



# Orbix 6.3.7



Security Guide

Micro Focus  
The Lawn  
22-30 Old Bath Road  
Newbury, Berkshire RG14 1QN  
UK

<http://www.microfocus.com>

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2014-06-09

# Contents

<b>Preface</b> .....	<b>xi</b>
Contacting Micro Focus .....	xiii

## Part I Introducing Security

<b>Getting Started with Security</b> .....	<b>3</b>
Creating a Secure Domain .....	3
Running a Secure CORBA Demonstration .....	11
Debugging with the openssl Utility .....	14
Where do I go from here? .....	18

<b>Orbix Security Framework</b> .....	<b>21</b>
Introduction to the Security Framework .....	21
Security Framework Features .....	21
Example of an iSF System .....	22
Security Standards .....	23
Orbix Security Service .....	24
Orbix Security Service Architecture .....	24
iSF Server Development Kit .....	25
Secure Applications .....	26
ART Security Plug-Ins .....	26
Secure CORBA Applications .....	28
Administering the iSF .....	29
Overview of iSF Administration .....	29
Secure ASP Services .....	30

<b>Transport Layer Security</b> .....	<b>31</b>
What does Orbix Provide? .....	31
How TLS Provides Security .....	32
Authentication in TLS .....	32
Certificates in TLS Authentication .....	34
Privacy of TLS Communications .....	35
Integrity of TLS Communications .....	35
Obtaining Credentials from X.509 Certificates .....	36
Obtaining Certificate Credentials from a File .....	36
Obtaining Certificate Credentials from a Smart Card .....	39

<b>Securing CORBA Applications</b> .....	<b>43</b>
Overview of CORBA Security .....	43
Securing Communications with SSL/TLS .....	44
Specifying Fixed Ports for SSL/TLS Connections .....	52
Securing Two-Tier CORBA Systems with CSI .....	53
Securing Three-Tier CORBA Systems with CSI .....	57
X.509 Certificate-Based Authentication .....	62
Caching of Credentials .....	67

<b>Single Sign-On for CORBA Applications</b> .....	<b>69</b>
--	-----------

SSO and the Login Service .....	69
Username/Password-Based SSO.....	71
Three Tier Example with Identity Assertion .....	77
X.509 Certificate-Based SSO.....	79
Enabling Re-Authentication at Each Tier .....	85
Optimizing Retrieval of Realm Data.....	88
SSO Sample Configurations .....	92

## Part II Orbix Security Framework Administration

### **Configuring the Orbix Security Service ..... 99**

Configuring the File Adapter.....	99
Configuring the LDAP Adapter .....	100
Clustering and Federation.....	104
Federating the Orbix Security Service .....	104
Failover and Replication .....	108
Client Load Balancing .....	115
Additional Security Configuration.....	116
Configuring Single Sign-On Properties.....	116
Configuring the Log4J Logging .....	117

### **Managing Users, Roles and Domains..... 119**

Introduction to Domains and Realms.....	119
iSF Security Domains.....	119
iSF Authorization Realms.....	120
Example Domain and Realms.....	124
Domain and Realm Terminology.....	127
Managing a File Security Domain .....	129
Managing an LDAP Security Domain.....	131

### **Managing Access Control Lists..... 133**

CORBA ACLs.....	133
Overview of CORBA ACL Files.....	133
CORBA Action-Role Mapping ACL.....	133
Centralized ACL.....	136
Local ACL Scenario .....	136
Centralized ACL Scenario .....	138
Customizing Access Control Locally.....	143

### **Securing Orbix Services ..... 145**

Introduction to Securing Services .....	145
Secure File-Based Domain .....	146
Secure CFR Domain .....	147
Customizing a Secure Domain.....	154
Creating a Customized Secure Domain.....	154
Configuring an iSF Adapter for the Security Service .....	160
Configuring a Typical Orbix Service.....	161
Configuring the Security Service .....	168
Default Access Control Lists .....	170
Configuration Repository ACL.....	170
Locator ACL.....	174
Node Daemon ACL .....	176
Naming Service ACL .....	177

Trader Service ACL .....	178
Event Service ACL.....	180
Notification Service ACL.....	183
Basic Log Service ACL .....	189
Event Log Service ACL.....	191
Notify Log Service ACL .....	193

## Part III SSL/TLS Administration

### **Choosing an SSL/TLS Toolkit.....203**

Toolkit Replaceability.....	203
OpenSSL Toolkit for C++ .....	203
Schannel Toolkit for C++ .....	204
JSSE/JCE Architecture .....	205

### **Managing Certificates.....211**

What are X.509 Certificates? .....	211
Certification Authorities .....	212
Commercial Certification Authorities.....	213
Private Certification Authorities.....	213
Certificate Chaining.....	214
PKCS#12 Files.....	216
Using the Demonstration Certificates.....	217
Creating Your Own Certificates .....	218
Set Up Your Own CA .....	218
Use the CA to Create Signed Certificates.....	221
Deploying Certificates.....	224
Overview of Certificate Deployment.....	224
Providing a List of Trusted Certificate Authorities.....	225
Deploying Application Certificates .....	226
Deploying Certificates in Smart Cards.....	227
Deploying Orbix Service Certificates .....	228
Deploying itadmin Certificates .....	231
Configuring Certificate Warnings .....	233
Deploying Certificates with Schannel .....	234
Schannel Certificate Store.....	234
Deploying Trusted Certificate Authorities.....	237
Deploying Application Certificates .....	237
Deploying Certificates in Smart Cards.....	239

### **Configuring SSL/TLS Secure Associations.....243**

Overview of Secure Associations .....	243
Setting Association Options .....	244
Secure Invocation Policies.....	244
Association Options.....	245
Choosing Client Behavior .....	247
Choosing Target Behavior .....	248
Hints for Setting Association Options .....	249
Specifying Cipher Suites .....	253
Supported Cipher Suites .....	253
Setting the Mechanism Policy .....	255
Constraints Imposed on Cipher Suites .....	258
Caching TLS Sessions .....	260

<b>Configuring SSL/TLS Authentication .....</b>	<b>261</b>
Requiring Authentication .....	261
Target Authentication Only .....	261
Target and Client Authentication .....	264
Specifying Trusted CA Certificates .....	266
Specifying an Application's Own Certificate .....	268
Providing a Pass Phrase or PIN .....	271
Providing a Certificate Pass Phrase .....	271
Providing a Smart Card PIN .....	274
Advanced Configuration Options .....	275
Setting a Maximum Certificate Chain Length .....	276
Applying Constraints to Certificates .....	276
Delaying Credential Gathering.....	278
<b>Automatic Activation of Secure Servers .....</b>	<b>281</b>
Managing Server Pass Phrases .....	281
Protecting against Server Imposters .....	283
How the KDM Activates a Secure Server .....	284
KDM Administration .....	286
Setting Up the KDM .....	288
Registering a Secure Server .....	289

## Part IV CSIV2 Administration

<b>Introduction to CSIV2 .....</b>	<b>293</b>
CSIV2 Features .....	293
Basic CSIV2 Scenarios.....	294
CSIV2 Authentication over Transport Scenario.....	294
CSIV2 Identity Assertion Scenario .....	295
Integration with the Orbix Security Framework.....	296
<b>Configuring CSIV2 Authentication over Transport.....</b>	<b>299</b>
CSIV2 Authentication Scenario .....	299
SSL/TLS Prerequisites .....	302
Requiring CSIV2 Authentication .....	303
Providing an Authentication Service .....	305
Providing a Username and Password .....	306
Sample Configuration.....	309
Sample Client Configuration .....	309
Sample Server Configuration .....	310
<b>Configuring CSIV2 Identity Assertion .....</b>	<b>313</b>
CSIV2 Identity Assertion Scenario.....	313
SSL/TLS Prerequisites .....	316
Enabling CSIV2 Identity Assertion.....	317
Sample Configuration.....	319
Sample Client Configuration .....	319
Sample Intermediate Server Configuration .....	320
Sample Target Server Configuration .....	321

## Part V CORBA Security Programming

<b>Programming Policies</b> .....	<b>325</b>
Setting Policies .....	325
Programmable SSL/TLS Policies .....	327
Introduction to SSL/TLS Policies .....	327
The QOPPolicy .....	328
The EstablishTrustPolicy .....	329
The InvocationCredentialsPolicy .....	330
Interaction between Policies .....	331
Programmable CSiv2 Policies .....	331
<b>Authentication</b> .....	<b>335</b>
Using the Principal Authenticator.....	335
Introduction to the Principal Authenticator .....	335
Creating SSL/TLS Credentials .....	337
Creating CSiv2 Credentials .....	340
Using a Credentials Object .....	343
Retrieving Own Credentials .....	345
Retrieving Own Credentials from the Security Manager .....	345
Parsing SSL/TLS Own Credentials .....	347
Parsing CSiv2 Own Credentials.....	348
Retrieving Target Credentials.....	349
Retrieving Target Credentials from an Object Reference .....	349
Parsing SSL/TLS Target Credentials.....	351
Retrieving Received Credentials .....	353
Retrieving Received Credentials from the Current Object.....	353
Parsing SSL/TLS Received Credentials .....	354
Parsing CSiv2 Received Credentials.....	355
Copying CSI Credentials between Threads.....	358
<b>Validating Certificates</b> .....	<b>363</b>
Overview of Certificate Validation.....	363
The Contents of an X.509 Certificate.....	365
Parsing an X.509 Certificate .....	366
Controlling Certificate Validation .....	367
Certificate Constraints Policy .....	368
Certificate Validation Policy .....	371
Obtaining an X.509 Certificate .....	374

## Part VI iSF Programming

<b>Developing an iSF Adapter</b> .....	<b>377</b>
iSF Security Architecture.....	377
iSF Server Module Deployment Options.....	378
iSF Adapter Overview .....	379
Implementing the IS2Adapter Interface .....	380
Deploying the Adapter .....	387
Configuring iSF to Load the Adapter .....	387
Setting the Adapter Properties.....	388
Loading the Adapter Class and Associated Resource Files .....	389

<b>Appendix Security Variables .....</b>	<b>391</b>
Applying Constraints to Certificates.....	391
Root Namespace .....	393
initial_references.....	393
password_retrieval_mechanism.....	394
plugins:atli2_tls .....	394
plugins:csi .....	396
plugins:gsp .....	397
plugins:https .....	400
plugins:iiop_tls .....	400
plugins:kdm .....	403
plugins:kdm_adm .....	404
plugins:schannel .....	405
plugins:security .....	405
policies .....	405
policies:csi .....	409
policies:https.....	410
policies:iiop_tls .....	414
policies:tls.....	421
principal_sponsor .....	422
principal_sponsor:csi .....	425
principal_sponsor:https.....	427
principal_sponsor:iiop_tls .....	428
<b>Appendix iSF Configuration.....</b>	<b>431</b>
Properties File Syntax .....	431
iSF Properties File.....	432
Cluster Properties File .....	442
log4j Properties File .....	443
<b>Appendix ASN.1 and Distinguished Names.....</b>	<b>447</b>
ASN.1 .....	447
Distinguished Names .....	448
<b>Appendix Association Options.....</b>	<b>451</b>
Association Option Semantics.....	451
<b>Appendix Action-Role Mapping DTD .....</b>	<b>453</b>
<b>Appendix OpenSSL Utilities.....</b>	<b>457</b>
Using OpenSSL Utilities .....	457
The x509 Utility .....	458
The req Utility.....	459
The rsa Utility.....	460
The ca Utility .....	461
The OpenSSL Configuration File.....	463
[req] Variables.....	463
[ca] Variables .....	464
[policy] Variables .....	464
Example openssl.cnf File .....	465
<b>Appendix Security Recommendations .....</b>	<b>469</b>
General Recommendations .....	469

<b>Appendix Sample TLS Configurations .....</b>	<b>471</b>
Demonstration TLS Scopes.....	471
<b>Appendix License Issues .....</b>	<b>477</b>
OpenSSL License .....	477
<b>Index.....</b>	<b>481</b>



# Preface

## What is covered in this book

This book is a guide to administering and programming secure applications in Orbix, covering both secure CORBA applications. The Orbix security framework provides the underlying security infrastructure for performing authentication and authorization.

## Who should read this book

This guide is intended for the following audience:

- Security administrators.
- CORBA C++ developers.
- CORBA Java developers.

A prior knowledge of CORBA is assumed.

## Organization of this guide

This guide is divided into the following parts:

### **Part I “Introducing Security”**

This part describes how TLS provides security, and how Orbix works.

### **Part II “Orbix Security Framework Administration”**

This part describes how to administer the Orbix Security Framework.

### **Part III “SSL/TLS Administration”**

This part explains how to configure and manage Orbix in detail.

### **Part IV “CSIv2 Administration”**

This part explains how to configure and manage CSIv2 in detail.

### **Part V “CORBA Security Programming”**

This part explains how to program the SSL/TLS and CSIv2 APIs in your security-aware CORBA applications.

### **Part VI “iSF Programming”**

This part explains how to explain how to develop a custom Security Framework adapter implementation.

### **Appendices**

The appendices list further technical details.

## Typographical conventions

This book uses the following typographical conventions:

Constant width	Constant width (courier font) in normal text represents portions of code and literal names of items such as classes, functions, variables, and data structures. For example, text might refer to the <code>CORBA::Object</code> class.  Constant width paragraphs represent code examples or information a system displays on the screen. For example: <pre>#include &lt;stdio.h&gt;</pre>
<i>Italic</i>	Italic words in normal text represent <i>emphasis</i> and <i>new terms</i> .  Italic words or characters in code and commands represent variable values you must supply, such as arguments to commands or path names for your particular system. For example: <pre>% cd /users/<i>your_name</i></pre> <b>Note:</b> Some command examples may use angle brackets to represent variable values you must supply. This is an older convention that is replaced with <i>italic</i> words or characters.

## Keying conventions

This book uses the following keying conventions:

No prompt	When a command's format is the same for multiple platforms, a prompt is not used.
%	A percent sign represents the UNIX command shell prompt for a command that does not require root privileges.
#	A number sign represents the UNIX command shell prompt for a command that requires root privileges.
>	The notation > represents the DOS or Windows command prompt.
...	Horizontal or vertical ellipses in format and syntax descriptions indicate that material has been eliminated to simplify a discussion.
[ ]	Brackets enclose optional items in format and syntax descriptions.
{ }	Braces enclose a list from which you must choose an item in format and syntax descriptions.
	A vertical bar separates items in a list of choices enclosed in { } (braces) in format and syntax descriptions.

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- Your computer make and model.
- Your operating system version number and details of any networking software you are using.
- The amount of memory in your computer.
- The relevant page reference or section in the documentation.
- Your serial number. To find out these numbers, look in the subject line and body of your Electronic Product Delivery Notice email that you received from Micro Focus.

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# Part I

## Introducing Security

### In this part

This part contains the following chapters:

<a href="#">Getting Started with Security</a>	<a href="#">page 3</a>
<a href="#">Orbix Security Framework</a>	<a href="#">page 21</a>
<a href="#">Transport Layer Security</a>	<a href="#">page 31</a>
<a href="#">Securing CORBA Applications</a>	<a href="#">page 43</a>
<a href="#">Single Sign-On for CORBA Applications</a>	<a href="#">page 69</a>



# Getting Started with Security

*This chapter focuses on getting some security demonstrations up and running quickly. The details and background of the various security features are not discussed at this stage.*

## Creating a Secure Domain

This section describes how to create a secure configuration domain, `secure`, which is required for the security demonstrations. This domain deploys a minimal set of Orbix services.

**WARNING:** The secure domain created using this procedure is *not* fully secure, because the X.509 certificates used in this domain are insecure demonstration certificates. This secure domain *must* be properly customized before deploying in a production environment.

## Prerequisites

Before creating a secure domain, the following prerequisites must be satisfied:

- Your license allows you to use the security features of Orbix.
- Some basic system variables are set up (in particular, the `IT_PRODUCT_DIR`, `IT_LICENSE_FILE`, and `PATH` variables).

For more details, please consult the *Installation Guide*.

## Licensing

The location of the license file, `licenses.txt`, is specified by the `IT_LICENSE_FILE` system variable. If this system variable is not already set in your environment, you can set it now.

## Steps

To create a secure configuration domain, `secure`, perform the following steps:

1. [Run `itconfigure`](#).
2. [Choose the domain type](#).
3. [Specify service startup options](#).
4. [Specify security settings](#).
5. [Specify fault tolerance settings](#).
6. [Select services](#).
7. [Confirm choices](#).
8. [Finish configuration](#).

## Run itconfigure

To begin creating a new configuration domain, enter `itconfigure` at a command prompt. An **Orbix Configuration Welcome** dialog box appears, as shown in [Figure 1](#).

Select **Create a new domain** and click **OK**.



**Figure 1:** *The Orbix Configuration Welcome Dialog Box*

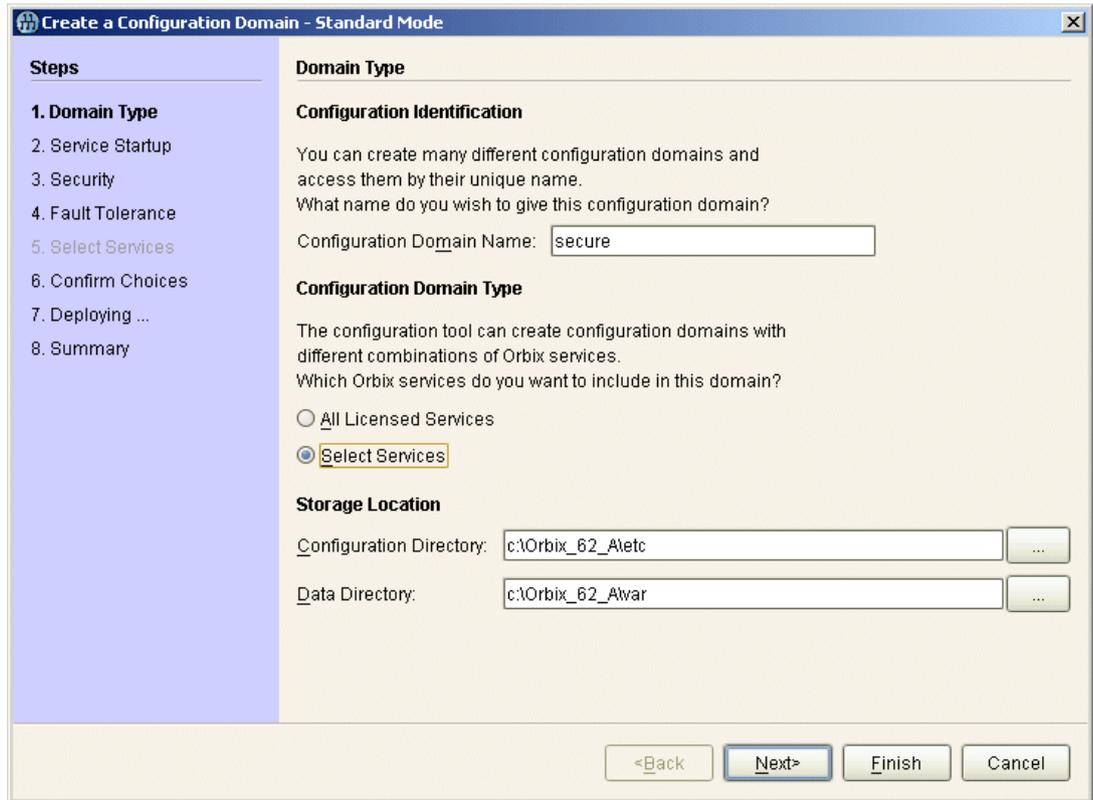
## Choose the domain type

A **Domain Type** window appears, as shown in [Figure 2](#).

In the **Configuration Domain Name** text field, type `secure`.

Under **Configuration Domain Type**, click the **Select Services** radiobutton.

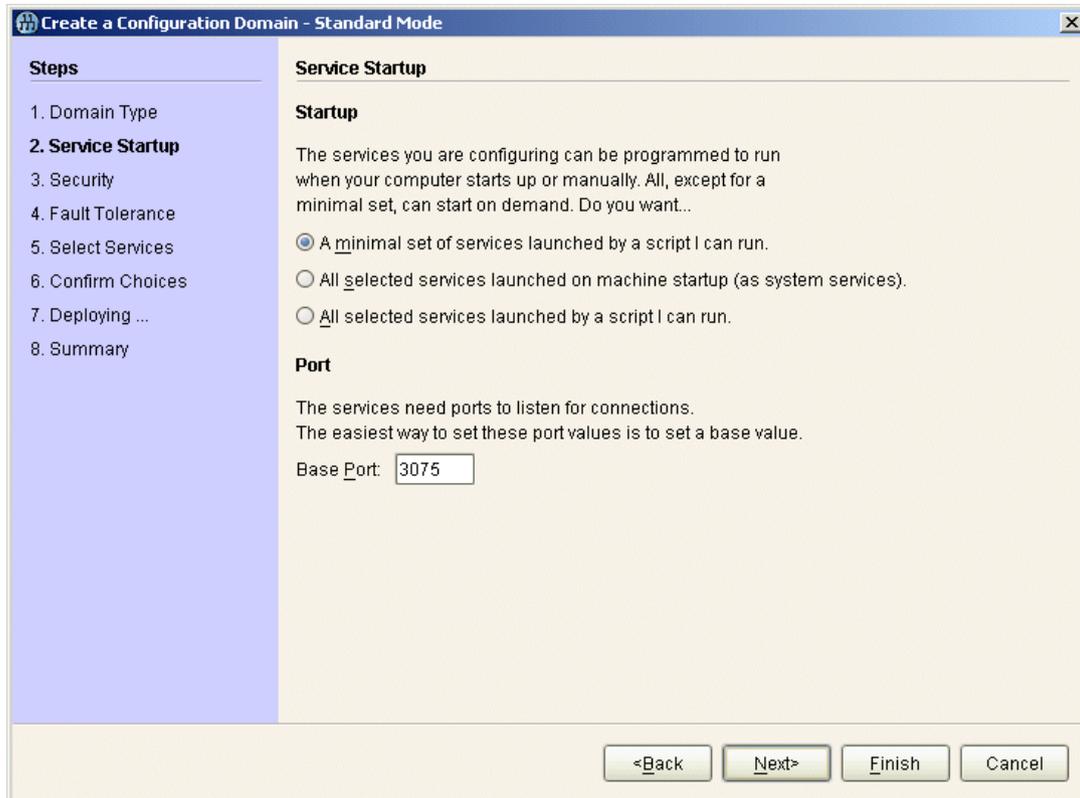
Click **Next>** to continue.



**Figure 2:** *The Domain Type Window*

## Specify service startup options

A **Service Startup** window appears, as shown in [Figure 3](#). You can leave the settings in this Window at their defaults. Click **Next>** to continue.



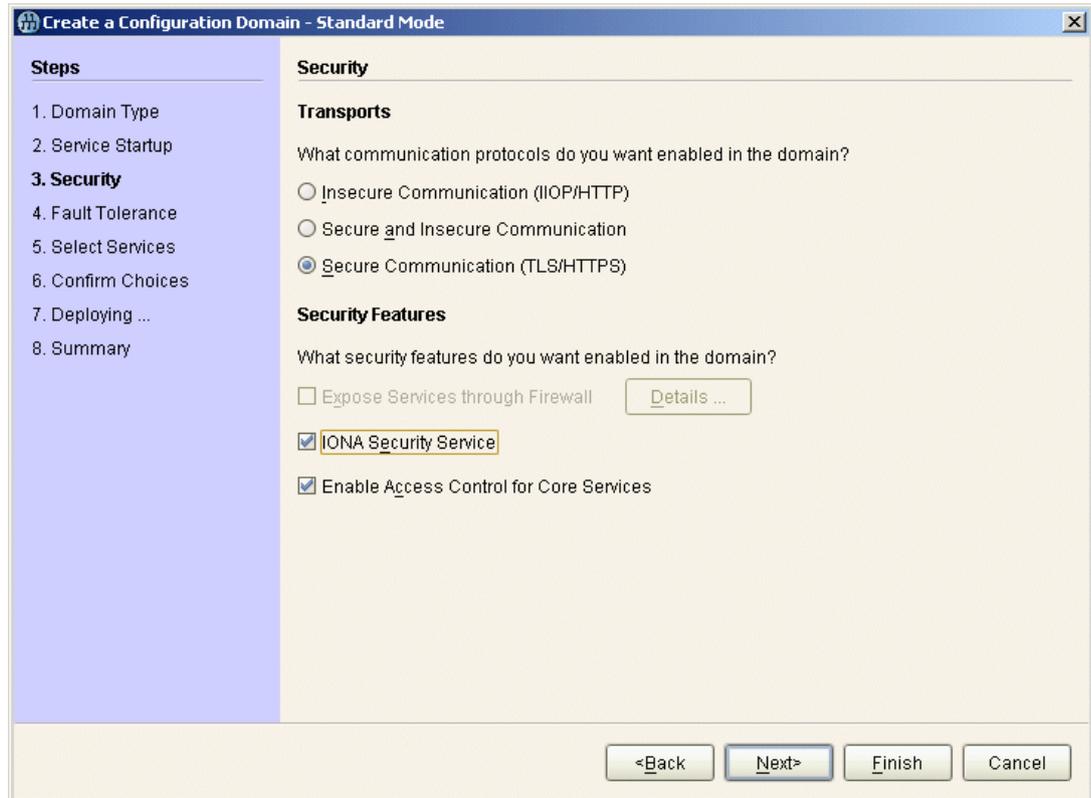
**Figure 3:** *The Service Startup Window*

## Specify security settings

A **Security** window appears, as shown in [Figure 4](#).

Under **Transports**, click the **Secure Communication (TLS/HTTPS)** radiobutton. Under **Security Features**, select the **Orbix Security Service** option and the **Enable Access Control for Core Services** option.

Click **Next>** to continue.



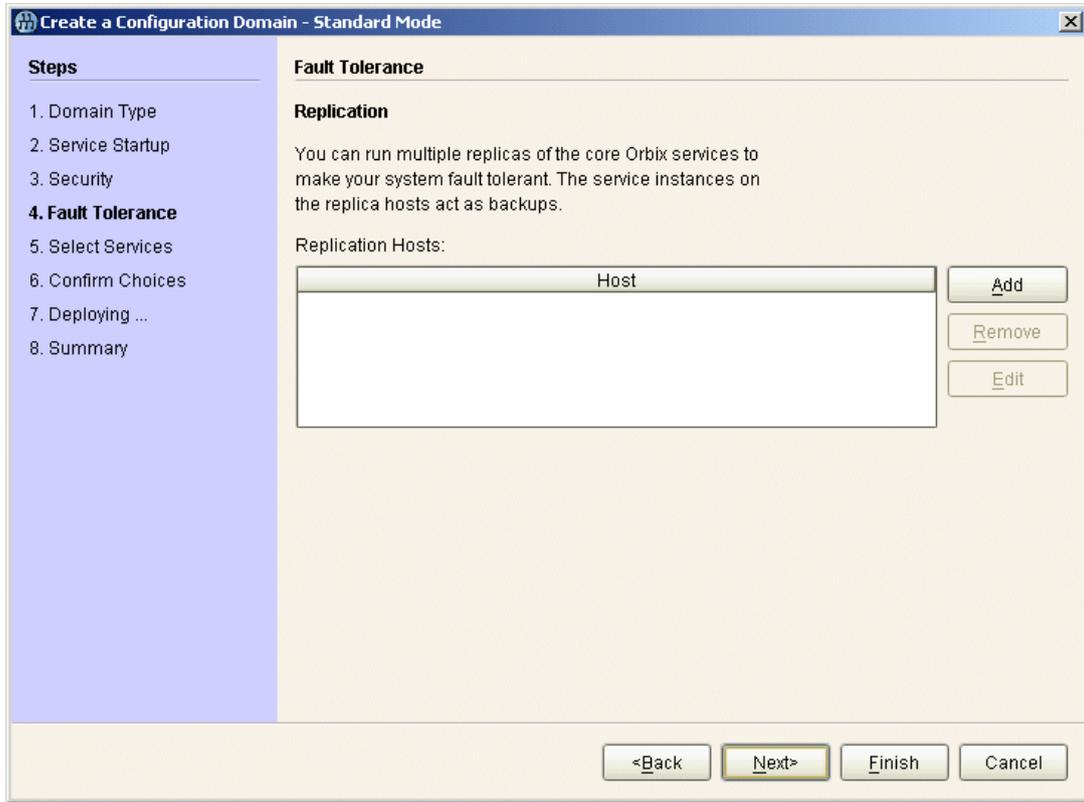
**Figure 4:** *The Security Window*

## Specify fault tolerance settings

A **Fault Tolerance** window appears, as shown in [Figure 5](#).

You can leave the settings in this Window at their defaults.

Click **Next>** to continue.



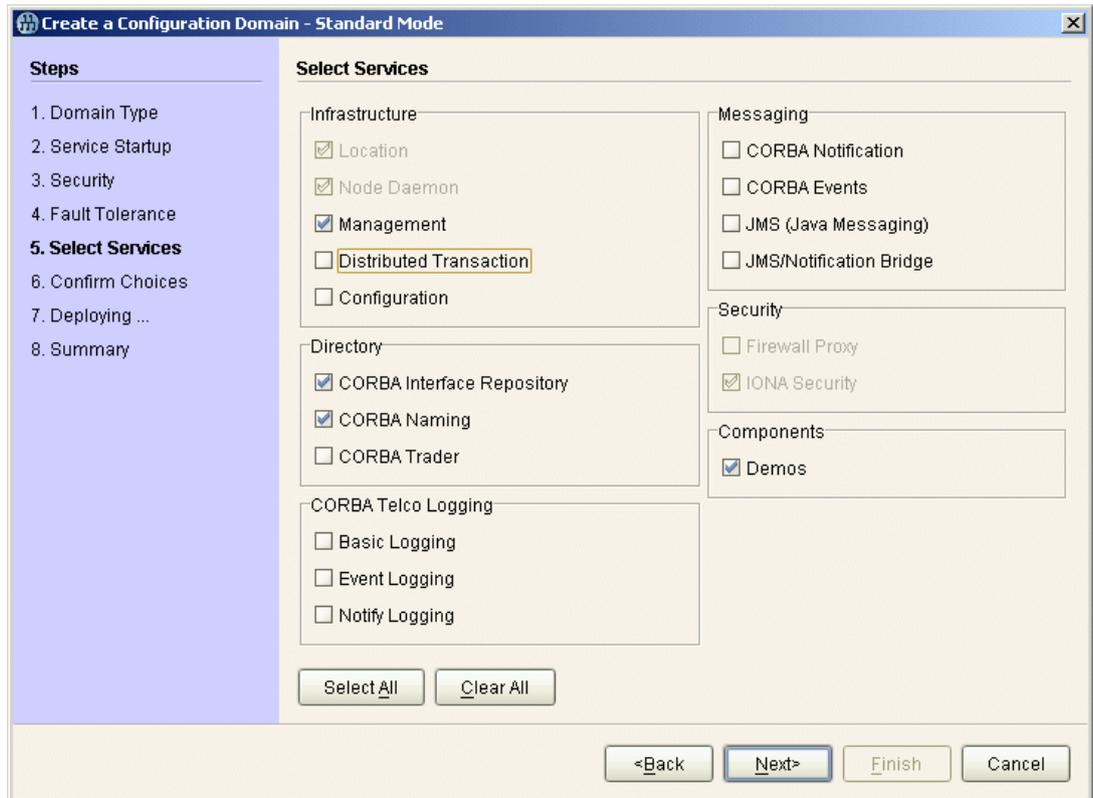
**Figure 5:** *The Fault Tolerance Window*

## Select services

A **Select Services** window appears, as shown in [Figure 6](#).

In the Select Services window, select the following services and components for inclusion in the configuration domain: **Location**, **Node daemon**, **Management**, **CORBA Interface Repository**, **CORBA Naming**, **Orbix Security**, and **demons**.

Click **Next>** to continue.

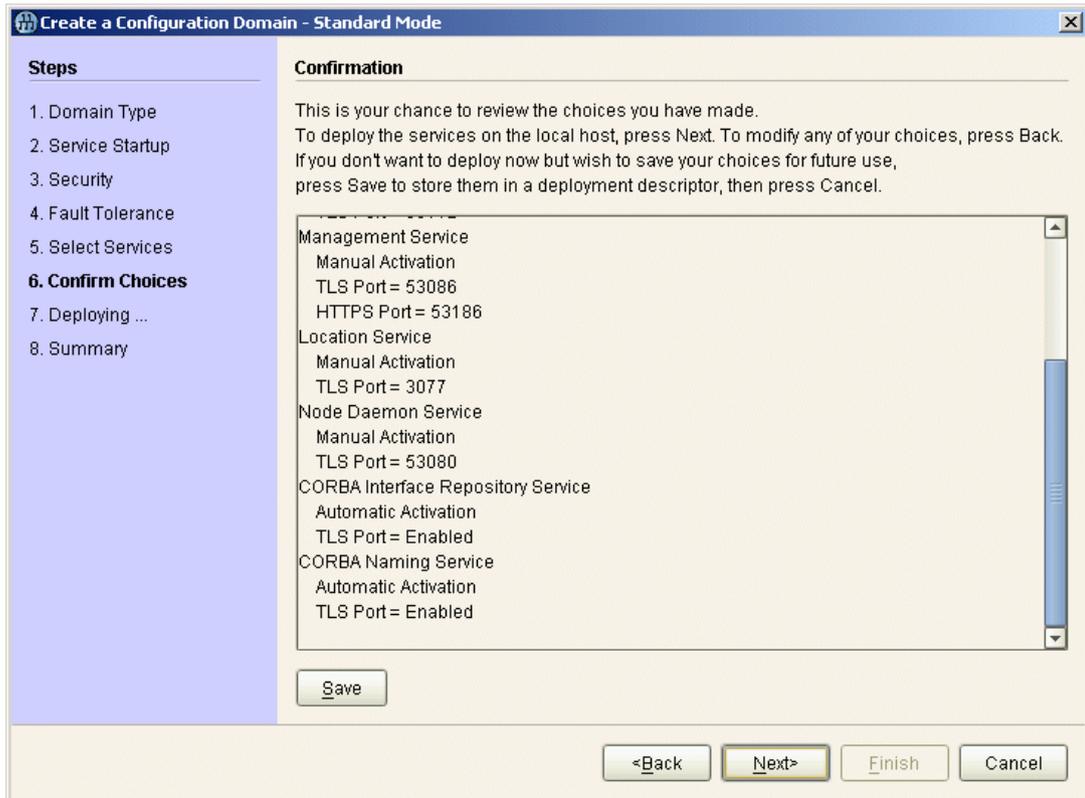


**Figure 6:** *The Select Services Window*

## Confirm choices

You now have the opportunity to review the configuration settings in the **Confirm Choices** window, [Figure 7](#). If necessary, you can use the **<Back** button to make corrections.

Click **Next>** to create the secure configuration domain and progress to the next window.



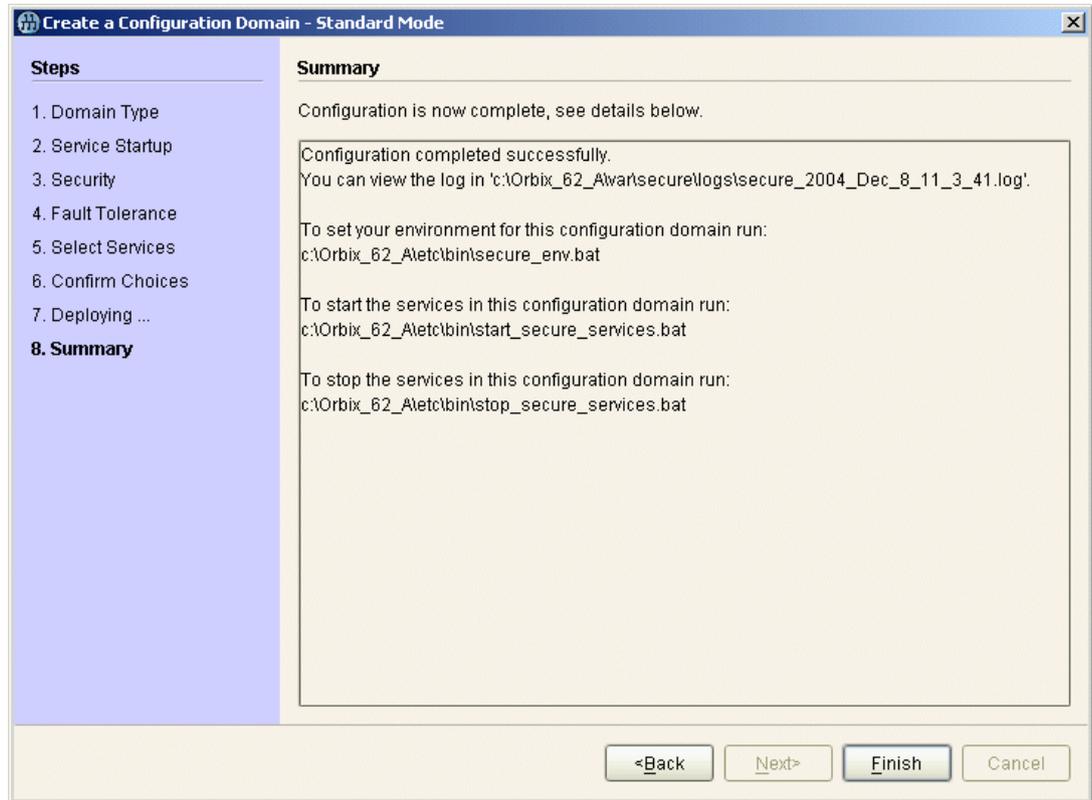
**Figure 7:** *The Confirm Choices Window*

## Finish configuration

The `itconfigure` utility now creates and deploys the secure configuration domain, writing files into the `OrbixInstallDir/etc/bin`, `OrbixInstallDir/etc/domain`, `OrbixInstallDir/etc/log`, and `OrbixInstallDir/var` directories.

If the configuration domain is created successfully, you should see a **Summary** window with a message similar to that shown in [Figure 8](#).

Click **Finish** to quit the `itconfigure` utility.



**Figure 8:** *Configuration Summary*

## Running a Secure CORBA Demonstration

This section describes how to run the secure CORBA demonstration, which is a three-tier application that illustrates the SSL/TLS, username/password authentication, and identity assertion features.

### Prerequisites

Before running this demonstration, you must have created a secure configuration domain—see [“Creating a Secure Domain” on page 3](#).

### Demonstration location

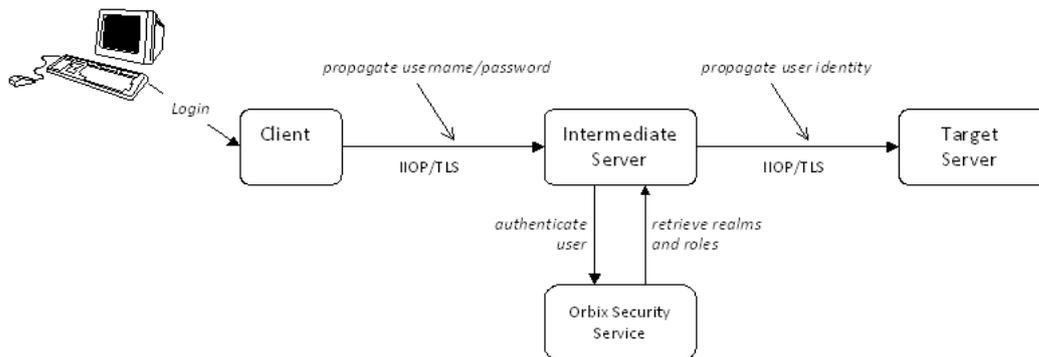
The secure CORBA demonstration is located in the following directory:

`ASPInstallDir\asp\Version\demos\common\is2`

Where `ASPInstallDir` is the directory where Orbix is installed.

## Demonstration overview

Figure 9 gives an overview of the secure CORBA demonstration.



**Figure 9:** CORBA Secure Demonstration Overview

## Steps

To build and run the secure CORBA demonstration, perform the following steps:

1. [Build the demonstration.](#)
2. [Start the Orbix services.](#)
3. [Run the target server.](#)
4. [Run the intermediate server.](#)
5. [Run the client.](#)

## Build the demonstration

To build the demonstration, open a new command prompt and enter the following commands:

### Windows

```
> ASPInstallDir\etc\bin\secure_env.bat
> cd ASPInstallDir\asp\Version\demos\common\is2
> itant
```

### UNIX

```
% . ASPInstallDir/etc/bin/secure_env.sh
% cd ASPInstallDir/asp/Version/demos/common/is2
% itant
```

## Start the Orbix services

To start the Orbix services, enter the following command at the command prompt:

### Windows

```
> OrbixInstallDir\etc\bin\start_secure_services.bat
```

## UNIX

```
% OrbixInstallDir/etc/bin/start_secure_services
```

## Run the target server

To run the target server, open a new command prompt and enter the following commands:

### Windows and J2SE (JDK) 1.3.x

```
> ASPInstallDir\etc\bin\secure_env.bat
> cd ASPInstallDir\asp\Version\demos\common\is2
> java -classpath .\java\classes;%CLASSPATH% is2.Server
```

### Windows and J2SE (JDK) 1.4.x

```
> ASPInstallDir\etc\bin\secure_env.bat
> cd ASPInstallDir\asp\Version\demos\common\is2
> java -Djava_endorsed.dirs="ASPInstallDir\lib\art\omg\5"
   -classpath .\java\classes;%CLASSPATH% is2.Server
```

### UNIX and J2SE (JDK) 1.3.x

```
% . ASPInstallDir/etc/bin/secure_env.sh
% cd ASPInstallDir/asp/Version/demos/common/is2
% java -classpath ./java/classes:$CLASSPATH is2.Server
```

### UNIX and J2SE (JDK) 1.4.x

```
% . ASPInstallDir/etc/bin/secure_env.sh
% cd ASPInstallDir/asp/Version/demos/common/is2
% java -Djava_endorsed.dirs=ASPInstallDir/lib/art/omg/5 -classpath
   ./java/classes:$CLASSPATH is2.Server
```

## Run the intermediate server

To run the intermediate server, open a new command prompt and enter the following commands:

### Windows and J2SE (JDK) 1.3.x

```
> ASPInstallDir\etc\bin\secure_env.bat
> cd ASPInstallDir\asp\Version\demos\common\is2
> java -classpath .\java\classes;%CLASSPATH%
   is2.IntermediateServer
```

### Windows and J2SE (JDK) 1.4.x

```
> ASPInstallDir\etc\bin\secure_env.bat
> cd ASPInstallDir\asp\Version\demos\common\is2
> java -Djava_endorsed.dirs="ASPInstallDir\lib\art\omg\5"
   -classpath .\java\classes;%CLASSPATH%
   is2.IntermediateServer
```

### UNIX and J2SE (JDK) 1.3.x

```
% . ASPInstallDir/etc/bin/secure_env.sh
% cd ASPInstallDir/asp/Version/demos/common/is2
% java -classpath ./java/classes:$CLASSPATH
   is2.IntermediateServer
```

### UNIX and J2SE (JDK) 1.4.x

```
% . ASPInstallDir/etc/bin/secure_env.sh
% cd ASPInstallDir/asp/Version/demos/common/is2
```

```
% java -Djava_endorsed.dirs=ASPInstallDir/lib/art/omg/5 -classpath
./java/classes:$CLASSPATH is2.IntermediateServer
```

**Note:** The intermediate server must run in the same directory as the target server.

## Run the client

To run the client, open a new command prompt and enter the following commands:

### Windows and J2SE (JDK) 1.3.x

```
> ASPInstallDir\etc\bin\secure_env.bat
> cd ASPInstallDir\asp\Version\demos\common\is2
> java -classpath ./java/classes;%CLASSPATH% is2.Client -user
alice
```

### Windows and J2SE (JDK) 1.4.x

```
> ASPInstallDir\etc\bin\secure_env.bat
> cd ASPInstallDir\asp\Version\demos\common\is2
> java -Djava_endorsed.dirs="ASPInstallDir\lib\art\omg\5"
-classpath ./java/classes;%CLASSPATH% is2.Client -user
alice
```

### UNIX and J2SE (JDK) 1.3.x

```
% . ASPInstallDir/etc/bin/secure_env.sh
% cd ASPInstallDir/asp/Version/demos/common/is2
% java -classpath ./java/classes:$CLASSPATH is2.Client -user
alice
```

### UNIX and J2SE (JDK) 1.4.x

```
% . ASPInstallDir/etc/bin/secure_env.sh
% cd ASPInstallDir/asp/Version/demos/common/is2
% java -Djava_endorsed.dirs=ASPInstallDir/lib/art/omg/5 -classpath
./java/classes:$CLASSPATH is2.Client -user alice
```

**Note:** The client must run in the same directory as the target and intermediate servers.

## Debugging with the openssl Utility

The `openssl` utility included with Orbix provides two powerful tools for debugging SSL/TLS client and server applications, as follows:

- `openssl s_client`—an SSL/TLS test client, which can be used to test secure Orbix servers. The test client can connect to a secure port, while providing a detailed log of the steps performed during the SSL/TLS handshake.
- `openssl s_server`—an SSL/TLS test server, which can be used to test secure Orbix clients. The test server can simulate a bare bones SSL/TLS server (handshake only). Additionally, by supplying the `-www` switch, the test server can also simulate a simple secure Web server.

## References

For complete details of the `openssl s_client` and the `openssl s_server` commands, see the following OpenSSL documentation pages:

- [http://www.openssl.org/docs/apps/s\\_client.html](http://www.openssl.org/docs/apps/s_client.html)
- [http://www.openssl.org/docs/apps/s\\_server.html](http://www.openssl.org/docs/apps/s_server.html)

## Debugging example

Consider the `is2` demonstration discussed in the previous section, “[Running a Secure CORBA Demonstration](#)” on page 11. This demonstration consists of a client, an intermediate server and a target server.

To demonstrate SSL debugging, you can use the `openssl` test client to connect directly to the target server.

## Debugging steps

The following table shows the steps required to debug a secure server by connecting to that server using the `openssl` test client:

Step	Action
1	<a href="#">Convert the client certificate to PEM format.</a>
2	<a href="#">Run the target server.</a>
3	<a href="#">Obtain the target server’s IP port.</a>
4	<a href="#">Run the test client.</a>

## Convert the client certificate to PEM format

Certificates for Orbix applications are deployed in PKCS#12 format, whereas the `openssl` test client requires the certificate to be in PEM format (a format that is proprietary to OpenSSL). It is, therefore, necessary to convert the client certificate to the PEM format.

For example, given the certificate `admin.p12` (located in the `OrbixInstallDir/asp/Version/etc/tls/x509/certs/demos` directory), you can convert the certificate to PEM format as follows.

1. Run the `openssl pkcs12` command, as follows:  

```
openssl pkcs12 -in admin.p12 -out admin.pem
```

When you run this command you are prompted to enter, first of all, the pass phrase for the `admin.p12` file and then to enter a pass phrase for the newly created `admin.pem` file.
2. The `admin.pem` file generated in the previous step contains a CA certificate, an application certificate, and the application certificate’s private key. Before you can use the `admin.pem` file



```
aIaUagy/Gz2zys20N5WRK+s+HzqoB0vneOy4Z1Ss71HfGAUemiRTAI8DXizgyHYK
5m6iSSB961xOM7YI58JYOGNLMXz1LmCUAyCQhk1WGJFEN4cZBrkh5o6r+U4FcwhF
dvDoBu39Xie5gHFrJU86qhzxi202h0sO2vexvujsGyNy009PJGkEAhJGfOG+a2Qq
VBwuUZqo0zIJ6gUrMV1LOAWwL7zFxyKaF51ijF1C9KxtEKm0393zag==
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
```

## Run the target server

Run the target server, as described in [“Running a Secure CORBA Demonstration” on page 11](#).

## Obtain the target server’s IP port

In this demonstration, the server writes an IOR file, `target_server.ior`, to the `OrbixInstallDir/asp/Version/demos/common/is2` directory as it starts up. You can extract the target server’s IP port from this IOR file using the `iordump` utility.

From a command prompt, use the `iordump` utility to parse the `target_server.ior` file as follows:

```
iordump target_server.ior
```

This dumps the parsed contents of the IOR to the console window. The relevant portion of the output is the `SSL_SEC_TRANS` tagged component, which looks something like the following:

```
Component 1:
>> +108 [00] [00] [00] [14]
Tag: (20) SSL_SEC_TRANS
>> +112 [00] [00] [00] [08]
Component length: 8 bytes
>> +116 [00]
Component Byte Order: (0) Big Endian
>> +117 [00]
(padding)
>> +118 [00] [7e]
Target supports: Integrity
Confidentiality DetectReplay DetectMisordering
EstablishTrustInTarget EstablishTrustInClient
>> +120 [00] [5e]
Target requires: Integrity
Confidentiality DetectReplay DetectMisordering
EstablishTrustInClient
>> +122 [0b] [8b]
SSL port: 2955
```

In this example, the target server’s IP port is 2955.

## Run the test client

To run the `openssl` test client, open a command prompt, change directory to the directory containing the `admin.pem` file, and enter the following command:

```
openssl s_client -connect localhost:2955 -ssl3 -cert
admin.pem
```

When you enter the command, you are prompted to enter the pass phrase for the `admin.pem` file.

The `openssl s_client` command switches can be explained as follows:

`-connect host:port`

Open a secure connection to the specified *host* and *port*.

`-ssl3`

This option configures the client to initiate the handshake using SSL v3 (the default is SSL v2). To see which SSL version (or versions) the target server is configured to use, check the value of the `policies:mechanism_policy:protocol_version` variable in the Orbix configuration file. Orbix servers can also be configured to use TLS v1, for which the corresponding `openssl` command switch is `-tls1`.

`-cert admin.pem`

Specifies `admin.pem` as the test client's own certificate. The PEM file should contain only application certificate and the application certificate's private key. The PEM file should *not* contain a complete certificate chain.

If your server is not configured to require a client certificate, you can omit the `-cert` switch.

Other command switches

The `openssl s_client` command supports numerous other command switches, details of which can be found on the OpenSSL document pages (see ["References" on page 15](#)). Two of the more interesting switches are `-state` and `-debug`, which log extra details to the command console during the handshake.

## Where do I go from here?

To help you get started in the wide-ranging field of security, you might find it helpful to focus on one of the following fundamental tasks:

- [I want to customize the sample domain to make it fully secure.](#)
- [I want to security-enable a CORBA application.](#)
- [I want to write a security-aware CORBA application.](#)
- [I want to integrate a third-party enterprise security system.](#)
- [I want to replace the default SSL/TLS toolkit.](#)

## **I want to customize the sample domain to make it fully secure**

The sample configuration domains generated by the `itconfigure` utility are *not* fully secure, because the X.509 certificates used by the Orbix services are insecure demonstration certificates. To perform basic customization of a secure configuration domain, see the following reference:

- [“Securing Orbix Services” on page 145.](#)

## **I want to security-enable a CORBA application**

To security-enable a CORBA application, see the following reference:

- [“Securing CORBA Applications” on page 43.](#)

## **I want to write a security-aware CORBA application**

To write a security-aware CORBA application, see the following references:

- [“Programming Policies” on page 325.](#)
- [“Authentication” on page 335.](#)
- [“Validating Certificates” on page 363.](#)

## **I want to integrate a third-party enterprise security system**

The Orbix Security Framework provides a facility for integrating with third-part enterprise security systems, such as LDAP, through a pluggable system of security adapters. For details of how this works, see the following reference:

- [“Configuring the Orbix Security Service” on page 99.](#)

For details of how to write your own custom adapter, see the following reference:

- [“Developing an iSF Adapter” on page 377.](#)

## I want to replace the default SSL/TLS toolkit

By default, Orbix uses the OpenSSL toolkit to provide security on C++, and uses JSSE on Java. Orbix's SSL/TLS toolkit replaceability feature enables you to replace the underlying SSL/TLS toolkit used by an Orbix application (for example, to replace OpenSSL with Schannel on Windows).

**Note:** The Baltimore toolkit formerly used to provide Orbix security is no longer used. This toolkit was deprecated from Orbix 6.3 SP4 onwards, and has now been removed from the product.

For details, see the following chapter:

- ["Choosing an SSL/TLS Toolkit" on page 203.](#)

# Orbix Security Framework

*The Orbix Security Framework provides the common underlying security framework for all types of applications in Orbix, including CORBA and Web services applications. This chapter provides an introduction to the main features of the Security Framework.*

## Introduction to the Security Framework

This section provides a brief overview of and introduction to the Orbix Security Framework, which provides a common security framework for all components of Orbix.

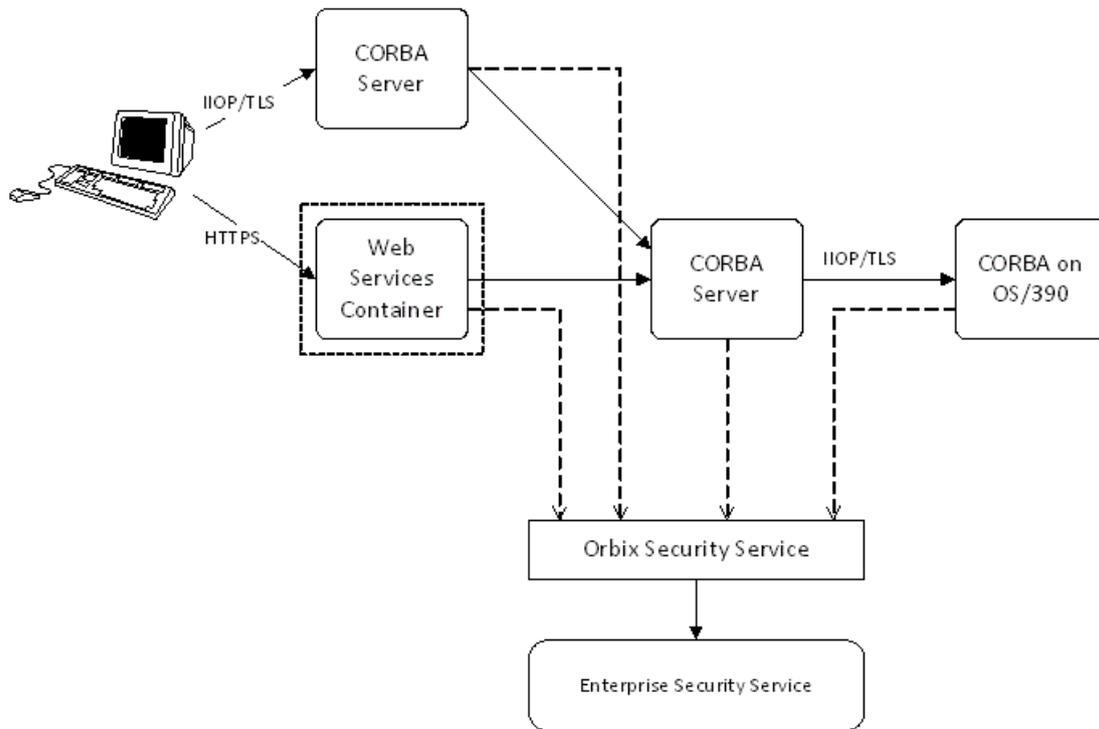
## Security Framework Features

The Orbix Security Framework is a scalable, standards-based security framework with the following features:

- Pluggable integration with third-party enterprise security systems.
- Out-of-the-box integration with flat file, or LDAP security systems.
- Centralized management of user accounts.
- Role-Based Access Control.
- Role-to-permission mapping supported by access control lists.
- Unified security platform works across CORBA and Web services.
- Security platform is ART-based.
- Logging.

## Example of an iSF System

Figure 10 shows an example of an iSF system that features a standalone Orbix security service, which can service remote requests for security-related functions.



**Figure 10:** Example System with a Standalone Orbix Security Service

## Orbix security service

The Orbix security service is the central component of the Orbix Security Framework, providing an authentication service, an authorization service and a repository of user information and credentials. When the Orbix security service is deployed in standalone mode, all kinds of application, including CORBA applications and Web services, can call it remotely.

## Enterprise security service

The Orbix security service is designed to integrate with a third-party enterprise security service (ESS), which acts as the primary repository for user information and credentials. Integration with an ESS is supported by a variety of *iSF adapters*. The following adapters are currently supported by iSF:

- LDAP adapter.

The following adapter is provided for use in simple demonstrations (but is *not* supported in production environments):

- File adapter.

In addition, it is possible to build your own adapters using the iSF Adapter SDK—see [“iSF Server Development Kit” on page 25](#).

## Propagating security credentials

The example in [Figure 10 on page 22](#) assumes that a user’s credentials can be propagated from one application to another. There are fundamentally two different layers that can propagate security credentials between processes in an iSF distributed system:

- [Transport layer](#).
- [Application layer](#).

### Transport layer

Security at the transport layer enables security information to be exchanged during the security handshake, which happens while the connection is being established. For example, the SSL/TLS standard enables X.509 certificates to be exchanged between a client and a server during a security handshake.

### Application layer

Security at the application layer enables security information to be propagated *after* connection establishment, using a protocol layered above the transport. For example, the CORBA common secure interoperability v2.0 (CSIv2) protocol propagates security information by embedding security data in IIOP messages, which are layered above TCP/IP.

The CSIv2 protocol can be used to propagate any of the following kinds of credential:

- Username/password/domain.
- Username only.
- Single sign-on (SSO) token.

## Security Standards

One of the goals of the iSF is to base the security framework on established security standards, thereby maximizing the ability of iSF to integrate and interoperate with other secure systems. This section lists the security standards currently supported by the iSF.

### Standards supported by iSF

The following security standards are supported by iSF:

- HTTP login mechanisms—that is, HTTP basic authentication and HTTP form-based authentication.

- Secure Sockets Layer / Transport Layer Security (SSL/TLS), from the Internet Engineering Task Force, which provides data security for applications that communicate across networks.
- CCITT X.509, which governs the form of security certificates based on public (asymmetric) key systems)
- OMG Common Secure Interoperability specification (CSIv2)
- WS-Security, which a proposed standard from Microsoft, IBM, and VeriSign. It defines a standard set of SOAP extensions, or message headers, that can be used to implement integrity and confidentiality in Web services applications.
- Java Authentication and Authorization Service (JAAS)

## Orbix Security Service

The Orbix security service is the central component of the Orbix Security Framework. This section provides an overview of the main Orbix security service features.

## Orbix Security Service Architecture

### iSF client API

The GSP plug-in accesses the Orbix security service through the iSF client API, which is a private Orbix-proprietary API. This API exposes general security operations, such as authenticating a username and password, retrieving a user's roles, and so on. Two language versions of the iSF client API are used internally by Orbix:

- C++.
- Java.

### Remote connections to the Orbix security service

Orbix plug-ins can communicate with the Orbix security service through an IIOP/TLS connection.

### Standalone or embedded deployment

The *iSF server module* can be packaged in the following different ways:

- Standalone deployment (default)—the iSF server module is packaged as a standalone server process, the *Orbix security service*, that services requests through a CORBA interface (IIOP or IIOP/TLS).
- Embedded deployment—the iSF server module is packaged as a JAR library that can be loaded directly into a Java application. In this case, service requests are made as local calls.

## iSF adapter API

Integration with third-party enterprise security systems is facilitated by the *iSF adapter API* that enables the Orbix security service to delegate security operations to other security systems.

## iSF adapters

Orbix provides several ready-made adapters that are implemented with the iSF adapter API. The following adapters are available:

- LDAP adapter.
- File adapter (demonstration only—not supported in production environments).

## Optional iSF components

The Orbix security service includes the following optional components that can be enabled to provide additional security features:

- [Single sign-on](#).

## Single sign-on

Single sign-on means that once an application has authenticated a particular user, it is relatively easy for other secure applications to access that user's security data.

When single sign-on is enabled, the Orbix security service creates an association between an SSO token and a user session. Any application that has the user's SSO token can then use it to access the user's session data.

## iSF Server Development Kit

The iSF server development kit (SDK) enables you to implement custom extensions to the iSF. The iSF SDK is divided into the following parts:

- [iSF adapter SDK](#).
- [iSF client SDK](#).

## iSF adapter SDK

The iSF adapter SDK provides an API implementing custom iSF adapters. Using this API, you can integrate any enterprise security system with the iSF.

This API is available in both C++ and Java.

## iSF client SDK

The iSF client SDK provides an API for Orbix to access the iSF server module's core functionality directly (usually through remote calls).

*This is a private API intended only for internal use by Orbix.*

## Secure Applications

This section explains how applications from various technology domains are integrated into the Orbix Security Framework.

### In this section

This section contains the following subsections:

<a href="#">ART Security Plug-Ins</a>	<a href="#">page 26</a>
<a href="#">Secure CORBA Applications</a>	<a href="#">page 28</a>

## ART Security Plug-Ins

To participate in the Orbix Security Framework, applications load one or more of the ART security plug-ins. Because Orbix is built using a common ART platform, an identical set of security plug-ins are used across the different technology domains of CORBA and Web services. This has the advantage of ensuring maximum security compatibility between these different technology domains.

### What is ART?

Orbix's Adaptive Runtime Technology (ART) is a modular framework for constructing distributed systems, based on a lightweight core and an open-ended set of *plug-ins*. ART is the underlying technology in Orbix.

### Security plug-ins

An application can load any of the following security plug-ins to enable particular security features and participate in the Orbix Security Framework:

- [IIOP/TLS](#).
- [HTTPS](#).
- [CSIV2](#).
- [GSP](#).

## IIOPTLS

The IIOPTLS plug-in provides applications with the capability to establish secure connections using IIOPT over a TLS transport. Authentication is also performed using X.509 certificates. For example, this plug-in is used by CORBA applications.

## HTTPS

The HTTPS plug-in provides the capability to establish secure connections using HTTP over a TLS transport. Authentication is also performed using X.509 certificates. For example, this plug-in is used by the Web container to enable secure communications with Web clients.

## CSIV2

The Common Secure Interoperability (CSIV2) plug-in provides support for authentication based on a username and password. The CSIV2 plug-in also enables applications to forward usernames or security tokens to other applications over an IIOPT or IIOPTLS connection.

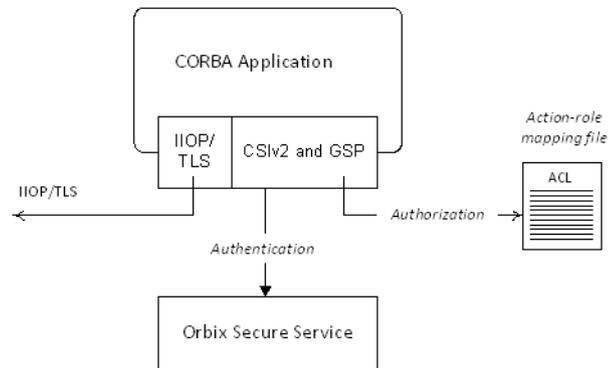
## GSP

The GSP plug-in provides an authorization capability for the iSF—that is, the capability to restrict access to certain methods, operations, or attributes, based on the configuration values stored in an external *action-role mapping* XML file. The GSP plug-in works in tandem with the Orbix security service to realize a complete system of role-based access control.

**Note:** The GSP plug-in depends on the CSIV2 plug-in. Whenever you include the GSP plug-in, `gsp`, in your ORB plug-ins list, it automatically loads the CSIV2 plug-in, `csi`.

# Secure CORBA Applications

Figure 11 shows how the security plug-ins in a CORBA application cooperate to provide security for the application.



**Figure 11:** Security Plug-Ins in a CORBA Application

## IIOp/TLS plug-in in CORBA a application

The IIOp/TLS plug-in enables the CORBA application to establish connections secured by SSL/TLS. This layer of security is essential for providing data encryption.

## CSiv2 plug-in in a CORBA application

The CSiv2 plug-in provides CORBA applications with the following features:

- The capability to log in with a username and password.
- Screening incoming IIOp invocations by making sure that the username/password combination is correct.
- Transmission of a username/password/domain combination to other applications.
- Transmission of a username or security token to other applications.

## GSP plug-in in a CORBA application

The GSP plug-in restricts access to a CORBA server's operations and attributes, only allowing user's with certain specified roles to proceed with an invocation.

# Administering the iSF

This section provides an overview of the main aspects of configuring and administering the iSF.

## Overview of iSF Administration

There are several different aspects of iSF administration to consider, as follows:

- [Orbix configuration file](#).
- [iSF properties file](#).
- [Enterprise security service administration](#).
- [Access control lists](#).

### Orbix configuration file

The Orbix configuration file, *DomainName.cfg* (or, alternatively, the CFR service), is used to configure the security policies for all of the applications and services in a particular location domain. For example, the following kinds of security policy are specified in the Orbix configuration file:

- The list of security plug-ins to be loaded by an application.
- Whether an application accepts both secure and insecure connections, or secure connections only.
- The name of the iSF authorization realm to which an application belongs.

These are just some of the security policies that can be configured—see [“Security Variables” on page 391](#).

### iSF properties file

The iSF properties file is used to configure the core properties of the Orbix security service. This file primarily configures the properties of an iSF adapter that connects to an enterprise security backend. This file also configures the optional single sign-on and authorization manager features.

See [“IS2 Configuration” on page 513](#) for details.

### Enterprise security service administration

Because the Orbix security service is capable of integrating with a third-party enterprise security service, you can continue to use the native third-party administration tools for your chosen enterprise security service. These tools would be used to administer user accounts, including such data as usernames, passwords, user groups, and roles.

## Access control lists

To complete a system of role-based access control, it is necessary to provide individual applications with an access control list (ACL) file that is responsible for mapping user roles to particular permissions.

For example, the ACL associated with a CORBA server could specify that only a specified set of roles are allowed to invoke a particular IDL operation.

There is one type of ACL file used within the iSF, as follows:

- Action-role mapping (proprietary format).

## Secure ASP Services

When you create a secure location domain, all of the standard ASP services are secure by default. The default configuration can be used to test sample applications, but is not genuinely secure. Before the ASP services can be used in a real deployment, it is necessary to customize the security configuration.

## Customizing the security configuration

For a real deployment, certain aspects of the security configuration for ASP services would be customized, as follows:

- X.509 certificates associated with ASP services—the sample certificates initially associated with the ASP services must all be replaced, because they are not secure.
- Default security policies—for the ASP services might need to be changed before deployment.

# Transport Layer Security

*Transport Layer Security provides encryption and authentication mechanisms for your Orbix system.*

## What does Orbix Provide?

### Security plug-ins

Orbix provides the core security infrastructure to a distributed system based on Orbix's Adaptive Runtime Technology (ART). It is implemented as a symmetric set of plug-ins for Orbix (C++ and Java). When the security plug-ins are installed in an application, the communication layers consist of the CORBA standard Internet Inter-ORB Protocol (IIOP), layered above TLS and TCP/IP.

### Transport Layer Security

Transport Layer Security (TLS) is an IETF Open Standard. It is based on, and is the successor to, Secure Sockets Layer (SSL), long the standard for secure communications.

The TLS Protocol provides the most critical security features to help you preserve the privacy and integrity of your system:

- Authentication (based on RSA with X.509v3 certificates).
- Encryption (based on DES, Triple DES, RC4, IDEA).
- Message integrity (based on SHA1, MD5).
- A framework that allows new cryptographic algorithms to be incorporated into the TLS specification.

### CORBA Security Level 2

Orbix is based on the CORBA Security Level 2 policies and API's (RTF 1.7). It implements a set of policies from the CORBA specification that enable you to control encryption and authentication at a fine level.

### Added-value policies and APIs

Orbix also has added-value policies and APIs that provide more control for SSL/TLS applications than provided by CORBA Security.

## SSL/TLS toolkit replaceability

Orbix has an SSL/TLS toolkit replaceability feature that enables you to replace completely the underlying toolkit that implements SSL/TLS in Orbix.

## Security-unaware and security-aware applications

There are two basic approaches to using security in your applications:

- *Security-unaware applications*—Modify the Orbix configuration to enable and configure security for your application. This approach to security is completely transparent to the application, requiring no code changes or recompilation.
- *Security-aware applications*—In addition to modifying the Orbix configuration to enable security, you can customize application security using both the standard CORBA security API and the Orbix added-value APIs.

## How TLS Provides Security

### Basic TLS security features

TLS provides the following security for communications across TCP/IP connections:

Authentication	This allows an application to verify the identity of another application with which it communicates.
Privacy	This ensures that data transmitted between applications can not be eavesdropped on or understood by a third party.
Integrity	This allows applications to detect if data was modified during transmission.

## Authentication in TLS

### Public key cryptography

TLS uses Rivest Shamir Adleman (RSA) public key cryptography for authentication. In public key cryptography, each application has an associated public key and private key. Data encrypted with the public key can be decrypted only with the private key. Data encrypted with the private key can be decrypted only with the public key.

Public key cryptography allows an application to prove its identity by encoding data with its private key. As no other application has access to this key, the encoded data must derive from the true application. Any application can check the content of the encoded data by decoding it with the application's public key.

## The TLS Handshake Protocol

Consider the example of two applications, a client and a server. The client connects to the server and wishes to send some confidential data. Before sending application data, the client must ensure that it is connected to the required server and not to an impostor.

When the client connects to the server, it confirms the server identity using the TLS handshake protocol. A simplified explanation of how the client executes this handshake in order to authenticate the server is as follows:

Stage	Description
1	The client initiates the TLS handshake by sending the initial TLS handshake message to the server.
2	The server responds by sending its <i>certificate</i> to the client. This certificate verifies the server's identity and contains the certificate's public key.
3	The client extracts the public key from the certificate and encrypts a symmetric encryption algorithm session key with the extracted public key.
4	The server uses its private key to decrypt the encrypted session key which it will use to encrypt and decrypt application data passing to and from the client. The client will also use the shared session key to encrypt and decrypt messages passing to and from the server.

## Optimized handshake

The TLS protocol permits a special optimized handshake in which a previously established session can be resumed. This has the advantage of not needing expensive private key computations. The TLS handshake also facilitates the negotiation of ciphers to be used in a connection.

## Client authentication

The TLS protocol also allows the server to authenticate the client. Client authentication, which is supported by Orbix, is optional in TLS communications.

# Certificates in TLS Authentication

## Purpose of certificates

A public key is transmitted as part of a certificate. The certificate is used to ensure that the submitted public key is, in fact, the public key that belongs to the submitter. The client checks that the certificate has been digitally signed by a certification authority (CA) that the client explicitly trusts.

## Certification authority

A CA is a trusted authority that verifies the validity of the combination of entity name and public key in a certificate. You must specify trusted CAs in order to use Orbix.

## X.509 certificate format

The International Telecommunications Union (ITU) recommendation, X.509, defines a standard format for certificates. TLS authentication uses X.509 certificates to transfer information about an application's public key.

An X.509 certificate includes the following data:

- The name of the entity identified by the certificate.
- The public key of the entity.
- The name of the certification authority that issued the certificate.

The role of a certificate is to match an entity name to a public key.

## Access to certificates

According to the TLS protocol, it is unnecessary for applications to have access to all certificates. Generally, each application only needs to access its own certificate and the corresponding issuing certificates. Clients and servers supply their certificates to applications that they want to contact during the TLS handshake. The nature of the TLS handshake is such that there is nothing insecure in receiving the certificate from an as yet untrusted peer. The certificate will be checked to make sure that it has been digitally signed by a trusted CA and the peer will have to prove its identity during the handshake.

## Privacy of TLS Communications

### Establishing a symmetric key

Immediately after authentication, the client sends an encoded data value to the server (using the server's public key). This unique session encoded value is a key to a symmetric cryptographic algorithm. Only the server is able to decode this data (using the corresponding private key).

### Symmetric cryptography

A symmetric cryptographic algorithm is an algorithm in which a single key is used to encode and decode data. Once the server has received such a key from the client, all subsequent communications between the applications can be encoded using the agreed symmetric cryptographic algorithm. This feature strengthens TLS security.

Examples of symmetric cryptographic algorithms used to maintain privacy in TLS communications are the Data Encryption Standard (DES) and RC4.

## Integrity of TLS Communications

### Message authentication code

The authentication and privacy features of TLS ensure that applications can exchange confidential data that cannot be understood by an intermediary. However, these features do not protect against the modification of encrypted messages transmitted between applications.

To detect if an application has received data modified by an intermediary, TLS adds a message authentication code (MAC) to each message. This code is computed by applying a function to the message content and the secret key used in the symmetric cryptographic algorithm.

### Guaranteeing message integrity

An intermediary cannot compute the MAC for a message without knowing the secret key used to encrypt it. If the message is corrupted or modified during transmission, the message content will not match the MAC. TLS automatically detects this error and rejects corrupted messages.

# Obtaining Credentials from X.509 Certificates

## Obtaining own credentials

This section discusses how an application's own credentials are initially obtained from an X.509 certificate. An application's own credentials are the credentials that the application normally uses to identify itself to other applications.

## Comparison of PKCS#12 and PKCS#11

Two mechanisms for obtaining own credentials are described in this section:

- PKCS#12—credentials obtained from a PKCS#12 file.
- PKCS#11—credentials obtained from a smart card. Orbix uses the PKCS#11 interface to communicate with the smart card.

## Obtaining Certificate Credentials from a File

### Creating credentials using the principal sponsor

The simplest way for a client to obtain certificate credentials is to configure an *SSL/TLS principal sponsor* for the client application. This principal sponsor can be initialized by editing the Orbix configuration—see [“Specifying an Application's Own Certificate” on page 268](#).

# Creating credentials from a PKCS#12 file

Figure 12 illustrates how the principal sponsor creates credentials from a PKCS#12 file.

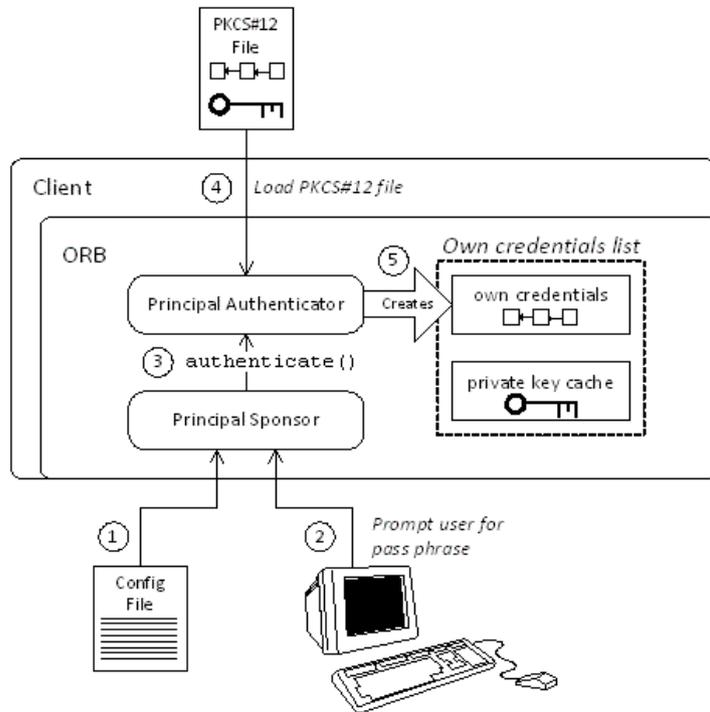


Figure 12: Creating Credentials for a Client Application Using PKCS#12

## Steps for creating credentials

The principal sponsor automates the steps to create credentials, as follows:

1. The principal sponsor reads the client configuration file to discover which authentication method to use.
2. If the authentication method is PKCS#12, the principal sponsor obtains the pass phrase to decrypt the client's certificate chain and private key. The pass phrase is obtained either by running a login utility that prompts the user for the pass phrase, or by reading the client configuration file—see ["Providing a Certificate Pass Phrase" on page 271](#).
3. The principal sponsor requests the *principal authenticator* to generate credentials for the client by invoking the `authenticate()` operation, passing the following data as parameters:
  - ◆ Pass phrase,
  - ◆ PKCS#12 file name.
4. The principal authenticator loads the PKCS#12 file to obtain the client identity. The PKCS#12 file contains an encrypted *X.509 certificate chain* and an encrypted *private key*.

5. If the authentication step is successful, the principal authenticator creates an *own credentials* object, of `SecurityLevel2::Credentials` type. The own credentials object is cached in memory along with its private key.

## How PKCS#12 credentials are used in an SSL/TLS handshake

Figure 13 illustrates how PKCS#12 credentials are used during an SSL/TLS handshake, showing only the portion of the handshake where the server verifies the client's identity.

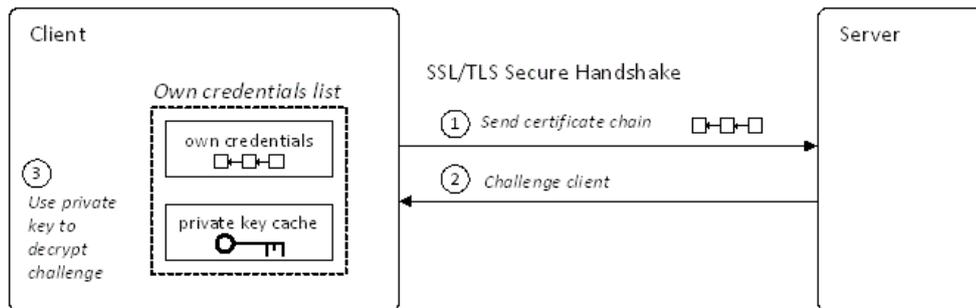


Figure 13: Using PKCS#12 Credentials to Authenticate a Client to a Server

## PKCS#12 handshake steps

During an SSL/TLS handshake, the client authenticates itself to the server as follows:

1. At a certain point during the SSL/TLS handshake, the client sends an X.509 certificate chain (which has been cached in an own credentials object) to the server.
2. The server sends a challenge message, encrypted using the client's public key.
3. The client uses the private key (cached in memory) to decrypt the challenge message.
4. Having successfully answered the server challenge, the client proceeds to the next stage of the handshake (not shown).

# Obtaining Certificate Credentials from a Smart Card

## Creating credentials using the PKCS#11 interface

Figure 14 illustrates how the SSL/TLS principal sponsor creates certificate credentials using the PKCS#11 interface—see “Specifying an Application’s Own Certificate” on page 268.

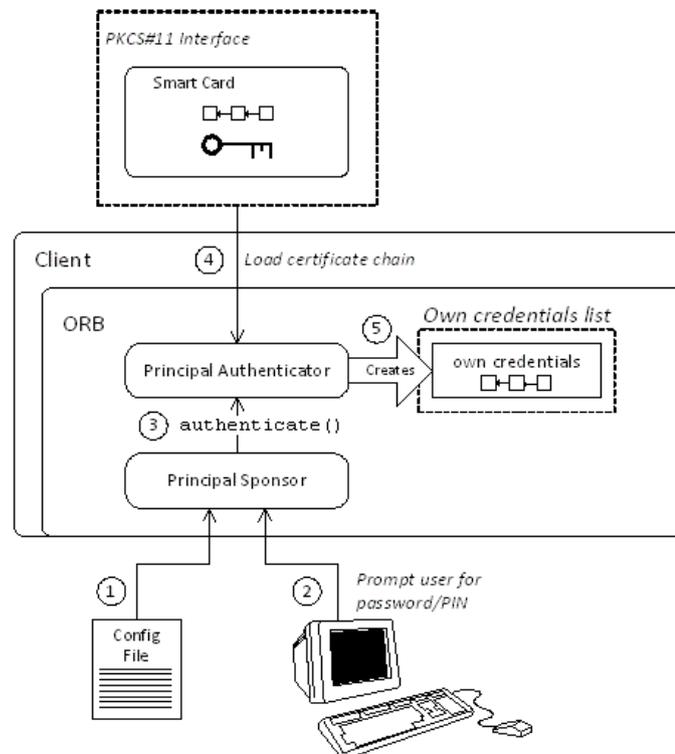


Figure 14: Creating Credentials for a Client Application Using PKCS#11

## Steps for creating credentials

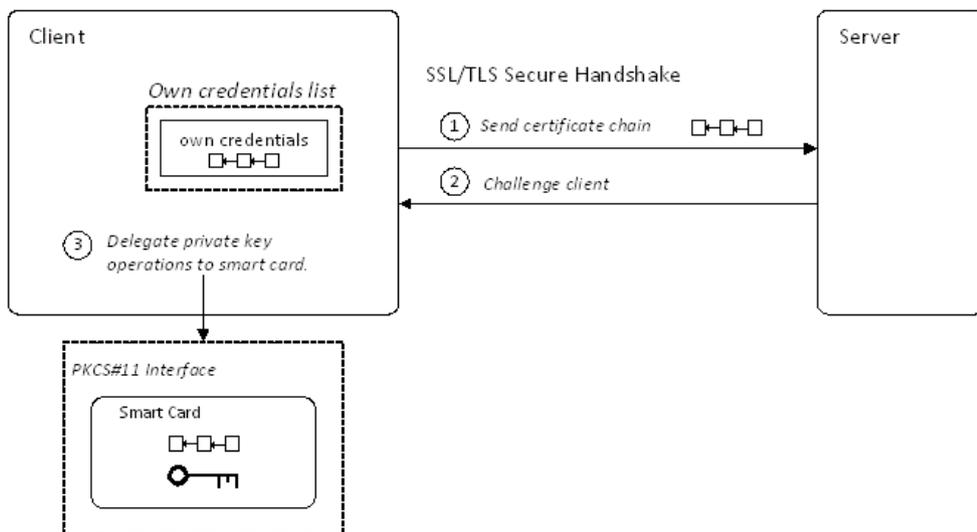
The principal sponsor automates the steps to create credentials, as follows:

1. The principal sponsor reads the client configuration file to discover which authentication method to use.
2. If the authentication method is PKCS#11, the principal sponsor obtains the smart card’s PIN to gain access to the smart card. The PIN is obtained either by running a login utility that prompts the user for the PIN, or by reading the client configuration file—see “Providing a Smart Card PIN” on page 274.
3. The principal sponsor requests the *principal authenticator* to generate credentials for the client by invoking the `authenticate()` operation, passing the following data:

- ◆ Provider name,
  - ◆ Slot number,
  - ◆ PIN or pass phrase.
4. The principal authenticator communicates with the smart card using the PKCS#11 interface to obtain the client identity. The principal authenticator uploads *only* the X.509 certificate chain. The private key is left on the smart card.
  5. If the authentication step is successful, the principal authenticator creates an *own credentials* object, of `SecurityLevel2::Credentials` type. The own credentials object is cached in memory *but its private key is not stored in memory*.

## How PKCS#11 credentials are used in an SSL/TLS handshake

Figure 15 illustrates how PKCS#11 credentials are used during an SSL/TLS handshake, showing only the portion of the handshake where the server verifies the client's identity.



**Figure 15:** Using PKCS#11 Credentials to Authenticate a Client to a Server

## PKCS#11 handshake steps

During an SSL/TLS handshake, the client authenticates itself to the server as follows:

1. At a certain point during the SSL/TLS handshake, the client sends an X.509 certificate chain (which has been cached in an own credentials object) to the server.
2. The server sends a challenge message, encrypted using the client's public key.

3. The client delegates the challenge message to the smart card, using the PKCS#11 interface. The smart card uses the appropriate private key to decrypt the challenge message. Because the smart card has a built-in processor, it is able to perform the private key calculations in place. The private key never leaves the smart card.
4. Having successfully answered the server challenge, the client proceeds to the next stage of the handshake (not shown).

**Note:** At no point during the handshake is the smart card's private key loaded into memory.



# Securing CORBA Applications

*This chapter describes how to enable security in the context of the Orbix Security Framework for CORBA applications and services.*

## Overview of CORBA Security

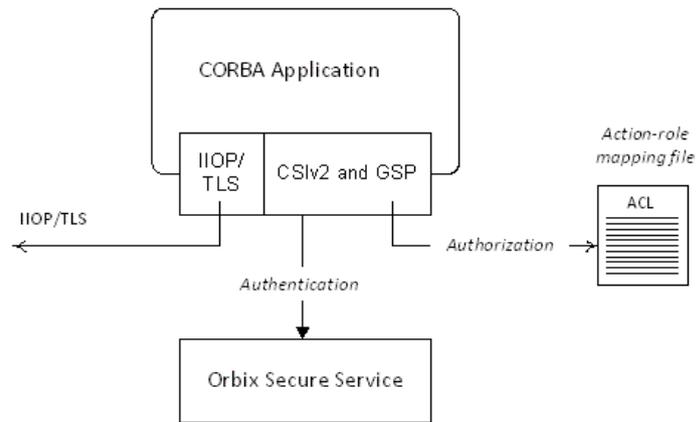
There are two main components of security for CORBA applications: IIOP over SSL/TLS (IIOP/TLS), which provides secure communication between client and server; and the iSF, which is concerned with higher-level security features such as authentication and authorization.

The following combinations are recommended:

- IIOP/TLS only—for a pure SSL/TLS security solution.
- IIOP/TLS and iSF—for a highly scalable security solution, based on username/password client authentication.

## CORBA applications and iSF

Figure 16 shows the main features of a secure CORBA application in the context of the iSF.



**Figure 16:** A Secure CORBA Application within the iSF

## Security plug-ins

Within the iSF, a CORBA application becomes fully secure by loading the following plug-ins:

- [IIOP/TLS plug-in](#)
- [CSlv2 plug-in](#)
- [GSP plug-in](#)

## IIOp/TLS plug-in

The IIOp/TLS plug-in, `iiop_tls`, enables a CORBA application to transmit and receive IIOp requests over a secure SSL/TLS connection. This plug-in can be enabled independently of the other two plug-ins.

See [“Securing Communications with SSL/TLS” on page 44](#) for details on how to enable IIOp/TLS in a CORBA application.

## CSiv2 plug-in

The CSiv2 plug-in, `csi`, provides a client authentication mechanism for CORBA applications. The authentication mechanism is based on a username and a password. When the CSiv2 plug-in is configured for use with the iSF, the username and password are forwarded to a central Orbix security service to be authenticated. This plug-in is needed to support the iSF.

**Note:** The IIOp/TLS plug-in also provides a client authentication mechanism (based on SSL/TLS and X.509 certificates). The SSL/TLS and CSiv2 authentication mechanisms are independent of each other and can be used simultaneously.

## GSP plug-in

The GSP plug-in, `gsp`, provides authorization by checking a user’s roles against the permissions stored in an action-role mapping file. This plug-in is needed to support the iSF.

**Note:** The GSP plug-in depends on the CSiv2 plug-in. Whenever you include the GSP plug-in, `gsp`, in your ORB plug-ins list, it automatically loads the CSiv2 plug-in, `csi`.

## Securing Communications with SSL/TLS

This section describes how to configure an application to use SSL/TLS security. In this section, it is assumed that your initial configuration comes from a secure location domain (generated by the `itconfigure` utility with security enabled—see [“Creating a Secure Domain” on page 3](#)).

**WARNING:** The default certificates used in the CORBA configuration samples are for demonstration purposes only and are completely insecure. You must generate your own custom certificates for use in your own CORBA applications.

## Configuration samples

If a location domain, *DomainName*, is generated with security enabled and demonstration configurations enabled, the domain will include several sample configurations that can be used as templates for configuring SSL/TLS. Within the default domain configuration (either in the *DomainName.cfg* file or in the CFR service), you can find the following sample SSL/TLS configuration scopes:

- `demos.tls.secure_client_with_no_cert`
- `demos.tls.secure_client_with_cert`
- `demos.tls.semi_secure_client_with_cert`
- `demos.tls.semi_secure_client_with_no_cert`
- `demos.tls.secure_server_no_client_auth`
- `demos.tls.secure_server_request_client_auth`
- `demos.tls.secure_server_enforce_client_auth`
- `demos.tls.semi_secure_server_no_client_auth`
- `demos.tls.semi_secure_server_request_client_auth`
- `demos.tls.semi_secure_server_enforce_client_auth`

## Secure client terminology

The terminology used to describe the preceding client configuration scopes is explained in [Table 1](#).

**Table 1:** *Terminology Describing Secure Client Sample Configurations*

Scope Name Prefix/Suffix	Description
<code>secure_client</code>	The client opens only secure SSL/TLS connections to the server. If the server does not support secure connections, the connection attempt will fail.
<code>semi_secure_client</code>	The type of connection opened by the client depends on the disposition of the server: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• If the server is insecure (listening only on an insecure IIOP port), an insecure connection is established.</li><li>• If the server is secure (listening only on a secure IIOP/TLS port), a secure SSL/TLS connection is established.</li><li>• If the server is semi-secure (listening on both an IIOP port and on an IIOP/TLS port), the type of connection established depends on the client's <code>binding:client_binding_list</code>.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ If, in the client's <code>binding:client_binding_list</code>, a binding with the <code>IIOP</code> interceptor appears before a binding with the <code>IIOP_TLS</code> interceptor, an insecure connection is established.</li><li>◆ Conversely, if a binding with the <code>IIOP_TLS</code> interceptor appears before a binding with the <code>IIOP</code> interceptor, a secure connection is established.</li></ul></li></ul>

**Table 1:** *Terminology Describing Secure Client Sample Configurations*

<b>Scope Name Prefix/Suffix</b>	<b>Description</b>
with_no_cert	No X.509 certificate is associated with the client (at least, not through configuration).
with_cert	An X.509 certificate is associated with the client by setting the principal sponsor configuration variables.

## Secure server terminology

The terminology used to describe the preceding server configuration scopes is explained in [Table 2](#).

**Table 2:** *Terminology Describing Secure Server Sample Configurations*

<b>Scope Name Prefix/Suffix</b>	<b>Description</b>
secure_server	The server accepts only secure SSL/TLS connection attempts. If a remote client does not support secure connections, the connection attempt will fail.
semi_secure_server	The server accepts both secure and insecure connection attempts by remote clients.
no_client_auth	The server does not support client authentication over SSL/TLS. That is, during an SSL/TLS handshake, the server will not request the client to send an X.509 certificate.
request_client_auth	The server allows a connecting client the option of either authenticating itself or not authenticating itself using an X.509 certificate.
enforce_client_auth	The server requires a connecting client to authenticate itself using an X.509 certificate.

## Outline of a sample configuration scope

For example, the `demos.tls.secure_server_no_client_auth` configuration defines a server configuration that is secured by SSL/TLS but does not expect clients to authenticate themselves. This configuration has the following outline:

```
# Orbix Configuration File
...
# General configuration at root scope.
...
demos {
  ...
  tls {
    # Common SSL/TLS configuration settings.
    ...
    secure_server_no_client_auth {
      # Specific server configuration settings.
      ...
    };
  };
};
...
```

Three significant groups of configuration variables contribute to the `secure_server_no_client_auth` configuration, as follows:

1. *General configuration at root scope*—these configuration settings are common to *all* applications, whether secure or insecure.
2. *Common SSL/TLS configuration settings*—specify the basic settings for SSL/TLS security. In particular, the `orb_plugins` list defined in this scope includes the `iiop_tls` plug-in.
3. *Specific server configuration settings*—define the settings specific to the `secure_server_no_client_auth` configuration.

## Sample client configuration

For example, consider a secure SSL/TLS client whose configuration is modelled on the `demos.tls.secure_client_with_no_cert` configuration. [Example 1](#) shows how to configure such a sample client.

### Example 1: Sample SSL/TLS Client Configuration

```
# Orbix Configuration File
...
# General configuration at root scope.
...
my_secure_apps {
  # Common SSL/TLS configuration settings.
  # (copied from 'demos.tls')
  orb_plugins = ["local_log_stream", "iiop_profile", "giop",
  "iiop_tls"];
};
```

### Example 1: Sample SSL/TLS Client Configuration

```
2 binding:client_binding_list = ["OTS+POA_Coloc", "POA_Coloc",
"OTS+TLS_Coloc+POA_Coloc", "TLS_Coloc+POA_Coloc",
"OTS+GIOP+IIOP", "GIOP+IIOP", "OTS+GIOP+IIOP_TLS",
"GIOP+IIOP_TLS"];

3 policies:trusted_ca_list_policy =
"ASPInstallDir\asp\6.0\etc\tls\x509\trusted_ca_lists\ca_list1.pem";

4 policies:mechanism_policy:protocol_version = "SSL_V3";
policies:mechanism_policy:ciphersuites =
["RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA", "RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5"];

5 event_log:filters = ["IT_ATLI_TLS=*", "IT_IIOP=*",
"IT_IIOP_TLS=*", "IT_TLS=*"];
...
my_client {
# Specific SSL/TLS client configuration settings
# (copied from 'demos.tls.secure_client_with_no_cert')
6 principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "false";

7 policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
["Confidentiality", "EstablishTrustInTarget"];
policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
["Confidentiality", "Integrity", "DetectReplay",
"DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget"];
};
};
...
```

The preceding client configuration can be described as follows:

1. Make sure that the `orb_plugins` variable in this configuration scope includes the `iiop_tls` plug-in.

**Note:** For fully secure applications, you should *exclude* the `iiop` plug-in (insecure IIOP) from the ORB plug-ins list. This renders the application incapable of making insecure IIOP connections.

For semi-secure applications, however, you should *include* the `iiop` plug-in before the `iiop_tls` plug-in in the ORB plug-ins list.

If you plan to use the full Orbix Security Framework, you should include the `gsp` plug-in in the ORB plug-ins list as well—see [“Securing Two-Tier CORBA Systems with CSI” on page 53](#).

2. Make sure that the `binding:client_binding_list` variable includes bindings with the `IIOP_TLS` interceptor. You can use the value of the `binding:client_binding_list` shown here. If you plan to use the full Orbix Security Framework, you should use the `binding:client_binding_list` as shown in [“Client configuration” on page 55](#) instead.
3. An SSL/TLS application needs a list of trusted CA certificates, which it uses to determine whether or not to trust certificates received from other SSL/TLS applications. You must,

therefore, edit the `policies:trusted_ca_list_policy` variable to point at a list of trusted certificate authority (CA) certificates. See [“Specifying Trusted CA Certificates” on page 266](#).

**Note:** If using Schannel as the underlying SSL/TLS toolkit (Windows only), the `policies:trusted_ca_list_policy` variable is ignored. Within Schannel, the trusted root CA certificates are obtained from the Windows certificate store.

4. The SSL/TLS mechanism policy specifies the default security protocol version and the available cipher suites—see [“Specifying Cipher Suites” on page 253](#).
5. This line enables console logging for security-related events, which is useful for debugging and testing. Because there is a performance penalty associated with this option, you might want to comment out or delete this line in a production system.
6. The SSL/TLS principal sponsor is a mechanism that can be used to specify an application’s own X.509 certificate. Because this client configuration does not use a certificate, the principal sponsor is disabled by setting `principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor` to `false`.
7. The following two lines set the *required* options and the *supported* options for the client secure invocation policy. In this example, the policy is set as follows:
  - ◆ Required options—the options shown here ensure that the client can open only secure SSL/TLS connections.
  - ◆ Supported options—the options shown include all of the association options, except for the `EstablishTrustInClient` option. The client cannot support `EstablishTrustInClient`, because it has no X.509 certificate.

## Sample server configuration

Generally speaking, it is rarely necessary to configure such a thing as a *pure server* (that is, a server that never makes any requests of its own). Most real servers are applications that act in both a server role and a client role. Hence, the sample server described here is a hybrid of the following two demonstration configurations:

- `demos.tls.secure_server_request_client_auth`
- `demos.tls.secure_client_with_cert`

[Example 2](#) shows how to configure such a sample server.

### Example 2: Sample SSL/TLS Server Configuration

```
# Orbix Configuration File
...
# General configuration at root scope.
...
1 my_secure_apps {
    # Common SSL/TLS configuration settings.
    # (copied from 'demos.tls')
    ...
}
```

## Example 2: Sample SSL/TLS Server Configuration

```
my_server {  
    # Specific SSL/TLS server configuration settings  
    # (from 'demos.tls.secure_server_request_client_auth')  
2    policies:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires =  
    ["Confidentiality"];  
    policies:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports =  
    ["EstablishTrustInClient", "Confidentiality", "Integrity",  
    "DetectReplay", "DetectMisordering",  
    "EstablishTrustInTarget"];  
  
3    principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";  
4    principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";  
5    principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =  
    ["filename=ASPInstallDir\asp\6.0\etc\tls\x509\certs\demos\bank_  
server.p12"];  
  
    # Specific SSL/TLS client configuration settings  
    # (copied from 'demos.tls.secure_client_with_cert')  
6    policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires =  
    ["Confidentiality", "EstablishTrustInTarget"];  
    policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports =  
    ["Confidentiality", "Integrity", "DetectReplay",  
    "DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInClient",  
    "EstablishTrustInTarget"];  
    };  
};  
...
```

The preceding server configuration can be described as follows:

1. You can use the same common SSL/TLS settings here as described in the preceding [“Sample client configuration” on page 47](#)
2. The following two lines set the *required* options and the *supported* options for the target secure invocation policy. In this example, the policy is set as follows:
  - ◆ Required options—the options shown here ensure that the server accepts only secure SSL/TLS connection attempts.
  - ◆ Supported options—all of the target association options are supported.
3. A server must always be associated with an X.509 certificate. Hence, this line enables the SSL/TLS principal sponsor, which specifies a certificate for the application.
4. This line specifies that the X.509 certificate is contained in a PKCS#12 file. For alternative methods, see [“Specifying an Application’s Own Certificate” on page 268](#).

**Note:** If using Schannel as the underlying SSL/TLS toolkit (Windows only), the `principal_sponsor:auth_method_id` value must be `security_label` instead of `pkcs12_file`.

5. Replace the X.509 certificate, by editing the `filename` option in the `principal_sponsor:auth_method_data` configuration variable to point at a custom X.509 certificate. The `filename` value

should be initialized with the location of a certificate file in PKCS#12 format—see [“Specifying an Application’s Own Certificate” on page 268](#) for more details.

**Note:** If using Schannel as the underlying SSL/TLS toolkit (Windows only), you would set the `label` option instead of the `filename` option in the `principal_sponsor:auth_method_data` configuration variable. The `label` specifies the common name (CN) from the application certificate’s subject DN.

For details of how to specify the certificate’s pass phrase, see [“Providing a Pass Phrase or PIN” on page 271](#).

6. The following two lines set the *required* options and the *supported* options for the client secure invocation policy. In this example, the policy is set as follows:
  - ◆ Required options—the options shown here ensure that the application can open only secure SSL/TLS connections to other servers.
  - ◆ Supported options—all of the client association options are supported. In particular, the `EstablishTrustInClient` option is supported when the application is in a client role, because the application has an X.509 certificate.

## Mixed security configurations

Most realistic secure server configurations are mixed in the sense that they include both server settings (for the server role), and client settings (for the client role). When combining server and client security settings for an application, you must ensure that the settings are consistent with each other.

For example, consider the case where the server settings are secure and the client settings are insecure. To configure this case, set up the server role as described in [“Sample server configuration” on page 49](#). Then configure the client role by adding (or modifying) the following lines to the `my_secure_apps.my_server` configuration scope:

```
orb_plugins = ["local_log_stream", "iiop_profile",
              "giop", "iiop", "iiop_tls"];
policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
  ["NoProtection"];
policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
  ["NoProtection"];
```

The first line sets the ORB plug-ins list to make sure that the `iiop` plug-in (enabling insecure IIOP) is included. The `NoProtection` association option, which appears in the required and supported client secure invocation policy, effectively disables security for the client role.

## Customizing SSL/TLS security policies

You can, optionally, customize the SSL/TLS security policies in various ways. For details, see the following references:

- [“Configuring SSL/TLS Secure Associations” on page 243.](#)
- [“Configuring SSL/TLS Authentication” on page 261.](#)

## Key distribution management

It is possible to configure your CORBA server so that the certificate pass phrase is supplied automatically by the key distribution management (KDM) service. For details, see the following reference:

- [“Automatic Activation of Secure Servers” on page 281.](#)

## Specifying Fixed Ports for SSL/TLS Connections

Orbix allows you to specify a fixed IP port on which a server listens for SSL/TLS connections. This subsection provides an overview of the programming and configuration requirements for setting IIOP/TLS fixed ports.

### POA policies required for setting fixed ports

The main prerequisite for configuring fixed ports is that a CORBA developer programs the application to create a POA instance with the following policies:

- `PortableServer::LifespanPolicy`—the value of this POA policy should be set to `PERSISTENT`, indicating that the objects managed by this POA can outlive the server process.
- `IT_CORBA::WellKnownAddressingPolicy`—the value of this POA policy is a string that defines a well-known addressing prefix, `<wka_prefix>`, for host/port configuration variables that an administrator can edit in the Orbix configuration.
- `IT_PortableServer::PersistenceModePolicy`—the value of this POA policy can be set to either of the following values:
  - ♦ `DIRECT_PERSISTENCE`, indicating that the POA is configured to receive connection attempts *directly* from clients. The server listens on the fixed port (well-known address) and exports IORs containing its own host and fixed port.
  - ♦ `INDIRECT_PERSISTENCE`, indicating that connection attempts will be redirected to the server by the locator service. The server listens on the fixed port (well-known address), but exports IORs containing the locator’s host and port.

### Programming the required POA policies

For details of how to program POA policies, see the *CORBA Programmer’s Guide*.

## Fixed port configuration variables

The following IIOP/TLS configuration variables can be set for a POA that supports the well-known addressing policy with the `<wka_prefix>` prefix:

```
<wka_prefix>:iiop_tls:host = "<host>";
```

Specifies the hostname, `<host>`, to publish in the IIOP/TLS profile of server-generated IORs.

```
<wka_prefix>:iiop_tls:port = "<port>";
```

Specifies the fixed IP port, `<port>`, on which the server listens for incoming IIOP/TLS messages. This port value is also published in the IIOP/TLS profile of generated IORs.

```
<wka_prefix>:iiop_tls:listen_addr = "<host>";
```

Restricts the IIOP/TLS listening point to listen only on the specified host, `<host>`. It is generally used on multi-homed hosts to limit incoming connections to a particular network interface.

```
<wka_prefix>:iiop_tls:addr_list =
```

```
["<optional_plus_sign><host>:<port>", ... ];
```

In the context of server clustering, this configuration variable specifies a list of host and port combinations, `<host>:<port>`, for the `<wka_prefix>` persistent POA instance.

One of the host and port combinations, `<host>:<port>` (lacking a + prefix), specifies the POA's own listening point. The other host and port combinations, `+<host>:<port>` (including a + prefix), specify the listening points for other servers in the cluster.

**Note:** The `*:addr_list` variable takes precedence over the other host/port configuration variables (`*:host`, `*:port`, and `*:listen_addr`).

## Securing Two-Tier CORBA Systems with CSI

This section describes how to secure a two-tier CORBA system using the ISF. The client supplies username/password authentication data which is then authenticated on the server side. The following configurations are described in detail:

- [Client configuration](#).
- [Target configuration](#).

## Two-tier CORBA system

Figure 17 shows a basic two-tier CORBA system in the iSF, featuring a client and a target server.

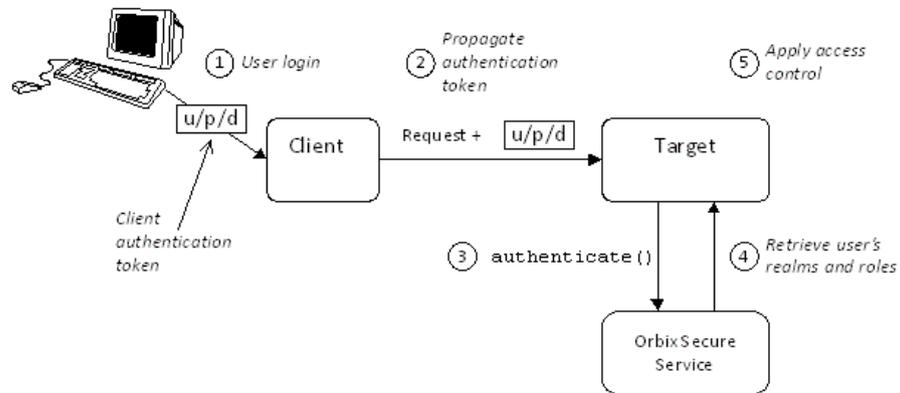


Figure 17: Two-Tier CORBA System in the iSF

## Scenario description

The scenario shown in Figure 17 can be described as follows:

Stage	Description
1	The user enters a username, password, and domain name on the client side (user login). <b>Note:</b> The domain name can either be an empty string (acts as a wildcard) or must match the value of the <code>policies:csi:auth_over_transport:server_domain_name</code> configuration variable set on the server side.
2	When the client makes a remote invocation on the server, the iSF transmits the username/password/domain authentication data to the target along with the invocation request.
3	The server authenticates the received username and password by calling out to the external Orbix security service.
4	If authentication is successful, the Orbix security service returns the user's realms and roles.
5	The iSF controls access to the target's IDL interfaces by consulting an <i>action-role mapping file</i> to determine what the user is allowed to do.

## Client configuration

The CORBA client from [Example 17 on page 54](#) can be configured as shown in [Example 3](#).

**Example 3:** *Configuration of a CORBA client in the iSF*

```
# Orbix Configuration File
...
# General configuration at root scope.
...
my_secure_apps {
1   # Common SSL/TLS configuration settings.
    ...
    # Common iSF configuration settings.
2   orb_plugins = ["local_log_stream", "iiop_profile", "giop",
3   "iiop_tls", "ots", "gsp"];
    binding:client_binding_list = ["GIOP+EGMIOP",
4   "OTS+TLS_Coloc+POA_Coloc", "TLS_Coloc+POA_Coloc",
    "OTS+POA_Coloc", "POA_Coloc", "GIOP+SHMIOP",
    "CSI+OTS+GIOP+IIOP_TLS", "OTS+GIOP+IIOP_TLS",
    "CSI+GIOP+IIOP_TLS", "GIOP+IIOP_TLS", "CSI+OTS+GIOP+IIOP",
5   "OTS+GIOP+IIOP", "CSI+GIOP+IIOP", "GIOP+IIOP"];
    binding:server_binding_list = ["CSI+GSP+OTS", "CSI+GSP",
6   "CSI+OTS", "CSI"];
    ...
    my_client {
7   # Specific SSL/TLS configuration settings.
        ...
        # Specific iSF configuration settings.
8   plugins:csi:allow_csi_reply_without_service_context =
        "false";
        policies:csi:auth_over_transport:client_supports =
        ["EstablishTrustInClient"];

        principal_sponsor:csi:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
        principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_id = "GSSUPMech";
        principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_data = [];
    };
};
...
```

The preceding client configuration can be explained as follows:

1. The SSL/TLS configuration variables common to all of your applications can be placed here—see [“Securing Communications with SSL/TLS” on page 44](#) for details of the SSL/TLS configuration.
2. Make sure that the `orb_plugins` variable in this configuration scope includes both the `iiop_tls` and the `gsp` plug-ins in the order shown.
3. Make sure that the `binding:client_binding_list` variable includes bindings with the CSI interceptor. You can use the value of the `binding:client_binding_list` shown here.
4. Make sure that the `binding:server_binding_list` variable includes bindings with both the CSI and GSP interceptors. You can use the value of the `binding:server_binding_list` shown here.

5. The SSL/TLS configuration variables specific to the CORBA client can be placed here—see [“Securing Communications with SSL/TLS” on page 44](#).
6. This setting enforces strict checking of reply messages from the server, to make sure the server actually supports CSIv2.
7. This configuration setting specifies that the client supports sending username/password authentication data to a server.
8. The next three lines specify that the client uses the CSI principal sponsor to obtain the user’s authentication data. With the configuration as shown, the user would be prompted to enter the username and password when the client application starts up.  
For more details on the CSI principal sponsor, see [“Providing a Username and Password” on page 306](#).

## Target configuration

The CORBA target server from [Figure 17 on page 54](#) can be configured as shown in [Example 4](#).

**Example 4:** *Configuration of a Second-Tier Target Server in the iSF*

```

# Orbix Configuration File
...
# General configuration at root scope.
...
my_secure_apps {
    # Common SSL/TLS configuration settings.
    ...
    # Common iSF configuration settings.
    orb_plugins = [ ..., "iiop_tls", "gsp", ... ];
    binding:client_binding_list = [ ... ];
    binding:server_binding_list = [ ... ];
    ...
    my_two_tier_target {
1      # Specific SSL/TLS configuration settings.
        ...
2      # Specific iSF configuration settings.
        policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_supports =
3      ["EstablishTrustInClient"];
        policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_requires =
4      ["EstablishTrustInClient"];
        policies:csi:auth_over_transport:server_domain_name =
        "DEFAULT";

5      plugins:gsp:authorization_realm = "AuthzRealm";
6      plugins:gsp:action_role_mapping_file = "ActionRoleURL";

7      # iSF client configuration settings.
        policies:csi:auth_over_transport:client_supports =
        ["EstablishTrustInClient"];

        principal_sponsor:csi:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
        principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_id = "GSSUPMech";
        principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_data = [];
    };
};

```

The preceding target server configuration can be explained as follows:

1. The SSL/TLS configuration variables specific to the CORBA target server can be placed here—see [“Securing Communications with SSL/TLS” on page 44](#).
2. This configuration setting specifies that the target server *supports* receiving username/password authentication data from the client.
3. This configuration setting specifies that the target server *requires* the client to send username/password authentication data.
4. The `server_domain_name` configuration variable sets the server’s CSIv2 authentication domain name. The domain name embedded in a received CSIv2 credential must match the value of the `server_domain_name` variable on the server side or could be an empty string (acts as a wildcard).
5. This configuration setting specifies the iSF authorization realm, `AuthzRealm`, to which this server belongs. For more details about iSF authorization realms, see [“iSF Authorization Realms” on page 120](#).
6. The `action_role_mapping` configuration variable specifies the location of an action-role mapping that controls access to the IDL interfaces implemented by the server. The file location is specified in an URL format, for example:  
`file:///security_admin/action_role_mapping.xml` (UNIX) or  
`file:///c:/security_admin/action_role_mapping.xml` (Windows).  
For more details about the action-role mapping file, see [“CORBA Action-Role Mapping ACL” on page 133](#).
7. You should also set iSF client configuration variables in the server configuration scope, because a secure server application usually behaves as a secure client of the core CORBA services. For example, almost all CORBA servers need to contact both the locator service and the CORBA naming service.

## Related administration tasks

After securing your CORBA applications with iSF, you might need to perform related administration tasks, for example:

- See [“Managing Users, Roles and Domains” on page 119](#).
- See [“CORBA Action-Role Mapping ACL” on page 133](#).

## Securing Three-Tier CORBA Systems with CSI

This section describes how to secure a three-tier CORBA system using the iSF. In this scenario there is a client, an intermediate server, and a target server. The intermediate server is configured to propagate the client identity when it invokes on the target server in the third tier. The following configurations are described in detail:

- [Intermediate configuration](#).
- [Target configuration](#).

## Three-tier CORBA system

Figure 18 shows a basic three-tier CORBA system in the iSF, featuring a client, an intermediate server and a target server.

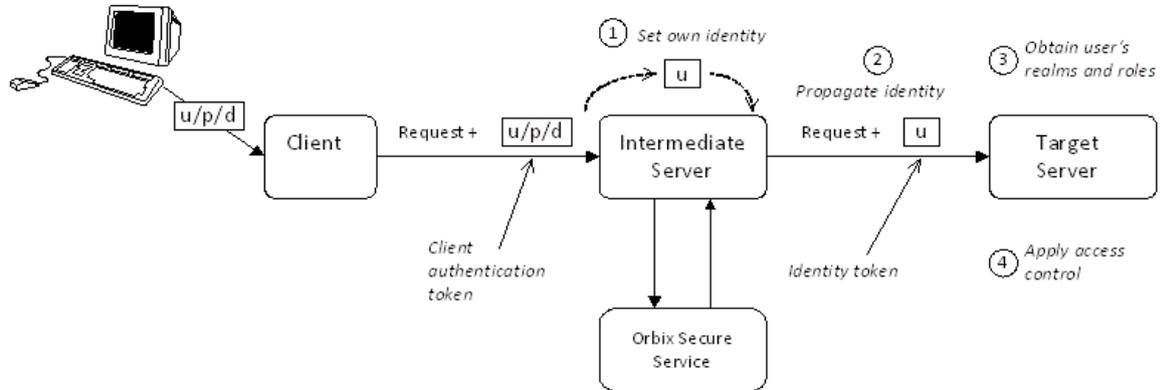


Figure 18: Three-Tier CORBA System in the iSF

## Scenario description

The second stage of the scenario shown in Figure 18 (intermediate server invokes an operation on the target server) can be described as follows:

Stage	Description
1	The intermediate server sets its own identity by extracting the user identity from the received username/password credentials. Hence, the intermediate server assumes the same identity as the client.
2	When the intermediate server makes a remote invocation on the target server, the iSF also transmits the user identity data to the target.
3	The target server then obtains the user's realms and roles.
4	The iSF controls access to the target's IDL interfaces by consulting an <i>action-role mapping file</i> to determine what the user is allowed to do.

## Client configuration

The client configuration for the three-tier scenario is identical to that of the two-tier scenario, as shown in "Client configuration" on page 55.

## Intermediate configuration

The CORBA intermediate server from [Figure 18 on page 58](#) can be configured as shown in [Example 5](#).

**Example 5:** *Configuration of a Second-Tier Intermediate Server in the iSF*

```
# Orbix Configuration File
...
# General configuration at root scope.
...
my_secure_apps {
  # Common SSL/TLS configuration settings.
  ...
  # Common iSF configuration settings.
  orb_plugins = [ ..., "iiop_tls", "gsp", ... ];
  binding:client_binding_list = [ ... ];
  binding:server_binding_list = [ ... ];
  ...
  my_three_tier_intermediate {
1     # Specific SSL/TLS configuration settings.
    ...
2     # Specific iSF configuration settings.
    plugins:csi:allow_csi_reply_without_service_context =
"false";
3     policies:csi:attribute_service:client_supports =
["IdentityAssertion"];

4     policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_supports =
["EstablishTrustInClient"];
5     policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_requires =
["EstablishTrustInClient"];
6     policies:csi:auth_over_transport:server_domain_name =
"DEFAULT";

7     plugins:gsp:authorization_realm = "AuthzRealm";
8     plugins:gsp:action_role_mapping_file = "ActionRoleURL";

9     # iSF client configuration settings.
    policies:csi:auth_over_transport:client_supports =
["EstablishTrustInClient"];

    principal_sponsor:csi:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
    principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_id = "GSSUPMech";
    principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_data = [];
  };
};
```

The preceding intermediate server configuration can be explained as follows:

1. The SSL/TLS configuration variables specific to the CORBA intermediate server can be placed here—see [“Securing Communications with SSL/TLS” on page 44](#).
2. This setting enforces strict checking of reply messages from the target, to make sure the target actually supports CSIv2.

3. This configuration setting specifies that the intermediate server is capable of propagating the identity it receives from a client. In other words, the server is able to assume the identity of the client when invoking operations on third-tier servers.
4. This configuration setting specifies that the intermediate server *supports* receiving username/password authentication data from the client.
5. This configuration setting specifies that the intermediate server *requires* the client to send username/password authentication data.
6. The `server_domain_name` configuration variable sets the server's CSIv2 authentication domain name. The domain name embedded in a received CSIv2 credential must match the value of the `server_domain_name` variable on the server side or could be an empty string (acts as a wildcard).
7. This configuration setting specifies the iSF authorization realm, `AuthzRealm`, to which this server belongs. For more details about iSF authorization realms, see ["iSF Authorization Realms" on page 120](#).
8. This configuration setting specifies the location of an action-role mapping that controls access to the IDL interfaces implemented by the server. The file location is specified in an URL format, for example:  
`file:///security_admin/action_role_mapping.xml (UNIX) or`  
`file:///c:/security_admin/action_role_mapping.xml (Windows).`  
 For more details about the action-role mapping file, see ["CORBA Action-Role Mapping ACL" on page 133](#).
9. You should also set iSF client configuration variables in the intermediate server configuration scope, because a secure server application usually behaves as a secure client of the core CORBA services. For example, almost all CORBA servers need to contact both the locator service and the CORBA naming service.

## Target configuration

The CORBA target server from [Figure 18 on page 58](#) can be configured as shown in [Example 6](#).

**Example 6:** *Configuration of a Third-Tier Target Server in the iSF*

```
# Orbix Configuration File
...
# General configuration at root scope.
...
my_secure_apps {
    # Common SSL/TLS configuration settings.
    ...
    # Common iSF configuration settings.
    orb_plugins = [ ..., "iiop_tls", "gsp", ... ];
    binding:client_binding_list = [ ... ];
    binding:server_binding_list = [ ... ];
    ...
}
```

**Example 6:** Configuration of a Third-Tier Target Server in the iSF

```
1 my_three_tier_target {  
2   # Specific SSL/TLS configuration settings.  
   ...  
3   policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires =  
     ["Confidentiality", "DetectMisordering", "DetectReplay",  
     "Integrity", "EstablishTrustInClient"];  
   policies:iiop_tls:certificate_constraints_policy =  
     [ConstraintString1, ConstraintString2, ...];  
4   # Specific iSF configuration settings.  
   policies:csi:attribute_service:target_supports =  
     ["IdentityAssertion"];  
5   plugins:gsp:authorization_realm = "AuthzRealm";  
6   plugins:gsp:action_role_mapping_file = "ActionRoleURL";  
7   # iSF client configuration settings.  
   policies:csi:auth_over_transport:client_supports =  
     ["EstablishTrustInClient"];  
  
   principal_sponsor:csi:use_principal_sponsor = "true";  
   principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_id = "GSSUPMech";  
   principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_data = [];  
   };  
};
```

These target server configuration can be explained as follows:

1. The SSL/TLS configuration variables specific to the CORBA target server can be placed here—see [“Securing Communications with SSL/TLS” on page 44](#).
2. It is recommended that the target server require its clients to authenticate themselves using an X.509 certificate. For example, the intermediate server (acting as a client of the target) would then be required to send an X.509 certificate to the target during the SSL/TLS handshake. You can specify this option by including the `EstablishTrustInClient` association option in the target secure invocation policy, as shown here (thereby overriding the policy value set in the outer configuration scope).
3. In addition to the preceding step, it is also advisable to restrict access to the target server by setting a certificate constraints policy, which allows access only to those clients whose X.509 certificates match one of the specified constraints—see [“Applying Constraints to Certificates” on page 276](#).

**Note:** The motivation for limiting access to the target server is that clients of the target server obtain a special type of privilege: propagated identities are granted access to the target server without the target server performing authentication on the propagated identities. Hence, the target server trusts the intermediate server to do the authentication on its behalf.

4. This configuration setting specifies that the target server supports receiving propagated user identities from the client.
5. This configuration setting specifies the iSF authorization realm, *AuthzRealm*, to which this server belongs. For more details about iSF authorization realms, see ["iSF Authorization Realms" on page 120](#).
6. This configuration setting specifies the location of an action-role mapping that controls access to the IDL interfaces implemented by the server. The file location is specified in an URL format, for example:  
`file:///security_admin/action_role_mapping.xml`  
For more details about the action-role mapping file, see ["CORBA Action-Role Mapping ACL" on page 133](#).
7. You should set iSF client configuration variables in the target server configuration scope, because a secure server application usually behaves as a secure client of the core CORBA services. For example, almost all CORBA servers need to contact both the locator service and the CORBA naming service.

## Related administration tasks

After securing your CORBA applications with iSF, you might need to perform related administration tasks, for example:

- See ["Managing Users, Roles and Domains" on page 119](#).
- See ["CORBA Action-Role Mapping ACL" on page 133](#).

## X.509 Certificate-Based Authentication

This section describes how to enable X.509 certificate authentication with the iSF, based on a simple two-tier client/server scenario. In this scenario, the Orbix security service authenticates the client's certificate and retrieves roles and realms based on the identity of the certificate subject. When iSF certificate-based authentication is enabled, the X.509 certificate is effectively authenticated twice, as follows:

- *SSL/TLS-level authentication*—this authentication step occurs during the SSL/TLS handshake and is governed by Orbix configuration settings and programmable SSL/TLS policies.
- *iSF-level authentication and authorization*—this authentication step occurs after the SSL/TLS handshake and is performed by the Orbix security service working in tandem with the `gsp` plug-in.

## Certificate-based authentication scenario

Figure 19 shows an example of a two-tier system, where authentication of the client's X.509 certificate is integrated with iSF.

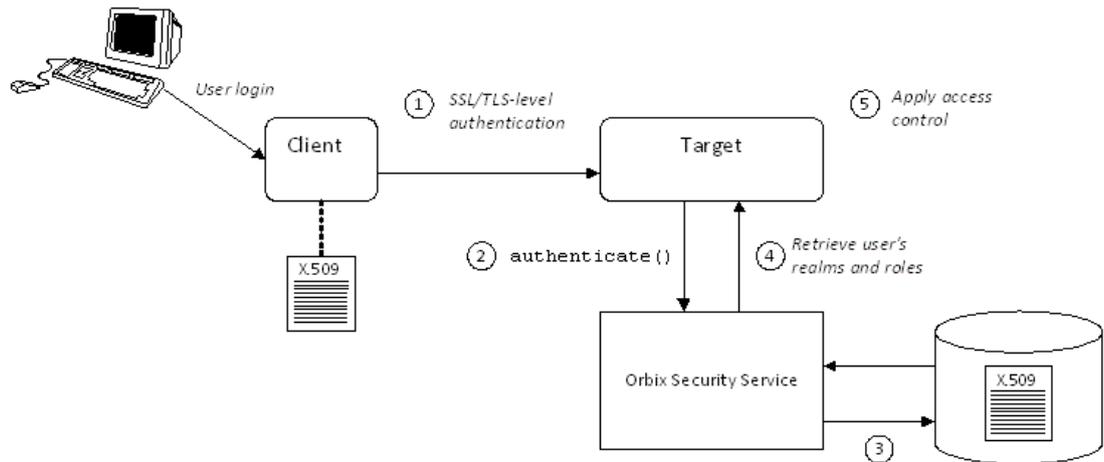


Figure 19: Overview of iSF Certificate-Based Authentication

## Scenario description

The scenario shown in Figure 19 can be described as follows:

Stage	Description
1	<p>When the client opens a connection to the server, the client sends its X.509 certificate as part of the SSL/TLS handshake. The server then performs SSL/TLS-level authentication, checking the certificate as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The certificate is checked against the server's <i>trusted CA list</i> to ensure that it is signed by a trusted certification authority.</li> <li>If a certificate constraints policy is set, the certificate is checked to make sure it satisfies the specified constraints.</li> <li>If a certificate validator policy is set (by programming), the certificate is also checked by this policy.</li> </ul>
2	<p>The server then performs iSF-level authentication by calling <code>authenticate()</code> on the Orbix security service, passing the client's X.509 certificate as the argument.</p>

Stage	Description
3	The Orbix security service authenticates the client's X.509 certificate by checking it against a cached copy of the certificate. The type of checking performed depends on the particular <i>third-party enterprise security service</i> that is plugged into the Orbix security service.
4	If authentication is successful, the Orbix security service returns the user's realms and roles.
5	The iSF controls access to the target's IDL interfaces by consulting an <i>action-role mapping file</i> to determine what the user is allowed to do.

## Client configuration

[Example 7](#) shows a sample client configuration that you can use for the iSF certificate-based authentication scenario ([Figure 19 on page 63](#)).

**Example 7:** *Client Configuration for iSF Certificate-Based Authentication*

```
# Orbix Configuration File
corba_cert_auth
{
    orb_plugins = ["local_log_stream", "iiop_profile", "giop",
                 "iiop_tls", "gsp"];

    event_log:filters = ["IT_GSP=*", "IT_CSI=*", "IT_TLS=*",
                       "IT_IIOP_TLS=*", "IT_ATLI2_TLS=*"];

    binding:client_binding_list = ["GIOP+EGMIOP",
                                   "OTS+POA_Coloc", "POA_Coloc", "OTS+TLS_Coloc+POA_Coloc",
                                   "TLS_Coloc+POA_Coloc", "GIOP+SHMIOP", "CSI+OTS+GIOP+IIOP",
                                   "CSI+GIOP+IIOP", "CSI+OTS+GIOP+IIOP_TLS",
                                   "CSI+GIOP+IIOP_TLS", "GIOP+IIOP", "GIOP+IIOP_TLS"];

    client_x509
    {

        policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
        ["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
         "DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget",
         "EstablishTrustInClient"];

        policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
        ["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
         "DetectMisordering"];

        principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
        principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";
        principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =
        ["filename=W:\art\etc\tls\x509\certs\demos\bob.p12",
         "password=bobpass"];
    };
};
```

The preceding client configuration is a typical SSL/TLS configuration. The only noteworthy feature is that the client must have an associated X.509 certificate. Hence, the `principal_sponsor` settings are initialized with the location of an X.509 certificate (provided in the form of a PKCS#12 file).

For a discussion of these client SSL/TLS settings, see [“Sample client configuration” on page 47](#) and [“Deploying Application Certificates” on page 226](#).

## Target configuration

[Example 8](#) shows a sample server configuration that you can use for the iSF certificate-based authentication scenario ([Figure 19 on page 63](#)).

### Example 8: Server Configuration for iSF Certificate-Based Authentication

```
# Orbix Configuration File
corba_cert_auth
{
    orb_plugins = ["local_log_stream", "iiop_profile", "giop",
"iiop_tls", "gsp"];

    event_log:filters = ["IT_GSP=*", "IT_CSI=*", "IT_TLS=*",
"IT_IIOP_TLS=*", "IT_ATLI2_TLS=*"];

    binding:client_binding_list = ["GIOP+EGMIOP",
"OTS+POA_Coloc", "POA_Coloc", "OTS+TLS_Coloc+POA_Coloc",
"TLS_Coloc+POA_Coloc", "GIOP+SHMIOP", "CSI+OTS+GIOP+IIOP",
"CSI+GIOP+IIOP", "CSI+OTS+GIOP+IIOP_TLS",
"CSI+GIOP+IIOP_TLS", "GIOP+IIOP", "GIOP+IIOP_TLS"];

    server
    {

        policies:csi:auth_over_transport:authentication_service =
"com.iona.corba.security.csi.AuthenticationService";

        principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
        principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";
        principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =
1 ["filename=OrbixInstallDir\etc\tls\x509\certs\demos\bank_server.
p12", "password=bankserverpass"];

        binding:server_binding_list = ["CSI+GSP", "CSI",
"GSP"];

        initial_references:IS2Authorization:plugin =
"it_is2_authorization";

        plugins:it_is2_authorization:ClassName =
"com.iona.corba.security.authorization.IS2AuthorizationPlugI
n";

2        plugins:gsp:action_role_mapping_file =
"file://W:\art\etc\tls\x509\...\art_svcs\etc\actionr
olemapping_with_interfaces.xml";
```

**Example 8:** *Server Configuration for iSF Certificate-Based Authentication*

```
auth_x509
{
  3     plugins:gsp:enable_security_service_cert_authentication =
      "true";

  policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
      ["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
      "DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget",
      "EstablishTrustInClient"];
  4
  policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
      ["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
      "DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInClient"];
      };
};
};
```

The preceding server configuration can be explained as follows:

1. As is normal for an SSL/TLS server, you must provide the server with its own certificate. The simplest way to do this is to specify the location of a PKCS#12 file using the principal sponsor.
2. This configuration setting specifies the location of an action-role mapping file, which controls access to the server's interfaces and operations.
3. The `plugins:gsp:enable_security_service_cert_authentication` variable is the key to enabling iSF certificate-based authentication. By setting this variable to `true`, you cause the server to perform iSF-level certificate authentication.
4. The IIOP/TLS target secure invocation policy must require `EstablishTrustInClient`. Evidently, if the client does not provide a certificate during the SSL/TLS handshake, there will be no certificate available to perform the iSF-level authentication.

## Related administration tasks

When using X.509 certificate-based authentication, it is necessary to add the appropriate user data to your *enterprise security system* (which is integrated with the Orbix security service through an iSF adapter), as follows:

- File adapter (do not use in deployed systems)—see [“Certificate-based authentication for the file adapter” on page 131](#)
- LDAP adapter—see [“Certificate-based authentication for the LDAP adapter” on page 132](#).

# Caching of Credentials

To improve the performance of servers within the Orbix Security Framework, the GSP plug-in implements caching of credentials (that is, the authentication and authorization data received from the Orbix security service).

The GSP credentials cache reduces a server's response time by reducing the number of remote calls to the Orbix security service. On the first call from a given user, the server calls the Orbix security service and caches the received credentials. On subsequent calls from the same user, the cached credentials are used, thereby avoiding a remote call to the Orbix security service.

## Cache time-out

The cache can be configured to time-out credentials, forcing the server to call the Orbix security service again after using cached credentials for a certain period.

## Cache size

The cache can also be configured to limit the number of stored credentials.

## Configuration variables

The following variables configure the credentials cache in the context of the Orbix Security Framework:

`plugins:gsp:authentication_cache_size`

The maximum number of credentials stored in the authentication cache. If this size is exceeded the oldest credential in the cache is removed.

A value of -1 (the default) means unlimited size. A value of 0 means disable the cache.

`plugins:gsp:authentication_cache_timeout`

The time (in seconds) after which a credential is considered *stale*. Stale credentials are removed from the cache and the server must re-authenticate with the Orbix security service on the next call from that user. The cache timeout should be configured to be smaller than the timeout set in the `is2.properties` file (by default, that setting is `is2.sso.session.timeout=600`).

A value of -1 (the default) means an infinite time-out. A value of 0 means disable the cache.



# Single Sign-On for CORBA Applications

*Single sign-on (SSO) is an Orbix security feature which minimizes the exposure of usernames and passwords to snooping. After initially signing on, a client communicates with other applications by passing an SSO token in place of the original username and password.*

## SSO and the Login Service

The SSO feature is implemented by the following elements of Orbix:

- *Login service*—a central service which can authenticate username/password combinations and generate SSO tokens.
- *GSP plug-in*—the generic security plug-in, which is embedded in a client application, is responsible for contacting the login service to obtain an SSO token.

## Advantages of SSO

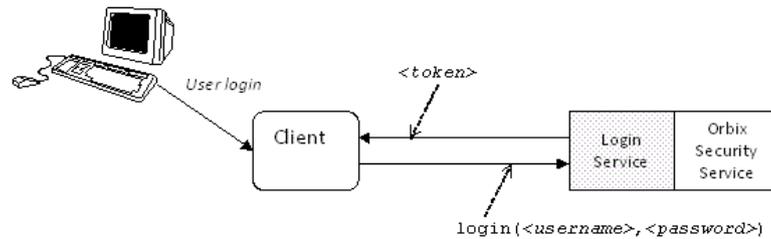
SSO greatly increases the security of an application in the Orbix Security Framework, offering the following advantages:

- Password visibility is restricted to the Login Service.
- Clients use SSO tokens to communicate with servers.
- Clients can be configured to use SSO with no code changes.
- SSO tokens are configured to expire after a specified length of time.
- When an SSO token expires, the CORBA client automatically requests a new token from the login service. No additional user code is required.

## Embedded login service

[Figure 20](#) shows an overview of the login service which, by default, is embedded in the same process as the Orbix security service. The client ORB automatically requests an SSO token by

sending a username and a password to the login service. If the username and password are successfully authenticated, the login service returns an SSO token.



**Figure 20:** Client Requesting an SSO Token from the Login Service

## SSO token

The SSO token is a compact key that the Orbix security service uses to access a user's session details, which are stored in a cache.

## SSO token expiry

The Orbix security service is configured to impose the following kinds of timeout on an SSO token:

- *SSO session timeout*—this timeout places an absolute limit on the lifetime of an SSO token. When the timeout is exceeded, the token expires.
- *SSO session idle timeout*—this timeout places a limit on the amount of time that elapses between authentication requests involving the SSO token. If the central Orbix security service receives no authentication requests in this time, the token expires.

For more details, see [“Configuring Single Sign-On Properties” on page 116](#).

## Automatic token refresh

In theory, the expiry of SSO tokens could prove a nuisance to client applications, because servers will raise a `CORBA::NO_PERMISSION` exception whenever an SSO token expires. In practice, however, when SSO is enabled, the GSP plug-in catches the `NO_PERMISSION` exception on the client side and contacts the login service again to refresh the SSO token automatically. The GSP plug-in then automatically retries the failed operation invocation.

## Connection to the login server

It is imperative that a connection to the login service is strongly protected by SSL/TLS, in order to avoid exposing usernames and passwords to snooping. Hence, by default, the client-to-login service connection is protected by strong SSL/TLS security policies and the IIOP/TLS client secure invocation policy requires the following association options:

```
["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",  
 "DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget"];
```

This protection remains in force, irrespective of the association options set explicitly by the SSL/TLS client secure invocation policy.

**Note:** The only way to reduce the level of protection on login service connections is to set the `plugins:gsp:enforce_secure_comms_to_sso_server` variable to false.

## Standalone login service

It is possible, in principle, to reconfigure the login service as a standalone server (that is, a standalone process that runs independently of the Orbix security service). Currently, however, the `itconfigure` utility can only generate domains with an embedded login service.

Please contact Micro Focus for more details.

## Username/Password-Based SSO

This section describes how to configure a client so that it transmits an SSO token in place of a username and a password (that is, SSO is used in conjunction with the CSI authentication over transport mechanism).

### CSI layers

The CSIv2 standard defines two layers for transmitting credentials:

- *CSI authentication over transport (GSSUP authentication)*—this layer is used to transmit username, password, and domain data which can then be authenticated on the server side.
- *CSI identity assertion*—this layer is used to transmit just a username (asserted identity). It is not needed for the scenarios in this section.

## GSSUP authentication without SSO

Figure 21 gives an overview of Generic Security Service Username/Password (GSSUP) based authentication without SSO. In this case, the username, `<username>`, and password, `<password>`, are passed directly to the target server, which then contacts the Orbix security service to authenticate the username/password combination.

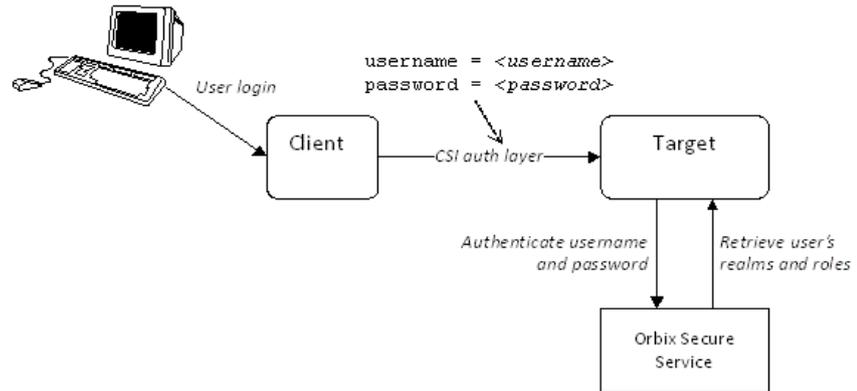


Figure 21: Overview of GSSUP Authentication without SSO

## GSSUP authentication with SSO

Figure 22 gives an overview of username/password-based (GSSUP) authentication when SSO is enabled.

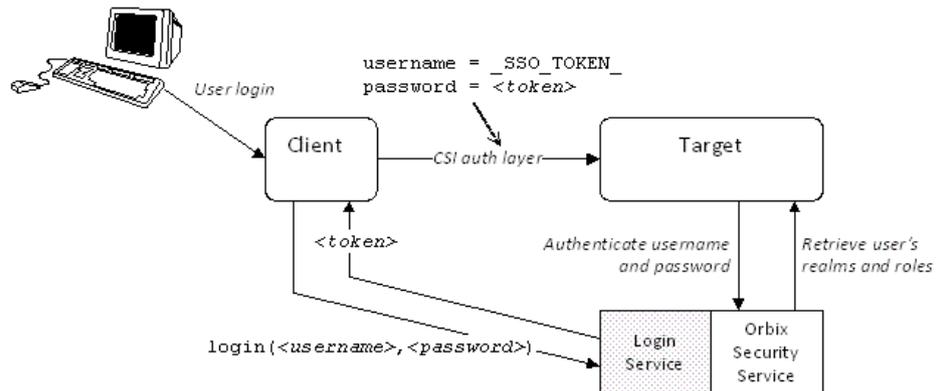


Figure 22: Overview of GSSUP Authentication with SSO

Prior to contacting the target server for the first time, the client ORB sends the username, `<username>`, and password, `<password>`, to the login server, getting an SSO token, `<token>` in return. The client ORB then includes a CSIv2 service context in the next request to the target server, sending the special string, `_SSO_TOKEN_`, instead of a username and the SSO token, `<token>`, instead of a password.

The target server's ORB contacts the Orbix security service to authenticate the username/password combination and to obtain the user's authorization data.

**Note:** The target server is not aware whether the client has used the login service or not. It is the Orbix security service that knows to treat the `_SSO_TOKEN_` username in a special way.

## Related configuration variables

The following variables are relevant to username/password-based SSO:

`plugins:gsp:enable_gssup_sso`

Enables SSO with a username and a password (that is, GSSUP) when set to true.

`plugins:gsp:sso_server_certificate_constraints`

A special certificate constraints policy that applies *only* to the SSL/TLS connection between the client and the SSO login server. This policy is used to ensure that sensitive password information is seen only by a specific login server. For details on the syntax of certificate constraints, see ["Applying Constraints to Certificates" on page 276](#).

## Client configuration

[Example 9](#) shows a typical configuration for an SSO client that employs GSSUP authentication.

**Example 9:** *Client Configuration for Username/Password-Based SSO*

```
# Orbix Configuration File
corba_login_server_test_with_tls
{
    orb_plugins = ["local_log_stream", "iiop_profile", "giop",
                 "iiop_tls", "gsp"];

    event_log:filters = ["IT_GSP=*", "IT_CSI=*", "IT_TLS=*",
                       "IT_IIOP_TLS=*", "IT_ATLI2_TLS=*"];

    binding:client_binding_list = ["GIOP+EGMIOP",
                                   "OTS+POA_Coloc", "POA_Coloc", "OTS+TLS_Coloc+POA_Coloc",
                                   "TLS_Coloc+POA_Coloc", "GIOP+SHMIOP", "CSI+OTS+GIOP+IIOP",
                                   "CSI+GIOP+IIOP", "CSI+OTS+GIOP+IIOP_TLS",
                                   "CSI+GIOP+IIOP_TLS", "GIOP+IIOP", "GIOP+IIOP_TLS"];

1   plugins:gsp:sso_server_certificate_constraints =
   ["C=US,ST=Massachusetts,O=ABigBank*,CN=Orbix2000 IONA Services*"];

   sso_client_gssup
2   {
       principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "false";
```

**Example 9:** *Client Configuration for Username/Password-Based SSO*

```
3 policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
  ["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
  "DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget"];

  policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
  ["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
  "DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget"];

4     plugins:csi:allow_csi_reply_without_service_context =
  "false";
5     policies:csi:auth_over_transport:client_supports =
  ["EstablishTrustInClient"];

6     principal_sponsor:csi:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
  principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_id = "GSSUPMech";
  principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_data =
  ["username=paulh", "password=password", "domain=PCGROUP"];

7     plugins:gsp:enable_gssup_sso = "true";
  };
};
```

The preceding client configuration can be described as follows:

1. The `plugins:gsp:sso_server_certificate_constraints` variable specifies certificate constraints that apply only to the X.509 certificate from the login server. If the login server's certificate fails to match these constraints, a `CORBA:NO_PERMISSION` exception is thrown on the client side.
2. In this example, the SSL/TLS principal sponsor is not used (the SSL/TLS principal sponsor is used to specify an application's own X.509 certificate credentials).
3. In this example, the client requires a secure SSL/TLS connection and requires the target server to authenticate itself with an X.509 certificate.

**Note:** Irrespective of the level of security required by these configuration settings, the SSO client *always* requires the login server connection to be secure and authenticated by an X.509 certificate. The only way you can reduce the level of security required by the login server connection is by setting the `plugins:gsp:enforce_secure_comms_to_sso_server` variable to `false`.

4. This setting enforces strict checking of reply messages from the server, to make sure the server actually supports CSIV2.
5. The CSI authentication over transport policy must support `EstablishTrustInClient` to enable the sending of usernames and passwords in CSIV2 service contexts.
6. The CSI principal sponsor, which specifies an application's own CSI credentials, can be enabled as shown here (alternatively, you could specify CSI credentials by programming; see ["Creating CSIV2 Credentials" on page 340](#)).

In a deployed system, it is better to omit the password entry from the `principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_data` setting. When omitted, the principal sponsor will prompt the user to enter a username and password as the client application starts up. The domain must be set to match the value of the `policies:csi:auth_over_transport:server_domain_name` variable on the server side.

**Note:** Alternatively, you can specify the domain as an empty string, which would match any domain on the server side.

7. The `plugins:gsp:enable_gssup_sso` variable is set to `true` to enable the GSSUP single sign-on behavior.

## Target configuration

[Example 10](#) shows a typical configuration for a target server that accepts connections from clients that authenticate themselves using GSSUP.

**Example 10:** *Target Configuration for Username/Password-Based SSO*

```
# Orbix Configuration File
corba_login_server_test_with_tls
{
    orb_plugins = ["local_log_stream", "iiop_profile", "giop",
                 "iiop_tls", "gsp"];

    event_log:filters = ["IT_GSP=*", "IT_CSI=*", "IT_TLS=*",
                       "IT_IIOP_TLS=*", "IT_ATLI2_TLS=*"];

    binding:client_binding_list = ["GIOP+EGMIOP",
                                   "OTS+POA_Coloc", "POA_Coloc", "OTS+TLS_Coloc+POA_Coloc",
                                   "TLS_Coloc+POA_Coloc", "GIOP+SHMIOP", "CSI+OTS+GIOP+IIOP",
                                   "CSI+GIOP+IIOP", "CSI+OTS+GIOP+IIOP_TLS",
                                   "CSI+GIOP+IIOP_TLS", "GIOP+IIOP", "GIOP+IIOP_TLS"];

    plugins:gsp:sso_server_certificate_constraints =
["C=US,ST=Massachusetts,O=ABigBank*,CN=Orbix2000 IONA
Services*"];

    server
    {
        policies:csi:auth_over_transport:authentication_service
        = "com.iona.corba.security.csi.AuthenticationService";

        principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
        principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";
        principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =
["filename=W:\art\etc\tls\x509\certs\demos\bank_server.p12",
"password=bankserverpass"];

        binding:server_binding_list = ["CSI+GSP", "CSI", "GSP"];

        initial_references:IS2Authorization:plugin =
"it_is2_authorization";
    }
}
```

### Example 10: Target Configuration for Username/Password-Based SSO

```
plugins:it_is2_authorization:ClassName =
"com.iona.corba.security.authorization.IS2AuthorizationPlugI
n";

2 plugins:gsp:action_role_mapping_file =
"file://W:\art\etc\tls\x509\..\..\..\art_svcs\etc\actionr
olemapping_with_interfaces.xml";
plugins:gsp:authorization_realm = "AuthzRealm";
policies:csi:auth_over_transport:server_domain_name =
"PCGROUP";

auth_csi
3 {

policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
"DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget"];

policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
"DetectMisordering"];

4 policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_requires =
["EstablishTrustInClient"];
policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_supports =
["EstablishTrustInClient"];
};
};
};
```

The preceding target configuration can be described as follows:

1. As usual for an SSL/TLS server, the SSL/TLS principal sponsor is used to specify the location of the server's own X.509 certificate.
2. The `action_role_mapping` configuration variable specifies the location of an action-role mapping that controls access to the IDL interfaces implemented by the server.
3. In this example, the server requires a secure SSL/TLS connection, but does not require the client to authenticate itself with an X.509 certificate.
4. It is essential for the target server to require and support the `EstablishTrustInClient` option for CSI authentication over transport. This ensures that the server receives a username and a password from the client in a CSIv2 service context.

## Related administration tasks

For details of how to configure SSO token timeouts, see ["Configuring Single Sign-On Properties" on page 116](#).

# Three Tier Example with Identity Assertion

This section describes what happens when the two-tier username/password-based SSO example is extended by a third tier, which uses the CSI identity assertion mechanism.

This scenario has the following essential features:

- *Client to second tier*—the CSI authentication over transport mechanism (GSSUP authentication) is enabled and the client is configured to use single sign-on.
- *Second tier to third tier*—the CSI identity assertion mechanism is enabled between these tiers. SAML data (containing details of the client user's roles and realms) is propagated between these tiers.

## Three-tier scenario with piggybacking

Figure 23 shows the outline of a single sign-on scenario where SAML role and realm data is piggybacked between the second and third tiers.

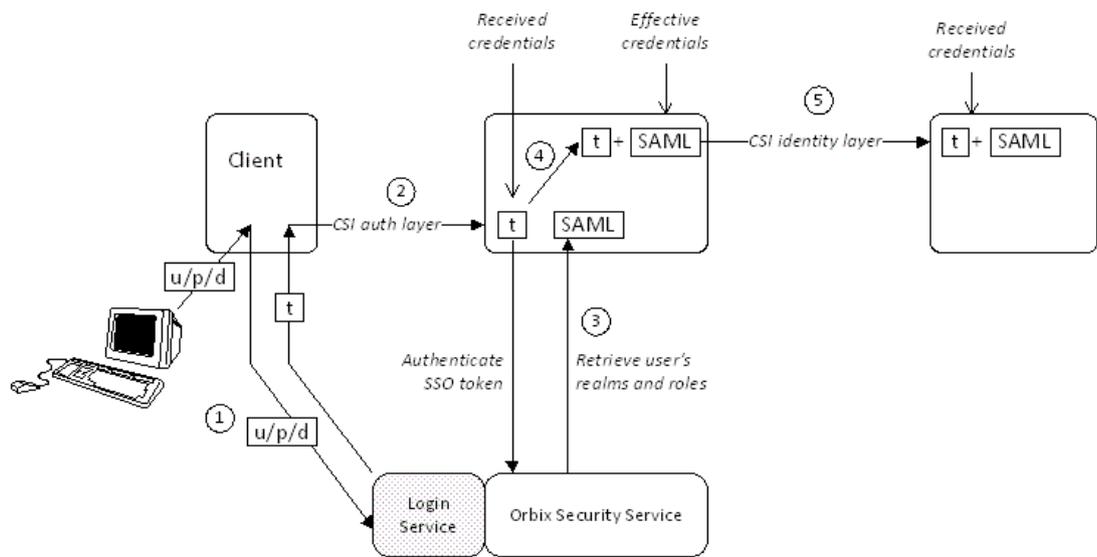


Figure 23: Single Sign-On Scenario with Piggybacking Roles and Realms

## Steps

The operation invocations performed on behalf of the client shown in [Figure 23 on page 77](#) can be described as follows:

Stage	Description
1	When single sign-on is enabled, the client calls out to the login service, passing in the client's GSSUP credentials, u/p/d, in order to obtain a single sign-on token, $\tau$ .
2	When the client invokes an operation on the second-tier server, the SSO token, $\tau$ , is sent as the password in the GSSUP authentication data. The GSSUP username has the reserved value <code>_SSO_TOKEN_</code> .  The client SSO token, $\tau$ , is now accessible through the <code>IT_CORBASEC::ExtendedReceivedCredentials</code> interface.
3	When the SSO token is received by the middle-tier server, it calls out to the Orbix security service to authenticate the client token and retrieve the SAML authorization data containing the user's complete role and realm data.
4	If the second tier now invokes an operation on the third tier, the <i>effective credentials</i> for the invocation are constructed as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The client username is used as the asserted identity (to be propagated through the CSI identity assertion mechanism).</li> <li>• The client SSO token, <math>\tau</math>, from the received credentials is inserted into an Orbix-proprietary service context.</li> </ul>
5	When the request message is sent to the third tier, the asserted identity is sent through the CSI identity layer, and the single sign-on token, $\tau$ , is sent in an Orbix-proprietary service context, accompanied by the SAML role and realm data.  In the third tier, no call-out to the Orbix Security Service is required, because the SAML data includes all of the information needed for an authorization check.  <b>WARNING:</b> It is <i>essential</i> that an adequate degree of trust is established between the third-tier server and the second-tier server. In this scenario, the third tier is completely dependent on the second tier to perform authentication on its behalf.

## Configuration notes

The most important policy settings for this three-tier scenario with SAML piggybacking are briefly described here.

### Client to Second Tier

The client is configured to support CSI authentication over transport and single sign-on with the following configuration settings (the `sso_server_certificate_constraints` setting would have to be customised to match your login server's X.509 certificate):

```
policies:csi:auth_over_transport:client_supports =
  ["EstablishTrustInClient"];
plugins:gsp:enable_gssup_sso = "true";
plugins:gsp:sso_server_certificate_constraints =
  ["C=US,ST=Massachusetts,O=ABigBank*,CN=Orbix2000 IONA
  Services*"];
```

The second tier is configured to support CSI authentication over transport from incoming connections with the following settings:

```
policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_supports =
  ["EstablishTrustInClient"];
policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_requires =
  ["EstablishTrustInClient"];
```

### Second Tier to Third Tier

The second tier is configured to support CSI identity assertion for outgoing connections with the following configuration settings:

```
policies:csi:attribute_service:client_supports =
  ["IdentityAssertion"];
```

The third tier is configured to support CSI identity assertion from incoming connections with the following settings:

```
policies:csi:attribute_service:target_supports =
  ["IdentityAssertion"];
```

## X.509 Certificate-Based SSO

Normally, during certificate-based authentication, a client transmits its X.509 certificate during the SSL/TLS handshake. This certificate is then used for the authentication step with the Orbix security service (see ["X.509 Certificate-Based Authentication" on page 62](#)).

In contrast to this, in the SSO case a client transmits an SSO token through the CSI security layer (using CSI authentication over transport), having previously obtained the SSO token by authenticating its own certificate with the login server. The client's certificate might also be propagated directly to the target, in addition to the SSO token, but this would not be the usual case.

## Certificate-based authentication without SSO

Figure 24 gives an overview of ordinary certificate-based authentication without SSO. In this case, the client's X.509 certificate is passed directly to the target server (during the SSL/TLS handshake). The target server then contacts the Orbix security service to authenticate the certificate.

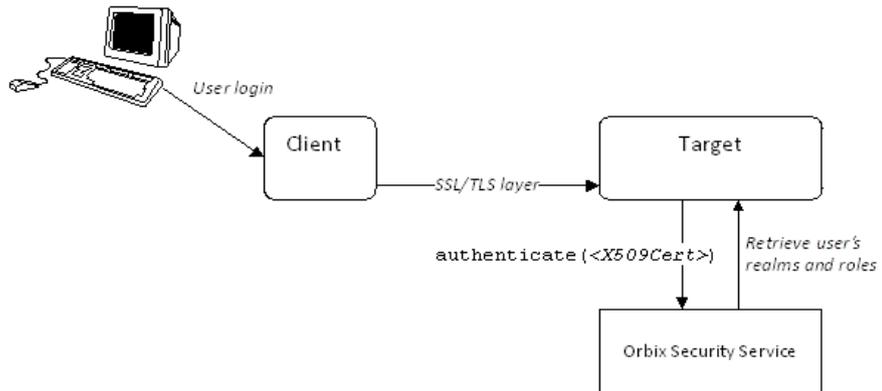


Figure 24: Overview of Certificate-Based Authentication without SSO

## Certificate-based authentication with SSO

Figure 25 gives an overview of certificate-based authentication when SSO is enabled.

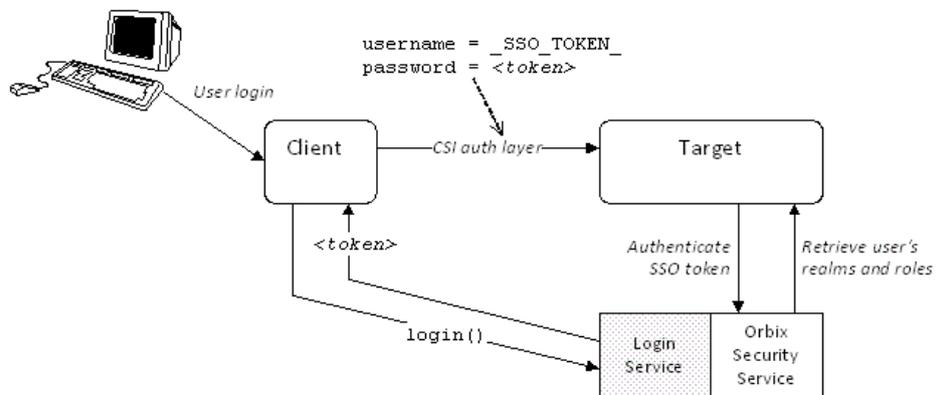


Figure 25: Overview of Certificate-Based Authentication with SSO

Prior to contacting the target server for the first time, the client ORB invokes the `login()` operation on the login server. The login server retrieves the client's X.509 certificate from the SSL/TLS received credentials, authenticates the certificate, and sends back an SSO token, `<token>` in return.

The client then sends a request to the target server, including the special username, `_SSO_TOKEN_`, and the password, `<token>`, in a CSIv2 service context. The target server contacts the Orbix security service to authenticate the username/password combination and to retrieve the user's authorization data (realms and roles).

## Difference between username/password-based SSO and certificate-based SSO

The key difference between username/password-based SSO ([Figure 22 on page 72](#)) and certificate-based SSO ([Figure 25](#)) lies in the communication with the login server. In the username/password-based case, the client sends GSSUP data to be authenticated to the login service; whereas in the certificate-based case, the client sends an X.509 certificate to be authenticated to the login service.

There is no difference in the nature of the communication between the client and the target, however. In both cases, an SSO token is transmitted through the CSI authentication over transport layer.

## Related configuration variables

The following variables are relevant to certificate-based SSO:

`plugins:gsp:enable_x509_sso`

Enables certificate-based SSO when set to `true`.

`plugins:gsp:sso_server_certificate_constraints`

A special certificate constraints policy that applies *only* to the SSL/TLS connection between the client and the SSO login server. For details on the syntax of certificate constraints, see ["Applying Constraints to Certificates" on page 276](#).

## Typical scenario

The most likely scenario where you might need certificate-based SSO is where an existing server is configured to require username/password credentials, but you want to connect to the server using clients that have only X.509 certificate credentials. By enabling SSO on the client side, the clients acquire username/password credentials which the target server can then use for the purpose of authentication and authorization.

## Client configuration

[Example 11](#) shows a typical configuration for an SSO client that employs certificate-based authentication.

### Example 11: Client Configuration for Certificate-Based Authentication

```
# Orbix Configuration File
corba_login_server_test_with_tls
{
    orb_plugins = ["local_log_stream", "iiop_profile", "giop",
"iiop_tls", "gsp"];

    event_log:filters = ["IT_GSP=*", "IT_CSI=*", "IT_TLS=*",
"IT_IIOP_TLS=*", "IT_ATLI2_TLS=*"];

    binding:client_binding_list = ["GIOP+EGMIOP",
"OTS+POA_Coloc", "POA_Coloc", "OTS+TLS_Coloc+POA_Coloc",
"TLS_Coloc+POA_Coloc", "GIOP+SHMIOP", "CSI+OTS+GIOP+IIOP",
"CSI+GIOP+IIOP", "CSI+OTS+GIOP+IIOP_TLS",
"CSI+GIOP+IIOP_TLS", "GIOP+IIOP", "GIOP+IIOP_TLS"];

1     plugins:gsp:sso_server_certificate_constraints =
["C=US,ST=Massachusetts,O=ABigBank*,CN=Orbix2000 IONA Services*"];

    sso_client_x509
2     {
        policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
"DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget",
"EstablishTrustInClient"];

        policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
"DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget"];

3         plugins:csi:allow_csi_reply_without_service_context =
"false";
4         principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
        principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";
        principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =
["filename=W:\art\etc\tls\x509\certs\demos\bob.p12",
"password=bobpass"];

5         policies:csi:auth_over_transport:client_supports =
["EstablishTrustInClient"];

6         plugins:gsp:enable_x509_sso = "true";
    };
};
```

The preceding client configuration can be described as follows:

1. The `plugins:gsp:sso_server_certificate_constraints` variable specifies certificate constraints that apply only to the X.509 certificate from the login server. If the login server's certificate fails to match these constraints, a `CORBA::NO_PERMISSION` exception is thrown on the client side.
2. In this example, the client requires a secure SSL/TLS connection and requires the target server to authenticate itself with an X.509 certificate. The client also supports the SSL/TLS `EstablishTrustInClient` option.

**Note:** Irrespective of the level of security required by these configuration settings, the SSO client *always* requires the login server connection to be secure and authenticated by an X.509 certificate. The only way you can reduce the level of security required by the login server connection is by setting the `plugins:gsp:enforce_secure_comms_to_sso_server` variable to `false`.

3. This setting enforces strict checking of reply messages from the server, to make sure the server actually supports CSIv2.
4. The client must have its own X.509 certificate to authenticate itself to the target. In this example, the SSL/TLS principal sponsor is used to specify the location of a PKCS#12 file containing the client's certificate.
5. The CSI authentication over transport policy must support `EstablishTrustInClient` to enable the sending of usernames and passwords in CSIv2 service contexts.
6. The `plugins:gsp:enable_x509_sso` variable is set to `true` to enable the X.509 single sign-on behavior.

## Target configuration

[Example 12](#) shows the configuration for a target server that requires GSSUP username/password credentials, but can also accept connections from clients that use X.509 certificate-based SSO.

### **Example 12:** *Target Configuration for Certificate-Based Authentication*

```
# Orbix Configuration File
corba_login_server_test_with_tls
{
    orb_plugins = ["local_log_stream", "iiop_profile", "giop",
"iiop_tls", "gsp"];

    event_log:filters = ["IT_GSP=*", "IT_CSI=*", "IT_TLS=*",
"IT_IIOP_TLS=*", "IT_ATLI2_TLS=*"];

    binding:client_binding_list = ["GIOP+EGMIOP",
"OTS+POA_Coloc", "POA_Coloc", "OTS+TLS_Coloc+POA_Coloc",
"TLS_Coloc+POA_Coloc", "GIOP+SHMIOP", "CSI+OTS+GIOP+IIOP",
"CSI+GIOP+IIOP", "CSI+OTS+GIOP+IIOP_TLS",
"CSI+GIOP+IIOP_TLS", "GIOP+IIOP", "GIOP+IIOP_TLS"];
}
```

**Example 12: Target Configuration for Certificate-Based Authentication**

```
plugins:gsp:sso_server_certificate_constraints =
["C=US,ST=Massachusetts,O=ABigBank*,CN=Orbix2000 IONA
Services*"];

server
{
    policies:csi:auth_over_transport:authentication_service
= "com.iona.corba.security.csi.AuthenticationService";

1    principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
    principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";
    principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =
["filename=W:\art\etc\tls\x509\certs\demos\bank_server.p12",
"password=bankserverpass"];

    binding:server_binding_list = ["CSI+GSP", "CSI", "GSP"];

    initial_references:IS2Authorization:plugin =
"it_is2_authorization";

    plugins:it_is2_authorization:ClassName =
"com.iona.corba.security.authorization.IS2AuthorizationPlugI
n";

2    plugins:gsp:action_role_mapping_file =
"file://W:\art\etc\tls\x509\..\..\..\art_svcs\etc\actionr
olemapping_with_interfaces.xml";
    plugins:gsp:authorization_realm = "AuthzRealm";
    policies:csi:auth_over_transport:server_domain_name =
"PCGROUP";

    require_gssup_support_x509_with_sso
    {

policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
"DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget",
3 "EstablishTrustInClient"];

policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
"DetectMisordering"];

4    policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_requires =
["EstablishTrustInClient"];
    policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_supports =
["EstablishTrustInClient"];
    };
};
};
```

The preceding target configuration can be described as follows:

1. As usual for an SSL/TLS server, the SSL/TLS principal sponsor is used to specify the location of the server's own X.509 certificate.
2. The `action_role_mapping` configuration variable specifies the location of an action-role mapping that controls access to the IDL interfaces implemented by the server.
3. The server requires a secure SSL/TLS connection, but does not require the client to authenticate itself with an X.509 certificate.
4. Because the target server requires the `EstablishTrustInClient` option for CSI authentication over transport, clients must supply GSSUP username/password credentials. This condition is also satisfied by clients that use X.509 certificate-based SSO, because this results in the generation of GSSUP username/password credentials.

## Related administration tasks

For details of how to configure SSO token timeouts, see ["Configuring Single Sign-On Properties" on page 116](#).

## Enabling Re-Authentication at Each Tier

This section describes a three-tier SSO scenario where piggybacking of SAML data (containing details of the client user's roles and realms) is disabled. This forces an SSO token to be re-authenticated at each tier in a multi-tier system, because the servers in each tier need to contact the Orbix security service to obtain the SAML data.

## Advantages of enabling re-authentication

Re-enabling authentication at each tier has the following potential advantages:

- If your distributed application crosses different security domains, it might be necessary to re-authenticate credentials in a new domain.
- Sometimes, if the quantity of SAML data is very large, it might be more efficient for servers to retrieve the SAML data directly from the Orbix security service.

## Disabling SAML piggybacking

There are two configuration variables that control SAML piggybacking.

```
plugins:gsp:assert_authorization_info
```

If `false`, SAML data is not sent on outgoing connections. Default is `true`.

```
plugins:gsp:accept_asserted_authorization_info
```

If `false`, SAML data is not read from incoming connections. Default is `true`.

## Three-tier scenario without piggybacking

Figure 26 shows the outline of a single sign-on scenario where the propagation of SAML role and realm data is disabled.

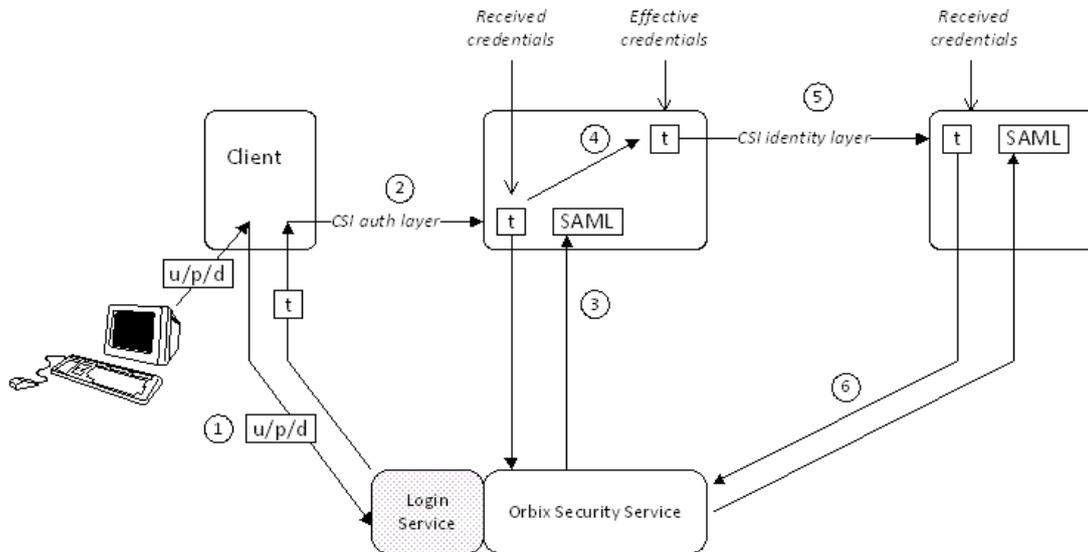


Figure 26: Single Sign-On Scenario without Piggybacking Roles and Realms

## Steps

The operation invocations performed on behalf of the client shown in Figure 26 on page 86 can be described as follows:

Stage	Description
1	When single sign-on is enabled, the client calls out to the login service, passing in the client's GSSUP credentials, <code>u/p/d</code> , in order to obtain a single sign-on token, <code>t</code> .
2	When the client invokes an operation on the second-tier server, the SSO token, <code>t</code> , is sent as the password in the GSSUP username/password credentials.
3	The second tier re-authenticates the client's SSO token, <code>t</code> , by calling out to the Orbix Security Service. The return value contains the SAML role and realm data for the token.

Stage	Description
4	<p>If the second tier now invokes an operation on the third tier, the <i>effective credentials</i> for the invocation are constructed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The client username is used as the asserted identity (to be propagated through the CSI identity assertion mechanism).</li> <li>The client SSO token, <math>\tau</math>, from the received credentials is inserted into an Orbix-proprietary service context.</li> </ul>
5	<p>When the request message is sent to the third tier, only the asserted identity and the single sign-on token, <math>\tau</math>, are included. Propagation of the SAML authorization data is disabled.</p>
6	<p>The third tier re-authenticates the client's SSO token, <math>\tau</math>, by calling out to the Orbix Security Service. The return value contains the SAML role and realm data for the token.</p>

## Configuration notes

The most important policy settings for this three-tier scenario without SAML piggybacking are briefly described here.

### Client to Second Tier

The client is configured to support CSI authentication over transport and single sign-on without SAML piggybacking, with the following configuration settings (the

`sso_server_certificate_constraints` setting would have to be customised to match your login server's X.509 certificate):

```

policies:csi:auth_over_transport:client_supports =
  ["EstablishTrustInClient"];
plugins:gsp:enable_gssup_sso = "true";
plugins:gsp:sso_server_certificate_constraints =
  ["C=US, ST=Massachusetts, O=ABigBank*, CN=Orbix2000 IONA
  Services*"];
plugins:gsp:assert_authorization_info = "false";

```

The second tier is configured to support CSI authentication over transport from incoming connections, but not to accept SAML data, with the following settings:

```

policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_supports =
  ["EstablishTrustInClient"];
policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_requires =
  ["EstablishTrustInClient"];
plugins:gsp:accept_asserted_authorization_info = "false";

```

## Second Tier to Third Tier

The second tier is configured to support CSI identity assertion for outgoing connections, but not to send SAML data, with the following configuration settings:

```
policies:csi:attribute_service:client_supports =  
  ["IdentityAssertion"];  
plugins:gsp:assert_authorization_info = "false";
```

The third tier is configured to support CSI identity assertion from incoming connections, but not to accept SAML data, with the following settings:

```
policies:csi:attribute_service:target_supports =  
  ["IdentityAssertion"];  
plugins:gsp:accept_asserted_authorization_info = "false";
```

## Optimizing Retrieval of Realm Data

By default, when the GSP plug-in connects to the security service to authenticate a user's security credentials, it retrieves all of the realm and role data for that user. For example, if a user has security data for realms, A, B, and C, the authentication step would return realm and role data for each of the three realms, A, B, and C.

In an enterprise system, the amount of realm data associated with each user might become very large. In such systems, it is desirable to optimize the authentication step by returning only the realm data that is needed at a particular point in the system, rather than retrieving all of the realm data at once. Orbix enables you to restrict the amount of realm data returned at the authentication step by enabling a feature known as *realm filtering*.

## Enabling realm filtering

To enable realm filtering, set the following configuration variable to false:

```
plugins:gsp:retrieve_isf_auth_principal_info_for_all_realms
```

By default, the GSP plug-in would retrieve a user's role and realm data for *all* realms when contacting the security service. When realm filtering is enabled in an Orbix server, however, the GSP plug-in checks to see whether the following configuration variable is set:

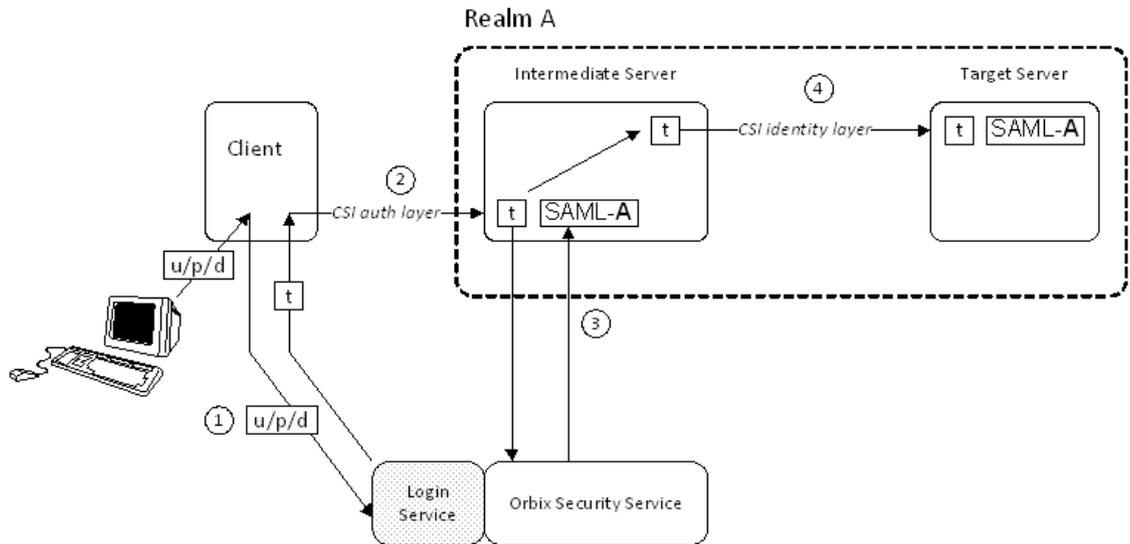
```
plugins:gsp:authorization_realm
```

If the preceding variable is set to a specific realm, the GSP plug-in proceeds to retrieve realm and role data for that realm only.

## Same-realm scenario

[Figure 27](#) shows an example of realm filtering applied to a three-tier system, where the intermediate server and the target server both belong to the *same* realm, A. In this case, the realm

filtering optimization works effectively, because the target server can re-use the role and realm data (SAML-A data) obtained by the intermediate server.



**Figure 27: Intermediate and Target Belong to Same Realm**

## Same-realm stages

The same-realm scenario shown in [Figure 27](#) can be described as follows:

Stage	Description
1	The client calls out to the login service, passing in the client's GSSUP credentials, $u/p/d$ , in order to obtain a single sign-on token, $t$ .
2	When the client invokes an operation on the intermediate server, the SSO token, $t$ , is included with the request message (in the CSI authentication layer).
3	The intermediate server re-authenticates the client's SSO token, $t$ , by calling out to the Orbix Security Service. Because the intermediate server is configured to use realm filtering, it requests SAML role and realm data for realm A <i>only</i> .
4	The intermediate server invokes an operation on the target server. The request message includes the client SSO token, $t$ , and the SAML data for realm A, $SAML-A$ . Because the target server also belongs to realm A, it can use the SAML data received from the intermediate server to make an access decision. It does not need to re-authenticate the token.



## Different-realm stages

The different-realm scenario shown in [Figure 28](#) can be described as follows:

Stage	Description
1	The client calls out to the login service, passing in the client's GSSUP credentials, <code>u/p/d</code> , in order to obtain a single sign-on token, <code>t</code> .
2	When the client invokes an operation on the intermediate server, the SSO token, <code>t</code> , is included with the request message (in the CSI authentication layer).
3	The intermediate server re-authenticates the client's SSO token, <code>t</code> , by calling out to the Orbix Security Service.  Because the intermediate server is configured to use realm filtering, it requests SAML role and realm data for realm A <i>only</i> .
4	The intermediate server invokes an operation on the target server. The request message includes the client SSO token, <code>t</code> , and the SAML data for realm A, <code>SAML-A</code> .  The SAML data for realm A is of no use to the target server, which belongs to realm B. Therefore, the target server is configured to reject the transmitted realm data (that is, <code>plugins:gsp:accept_asserted_authorization_info</code> is set to <code>false</code> ).
5	The target server re-authenticates the client's SSO token, <code>t</code> , to obtain the SAML role and realm data for realm B.

## Different-realm configuration

[Example 14](#) shows an outline of the configuration required for the different-realm scenario. Both the intermediate server and the target server are configured to use realm filtering by setting the `plugins:gsp:retrieve_isf_auth_principal_info_for_all_realms` variable to `false`. The intermediate and the target belong, however, to different realms: while the intermediate belongs to realm A, the target belongs to realm B. To force the target server to re-authenticate incoming tokens (and thus retrieve the necessary SAML data for realm B), the target server configuration sets `plugins:gsp:accept_asserted_authorization_info` to `false`.

### Example 14: Different-Realm Scenario Configuration

```
# Orbix Configuration File
client {
    ...
};

intermediate_server {
```

#### Example 14: Different-Realm Scenario Configuration

```
...
plugins:gsp:retrieve_isf_auth_principal_info_for_all_realms
= "false";
plugins:gsp:authorization_realm = "A";
};

target_server {
...
plugins:gsp:retrieve_isf_auth_principal_info_for_all_realms
= "false";
plugins:gsp:authorization_realm = "B";
plugins:gsp:accept_asserted_authorization_info = "false";
};
```

## SSO Sample Configurations

This section provides SSO sample configurations that show how to configure the client side and the server side in a variety of different ways.

### Client SSO configurations

The following client configurations appear in [Example 15](#):

- `sso_client_x509`—configuration for an SSO client that uses X.509 certificate-based SSO credentials to authenticate itself to the server.
- `sso_client_gssup`—configuration for an SSO client that provides username and password (GSSUP)-based SSO credentials to authenticate itself to the server.
- `sso_client_gssup_x509`—configuration for an SSO client that can authenticate itself to a server using *either* username/password-based SSO credentials *or* X.509 certificate-based SSO credentials, depending on the requirements of the server.

### Server SSO configurations

The following server configurations appear in [Example 15](#):

- `auth_csi`—configuration for a server that requires the client to provide credentials over CSI. Three client scenarios are supported by this server configuration, as follows:
  - ◆ Client with username/password credentials (SSO not enabled).
  - ◆ Client with username/password-based SSO credentials.
  - ◆ Client with X.509 certificate-based SSO credentials.
- `auth_csi_and_x509`—configuration for a server that requires both X.509 certificate credentials (over SSL/TLS) and username/password credentials (over CSIv2). The following client scenarios are supported by this server configuration:
  - ◆ Client with both X.509 certificate credentials and username/password credentials (SSO not enabled).

- Client with X.509 certificate-based SSO credentials.
- Client with *both* X.509 certificate credentials *and* username/password-based SSO credentials.
- Client with *both* X.509 certificate-based SSO credentials *and* username/password-based SSO credentials (for example, the `sso_client_gssup_x509` configuration scope). In this case, the client would store three different kinds of credentials: X.509 certificate credentials, X.509 certificate-based SSO credentials, and username/password-based SSO credentials. Only two of the stored credentials would actually be used when communicating with the server (X.509 certificate credentials over SSL/TLS, and one of the SSO credentials over CSIv2).

## SSO configuration examples

[Example 15](#) shows a series of sample configurations suitable for SSO clients and SSO servers, supporting either GSSUP authentication, or X.509 certificate authentication, or both.

### Example 15: SSO Client and Server Configuration Examples

```
# Orbix Configuration File
corba_login_server_test_with_tls
{
    principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "false";

    orb_plugins = ["local_log_stream", "iiop_profile", "giop",
"iiop_tls", "gsp"];

    event_log:filters = ["IT_GSP=*", "IT_CSI=*", "IT_TLS=*",
"IT_IIOP_TLS=*", "IT_ATLI2_TLS=*"];

    binding:client_binding_list = ["GIOP+EGMIOP",
"OTS+POA_Coloc", "POA_Coloc", "OTS+TLS_Coloc+POA_Coloc",
"TLS_Coloc+POA_Coloc", "GIOP+SHMIOP", "CSI+OTS+GIOP+IIOP",
"CSI+GIOP+IIOP", "CSI+OTS+GIOP+IIOP_TLS",
"CSI+GIOP+IIOP_TLS", "GIOP+IIOP", "GIOP+IIOP_TLS"];

    plugins:gsp:sso_server_certificate_constraints =
["C=US,ST=Massachusetts,O=ABigBank*,CN=Orbix2000 IONA
Services*"];

    sso_client_x509
    {

        policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
"DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget",
"EstablishTrustInClient"];

        policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
"DetectMisordering"];

        principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
    }
}
```

**Example 15: SSO Client and Server Configuration Examples**

```
principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";
principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =
["filename=W:\art\etc\tls\x509\certs\demos\bob.p12",
"password=bobpass"];

plugins:csi:allow_csi_reply_without_service_context =
"false";
policies:csi:auth_over_transport:client_supports =
["EstablishTrustInClient"];

plugins:gsp:enable_x509_sso = "true";
};

sso_client_gssup
{
policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
"DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget"];

policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
"DetectMisordering"];

plugins:csi:allow_csi_reply_without_service_context =
"false";
policies:csi:auth_over_transport:client_supports =
["EstablishTrustInClient"];

principal_sponsor:csi:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_id = "GSSUPMech";
principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_data =
["username=paulh", "password=password", "domain=PCGROUP"];

plugins:gsp:enable_gssup_sso = "true";
};

sso_client_gssup_x509
{
policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
"DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget",
"EstablishTrustInClient"];

policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
"DetectMisordering"];

principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";
principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =
["filename=W:\art\etc\tls\x509\certs\demos\bob.p12",
"password=bobpass"];

plugins:csi:allow_csi_reply_without_service_context =
"false";
```

**Example 15: SSO Client and Server Configuration Examples**

```
    policies:csi:auth_over_transport:client_supports =
["EstablishTrustInClient"];

    principal_sponsor:csi:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
    principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_id = "GSSUPMech";
    principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_data =
["username=paulh", "password=password", "domain=PCGROUP"];

    plugins:gsp:enable_gssup_sso = "true";
    plugins:gsp:enable_x509_sso = "true";
};

server
{
    policies:csi:auth_over_transport:authentication_service
= "com.iona.corba.security.csi.AuthenticationService";

    principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
    principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";
    principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =
["filename=W:\art\etc\tls\x509\certs\demos\bank_server.p12",
"password=bankserverpass"];

    binding:server_binding_list = ["CSI+GSP", "CSI", "GSP"];

    initial_references:IS2Authorization:plugin =
"it_is2_authorization";

    plugins:it_is2_authorization:ClassName =
"com.iona.corba.security.authorization.IS2AuthorizationPlugI
n";

    plugins:gsp:action_role_mapping_file =
"file://W:\art\etc\tls\x509\...\art_svcs\etc\actionr
olemapping_with_interfaces.xml";
    plugins:gsp:authorization_realm = "AuthzRealm";
    policies:csi:auth_over_transport:server_domain_name =
"PCGROUP";

    auth_csi
    {
        policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
"DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget"];

        policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
"DetectMisordering"];

        policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_requires =
["EstablishTrustInClient"];
        policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_supports =
["EstablishTrustInClient"];
    };

    auth_csi_and_x509
    {
```

**Example 15:** *SSO Client and Server Configuration Examples*

```
    policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
    ["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
    "DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget",
    "EstablishTrustInClient"];

    policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
    ["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
    "DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInClient"];

        policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_requires =
        ["EstablishTrustInClient"];
        policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_supports =
        ["EstablishTrustInClient"];
    };
};
};
```

# Part II

## Orbix Security Framework Administration

### In this part

This part contains the following chapters:

<a href="#">Configuring the Orbix Security Service</a>	page 99
<a href="#">Managing Users, Roles and Domains</a>	page 119
<a href="#">Managing Access Control Lists</a>	page 133
<a href="#">Securing Orbix Services</a>	page 145



# Configuring the Orbix Security Service

*This chapter describes how to configure the properties of the Orbix security service and, in particular, how to configure a variety of adapters that can integrate the Orbix security service with third-party enterprise security back-ends (for example, LDAP).*

## Configuring the File Adapter

The iSF file adapter enables you to store information about users, roles, and realms in a flat file, a *security information file*. The file adapter is easy to set up and configure, but is appropriate for demonstration purposes only. This section describes how to set up and configure the iSF file adapter.

**WARNING:** The file adapter is provided for demonstration purposes only. Orbix does not support the use of the file adapter in a production environment.

## File Locations

The following files configure the iSF file adapter:

- `is2.properties` file—the default location of the iSF properties file is as follows:  
`ASPInstallDir/etc/domains/DomainName/is2.properties`  
See “[iS2 Properties File](#)” on page 515 for details of how to customize the default iSF properties file location.
- Security information file—this file’s location is specified by the `com.iona.isp.adapter.file.param.filename` property in the `is2.properties` file.

## File adapter properties

[Example 16](#) shows the properties to set for a file adapter.

**Example 16:** *Sample File Adapter Properties*

```
1 com.iona.isp.adapters=file

#####
##
## Demo File Adapter Properties
##
#####
2 com.iona.isp.adapter.file.class=com.iona.security.is2adapter.file.FileAuthAdapter
3 com.iona.isp.adapter.file.param.filename=ASPInstallDir/etc/domains/DomainName/is2_user_password_role_file.txt
```

### Example 16: Sample File Adapter Properties

```
#####  
## General Orbix Security Service Properties  
#####  
4 # ... Generic properties not shown here ...
```

The necessary properties for a file adapter are described as follows:

1. Set `com.iona.isp.adapters=file` to instruct the Orbix security service to load the file adapter.
2. The `com.iona.isp.adapter.file.class` property specifies the class that implements the iSF file adapter.
3. The `com.iona.isp.adapter.file.param.filename` property specifies the location of the security information file, which contains information about users and roles.  
See [“Managing a File Security Domain” on page 129](#) for details of how to create or modify the security information file.
4. (*Optionally*) You might also want to edit the general Orbix security service properties.  
See [“Additional Security Configuration” on page 116](#) for details.

## Configuring the LDAP Adapter

The Orbix security platform integrates with the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) enterprise security infrastructure by using an LDAP adapter. The LDAP adapter is configured in an `is2.properties` file. This section discusses the following topics:

- [Prerequisites](#)
- [File location](#).
- [Minimal LDAP configuration](#).
- [Basic LDAP properties](#).
- [LDAP.param properties](#).
- [LDAP server replicas](#).
- [Logging on to an LDAP server](#).

### Prerequisites

Before configuring the LDAP adapter, you must have an LDAP security system installed and running on your system. LDAP is *not* a standard part of Orbix, but you can use the Orbix security service’s LDAP adapter with any LDAP v.3 compatible system.

### File location

The following file configures the LDAP adapter:

- `is2.properties` file—the default location of the iSF properties file is as follows:

```
ASPInstallDir/etc/domains/DomainName/is2.properties
```

See [“iS2 Properties File” on page 515](#) for details of how to customize the default iSF properties file location.

## Minimal LDAP configuration

[Example 17](#) shows the minimum set of iSF properties that can be used to configure an LDAP adapter.

### Example 17: A Sample LDAP Adapter Configuration File

```
1  com.iona.isp.adapters=LDAP
   #####
   ##
   ## LDAP Adapter Properties
   ##
   #####
2  com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.class=com.iona.security.is2adapter.ldap.LdapAdapter

3  com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.host.1=10.81.1.400
   com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.port.1=389

4  com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.UserNameAttr=uid
   com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.UserBaseDN=dc=iona,dc=com
   com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.UserObjectClass=organizationalPerson
   com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.UserSearchScope=SUB

5  com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.UserRoleDNAttr=nsroledn
   com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.RoleNameAttr=cn

6  com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.GroupNameAttr=cn
   com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.GroupObjectClass=groupofuniquenames
   com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.GroupSearchScope=SUB
   com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.GroupBaseDN=dc=iona,dc=com
   com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.MemberDNAttr=uniqueMember

7  com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.version=3
```

The necessary properties for an LDAP adapter are described as follows:

1. Set `com.iona.isp.adapters=LDAP` to instruct the Orbix Security Platform to load the LDAP adapter.
2. The `com.iona.isp.adapter.file.class` property specifies the class that implements the LDAP adapter.
3. For each LDAP server replica, you must specify the host and port where the LDAP server can be contacted. In this example, the host and port parameters for the primary LDAP server, `host.1` and `port.1`, are specified.
4. These properties specify how the LDAP adapter finds a user name within the LDAP directory schema. The properties are interpreted as follows:

<code>UserNameAttr</code>	The attribute type whose corresponding value uniquely identifies the user.
<code>UserBaseDN</code>	The base DN of the tree in the LDAP directory that stores user object class instances.

UserObjectClass	The attribute type for the object class that stores users.
UserSearchScope	The user search scope specifies the search depth relative to the user base DN in the LDAP directory tree. Possible values are: <code>BASE</code> , <code>ONE</code> , or <code>SUB</code> .

See ["IS2 Properties File" on page 515](#) for more details.

- The following properties specify how the adapter extracts a user's role from the LDAP directory schema:

UserRoleDNAttr	The attribute type that stores a user's role DN.
RoleNameAttr	The attribute type that the LDAP server uses to store the role name.

- These properties specify how the LDAP adapter finds a group name within the LDAP directory schema. The properties are interpreted as follows:

GroupNameAttr	The attribute type whose corresponding attribute value gives the name of the user group.
GroupBaseDN	The base DN of the tree in the LDAP directory that stores user groups.
GroupObjectClass	The object class that applies to user group entries in the LDAP directory structure.
GroupSearchScope	The group search scope specifies the search depth relative to the group base DN in the LDAP directory tree. Possible values are: <code>BASE</code> , <code>ONE</code> , or <code>SUB</code> .
MemberDNAttr	The attribute type that is used to retrieve LDAP group members.

See ["IS2 Properties File" on page 515](#) for more details.

- The LDAP version number can be either 2 or 3, corresponding to LDAP v.2 or LDAP v.3 respectively.

## Basic LDAP properties

The following properties must always be set as part of the LDAP adapter configuration:

```
com.iona.isp.adapters=LDAP
com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.class=com.iona.security.is2adapter.LdapAdapter
```

In addition to these basic properties, you must also set a number of LDAP parameters, which are prefixed by

```
com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.
```

## LDAP.param properties

Table 3 shows all of the LDAP adapter properties from the `com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param` scope. Required properties are shown in bold:

**Table 3:** *LDAP Properties in the com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param Scope*

LDAP Server Properties	LDAP User/Role Configuration Properties
<code>host.&lt;Index&gt;</code> <code>port.&lt;Index&gt;</code> <code>SSLEnabled.&lt;Index&gt;</code> <code>SSLCACertDir.&lt;Index&gt;</code> <code>SSLClientCertFile.&lt;Index&gt;</code> <code>SSLClientCertPassword.&lt;Index&gt;</code> <code>PrincipalUserDN.&lt;Index&gt;</code> <code>PrincipalUserPassword.&lt;Index&gt;</code>	<code>UserNameAttr</code> <code>UserBaseDN</code> <code>UserObjectClass</code> <code>UserSearchScope</code> <code>UserSearchFilter</code> <code>UserRoleDNAttr</code> <code>RoleNameAttr</code> <code>UserCertAttrName</code>
LDAP Group/Member Configuration Properties	Other LDAP Properties
<code>GroupNameAttr</code> <code>GroupObjectClass</code> <code>GroupSearchScope</code> <code>GroupBaseDN</code> <code>MemberDNAttr</code> <code>MemberFilter</code>	<code>MaxConnectionPoolSize</code> <code>version</code> <code>UseGroupAsRole</code> <code>RetrieveAuthInfo</code> <code>CacheSize</code> <code>CacheTimeToLive</code>

## LDAP server replicas

The LDAP adapter is capable of failing over to one or more backup replicas of the LDAP server. Hence, properties such as `host.<Index>` and `port.<Index>` include a replica index as part of the parameter name.

For example, `host.1` and `port.1` refer to the host and port of the primary LDAP server, while `host.2` and `port.2` would refer to the host and port of an LDAP backup server.

## Logging on to an LDAP server

The following properties can be used to configure login parameters for the `<Index>` LDAP server replica:

`PrincipalUserDN.<Index>`  
`PrincipalUserPassword.<Index>`

The properties need only be set if the LDAP server is configured to require username/password authentication.

## Secure connection to an LDAP server

The following properties can be used to configure SSL/TLS security for the connection between the Orbix security service and the `<Index>` LDAP server replica:

SSLEnabled.<*Index*>  
SSLCACertDir.<*Index*>  
SSLClientCertFile.<*Index*>  
SSLClientCertPassword.<*Index*>

The properties need only be set if the LDAP server requires SSL/TLS mutual authentication.

## iSF properties reference

For more details about the Orbix security service properties, see [“iS2 Configuration” on page 513](#).

## Clustering and Federation

Clustering and federation are two distinct, but related, features of the Orbix security service. Briefly, these features can be described as follows:

- *Clustering*—involves running several instances of the Orbix security service to provide what is effectively a single service. By running multiple security service instances as a *cluster*, Orbix enables you to support fault tolerance and replication features. Typically, in this case all of the security services in a cluster are integrated with a single authentication database back-end.
- *Federation*—enables SSO tokens to be recognized across multiple security domains. Each security domain is served by a distinct security service instance and each security service is integrated with a different database back-end.

## Federating the Orbix Security Service

Federation is meant to be used in deployment scenarios where there is more than one instance of an Orbix security service. By configuring the Orbix security service instances as a federation, the security services can talk to each other and access each other's session caches. Federation frequently becomes necessary when single sign-on (SSO) is used, because an SSO token can be verified only by the security service instance that originally generated it.

## Federation is not clustering

Federation is not the same thing as clustering. In a federated system, user data is not replicated across different security service instances and there are no fault tolerance features provided.

## Example federation scenario

Consider a simple federation scenario consisting of two security domains, each with their own Orbix security service instances, as follows:

- *First LDAP security domain*—consists of an Orbix security service (with `is2.current.server.id` property equal to 1) configured to store user data in an LDAP database. The domain includes any Orbix applications that use this Orbix security service (ID=1) to verify credentials.

In this domain, a login server is deployed which enables clients to use single sign-on.

- *Second LDAP security domain*—consists of an Orbix security service (with `is2.current.server.id` property equal to 2) configured to store user data in an LDAP database. The domain includes any Orbix applications that use this Orbix security service (ID=2) to verify credentials.

The two Orbix security service instances are federated, using the configuration described later in this section. With federation enabled, it is possible for single sign-on clients to make invocations that cross security domain boundaries.

## Federation scenario

Figure 29 shows a typical scenario that illustrates how iSF federation might be used in the context of an Orbix system.

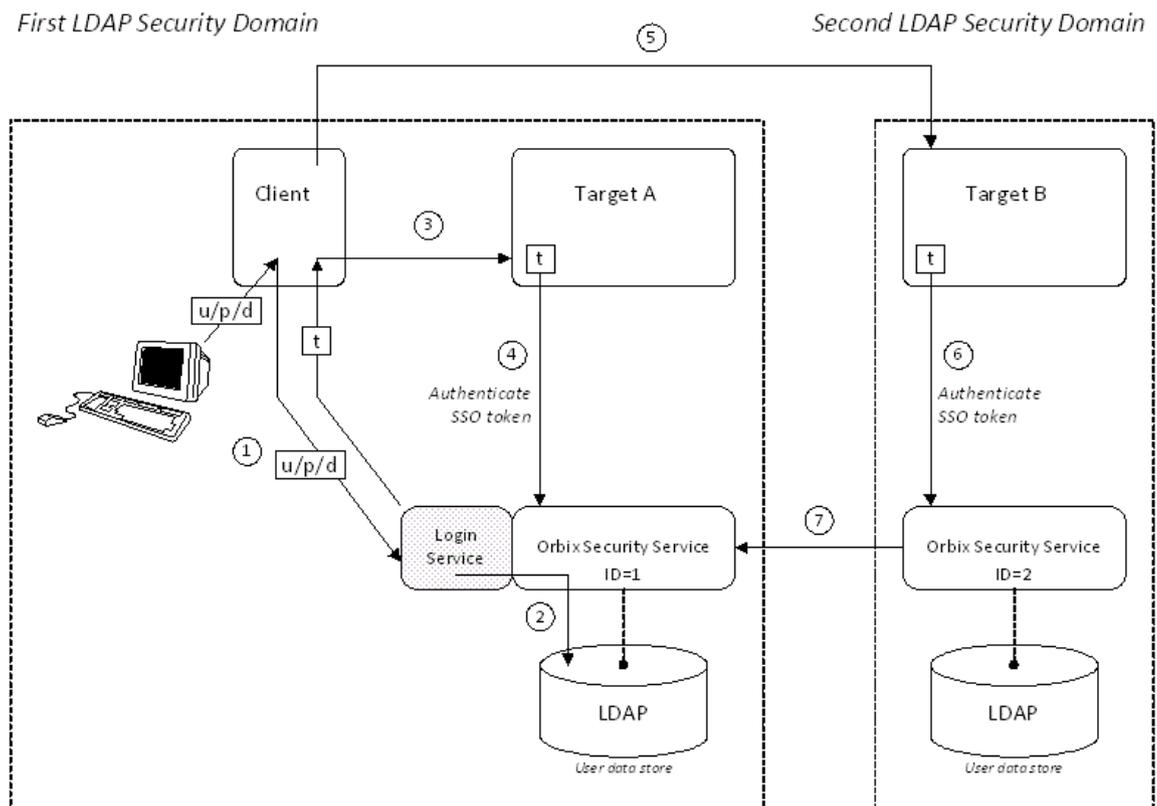


Figure 29: An iSF Federation Scenario

## Federation scenario steps

The federation scenario in [Figure 29](#) can be described as follows:

Stage	Description
1	With single sign-on (SSO) enabled, the client calls out to the login service, passing in the client's GSSUP credentials, <i>u/p/d</i> , in order to obtain an SSO token, <i>τ</i> .
2	The login service delegates authentication to the Orbix security server (ID=1), which retrieves the user's account data from the LDAP backend.
3	The client invokes an operation on the <i>Target A</i> , belonging to the first LDAP security domain. The SSO token, <i>τ</i> , is included in the message.
4	<i>Target A</i> passes the SSO token to the Orbix security server (ID=1) to be authenticated. If authentication is successful, the operation is allowed to proceed.
5	Subsequently, the client invokes an operation on the <i>Target B</i> , belonging to the second LDAP security domain. The SSO token, <i>τ</i> , obtained in step 1 is included in the message.
6	<i>Target B</i> passes the SSO token to the second Orbix security server (ID=2) to be authenticated.
7	The second Orbix security server examines the SSO token. Because the SSO token is tagged with the first Orbix security server's ID (ID=1), verification of the token is delegated to the first Orbix security server. The second Orbix security server opens an IIOP/TLS connection to the first Orbix security service to verify the token.

## Configuring the is2.properties files

Each instance of the Orbix security service should have its own `is2.properties` file. Within each `is2.properties` file, you should set the following:

- `is2.current.server.id`—a unique ID (alphanumeric string) for this Orbix security service instance,
- `is2.cluster.properties.filename`—a shared cluster file.
- `is2.sso.remote.token.cached`—a boolean property enables caching of remote token credentials in a federated system.

With caching enabled, the call from one federated security service to another (step 7 of [Figure 29 on page 105](#)) is only necessary to authenticate a token for the first time. For subsequent authentications, the security service (with ID=2) can obtain the token's security data from its own token cache.

For example, the first Orbix security server instance from [Figure 29 on page 105](#) could be configured as follows:

```
# iS2 Properties File, for Server ID=1
...
#####
## iSF federation related properties
#####
is2.current.server.id=1
is2.cluster.properties.filename=C:/is2_config/cluster.properties
is2.sso.remote.token.cached=true
...
```

And the second Orbix security server instance from [Figure 29 on page 105](#) could be configured as follows:

```
# iS2 Properties File, for Server ID=2
...
#####
## iSF federation related properties
#####
is2.current.server.id=2
is2.cluster.properties.filename=C:/is2_config/cluster.properties
is2.sso.remote.token.cached=true
...
```

## Configuring the cluster properties file

All the Orbix security server instances within a federation should share a cluster properties file. For example, the following extract from the `cluster.properties` file shows how to configure the pair of embedded Orbix security servers shown in [Figure 29 on page 105](#).

```
# Advertise the locations of the security services in the cluster.
com.iona.security.common.securityInstanceURL.1=corbaloc:it_iiopts:1.2@security_ldap1:5001/IT_SecurityService
com.iona.security.common.securityInstanceURL.2=corbaloc:it_iiopts:1.2@security_ldap2:5002/IT_SecurityService
```

**Note:** If your cluster additionally supports failover and replication, you will also see some `com.iona.security.common.replicaURL.*` entries in this file. See [“Failover and Replication” on page 108](#) for details.

This assumes that the first security service (ID=1) runs on host `security_ldap1` and IP port 5001; the second security service (ID=2) runs on host `security_ldap2` and IP port 5002. To discover the appropriate host and port settings for the security services, check the `plugins:security:iiop_tls` settings in the relevant configuration scope in the relevant Orbix configuration file for each federated security service.

The `securityInstanceURL.ServerID` variable advertises the location of a security service in the cluster. Normally, the most convenient way to set these values is to use the `corbaloc` URL format.

## Sample cluster properties file

If you have generated a secure configuration domain, *DomainName*, on a host, *HostName*, you can then find a sample `cluster.properties` file in the following directory:

*OrbixInstallDir/etc/domains/DomainName/security\_HostName/*

## Failover and Replication

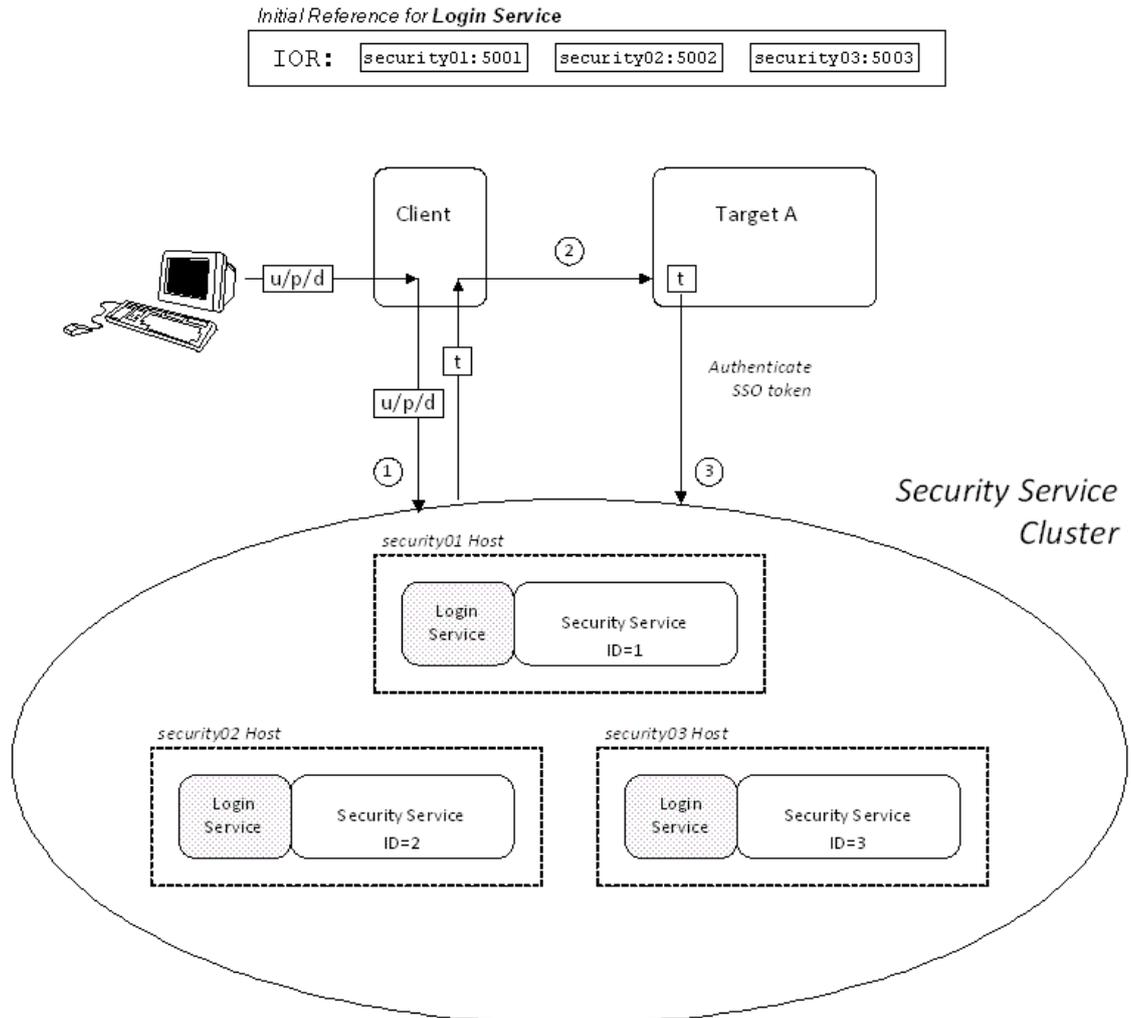
To support *high availability* of the Orbix security service, Orbix implements the following features:

- *Failover*—the security service is contacted using an IOR that contains the address of *every* security service in a cluster. Hence, if one of the services in the cluster crashes, or otherwise becomes unavailable, an application can automatically try one of the alternative addresses listed in the IOR.
- *Replication*—the data cache associated with single sign-on (SSO) sessions can be replicated to other security services in the cluster. This ensures that SSO session data is not lost if one member of the cluster should become unavailable.

This subsection describes how to configure failover and replication by hand.

## Failover scenario

[Example 30](#) shows a scenario for a highly available Orbix security service that consists of a cluster of three security services, each with an embedded login service. The security and login services run on separate hosts, `security01`, `security02`, and `security03` respectively, and all of the services rely on the same third-party LDAP database to store their user data.



**Figure 30:** Failover Scenario for a Cluster of Three Security Services

In this scenario, it is assumed that both the client and the target application are configured to perform *random load balancing* over the security services in the cluster (see [“Client Load Balancing” on page 115](#) for details). Each of the security services in the cluster are configured for failover and replication.

## Failover scenario steps

The interaction of the client and target with the security service cluster shown in [Example 30 on page 109](#) can be described as follows:

Stage	Description
1	Assuming the client is configured to use single sign-on (SSO), it will automatically contact the login service (which is part of the security service) to obtain an SSO token.  Because the client is configured to perform random load balancing, it chooses one of the addresses from the <code>IT_Login</code> IOR at random and opens a connection to that login service.
2	The client invokes an operation on the target, sending the SSO token obtained in the previous step with the request.
3	The target server checks the SSO token received from the client by sending an invocation to the security service cluster. If the target server already has an existing connection with a service in the cluster, it re-uses that connection. Otherwise, the target randomly picks an address from the list of addresses in the <code>IT_SecurityService</code> IOR.

## Configuring the `is2.properties` file

Each instance of the Orbix security service should have its own `is2.properties` file. Within each `is2.properties` file, you should set the following:

- `is2.current.server.id`—a unique ID (alphanumeric string) for this Orbix security service instance,
- `is2.cluster.properties.filename`—a shared cluster file.
- `is2.replication.required`—must be set to `true`.
- `is2.replica.selector.classname`—you must set this variable as shown in the example.

For example, the first Orbix security server instance from [Figure 30 on page 109](#) could be configured as follows:

```
# is2 Properties File, for Server ID=1
...
#####
## isF federation related properties
#####
is2.current.server.id=1
is2.cluster.properties.filename=C:/is2_config/cluster.pro
  perties
is2.replication.required=true
is2.replication.interval=20
is2.replica.selector.classname=com.iona.security.replicat
  e.StaticReplicaSelector
...
```

The second and third Orbix security services from [Figure 30 on page 109](#) should be configured similarly, except that the `is2.current.server.id` property should be set to 2 and 3 respectively.

## Configuring the cluster properties file

For the three-service cluster shown in [Figure 30 on page 109](#), you could configure the `cluster.properties` file as follows:

```
# Advertise the locations of the security services in the cluster.
com.iona.security.common.securityInstanceURL.1=corbaloc:it_iiops:1.2@security01:5001/
  IT_SecurityService
com.iona.security.common.securityInstanceURL.2=corbaloc:it_iiops:1.2@security02:5002/
  IT_SecurityService
com.iona.security.common.securityInstanceURL.3=corbaloc:it_iiops:1.2@security03:5003/
  IT_SecurityService

# Configure replication between security services.
com.iona.security.common.replicaURL.1=corbaloc:it_iiops:1.2@security02:5002/IT_Securi
  tyService,corbaloc:it_iiops:1.2@security03:5003/IT_SecurityService
com.iona.security.common.replicaURL.2=corbaloc:it_iiops:1.2@security03:5003/IT_Securi
  tyService,corbaloc:it_iiops:1.2@security01:5001/IT_SecurityService
com.iona.security.common.replicaURL.3=corbaloc:it_iiops:1.2@security01:5001/IT_Securi
  tyService,corbaloc:it_iiops:1.2@security02:5002/IT_SecurityService
```

There are two groups of settings in this file:

- `securityInstanceURL.ServerID`—advertises the location of a security service in the cluster. Normally, the most convenient way to set these values is to use the `corbaloc` URL format.
- `replicaURL.ServerID`—a list of URLs for the other security services to which this service replicates its data.

For example, the `replicaURL.1` setting lists URLs for the security service with `ID=2` and the security service with `ID=3`. Hence, the first service in the cluster is configured to replicate its data to the second and third services. Normally, each security service should replicate to all of the other services in the cluster.

## Orbix configuration for the first security service

[Example 18](#) shows the details of the Orbix configuration for the first Orbix security service in the cluster. To configure this security service to support failover, you must ensure that the security service's IOR contains a list addresses for all of the services in the cluster.

**Example 18:** *Orbix Security Service Configuration for Failover*

```
# Orbix Configuration File
1 initial_references:IT_SecurityService:reference =
  "IOR:010000002400000049444c3a696f6e612e636f6d2f49545f53656375
  726974792f5365727665723a312e3000010000000000000920000001010
  200080000066626f6c74616e000000000220000003a3e02333109536563
  7572697479001249545f53656375726974795365727669636500000400000
  014000000800000001007e005e0078cf000000000800000001000000415f
  5449010000001c00000001000000010001000100000001000105090101000
  100000000101000600000006000000010000000e00";
initial_references:IT_Login:reference =
  "IOR:010000002300000049444c3a696f6e612e636f6d2f49545f5
  3656375726974792f4c6f67696e3a312e30000001000000000000
  08600000001010200080000066626f6c74616e00000000018000
  0003a3e023331095365637572697479000849545f4c6f67696e040
  0000014000000800000001007e001e0078cf00000000080000000
  1000000415f5449010000001c00000001000000010001000100000
  00100010509010100010000000010100060000000600000001000
  0000e00";

iona_services {
  ...
2  principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
  principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";
  principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =
  ["filename=PKCS12File",
  "password_file=CertPasswordFile"];

  policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
  ["Confidentiality", "EstablishTrustInTarget",
  "DetectMisordering", "DetectReplay", "Integrity"];

  policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
  ["Confidentiality", "EstablishTrustInClient",
  "EstablishTrustInTarget", "DetectMisordering",
  "DetectReplay", "Integrity"];

  security {
    Hostname {
      ...
3     plugins:security_cluster:iop_tls:addr_list =
4     ["+security01:5001", "+security02:5002", "+security03:5003"];
     plugins:security:iop_tls:host = "5001";
     plugins:security:iop_tls:port = "security01";

    policies:iop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:requ
    ires = ["Integrity", "Confidentiality",
    "DetectReplay", "DetectMisordering",
    "EstablishTrustInClient"];
  }
}
```

### Example 18: Orbix Security Service Configuration for Failover

```
    policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports = ["Integrity", "Confidentiality",
    "DetectReplay", "DetectMisordering",
    "EstablishTrustInTarget", "EstablishTrustInClient"];
    ...
};
};
};
```

The preceding Orbix configuration can be explained as follows:

1. The `IT_SecurityService` initial reference is read by Orbix applications to locate the cluster of Orbix security services. Embedded in this IOR is a list of addresses for all of the security services in the cluster. This IOR is generated by the Orbix security service when it is run in `prepare` mode.

**Note:** You can parse the contents of the stringified IOR using the `iordump` tool.

2. The Orbix security service picks up most of its SSL/TLS security settings from the `iona_services` scope. In particular, the default configuration of the security service uses the X.509 certificate specified by the `principal_sponsor` settings in this scope.
3. The `plugins:security_cluster:iiop_tls:addr_list` variable lists the addresses for all of the security services in the cluster. Each address in the list is preceded by a `+` sign, which indicates that the service embeds the address in its generated IORs.

**Note:** The `plugins:security_cluster:iiop_tls:addr_list` setting also configures the embedded login service.

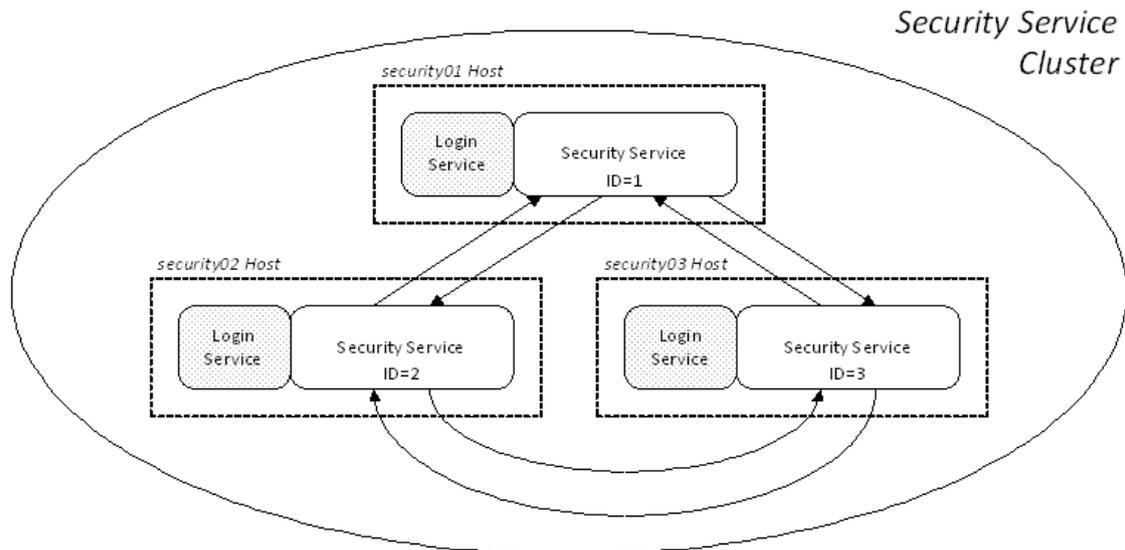
4. The `plugins:security:iiop_tls:host` and `plugins:security:iiop_tls:port` settings specify the address where the security service listens for incoming IIOP/TLS request messages.

## Orbix configuration for other services in the cluster

The configuration for other services in the cluster is similar, except that the `plugins:security:iiop_tls:host` and `plugins:security:iiop_tls:port` variables should be changed to the appropriate host and port for each of the replicas.

## Replication

Example 31 on page 114 shows how replication works in a cluster of three Orbix security services. If replication is enabled (that is, `is2.replication.required` is set to `true` in the `is2.properties` file), a security service pushes its data cache to the other services in the cluster every 30 seconds (default replication interval).



**Figure 31:** Replication of Data Caches in a Security Service Cluster

Security service replication has the following characteristics:

- The security service pushes the following data to the other services:
  - ♦ SSO tokens that have been added since the last replication.
  - ♦ Realm and role data for each of the new SSO tokens.
- Note, however, that the security service does *not* replicate username and password data. Therefore, replication is only relevant to applications that use the SSO feature.

## Modifying the replication interval

You can modify the replication interval by setting the `is2.replication.interval` property in the `is.properties` file for the relevant service. If this variable is not set, the default replication interval is 30 seconds.

For example, to configure the security service with ID=1 to replicate data once every 10 seconds, its `is2.properties` file would be configured as follows:

```
# is2 Properties File, for Server ID=1
...
#####
## is2 federation related properties
#####
is2.current.server.id=1
is2.cluster.properties.filename=C:/is2_config/cluster.properties
is2.replication.required=true
is2.replication.interval=10
is2.replica.selector.classname=com.iona.security.replicat
e.StaticReplicaSelector
...
```

## Client Load Balancing

When you use a clustered security service, it is important to configure *all* of the other applications in the system (clients and servers) to perform *client load balancing* (in this context, *client* means a client of the Orbix security service and thus includes ordinary Orbix servers as well). This ensures that the client load is evenly spread over all of the security services in the cluster.

Client load balancing is enabled by default.

## Configuration for load balancing

[Example 19](#) shows an outline of the configuration for a client of a security service cluster. Such clients must be configured to use random load balancing to ensure that the load is spread evenly over the servers in the cluster. The settings highlighted in bold should be added to the application's configuration scope.

**Example 19:** *Configuration for Client of a Security Service Cluster*

```
# Orbix Configuration File
...
load_balanced_app {
  ...
  plugins:gsp:use_client_load_balancing = "true";
  policies:iiop_tls:load_balancing_mechanism = "random";
};
```

## Client load balancing mechanism

The client load balancing mechanism is selected by setting the `policies:iiop_tls:load_balancing_mechanism` variable. Two mechanisms are supported, as follows:

- `random`—choose one of the addresses embedded in the IOR at random (this is the default).

**Note:** This is the only mechanism suitable for use in a deployed system.

- `sequential`—choose the first address embedded in the IOR, moving on to the next address in the list only if the previous address could not be reached.

In general, this mechanism is not recommended for deployed systems, because it usually results in all of the client applications connecting to the first cluster member.

## Additional Security Configuration

This section describes how to configure optional features of the Orbix security service, such as single sign-on and the authorization manager. These features can be combined with any iSF adapter type.

### Configuring Single Sign-On Properties

The Orbix Security Framework provides an optional *single sign-on* (SSO) feature. If you want to use SSO with your applications, you must configure the Orbix security service as described in this section. SSO offers the following advantages:

- User credentials can easily be propagated between applications in the form of an SSO token.
- Performance is optimized, because the authentication step only needs to be performed once within a distributed system.
- Because the user's session is tracked centrally by the Orbix security service, it is possible to impose timeouts on the user sessions and these timeouts are effective throughout the distributed system.

### SSO tokens

The login service generates an SSO token in response to an authentication operation. The SSO token is a compact key that the Orbix security service uses to access a user's session details, which are stored in a cache.

## SSO properties

Example 20 shows the iSF properties needed for SSO:

### Example 20: Single Sign-On Properties

```
# iSF Properties File
...
#####
## Single Sign On Session Info
#####
1 is2.sso.enabled=yes
2 is2.sso.session.timeout=6000
3 is2.sso.session.idle.timeout=300
4 is2.sso.cache.size=10000
```

The SSO properties are described as follows:

1. Setting this property to `yes` enables single sign-on.
2. The SSO session timeout sets the lifespan of SSO tokens, in units of seconds. Once the specified time interval elapses, the token expires.
3. The SSO session idle timeout sets the maximum length of time for which an SSO session can remain idle, in units of seconds. If the Orbix security service registers no activity against a particular session for this amount of time, the session and its token expire.
4. The size of the SSO cache, in units of number of sessions.

## Related administration tasks

For details of how to configure CORBA applications to use SSO, see [“Single Sign-On for CORBA Applications” on page 69](#).

## Configuring the Log4J Logging

log4j is a third-party toolkit from the Jakarta project, <http://jakarta.apache.org/log4j>, that provides a flexible and efficient system for capturing logging messages from an application. Because the Orbix security service's logging is based on log4j, it is possible to configure the output of Orbix security service logging using a standard log4j properties file.

## log4j documentation

For complete log4j documentation, see the following Web page: <http://jakarta.apache.org/log4j/docs/documentation.html>

## Enabling log4j logging

To enable log4j logging, you can specify the location of the log4j properties file in either of the following ways:

- In the `system_properties` list.
- In the `SECURITY_CLASSPATH`.

### In the `system_properties` list

You can specify the location of the log4j properties file by setting the `com.ionona.common.log4j.Log4JUtils.filename` property in the `plugins:java_server:system_properties` list in the security service configuration. For example, to use the `/is2_config/log4j.properties` file, modify the security service configuration by extending its system properties list as follows:

```
# Configuration File
# In the security service configuration scope:
plugins:java_server:system_properties = [...,
    "com.ionona.common.log4j.Log4JUtils.filename=/is2_config
    /log4j.properties"];
```

### In the `SECURITY_CLASSPATH`

You can specify the location of the log4j properties file by adding it to the `SECURITY_CLASSPATH` variable in the configuration file (the separator between items in the classpath is `;` on Windows platforms and `:` on UNIX platforms).

## Configuring the log4j properties file

The following example shows how to configure the log4j properties to perform basic logging. In this example, the lowest level of logging is switched on (`DEBUG`) and the output is sent to the console screen.

```
# log4j Properties File
log4j.rootCategory=DEBUG, A1

# A1 is set to be a ConsoleAppender.
log4j.appender.A1=org.apache.log4j.ConsoleAppender

# A1 uses PatternLayout.
log4j.appender.A1.layout=org.apache.log4j.PatternLayout
log4j.appender.A1.layout.ConversionPattern=%-4r [%t] %-5p %c %x
- %m%n
```

# Managing Users, Roles and Domains

*The Orbix security service provides a variety of adapters that enable you to integrate the Orbix Security Framework with third-party enterprise security products. This allows you to manage users and roles using a third-party enterprise security product.*

## Introduction to Domains and Realms

This section introduces the concepts of an iSF security domain and an iSF authorization realm, which are fundamental to the administration of the Orbix Security Framework. Within an iSF security domain, you can create user accounts and within an iSF authorization realm you can assign roles to users.

This section deals with the following subjects:

- [iSF Security Domains](#)
- [iSF Authorization Realms](#)
- [Example Domain and Realms](#)
- [Domain and Realm Terminology](#)

## iSF Security Domains

This subsection introduces the concept of an iSF security domain.

### iSF security domain

An *iSF security domain* is a particular security system, or namespace within a security system, designated to authenticate a user.

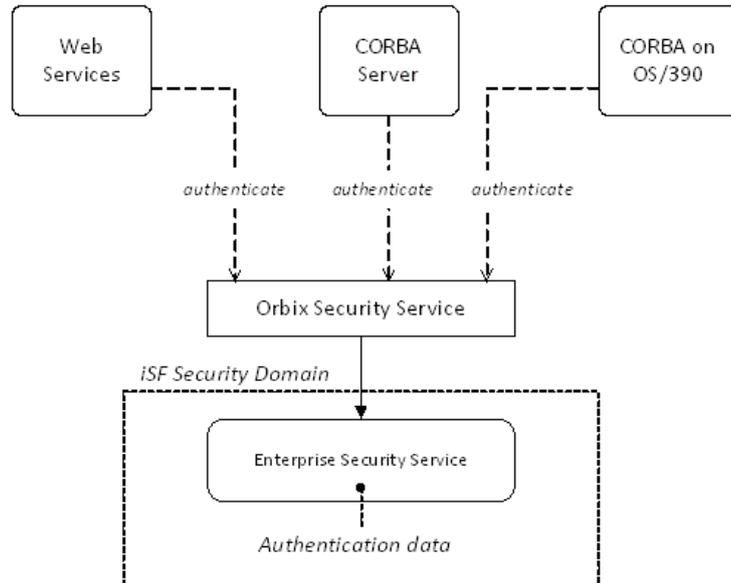
Here are some specific examples of iSF security domains:

- LDAP security domain—authentication provided by an LDAP security backend, accessed through the Orbix security service.

### Domain architecture

[Figure 32](#) shows the architecture of an iSF security domain. The iSF security domain is identified with an enterprise security service that plugs into the Orbix security service through an iSF adapter. User data needed for authentication, such as username and

password, are stored within the enterprise security service. The Orbix security service provides a central access point to enable authentication within the iSF security domain.



**Figure 32:** Architecture of an iSF Security Domain

## Creating an iSF security domain

Effectively, you create an iSF security domain by configuring the Orbix security service to link to an enterprise security service through an iSF adapter (such as an LDAP adapter). The enterprise security service is the implementation of the iSF security domain.

## Creating a user account

Because user account data is stored in a third-party enterprise security service, you use the standard tools from the third-party enterprise security product to create a user account.

For a simple example, see [“Managing a File Security Domain” on page 129](#).

## iSF Authorization Realms

This subsection introduces the concept of an iSF authorization realm and role-based access control, explaining how users, roles, realms, and servers are interrelated.

## iSF authorization realm

An *iSF authorization realm* is a collection of secured resources that share a common interpretation of role names. An authenticated user can have different roles in different realms. When using a resource in realm  $R$ , only the user's roles in realm  $R$  are applied to authorization decisions.

## Role-based access control

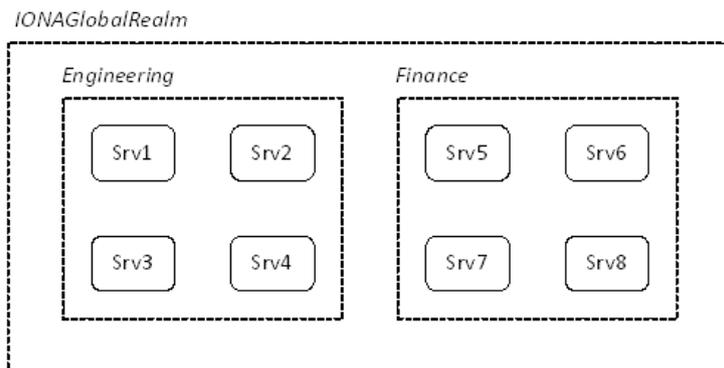
The Orbix security framework supports a *role-based access control* (RBAC) authorization scheme. Under RBAC, authorization is a two step process, as follows:

1. User-to-role mapping—every user is associated with a set of roles in each realm (for example, *guest*, *administrator*, and so on, in a realm, *Engineering*). A user can belong to many different realms, having a different set of roles in each realm. The user-to-role assignments are managed centrally by the Orbix security service, which returns the set of realms and roles assigned to a user when required.
2. Role-to-permission mapping (or action-role mapping)—in the RBAC model, permissions are granted to *roles*, rather than directly to users. The role-to-permission mapping is performed locally by a server, using data stored in local access control list (ACL) files. For example, CORBA servers in the iSF use an XML action-role mapping file to control access to IDL interfaces, operation, and attributes.

## Servers and realms

From a server's perspective, an iSF authorization realm is a way of grouping servers with similar authorization requirements.

Figure 33 shows two iSF authorization realms, *Engineering* and *Finance*, each containing a collection of server applications.



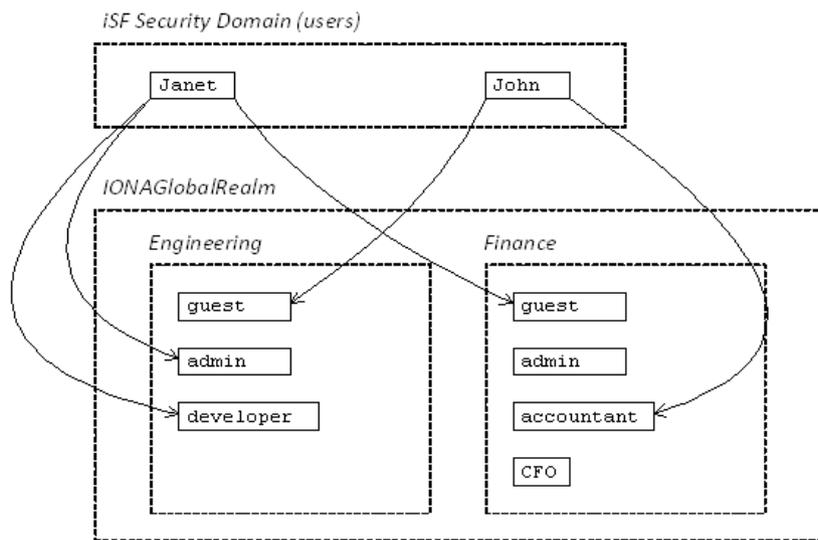
**Figure 33:** Server View of iSF Authorization Realms



## Assigning realms and roles to users

The assignment of realms and roles to users is administered from within the enterprise security system that is plugged into the Orbix security service. For example, [Figure 35](#) shows how two users, Janet and John, are assigned roles within the `Engineering` and `Finance` realms.

- Janet works in the engineering department as a developer, but occasionally logs on to the `Finance` realm with guest permissions.
- John works as an accountant in finance, but also has guest permissions with the `Engineering` realm.



**Figure 35:** Assignment of Realms and Roles to Users Janet and John

## Special realms and roles

The following special realms and roles are supported by the Orbix Security Framework:

- `IONAGlobalRealm` realm—a special realm that encompasses every iSF authorization realm. Roles defined within the `IONAGlobalRealm` are valid within every iSF authorization realm.
- `UnauthenticatedUserRole`—a special role that can be used to specify actions accessible to an unauthenticated user (in an action-role mapping file). An unauthenticated user is a remote user without credentials (that is, where the client is not configured to send GSSUP credentials).

Actions mapped to the `UnauthenticatedUserRole` role are also accessible to authenticated users.

The `UnauthenticatedUserRole` can be used *only* in action-role mapping files.

## Example Domain and Realms

This subsection presents an example of how to set up an iSF security domain using a file domain. Sample iSF authorization realms, roles, and users are created, and the authorization process is explained by example.

### File domain

In this example, the iSF security domain is configured to be a *file domain*. A file domain is a simple file-based security domain that can be used for tests or demonstrations. The user data is then stored in an XML security file.

For details of how to configure a file domain, see [“Managing a File Security Domain” on page 129](#).

### Example users

The following users are created in the file domain for this example:

- Janet—with username, `Janet`, and password, `JanetPass`.
- John—with username, `John`, and password, `JohnPass`.
- SuperUser—with username, `SuperUser`, and password, `BigSecret`.

### Assigning realms and roles to the example users

The following realms and roles are assigned to the users, `Janet`, `John`, and `SuperUser` (where realms and roles are notated in the format `RealmA { roleA1, roleA2, ..., roleAn }`):

- Janet—is assigned the following realms and roles:
  - ♦ `Engineering {developer, admin}`
  - ♦ `IONAGlobalRealm {guest}`
- John—is assigned the following realms and roles:
  - ♦ `Finance {accountant}`
  - ♦ `IONAGlobalRealm {guest}`
- SuperUser—is assigned the following realm and role:
  - ♦ `IONAGlobalRealm {admin}`

### Sample security file for the file domain

Within a file domain, you specify the user authentication data (username and password) as well as the realm/role assignments within the same XML security file. The preceding user data can be specified in a security file as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<ns:securityInfo xmlns:ns="urn:www-xmlbus-com:simple-security">
  <users>
    <user name="Janet" password="JanetPass"
      description="Developer">
      <realm name="Engineering">
        <role name="developer"/>
        <role name="admin"/>
      </realm>
      <realm name="IONAGlobalRealm" description="All realms">
        <role name="guest"/>
      </realm>
    </user>
    <user name="John" password="JohnPass"
      description="Accountant">
      <realm name="Finance">
        <role name="accountant"/>
      </realm>
      <realm name="IONAGlobalRealm" description="All realms">
        <role name="guest"/>
      </realm>
    </user>
    <user name="SuperUser" password="BigSecret"
      description="All powerful user!">
      <realm name="IONAGlobalRealm" description="All realms">
        <role name="admin" description="All actions"/>
      </realm>
    </user>
  </users>
</ns:securityInfo>
```

## Sample server configuration

Consider, for example, the CORBA naming service in the Engineering iSF authorization realm. To configure this naming service, edit the variables in the `iona_services.naming` scope in the `DomainName.cfg` configuration file. Set the authorization realm to Engineering and specify the location of the action-role mapping file, as follows:

```
# Orbix configuration file
...
iona_services {
  ...
  naming {
    plugins:gsp:authorization_realm = "Engineering";
    plugins:is2_authorization:action_role_mapping =
      "file:///security/eng_naming_arm.xml";
    ...
  };
};
```

## Sample ACL file

The `eng_naming_arm.xml` action-role mapping file, which specifies permissions for the naming service in the Engineering domain, could be defined as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE secure-system SYSTEM
  "actionrolemapping_with_interfaces.dtd">
<secure-system>
  <allow-unlisted-interfaces>true</allow-unlisted-interfaces>
  <action-role-mapping>
    <server-name>iona_services.naming</server-name>
    <interface>
      <name>IDL:omg.org/CosNaming/NamingContext:1.0</name>
      <action-role>
        <action-name>*</action-name>
        <role-name>developer</role-name>
      </action-role>
      <action-role>
        <action-name>resolve</action-name>
        <action-name>list</action-name>
        <role-name>guest</role-name>
      </action-role>
    </interface>
  </action-role-mapping>
</secure-system>
```

## Authorization process

When user John attempts to invoke an operation on the CORBA naming service in the `Engineering` domain, authorization proceeds as follows:

Stage	Description
1	The naming service contacts the Orbix security service remotely to authenticate John's username and password.
2	If authentication is successful, the Orbix security service returns the complete list of realms and roles assigned to John. In the current example, the following realms and roles would be returned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Finance {accountant}</li><li>• IONAGlobalRealm {guest}</li></ul>
3	The naming service determines which roles are applicable to John in the current iSF authorization realm. Because the naming service belongs to the <code>Engineering</code> realm, only the <code>guest</code> role from the <code>IONAGlobalRealm</code> is applicable here.
4	The naming service now checks the <code>eng_naming_arm.xml</code> action-role mapping file and finds that only the <code>resolve</code> and <code>list</code> actions are permitted on the <code>CosNaming::NamingContext</code> IDL interface for the <code>guest</code> role.  On the other hand, if the user, John, attempts to call an operation (or attribute) on any other naming service interface, the call would be permitted, because the <code>&lt;allow-unlisted-interfaces&gt;</code> option is <code>true</code> in the action-role mapping file.  <b>Note:</b> The special <code>&lt;allow-unlisted-interfaces&gt;</code> tag is a useful shortcut, but you should use it carefully to avoid opening a security hole.

## Domain and Realm Terminology

The terms *domain* and *realm* appear in several security technology specifications with different (and sometimes contradictory) meanings. This subsection attempts to clarify some of the domain and realm terminology and provides a comparison with the Orbix Security Framework terms.

## Comparison of terminology

To clarify the terminology used by different technology specifications (all of which are embraced by the iSF) [Table 4](#) lists the generic iSF terms against their technology-specific equivalents:

**Table 4:** *Domain and Realm Terminology Comparison*

Generic iSF Term	Technology-Specific Equivalents
iSF security domain	J2EE security technology domain J2EE security policy domain (1) J2EE realm (2) JAAS authentication realm CSlv2 authentication domain HTTP login realm
iSF authorization realm	J2EE security policy domain (1) J2EE realm (2)

1. The term, J2EE security policy domain, appears in both rows because it is a general term that embodies both an authentication domain and an authorization domain.
2. J2EE realm means the same thing as J2EE security policy domain.

## J2EE security technology domain

The J2EE specification defines a *J2EE security technology domain* as follows:

The scope over which a single security mechanism is used to enforce a security policy. Multiple security policy domains can exist within a single technology domain.

## J2EE security policy domain

The J2EE specification defines a *J2EE security policy domain* as follows:

A realm, also called a security policy domain or security domain in the J2EE specification, is a scope over which a common security policy is defined and enforced by the security administrator of the security service

## J2EE realm

A *J2EE realm* is the same thing as J2EE security policy domain.

## JAAS authentication realm

A Java Authentication and Authorization Service (JAAS) authentication realm is a namespace for JAAS principals.

## CSIv2 authentication domain

A *CSIv2 authentication domain* is a named domain in which CSIv2 authentication data (for example, username and password) is authenticated.

## HTTP login realm

When a user logs on to a Web client through a standard HTTP login mechanism (for example, HTTP basic authentication or HTTP form-based authentication), the user is prompted for a username, password, and login realm name. The login realm name, along with the user's username and password, is sent to the Web server.

## Managing a File Security Domain

The file security domain is active if the Orbix security service has been configured to use the iSF file adapter (see ["Configuring the File Adapter" on page 99](#)). The main purpose of the iSF file adapter is to provide a lightweight security domain for demonstration purposes. A realistic deployed system, however, would use one of the other adapters (LDAP or custom) instead.

**WARNING:**The file adapter is provided for demonstration purposes only. Orbix does not support the use of the file adapter in a production environment.

## Location of file

The location of the security information file is specified by the `com.iona.isp.adapter.file.param.filename` property in the Orbix security service's `is2.properties` file.

## Example

[Example 21](#) is an extract from a sample security information file that shows you how to define users, realms, and roles in a file security domain.

**Example 21:** *Sample Security Information File for an iSF File Domain*

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
1 <ns:securityInfo xmlns:ns="urn:www-xmlbus-com:simple-security">
2   <users>
```

**Example 21:** *Sample Security Information File for an iSF File Domain*

```
3 <user name="IONAAdmin" password="admin"
  description="Default IONA admin user">
4 <realm name="IONA" description="All IONA applications"/>
</user>
<user name="admin" password="admin" description="Old admin
user; will not have the same default privileges as
IONAAdmin.">
  <realm name="Corporate">
    <role name="Administrator"/>
  </realm>
</user>
5 <user name="alice" password="dost1234">
  <realm name="Financials"
    description="Financial Department">
    <role name="Manager" description="Department Manager" />
    <role name="Clerk"/>
  </realm>
</user>
<user name="bob" password="dost1234">
  <realm name="Financials">
    <role name="Clerk"/>
  </realm>
</user>
</users>
</ns:securityInfo>
```

1. The `<ns:securityInfo>` tag can contain a nested `<users>` tag.
2. The `<users>` tag contains a sequence of `<user>` tags.
3. Each `<user>` tag defines a single user. The `<user>` tag's name and password attributes specify the user's username and password. Within the scope of the `<user>` tag, you can list the realms and roles with which the user is associated.
4. When a `<realm>` tag appears within the scope of a `<user>` tag, it implicitly defines a realm and specifies that the user belongs to this realm. A `<realm>` must have a name and can optionally have a description attribute.
5. A realm can optionally be associated with one or more roles by including `<role>` elements within the `<realm>` scope.

## Certificate-based authentication for the file adapter

When performing certificate-based authentication, the file adapter compares the certificate to be authenticated with a cached copy of the user's certificate.

To configure the file adapter to support X.509 certificate-based authentication, perform the following steps:

1. Cache a copy of each user's certificate, *CertFile.pem*, in a location that is accessible to the file adapter.
2. Make the following type of entry for each user with a certificate:

### **Example 22:** File Adapter Entry for Certificate-Based Authentication

```
...
<user name="CNfromSubjectDN" certificate="CertFile.pem"
  description="User certificate">
  <realm name="RealmName">
    ...
  </realm>
</user>
```

The user's name, *CNfromSubjectDN*, is derived from the certificate by taking the Common Name (CN) from the subject DN of the X.509 certificate (for DN terminology, see ["ASN.1 and Distinguished Names" on page 447](#)). The *certificate* attribute specifies the location of this user's X.509 certificate, *CertFile.pem*.

## Managing an LDAP Security Domain

The Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) can serve as the basis of a database that stores users, groups, and roles. There are many implementations of LDAP and any of them can be integrated with the Orbix security service by configuring the LDAP adapter.

*Please consult documentation from your third-party LDAP implementation for detailed instructions on how to administer users and roles within LDAP.*

### Configuring the LDAP adapter

A prerequisite for using LDAP within the Orbix Security Framework is that the Orbix security service be configured to use the LDAP adapter.

See ["Configuring the LDAP Adapter" on page 100](#).

## Certificate-based authentication for the LDAP adapter

When performing certificate-based authentication, the LDAP adapter compares the certificate to be authenticated with a cached copy of the user's certificate.

To configure the LDAP adapter to support X.509 certificate-based authentication, perform the following steps:

1. Cache a copy of each user's certificate, *CertFile.pem*, in a location that is accessible to the LDAP adapter.
2. The user's name, *CNfromSubjectDN*, is derived from the certificate by taking the Common Name (CN) from the subject DN of the X.509 certificate (for DN terminology, see ["ASN.1 and Distinguished Names" on page 447](#)).
3. Make (or modify) an entry in your LDAP database with the username, *CNfromSubjectDN*, and specify the location of the cached certificate.

# Managing Access Control Lists

*The Orbix Security Framework defines access control lists (ACLs) for mapping roles to resources. The ACLs are specific to particular technology domains, such as CORBA. They can be deployed either together with each secure server or centrally in the Orbix security service.*

## CORBA ACLs

This section discusses the ACL files that control access to IDL operations and attributes in a CORBA server. The ACL files for CORBA servers provide role-based access control with granularity down to the level of IDL operations, and attributes.

### Overview of CORBA ACL Files

#### Action-role mapping file

The action-role mapping file is an XML file that specifies which user roles have permission to perform specific actions on the server (that is, invoking specific IDL operations and attributes).

#### GSP plug-in

The GSP plug-in is a component of the iSF that provides support for action-role mapping. This plug-in must be loaded in order to use the action-role mapping ACL file (see [“Security Configuration” on page 485](#) for details of how to configure the GSP plug-in).

### CORBA Action-Role Mapping ACL

This subsection explains how to configure the action-role mapping ACL file for CORBA applications. Using an action-role mapping file, you can specify that access to IDL operations and attributes is restricted to specific roles.

## File location

In your Orbix configuration file, the `plugins:gsp:action_role_mapping_file` configuration variable specifies the location URL of the action-role mapping file, `action_role_mapping.xml`, for a CORBA server. For example:

```
# Orbix Configuration File
...
my_server_scope {
    plugins:gsp:action_role_mapping_file =
        "file:///security_admin/action_role_mapping.xml";
};
```

## Example IDL

For example, consider how to set the operation and attribute permissions for the IDL interface shown in [Example 23](#).

**Example 23:** *Sample IDL for CORBA ACL Example*

```
// IDL
module Simple
{
    interface SimpleObject
    {
        void call_me();
        attribute string foo;
    };
};
```

## Example action-role mapping

[Example 24](#) shows how you might configure an action-role mapping file for the `Simple::SimpleObject` interface given in the preceding [Example 23](#) on page 134.

**Example 24:** *CORBA Action-Role Mapping Example*

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
1 <!DOCTYPE secure-system SYSTEM
    "InstallDir/etc/domains/Domain/actionrolemapping.dtd">
<secure-system>
2 <allow-unlisted-interfaces>>false</allow-unlisted-interfaces>
3 <action-role-mapping>
4 <server-name>gsp_basic_test.server</server-name>
5 <interface>
6 <name>IDL:Simple/SimpleObject:1.0</name>
<action-role>
7 <action-name>call_me</action-name>
<role-name>corba-developer</role-name>
<role-name>guest</role-name>
</action-role>
<action-role>
8 <action-name>_get_foo</action-name>
```

**Example 24:** CORBA Action-Role Mapping Example

```
<role-name>corba-developer</role-name>
<role-name>guest</role-name>
</action-role>
</interface>

</action-role-mapping>
</secure-system>
```

The preceding action-role mapping example can be explained as follows:

1. If the directory containing the `actionrolemapping.dtd` file includes spaces, the spaces should be replaced by `%20` in the `<!DOCTYPE>` tag.
2. The `<allow-unlisted-interfaces>` tag specifies the default access that applies to interfaces not explicitly listed in the action-role mapping file. The tag contents can have the following values:
  - ♦ `true`—for any interfaces not listed, access is allowed for all roles. If the remote user is unauthenticated (in the sense that no GSSUP credentials are sent by the client), access is also allowed.
  - ♦ `false`—for any interfaces not listed, access is denied for all roles. Unauthenticated users are also denied access. This is the default.
3. The `<action-role-mapping>` tag contains all of the permissions that apply to a particular server application.
4. The `<server-name>` tag specifies the ORB name that is used by the server in question. The value of this tag must match the ORB name exactly.

**Note:** The ORB name also determines which configuration scopes are read by the server. See the *Administrator's Guide* for details.

5. The `<interface>` tag contains all of the access permissions for one particular IDL interface.
6. The `<name>` tag identifies the IDL interface using the interface's OMG repository ID. The repository ID normally consists of the characters `IDL:` followed by the fully scoped name of the interface (using `/` instead of `::` as the scoping character), followed by the characters `:1.0`. Hence, the `Simple::SimpleObject` IDL interface is identified by the `IDL:Simple/SimpleObject:1.0` repository ID.

**Note:** The form of the repository ID can also be affected by various `#pragma` directives appearing in the IDL file. A commonly used directive is `#pragma prefix`. For example, the `CosNaming::NamingContext` interface in the naming service module, which uses the `omg.org` prefix, has the following repository ID:  
`IDL:omg.org/CosNaming/NamingContext:1.0`

7. The `call_me` action name corresponds to the `call_me()` operation in the `Simple::SimpleObject` interface. The action name corresponds to the GIOP on-the-wire form of the operation name (usually the same as it appears in IDL).
8. The `_get_foo` action name corresponds to the `foo` attribute accessor. In general, any read/write attribute, *AttributeName*, has the following action names:
  - ♦ `_get_AttributeName`—for the attribute accessor, and
  - ♦ `_set_AttributeName`—for the attribute modifier.In general, the accessor or modifier action names correspond to the GIOP on-the-wire form of the attribute accessor or modifier.

## Action-role mapping DTD

The syntax of the action-role mapping file is defined by the action-role mapping DTD. See [“Action-Role Mapping DTD” on page 453](#) for details.

## Centralized ACL

By default, a secure Orbix application is configured to store its ACL file locally. Hence, in a large deployment, ACL files might be scattered over many hosts, which could prove to be a nuisance for administrators.

An alternative approach, as described in this section, is to configure your secure applications to use a centralized ACL repository. This allows you to administer all of the ACL data in one place, making it easier to update and maintain.

This section deals with the following subjects:

- [Local ACL Scenario](#)
- [Centralized ACL Scenario](#)
- [Customizing Access Control Locally](#)

## Local ACL Scenario

This section briefly describes the behavior of a secure server whose operations are protected by a local ACL file (see, for example, [“Target configuration” on page 56](#) for details of such a configuration).

## Local ACL scenario

Figure 36 shows an outline of the local ACL scenario, where the ACL file is stored on the same host as the target server. You configure the server to load the ACL file from the local file system by setting the `plugins:gsp:action_role_mapping_file` variable in the target server's configuration scope.

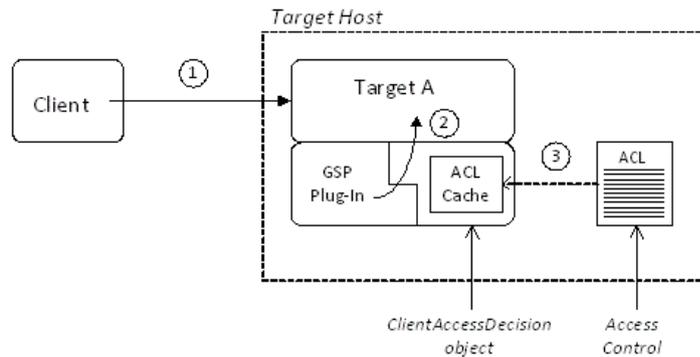


Figure 36: Local ACL Scenario

## Scenario description

The local ACL scenario shown in Figure 36 can be described as follows:

Stage	Description
1	The client invokes an operation on the secure target server, requiring an access decision to be made on the server side.
2	The GSP plug-in calls a function on the internal <code>ClientAccessDecision</code> object to check whether the current user has permission to invoke the current operation.
3	If this is the first access decision required by the target server, the <code>ClientAccessDecision</code> object reads the contents of the local ACL file (as specified by the <code>plugins:gsp:action_role_mapping_file</code> variable) and stores the ACL data in a cache.  For all subsequent access decisions, the <code>ClientAccessDecision</code> object reads the cached ACL data for efficiency.

## Centralized ACL Scenario

From an administrative point of view, it is often more convenient to gather ACL files onto a central host, rather than leaving them scattered on different hosts. The *centralized ACL* feature enables you to create such a central repository of ACL files. The ACL files are stored on the same host as the Orbix security service, which serves up ACL data to remote Orbix servers on request.

### Centralized ACL scenario

Figure 37 shows an outline of a centralized ACL scenario, where the ACL files are stored on the same host as the Orbix security service.

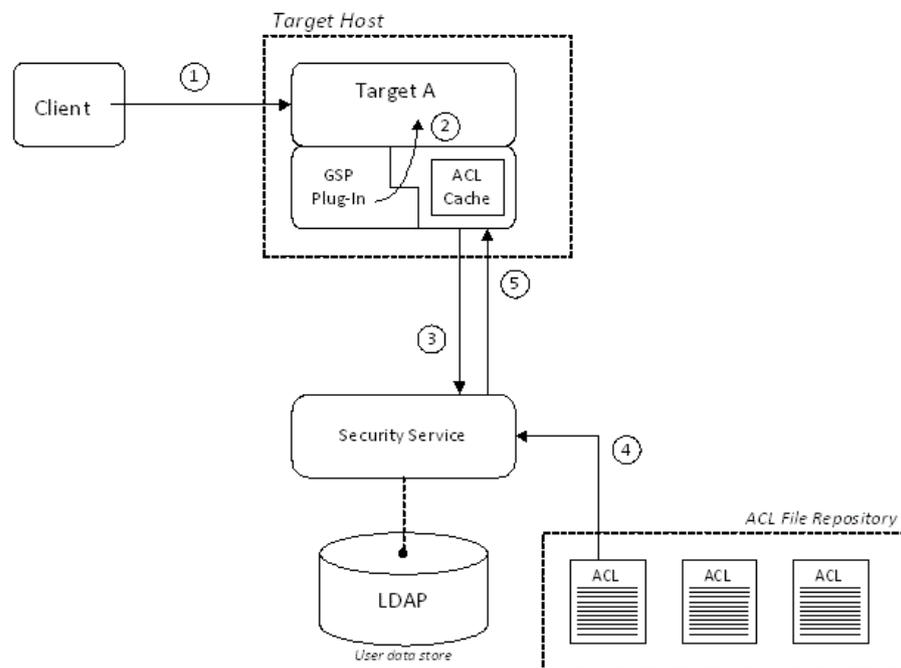


Figure 37: Centralized ACL scenario

### Scenario description

The centralized ACL scenario shown in Figure 37 can be described as follows:

Stage	Description
1	The client invokes an operation on the secure target server, requiring an access decision to be made on the server side.

Stage	Description
2	The GSP plug-in calls a function on the internal <code>ClientAccessDecision</code> object to check whether the current user has permission to invoke the current operation.
3	If this is the first access decision required by the target server, the <code>ClientAccessDecision</code> object contacts the Orbix security service to obtain the ACL data.  For all subsequent access decisions, the <code>ClientAccessDecision</code> object reads the cached ACL data for efficiency.
4	When the security service is requested to provide ACL data, it selects the appropriate ACL file from its repository of ACL files.  By default, the Orbix security service selects the ACL file whose ORB name (as specified in the <code>&lt;server-name&gt;</code> tag) matches that of the request.
5	The security service returns the ACL data in the form of an XML string, which is then cached by the <code>ClientAccessDecision</code> object.

## Modify the Orbix configuration file

To configure an application (such as the target server shown in [Figure 37 on page 138](#)) to use a centralized ACL, you must modify its configuration scope as shown in [Example 25](#). In this example, it is assumed that the application's ORB name is `my_secure_apps.my_two_tier_target`.

**Example 25:** *Configuration of a Second-Tier Target Server in the iSF*

```
# Orbix Configuration File
...
# General configuration at root scope.
...
my_secure_apps {
    ...
    my_two_tier_target {
        ...
        plugins:gsp:authorization_realm = "AuthzRealm";
        # plugins:gsp:action_role_mapping_file = "ActionRoleURL";
        1 plugins:gsp:authorization_policy_store_type = "centralized";
        2 plugins:gsp:authorization_policy_enforcement_point = "local";
        3 };
    };
};
```

The preceding Orbix configuration can be described as follows:

1. The `plugins:gsp:action_role_mapping_file` setting is ignored when you have centralized ACL enabled. You can either comment out this line, as shown here, or delete it.
2. Setting the `plugins:gsp:authorization_policy_store_type` variable to `centralized` configures the application to retrieve its ACL data from the Orbix security service (which is then stored in a local cache).
3. Setting the `plugins:gsp:authorization_policy_enforcement_point` variable to `local` specifies that the ACL logic is implemented locally (in the target server). Currently, this is the only option that is supported.

## Modify the `is2.properties` file

To configure the Orbix security service to support centralized ACL, you should edit its `is2.properties` (normally located in the `OrbixInstallDir/etc/domains/DomainName` directory) to add or modify the following settings:

```
# is2.properties File for the Orbix Security Service
...
com.iona.isp.authz.adapters=file
com.iona.isp.authz.adapter.file.class=com.iona.security.i
s2AzAdapter.multifile.MultiFileAzAdapter
com.iona.isp.authz.adapter.file.param.filelist=ACLFileListF
ile;
```

The `ACLFileListFile` is the name of a file (specified in the local file format) which contains a list of the centrally stored ACL files.

## Create an ACL file list file

The ACL file list file is a list of filenames, each line of which has the following format:

```
[ACLKey=]ACLFileName
```

A file name can optionally be preceded by an ACL key and an equals sign, `ACLKey=`, if you want to select the file by ACL key (see [“Selection by ACL key” on page 142](#)). The ACL file, `ACLFileName`, is specified using an absolute pathname in the local file format.

**Note:** On Windows, you should replace backslashes by forward slashes in the pathname.

For example, on Windows you could specify a list of ACL files as follows:

```
U:/orbix_security/etc/acl_files/server_A.xml
U:/orbix_security/etc/acl_files/server_B.xml
U:/orbix_security/etc/acl_files/server_C.xml
```

## Selecting the ACL file

When the Orbix security service responds to a request to provide ACL data, it chooses an ACL file using one of the following selection criteria:

- [Selection by ORB name.](#)
- [Selection by override value.](#)
- [Selection by ACL key.](#)

## Selection by ORB name

The default selection criterion is *selection by ORB name*. The target application includes its ORB name in the request it sends to the security service. The security service then selects the data from the ACL file which includes a `<server-name>` tag with the specified ORB name.

**Note:** The security service reads and returns *all* of the data from the selected ACL file. Even if the ACL file contains multiple `<server-name>` tags labelled by different ORB names, the data from the enclosing `<action-role-mapping>` tags with non-matching ORB names are also returned.

For example, if the application's ORB name is `my_secure_apps.my_two_tier_target`, the security service will select the data from the ACL file containing the following `<server-name>` tag:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE secure-system SYSTEM "DTDFileForOrbixACL">
<secure-system>
  <action-role-mapping>
    <server-name>my_secure_apps.my_two_tier_target</server-name>
    ...
  </action-role-mapping>
  ...
</secure-system>
```

## Selection by override value

Alternatively, you can use *selection by override value* to override the value of the ORB name sent to the Orbix security service. The override value must be set in the Orbix configuration using the `plugins:gsp:acl_policy_data_id` variable.

For example, suppose you want to select ACL data that has the ORB name, `my_secure_apps.my_two_tier_target.alt_acl`. You would specify the override value using the `plugins:gsp:acl_policy_data_id` variable as follows:

```
# Orbix Configuration File
...
# Add this line to the application's configuration scope
plugins:gsp:acl_policy_data_id =
    "my_secure_apps.my_two_tier_target.alt_acl";
```

The security service would then select the data from the ACL file containing the following `<server-name>` tag:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE secure-system SYSTEM "DTDFileForOrbixACL">
<secure-system>
  <action-role-mapping>

    <server-name>my_secure_apps.my_two_tier_target.alt_acl</server-name>
  >
  ...
</action-role-mapping>
...
</secure-system>
```

## Selection by ACL key

A more flexible system of selection is *selection by ACL key*. In this case, the application specifies an ACL key in its Orbix configuration and the security service matches this key to an entry in the ACL file list file.

For example, consider an application that defines an ACL key, `bank_data`, in its configuration scope. You would specify the key using the `plugins:gsp:acl_policy_data_id` variable as follows:

```
# Orbix Configuration File
...
# Add this line to the application's configuration scope
plugins:gsp:acl_policy_data_id = "aclkey:bank_data";
```

The security service then selects the entry from the ACL file list labelled with the `bank_data` key:

```
U:/orbix_security/etc/acl_files/server_A.xml
U:/orbix_security/etc/acl_files/server_B.xml
bank_data=U:/orbix_security/etc/acl_files/server_C.xml
```

## Customizing Access Control Locally

Orbix allows you to customize access control locally by implementing a plug-in that overrides the implementation of the `ClientAccessDecision` object. This gives you complete control over the access decision logic in an Orbix application.

**Note:** Detailed instructions on how to implement a `ClientAccessDecision` plug-in are not provided here. Because this task requires a detailed understanding of Orbix plug-ins, we recommend that you contact Micro Focus for further assistance.

## Custom `ClientAccessDecision` in an Orbix application

Figure 38 shows an outline of an ACL scenario, where the default `ClientAccessDecision` object is replaced by a customized implementation.

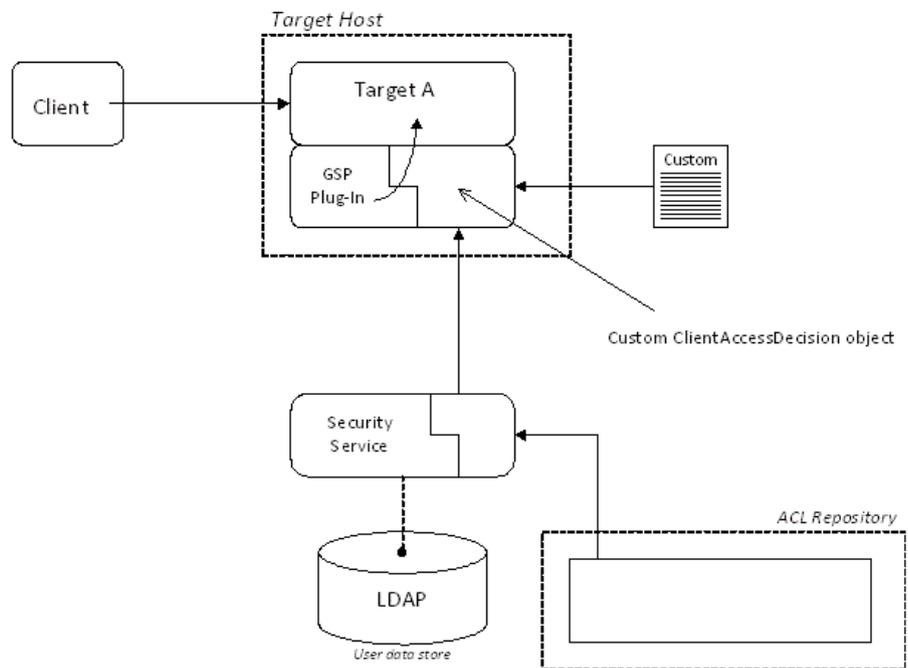


Figure 38: Custom `ClientAccessDecision` in an Orbix Application

## Scenario variants

Replacing the `ClientAccessDecision` object with a customized implementation effectively gives you complete control over the access decision logic in an Orbix application. The system shown in Figure 38 can be adapted to a variety of scenarios, as follows:

- Storing the ACL data locally, but using a customized file format.

- Customizing both the `ClientAccessDecision` object and the `ServerAccessDecision` object to implement a centralized ACL with custom features. In particular, this approach would enable you to store and transmit ACL data in a custom format.
- Retrieving ACL data from a custom server. In this case, you could have a centralized ACL repository that bypasses the Orbix security service.

# Securing Orbix Services

*This chapter describes how to enable security in the context of the Orbix Security Framework for the Orbix services.*

## Introduction to Securing Services

In a secure system, all Orbix services should be capable of servicing secure connections. A typical secure system includes an Orbix security service and enables SSL/TLS on all of the Orbix services.

## Configuring the Orbix services

Before deploying the Orbix services in a live system, you must customize the security configuration, replacing demonstration certificates by custom certificates and so on. The procedure for securing Orbix services is similar to the procedure for securing regular CORBA applications (see [“Securing CORBA Applications” on page 43](#)).

## Configuring the Orbix security service

The Orbix security service is a special case because, in addition to setting configuration variables in the Orbix configuration, you also need to perform the following basic administration tasks:

- Edit the properties in the `is2.properties` file—see [“Configuring the Orbix Security Service” on page 99](#).
- Change the secure user data (usernames, passwords, and so on) stored in the Orbix security service’s user database—see [“Managing Users, Roles and Domains” on page 119](#).

## Access control lists for Orbix services

Fine-grained access to the Orbix services is controlled by the access control lists (ACLs) in the Orbix *action-role mapping* files. Default ACLs are generated automatically when you run `itconfigure` to create a secure domain. See [“Default Access Control Lists” on page 170](#) for a detailed discussion of the default ACLs for the Orbix services.

# Secure File-Based Domain

## File-based domain overview

Figure 39 shows an overview of a secure file-based domain. In this example, the Orbix security service runs on a host, S1, and the other core Orbix services run on a different host, S2.

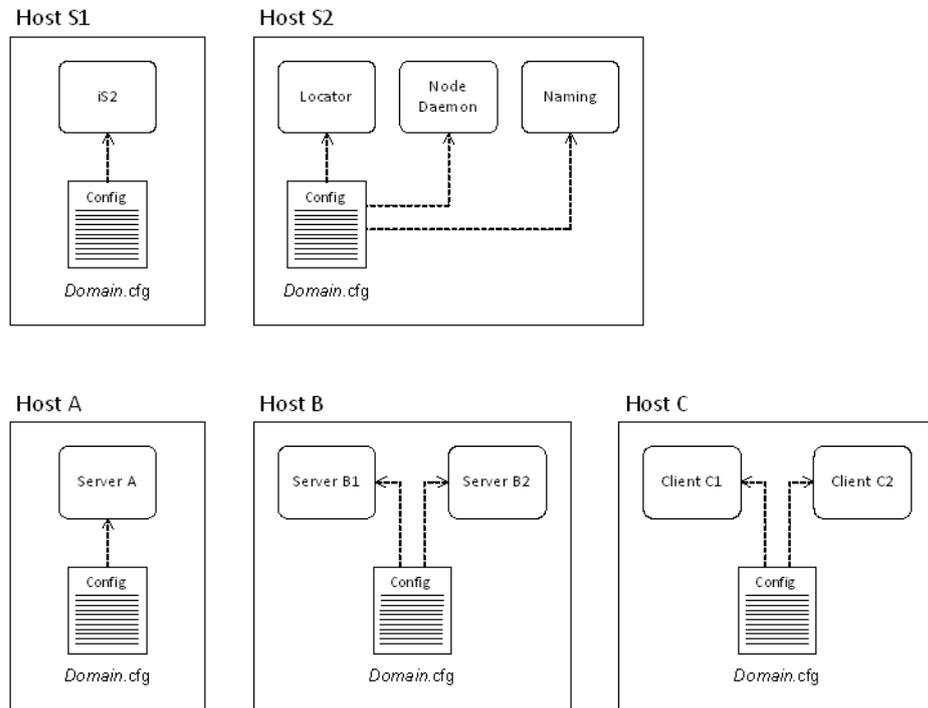


Figure 39: Overview of a Secure File-Based Domain

## Domain.cfg in a file-based domain

In a secure file-based domain, the Orbix configuration file, *Domain.cfg*, contains all of the configuration data for the CORBA system. In particular, the *Domain.cfg* file can contain security credentials for your applications and the core Orbix services (for example, certificate locations and password file locations).

When deploying a domain across multiple hosts (as, for example, in Figure 39), it is advisable to customize the *Domain.cfg* file on each host. Each copy of *Domain.cfg* should include security credentials only for the applications running on that particular host.

**WARNING:** Any domain configuration files containing security-related data must be stored securely by the operating system.

# Secure CFR Domain

## CFR domain overview

Figure 40 shows an overview of a secure CFR domain. In this example, the Orbix security service runs on a host, S1, and the other core Orbix services run on a different host, S2.

**Note:** Some aspects of secure CFR domains have changed significantly in Orbix 6.3 Service Pack 4. If you are using an earlier version of Orbix, please consult the original documentation for that Orbix version.

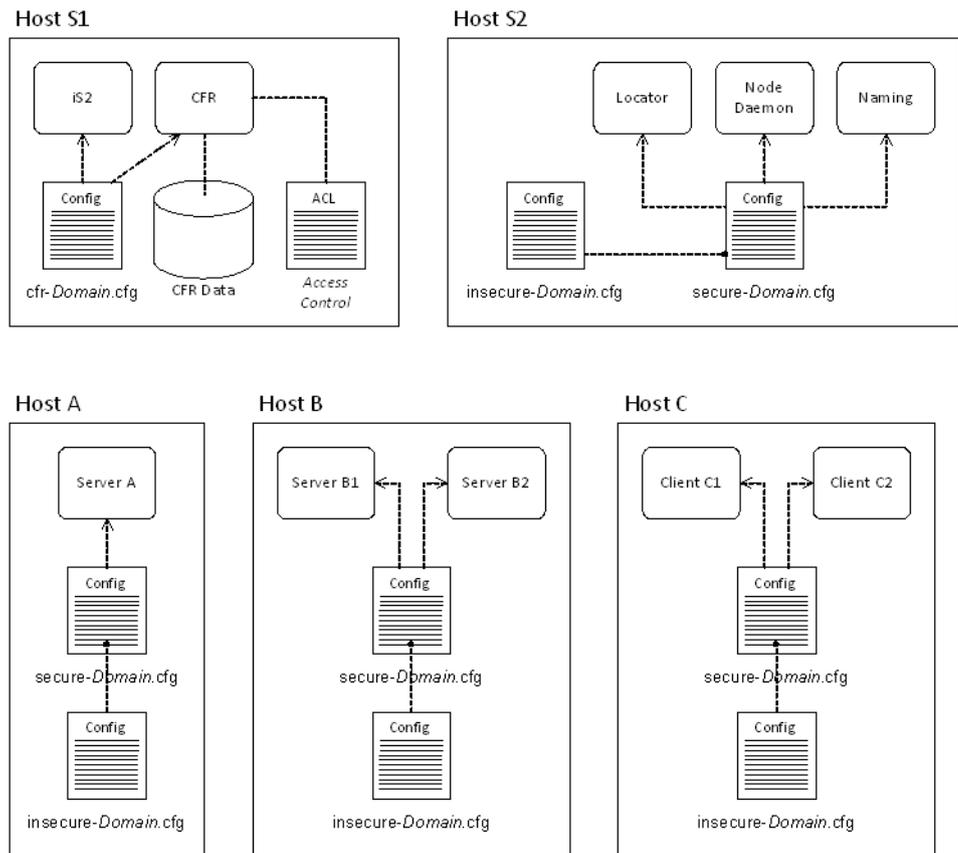


Figure 40: Overview of a Secure CFR Domain

## Secure CFR domain files

A secure CFR domain can use the following different kinds of domain configuration file:

- [insecure-Domain.cfg](#).
- [secure-Domain.cfg](#).
- [cfr-Domain.cfg](#).

### insecure-Domain.cfg

The `insecure-Domain.cfg` file contains boilerplate configuration and default settings for the boot ORB (see [“Boot ORB” on page 150](#)). It is *not* meant to be used directly in a secure CFR domain, but it can be used in a semi-secure CFR domain. It is included in the `secure-Domain.cfg` file.

### secure-Domain.cfg

In a secure CFR domain, the `secure-Domain.cfg` file is used by all services and clients, except for the Orbix security service and the CFR, to bootstrap the application’s ORB configuration.

The `secure-Domain.cfg` file contains all of the settings from `insecure-Domain.cfg` (that is, it includes `insecure-Domain.cfg`) and additionally specifies the credentials needed to connect to the CFR and download the application’s configuration data.

**WARNING:** The `secure-Domain.cfg` file contains sensitive data and therefore it must be stored securely by the operating system.

### cfr-Domain.cfg

The `cfr-Domain.cfg` file is used only by the Orbix security service and the CFR service (see [Figure 40 on page 147](#)) and it contains the *complete* configuration details for these two services. It is necessary to leave the configuration of these two services entirely file-based in order to avoid creating a circular dependency.

In a typical deployment, you need to customize the credentials for the Orbix security service and the CFR service, which are set in `cfr-Domain.cfg`, because the default settings use demonstration certificates and demonstration credentials. See [“Creating a Customized Secure Domain” on page 154](#) for details.

**WARNING:** The `cfr-Domain.cfg` file contains sensitive data and therefore it must be stored securely by the operating system.

## Environment scripts

When you create a secure or a semi-secure CFR domain, *Domain*, the following pair of scripts are generated (where the suffix is either `.bat` for Windows, or `.sh` for UNIX):

- `secure-Domain_env` [`.bat` | `.sh`]—enables access to secure services.
- `insecure-Domain_env` [`.bat` | `.sh`]—enables access to insecure services only.

## CFR action-role mapping

Like any of the other Orbix services, in a secure or semi-secure domain the CFR has an associated action-role mapping file. It is usually necessary to customize this action-role mapping in order to define which configuration scopes are accessible to ordinary users and which configuration scopes are reserved for the administrator.

For more details, see [“Configuration Repository ACL” on page 170](#).

## How does a service initialize in a secure CFR domain?

In a secure CFR domain, ordinary services (that is, all services apart from the security service and the CFR itself) initialize in two phases, as follows:

- *Boot phase*—during the boot phase, the service reads its boot settings from the configuration file, `secure-Domain.cfg`, and uses these settings to instantiate a *boot ORB*. The sole purpose of the boot ORB is to establish a connection to the CFR and to download the relevant configuration settings for the application.

Configuration settings are downloaded as follows:

- i. The boot ORB uses the credentials from the root scope of the `secure-Domain.cfg` file to establish a secure connection to the CFR (these are usually CSI credentials).
- ii. The boot ORB requests the CFR to send the relevant configuration data for the application-level ORB (as determined by the application ORB name).
- iii. The CFR authenticates the credentials received from the boot ORB and checks these credentials against the CFR’s access control list, to see whether this user has permission to download the requested configuration data.
- iv. If the boot ORB’s credentials have the requisite privileges, the CFR returns the application ORB’s configuration data.

- *Application phase*—during the application phase, the service instantiates an *application ORB* using the configuration data that was downloaded during the boot phase. From this point on, application initialization proceeds as normal.

**Note:** Generally, the application ORB settings are independent of the boot ORB settings. The only exception is when you set `plugins:security:share_credentials_across_orbs` to `true`.

## Boot ORB

Boot ORBs have the following characteristics:

- Boot ORBs are used only for the purpose of making an initial connection to the CFR and downloading the application ORB's configuration data.
- The boot ORB reads settings exclusively from the *root scope* of the domain configuration file. Nested scopes appearing in the domain configuration file are *completely ignored*.
- You can decide whether or not to share the boot ORB's credentials with the application ORB using the boolean variable, `plugins:security:share_credentials_across_orbs`.

## Customizing the default domain files

The default CFR domain file, `secure-Domain.cfg`, is initially configured to use demonstration user accounts and X.509 certificates. *It is therefore essential to customize the security settings before attempting to deploy the CFR domain files in a production system.*

In particular, you must customize the following settings in `secure-Domain.cfg`:

- *Enable SSL/TLS*—if you require SSL/TLS security on the CFR connection, check that the `iiop_tls` plug-in is included in the `orb_plugins` list and make sure that the client secure invocation policy is set as follows:

```
# Orbix Configuration File
policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
  ["Confidentiality", "EstablishTrustInTarget"];

policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
  ["Confidentiality", "Integrity", "DetectReplay",
   "DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget"];
```

For more details, see [“Configuring SSL/TLS Secure Associations”](#) on page 243.

**WARNING:** It can be convenient to disable SSL/TLS security on the CFR connection (for example, it saves you having to deploy a trusted CA list file to every client host). *However, this approach is potentially dangerous*, because it leaves clients vulnerable to a man-in-the-middle attack by an imposter CFR, which could serve up bogus configuration settings to the client and steal client credentials.

- *Configure trusted CA list for SSL/TLS*—if SSL/TLS is enabled, you must specify a trusted CA list. Open `secure-Domain.cfg` in a text editor and edit the value of `ROOT_TRUSTED_CA_LIST_POLICY`, setting its value to the location of the trusted CA list file on the local machine. For example:

```
ROOT_TRUSTED_CA_LIST_POLICY =
    "c:\my_custom_ca_lists\ca_list.pem";
policies:trusted_ca_list_policy =
    "%{ROOT_TRUSTED_CA_LIST_POLICY}";
```

For more details, see [“Specifying Trusted CA Certificates”](#) on page 266.

- *Configure CSiv2 credentials*—the CSiv2 (GSSUP) credentials set in the root scope of `secure-Domain.cfg` are used *solely* for the purpose of downloading configuration settings from the CFR service. Hence, it is sufficient to specify credentials with *read-only* access to the CFR.

For example, you could define a special user, `bootORB`, and an associated user role, `bootORBrole`, that provide read-only access to the CFR, but do not allow you to access any other services. The advantage of this set-up is that the `bootORB` credentials do not present much of a security risk, so you do not need to take any great precautions to keep the credentials a secret. You could configure the CSiv2 credentials as follows:

```
BOOT_ORB_GSSUP_CREDENTIALS = ["username=bootORB",
    "password=bootORBPASS", "domain=IONA"];

principal_sponsor:csi:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_id = "GSSUPMech";
principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_data =
    "%{BOOT_ORB_GSSUP_CREDENTIALS}";
policies:csi:auth_over_transport:client_supports =
    ["EstablishTrustInClient"];
```

Where `BOOT_ORB_GSSUP_CREDENTIALS` is a new substitution variable. You must also remove the other GSSUP credentials, `*_GSSUP_CREDENTIALS`, from the CFR domain file.

## Administering the secure CFR

It is important to understand that, when administering the secure CFR using the `itadmin` utility, login occurs at two different levels, as follows:

- *Boot ORB login*—at this level, you can supply CSIv2 credentials that have read-only access to the CFR. This step downloads the configuration that is used to instantiate the application ORB.  
These login credentials are stored in the `secure-Domain.cfg` file.
- *Application ORB login*—at this level, if you want to make any changes to the CFR contents, you must supply CSIv2 credentials that give you sufficient access to modify the contents of the secure CFR.

As a result of this two-phase bootstrap process, the `itadmin` utility has two bindings connecting it to the secure CFR (which might actually result in two separate TCP/IP connections being opened to the CFR, depending how each ORB is configured).

## CFR administration roles

In general, when setting up the configuration for the `itadmin` utility, you need to distinguish between two levels of administration:

- *User-level administration*—covers the routine use of the standard Orbix services, *except for the CFR*. You can grant this level of access with the `IONAUserRole` role.  
For example, ordinary users typically need to be able to create and remove name bindings in the CORBA naming service.
- *Sysadmin-level administration*—covers the more sensitive operations, which includes making any modifications to the CFR. You can grant this level of access with the `IONAServiceRole` role.

## User-level administration

To configure the application ORB for user-level administration, Orbix defines the following configuration scopes in the CFR by default:

```
iona_utilities {
  admin {
    secure {
      # Configure user-level administration
      # in a secure environment.
    }
    insecure {
      # Configure user-level administration
      # in an insecure environment.
    }
  }
}
```

## Sysadmin-level administration

By default, there is no scope provided specifically for sysadmin-level administration. You must define a new scope in the CFR for sysadmin tasks. The simplest approach is to configure the CSI principal sponsor to prompt the user for login credentials, so that system administrators can log in using their sysadmin username and password. For example, you could define the `iona_utilities.admin.sysadmin` scope as follows:

```
iona_utilities {
  admin {
    sysadmin {
      # CSI principal sponsor prompts for password
      principal_sponsor:csi:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
      principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_id = "GSSUPMech";
      principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_data =
        ["username=IONAAdmin", "domain=IONA"];
      policies:csi:auth_over_transport:client_supports =
        ["EstablishTrustInClient"];

      # Other config, including SSL/TLS settings, etc.
      ...
    }
  }
}
```

In this example, because the password setting is omitted from `principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_data`, the user will be prompted to enter the sysadmin password after starting the `itadmin` utility.

### IT\_ADMIN\_UTILITIES\_ORB\_NAME environment variable

In order to select the correct application ORB configuration scope, it is always necessary to specify the relevant ORB name when you run the `itadmin` utility. For example:

```
itadmin -ORBname iona_utilities.admin.secure
```

In practice, it would be tedious to have to type the ORB name on the command line every time you run `itadmin`. To simplify running the utility, therefore, a new environment variable, `IT_ADMIN_UTILITIES_ORB_NAME`, is introduced in Orbix 6.3 SP4. This environment variable specifies the application-level ORB name used by the `itadmin` utility, making it unnecessary to supply the `-ORBname` switch at the command line.

For example, the environment scripts generated for a secure CFR domain set the `IT_ADMIN_UTILITIES_ORB_NAME` environment variable as follows:

- `secure-Domain_env[.bat|.sh]` sets the application ORB name to `iona_utilities.admin.secure`.
- `insecure-Domain_env[.bat|.sh]` sets the application ORB name to `iona_utilities.admin.insecure`.

## Customizing a Secure Domain

This section describes how to customize the configuration of secure domains generated using the `itconfigure` utility. When generating a domain, the `itconfigure` utility allows you to choose between two different levels of security:

- *Secure*—only secure connections are accepted.
- *Semi-secure*—both secure and insecure connections are accepted.

In the subsections that follow, the differences between a secure domain and a semi-secure domain are described in detail.

The `itconfigure` utility also allows you to choose between a file-based domain and a CFR-based domain. The examples in this section are all based on a file domain. Similar comments apply, though, to the analogous settings in a CFR domain.

**WARNING:** It is essential to customize a secure domain generated by the `itconfigure` utility. The default secure domain created using `itconfigure` is *not* fully secure, because the X.509 certificates used by the domain are demonstration certificates, which are identical for all installations of Orbix.

## Creating a Customized Secure Domain

If you follow the default steps for creating a secure domain using `itconfigure`, the standard Orbix services will be configured with default X.509 certificates, which are essentially insecure. This section describes how to create a security domain, such that the default X.509 certificates are replaced by secure custom certificates.

### Substitution variables

With a configuration file, Orbix uses substitution variables to specify the X.509 certificate credentials and the CSI credentials used by the standard Orbix services. Normally, these substitution variables are initialized with certain default values.

Orbix provides a mechanism, however, that allows you to override the default values of the substitution variables. First, you create a *substitutions file*, which contains a list of property settings, and then you provide this file to the `itconfigure` utility in the course of creating a new domain.

[Example 26](#) shows the sample contents of a substitutions file that sets security-related substitution variables.

**Example 26:** *Substitution Variables in Property File Format*

```
ROOT_TRUSTED_CA_LIST_POLICY="C:\\orbix6\\custom_certs\\calist.pem"
SERVICES_AUTH_METHOD_DATA=["filename=C:\\orbix6\\custom_certs\\admini
nistrator.p12", "password_file=C:\\orbix6\\custom_certs\\administ
rator.pwf"]
```

**Example 26: Substitution Variables in Property File Format**

```
UTILITIES_AUTH_METHOD_DATA=["filename=C:\\orbix6\\custom_certs\\uti  
lities.p12","password_file=C:\\orbix6\\custom_certs\\utilities.p  
wf"]  
ADMINISTRATOR_GSSUP_CREDENTIALS=["username=IONAServiceAdmin","domai  
n=IONA"]  
  
ITADMIN_ADMIN_CERT_ROOT_DIR="C:\\orbix6\\custom_certs"  
KDM_AUTH_METHOD_DATA=["filename=C:\\orbix6\\custom_certs\\kdmadmini  
strator.p12","password_file=C:\\orbix6\\custom_certs\\kdmadminis  
trator.pwf"]  
KDM_CERT_CONSTRAINTS=["C=US,O=ABigBank*,CN=abc*","C=US,O=ABigBank*,  
CN=xyz*"]  
KDM_ADM_CERT_CONSTRAINTS=["C=US,O=ABigBank*,CN=abc*"]
```

The substitutions file has the format of a Java properties file (it is read by `itconfigure`, which is a Java-based tool). In particular, there is no semicolon, `;`, required at the end of a line and a double backslash, `\\`, must be used in place of a single backslash, `\`, in Windows-style path names (the Java properties file uses backslash as an escape character).

The substitution variables shown in [Example 26 on page 154](#) have the following meaning:

- `ROOT_TRUSTED_CA_LIST_POLICY`—specifies the list of trusted CA certificates for all Orbix services. This substitution variable initializes the `policies:trusted_ca_list_policy` configuration variable (see [“Specifying Trusted CA Certificates” on page 266](#)).
- `SERVICES_AUTH_METHOD_DATA`—specifies the own X.509 certificate for all Orbix services. It is recommended that you avoid putting the certificate’s private key password directly into configuration (that is, set the `password_file` attribute instead of the `password` attribute). This substitution variable initializes the `principal_sponsor:auth_method_data` configuration variable (see [“Specifying an Application’s Own Certificate” on page 268](#)) within the configuration scopes that affect standard Orbix services.
- `UTILITIES_AUTH_METHOD_DATA`—specifies the own X.509 certificate for the `itadmin` command-line utility. This substitution variable initializes the `principal_sponsor:auth_method_data` configuration variable within the `iona_utilities` configuration scope.
- `ADMINISTRATOR_GSSUP_CREDENTIALS`—specifies the CSI GSSUP (username and password) credentials for all Orbix services. This substitution variable initializes the `principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_data` configuration variable (see [“Providing a Username and Password” on page 306](#)).
- `ITADMIN_ADMIN_CERT_ROOT_DIR`—specifies the location of a directory that contains PKCS#12 certificates that can be used by an administrator to log on to the KDM server using the `itadmin` utility (for details see [“Logging In” on page 286](#)). This substitution variable initializes the `itadmin_x509_cert_root` configuration variable.

- `KDM_AUTH_METHOD_DATA`—currently, not used (the KDM server is colocated with and uses the same X.509 certificate as the location service).
- `KDM_CERT_CONSTRAINTS`—specifies certificate constraints that restrict access to the KDM server, protecting it from unauthorized clients (see [“Defining certificate constraints” on page 288](#)).
- `KDM_ADM_CERT_CONSTRAINTS`—specifies certificate constraints that protect the `itadmin` utility from rogue applications that might attempt to impersonate the KDM server (see [“Defining certificate constraints” on page 288](#)).

## Creating a secure domain using the `itconfigure` command line

If you have a pre-existing deployment descriptor, *DeploymentDescriptor*, for a secure domain, you can apply the substitution variables from a substitutions file, *SubstitutionsFile*, by invoking `itconfigure` from the command line with the `-substitutions` switch, as follows:

```
itconfigure -nogui -load DeploymentDescriptor
            -substitutions SubstitutionsFile
```

For more details about the command-line approach to configuring domains, see the *Deployment Guide*.

## Creating a secure domain using the `itconfigure` GUI

To create a customized secure domain, perform the following steps:

1. [Run `itconfigure`](#).
2. [Select expert mode](#).
3. [Specify domain details](#).
4. [Specify a substitutions file](#).
5. [Specify storage locations](#).
6. [Select services](#).
7. [Confirm choices](#).
8. [Finish configuration](#).

## Run `itconfigure`

To begin creating a new configuration domain, enter `itconfigure` at a command prompt. An **Orbix Configuration Welcome** dialog box appears, as shown in [Figure 41](#).

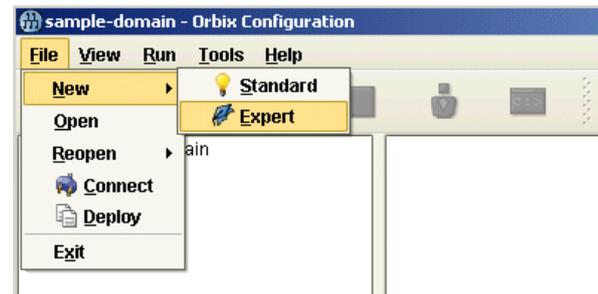
Click **Cancel** to skip this dialog.



**Figure 41:** *The Orbix Configuration Welcome Dialog Box*

## Select expert mode

From the main **Orbix Configuration** window, select **File|New|Expert** to begin creating a domain in expert mode, as shown in [Figure 42](#).

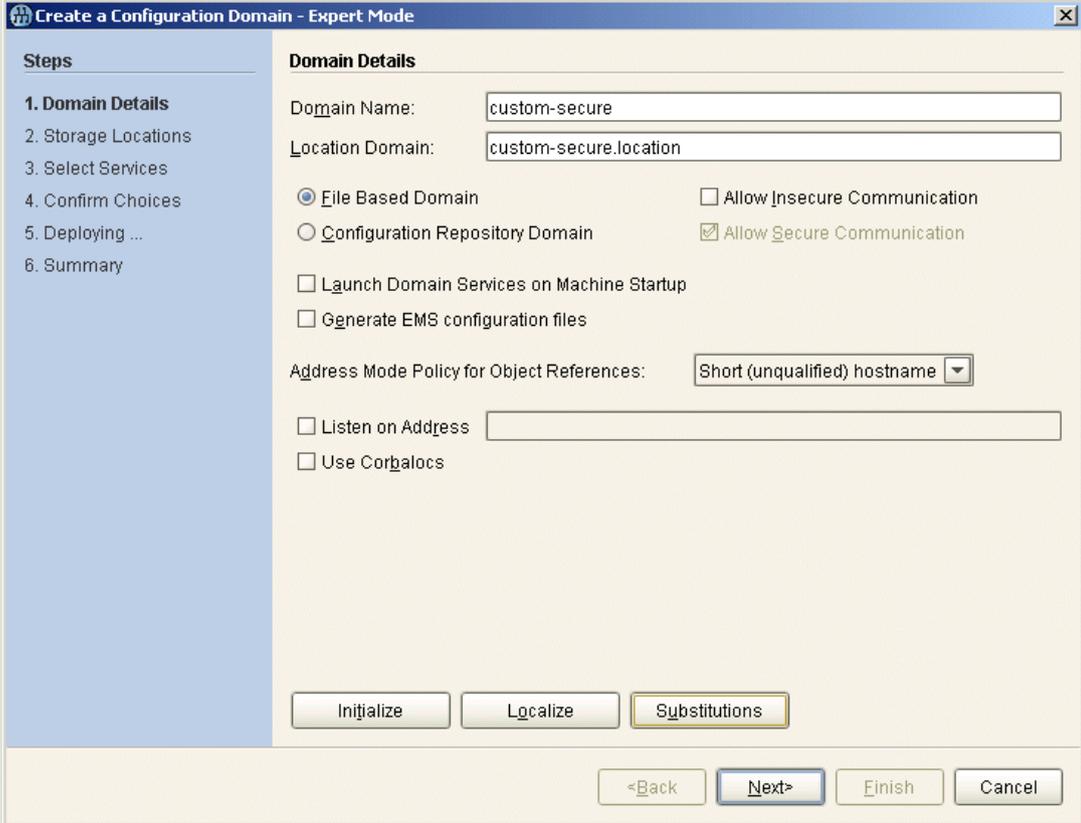


**Figure 42:** *Selecting File|New|Expert from the Main Window*

## Specify domain details

A **Domain Details** window appears, as shown in [Figure 43](#).

In the **Configuration Domain Name** text field, type `custom-secure`. Set the **Allow Secure Communication** checkbox and unset the **Allow Insecure Communication** checkbox.



The screenshot shows a window titled "Create a Configuration Domain - Expert Mode". On the left, a "Steps" sidebar lists: 1. Domain Details (selected), 2. Storage Locations, 3. Select Services, 4. Confirm Choices, 5. Deploying ..., and 6. Summary. The main area is titled "Domain Details" and contains the following fields and options:

- Domain Name:**
- Location Domain:**
- File Based Domain**  **Allow Insecure Communication**
- Configuration Repository Domain**  **Allow Secure Communication**
- Launch Domain Services on Machine Startup**
- Generate EMS configuration files**
- Address Mode Policy for Object References:**
- Listen on Address**
- Use Corbalocs**

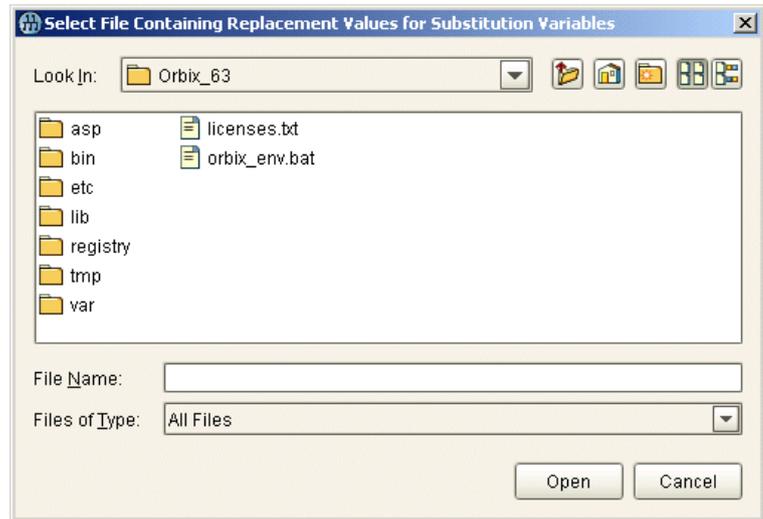
At the bottom, there are buttons for "Initialize", "Localize", "Substitutions", "<Back", "Next>", "Finish", and "Cancel".

**Figure 43:** *Specifying Domain Details*

## Specify a substitutions file

From the **Domain Details** window, click the **Substitutions** button at the bottom of the panel—see [Figure 43 on page 158](#).

A file selection dialog appears, as shown in [Figure 44](#). Select a prepared substitutions file (a properties file containing substitution variables—see [“Substitution variables” on page 154](#)) and click **Open**.



**Figure 44:** *Specifying a Substitutions File*

From the **Domain Details** window, click **Next>** to continue.

## Specify storage locations

A **Storage Locations** window appears.

If you want to store the domain configuration files somewhere other than the default locations, you can use the Storage Locations panel to customize the relevant directory locations.

Click **Next>** to continue.

## Select services

A **Select Services** window appears.

Using the checkboxes on this panel, select the services that you require. Typically, you require at least a **Location** service and a **Node Daemon**. You only need to select the **IONA Security** service, if you want to install it on the current host.

**Note:** For more details about how to deploy a domain across multiple hosts, please consult the *Orbix Deployment Guide*.

Click **Next>** to continue.

## Confirm choices

A **Confirm Choices** window appears.

You now have the opportunity to review the configuration settings in the **Confirm Choices** window. If necessary, you can use the **<Back** button to make corrections.

Click **Next>** to create the secure configuration domain and progress to the next window.

## Finish configuration

The `itconfigure` utility now creates and deploys the secure configuration domain, writing files into the `OrbixInstallDir/etc/bin`, `OrbixInstallDir/etc/domain`, `OrbixInstallDir/etc/log`, and `OrbixInstallDir/var` directories (or into custom locations, if you changed the defaults in the **Storage Locations** window).

Click **Finish** to quit the `itconfigure` utility.

## Configuring an iSF Adapter for the Security Service

By default, a new domain configures the security service to use the *file adapter* to store security data (usernames, passwords, roles and realm data). It is necessary to replace the file adapter with a different iSF adapter, however, because the file adapter is not designed for use in a production environment.

**WARNING:** The file adapter is provided for demonstration purposes only. Orbix does not support the use of the file adapter in a production environment.

## Install an iSF adapter

There are two approaches you can take to installing an iSF adapter in the Orbix security service:

- *Install a standard iSF adapter*—Orbix provides a range of ready-made iSF adapters for the Orbix security service. Currently, the LDAP adapter is the only iSF adapter suitable for a production environment.

For details, see [“Configuring the Orbix Security Service” on page 99](#).

- *Install a custom iSF adapter*—you can implement and install your own custom iSF adapter using a special Java API provided by Orbix.

For details, see [“Developing an iSF Adapter” on page 377](#).

## Configure the third-party enterprise security system

After installing an iSF adapter (which interfaces a third-party enterprise security system into the Orbix security service), you must then prime the third-party enterprise security system with security data (usernames, passwords, roles and realm data).

For more information about the kind of security data that is required for role-based access control, see [“Managing Users, Roles and Domains” on page 119](#).

## Configuring a Typical Orbix Service

This section describes how to configure a typical Orbix service—such as naming, trading, events, and so on—running in a domain with an Orbix security service. Details of the Orbix security service configuration are discussed in the next subsection [“Configuring the Security Service” on page 168](#).

To configure a typical Orbix service, there are two groups of configuration settings that are relevant:

- [Configuration settings for the application ORB](#)—these settings configure the behavior of Orbix at the application level.
- [Configuration settings for the internal ORB](#)—these settings configure an internal ORB that allows the server process to be monitored by the Orbix management service.

## Configuration settings for the application ORB

[Example 27](#) shows the configuration settings for a typical Orbix service (not the security service itself). These settings configure the application ORB—that is, these settings determine the ordinary runtime behavior of the service.

**Example 27:** *Typical Service Configuration for the Application ORB*

```
# Orbix Configuration File
...
# General configuration at root scope.
1 binding:client_binding_list = ["GIOP+EGMIOP", "OTS+TLS_Coloc+POA_Coloc",
    "TLS_Coloc+POA_Coloc", "OTS+POA_Coloc", "POA_Coloc", "GIOP+SHMIOP",
    "CSI+OTS+GIOP+IIOP_TLS", "OTS+GIOP+IIOP_TLS", "CSI+GIOP+IIOP_TLS",
    "GIOP+IIOP_TLS", "CSI+OTS+GIOP+IIOP", "OTS+GIOP+IIOP",
    "CSI+GIOP+IIOP", "GIOP+IIOP"];
2 policies:mechanism_policy:protocol_version = "SSL_V3";
policies:mechanism_policy:ciphersuites = ["RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA",
    "RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5"];
3 policies:trusted_ca_list_policy = "%{ROOT_TRUSTED_CA_LIST_POLICY}";
...
iona_services
{
    # Common SSL/TLS security settings.
```

**Example 27: Typical Service Configuration for the Application ORB**

```
4 principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
5 principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";
6 principal_sponsor:auth_method_data = "%{SERVICES_AUTH_METHOD_DATA}";

7 policies:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
["Confidentiality", "DetectMisordering", "DetectReplay", "Integrity"];
policies:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
["Confidentiality", "EstablishTrustInTarget",
"EstablishTrustInClient", "DetectMisordering", "DetectReplay",
"Integrity"];

8 policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
["Confidentiality", "EstablishTrustInTarget", "DetectMisordering",
"DetectReplay", "Integrity"];
policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
["Confidentiality", "EstablishTrustInClient",
"EstablishTrustInTarget", "DetectMisordering", "DetectReplay",
"Integrity"];

9 binding:server_binding_list = ["CSI+GSP+OTS", "CSI+GSP", "CSI+OTS",
"CSI"];

Service {
    # Service-specific security configuration.
    ...
10 orb_plugins = ["local_log_stream", "iiop_profile", "giop",
"iiop_tls", "ots", "gsp"];

11 plugins:Service:iiop_tls:port = "0";
plugins:Service:iiop_tls:host = "ServiceHost";

    # Configuration of CSI and GSP plug-ins.
12 policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_requires =
"EstablishTrustInClient";
policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_supports =
"EstablishTrustInClient";
policies:csi:auth_over_transport:server_domain_name = "IONA";
policies:csi:auth_over_transport:client_supports =
"EstablishTrustInClient";

13 principal_sponsor:csi:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_id = "GSSUPMech";
principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_data =
"%{ADMINISTRATOR_GSSUP_CREDENTIALS}";

14 plugins:gsp:action_role_mapping_file =
"file:///vob/art/etc/domains/filedomain-secure-is2-tls/allow_all_authen-
ticated_clients_action_role_mapping.xml";

15 plugins:gsp:authorization_realm = "IONAGlobalRealm";
    ...
};
    ...
};
```

The preceding service configuration can be explained as follows:

1. Make sure that the `binding:client_binding_list` variable includes bindings with the `IIOP_TLS` and `CSI` interceptors. You can use the value of the `binding:client_binding_list` shown here.
2. The SSL/TLS mechanism policy specifies the default security protocol version and the available cipher suites—see [“Specifying Cipher Suites” on page 253](#).
3. An SSL/TLS application needs a list of trusted CA certificates, which it uses to determine whether or not to trust certificates received from other SSL/TLS applications.

By default, the `policies:trusted_ca_list_policy` variable is initialized from a substitution variable, `ROOT_TRUSTED_CA_LIST_POLICY`. Alternatively, you can edit the `policies:trusted_ca_list_policy` variable to point at a list of trusted certificate authority (CA) certificates. For example, the following configuration fragment shows how to initialize the `policies:trusted_ca_list_policy` configuration variable explicitly:

```
policies:trusted_ca_list_policy =  
  "/vob/art/etc/tls/x509/trusted_ca_lists/ca_list1.p  
  em";
```

For details, see [“Specifying Trusted CA Certificates” on page 266](#).

**Note:** If using Schannel as the underlying SSL/TLS toolkit (Windows only), the `policies:trusted_ca_list_policy` variable is ignored. Within Schannel, the trusted root CA certificates are obtained from the Windows certificate store.

4. The Orbix services all require an X.509 certificate. Hence, this line enables the SSL/TLS principal sponsor, which specifies a certificate for the application.
5. This line specifies that the X.509 certificate is contained in a PKCS#12 file. For alternative methods, see [“Specifying an Application’s Own Certificate” on page 268](#).

**Note:** If using Schannel as the underlying SSL/TLS toolkit (Windows only), the `principal_sponsor:auth_method_id` value must be `security_label` instead of `pkcs12_file`.

6. By default, the service’s own X.509 certificate is specified by the value of the `SERVICES_AUTH_METHOD_DATA` substitution variable.

Alternatively, you can edit the `principal_sponsor:auth_method_data` configuration variable directly. For example, the following configuration fragment

specifies the service's own X.509 certificate by setting the `filename` and `password_file` attributes:

```
principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =
  ["filename=/vob/art/etc/tls/x509/certs/services/administrator.p12",
   "password_file=/vob/art/etc/tls/x509/certs/services/administrator.pwf"];
```

The `filename` value should be initialized with the location of a certificate file in PKCS#12 format—see [“Specifying an Application's Own Certificate” on page 268](#) for more details.

**Note:** If using Schannel as the underlying SSL/TLS toolkit (Windows only), you would set the `label` option instead of the `filename` option in the `principal_sponsor:auth_method_data` configuration variable. The `label` specifies the common name (CN) from the application certificate's subject DN.

- The following two lines set the *required* options and the *supported* options for the *target* secure invocation policy. In this example, which is a *secure domain*, the target policies specify that the application will accept secure connections only.

Alternatively, in a *semi-secure domain* the target secure invocation policy would be set as follows:

```
policies:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
  ["NoProtection"];
policies:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
  ["NoProtection", "Confidentiality",
   "EstablishTrustInTarget",
   "EstablishTrustInClient", "DetectMisordering",
   "DetectReplay", "Integrity"];
```

- The following two lines set the *required* options and the *supported* options for the *client* secure invocation policy. In this example, which is a *secure domain*, the client policies require the connection to open secure connections only. Alternatively, in a *semi-secure domain* the client secure invocation policy would be set as follows:

```
policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
  ["NoProtection"];
policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
  ["NoProtection", "Confidentiality",
   "EstablishTrustInTarget",
   "EstablishTrustInClient", "DetectMisordering",
   "DetectReplay", "Integrity"];
```

- Make sure that the `binding:server_binding_list` variable includes bindings with the CSI and GSP interceptors. You can use the value of the `binding:server_binding_list` shown here.

10. Make sure that the `orb_plugins` variable in this configuration scope includes both the `iiop_tls` plug-in and the `gsp` plug-in.

**Note:** For fully secure applications, you should *exclude* the `iiop` plug-in (insecure IIOP) from the ORB plug-ins list. This renders the application incapable of making insecure IIOP connections.

For semi-secure applications, however, you should *include* the `iiop` plug-in before the `iiop_tls` plug-in in the ORB plug-ins list.

11. The IIOP/TLS IP port is set to 0 in this example, because the node daemon is responsible for allocating the port dynamically (on demand activation). Services that are not activated on demand (for example, the locator) will be allocated a specific IP port.
12. In this example (secure domain), the CSI policies are set up in such a way that clients are required to provide a username and password to log on to the service.

Alternatively, in a semi-secure domain the `policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_requires` variable is set to an empty string, "", implying that clients are *not* required to provide a username and password to the service. For example:

```
policies:csi:auth_over_transport:server_domain_name =
  "IONA";
policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_supports =
  "EstablishTrustInClient";
policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_requires =
  "";
policies:csi:auth_over_transport:client_supports =
  "EstablishTrustInClient";
```

13. The CSI principal sponsor sets a username, a password and a domain, which the server uses when acting in a client role to connect to other applications. By default, the username, password, and domain for the CSI principal sponsor are initialized from the `ADMINISTRATOR_GSSUP_CREDENTIALS` substitution variable.

Alternatively, you can set the username, password, and domain explicitly, as shown in the following configuration fragment:

```
principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_data =
  ["username=IONAServiceAdmin", "password=service",
  "domain=IONA"];
```

The `principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_data` variable is set as follows:

- *username*—has the value `IONAServiceAdmin`. When using the default ACLs (see [“Default Access Control Lists” on page 170](#)), the `IONAServiceAdmin` user enjoys unrestricted access to all of the core Orbix services.

- ♦ *password*—in this example, the CSI password is provided directly in the configuration file. For alternative ways of specifying the CSI password, see [“Providing a Username and Password” on page 306](#).
  - ♦ *domain*—has the value `IONA`. The CSI authentication domain must match the target server’s domain name, as specified by the `policies:csi:auth_over_transport:server_domain_name` configuration variable, or could be an empty string (acts as a wildcard).
14. The `action_role_mapping` configuration variable specifies the location of an action-role mapping that controls access to the IDL interfaces implemented by the server. The file location is specified in an URL format, for example:
- ```
file:///security_admin/action_role_mapping.xml (UNIX) or
file:///c:/security_admin/action_role_mapping.xml (Windows).
```
- For more details about the action-role mapping file, see [“CORBA Action-Role Mapping ACL” on page 133](#).
15. This configuration setting specifies the iSF authorization realm, *AuthzRealm*, to which this server belongs (the default is `IONAGlobalRealm`). For more details about iSF authorization realms, see [“iSF Authorization Realms” on page 120](#).

## Configuration settings for the internal ORB

[Example 28](#) shows the configuration settings for the internal ORB. These settings enable the management service to monitor the Orbix services. All of the settings for the internal ORB are intended to configure the server end of a connection. The internal ORB does *not* open any connections to other processes.

**Example 28:** *Typical Service Configuration for the Internal ORB*

```
# Orbix Configuration File
...
IT_POAInternalORB
{
    principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
    principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";
    principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =
"%{SERVICES_AUTH_METHOD_DATA}";

    policies:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
["Confidentiality", "DetectMisordering",
"DetectReplay", "Integrity"];
    policies:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
["Confidentiality", "EstablishTrustInTarget",
"EstablishTrustInClient", "DetectMisordering",
"DetectReplay", "Integrity"];

    policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
["Confidentiality", "EstablishTrustInTarget",
"DetectMisordering", "DetectReplay", "Integrity"];
}
```

**Example 28:** Typical Service Configuration for the Internal ORB

```
    policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
["Confidentiality", "EstablishTrustInClient",
"EstablishTrustInTarget", "DetectMisordering",
"DetectReplay", "Integrity"];

    binding:server_binding_list = ["CSI+GSP+OTS",
"CSI+GSP", "CSI+OTS", "CSI"];

    policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_requires =
"EstablishTrustInClient";
    policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_supports =
"EstablishTrustInClient";
    policies:csi:auth_over_transport:server_domain_name =
"IONA";

    iona_services
    {
        Service
        {
2            orb_plugins = ["local_log_stream",
"iiop_profile", "giop", "iiop_tls", "ots", "gsp"];

                plugins:local_log_stream:filename =
"/vob/art/var/filedomain-secure-is2-tls/logs/IT_POAInt
ernalORBiffr.log";

3                plugins:gsp:action_role_mapping_file =
"file:///vob/art/etc/domains/filedomain-secure-is2-tls
/allow_all_authenticated_clients_action_role_mapping.x
ml";
                    };
                    ...
                };
        };
    };
```

The preceding internal ORB configuration can be explained as follows:

1. The internal ORB's principal sponsor should be configured with an X.509 certificate suitable for a secure Orbix service.

**Note:** Instead of using the principal sponsor here, you could set the `plugins:security:share_credentials_across_orbs` configuration variable instead. See ["Security Configuration" on page 485](#).

2. Make sure that the `orb_plugins` variable in this configuration scope includes both the `iiop_tls` plug-in and the `gsp` plug-in.
3. The internal ORB uses the `allow_all_authenticated_clients_action_role_mapping.xml` file for access control. This configuration gives unrestricted access to all authenticated clients.

## Configuring the Security Service

This section describes how to configure the Orbix security service. This service is configured somewhat differently from the others. For example, because the `gsp` plug-in contacts the security service to perform authentication, the `gsp` plug-in must be *excluded* from the security service's own `orb_plugins` list in order to avoid a circular dependency.

### Configuration settings for application ORB

[Example 29](#) shows the configuration settings for the Orbix security service. These settings configure the application ORB—that is, these settings determine the ordinary runtime behavior of the service.

#### Example 29: Security Service Configuration for the Application ORB

```
# Orbix Configuration File
...
1 # General configuration at root scope.
...
2 initial_references:IT_SecurityService:reference = "IOR: ...";
...
3 iona_services {
    # Common SSL/TLS security settings.
    ...
    security
    {
        ...
        iS2Host {
            ...
4         plugins:security:iiop_tls:port = "53112";
            plugins:security:iiop_tls:host = "iS2Host";

5         orb_plugins = ["local_log_stream", "iiop_profile",
"giop", "iiop_tls"];

6
        policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
"DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInClient"];

        policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
"DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget",
"EstablishTrustInClient"];

7
        policies:security_server:client_certificate_constraints =
["C=US,ST=Massachusetts,O=ABigBank*,CN=Orbix2000 IONA
Services (demo cert), OU=Demonstration Section -- no warranty
--", "C=US,ST=Massachusetts,O=ABigBank*,CN=Abigbank Accounts
Server*", "C=US,ST=Massachusetts,O=ABigBank*,CN=Iona
utilities - demo purposes"];
    }
}
```

**Example 29:** Security Service Configuration for the Application ORB

8

```
server
{
    orb_plugins = ["local_log_stream",
"iiop_profile", "giop", "iiop_tls",
"it_servlet_binding_manager", "it_deployer",
"it_servlet_context", "it_http_sessions",
"it_servlet_filters", "http", "https",
"it_servlet_dispatch", "it_exception_mapping",
"it_naming_context", "it_web_security",
"it_web_app_activator", "it_default_servlet_binding",
"it_character_encoding", "it_locale",
"it_classloader_mapping"];
    };
    ...
};
};
```

The preceding security service configuration can be explained as follows:

1. The security service's root configuration settings are the same as in [Example 27 on page 161](#).
2. The `IT_SecurityService` initial reference specifies the IOR that CORBA applications use to talk to the security service.
3. The common configuration settings (in the `iona_services` scope) are the same as in [Example 27 on page 161](#).
4. The `plugins:security:iiop_tls:port` variable specifies the IP port where the security service listens for secure connections.

**Note:** If you want to change the security service's listening port, you would also have to update the IOR in the `initial_references:IT_SecurityService:reference` setting. You could regenerate the IOR by re-running the `itconfigure` utility.

5. This `orb_plugins` setting is required here for technical reasons. Specifically, the Orbix security service is bootstrapped in two stages, as follows:
  - v. In the first stage, the generic server (implemented in C++) instantiates an ORB with the `iona_services.security.iS2Host` configuration scope, loading a minimal set of ORB plug-ins (this `orb_plugins` setting).
  - vi. In the second stage, the generic server spawns a Java process, which instantiates an ORB with the `iona_services.security.iS2Host.server` configuration scope, loading the full set of ORB plug-ins.
6. The IIOP/TLS target secure invocation policy requires a strong quality of protection for incoming connections.

7. Restricts access to the Orbix security server, allowing only clients that match the specified certificate constraints to open a connection to the security service. For details of how to specify certificate constraints, see [“Applying Constraints to Certificates” on page 391](#).

**Note:** This configuration variable *must* be set, otherwise the Orbix security server will not start.

8. Make sure that the `orb_plugins` variable in this configuration scope includes the `iiop_tls` plug-in.

**Note:** For fully secure applications, you should *exclude* the `iiop` plug-in (insecure IIOP) and the `http` plug-in (insecure HTTP) from the ORB plug-ins list. This renders the application incapable of making insecure IIOP connections and insecure HTTP connections.

For semi-secure applications, however, you should *include* the `iiop` plug-in before the `iiop_tls` plug-in in the ORB plug-ins list.

## Default Access Control Lists

When you use the `itconfigure` utility to generate a secure domain, *SecureDomain*, a collection of default action-role mapping files are generated in the `etc/domains/SecureDomain` directory. Each of the core Orbix services, *Service*, is associated with an action-role mapping file as follows:

- `Service_action_role_mapping.xml`—for a secure domain.
- `Service_semi_secure_action_role_mapping.xml`—for a semi-secure domain.

Two basic levels of access are defined in these ACLs: `IONAUserRole` for ordinary users; and `IONAServiceRole` for administrators.

**Note:** It is recommended that you check whether the default ACLs provide the level of security you need before deploying the core Orbix services in a real system.

## Configuration Repository ACL

The configuration repository (CFR) ACL is a special case, because it requires access control of parameter values in the IDL operations. To enable parameter-based access control, the CFR includes a special subsystem, a *request to action mapper*, which is responsible for parsing the operation parameters. In the CFR, the following kinds of parameter can be subjected to access control:

- [Configuration scopes](#).
- [Namespaces](#).

**Note:** It is recommended that you check whether the default configuration repository ACL provides the level of security you need before deploying it in a real system.

## Configuration scopes

Similarly to a file domain, the CFR uses a *configuration scope* to group together related configuration settings. Configuration scopes can be nested as shown in the following example:

```
# Orbix Configuration File
demos {
  tls {
    secure_client_with_cert {
      ...
    };
  };
};
```

To reference a nested configuration scope, the period character (.) is used as a delimiter. For example, `demos.tls.secure_client_with_cert` refers to the innermost configuration scope of the preceding example.

## Namespaces

The CFR uses *namespaces* to represent compound variable names. For example, the `principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_id` variable name is built up as follows:

```
principal_sponsor           Namespace.
principal_sponsor:csi       Namespace.
principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_ Variable name.
id
```

To represent compound names composed of namespaces, the colon character (:) is used as a delimiter.

## IT\_CFR module

The `IT_CFR` module defines some of the CFR's remotely accessible interfaces and operations (the CFR also implements the IDL modules defined in `cfr_replication.idl`). The IDL for the `IT_CFR` module is available in the following file:

```
OrbixInstallDir/asp/Version/idl/orbix_pdk/cfr.idl
```

For example, the `itadmin` utility calls operations from the `IT_CFR` module in order to read from and update the configuration repository. [Example 30](#) shows an overview of the interfaces defined in the `IT_CFR` module.

**Example 30:** *The IT\_CFR Module*

```
// IDL
...
module IT_CFR {
    interface ConfigScope { ... };
    interface Namespace { ... };
    interface ConfigRepository { ... };
    interface Listener { ... };
    interface ListenerRegistration { ... };
};
```

## CompoundName type

The `IT_CFR::CompoundName` type is defined as follows:

```
// IDL
module IT_CFR {
    typedef sequence<string> CompoundName;
};
```

The `CompoundName` type represents configuration scopes and namespaces as follows:

- *Configuration scope*—is converted into a `CompoundName` by recognizing the period character (`.`) as a delimiter. For example, the `demos.tls.secure_client_with_cert` scope is converted to the following sequence of strings: `demos`, `tls`, `secure_client_with_cert`.
- *Namespace*—is converted into a `CompoundName` by recognizing the colon character (`:`) as a delimiter. For example, the `principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_id` variable name is converted to the following sequence of strings: `principal_sponsor`, `csi`, `auth_method_id`.

## Parameter-based access control

In order to provide a meaningful level of access control for the CFR, it is necessary to control access at the level of operation parameters; operation-based access control would not be sufficient.

For example, consider the following `destroy_subscope()` operation from the `IT_CFR` module:

```
// IDL
module IT_CFR {
    interface ConfigScope
    {
        ConfigScope destroy_subscope(
            in CompoundName name
        ) raises (CFRException);
    };
};
```

Ordinary users should not have permission to destroy critical configuration scopes such as `iona_services` (which holds the configuration settings for the core Orbix services). But ordinary users do need full access to at least one scope, for example `demos`, in order to configure their own applications. *Parameter-based access control* enables you to control access based on the value of the `name` parameter in the preceding operation.

To control access based on the `destroy_scope()` operation's `name` parameter, you could use the following fragment in an action-role mapping file:

```
<interface>
  <name>IDL:iona.com/IT_CFR/ConfigScope:1.0</name>
  ...
  <action-role>
    <action-name>destroy_subscope</action-name>
    <parameter-control>
      <parameter name="name" value="demos.*"/>
      <role-name>IONAUserRole</role-name>
    </parameter-control>
    ...
    <role-name>IONAServiceRole</role-name>
  </action-role>
</interface>
```

This ensures that ordinary users (represented by `IONAUserRole`) can only destroy the `demos` scope and its subscopes.

## ACL for configuration scope operations

[Example 31](#), which is extracted from the default `cfr_action_role_mapping.xml` file, shows how access control is configured for the `IT_CFR::ConfigScope` interface.

**Example 31:** *ACL for the `IT_CFR::ConfigScope` Interface*

```
<interface>
  <name>IDL:iona.com/IT_CFR/ConfigScope:1.0</name>
  <action-role>
    <action-name>*get*</action-name>
    <role-name>IONAUserRole</role-name>
  </action-role>
  <action-role>
    <action-name>scope_lookup</action-name>
    <role-name>IONAUserRole</role-name>
```

**Example 31: ACL for the IT\_CFR::ConfigScope Interface**

```
</action-role>
<action-role>
  <action-name>create_subscope</action-name>
  <parameter-control>
    <parameter name="name"
value="_it_cfr_root_scope.*"/>
    <role-name>IONAUserRole</role-name>
  </parameter-control>
  <parameter-control>
    <parameter name="name" value="demos.*"/>
    <role-name>IONAUserRole</role-name>
  </parameter-control>
  <parameter-control>
    <parameter name="name" value="multicast_demo.*"/>
    <role-name>IONAUserRole</role-name>
  </parameter-control>
  <role-name>IONAServiceRole</role-name>
</action-role>
<action-role>
  <action-name>destroy_subscope</action-name>
  <parameter-control>
    <parameter name="name" value="demos.*"/>
    <role-name>IONAUserRole</role-name>
  </parameter-control>
  <parameter-control>
    <parameter name="name" value="multicast_demo.*"/>
    <role-name>IONAUserRole</role-name>
  </parameter-control>
  <role-name>IONAServiceRole</role-name>
</action-role>
<action-role>
  <action-name>*</action-name>
  <role-name>IONAServiceRole</role-name>
</action-role>
</interface>
```

## Locator ACL

This subsection describes which interfaces and operations are accessible through the default locator ACL. The following alternative ACL files are generated by `itconfigure` for the locator service:

- `locator_action_role_mapping.xml` (*secure* domain).
- `locator_semi_secure_action_role_mapping.xml` (*semi-secure* domain).

**Note:** It is recommended that you check whether the default locator ACL provides the level of security you need before deploying it in a real system.

## IONAServiceRole

The IONAServiceRole can access all interfaces and operations in both *secure* and *semi-secure* domains.

## IONAUserRole and UnauthenticatedUserRole

The IONAUUserRole can access the locator interfaces and operations shown in Table 5 in both *secure* and *semi-secure* domains.

Unauthenticated users (represented by the special UnauthenticatedUserRole in the action-role mapping file) can access the interfaces and operations shown in Table 5 in *semi-secure* domains only.

**Table 5:** *Locator Interfaces and Operations Accessible to the IONAUUserRole and the UnauthenticatedUserRole*

<b>IDL Interface</b>	<b>IONAUUserRole Accessible Operations (Secure and semi-secure)</b>	<b>UnauthenticatedUserRole Accessible Operations (Semi-secure only)</b>
IT_Location::Locator	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_IMRAdmin::Process	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_IMRAdmin::ProcessRegistry	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_IMRAdmin::Process	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_IMRAdmin::ORBRegistry	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_IMRAdmin::ORB	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_NamedKey::NamedKeyRegistry	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_POAIMRAdmin::POA	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_POAIMRAdmin::POARegistry	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_LocatorAdmin::ActiveORBRegistry	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_LocatorAdmin::ActiveProcessRegistry	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_POALocatorAdmin::ActivePOARegistry	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_POAIMRAdmin::ActivePOA	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_POAIMRAdmin::POAActiveORB	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_POAIMRAdmin::CachedPOA	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_POAIMRAdmin::POA	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_POAIMRAdmin::POACache	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_NodeDaemon::NodeDaemonRegistry	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_NodeDaemon::NodeDaemon	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>

**Table 5:** *Locator Interfaces and Operations Accessible to the IONARole and the UnauthenticatedUserRole*

<b>IDL Interface</b>	<b>IONARole Accessible Operations (Secure and semi-secure)</b>	<b>UnauthenticatedUserRole Accessible Operations (Semi-secure only)</b>
IT_NodeDaemon::DynamicStateRegistry	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>
IT_ServerLocation::ServerValidator	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>
IT_ServerLocation::EndpointCache	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>
IT_LocatorAdmin::ActiveProcess	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>

## Node Daemon ACL

This subsection describes which interfaces and operations are accessible through the default node daemon ACL. The following alternative ACL files are generated by `itconfigure` for the node daemon service:

- `node_daemon_action_role_mapping.xml` (*secure* domain).
- `node_daemon_semi_secure_action_role_mapping.xml` (*semi-secure* domain).

**Note:** It is recommended that you check whether the default node daemon ACL provides the level of security you need before deploying it in a real system.

## IONAServiceRole

The `IONAServiceRole` can access all interfaces and operations in both *secure* and *semi-secure* domains.

## IONARole and UnauthenticatedUserRole

The `IONARole` can access the node daemon interfaces and operations shown in [Table 6](#) in both *secure* and *semi-secure* domains.

Unauthenticated users (represented by the special `UnauthenticatedUserRole` in the action-role mapping file) can access the interfaces and operations shown in [Table 6](#) in *semi-secure* domains only.

**Table 6:** *Node Daemon Interfaces and Operations Accessible to the IONARole and the UnauthenticatedUserRole*

IDL Interface	IONARole Accessible Operations (Secure and semi-secure)	UnauthenticatedUserRole Accessible Operations (Semi-secure only)
<code>IT_NodeDaemon::NodeDaemon</code>	shutdown shutdown_complete register_process	shutdown shutdown_complete register_process
<code>IT_NodeDaemon::ORBStateRegistry</code>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>
<code>IT_NodeDaemon::EndpointRegistry</code>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>
<code>IT_NodeDaemon::ProcessRegistry</code>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>
<code>IT_NodeDaemon::DynamicStateRegistry</code>	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>

## Naming Service ACL

This subsection describes which interfaces and operations are accessible through the default naming service ACL. The following alternative ACL files are generated by `itconfigure` for the naming service:

- `naming_action_role_mapping.xml` (*secure* domain).
- `naming_semi_secure_action_role_mapping.xml` (*semi-secure* domain).

**Note:** It is recommended that you check whether the default naming ACL provides the level of security you need before deploying it in a real system.

## IONAServiceRole

The `IONAServiceRole` can access all interfaces and operations in both *secure* and *semi-secure* domains.

## IONARole and UnauthenticatedUserRole

The `IONARole` can access the naming service interfaces and operations shown in [Table 7](#) in both *secure* and *semi-secure* domains.

Unauthenticated users (represented by the special `UnauthenticatedUserRole` in the action-role mapping file) can access the interfaces and operations shown in [Table 7](#) in *semi-secure* domains only.

**Table 7:** *Naming Service Interfaces and Operations Accessible to the `IONAUserRole` and the `UnauthenticatedUserRole`*

IDL Interface	IONAUserRole Accessible Operations (Secure and semi-secure)	UnauthenticatedUserRole Accessible Operations (Semi-secure only)
<code>IT_Naming::IT_NamingContextExt</code>	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
<code>IT_NamingReplication::IT_MasterNamingAdmin</code>	shutdown	shutdown
<code>IT_NamingAdmin::NamingAdmin</code>	shutdown	shutdown
<code>CosNaming::NamingContextExt</code>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>
<code>CosNaming::BindingIterator</code>	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>

## Trader Service ACL

The default action-role mappings for the *trader* service are designed to protect the service by differentiating between non-intrusive operations (for example, read operations) and intrusive operations that might threaten the integrity of the service (for example, write operations).

Two different action-role mappings are provided, as follows:

- *Secure domain*—both intrusive and non-intrusive access to the trader service is restricted to authenticated applications only.
- *Semi-secure domain*—non-intrusive access to the trader service is available to both authenticated and unauthenticated applications. Intrusive access is limited to authenticated applications only.

**Note:** It is recommended that you check whether the default trader ACL provides the level of security you need before deploying it in a real system.

## Secure domain

In a secure domain, the trader's action-role mapping file is:

```
etc/DomainName/trader_action_role_mapping.xml
```

Only authorized applications can add service types and service offers. This ensures that unauthorized peers will not be able to add to the repository references to malicious applications designed to mimic the behavior and appearance of expected service offers.

Applications that need to obtain references to existing service offers must also be authenticated. This prevents unauthorized client applications from looking up services they are not allowed to use.

**Note:** This precaution alone is not sufficient to protect server applications from unauthorized access, because querying the trader service is not the only way to obtain references to server applications. Sensitive applications must incorporate their own security mechanisms, or be protected by the security service as well.

Access to administrative operation that could endanger the integrity of the database if accessed by unauthorized parties is restricted to roles normally used by administrators (that is, `IONAServiceRole` and `IONAAdminRole`).

## Semi-secure domain

In a semi-secure domain, the trader's action-role mapping file is:

```
etc/DomainName/trader_semi_secure_action_role_mapping.xml
```

This mapping relaxes the settings from the secure domain, so that unauthenticated users (using either secure or insecure transports) are allowed to invoke any operations that perform *read only* queries.

Only authenticated users are allowed to invoke operations that require *write access* to the Trader's database. This ensures that no malicious application will be able to export unauthorized service types or offers (for example, server applications that mimic legitimate service offers, but instead collect information passed to them by client applications).

## IONAServiceRole

The `IONAServiceRole` can access all interfaces and operations in both *secure* and *semi-secure* domains.

## IONAUserRole and UnauthenticatedUserRole

The `IONAUserRole` can access the trader service interfaces and operations shown in [Table 8](#) in both *secure* and *semi-secure* domains.

Unauthenticated users (represented by the special `UnauthenticatedUserRole` in the action-role mapping file) can access the interfaces and operations shown in [Table 8](#) in *semi-secure* domains only.

**Table 8:** *Trader Service Interfaces and Operations Accessible to the IONARole and the UnauthenticatedUserRole*

IDL Interface	IONARole Accessible Operations (Secure and semi-secure)	UnauthenticatedUserRole Accessible Operations (Semi-secure only)
CosTradingRepos::ServiceType Repository	add_type list_types describe_type fully_describe_type	list_types describe_type fully_describe_type
CosTradingDynamic::DynamicPropEval	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_Trading::IT_LookupExt	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_TradingAdmin::TradingAdmin	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>
CosTrading::Lookup	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
CosTrading::Register	export withdraw describe modify withdraw_using_constraint	<i>None</i>
CosTrading::Link	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>
CosTrading::Proxy	<i>All</i>	<i>None</i>
CosTrading::Admin	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>
CosTrading::OfferIterator	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
CosTrading::OfferIdIterator	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>

## Event Service ACL

The default action-role mappings for the *event* service are designed to protect the service by differentiating between non-intrusive operations (for example, read operations) and intrusive operations that might threaten the integrity of the service (for example, write operations).

Two different action-role mappings are provided, as follows:

- *Secure domain*—intrusive access to the event service is restricted to authenticated applications only.

- *Semi-secure domain*—intrusive access to the event service is available to both authenticated and unauthenticated applications.

**Note:** It is recommended that you check whether the default events ACL provides the level of security you need before deploying it in a real system.

## Secure domain

In a secure domain, the event service's action-role mapping file is:

```
etc/DomainName/event_action_role_mapping.xml
```

Only authenticated applications can connect to the event service for the purpose of sending or receiving events. With this security scheme in place, consumers connected to the service can trust that the events they receive are legitimate (because they are known to originate from authenticated suppliers). Suppliers that send events through the event service can trust that their events reach only legitimate consumers (because consumers are also authenticated).

## Semi-secure domain

In a semi-secure domain, the event service's action-role mapping file is:

```
etc/DomainName/event_semi_secure_action_role_mapping.xml
```

The security scheme for the semi-secure domain is very permissive, because all applications have full access to the service by default. The scheme could be made more secure by restricting the role of unauthenticated applications to simple listeners (by denying them the privilege of connecting suppliers to event channels).

**WARNING:** The semi-secure scheme should not be used if events can carry security-sensitive information, because the identity of neither the suppliers nor the consumers can be guaranteed.

## IONAServiceRole

The `IONAServiceRole` can access all interfaces and operations in both *secure* and *semi-secure* domains.

## IONAUserRole and UnauthenticatedUserRole

The IONARole can access the event service interfaces and operations shown in Table 9 in both *secure* and *semi-secure* domains.

Unauthenticated users (represented by the special UnauthenticatedUserRole in the action-role mapping file) can access the interfaces and operations shown in Table 9 in *semi-secure* domains only.

**Table 9:** Event Service Interfaces and Operations Accessible to the IONARole and the UnauthenticatedUserRole

IDL Interface	IONARole Accessible Operations (Secure and semi-secure)	UnauthenticatedUserRole Accessible Operations (Semi-secure only)
IT_EventChannelAdminInternal:: EventChannelFactory	_get_name _get_host shutdown create_channel find_channel find_channel_by_id list_channels create_typed_channel find_typed_channel find_typed_channel_by_id list_typed_channels create find findByRef list createTyped findTyped findByTypedRef listTyped	_get_name _get_host shutdown create_channel find_channel find_channel_by_id list_channels create_typed_channel find_typed_channel find_typed_channel_by_id list_typed_channels create find findByRef list createTyped findTyped findByTypedRef listTyped
CosEventChannelAdmin::EventChannel	All	All
CosTypedEventChannelAdmin:: TypedEventChannel	All	All
CosEventChannelAdmin::Supplier Admin	All	All
CosTypedEventChannelAdmin:: TypedSupplierAdmin	All	All
CosEventChannelAdmin::Consumer Admin	All	All
CosTypedEventChannelAdmin:: TypedConsumerAdmin	All	All
CosEventChannelAdmin::ProxyPush Consumer	All	All

**Table 9:** *Event Service Interfaces and Operations Accessible to the IONARole and the UnauthenticatedUserRole*

IDL Interface	IONARole Accessible Operations (Secure and semi-secure)	UnauthenticatedUserRole Accessible Operations (Semi-secure only)
CosTypedEventChannelAdmin:: TypedProxyPushConsumer	All	All
CosEventChannelAdmin::ProxyPush Supplier	All	All
CosEventChannelAdmin::ProxyPull Supplier	All	All
CosEventChannelAdmin::ProxyPull Consumer	All	All

## Notification Service ACL

The default action-role mappings for the *notification* service are designed to protect the service by differentiating between non-intrusive operations (for example, read operations) and intrusive operations that might threaten the integrity of the service (for example, write operations).

Two different action-role mappings are provided, as follows:

- *Secure domain*—both intrusive and non-intrusive access to the notification service are restricted to authenticated applications only.
- *Semi-secure domain*—non-intrusive access to the notification service is available to both authenticated and unauthenticated applications. Intrusive access is limited to authenticated applications only.

**Note:** It is recommended that you check whether the default notification ACL provides the level of security you need before deploying it in a real system.

### Secure domain

In a secure domain, the event service's action-role mapping file is:

`etc/DomainName/notify_action_role_mapping.xml`

Only authenticated applications can connect to the notification service for the purpose of sending or receiving notifications. With this security scheme in place, consumers connected to the service can trust that the events they receive are legitimate (because they are known to originate from authenticated suppliers).

Suppliers that send events through the notification service can trust that their events reach only legitimate consumers (because consumers are also authenticated).

Authenticated applications are allowed to create and apply event filters and mapping filters, as normal.

Authenticated applications are allowed to alter the behavior of the notification service by setting *Quality of Service* properties at any level of the service. The operations that administer the notification service are also protected by access control. Hence, these administration operations can only be called by authenticated applications and utilities.

## Semi-secure domain

In a semi-secure domain, the event service's action-role mapping file is:

```
etc/DomainName/notify_semi_secure_action_role_mapping.xml
```

The security scheme for the semi-secure domain forces all event suppliers to authenticate with the notification service. However any consumer, even non-authenticated consumers, can connect to the service and receive events.

Under this security model, consumers can trust the notifications they receive to be legitimate (because they are known to originate from authenticated applications only). On the other hand, suppliers do *not* know whether the events they send will reach authenticated or unauthenticated consumers.

**WARNING:** The semi-secure scheme should not be used if notifications can carry security-sensitive information, because suppliers have no way of knowing the identity of consumers. Also, an insecure transport might be used to carry events to the consumers.

Operations that could potentially compromise the integrity or the functionality of the notification service are restricted to authenticated applications only.

Only authenticated peers are allowed to apply filters to objects other than proxy consumers or suppliers, since filters set at any other level could potentially be used by malicious applications to prevent events from reaching their legitimate targets.

Unauthenticated consumers have the right to decide which events they want to receive: they can still apply filters to their proxy supplier. Similarly, they have *read-only* access to filters set at the channel administration level (so that they can interpret the filtration logic of the events they receive).

## IONAServiceRole

The `IONAServiceRole` can access all interfaces and operations in both *secure* and *semi-secure* domains.

## IONAUserRole and UnauthenticatedUserRole

The IONARole can access the notification service interfaces and operations shown in [Table 10](#) in both *secure* and *semi-secure* domains.

Unauthenticated users (represented by the special UnauthenticatedUserRole in the action-role mapping file) can access the interfaces and operations shown in [Table 10](#) in *semi-secure* domains only.

**Table 10:** Notification Service Interfaces and Operations Accessible to the IONARole and the UnauthenticatedUserRole

IDL Interface	IONARole Accessible Operations (Secure and semi-secure)	UnauthenticatedUserRole Accessible Operations (Semi-secure only)
IT_NotifyFilterInternal::Filter	All	All
IT_NotifyFilterInternal::Mapping Filter	All	All
IT_NotifyFilterInternal::Filter Factory	All	All
IT_NotifyComm::GroupNotifyPublish	None	None
IT_NotifyComm::GroupPushConsumer	All	All
IT_NotifyComm::GroupStructuredPushConsumer	All	All
IT_NotifyComm::GroupSequencePushConsumer	All	All
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::IT_Proxy Supplier	All	All
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::NotifyProxySupplier	All	All
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::ProxyPushSupplier	All	All
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::StructuredProxyPushSupplier	All	All
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::SequenceProxyPushSupplier	All	All
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::ProxyPullSupplier	All	All
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::StructuredProxyPullSupplier	All	All
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::SequenceProxyPullSupplier	All	All

**Table 10:** Notification Service Interfaces and Operations Accessible to the IONAUserRole and the UnauthenticatedUserRole

IDL Interface	IONAUserRole Accessible Operations (Secure and semi-secure)	UnauthenticatedUserRole Accessible Operations (Semi-secure only)
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::IT_ProxyConsumer	All	All
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::NotifyProxyConsumer	All	All
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::ProxyPushConsumer	All	All
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::StructuredProxyPushConsumer	All	All
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::SequenceProxyPushConsumer	All	All
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::ProxyPullConsumer	All	All
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::StructuredProxyPullConsumer	All	All
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::SequenceProxyPullConsumer	All	All

**Table 10:** Notification Service Interfaces and Operations Accessible to the IONAUUserRole and the UnauthenticatedUserRole

IDL Interface	IONAUUserRole Accessible Operations (Secure and semi-secure)	UnauthenticatedUserRole Accessible Operations (Semi-secure only)
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::ConsumerAdmin	get_bridge_proxy_supplier obtain_subscription_types_for_admin _get_bridge_pull_suppliers _get_bridge_push_suppliers get_proxy_supplier obtain_notification_pull_supplier obtain_notification_push_supplier _get_MyID _get_MyChannel _get_MyOperator _get_priority_filter _get_lifetime_filter _get_pull_suppliers _get_push_suppliers get_qos validate_qos get_filter get_all_filters obtain_push_supplier obtain_pull_supplier destroy _set_priority_filter _set_lifetime_filter set_qos subscription_change add_filter remove_filter remove_all_filters	get_bridge_proxy_supplier obtain_subscription_types_for_admin _get_bridge_pull_suppliers _get_bridge_push_suppliers get_proxy_supplier obtain_notification_pull_supplier obtain_notification_push_supplier _get_MyID _get_MyChannel _get_MyOperator _get_priority_filter _get_lifetime_filter _get_pull_suppliers _get_push_suppliers get_qos validate_qos get_filter get_all_filters obtain_push_supplier obtain_pull_supplier  subscription_change

**Table 10:** Notification Service Interfaces and Operations Accessible to the IONARole and the UnauthenticatedUserRole

IDL Interface	IONARole Accessible Operations (Secure and semi-secure)	UnauthenticatedUserRole Accessible Operations (Semi-secure only)
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::SupplierAdmin	get_bridge_proxy_consumer obtain_offered_types_for_admin _get_bridge_pull_consumers _get_bridge_push_consumers _get_MyID _get_MyChannel _get_MyOperator get_qos validate_qos get_filter get_all_filters obtain_typed_notification_pull_consumer obtain_typed_notification_push_consumer get_proxy_consumer obtain_notification_pull_consumer obtain_notification_push_consumer destroy _get_pull_consumers _get_push_consumers set_qos offer_change add_filter remove_filter remove_all_filters obtain_push_consumer obtain_pull_consumer	get_bridge_proxy_consumer obtain_offered_types_for_admin _get_bridge_pull_consumers _get_bridge_push_consumers _get_MyID _get_MyChannel _get_MyOperator get_qos validate_qos get_filter get_all_filters
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::Manager	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::GroupProxyPushSupplier	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::GroupStructuredProxyPushSupplier	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::GroupSequenceProxyPushSupplier	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>

**Table 10:** Notification Service Interfaces and Operations Accessible to the *IONAUserRole* and the *UnauthenticatedUserRole*

IDL Interface	IONAUserRole Accessible Operations (Secure and semi-secure)	UnauthenticatedUserRole Accessible Operations (Semi-secure only)
IT_NotifyChannelAdminInternal:: EventChannel	All	obtain_offered_types obtain_subscribed_types _get_event_info get_consumeradmin get_supplieradmin get_all_consumeradmins get_all_supplieradmins _get_MyFactory _get_default_consumer_admin _get_default_supplier_admin _get_default_filter_factory get_qos validate_qos get_admin for_consumers new_for_consumers_delegate new_for_consumers
IT_NotifyChannelAdminInternal:: EventChannelFactory	All	_get_default_filter_factory find_channel find_channel_by_id list_channels _get_manager get_all_channels get_event_channel create_named_channel create_channel
IT_NotifyChannelAdminInternal:: BridgeProxyPushSupplier	All	None
IT_NotifyChannelAdminInternal:: BridgeProxyPushConsumer	All	None

## Basic Log Service ACL

The default action-role mappings for the *basic log* service are designed to protect the service by differentiating between non-intrusive operations (for example, read operations) and intrusive operations that might threaten the integrity of the service (for example, write operations).

Two different action-role mappings are provided, as follows:

- *Secure domain*—intrusive access to the basic log service is restricted to authenticated applications only.

- *Semi-secure domain*—intrusive access to the basic log service is available to both authenticated and unauthenticated applications.

**Note:** It is recommended that you check whether the default basic log ACL provides the level of security you need before deploying it in a real system.

## Secure domain

In a secure domain, the basic log service's action-role mapping file is:

```
etc/DomainName/basic_log_action_role_mapping.xml
```

Only authenticated applications can connect to the basic log service. Authenticated applications can create new logs, retrieve existing logs, or delete logs. They also have unlimited access to all of the operations related to records.

Authenticated applications also have full access to the administrative functions of the logs (for example, setting the quality of service properties on the log, changing the maximum log size, disabling a log, and so on).

## Semi-secure domain

In a semi-secure domain, the basic log service's action-role mapping file is:

```
etc/DomainName/basic_log_semi_secure_action_role_mapping.xml
```

The security scheme for the semi-secure domain is very permissive, because all applications have full access to the service by default. The scheme could be made more secure by denying unauthenticated peers access to some of the *write* operations of the services (such as log creation or deletion).

## IONAServiceRole

The `IONAServiceRole` can access all interfaces and operations in both *secure* and *semi-secure* domains.

## IONAUserRole and UnauthenticatedUserRole

The IONARole can access the basic log service interfaces and operations shown in Table 11 in both *secure* and *semi-secure* domains.

Unauthenticated users (represented by the special UnauthenticatedUserRole in the action-role mapping file) can access the interfaces and operations shown in Table 11 in *semi-secure* domains only.

**Table 11:** Basic Log Service Interfaces and Operations Accessible to the IONARole and the UnauthenticatedUserRole

IDL Interface	IONARole Accessible Operations (Secure and semi-secure)	UnauthenticatedUserRole Accessible Operations (Semi-secure only)
IT_BasicLogAdmin::BasicLogFactory	_get_manager create create_with_id list_logs find_log list_logs_by_id	_get_manager create create_with_id list_logs find_log list_logs_by_id
IT_MessagingAdmin::Manager	_get_name _get_host shutdown	_get_name _get_host shutdown
DsLogAdmin::BasicLog	All	All <sup>a</sup>
DsLogAdmin::Iterator	get destroy	get destroy

a. Security could be tightened at this level by removing access to the destroy operation, for example, or to some of the operations used to access log records (see operations inherited from the DsLogAdmin::Log interface).

## Event Log Service ACL

The default action-role mappings for the *event log* service are designed to protect the service by differentiating between non-intrusive operations (for example, read operations) and intrusive operations that might threaten the integrity of the service (for example, write operations).

Two different action-role mappings are provided, as follows:

- *Secure domain*—intrusive access to the event log service is restricted to authenticated applications only.
- *Semi-secure domain*—intrusive access to the event log service is available to both authenticated and unauthenticated applications.

**Note:** It is recommended that you check whether the default event log ACL provides the level of security you need before deploying it in a real system.

## Secure domain

In a secure domain, the event log service's action-role mapping file is:

```
etc/DomainName/event_log_action_role_mapping.xml
```

Only authenticated applications can connect to the event log service. With this security scheme in place, consumers connected to the built-in event channel can trust that the events they receive are legitimate (because they are known to originate from authenticated suppliers). Event suppliers can trust that their events will be sent only to legitimate consumers (because consumers are also authenticated).

Authenticated applications can create new logs, retrieve existing logs, or delete logs.

Authenticated applications also have full access to the administrative functions of the logs (for example, setting the quality of service properties on the log, changing the maximum log size, disabling a log, and so on).

## Semi-secure domain

In a semi-secure domain, the event log service's action-role mapping file is:

```
etc/DomainName/event_log_semi_secure_action_role_mapping.xml
```

The security scheme for the semi-secure domain is very permissive, since by default all applications have full access to the service. This scheme could be made more secure by restricting the role of unauthenticated applications to simple listeners (by denying them the privilege of connecting suppliers to the event channel as well as restricting write access to the logs and log records).

The semi-secure scheme should not be used if events carry security-sensitive information, because the identity of neither the suppliers or the consumer can be guaranteed. The integrity of the logs cannot be guaranteed since unauthenticated peers have access to all of the *write* operations and can alter the content of the logs.

## IONAServiceRole

The `IONAServiceRole` can access all interfaces and operations in both *secure* and *semi-secure* domains.

## IONAUserRole and UnauthenticatedUserRole

The IONARole can access the event log service interfaces and operations shown in Table 12 in both *secure* and *semi-secure* domains.

Unauthenticated users (represented by the special UnauthenticatedUserRole in the action-role mapping file) can access the interfaces and operations shown in Table 12 in *semi-secure* domains only.

**Table 12:** Event Log Service Interfaces and Operations Accessible to the IONARole and the UnauthenticatedUserRole

IDL Interface	IONARole Accessible Operations (Secure and semi-secure)	UnauthenticatedUserRole Accessible Operations (Semi-secure only)
IT_EventLogAdmin::EventLogFactory	_get_manager create create_with_id list_logs find_log list_logs_by_id obtain_push_supplier obtain_pull_supplier	_get_manager create create_with_id list_logs find_log list_logs_by_id obtain_push_supplier obtain_pull_supplier
IT_MessagingAdmin::Manager	_get_name _get_host shutdown	_get_name _get_host shutdown
DsEventLogAdmin::EventLog	All	All
DsLogAdmin::Iterator	get destroy	get destroy
CosEventChannelAdmin::ConsumerAdmin	All	All
CosEventChannelAdmin::SupplierAdmin	All	All
CosEventChannelAdmin::ProxyPushSupplier	All	All
CosEventChannelAdmin::ProxyPullConsumer	All	All
CosEventChannelAdmin::ProxyPullSupplier	All	All
CosEventChannelAdmin::ProxyPushConsumer	All	All

## Notify Log Service ACL

The default action-role mappings for the *notify log* service are designed to protect the service by differentiating between non-intrusive operations (for example, read operations) and intrusive operations that might threaten the integrity of the service (for example, write operations).

Two different action-role mappings are provided, as follows:

- *Secure domain*—both intrusive and non-intrusive access to the notify log service are restricted to authenticated applications only.
- *Semi-secure domain*—non-intrusive access to the notify log service is available to both authenticated and unauthenticated applications. Intrusive access is limited to authenticated applications only.

**Note:** It is recommended that you check whether the default notify log ACL provides the level of security you need before deploying it in a real system.

## Secure domain

In a secure domain, the notify log service's action-role mapping file is:

```
etc/DomainName/notify_log_action_role_mapping.xml
```

Only authenticated applications can connect to the notify log service. With this security scheme in place, consumers connected to the built-in event channel can trust that the events they receive are legitimate (because they are known to originate from authenticated suppliers). Suppliers that send events through the notification service can trust that their events will reach only legitimate consumers (because consumers are also authenticated).

Authenticated applications can create new logs, retrieve existing logs, or delete logs.

Authenticated applications also have full access to the administrative functions of the logs (for example, setting the quality of service properties on the log, changing the maximum log size, disabling a log, and so on).

Authenticated applications are allowed to create and apply both types of filters supported by the service: log filters (which decide which events get logged) and notification-style filters (which decide which kind of events pass through the built-in event channel).

## Semi-secure domain

In a semi-secure domain, the notify log service's action-role mapping file is:

```
etc/DomainName/notify_log_semi_secure_action_role_mapping.xml
```

The security scheme for the semi-secure domain requires event suppliers (applications that create logs or write log records) to authenticate with the notify log service. Any consumer (even if unauthenticated) can connect to the service, however, in order to receive events and access the logs.

Only authenticated applications (normally event suppliers) can create new logs or alter the list of existing logs (for example, by removing logs). This ensures that unauthenticated applications

are not able to interfere with the logging logic or alter critical information by tampering with the service's database (by removing log entries, for example).

With this semi-secure scheme, consumers are able to trust the notifications they receive from the built-in event channel to be legitimate (because the events must have originated from an authenticated application). Consumers can also trust all logs to be genuine. On the other hand, suppliers do not know whether the events they send and/or the logs they create will reach authenticated and/or unauthenticated consumers.

Unauthenticated applications have unlimited *read-only* access to all the properties of the service and the logs. They can receive events from the built-in channel, access the list of existing logs and obtain records from any existing log. Unauthenticated applications can also examine, but not change, the filtering logic applied to the service. However, even unauthenticated consumers can decide which events they want to receive by applying filters to their proxy supplier.

**Note:** This semi-secure scheme allows unauthenticated applications to create filters. This is a safe policy, because the unauthenticated applications cannot apply the newly created filters in places they are not supposed to.

## IONAServiceRole

The `IONAServiceRole` can access all interfaces and operations in both *secure* and *semi-secure* domains.

## **IONAUserRole and UnauthenticatedUserRole**

The `IONAUserRole` can access the notify log service interfaces and operations shown in [Table 13](#) in both *secure* and *semi-secure* domains.

Unauthenticated users (represented by the special `UnauthenticatedUserRole` in the action-role mapping file) can access the interfaces and operations shown in [Table 13](#) in *semi-secure* domains only.

**Table 13:** *Notify Log Service Interfaces and Operations Accessible to the IONAUUserRole and the UnauthenticatedUserRole*

IDL Interface	IONAUUserRole Accessible Operations (Secure and semi-secure)	UnauthenticatedUserRole Accessible Operations (Semi-secure only)
IT_NotifyLogAdmin::NotifyLog	All	_non_existent obtain_offered_types obtain_subscribed_types get_filter my_factory id get_log_qos get_max_record_life get_max_size get_current_size get_n_records get_log_full_action get_administrative_state get_forwarding_state get_operational_state get_interval get_availability_status get_capacity_alarm_thresholds get_week_mask query retrieve match get_record_attribute get_consumeradmin get_supplieradmin get_all_consumeradmins get_all_supplieradmins _get_MyFactory _get_default_consumer_admin _get_default_supplier_admin _get_default_filter_factory get_qos validate_qos get_admin for_consumers new_for_consumers

**Table 13:** Notify Log Service Interfaces and Operations Accessible to the IONAUserRole and the UnauthenticatedUserRole

IDL Interface	IONAUserRole Accessible Operations (Secure and semi-secure)	UnauthenticatedUserRole Accessible Operations (Semi-secure only)
IT_NotifyLogAdmin::NotifyLogFactory	_get_default_filter_factory _get_manager create create_with_id list_logs find_log list_logs_by_id get_proxy_supplier obtain_notification_pull_supplier obtain_notification_push_supplier _get_MyID _get_MyChannel _get_MyOperator _get_priority_filter _get_lifetime_filter _get_pull_suppliers _get_push_suppliers get_qos validate_qos get_filter get_all_filters obtain_push_supplier obtain_pull_supplier destroy _set_priority_filter _set_lifetime_filter set_qos subscription_change add_filter remove_filter remove_all_filters	_get_default_filter_factory _get_manager  list_logs find_log list_logs_by_id get_proxy_supplier obtain_notification_pull_supplier obtain_notification_push_supplier _get_MyID _get_MyChannel _get_MyOperator _get_priority_filter _get_lifetime_filter _get_pull_suppliers _get_push_suppliers get_qos validate_qos get_filter get_all_filters obtain_push_supplier obtain_pull_supplier  subscription_change
IT_MessagingAdmin::Manager	<i>All</i>	<i>None</i>
DsLogAdmin::Iterator	get destroy	get destroy

**Table 13:** *Notify Log Service Interfaces and Operations Accessible to the IONAUUserRole and the UnauthenticatedUserRole*

IDL Interface	IONAUUserRole Accessible Operations (Secure and semi-secure)	UnauthenticatedUser Role Accessible Operations (Semi-secure only)
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::ConsumerAdmin	<i>All</i>	get_bridge_proxy_supplier obtain_subscription_types_for_admin _get_bridge_pull_suppliers _get_bridge_push_suppliers get_proxy_supplier obtain_notification_pull_supplier obtain_notification_push_supplier _get_MyID _get_MyChannel _get_MyOperator _get_priority_filter _get_lifetime_filter _get_pull_suppliers _get_push_suppliers get_qos validate_qos get_filter get_all_filters obtain_push_supplier obtain_pull_supplier subscription_change
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::SupplierAdmin	<i>All</i>	get_bridge_proxy_consumer obtain_offered_types_for_admin _get_bridge_pull_consumers _get_bridge_push_consumers _get_MyID _get_MyChannel _get_MyOperator get_qos validate_qos get_filter get_all_filters
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::ProxyPushSupplier	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::StructuredProxyPushSupplier	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::SequenceProxyPushSupplier	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>

**Table 13:** *Notify Log Service Interfaces and Operations Accessible to the IONAUserRole and the UnauthenticatedUserRole*

<b>IDL Interface</b>	<b>IONAUserRole Accessible Operations (Secure and semi-secure)</b>	<b>UnauthenticatedUserRole Accessible Operations (Semi-secure only)</b>
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::ProxyPullSupplier	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::StructuredProxyPullSupplier	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::SequenceProxyPullSupplier	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::ProxyPushConsumer	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::StructuredProxyPushConsumer	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::SequenceProxyPushConsumer	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::ProxyPullConsumer	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::StructuredProxyPullConsumer	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::SequenceProxyPullConsumer	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::GroupProxyPushSupplier	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::GroupStructuredProxyPushSupplier	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_NotifyChannelAdmin::GroupSequenceProxyPushSupplier	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_NotifyFilterInternal::Filter	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_NotifyFilterInternal::MappingFilter	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>
IT_NotifyFilterInternal::FilterFactory	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>

# Part III

## SSL/TLS Administration

### In this part

This part contains the following chapters:

<a href="#">Choosing an SSL/TLS Toolkit</a>	page 203
<a href="#">Managing Certificates</a>	page 211
<a href="#">Configuring SSL/TLS Secure Associations</a>	page 243
<a href="#">Configuring SSL/TLS Authentication</a>	page 261
<a href="#">Automatic Activation of Secure Servers</a>	page 281



# Choosing an SSL/TLS Toolkit

*This chapter describes the SSL/TLS toolkit replaceability feature, which enables you to replace the underlying third-party toolkit that implements the SSL/TLS protocol for Orbix applications.*

## Toolkit Replaceability

In Orbix, the underlying SSL/TLS security layer is provided by a third-party security toolkit. The Orbix security configuration variables and programming APIs wrap the third-party toolkit in order to integrate it with CORBA technology.

Orbix provides a toolkit replaceability feature by exploiting Orbix's Adaptive Runtime Technology (ART) to encapsulate third-party SSL/TLS toolkits in an ART plug-in. Using this modular approach, you can replace the SSL/TLS security layer underlying Orbix by specifying a different ART plug-in to load at runtime.

## Toolkits for C++ applications

The following SSL/TLS toolkits are currently available for use with Orbix C++ applications:

- [“OpenSSL Toolkit for C++” on page 203.](#)
- [“Schannel Toolkit for C++” on page 204.](#)

## JSSE/JCE architecture for Java applications

By default the JSSE toolkit is used to provide the security underlying your Orbix Java applications. For details, see:

- [“JSSE/JCE Architecture” on page 205.](#)

## Custom toolkit plug-in for C++

Orbix also provides an option to develop a custom toolkit plug-in for C++ applications, using the Orbix plug-in development kit (PDK). You can use this feature to integrate any third-party SSL/TLS toolkit with Orbix.

## OpenSSL Toolkit for C++

The OpenSSL toolkit from the [OpenSSL](#) project is the default toolkit for C++ applications.

**Note:** The Baltimore toolkit has now been removed from Orbix, so you must migrate any applications that still use it to the OpenSSL toolkit.

## Choosing the OpenSSL toolkit for C++ applications

To ensure that Orbix uses the OpenSSL toolkit for C++ applications, add (or change) the settings shown in [Example 32](#) in your Orbix configuration.

**Example 32:** *Configuring Orbix to use the OpenSSL Toolkit in C++*

```
# Orbix configuration file
initial_references:IT_TLS_Toolkit:plugin = "openssl_toolkit";
plugins:openssl_toolkit:shlib_name = "it_tls_openssl";
```

## Schannel Toolkit for C++

This section describes how to configure Orbix to use the Schannel toolkit from Microsoft. Schannel is a software implementation of the SSL/TLS security protocol which uses the Microsoft Crypto API (MS CAPI) to implement the cryptographic functionality required by SSL/TLS.

**Note:** The Schannel toolkit is available only on Windows platforms for the purpose of securing C++ applications.

The following special features are available to C++ applications that use the Schannel toolkit:

- [Smart cards](#).
- [Schannel certificate stores](#).

### Smart cards

Because almost all smart card hardware vendors make their devices available as an MS CAPI Cryptographic Service Provider (CSP), applications that use Schannel can access a very wide range of cryptographic devices and smart cards.

### Schannel certificate stores

With Schannel, application certificates and trusted CA certificates are stored in the standard Windows certificate store, thus simplifying the administration of certificates on Windows platforms.

## Choosing the Schannel toolkit

You can specify that Orbix uses the Schannel toolkit by adding the settings shown in [Example 33](#) to your Orbix configuration.

**Example 33:** *Configuring Orbix to use the Schannel Toolkit*

```
# Orbix configuration file
initial_references:IT_TLS_Toolkit:plugin = "schannel_toolkit";
plugins:schannel_toolkit:shlib_name = "it_tls_schannel";
```

## Administration impact of switching to Schannel

Orbix toolkit replaceability is designed to be as transparent as possible to the user. Nevertheless, there are some aspects of administration that are affected by the switch to using Schannel, as follows:

- “Deploying Trusted Certificate Authorities” on page 237.
- “Deploying Application Certificates” on page 237.
- “Deploying Certificates in Smart Cards” on page 239.
- “Providing a Pass Phrase or PIN” on page 271.

## Programming impact of switching to Schannel

The following aspects of security programming are affected by the switch to using Schannel:

- “Creating SSL/TLS Credentials” on page 337.

## JSSE/JCE Architecture

The Java Cryptography Extension (JCE) is a pluggable framework that allows you to replace the Java security implementation with arbitrary third-party toolkits, known as *security providers*.

By default, Orbix uses the JSSE/JCE framework, as described in this section.

### Prerequisites

The following prerequisites must be satisfied to use the JSSE/JCE architecture with Orbix:

1. *Install the appropriate version of J2SE (JDK)*—consult the Orbix *Installation Guide* to find the recommended JDK version for your platform. It is crucial to install an up-to-date version of the JDK, because some earlier versions of the JDK do not have the required support for JSSE/JCE.
2. *Install the unlimited strength JCE policy files*—these files allow you to use security providers that implement strong cryptography. You can obtain these files from the *Java Cryptography Extension (JCE) Unlimited Strength Jurisdiction Policy Files* download link on the Java downloads page:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/indexes/downloads/index.html#java>

## Using JSSE/JCE with Orbix

To use the JSSE/JCE architecture with your Orbix Java applications and to install a third-party security provider, perform the following steps:

Step	Action
1	<a href="#">Configure Orbix to use JSSE/JCE</a> .
2	<a href="#">Configure the java.security file</a> ( <i>Optional</i> ).
3	<a href="#">Install the provider JAR files</a> ( <i>Optional</i> ).

## Configure Orbix to use JSSE/JCE

Orbix is by default configured to use JSSE/JCE. Check that the setting shown in [Example 34](#) is included in your Orbix configuration.

**Example 34:** *Configuring Orbix to use JSSE/JCE*

```
# Orbix configuration file
plugins:atli2_tls:use_jsse_tk = "true";
```

## Configure the java.security file

(*Optional*) Normally, you do not need to configure the `java.security` file. If you are using a default JDK installation, it is already configured to use the `SunJSSE` security provider.

JCE security providers are selected by specifying a list of security provider classes in the `java.security` file, which is found at the following location in your JDK installation:

`JAVA_HOME/jre/lib/security/java.security`

If you are using a Java Runtime Environment (JRE) instead of a JDK, omit `/jre` from the preceding path.

For example, to use the Oracle JSSE security implementation you would configure `java.security` as shown in [Example 35](#).

**Example 35:** *Sample Java Security File*

```
security.provider.1=sun.security.provider.Oracle
security.provider.2=com.sun.net.ssl.internal.ssl.Provider
security.provider.3=com.sun.rsa.jca.Provider
security.provider.4=com.sun.crypto.provider.SunJCE
security.provider.5=sun.security.jgss.SunProvider
```

The properties in [Example 35](#) are organized as a prioritized list. When JCE looks for the implementation of a Java security interface, it first checks the class specified by `security.provider.1` and then proceeds to the higher positions until it finds an interface implementation. Hence, it is possible for different aspects of security to be implemented by different security providers.

For more details, see [Configuring the Provider](http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/guide/security/jce/JCERefGuide.html#Configuring) (<http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/guide/security/jce/JCERefGuide.html#Configuring>).

## Install the provider JAR files

*(Optional)* Normally, you do not need to install provider JARS. The `SunJSSE` provider files are already available in the Java runtime.

If you are using a third-party security provider (not `SunJSSE`), you need to add the third-party JAR files to your CLASSPATH to make the security provider accessible to Orbix. Please follow the installation instructions provided by your third-party security provider.

For more details about installing the provider classes, see:

<http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/guide/security/jce/JCERefGuide.html#InstallProv>

## Add a provider by programming

The JCE architecture provides an API that enables you to add a security provider by programming—see [Configuring the Provider](http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/guide/security/jce/JCERefGuide.html#InstallProv) (<http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/guide/security/jce/JCERefGuide.html#InstallProv>). The `java.security.Security` API can be used instead of or in addition to configuring the `java.security` file.

### **`java.security.Security.addProvider()`**

Add a security provider to the next available position.

### **`java.security.Security.insertProviderAt()`**

Add a security provider to the specified position. The succeeding security providers are shifted down by one position.

For more details, see the `java.security.Security` reference page:

<http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/api/java/security/Security.html>

## Using the Orbix principal sponsor and PKCS#12 files

When you switch to the JSSE/JCE framework with the `SunJSSE` provider, you can continue to use the Orbix principal sponsor settings to specify an application's own certificate in PKCS#12 format—for example:

```
# Orbix Configuration File
principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";
principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =
  ["filename=C:\Programs\Orbix\asp\6.3\etc\tls\x509\certs\demo
  s\bank_server.p12", "password=bankserverpass"];
```

You can also continue to provide the trusted CA list in PEM format—for example:

```
# Orbix Configuration File
policies:trusted_ca_list_policy =
    "C:\Programs\Orbix\asp\6.3\etc\tls\x509\trusted_ca_lists\ca_list1.pem";
```

See [“Specifying an Application’s Own Certificate” on page 268](#) and [“Specifying Trusted CA Certificates” on page 266](#).

## Using the Orbix principal sponsor and keystore files

If you switch to the JSSE/JCE framework with the SunJSSE provider, you have the option of supplying an application’s own certificate in Java Keystore (JKS) format. To use this feature, set the `principal_sponsor:auth_method_id` variable to `keystore` and configure the principal sponsor variables as follows:

```
# Orbix Configuration File
principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "keystore";
principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =
    ["keystore_name=C:\Programs\Orbix\asp\6.3\etc\tls\x509\certs\
    \demos\bank_server.ks", "password=bankserverpass"];
```

The `keystore_name` property specifies the location of a keystore file that contains a single key entry (the application’s own certificate and associated private key). The `password` property specifies a password that is used *both* to unlock the keystore file (store password) *and* to decrypt the key entry (key password). Hence, when you create the keystore file, you must ensure that these two passwords are identical.

## Migrating certificates to keystore format

If you need to migrate certificates from the PKCS#12 format to the keystore format, use the `-importkeystore` option of the Java `keytool` utility.

**Note:** The `keytool -importkeystore` option is available *only* from JDK 6 onwards.

For example, if you have a certificate in PKCS#12 format, `bank_server.p12`, with password, `bankserverpass`, you can convert it to a keystore file, `bank_server.ks`, using the following command:

```
keytool -importkeystore
    -srckeystore bank_server.p12
    -destkeystore bank_server.ks
    -srcstoretype pkcs12
    -deststoretype jks
    -srcstorepass bankserverpass
    -deststorepass bankserverpass
```

If you use the preceding form of the `keytool -importkeystore` command, the store password and the key password for `bank_server.ks` are identical and equal to `bankserverpass`.

## Logging

When using the JSSE/JCE architecture with Orbix, the log records which security provider performs an action. This is a useful debugging aid when multiple security providers are installed.

For example, the following is a log extract for an application that uses the Bouncy Castle security provider to read PKCS#12 files (PKCS12 BC) and the IAIK security provider to read PKCS#11 smart card credentials (PKCS11 IAIK PKCS#11:1).

```
11:24:15 2/20/2003
[_it_orb_id_1@yogibear.dublin.emea.ion.com/10.2.3.6]
(IT_ATLI_TLS:250) I - "Using the following provider: PKCS12 BC"
11:24:21 2/20/2003
[_it_orb_id_1@yogibear.dublin.emea.ion.com/10.2.3.6]
(IT_TLS:201) I - Authentication succeeded using the
IT_TLS_AUTH_METH_PKCS12_FILE method

11:24:15 2/20/2003 [_it_orb_id_1@yogibear/10.2.3.58]
(IT_ATLI_TLS:250) I - "Using the following provider: PKCS11 IAIK
PKCS#11:1"
11:24:15 2/20/2003 [_it_orb_id_1@yogibear/10.2.3.58] (IT_TLS:201) I
- Authentication succeeded using the IT_TLS_AUTH_METH_PKCS11
method
```

## Troubleshooting

Some of the third-party security providers of the JSSE/JCE architecture may have specific limitations or bugs. One approach to working around these problems is by using a combination of security providers, with different security providers implementing different aspects of security.

For example, the following general security features could be implemented by distinct security providers:

- PKCS#12 functionality—loading credentials from PKCS#12 files.
- PKCS#11 functionality—loading credentials from a smart card.
- SSL/TLS encryption.

## References

For more information about Oracle's JSSE/JCE architecture, see the following links:

- [Java Cryptography Extension](http://java.sun.com/javase/technologies/security/)  
(<http://java.sun.com/javase/technologies/security/>).
- [J2SE \(JDK\) 1.5.0 Security](http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/guide/security/)  
(<http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/guide/security/>).

- [JCE Reference Guide](http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/guide/security/jce/JCERefGuide.html)  
(<http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/guide/security/jce/JCERefGuide.html>).
- [How to implement a security provider](http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/guide/security/jce/HowToImplAJCEProvider.html)  
(<http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/guide/security/jce/HowToImplAJCEProvider.html>).
- [Installing JCE providers](http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/guide/security/jce/JCERefGuide.html#InstallProvider)  
(<http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/guide/security/jce/JCERefGuide.html#InstallProvider>).

# Managing Certificates

*TLS authentication uses X.509 certificates—a common, secure and reliable method of authenticating your application objects. This chapter explains how you can create X.509 certificates that identify your Orbix applications.*

## What are X.509 Certificates?

### Role of certificates

An X.509 certificate binds a name to a public key value. The role of the certificate is to associate a public key with the identity contained in the X.509 certificate.

### Integrity of the public key

Authentication of a secure application depends on the integrity of the public key value in the application's certificate. If an impostor replaced the public key with its own public key, it could impersonate the true application and gain access to secure data.

To prevent this form of attack, all certificates must be signed by a *certification authority* (CA). A CA is a trusted node that confirms the integrity of the public key value in a certificate.

### Digital signatures

A CA signs a certificate by adding its *digital signature* to the certificate. A digital signature is a message encoded with the CA's private key. The CA's public key is made available to applications by distributing a certificate for the CA. Applications verify that certificates are validly signed by decoding the CA's digital signature with the CA's public key.

**WARNING:** Most of the demonstration certificates supplied with Orbix are signed by the CA `abigbank_ca.pem`. This CA is completely insecure because anyone can access its private key. To secure your system, you must create new certificates signed by a trusted CA. This chapter describes the set of certificates required by an Orbix application and shows you how to replace the default certificates.

## The contents of an X.509 certificate

An X.509 certificate contains information about the certificate subject and the certificate issuer (the CA that issued the certificate). A certificate is encoded in Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1), a standard syntax for describing messages that can be sent or received on a network.

The role of a certificate is to associate an identity with a public key value. In more detail, a certificate includes:

- X.509 version information.
- A *serial number* that uniquely identifies the certificate.
- A *subject DN* that identifies the certificate owner.
- The *public key* associated with the subject.
- An *issuer DN* that identifies the CA that issued the certificate.
- The digital signature of the issuer.
- Information about the algorithm used to sign the certificate.
- Some optional X.509 v.3 extensions. For example, an extension exists that distinguishes between CA certificates and end-entity certificates.

## Distinguished names

A distinguished name (DN) is a general purpose X.500 identifier that is often used in the context of security.

See [“ASN.1 and Distinguished Names” on page 447](#) for more details about DNs.

## Certification Authorities

### Choice of CAs

A CA must be trusted to keep its private key secure. When setting up an Orbix system, it is important to choose a suitable CA, make the CA certificate available to all applications, and then use the CA to sign certificates for your applications.

There are two types of CA you can use:

- A *commercial CA* is a company that signs certificates for many systems.
- A *private CA* is a trusted node that you set up and use to sign certificates for your system only.

# Commercial Certification Authorities

## Signing certificates

There are several commercial CAs available. The mechanism for signing a certificate using a commercial CA depends on which CA you choose.

## Advantages of commercial CAs

An advantage of commercial CAs is that they are often trusted by a large number of people. If your applications are designed to be available to systems external to your organization, use a commercial CA to sign your certificates. If your applications are for use within an internal network, a private CA might be appropriate.

## Criteria for choosing a CA

Before choosing a CA, you should consider the following criteria:

- What are the certificate-signing policies of the commercial CAs?
- Are your applications designed to be available on an internal network only?
- What are the potential costs of setting up a private CA?

# Private Certification Authorities

## Choosing a CA software package

If you wish to take responsibility for signing certificates for your system, set up a private CA. To set up a private CA, you require access to a software package that provides utilities for creating and signing certificates. Several packages of this type are available.

## OpenSSL software package

One software package that allows you to set up a private CA is OpenSSL, <http://www.openssl.org>. OpenSSL is derived from SSLey, an implementation of SSL developed by Eric Young (eay@cryptsoft.com). Complete license information can be found in [Appendix 1 on page 477](#). The OpenSSL package includes basic command line utilities for generating and signing certificates and these utilities are available with every installation of Orbix. Complete documentation for the OpenSSL command line utilities is available from <http://www.openssl.org/docs>.

## Setting up a private CA using OpenSSL

For instructions on how to set up a private CA, see [“Creating Your Own Certificates” on page 218](#).

## Choosing a host for a private certification authority

Choosing a host is an important step in setting up a private CA. The level of security associated with the CA host determines the level of trust associated with certificates signed by the CA.

If you are setting up a CA for use in the development and testing of Orbix applications, use any host that the application developers can access. However, when you create the CA certificate and private key, do not make the CA private key available on hosts where security-critical applications run.

## Security precautions

If you are setting up a CA to sign certificates for applications that you are going to deploy, make the CA host as secure as possible. For example, take the following precautions to secure your CA:

- Do not connect the CA to a network.
- Restrict all access to the CA to a limited set of trusted users.
- Protect the CA from radio-frequency surveillance using an RF-shield.

## Certificate Chaining

### Certificate chain

A *certificate chain* is a sequence of certificates, where each certificate in the chain is signed by the subsequent certificate.

### Self-signed certificate

The last certificate in the chain is normally a *self-signed certificate*—a certificate that signs itself.

## Example

Figure 45 shows an example of a simple certificate chain.

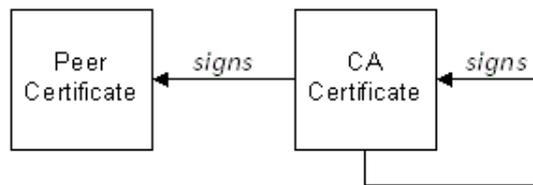


Figure 45: A Certificate Chain of Depth 2

## Chain of trust

The purpose of certificate chain is to establish a chain of trust from a peer certificate to a trusted CA certificate. The CA vouches for the identity in the peer certificate by signing it. If the CA is one that you trust (indicated by the presence of a copy of the CA certificate in your root certificate directory), this implies you can trust the signed peer certificate as well.

## Certificates signed by multiple CAs

A CA certificate can be signed by another CA. For example, an application certificate may be signed by the CA for the finance department of Micro Focus, which in turn is signed by a self-signed commercial CA. Figure 46 shows what this certificate chain looks like.

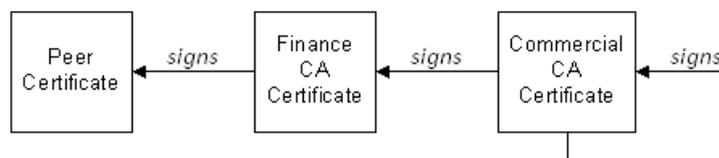


Figure 46: A Certificate Chain of Depth 3

## Trusted CAs

An application can accept a signed certificate if the CA certificate for any CA in the signing chain is available in the certificate file in the local root certificate directory.

See [“Providing a List of Trusted Certificate Authorities” on page 225](#).

## Maximum chain length policy

You can limit the length of certificate chains accepted by your applications, with the maximum chain length policy. You can set a value for the maximum length of a certificate chain with the `policies:iioptls:max_chain_length_policy` and `policies:https:max_chain_length_policy` configuration variables for IIOPTLS and HTTPS respectively.

## PKCS#12 Files

### Contents of a PKCS#12 file

A PKCS#12 file contains the following:

- An X.509 peer certificate (first in a chain).
- All the CA certificates in the certificate chain.
- A private key.

The file is encrypted with a password.

PKCS#12 is an industry-standard format and is used by browsers such as Netscape and Internet Explorer. They are also used in Orbix. Orbix does not support `.pem` format certificate chains, however.

### Creating a PKCS#12 file

To create a PKCS#12 file, see ["Use the CA to Create Signed Certificates" on page 221](#).

### Viewing a PKCS#12 file

To view a PKCS#12 file, `CertName.p12`:

```
openssl pkcs12 -in CertName.p12
```

### Importing and exporting PKCS#12 files

The generated PKCS#12 files can be imported into browsers such as IE or Netscape. Exported PKCS#12 files from these browsers can be used in Orbix.

**Note:** Use OpenSSL v0.9.2 or later; Internet Explorer 5.0 or later; Netscape 4.7 or later.

# Using the Demonstration Certificates

## Location of the demonstration certificates

The Orbix certificates directory contains a set of demonstration certificates that enable you to run the Orbix example applications. The certificates are contained in this directory:

`ASPInstallDir/asp/6.0/etc/tls/x509/certs`

## Default CA certificate

The CA used to sign the demonstration certificates is the default Orbix CA:

- The CA certificate is `x509/certs/ca/abigbank_ca.pem`.
- The list of trusted CA's is contained in `x509/certs/trusted_ca_lists/ca_list1.pem`. This initially contains only the `abigbank_ca.pem` CA, but other CAs can be appended.

**Note:** No whitespace or text is allowed in this file outside the BEGIN/END statements.

## Certificates for demonstration programs

The PKCS#12 certificates in [Table 14](#) are used by the Orbix demonstration programs. These certificates are located in the `x509/certs/demos` directory and signed by the `x509/certs/ca/abigbank_ca.pem` CA certificate.

**Table 14:** *Demonstration Certificates and Passwords*

Demonstration Certificate	Password
<code>certs/demos/admin.p12</code>	<code>adminpass</code>
<code>certs/demos/alice.p12</code>	<code>alicepass</code>
<code>certs/demos/bankserver.p12</code>	<code>bankserverpass</code>
<code>certs/demos/bob.p12</code>	<code>bobpass</code>
<code>certs/demos/CertName.p12</code>	<code>CertNamepass</code>

## Untrusted demonstration certificate

In the demonstration programs, the following certificate, `bad_guy.p12`, is used to represent a certificate from an untrusted CA:

`certs/demos/bad_guy.p12`

## Certificates for the Orbix services

The Orbix services all use the same certificate, as shown in [Table 15](#).

**Table 15:** *Demonstration Certificate for the Orbix Services*

Services Demonstration Certificate	Password
certs/services/administrator.p12	administratorpass

## Creating Your Own Certificates

This section describes the steps involved in setting up a CA and signing certificates.

### OpenSSL utilities

The steps described in this section are based on the OpenSSL command-line utilities from the OpenSSL project, <http://www.openssl.org>—see [Appendix 1 on page 457](#). Further documentation of the OpenSSL command-line utilities can be obtained from <http://www.openssl.org/docs>.

### Sample CA directory structure

For the purposes of illustration, the CA database is assumed to have the following directory structure:

```
X509CA/ca
X509CA/certs
X509CA/newcerts
X509CA/crl
```

Where *X509CA* is the parent directory of the CA database.

## Set Up Your Own CA

### Substeps to perform

This section describes how to set up your own private CA. Before setting up a CA for a real deployment, read the additional notes in [“Choosing a host for a private certification authority” on page 214](#).

To set up your own CA, perform the following substeps:

- [Step 1—Add the bin directory to your PATH](#)
- [Step 2—Create the CA directory hierarchy](#)
- [Step 3—Copy and edit the openssl.cnf file](#)
- [Step 4—Initialize the CA database](#)
- [Step 5—Create a self-signed CA certificate and private key](#)

## Step 1—Add the bin directory to your PATH

On the secure CA host, add the Orbix bin directory to your path:

### Windows

```
> set PATH=ASPInstallDir\asp\6.0\bin;%PATH%
```

### UNIX

```
% PATH=ASPInstallDir/asp/6.0/bin:$PATH; export PATH
```

This step makes the `openssl` utility available from a command line.

## Step 2—Create the CA directory hierarchy

Create a new directory, `X509CA`, to hold the new CA. This directory will be used to hold all of the files associated with the CA. Under the `X509CA` directory, create the following hierarchy of directories:

```
X509CA/ca
X509CA/certs
X509CA/newcerts
X509CA/crl
```

## Step 3—Copy and edit the openssl.cnf file

Copy the `openssl.cnf` file to the `X509CA` directory, as follows:

### Windows

```
copy ASPInstallDir\asp\6.0\etc\tls\x509\openssl.cnf
   X509CA\openssl.cnf
```

### UNIX

```
cp ASPInstallDir/asp/6.0/etc/tls/x509/openssl.cnf
   X509CA/openssl.cnf
```

Edit the `openssl.cnf` to reflect the directory structure of the `X509CA` directory and to identify the files used by the new CA.

Edit the `[CA_default]` section of the `openssl.cnf` file to make it look like the following:

```
#####
[ CA_default ]

dir           = X509CA           # Where CA files are kept
certs        = $dir/certs       # Where issued certs are kept
crl_dir      = $dir/crl         # Where the issued crl are kept
database     = $dir/index.txt   # Database index file
new_certs_dir = $dir/newcerts   # Default place for new certs

certificate   = $dir/ca/new_ca.pem # The CA certificate
serial       = $dir/serial       # The current serial number
crl          = $dir/crl.pem      # The current CRL
private_key  = $dir/ca/new_ca_pk.pem # The private key
RANDFILE     = $dir/ca/.rand     # Private random number file

x509_extensions = usr_cert     # The extensions to add to the cert
...
```

You might like to edit other details of the OpenSSL configuration at this point—for more details, see [“The OpenSSL Configuration File” on page 463](#).

## Step 4—Initialize the CA database

In the *X509CA* directory, initialize two files, *serial* and *index.txt*.

### Windows

```
> echo 01 > serial
```

To create an empty file, *index.txt*, in Windows start a Windows Notepad at the command line in the *X509CA* directory, as follows:

```
> notepad index.txt
```

In response to the dialog box with the text, Cannot find the *text.txt* file. Do you want to create a new file?, click Yes, and close Notepad.

### UNIX

```
% echo "01" > serial
% touch index.txt
```

These files are used by the CA to maintain its database of certificate files.

**Note:** The *index.txt* file must initially be completely empty, not even containing white space.

## Step 5—Create a self-signed CA certificate and private key

Create a new self-signed CA certificate and private key:

```
openssl req -x509 -new -config
    X509CA/openssl.cnf -days 365 -out X509CA/ca/new_ca.pem
    -keyout X509CA/ca/new_ca_pk.pem
```

The command prompts you for a pass phrase for the CA private key and details of the CA distinguished name:

```
Using configuration from X509CA/openssl.cnf
Generating a 512 bit RSA private key
```

```
.....+++++
.+++++
```

```
writing new private key to 'new_ca_pk.pem'
```

```
Enter PEM pass phrase:
```

```
Verifying password - Enter PEM pass phrase:
```

```
-----
```

You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated into your certificate request.

What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN. There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank. For some fields there will be a default value, If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.

```
-----
```

```
Country Name (2 letter code) []:IE
State or Province Name (full name) []:Co. Dublin
Locality Name (eg, city) []:Dublin
Organization Name (eg, company) []:IONA Technologies PLC
```

Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:Finance  
Common Name (eg, YOUR name) []:Gordon Brown  
Email Address []:gbrown@iona.com

**Note:** The security of the CA depends on the security of the private key file and private key pass phrase used in this step.

You should ensure that the file names and location of the CA certificate and private key, `new_ca.pem` and `new_ca_pk.pem`, are the same as the values specified in `openssl.cnf` (see the preceding step).

You are now ready to sign certificates with your CA.

## Use the CA to Create Signed Certificates

### Substeps to perform

If you have set up a private CA, as described in [“Set Up Your Own CA” on page 218](#), you are now ready to create and sign your own certificates.

To create and sign a certificate in PKCS#12 format, `CertName.p12`, perform the following substeps:

- [Step 1—Add the bin directory to your PATH](#)
- [Step 2—Create a certificate signing request](#)
- [Step 3—Sign the CSR](#)
- [Step 4—Concatenate the files](#)
- [Step 5—Create a PKCS#12 file](#)
- [Step 6—Repeat steps as required](#)

### Step 1—Add the bin directory to your PATH

If you have not already done so, add the Orbix `bin` directory to your path:

#### Windows

```
> set PATH=ASPInstallDir\asp\6.0\bin;%PATH%
```

#### UNIX

```
% PATH=ASPInstallDir/asp/6.0/bin:$PATH; export PATH
```

This step makes the `openssl` utility available from the command line.

## Step 2—Create a certificate signing request

Create a new certificate signing request (CSR) for the *CertName*.p12 certificate:

```
openssl req -new -config X509CA/openssl.cnf
-days 365 -out X509CA/certs/CertName_csr.pem -keyout
X509CA/certs/CertName_pk.pem
```

This command prompts you for a pass phrase for the certificate's private key and information about the certificate's distinguished name.

Some of the entries in the CSR distinguished name must match the values in the CA certificate (specified in the CA Policy section of the *openssl.cnf* file). The default *openssl.cnf* file requires the following entries to match:

- Country Name
- State or Province Name
- Organization Name

The Common Name must be distinct for every certificate generated by OpenSSL.

Using configuration from *X509CA/openssl.cnf*

Generating a 512 bit RSA private key

.+++++

.+++++

writing new private key to '*X509CA/certs/CertName\_pk.pem*'

Enter PEM pass phrase:

Verifying password - Enter PEM pass phrase:

-----

You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated into your certificate request.

What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN. There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank. For some fields there will be a default value, If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.

-----

Country Name (2 letter code) []:IE

State or Province Name (full name) []:Co. Dublin

Locality Name (eg, city) []:Dublin

Organization Name (eg, company) []:IONA Technologies PLC

Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:Systems

Common Name (eg, YOUR name) []:Orbix

Email Address []:info@iona.com

Please enter the following 'extra' attributes to be sent with your certificate request

A challenge password []:password

An optional company name []:IONA

## Step 3—Sign the CSR

Sign the CSR using your CA:

```
openssl ca -config X509CA/openssl.cnf -days 365 -in
  X509CA/certs/CertName_csr.pem -out X509CA/certs/CertName.pem
```

This command requires the pass phrase for the private key associated with the `new_ca.pem` CA certificate:

```
Using configuration from X509CA/openssl.cnf
Enter PEM pass phrase:
Check that the request matches the signature
Signature ok
The Subjects Distinguished Name is as follows
countryName           :PRINTABLE:'IE'
stateOrProvinceName   :PRINTABLE:'Co. Dublin'
localityName          :PRINTABLE:'Dublin'
organizationName      :PRINTABLE:'IONA Technologies PLC'
organizationalUnitName:PRINTABLE:'Systems'
commonName            :PRINTABLE:'Bank Server Certificate'
emailAddress          :IA5STRING:'info@iona.com'
Certificate is to be certified until May 24 13:06:57 2000 GMT
(365 days)
Sign the certificate? [y/n]:y
1 out of 1 certificate requests certified, commit? [y/n]y
Write out database with 1 new entries
Data Base Updated

To sign the certificate successfully, you must enter the CA private
key pass phrase—see "Set Up Your Own CA" on page 218.
```

## Step 4—Concatenate the files

Concatenate the CA certificate file, `CertName` certificate file, and `CertName_pk.pem` private key file as follows:

### Windows

```
copy X509CA\ca\new_ca.pem +
  X509CA\certs\CertName.pem +
  X509CA\certs\CertName_pk.pem
  X509CA\certs\CertName_list.pem
```

### UNIX

```
cat X509CA/ca/new_ca.pem
  X509CA/certs/CertName.pem
  X509CA/certs/CertName_pk.pem >
  X509CA/certs/CertName_list.pem
```

## Step 5—Create a PKCS#12 file

Create a PKCS#12 file from the `CertName_list.pem` file as follows:

```
openssl pkcs12 -export -in X509CA/certs/CertName_list.pem -out
  X509CA/certs/CertName.p12 -name "New cert"
```

## Step 6—Repeat steps as required

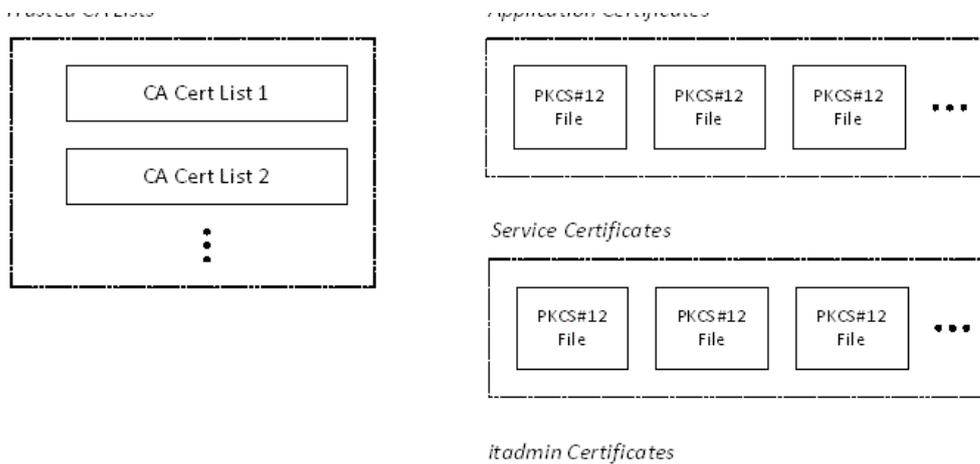
Repeat steps 2 to 5, creating a complete set of certificates for your system. A minimum set of Orbix certificates must include a set of certificates for the secure Orbix services.

## Deploying Certificates

This section provides an overview of deploying X.509 certificates in a typical secure Orbix system, with detailed instructions on how to deploy certificates for different parts of the Orbix system.

### Overview of Certificate Deployment

Figure 47 provides an overview of the certificates used in a typical deployment of Orbix.



**Figure 47:** Overview of Certificates in a Typical Deployed System

### Sample deployment directory structure

For the purposes of illustration, the examples in this section deploy certificates into the following sample directory structure:

```
X509Deploy/trusted_ca_lists
X509Deploy/certs/applications
X509Deploy/certs/services
X509Deploy/certs/admin
```

Where *X509Deploy* is the parent directory for the deployed certificates.

# Providing a List of Trusted Certificate Authorities

## Configuration variable

You can specify the list of root trusted certificates authorities by setting the `policies:iiop_tls:trusted_ca_list_policy` and `policies:https:trusted_ca_list_policy` configuration variables for IIOp/TLS and HTTPS respectively.

This variable contains a list of strings, each of which provides the filename and path of a file containing one or more trusted CA certificates. For example:

```
policies:iiop_tls:trusted_ca_list_policy =  
  ["ASPInstallDir/asp/6.0/etc/tls/x509/certs/trusted_ca_lists/ca_1  
   ist1.pem"];
```

The directory containing the trusted CA certificate lists (for example, `ASPInstallDir/asp/6.0/etc/tls/x509/certs/trusted_ca_lists/`) should be a secure directory.

**Note:** If an application supports authentication of a peer, that is a client supports `EstablishTrustInTarget`, then a file containing trusted CA certificates must be provided. If not, a `NO_RESOURCES` exception is raised.

## Choosing a configuration domain

Before deploying the CA certificate on a target host, you must have access to a secure configuration domain or you can create a new domain—see the *Administrator's Guide*.

For example, if you create a secure file-based configuration domain, *SecureDomain*, you could view or modify the configuration by editing the corresponding `ASPInstallDir/etc/domains/SecureDomain.cfg` file.

## Choosing a deployment directory

CA certificates are deployed as concatenated lists. These CA list files can be stored in any location; however, it is convenient to store them under a common deployment directory, for example:

```
X509Deploy/trusted_ca_lists
```

## Deploying

To deploy a trusted CA certificate, perform the following steps:

Step	Action
1	<p>If you have access to an existing secure domain, <i>SecureDomain</i>, you can append the CA certificate contents to one of the files specified in the <code>policies:iiop_tls:trusted_ca_list_policy</code> configuration variable for IIOP/TLS or in the <code>policies:https:trusted_ca_list_policy</code> configuration variable for HTTPS.</p> <p>For example, consider how to configure the IIOP/TLS protocol. If <code>policies:iiop_tls:trusted_ca_list_policy</code> lists the file, <code>X509Deploy/trusted_ca_lists/ca_list1.pem</code>, you can add your new CA to the <code>ca_list1.pem</code> file as follows:</p> <p><b>Windows</b></p> <pre>copy X509Deploy\trusted_ca_lists\ca_list1.pem +     X509CA\ca\new_ca.pem     X509Deploy\trusted_ca_lists\ca_list1.pem</pre> <p><b>UNIX</b></p> <pre>cat X509CA/ca/new_ca.pem &gt;&gt;     X509Deploy/trusted_ca_lists/ca_list1.pem</pre> <p>The CA certificate is now deployed; hence you can skip steps 2 and 3.</p>
2	<p>Alternatively, you can create a new CA list file to hold your CA certificate. Copy the <code>new_ca.pem</code> certificate to the <code>X509Deploy/trusted_ca_lists</code> directory. Rename <code>new_ca.pem</code> to <code>ca_list.pem</code>, to remind you that this file is actually a list of certificates that happens to contain one certificate.</p> <p>Do <i>not</i> copy the CA private key to the target host.</p>
3	<p>Add the <code>ca_list.pem</code> file to your list of trusted CA files. For example, in the case of IIOP/TLS:</p> <pre>policies:iiop_tls:trusted_ca_list_policy =     ["X509Deploy/trusted_ca_lists/existing_list.pem",     "X509Deploy/trusted_ca_lists/ca_list.pem"];</pre>

## Deploying Application Certificates

### Choosing a deployment directory

Application certificates are stored as PKCS#12 files (with `.p12` suffix). The certificates can be stored in arbitrary locations; however, it is usually convenient to store the application certificates under a common deployment directory, for example:

```
X509Deploy/certs/applications
```

## Deploying

To deploy an application certificate, *CertName.p12*, for an application that uses the *SampleApp* ORB name in the *DomainName* domain, perform the following steps:

Step	Action
1	Copy the application certificate, <i>CertName.p12</i> , to the certificates directory—for example, <i>X509Deploy/certs/applications</i> —on the deployment host. The certificates directory should be a secure directory that is accessible only to administrators and other privileged users.
2	Edit the <i>DomainName</i> configuration file (usually <i>ASPInstallDir/etc/domains/DomainName.cfg</i> ). In the <i>SampleApp</i> scope, change the principal sponsor configuration to specify the <i>CertName.p12</i> certificate, as follows: <pre># Orbix Configuration File SampleApp {     ...     principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";     principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";     principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =         ["filename=X509Deploy/certs/applications/CertName.p12"]; };</pre>
3	By default, the application will prompt the user for the certificate pass phrase as it starts up. To choose another option for providing the pass phrase, see <a href="#">“Providing a Certificate Pass Phrase” on page 271</a> .
4	If you are using the KDM to enable automatic activation of your secure servers, make sure you update the KDM database with the new certificate passwords. See <a href="#">“Automatic Activation of Secure Servers” on page 281</a> .

## Deploying Certificates in Smart Cards

Orbix supports an option to store credentials (that is, an X.509 certificate chain and private key) on a smart card.

### Prerequisites

Before deploying your certificates in a smart card, you must have the following third-party products installed:

- *A PKCS#11 toolkit*—a software library that supports the PKCS#11 interface and enables Orbix to communicate with the smart card.
- Tools and utilities to administer the smart card (usually bundled with the hardware).

## Deploying the certificates

Smart card hardware is normally delivered with drivers and utilities that enable you to deploy X.509 certificate chains and private keys to the smart card. Consult the *third-party documentation* that accompanies your smart-card hardware for details.

## Deployment constraints

Please note the following constraints when deploying the certificates:

- You must deploy the certificate chain and private key to slot 0. This is currently the only supported smart card slot.
- The slot 0 should contain only *one* certificate chain and public/private key pair.

## Configuring an application to use the smart card

To configure an application to use the smart card, edit the configuration for your domain (usually `ASPInstallDir/etc/domains/DomainName.cfg`). In the `SmartCardApp` scope, ensure that the principal sponsor is configured to use the smart card, as follows:

```
# Orbix Configuration File
SmartCardApp {
    ...
    principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
    principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs11";
    principal_sponsor:auth_method_data = ["provider=dkck132.dll",
    "slot=0"];
};
```

By default, the application will prompt the user for the smart card PIN as it starts up. To choose another option for providing the PIN, see ["Providing a Smart Card PIN" on page 274](#).

## Deploying Orbix Service Certificates

### Orbix services requiring certificates

In a secure system, all Orbix services should be capable of servicing secure connections; hence, all of the services require certificates. A minimal system typically includes the following secure services:

- Locator,
- Node daemon,
- Naming service,
- Interface repository (IFR),

- Management service.
- Security service.

Additionally, your system might also require certificates for the events, notification, and OTS services.

## Choosing a deployment directory

Orbix service certificates are stored as PKCS#12 files. The service certificates are similar to application certificates and, like application certificates, can be stored in arbitrary locations. It is usually convenient to store the service certificates in their own subdirectory—for example:

*X509Deploy/certs/services*

## Deploying

To deploy a service certificate, *CertName.p12*, for a service that uses the *Service* ORB name in the *DomainName* domain, perform the following steps:

Step	Action
1	Copy the service certificate, <i>CertName.p12</i> , to the service certificates directory <i>X509Deploy/certs/services</i> on the deployment host.  The service certificates directory should be a secure directory that is accessible only to administrators and other privileged users.
2	Edit the <i>DomainName</i> configuration file (usually <i>ASPInstallDir/etc/domains/DomainName.cfg</i> ). In the <i>Service</i> scope, change the principal sponsor configuration to specify the <i>CertName.p12</i> certificate, as follows:  # Orbix Configuration File <i>Service</i> { ... principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true"; principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file"; principal_sponsor:auth_method_data = ["filename= <i>X509Deploy/certs/services/CertName.p12</i> "]; };
3	By default, the application will prompt the user for the certificate pass phrase as it starts up. To choose another option for providing the pass phrase, see <a href="#">“Providing a Certificate Pass Phrase” on page 271</a> .
4	If you are using the KDM to enable automatic activation of the Orbix service, make sure you update the KDM database with the new certificate pass phrase. See <a href="#">“Automatic Activation of Secure Servers” on page 281</a> .

## Providing pass phrases for Orbix services

It is possible to combine the different ways of providing pass phrases to the Orbix services. For example, some of the alternatives for setting up the Orbix services are:

- Use a password file for all Orbix services.
- Provide the pass phrase from a dialog prompt for all Orbix services.
- Use a password file for the locator and the node daemon. Use the KDM for all other Orbix services.
- Provide the pass phrase from a dialog prompt for the locator and the node daemon. Use the KDM for all other Orbix services.

## Example configuration

The default configuration of the Orbix services specifies that all services use the `administrator.p12` certificate. The principal sponsor for services is configured as follows:

```
# Orbix Configuration File
iona_services
{
  principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
  principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";
  principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =
    ["filename=ASPInstallDir\asp\6.0\etc\tls\x509\certs\services\ad
    ministrator.p12",
    "password_file=ASPInstallDir\asp\6.0\etc\tls\x509\certs\service
    s\administrator.pwf"];
  ...
  ServiceA {
    // Inherit principal sponsor settings from outer scope.
    ...
  };
  ServiceB {
    // Inherit principal sponsor settings from outer scope.
    ...
  };
  ...
};
```

The sub-scopes, *ServiceA*, *ServiceB* and so on, use the principal sponsor settings from the outer scope, `iona_services`. Hence, all of the Orbix services use the same certificate, `administrator.p12`.

It is possible to override settings from the `iona_services` outer scope by configuring the principal sponsor in a local scope—for example, within the *ServiceA* scope.

## Deploying itadmin Certificates

The Orbix command-line administration utility, `itadmin`, requires a certificate when used in a secure domain. Two categories of certificate can be used with `itadmin`, as follows:

- *Ordinary certificates*—for users with ordinary privileges who want to perform routine administration tasks such as checking the status of servers and administering the naming service.
- *Administrator certificates*—for users with administrator privileges who need to administer pass phrases and security checksums stored in the KDM—see [“KDM Administration” on page 286](#).

### Specifying a deployment directory for administrator certificates

Before deploying `itadmin` certificates for the first time, you can edit the Orbix configuration file to specify the directory that will contain the administrator certificates. You can specify the administrator certificates deployment directory using the `itadmin_x509_cert_root` configuration variable.

For example, if you choose the following deployment directory for your `itadmin` certificates:

`X509Deploy/certs/admin`

you should then set `itadmin_x509_cert_root` as follows:

```
# Orbix Configuration File
itadmin_x509_cert_root = "X509Deploy/certs/admin";
...
```

### Deploying an ordinary certificate for itadmin

To deploy an ordinary certificate for `itadmin`, `OrdinaryCert.p12`, in the `DomainName` domain, perform the following steps:

Step	Action
1	<p>Copy the ordinary certificate, <code>OrdinaryCert.p12</code>, to the service certificates directory <code>X509Deploy/certs/services</code> on the deployment host.</p> <p>The service certificates directory should be a secure directory that is accessible only to administrators and other privileged users.</p>

Step	Action
2	<p>Edit the <i>DomainName</i> configuration file (usually <i>ASPInstallDir/etc/domains/DomainName.cfg</i>). In the <i>ItadminUtility</i> scope, change the principal sponsor configuration to specify the <i>OrdinaryCert.p12</i> certificate, as follows:</p> <pre># Orbix Configuration File ItadminUtility {     ...     principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";     principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";     principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =         ["filename=X509Deploy/certs/services/OrdinaryCert.p12"         ]; };</pre>
3	<p>By default, the <i>itadmin</i> utility would prompt the user for the certificate pass phrase as it starts up. A more convenient option, however, is to store the pass phrase in a secure password file—see <a href="#">“Providing a Certificate Pass Phrase” on page 271</a> for details of how to configure this.</p>

## Deploying an administrator certificate for itadmin

To deploy an administrator certificate for *itadmin*, *AdminCert.p12*, perform the following step:

Step	Action
1	<p>Copy the administrator certificate, <i>AdminCert.p12</i>, to the <i>itadmin</i> certificates directory specified by the <i>itadmin_x509_cert_root</i> configuration variable.</p> <p>The <i>itadmin</i> certificates directory should be a secure directory that is accessible only to administrators and other privileged users.</p>

## Overriding the ordinary certificate with the administrator certificate

To perform administrator tasks requiring special privileges, such as administering the KDM, you must override the ordinary certificate with the administrator certificate using the *itadmin admin\_logon* subcommand.

See [“KDM Administration” on page 286](#) for details.

# Configuring Certificate Warnings

Orbix enables you to configure the following kinds of certificate warning:

- [Certificate expiration warning](#).
- [Own credentials warning](#).

## Certificate expiration warning

Normally, an X.509 certificate would be defined to expire after a certain date. You can arrange to send a warning message to the Orbix log, if certificate expiration is imminent, thus helping to avoid unexpected failure.

To configure a certificate expiration warning, add the configuration variables from [Example 36](#) to your application's configuration scope.

**Example 36:** *Configuring a Certificate Expiration Warning*

```
#Orbix Configuration File
plugins:iiop_tls:enable_warning_for_approaching_cert_expiration
= "true";
plugins:iiop_tls:cert_expiration_warning_days = "31";
```

The configuration in [Example 36](#) would send a warning to the Orbix log, if the application's own certificate is less than 31 days away from expiry. Only an application's own certificate is checked, *not* the peer certificates.

## Own credentials warning

You can also configure Orbix to log a warning, if the subject DN from an application's own certificate matches a certain pattern. This can be useful, for example, if you want to ensure that demonstration certificates are not accidentally deployed in a production system.

[Example 37](#) shows how to configure the *own credentials warning*. If the specified certificate constraints match the subject DN of an application's own certificate, a warning is issued to the Orbix log. For details of the constraint language, see ["Applying Constraints to Certificates" on page 391](#).

**Example 37:** *Configuring an Own Credentials Warning*

```
#Orbix Configuration File
plugins:iiop_tls:own_credentials_warning_cert_constraints =
["C=US,ST=Massachusetts"];
```

# Deploying Certificates with Schannel

This section describes how to deploy X.509 certificates into the Schannel certificate store. This method of deployment is used *only* for C++ applications that use the Schannel SSL/TLS toolkit on the Windows platform—see [“Choosing an SSL/TLS Toolkit” on page 203](#) for more details.

## Schannel Certificate Store

This subsection describes how to manage certificates in the Schannel certificate store (Windows C++ applications only).

### Prerequisites

The Schannel certificate store is *only* available to C++ applications on the Windows platform when you have selected Schannel as the underlying SSL/TLS toolkit. See [“Choosing an SSL/TLS Toolkit” on page 203](#) for details.

### Managing the certificate store

Windows makes the Schannel certificate store accessible through the following O/S utilities:

- [Internet Explorer](#).
- [Microsoft Management Console](#).

### Internet Explorer

To access the certificate store from Internet Explorer:

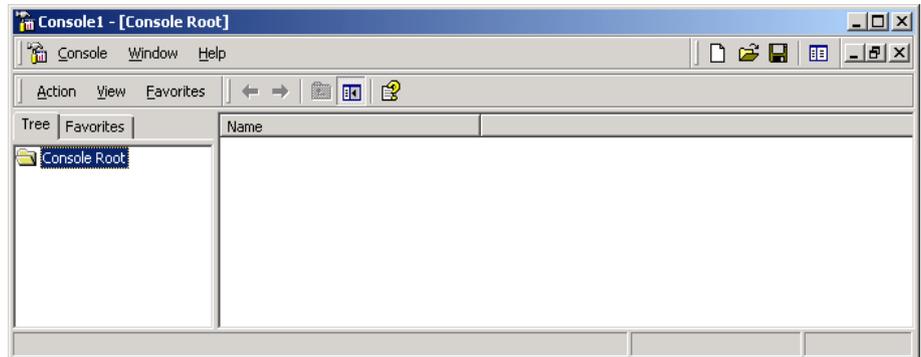
1. Choose the **Tools|Internet Options...** menu option to open the **Internet Options** dialog box.
2. Click on the **Content** tab.
3. Click **Certificates...** to open the **Certificates** dialog box.
4. Use the **Certificates** dialog box to manage the certificate store.

### Microsoft Management Console

You can also access the certificate store from within the Microsoft Management Console (MMC), using the *certificate snap-in*. The MMC is general-purpose, customizable management tool for the Windows operating system. The functionality of the MMC can be customized by adding, removing and configuring a variety of different MMC snap-ins.

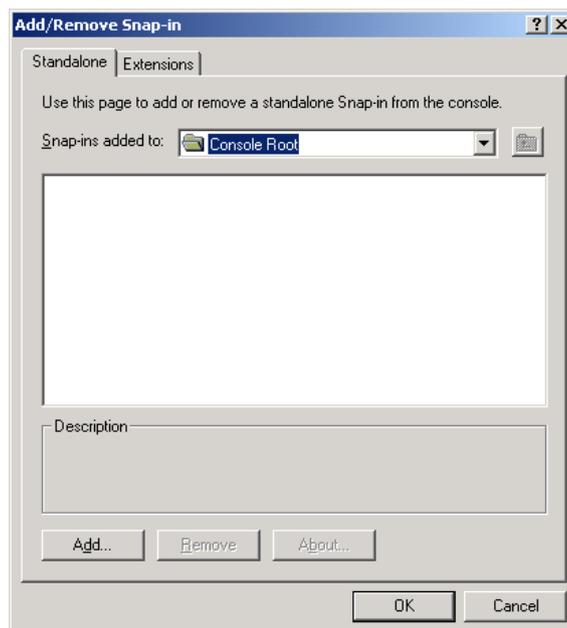
You can add the certificate snap-in to the MMC as follows:

1. Start the MMC from the start menu by selecting **Start|Run** and then entering the command `mmc`. The MMC opens as shown in [Figure 48](#).



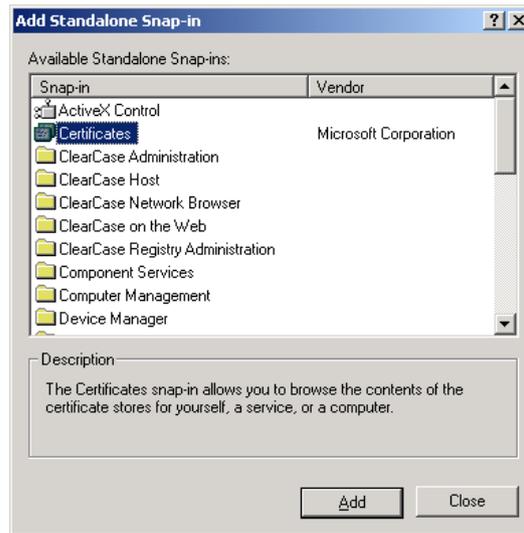
**Figure 48:** *The Microsoft Management Console*

2. From the MMC, select the **Console|Add/Remove Snap-In...** menu option. The **Add/Remove Snap-In** dialog opens as shown in [Figure 49](#).



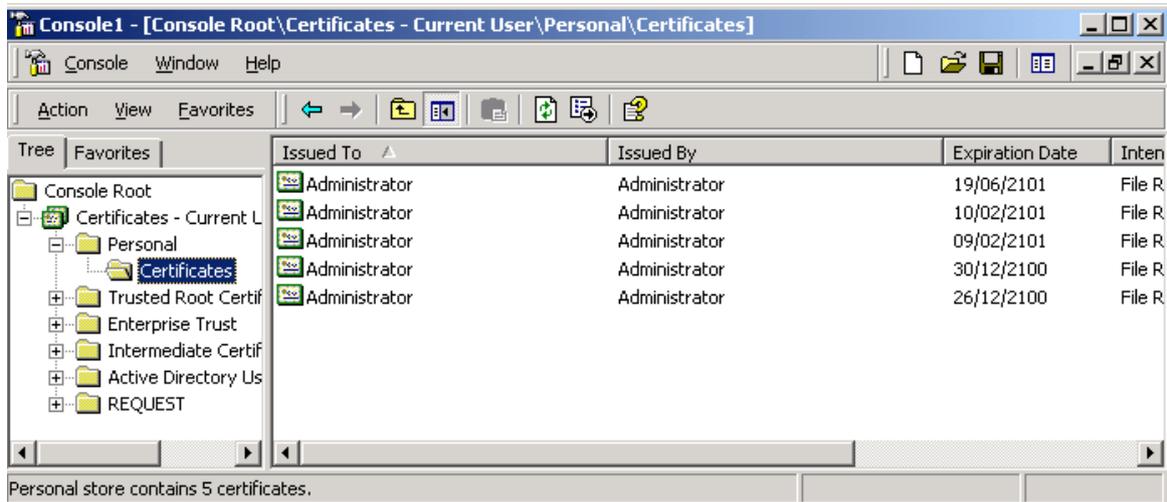
**Figure 49:** *The Add/Remove Snap-In Dialog Box*

3. Click **Add...** to open the **Add Standalone Snap-In** dialog box, as shown in [Figure 50](#).



**Figure 50:** *The Add Standalone Snap-In Dialog Box*

4. From the snap-in list box, select the Certificates snap-in and then click **Add**.
5. A wizard utility starts up to guide you through the process of adding the Certificates snap-in. Follow the instructions in the wizard to add the snap-in.
6. After finishing the certificate snap-in wizard, close the dialog boxes. The console window should now look similar to [Figure 51](#).



**Figure 51:** *Microsoft Management Console with Certificates Snap-In*

7. To save the current console configuration for future use, select **Console|Save As...** and save the customized console in a convenient location.

## References

For more details about the MMC utility, see the following page from Microsoft:

- [Microsoft Management Console: Overview](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc709659.aspx)  
(<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc709659.aspx>).

## Deploying Trusted Certificate Authorities

This subsection describes how to deploy trusted certificate authority (CA) certificates to the Schannel certificate store (Windows C++ applications only). Your Orbix application must be configured to use Schannel as its underlying SSL/TLS toolkit.

### CA certificate format

A trusted CA certificate is distributed as a plain certificate without a private key (the private key is known only to the certification authority). For example, trusted CA certificates might be distributed in PEM format, but not in PKCS#12 format (which includes a private key).

### Deploying

To deploy a trusted CA certificate to the Schannel certificate store, perform the following steps:

1. Launch an MMC utility that has been configured with a certificates snap-in (see "[Schannel Certificate Store](#)" on [page 234](#)).
2. From the MMC console tree, select the **Console Root\Certificates\Trusted Root Certification Authorities\Certificates** directory.
3. Right-click the **Certificates** directory and select the **All Tasks|Import...** option. A **Certificate Import Wizard** launches.
4. Follow the instructions in the **Certificate Import Wizard** to add a trusted CA certificate to the certificate store.

**Note:** The Orbix `policies:iiop_tls:trusted_ca_list_policy` configuration variable is ignored when your C++ application is configured to use the Schannel SSL/TLS toolkit.

## Deploying Application Certificates

This subsection describes how to deploy application certificates in the Schannel certificate store (Windows C++ applications only). Your Orbix application must be configured to use Schannel as its underlying SSL/TLS toolkit.

## Deploying

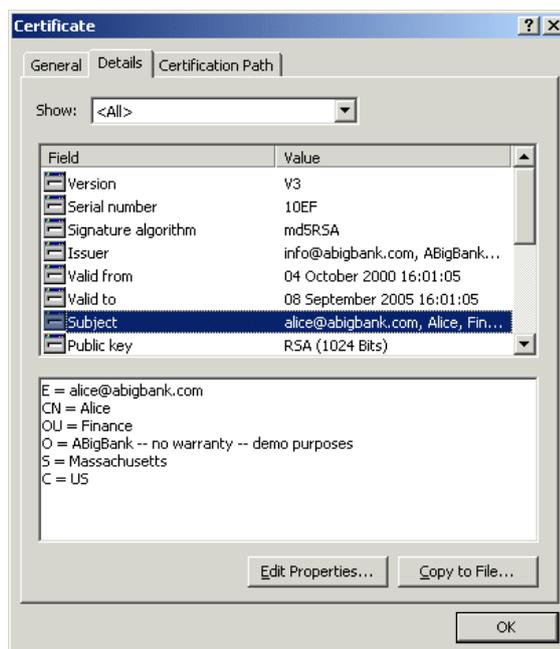
To deploy an application certificate to the Schannel certificate store, perform the following steps:

1. Launch an MMC utility that has been configured with a certificates snap-in (see [“Schannel Certificate Store” on page 234](#)).
2. From the MMC console tree, select the **Console Root\Certificates\Personal\Certificates** directory.

**Note:** Currently, Orbix can load application certificates from the personal certificate directory only.

3. Right-click the **Certificates** directory and select the **All Tasks|Import...** option. A **Certificate Import Wizard** launches.
4. Follow the instructions in the **Certificate Import Wizard** to add an application certificate to your personal certificate store.
5. To configure an Orbix application to use the certificate, you need to know the common name (CN) from the certificate's subject DN.

If you do not already know the certificate's common name, you can easily find out by double-clicking the certificate entry in the **Console Root\Certificates\Personal\Certificates** directory of the MMC console. In the **Certificate** dialog, click the **Details** tab and then select the **Subject** field from the scrollbox. [Figure 52](#) shows the Certificate dialog at this point.



**Figure 52:** Certificate Dialog Showing the Certificate's Subject DN.

The lower pane shows the AVA settings from the certificate's subject DN (for an explanation of X.509 certificate terminology, see [“ASN.1 and Distinguished Names” on page 447](#)). From [Figure 52](#), you can see that the common name (CN) of this certificate is Alice.

6. Edit the Orbix configuration for your domain (usually `ASPIInstallDir/etc/domains/DomainName.cfg`). In your application's configuration scope, *MyApp*, ensure that the principal sponsor is configured to use the new certificate, as shown in [Example 38](#).

```
# Orbix Configuration File
...
MyApp {
  ...
  principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
  principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "security_label";
  principal_sponsor:auth_method_data = ["label=CommonName"];
};
```

Where *CommonName* is the common name (CN) from the new certificate's subject DN. For example, if using the certificate shown in [Figure 52 on page 238](#), the *CommonName* would be Alice.

**Note:** When Orbix is configured to use Schannel, you cannot use PKCS#12 files directly. Hence, the `pkcs12_file` value of `principal_sponsor:auth_method_id` cannot be used with Schannel.

7. When you start an Orbix application that uses the new certificate, Schannel might or might not prompt you for a private key password. The behavior at runtime depends on whether or not you chose the **Enable strong private key protection** option when importing the certificate with the **Certificate Import Wizard**.

## Importing PKCS#12 files

If you want to import a PKCS#12 certificate (.p12 file suffix) into the certificate store, there is an easy short cut available: double-click the PKCS#12 file and follow the instructions in the **Certificate Import Wizard** to add the certificate to your personal certificate store.

## Deploying Certificates in Smart Cards

Orbix supports an option to store credentials (that is, an X.509 certificate chain and private key) on a smart card.

This subsection describes how to deploy certificates in a smart card which is accessible through the Schannel certificate store (Windows C++ applications only). Your Orbix application must be configured to use Schannel as its underlying SSL/TLS toolkit.

## Prerequisites

Before deploying your certificates in a smart card, you must have the following third-party products installed:

- *Third-party smart card toolkit*—a software library that integrates the smart card hardware with the Schannel toolkit and certificate store.
- Tools and utilities to administer the smart card (usually bundled with the hardware).

## Deploying the certificates

Smart card hardware is normally delivered with drivers and utilities that enable you to deploy X.509 certificate chains and private keys to the smart card. Consult the *third-party documentation* that accompanies your smart-card hardware for details.

## Smart card transparency in Schannel

As soon as a smart card is inserted into the card reader, the smart card credentials automatically appear in the Schannel certificate store. The credentials are then accessible in just the same way as any other certificate in the store.

## Configuring an application to use the smart card

To configure an Orbix application to use the smart card through Schannel, edit the configuration for your domain (usually `ASPInstallDir/etc/domains/DomainName.cfg`). In your application's configuration scope, `SmartCardApp`, ensure that the principal sponsor is configured to use the smart card, as shown in [Example 38](#).

**Example 38:** *Configuring an Application to Use a Smart Card in Schannel*

```
# Orbix Configuration File
...
SmartCardApp {
    ...
    principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
    principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "security_label";
    principal_sponsor:auth_method_data = ["label=CommonName"];
};
```

Where *CommonName* is the common name (CN) from the smart card certificate's subject DN (see ["ASN.1 and Distinguished Names" on page 447](#)).

## **Supplying the smart card PIN**

By default, Schannel will prompt the user for the smart card PIN as it starts up. There is currently no alternative to supplying the smart card PIN in Schannel.



# Configuring SSL/TLS Secure Associations

*You can govern the behavior of client-server connections by setting configuration variables to choose association options and to specify cipher suites.*

## Overview of Secure Associations

### Secure association

*Secure association* is the CORBA term for any link between a client and a server that enables invocations to be transmitted securely. In practice, a secure association is often realized as a TCP/IP network connection augmented by a particular security protocol (such as TLS) but many other realizations are possible.

In the context of Orbix, secure associations always use TLS.

### TLS session

A *TLS session* is the TLS implementation of a secure client-server association. The TLS session is accompanied by a *session state* that stores the security characteristics of the association.

A TLS session underlies each secure association in Orbix.

### Colocation

For *colocated invocations*, that is where the calling code and called code share the same address space, Orbix supports the establishment of colocated secure associations. A special interceptor, `TLS_CoLoc`, is provided by the security plug-in to optimize the transmission of secure, colocated invocations.

### Configuration overview

The security characteristics of an association can be configured through the following CORBA policy types:

- *Client secure invocation policy*—enables you to specify the security requirements on the client side by setting association options. See [“Choosing Client Behavior” on page 247](#) for details.
- *Target secure invocation policy*—enables you to specify the security requirements on the server side by setting association options. See [“Choosing Target Behavior” on page 248](#) for details.

- *Mechanism policy*—enables you to specify the security mechanism used by secure associations. In the case of TLS, you are required to specify a list of cipher suites for your application. See “[Specifying Cipher Suites](#)” on page 253 for details.

Figure 53 illustrates all of the elements that configure a secure association. The security characteristics of the client and the server can be configured independently of each other.

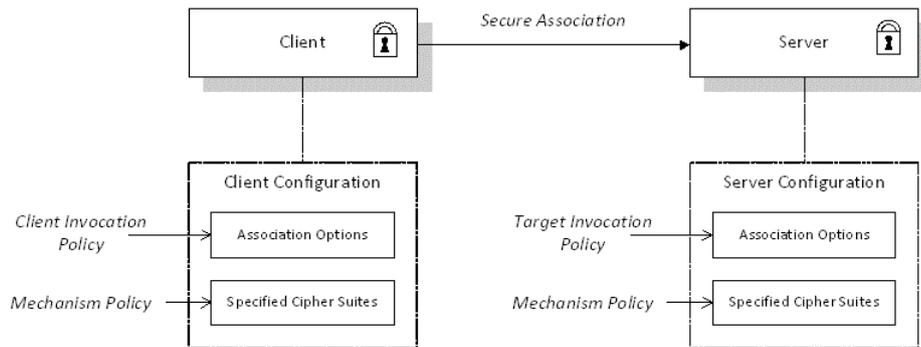


Figure 53: Configuration of a Secure Association

## Setting Association Options

This section explains the meaning of the various SSL/TLS association options and describes how you can use the SSL/TLS association options to set client and server secure invocation policies for both SSL/TLS and HTTPS connections.

## Secure Invocation Policies

### Secure invocation policies

You can set the minimum security requirements of objects in your system with two types of security policy:

- *Client secure invocation policy*—specifies the client association options.
- *Target secure invocation policy*—specifies the association options on a target object.

These policies can only be set through configuration; they cannot be specified programmatically by security-aware applications.

### OMG-defined policy types

The client and target secure invocation policies correspond to the following policy types, as defined in the OMG security specification:

- `Security::SecClientSecureInvocation`
- `Security::SecTargetSecureInvocation`

These policy types are, however, not directly accessible to programmers.

## Configuration example

For example, to specify that client authentication is required for IIOP/TLS connections, you can set the following target secure invocation policy for your server:

```
# Orbix Configuration File
secure_server_enforce_client_auth
{
    policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires
    = ["EstablishTrustInClient", "Confidentiality"];

    policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports
    = ["EstablishTrustInClient", "Confidentiality", "Integrity",
      "DetectReplay", "DetectMisordering",
      "EstablishTrustInTarget"];

    // Other settings (not shown)...
};
```

## Association Options

### Available options

You can use *association options* to configure Orbix. They can be set for clients or servers where appropriate. These are the available options:

- NoProtection
- Integrity
- Confidentiality
- DetectReplay
- DetectMisordering
- EstablishTrustInTarget
- EstablishTrustInClient

### NoProtection

Use the `NoProtection` flag to set minimal protection. This means that insecure bindings are supported, and (if the application supports something other than `NoProtection`) the object can accept secure and insecure invocations. This is the equivalent to `SEMI_SECURE` servers in OrbixSSL.

### Integrity

Use the `Integrity` flag to indicate that the object supports integrity-protected invocations. Setting this flag implies that your TLS cipher suites support message digests (such as MD5, SHA1).

## Confidentiality

Use the `Confidentiality` flag if your object requires or supports at least confidentiality-protected invocations. The object can support this feature if the cipher suites specified by the `MechanismPolicy` support confidentiality-protected invocations.

## DetectReplay

Use the `DetectReplay` flag to indicate that your object supports or requires replay detection on invocation messages. This is determined by characteristics of the supported TLS cipher suites.

## DetectMisordering

Use the `DetectMisordering` flag to indicate that your object supports or requires error detection on fragments of invocation messages. This is determined by characteristics of the supported TLS cipher suites.

## EstablishTrustInTarget

The `EstablishTrustInTarget` flag is set for client policies only. Use the flag to indicate that your client supports or requires that the target authenticate its identity to the client. This is determined by characteristics of the supported TLS cipher suites. This is normally set for both client `supports` and `requires` unless anonymous cipher suites are supported.

## EstablishTrustInClient

Use the `EstablishTrustInClient` flag to indicate that your target object requires the client to authenticate its privileges to the target. This option cannot be required as a client policy.

If this option is supported on a client's policy, it means that the client is prepared to authenticate its privileges to the target. On a target policy, the target supports having the client authenticate its privileges to the target.

**Note:** Examples of all the common cases for configuring association options can be found in the default Orbix configuration file—see the `demo.tls` scope of the `ASPInstallDir/etc/domains/DomainName.cfg` configuration file.

# Choosing Client Behavior

## Client secure invocation policy

The `Security::SecClientSecureInvocation` policy type determines how a client handles security issues.

## IIOPTLS configuration

You can set this policy for IIOPTLS connections through the following configuration variables:

`policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires`  
Specifies the minimum security features that the client requires to establish an IIOPTLS connection.

`policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports`  
Specifies the security features that the client is able to support on IIOPTLS connections.

## HTTPS configuration

You can set this policy for HTTPS connections through the following configuration variables:

`policies:https:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires`  
Specifies the minimum security features that the client requires to establish a HTTPS connection.

`policies:https:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports`  
Specifies the security features that the client is able to support on HTTPS connections.

## Association options

In both cases, you provide the details of the security levels in the form of `AssociationOption` flags—see [“Association Options” on page 245](#) and [“Association Options” on page 451](#).

## Default value

The default value for the client secure invocation policy is:

`supports` Integrity, Confidentiality, DetectReplay, DetectMisordering, EstablishTrustInTarget

`requires` Integrity, Confidentiality, DetectReplay, DetectMisordering, EstablishTrustInTarget

## Example

In the default configuration file, the `demons.tls.bank_client` scope specifies the following association options:

```
# Orbix Configuration File
# In 'demons.tls' scope
bank_client {
    ...
    policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
        ["Confidentiality", "EstablishTrustInTarget"];

    policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
        ["Confidentiality", "Integrity", "DetectReplay",
        "DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget"];
};
...
};
```

## Choosing Target Behavior

### Target secure invocation policy

The `Security::SecTargetSecureInvocation` policy type operates in a similar way to the `Security::SecClientSecureInvocation` policy type. It determines how a target handles security issues.

### IIOP/TLS configuration

You can set the target secure invocation policy for IIOP/TLS connections through the following configuration variables:

`policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires`

Specifies the minimum security features that your targets require, before they accept an IIOP/TLS connection.

`policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports`

Specifies the security features that your targets are able to support on IIOP/TLS connections.

### HTTPS configuration

You can set the target secure invocation policy for HTTPS connections through the following configuration variables:

`policies:https:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires`

Specifies the minimum security features that your targets require, before they accept a HTTPS connection.

`policies:https:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports`

Specifies the security features that your targets are able to support on HTTPS connections.

## Association options

In both cases, you can provide the details of the security levels in the form of `AssociationOption` flags—see [“Association Options” on page 245](#) and [Appendix 1 on page 451](#).

## Default value

The default value for the target secure invocation policy is:

supports	Integrity, Confidentiality, DetectReplay, DetectMisordering, EstablishTrustInTarget
requires	Integrity, Confidentiality, DetectReplay, DetectMisordering

## Example

In the default configuration file, the `demos.tls.bank_server` scope specifies the following association options:

```
# Orbix Configuration File
# In 'demos.tls' scope
...
bank_server {
  ...
  policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
    ["Confidentiality"];

  policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
    ["Confidentiality", "Integrity", "DetectReplay",
     "DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget"];
  ...
};
...
```

## Hints for Setting Association Options

This section gives an overview of how association options can be used in real applications.

### Use the sample scopes

The quickest way to configure a secure SSL/TLS application is by basing the configuration on one of the sample `demos.tls` scopes in the `DomainName.cfg` configuration file. In `demos.tls`, there are sample scopes that match all of the common use cases for SSL/TLS configuration.

For more details, see [“Configuration samples” on page 45](#).

## Rules of thumb

The following rules of thumb should be kept in mind:

- If an association option is *required* by a particular invocation policy, it must also be *supported* by that invocation policy. It makes no sense to require an association option without supporting it.
- It is important to be aware that the secure invocation policies and the security mechanism policy mutually interact with each other. That is, the association options effective for a particular secure association depend on the available cipher suites (see [“Constraints Imposed on Cipher Suites” on page 258](#)).
- The `NoProtection` option must appear alone in a list of *required* options. It does not make sense to require other security options in addition to `NoProtection`.

## Types of association option

Association options can be categorized into the following different types, as shown in [Table 16](#).

**Table 16:** *Description of Different Types of Association Option*

Description	Relevant Association Options
Request or require TLS peer authentication.	<a href="#">EstablishTrustInTarget</a> and <a href="#">EstablishTrustInClient</a> .
Quality of protection.	<a href="#">Confidentiality</a> , <a href="#">Integrity</a> , <a href="#">DetectReplay</a> , and <a href="#">DetectMisordering</a> .
Allow or require insecure connections.	<a href="#">NoProtection</a> .

## EstablishTrustInTarget and EstablishTrustInClient

These association options are used as follows:

- `EstablishTrustInTarget`—determines whether a server sends its own X.509 certificate to a client during the SSL/TLS handshake. In practice, secure Orbix applications must enable `EstablishTrustInTarget`, because all of the cipher suites supported by Orbix require it.

The `EstablishTrustInTarget` association option should appear in all of the configuration variables shown in the relevant row of [Table 17](#).

- `EstablishTrustInClient`—determines whether a client sends its own X.509 certificate to a server during the SSL/TLS handshake. The `EstablishTrustInClient` feature is optional and various combinations of settings are possible involving this association option.

The `EstablishTrustInClient` association option can appear in any of the configuration variables shown in the relevant row of [Table 17](#).

**Table 17:** *Setting `EstablishTrustInTarget` and `EstablishTrustInClient` Association Options*

Association Option	Client side—can appear in...	Server side—can appear in...
<code>EstablishTrustInTarget</code>	<code>policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports</code> <code>policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires</code>	<code>policies:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports</code>
<code>EstablishTrustInClient</code>	<code>policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports</code>	<code>policies:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports</code> <code>policies:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires</code>

**Note:** The SSL/TLS client authentication step can also be affected by the `policies:allow_unauthenticated_clients_policy` configuration variable. See [“policies” on page 405](#).

## Confidentiality, Integrity, DetectReplay, and DetectMisordering

These association options can be considered together, because normally you would require either all or none of these options. Most of the cipher suites supported by Orbix support all of these association options, although there are a couple of integrity-only ciphers that do not support Confidentiality (see [Table 21 on page 258](#)). As a rule of thumb, if you want security you generally would want *all* of these association options.

**Table 18:** *Setting Quality of Protection Association Options*

Association Options	Client side—can appear in...	Server side—can appear in...
Confidentiality, Integrity, DetectReplay, and DetectMisordering	<code>policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports</code> <code>policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires</code>	<code>policies:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports</code> <code>policies:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires</code>

A typical secure application would list *all* of these association options in *all* of the configuration variables shown in [Table 18](#).

**Note:** Some of the sample configurations appearing in the generated configuration file require `Confidentiality`, but not the other qualities of protection. In practice, however, the list of required association options is implicitly extended to include the other qualities of protection, because the cipher suites that support `Confidentiality` also support the other qualities of protection. This is an example of where the security mechanism policy interacts with the secure invocation policies.

## NoProtection

The `NoProtection` association option is used for two distinct purposes:

- *Disabling security selectively*—security is disabled, either in the client role or in the server role, if `NoProtection` appears as the sole *required* association option and as the sole *supported* association option in a secure invocation policy. This mechanism is selective in the sense that the client role and the server role can be independently configured as either secure or insecure.

**Note:** In this case, the `orb_plugins` configuration variable should include the `iiop` plug-in to enable insecure communication.

- *Making an application semi-secure*—an application is semi-secure, either in the client role or in the server role, if `NoProtection` appears as the sole *required* association option and as a *supported* association option along with other secure association options. The meaning of semi-secure in this context is, as follows:
  - ♦ *Semi-secure client*—the client will open either a secure or an insecure connection, depending on the disposition of the server (that is, depending on whether the server accepts only secure connections or only insecure connections). If the server is semi-secure, the type of connection opened depends on the order of the bindings in the `binding:client_binding_list`.
  - ♦ *Semi-secure server*—the server accepts connections either from a secure or an insecure client.

**Note:** In this case, the `orb_plugins` configuration variable should include both the `iiop_tls` plug-in and the `iiop` plug-in.

Table 19 shows the configuration variables in which the NoProtection association option can appear.

**Table 19:** *Setting the NoProtection Association Option*

Association Option	Client side—can appear in...	Server side—can appear in...
NoProtection	<p>policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports</p> <p>policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires</p>	<p>policies:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports</p> <p>policies:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires</p>

## References

For more information about setting association options, see the following:

- [“Securing Communications with SSL/TLS” on page 44.](#)
- The `demons.tls` scope in a generated Orbix configuration file.

## Specifying Cipher Suites

This section explains how to specify the list of cipher suites that are made available to an application (client or server) for the purpose of establishing secure associations. During a security handshake, the client chooses a cipher suite that matches one of the cipher suites available to the server. The cipher suite then determines the security algorithms that are used for the secure association.

## Supported Cipher Suites

### Orbix cipher suites

The following cipher suites are supported by Orbix:

- Null encryption, integrity-only ciphers:

```
RSA_WITH_NULL_MD5
RSA_WITH_NULL_SHA
```

- Standard ciphers

```
RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5
RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5
RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA
RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA
RSA_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA
RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA
```

### Security algorithms

Each cipher suite specifies a set of three security algorithms, which are used at various stages during the lifetime of a secure association:

- *Key exchange algorithm*—used during the security handshake to enable authentication and the exchange of a symmetric key for subsequent communication. Must be a public key algorithm.
- *Encryption algorithm*—used for the encryption of messages after the secure association has been established. Must be a symmetric (private key) encryption algorithm.
- *Secure hash algorithm*—used for generating digital signatures. This algorithm is needed to guarantee message integrity.

## Key exchange algorithms

The following key exchange algorithms are supported by Orbix:

RSA	Rivest Shamir Adleman (RSA) public key encryption using X.509v3 certificates. No restriction on the key size.
RSA_EXPORT	RSA public key encryption using X.509v3 certificates. Key size restricted to 512 bits.

## Encryption algorithms

The following encryption algorithms are supported by Orbix:

RC4_40	A symmetric encryption algorithm developed by RSA data security. Key size restricted to 40 bits.
RC4_128	RC4 with a 128-bit key.
DES40_CBC	Data encryption standard (DES) symmetric encryption. Key size restricted to 40 bits.
DES_CBC	DES with a 56-bit key.
3DES_EDE_CBC	Triple DES (encrypt, decrypt, encrypt) with an effective key size of 168 bits.

## Secure hash algorithms

The following secure hash algorithms are supported by Orbix:

MD5	Message Digest 5 (MD5) hash algorithm. This algorithm produces a 128-bit digest.
SHA	Secure hash algorithm (SHA). This algorithm produces a 160-bit digest, but is somewhat slower than MD5.

## Cipher suite definitions

The Orbix cipher suites are defined as follows:

**Table 20:** *Cipher Suite Definitions*

Cipher Suite	Key Exchange Algorithm	Encryption Algorithm	Secure Hash Algorithm	Exportable
RSA_WITH_NULL_MD5	RSA	NULL	MD5	<i>yes</i>
RSA_WITH_NULL_SHA	RSA	NULL	SHA	<i>yes</i>
RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5	RSA_EXPORT	RC4_40	MD5	<i>yes</i>
RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5	RSA	RC4_128	MD5	<i>no</i>
RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA	RSA	RC4_128	SHA	<i>no</i>
RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA	RSA_EXPORT	DES40_CBC	SHA	<i>yes</i>
RSA_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA	RSA	DES_CBC	SHA	<i>no</i>
RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA	RSA	3DES_EDE_CBC	SHA	<i>no</i>

For further details about cipher suites in the context of TLS, see RFC 2246 from the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). This document is available from the IETF Web site: <http://www.ietf.org>.

## Setting the Mechanism Policy

### Mechanism policy

To specify cipher suites, use the *mechanism policy*. The mechanism policy is a client and server side security policy that determines

- Whether SSL or TLS is used, and
- Which specific cipher suites are to be used.

### The protocol\_version configuration variable

You can specify whether SSL, TLS or both are used with a transport protocol by assigning a list of protocol versions to the `policies:iiop_tls:mechanism_policy:protocol_version` configuration variable for IIOP/TLS and the `policies:https:mechanism_policy:protocol_version` configuration variable for HTTPS. For example:

```
# Orbix Configuration File
policies:iiop_tls:mechanism_policy:protocol_version =
["TLS_V1", "SSL_V3"];
```

You can set the `protocol_version` configuration variable to include one or more of the following protocols:

TLS\_V1  
SSL\_V3

The order of the entries in the `protocol_version` list is unimportant. During the SSL/TLS handshake, the highest common protocol will be negotiated.

## Interoperating with CORBA applications on OS/390

There are some implementations of SSL/TLS on the OS/390 platform that erroneously send SSL V2 client hellos at the start of an SSL V3 or TLS V1 handshake. If you need to interoperate with a CORBA application running on OS/390, you can configure Artix to accept SSL V2 client hellos using the

`policies:iiop_tls:mechanism_policy:accept_v2_hellos` configuration variable for IIOP/TLS. For example:

```
# Orbix Configuration File
policies:iiop_tls:mechanism_policy:accept_v2_hellos = "true";
```

The default is `false`.

## Interoperating with Orbix versions 3.3.6 and earlier

The default configuration of the mechanism policy protocol version—that is, support for both SSLv3 and the TLSv1—is *not* compatible with Orbix versions 3.3.6 and earlier. To work around this interoperability problem, you should edit the

`policies:iiop_tls:mechanism_policy:protocol_version` configuration setting for IIOP/TLS, such that only the `SSL_V3` protocol appears in the protocol version list. For example:

```
# Orbix Configuration File
policies:iiop_tls:mechanism_policy:protocol_version =
["SSL_V3"];
```

This interoperability problem arises because of a bug in the older SSLeay security toolkits on which Orbix versions 3.3.6 and earlier are based. The older SSLeay toolkits support only the SSLv3 protocol, which in itself is not a problem, because an SSL toolkit always negotiates the protocol version during the SSL handshake. A problem *does* arise, however, because the early SSLeay kits implement the protocol negotiation phase incorrectly. The only solution to this problem is to restrict the protocol version list to SSLv3 in Orbix 6.2.

**Note:** The implementation of SSL protocol negotiation in Orbix 6.2 SP1 is compliant with the SSL/TLS standards. As long as Orbix 6.2 SP1 is communicating with other SSL/TLS-compliant applications, you should not encounter interoperability problems of this kind.

## The cipher suites configuration variable

You can specify the cipher suites available to a transport protocol by setting the `policies:iioptls:mechanism_policy:ciphersuites` configuration variable for IIOPTLS and the `policies:https:mechanism_policy:ciphersuites` configuration variable for HTTPS. For example:

```
# Orbix Configuration File
policies:iioptls:mechanism_policy:ciphersuites =
  ["RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5",
   "RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5" ];
```

## Cipher suite order

The order of the entries in the mechanism policy's cipher suites list is important.

During a security handshake, the client sends a list of acceptable cipher suites to the server. The server then chooses the first of these cipher suites that it finds acceptable. The secure association is, therefore, more likely to use those cipher suites that are near the beginning of the `ciphersuites` list.

## Valid cipher suites

You can specify any of the following cipher suites:

- Null encryption, integrity only ciphers:

```
RSA_WITH_NULL_MD5,
RSA_WITH_NULL_SHA
```

- Standard ciphers

```
RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5,
RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5,
RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA,
RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA,
RSA_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA,
RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA
```

## Default values

If no cipher suites are specified through configuration or application code, the following apply:

```
RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA,
RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5,
RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA,
RSA_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA
```

# Constraints Imposed on Cipher Suites

## Effective cipher suites

Figure 54 shows that cipher suites initially specified in the configuration are *not* necessarily made available to the application. Orbix checks each cipher suite for compatibility with the specified association options and, if necessary, reduces the size of the list to produce a list of *effective cipher suites*.

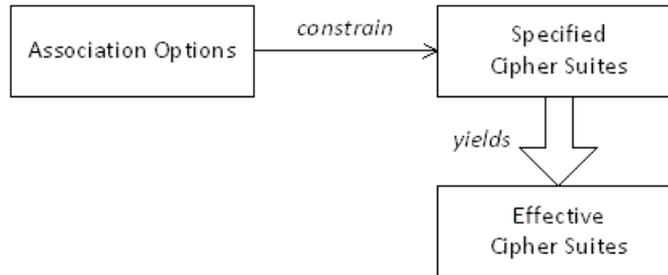


Figure 54: Constraining the List of Cipher Suites

## Required and supported association options

For example, in the context of the IIOP/TLS protocol the list of cipher suites is affected by the following configuration options:

- *Required association options*—as listed in `policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires` on the client side, or `policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires` on the server side.
- *Supported association options*—as listed in `policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports` on the client side, or `policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports` on the server side.

## Cipher suite compatibility table

Use Table 21 to determine whether or not a particular cipher suite is compatible with your association options.

Table 21: Association Options Supported by Cipher Suites

Cipher Suite	Supported Association Options
RSA_WITH_NULL_MD5	Integrity, DetectReplay, DetectMisordering
RSA_WITH_NULL_SHA	Integrity, DetectReplay, DetectMisordering

**Table 21:** Association Options Supported by Cipher Suites

Cipher Suite	Supported Association Options
RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5	Integrity, DetectReplay, DetectMisordering, Confidentiality
RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5	Integrity, DetectReplay, DetectMisordering, Confidentiality
RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA	Integrity, DetectReplay, DetectMisordering, Confidentiality
RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA	Integrity, DetectReplay, DetectMisordering, Confidentiality
RSA_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA	Integrity, DetectReplay, DetectMisordering, Confidentiality
RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA	Integrity, DetectReplay, DetectMisordering, Confidentiality

## Determining compatibility

The following algorithm is applied to the initial list of cipher suites:

1. For the purposes of the algorithm, ignore the `EstablishTrustInClient` and `EstablishTrustInTarget` association options. These options have no effect on the list of cipher suites.
2. From the initial list, remove any cipher suite whose supported association options (see [Table 21](#)) do not satisfy the configured required association options.
3. From the remaining list, remove any cipher suite that supports an option (see [Table 21](#)) not included in the configured supported association options.

## No suitable cipher suites available

If no suitable cipher suites are available as a result of incorrect configuration, no communications will be possible and an exception will be raised. Logging also provides more details on what went wrong.

## Example

For example, specifying a cipher suite such as `RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5` that supports `Confidentiality`, `Integrity`, `DetectReplay`, `DetectMisordering`, `EstablishTrustInTarget` (and optionally `EstablishTrustInClient`) but specifying a `secure_invocation_policy` that supports only a subset of those features results in that cipher suite being ignored.

# Caching TLS Sessions

## Session caching policy

You can use the `IT_TLS_API::SessionCachingPolicy` to control TLS session caching and reuse for both the client side and the server side.

## Configuration variable

You can set the `IT_TLS_API::SessionCachingPolicy` with the `policies:iiop_tls:session_caching_policy` OR `policies:https:session_caching_policy` configuration variables. For example:

```
policies:iiop_tls:session_caching_policy = "CACHE_CLIENT";
```

### Valid values

You can apply the following values to the session caching policy:

```
CACHE_NONE,  
CACHE_CLIENT,  
CACHE_SERVER,  
CACHE_SERVER_AND_CLIENT
```

### Default value

The default value is `CACHE_NONE`.

## Configuration variable

```
plugins:atli_tls_tcp:session_cache_validity_period
```

This allows control over the period of time that SSL/TLS session caches are valid for.

### Valid values

`session_cache_validity_period` is specified in seconds.

### Default value

The default value is 1 day.

## Configuration variable

```
plugins:atli_tls_tcp:session_cache_size
```

`session_cache_size` is the maximum number of SSL/TLS sessions that are cached before sessions are flushed from the cache.

### Default value

This defaults to no limit specified for C++.

This defaults to 100 for Java.

# Configuring SSL/TLS Authentication

*This chapter describes how to configure the authentication requirements for your application.*

## Requiring Authentication

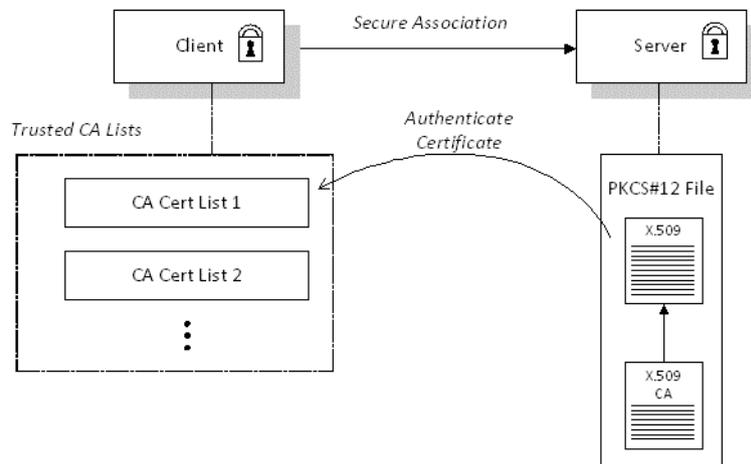
This section discusses how to specify whether a target object must authenticate itself to a client and whether the client must authenticate itself to the target. For a given client-server link, the authentication requirements are governed by the following policies:

- Client secure invocation policy.
- Target secure invocation policy.
- Mechanism policy.

These policies are explained in detail in [“Configuring SSL/TLS Secure Associations” on page 243](#). This section focuses only on those aspects of the policies that affect authentication.

## Target Authentication Only

When an application is configured for target authentication only, the target authenticates itself to the client but the client is not authentic to the target object—see [Figure 55](#).



**Figure 55:** Target Authentication Only

## Security handshake

Prior to running the application, the client and server should be set up as follows:

- A certificate chain is associated with the server—the certificate chain is provided in the form of a PKCS#12 file. See [“Specifying an Application’s Own Certificate” on page 268](#).
- One or more lists of trusted certification authorities (CA) are made available to the client—see [“Providing a List of Trusted Certificate Authorities” on page 225](#).

During the security handshake, the server sends its certificate chain to the client—see [Figure 55](#). The client then searches its trusted CA lists to find a CA certificate that matches one of the CA certificates in the server’s certificate chain.

## Client configuration

For target authentication only, the client policies should be configured as follows:

- Client secure invocation policy—must be configured both to *require* and *support* the `EstablishTrustInTarget` association option.
- Mechanism policy—at least one of the specified cipher suites must be capable of supporting target authentication. All of the cipher suites currently provided by Orbix E2A support target authentication.

## Server configuration

For target authentication only, the target policies should be configured as follows:

- Target secure invocation policy—must be configured to *support* the `EstablishTrustInTarget` association option.
- Mechanism policy—at least one of the specified cipher suites must be capable of supporting target authentication. All of the cipher suites currently provided by Orbix E2A support target authentication.

## Example of target authentication only

The following sample extract from an Orbix E2A configuration file shows a configuration for a CORBA client application, `bank_client`, and a CORBA server application, `bank_server`, in the case of target authentication only.

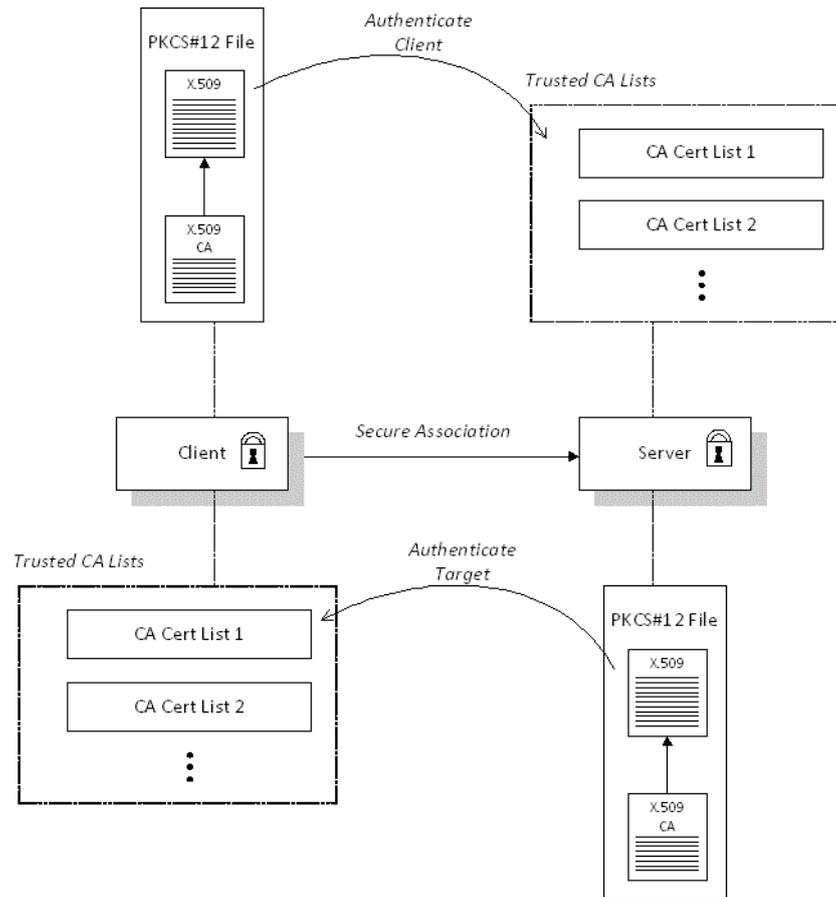
```
# Orbix Configuration File
...
policies:iiop_tls:mechanism_policy:protocol_version = "SSL_V3";
policies:iiop_tls:mechanism_policy:ciphersuites =
  ["RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA", "RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5"];

bank_server {
  policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
    ["Confidentiality"];
  policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
    ["Confidentiality", "Integrity", "DetectReplay",
     "DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget"];
  ...
};

bank_client {
  ...
  policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
    ["Confidentiality", "EstablishTrustInTarget"];
  policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
    ["Confidentiality", "Integrity", "DetectReplay",
     "DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget"];
};
```

## Target and Client Authentication

When an application is configured for target and client authentication, the target authenticates itself to the client and the client authenticates itself to the target. This scenario is illustrated in [Figure 56](#). In this case, the server and the client each require an X.509 certificate for the security handshake.



**Figure 56:** Target and Client Authentication

## Security handshake

Prior to running the application, the client and server should be set up as follows:

- Both client and server have an associated certificate chain (PKCS#12 file)—see [“Specifying an Application’s Own Certificate”](#) on page 268.
- Both client and server are configured with lists of trusted certification authorities (CA)—see [“Providing a List of Trusted Certificate Authorities”](#) on page 225.

During the security handshake, the server sends its certificate chain to the client, and the client sends its certificate chain to the server—see [Figure 55](#).

## Client configuration

For target and client authentication, the client policies should be configured as follows:

- Client secure invocation policy—must be configured both to *require* and *support* the `EstablishTrustInTarget` association option. The client also must *support* the `EstablishTrustInClient` association option.
- Mechanism policy—at least one of the specified cipher suites must be capable of supporting target authentication.

## Server configuration

For target and client authentication, the target policies should be configured as follows:

- Target secure invocation policy—must be configured to *support* the `EstablishTrustInTarget` association option. The target must also *require* and *support* the `EstablishTrustInClient` association option.
- Mechanism policy—at least one of the specified cipher suites must be capable of supporting target and client authentication.

## Example of target and client authentication

The following sample extract from an Orbix E2A configuration file shows a configuration for a client application, `secure_client_with_cert`, and a server application, `secure_server_enforce_client_auth`, in the case of target and client authentication.

```
# Orbix Configuration File
...
policies:iiop_tls:mechanism_policy:protocol_version = "SSL_V3";
policies:iiop_tls:mechanism_policy:ciphersuites =
  ["RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA", "RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5"];

secure_server_enforce_client_auth
{
  policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
    ["EstablishTrustInClient", "Confidentiality"];
  policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
    ["EstablishTrustInClient", "Confidentiality", "Integrity",
     "DetectReplay", "DetectMisordering",
     "EstablishTrustInTarget"];
  ...
};

secure_client_with_cert
{
  policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
    ["Confidentiality", "EstablishTrustInTarget"];
  policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
    ["Confidentiality", "Integrity", "DetectReplay",
     "DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInClient",
     "EstablishTrustInTarget"];
  ...
};
```

## Specifying Trusted CA Certificates

When an application receives an X.509 certificate during an SSL/TLS handshake, the application decides whether or not to trust the received certificate by checking whether the issuer CA is one of a pre-defined set of trusted CA certificates. If the received X.509 certificate is validly signed by one of the application's trusted CA certificates, the certificate is deemed trustworthy; otherwise, it is rejected.

## Which applications need to specify trusted CA certificates?

Any application that is likely to receive an X.509 certificate as part of an SSL/TLS or HTTPS handshake must specify a list of trusted CA certificates. For example, this includes the following types of application:

- All IIOP/TLS or HTTPS clients.
- Any IIOP/TLS or HTTPS servers that support mutual authentication.

## Deploying trusted CA certificates

You can use one of the following approaches to deploying trusted CA certificates, depending on which SSL/TLS toolkit your application uses:

- OpenSSL toolkit (all C++ platforms), JSSE/JCE (Java platform)—use the [Trusted CA list policy](#).
- Schannel toolkit (Windows C++ applications only)—use the [Schannel certificate store](#).

## Trusted CA list policy

The trusted CA list policy specifies a list of files, each of which contains a concatenated list of CA certificates in PEM format. You can configure this policy by setting one of the following configuration variables in your application's configuration scope:

- `policies:iiop_tls:trusted_ca_list_policy`, for IIOP/TLS, and
- `policies:https:trusted_ca_list_policy`, for HTTPS.

## Schannel certificate store

If you have configured your application to use the Schannel SSL/TLS toolkit (Windows C++ applications only), you would deploy trusted CA certificates by adding them to the Schannel certificate store, which is an integral part of the Windows operating system.

## More details

For more details about deploying trusted CA certificates, see one of the following references:

- OpenSSL toolkit, JSSE/JCE toolkit—[“Providing a List of Trusted Certificate Authorities” on page 225](#).
- Schannel toolkit—[“Deploying Trusted Certificate Authorities” on page 237](#).

# Specifying an Application's Own Certificate

To enable an Orbix application to identify itself, it must be associated with an X.509 certificate. The X.509 certificate is needed during an SSL/TLS handshake, where it is used to authenticate the application to its peers. The method you use to specify the certificate depends on the type of application:

- *Security unaware*—configuration only,
- *Security aware*—configuration or programming.

This section describes how to specify a certificate by configuration only. For details of the programming approach, see [“Authentication” on page 335](#).

## PKCS#12 files

In practice, the TLS protocol needs more than just an X.509 certificate to support application authentication. Orbix therefore stores X.509 certificates in a PKCS#12 file, which contains the following elements:

- The application certificate, in X.509 format.
- One or more certificate authority (CA) certificates, which vouch for the authenticity of the application certificate (see also [“Certification Authorities” on page 212](#)).
- The application certificate's private key (encrypted).

In addition to the encryption of the private key within the certificate, the whole PKCS#12 certificate is also stored in encrypted form.

**Note:** The same pass phrase is used both for the encryption of the private key within the PKCS#12 file and for the encryption of the PKCS#12 file overall. This condition (same pass phrase) is not officially part of the PKCS#12 standard, but it is enforced by most Web browsers and by Orbix.

Figure 57 shows the typical elements in a PKCS#12 file.

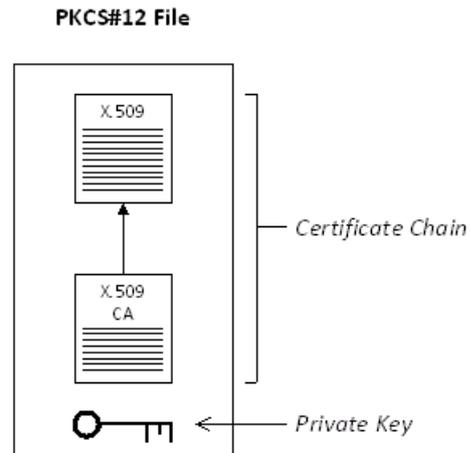


Figure 57: Elements in a PKCS#12 File

## PKCS#11 and smart cards

Orbix supports the use of smart cards for storing credentials. Orbix accesses the smart card through a standard PKCS#11 interface (you will need a third-party toolkit for this).

Smart card storage is arranged as a series of *slots*. To use the smart card with Orbix, slot 0 should be initialized to contain an X.509 certificate chain and a public/private key pair. The user gains access to the data in the smart card by supplying a slot number and a PIN.

## Schannel certificate store

(Windows C++ applications only) If you have configured your application to use the Schannel toolkit, the application's own certificate will be stored in the *Schannel certificate store*, which is an integral part of the Windows operation system. For details of how to manage the certificate store, see ["Schannel Certificate Store" on page 234](#).

## SSL/TLS principal sponsor

The SSL/TLS principal sponsor is a piece of code embedded in the security plug-in that obtains SSL/TLS authentication information for an application. It is configured by setting variables in the Orbix configuration.

## Single or multiple certificates

The SSL/TLS principal sponsor is limited to specifying a *single* certificate for each ORB scope. This is sufficient for most applications.

Specifying multiple certificates for a single ORB can only be achieved by programming (see ["Authentication" on page 335](#)). If an application is programmed to own multiple certificates, that application ought to be accompanied by documentation that explains how to specify the certificates.

## Principal sponsor configuration

To use a principal sponsor, you must set the `principal_sponsor` configuration variables:

1. Set the variable `principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor` to `true`.
2. Provide values for the `principal_sponsor:auth_method_id` and `principal_sponsor:auth_method_data` variables.

## Sample PKCS #12 configuration

For example, to use a certificate, `DemoCerts/demo_cert_ie5.p12`, that has its password in the `DemoCerts/demo_cert_ie5.pwf` file:

```
principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";
principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =
    ["filename=DemoCerts/demo_cert_ie5.p12",
     "password_file=DemoCerts/demo_cert_ie5.pwf"];
```

Details of these configuration variables can be found in ["principal\\_sponsor Namespace" on page 507](#).

## Sample PKCS #11 configuration

(Java only.) For example, to use a smart card from the provider `dkck132.dll` with credentials in slot 0:

```
principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs11";
principal_sponsor:auth_method_data = ["provider=dkck132.dll",
    "slot=0"];
```

Details of these configuration variables can be found in ["principal\\_sponsor Namespace" on page 507](#).

## Sample Schannel configuration

(Windows C++ applications only) If you have configured your application to use the Schannel toolkit, you should set the principal sponsor as follows:

```
principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "security_label";
principal_sponsor:auth_method_data = ["label=CommonName"];
```

Where *CommonName* is the common name (CN) from the certificate's subject DN (see "[ASN.1 and Distinguished Names](#)" on page 447).

## Credentials sharing

Normally, when you specify an own credential using the SSL/TLS principal sponsor, the credential is available only to the ORB that created it. By setting the `plugins:security:share_credentials_across_orbs` variable to `true`, however, the own credentials created by one ORB are automatically made available to any other ORBs that are configured to share credentials.

## Providing a Pass Phrase or PIN

When you specify an application's own certificate, in the form of a certificate file or smart card, you must also provide authorization data that decrypts the certificate's private key, as follows:

- PKCS#12 certificate file—provide a pass phrase,
- PKCS#11 or Schannel smart card—provide a PIN.

## Providing a Certificate Pass Phrase

Once you have specified a PKCS#12 certificate, you must also provide its *pass phrase*. The pass phrase is needed to decrypt the certificate's private key (which is used during the TLS security handshake to prove the certificate's authenticity).

The pass phrase can be provided in one of the following ways:

- [From a dialog prompt.](#)
- [From the KDM server.](#)
- [In a password file.](#)
- [Directly in configuration.](#)
- [By programming.](#)

## From a dialog prompt

If the pass phrase is not specified in any other way, Orbix will prompt the user for the pass phrase as the application starts up. This approach is suitable for persistent (that is, manually-launched) servers.

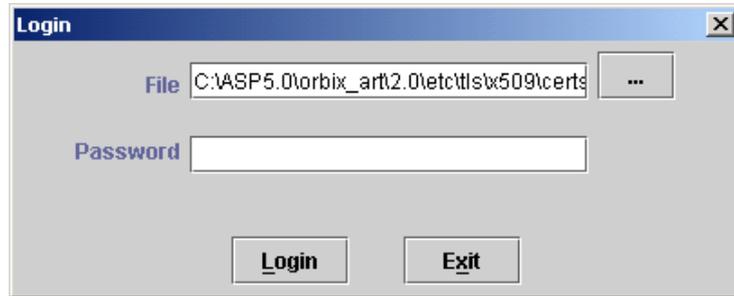
### C++ Applications

When a C++ application starts up, the user is prompted for the pass phrase at the command line as follows:

```
Initializing the ORB
Enter password :
```

## Java Applications Using PKCS #12

If the Java application uses a PKCS #12 file to store its certificate, the following dialog window pops up to prompt the user for the pass phrase:



**Figure 58:** Java Dialog Window for Certificate Pass Phrase

The Java dialog window can also be customized by programming. See [“principal\\_sponsor Namespace” on page 507](#).

## From the KDM server

The pass phrase can be obtained automatically from the KDM server as the application starts up. This mechanism is suitable for automatically launched servers. See [“Automatic Activation of Secure Servers” on page 281](#) for details.

## In a password file

The pass phrase is stored in a password file whose location is specified in the `principal_sponsor:auth_method_data` configuration variable using the `password_file` option. For example, the `iona_services` scope configures the principal sponsor as follows:

```
# Orbix Configuration File
iona_services {
    ...
    principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
    principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";
    principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =
        ["filename=ASPInstallDir\asp\6.0\etc\tls\509\certs\services\
        administrator.p12",
        "password_file=ASPInstallDir\asp\6.0\etc\tls\509\certs\
        services\administrator.pwf"];
    ...
};
```

In this example, the pass phrase for the `bank_server.p12` certificate is stored in the `administrator.pwd` file, which contains the following pass phrase:

```
administratorpass
```

**WARNING:** Because the password file stores the pass phrase in plain text, the password file should not be readable by anyone except the administrator. For greater security, you could supply the pass phrase from a dialog prompt instead.

## Directly in configuration

For a PKCS #12 file, the pass phrase can be specified directly in the `principal_sponsor:auth_method_data` configuration variable using the `password` option. For example, the `bank_server` demonstration configures the principal sponsor as follows:

```
# Orbix Configuration File
bank_server {
    ...
    principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
    principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";
    principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =
        ["filename=ASPInstallDir\asp\6.0\etc\tls\x509\certs\demos
        \bank_server.p12", "password=bankserverpass"];
};
```

In this example, the pass phrase for the `bank_server.p12` certificate is `bankserverpass`.

**WARNING:** Storing the pass phrase directly in configuration is not recommended for deployed systems. The pass phrase is in plain text and could be read by anyone.

## By programming

A CORBA application developer can specify X.509 certificate credentials by programming—see [“Creating SSL/TLS Credentials” on page 337](#).

In this case, an administrator should ensure that the SSL/TLS principal sponsor is disabled for the application. Either the `principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor` variable can be set to `false`, or the SSL/TLS principal sponsor variables can be removed from the application’s configuration.

The best approach is to set the `principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor` variable to `false` in the application's configuration scope. For example:

```
# Orbix configuration file
outer_config_scope {
  ...
  my_app_config_scope {
    principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "false";
    ...
  };
  ...
};
```

This ensures that the principal sponsor cannot be enabled accidentally by picking up configuration variables from the outer configuration scope.

## Providing a Smart Card PIN

If you are using a smart card (PKCS #11 or Schannel), you must provide a PIN when the application starts up to gain access to the smart card.

The PIN can be provided in one of the following ways:

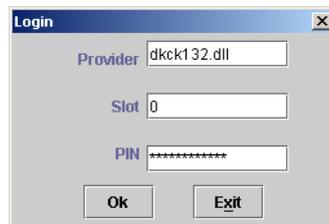
- [From a dialog prompt.](#)
- [Directly in configuration \(PKCS#11 only\).](#)

### From a dialog prompt

If the PIN is not specified in any other way, Orbix will prompt the user for the PIN as the application starts up.

#### Java Applications Using PKCS #11 (Smart Card)

If the Java application uses a smart card to store its certificate, the following dialog window pops up to prompt the user for the provider name, slot number, and PIN:



**Figure 59:** Java Dialog Window for Certificate PIN

## Windows C++ Application Using Schannel (Smart Card)

If your C++ application is configured to use Schannel in combination with a smart card, the following dialog window pops up to prompt the user for the smart card PIN:



**Figure 60:** Schannel Dialog Window for Certificate PIN

## Directly in configuration (PKCS#11 only)

The PKCS #11 authentication mechanism allows you to specify the PIN directly in configuration.

The PIN can be specified directly in the `principal_sponsor:auth_method_data` configuration variable using the `pin` option. For example:

```
# Orbix Configuration File
bank_server {
    ...
    principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
    principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs11";
    principal_sponsor:auth_method_data = ["provider=dkck132.dll",
    "slot=0", "pin=1234"];
};
```

In this example, the PIN for slot 0 of the smart card is 1234.

**WARNING:** Storing the PIN directly in configuration is not recommended for deployed systems. The PIN is in plain text and could be read by anyone.

## Advanced Configuration Options

For added security, Orbix allows you to apply extra conditions on certificates. Before reading this section you might find it helpful to consult [“Managing Certificates” on page 211](#), which provides some background information on the structure of certificates.

# Setting a Maximum Certificate Chain Length

## Max chain length policy

You can use the `MaxChainLengthPolicy` to enforce the maximum length of certificate chains presented by a peer during handshaking.

A certificate chain is made up of a root CA at the top, an application certificate at the bottom and any number of CA intermediaries in between. The length that this policy applies to is the (inclusive) length of the chain from the application certificate presented to the first signer in the chain that appears in the list of trusted CA's (as specified in the `TrustedCAListPolicy`).

## Example

For example, a chain length of 2 mandates that the certificate of the immediate signer of the peer application certificate presented must appear in the list of trusted CA certificates.

## Configuration variable

You can specify the maximum length of certificate chains used in `MaxChainLengthPolicy` with the `policies:iiop_tls:max_chain_length_policy` and `policies:https:max_chain_length_policy` configuration variables. For example:

```
policies:iiop_tls:max_chain_length_policy = "4";
```

## Default value

The default value is 2 (that is, the application certificate and its signer, where the signer must appear in the list of trusted CA's).

# Applying Constraints to Certificates

## Certificate constraints policy

You can use the `CertConstraintsPolicy` to apply constraints to peer X.509 certificates by the default `CertificateValidatorPolicy`. These conditions are applied to the owner's distinguished name (DN) on the first certificate (peer certificate) of the received certificate chain. Distinguished names are made up of a number of distinct fields, the most common being Organization Unit (OU) and Common Name (CN).

## Configuration variable

You can specify a list of constraints to be used by CertConstraintsPolicy through the

policies:iiop\_tls:certificate\_constraints\_policy Or  
policies:https:certificate\_constraints\_policy configuration variables.  
For example:

```
policies:iiop_tls:certificate_constraints_policy =
  ["CN=Johnny*,OU=[unit1|IT_SSL],O=IONA,C=Ireland,ST=Dublin,L=Earth",
   "CN=Paul*,OU=SSLTEAM,O=IONA,C=Ireland,ST=Dublin,L=Earth",
   "CN=TheOmnipotentOne"];
```

## Constraint language

These are the special characters and their meanings in the constraint list:

*	Matches any text. For example: an* matches ant and anger, but not aunt
[ ]	Grouping symbols.
	Choice symbol. For example: OU=[unit1 IT_SSL] signifies that if the OU is unit1 or IT_SSL, the certificate is acceptable.
=, !=	Signify equality and inequality respectively.

## Example

This is an example list of constraints:

```
policies:iiop_tls:certificate_constraints_policy = [
  "OU=[unit1|IT_SSL],CN=Steve*,L=Dublin",
  "OU=IT_ART*,OU!=IT_ARTtesters,CN=[Jan|Donal],ST=
  Boston" ];
```

This constraint list specifies that a certificate is deemed acceptable if and only if it satisfies one or more of the constraint patterns:

```
If
  The OU is unit1 or IT_SSL
  And
  The CN begins with the text Steve
  And
  The location is Dublin
Then the certificate is acceptable
Else (moving on to the second constraint)
If
  The OU begins with the text IT_ART but isn't IT_ARTtesters
  And
  The common name is either Donal or Jan
  And
  The State is Boston
Then the certificate is acceptable
Otherwise the certificate is unacceptable.
```

The language is like a boolean OR, trying the constraints defined in each line until the certificate satisfies one of the constraints. Only if the certificate fails all constraints is the certificate deemed invalid.

Note that this setting can be sensitive about white space used within it. For example, "CN =" might not be recognized, where "CN=" is recognized.

## Distinguished names

For more information on distinguished names, see ["ASN.1 and Distinguished Names" on page 447](#).

## Delaying Credential Gathering

Delayed credential gathering is a feature that enables a client to send an X.509 certificate to a secure server at a later point in the SSL/TLS handshake. The advantage of this handshake procedure is that the server sends the client a list of trusted CA certificates. Hence, the client can select a certificate at runtime which is compatible with the server's trusted CA certificates.

**Note:** Delayed credential gathering is currently *only* supported in combination with the Schannel SSL/TLS toolkit (Windows C++ applications only). See ["Choosing an SSL/TLS Toolkit" on page 203](#).

## SSL/TLS handshake process

Delayed credential gathering occurs during the course of the SSL/TLS handshake process as follows:

Stage	Description
1	A client opens a new connection to a secure server and initiates the SSL/TLS connection handshake.
2	The client does <i>not</i> initially send an X.509 certificate to the server, although the client supports authentication (that is, the <code>EstablishTrustInClient</code> association option is supported on the client side, but the principal sponsor is disabled).
3	At a later stage of the handshake, the server gives the client a second chance to send an X.509 certificate. The server explicitly requests a certificate from the client and sends a list of all the CA certificates it is willing to trust.
4	At this point, if delayed credential gathering is enabled, the client will select a certificate and send it on to the server. Depending on the configuration, the certificate is selected either by default or manually by the user.  If delayed credential gathering is <i>not</i> enabled, connection establishment would fail at this point.

## Enabling delayed credential gathering

Delayed credential gathering is enabled by setting the following variable to true in the relevant scope of your Orbix configuration:

```
plugins:iiop_tls:delay_credential_gathering_until_handshake
```

When the server requests a client certificate during the SSL/TLS handshake, the certificate can be selected using one of the following procedures:

- [Prompting the user for credentials.](#)
- [Choosing credentials by default.](#)

## Prompting the user for credentials

To enable the user to choose a client certificate at SSL/TLS handshake time, you should set the

`plugins:schannel:prompt_with_credential_choice` variable to true. For example:

```
plugins:iiop_tls:delay_credential_gathering_until_handshake =
    "true";
plugins:schannel:prompt_with_credential_choice = "true";
```

## Choosing credentials by default

If the `plugins:schannel:prompt_with_credential_choice` variable is set to false, the default behavior is for Orbix to choose the first certificate it can find in the certificate store that meets the applicable constraints. For example, you can enable a default credential choice as follows

```
plugins:iiop_tls:delay_credential_gathering_until_handshake =
    "true";
plugins:schannel:prompt_with_credential_choice = "false";
```

## Example client configuration

[Example 39](#) shows how to configure an SSL/TLS client to use delayed credential gathering.

**Example 39:** *Client Configuration with Delayed Credential Gathering*

```
# Orbix configuration file
...
SchannelClientApplication {
1   # Configuration to load Schannel toolkit (not shown)
    ...
    # SSL/TLS Configuration
    policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
2   ["Confidentiality", "EstablishTrustInTarget"];
    policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
    ["Confidentiality", "Integrity", "DetectReplay",
    "DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget",
    "EstablishTrustInClient"];
```

**Example 39:** *Client Configuration with Delayed Credential Gathering*

```
...  
# Delaying credentials gathering  
3 principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "false";  
4 plugins:iiop_tls:delay_credential_gathering_until_handshake =  
"true";  
5 plugins:schannel:prompt_with_credential_choice = "true";  
};
```

The preceding configuration example can be explained as follows:

1. A basic prerequisite for delayed credential gathering is that your application is configured to use the Schannel toolkit (see ["Schannel Toolkit for C++" on page 204](#) for details).
2. The client must support the `EstablishTrustInClient` association option.
3. The principal sponsor *must* be disabled when using the delayed credential gathering feature; in addition you must ensure that no certificate is associated with the client through programming the principal authenticator.
4. The `delay_credential_gathering_until_handshake` variable is set to true to enable delayed credential gathering.
5. In this example, the `prompt_with_credential_choice` variable is set to true so that Schannel will prompt the user for credentials at SSL/TLS handshake time. You could also set this variable to false, if you want to let Orbix choose the credentials by default.

# Automatic Activation of Secure Servers

*Every server secured with Orbix has an associated certificate and private key. To access its private key, and use it to encrypt messages, a server must retrieve the associated pass phrase. This chapter shows you how to use Orbix administration to supply pass phrases to servers.*

## Managing Server Pass Phrases

Every server secured with Orbix has an associated certificate and private key. To access the private key, which is stored in encrypted form, a pass phrase must be supplied to the server as it starts up. The server is then able to identify itself to other applications that require authentication.

### Persistent activation

To activate a secure server *persistently* (manual start-up), the server's pass phrase must be supplied by the operator who is starting the process. Typically, the operator types in the pass phrase manually in response to a login prompt at the console.

### Automatic activation

To activate a secure server *automatically* (in response to a client request), the server's pass phrase should be supplied automatically because it would be impractical for the server to wait for manual intervention. This is particularly true of high availability environments. It is necessary, therefore, to have a mechanism for automatic delivery of authentication data to a server.

### Key distribution management

Orbix provides the *key distribution management* (KDM) mechanism to manage the authentication data required by servers. The KDM manages the storage of authentication data and is responsible for delivering the authentication data to automatically activated servers.

## KDM architecture

Figure 61 shows the main components of the KDM architecture:

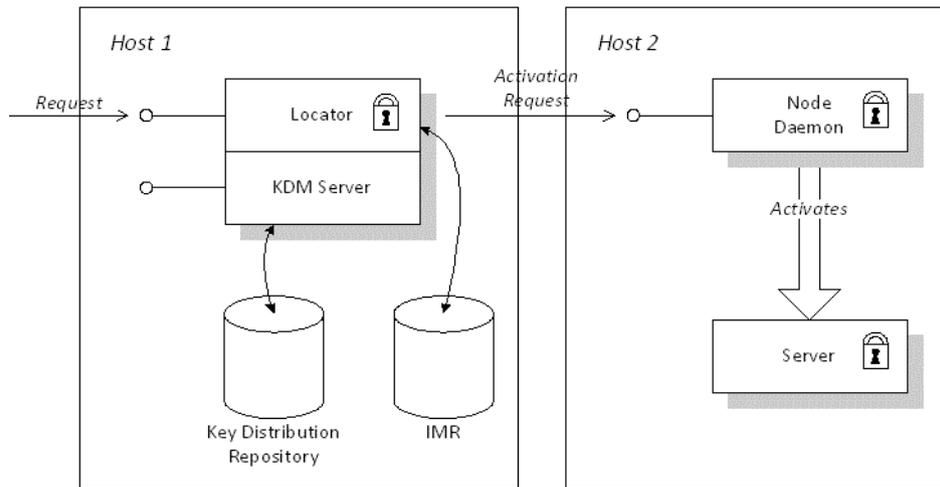


Figure 61: The KDM Architecture

### The KDM server

The main component of the KDM is the KDM server, which is implemented as a plug-in and embedded in the locator service. The main responsibility of the KDM server is to manage the secure storage and retrieval of authentication data.

### The key distribution repository

The *key distribution repository* (KDR) is the database that stores authentication data for the KDM server. The KDR currently stores the following information:

- *Pass phrases*—a pass phrase is stored in the form of an ORB name/pass phrase association. Given an ORB name, the KDM server can retrieve the associated pass phrase. Just one pass phrase can be stored per ORB name.
- *Checksums*—a checksum is generated for a particular server record in the IMR and stored in the form of a process name/checksum association. Checksums are described in [“Protecting against Server Imposters” on page 283](#).

### Role of the locator

When the locator receives a client request for an inactive server, the role of the locator is to contact the KDM server (a plug-in to the locator), retrieve the server’s authentication data and send the authentication data on to the node daemon.

## Role of the node daemon

When the node daemon receives an activation request from the locator, the node daemon launches the corresponding server process and passes the authentication data to the server as it starts up.

## Protecting against Server Imposters

### Security threats

A server imposter is a rogue server executable that runs in place of a legitimate server application. The KDM must ensure that authentication data are not supplied to server imposters. The following forms of attack must be guarded against:

- Replacing the server executable by an imposter.
- Replacing one or more Orbix plug-ins by imposters.
- Tampering with the IMR record to point at a rogue executable.

### Protection measures

The following measures should be taken to protect against server imposters:

- Place all server executables in a trusted directory (for example, one secured by the operating system).
- Place all plug-in libraries in a trusted directory.
- Specify the list of trusted directories in the node daemon's `secure_directories` configuration variable.
- Use the KDM checksum facility to protect the IMR record from tampering.

### The `secure_directories` configuration variable

The `secure_directories` configuration variable specifies a list of trusted directories to the node daemon. For example, on the Windows platform you could set it as follows:

```
# Orbix E2A Configuration File
iona_services {
    ...
    node_daemon {
        secure_directories = ["c:\trusted_servers",
                             "c:\trusted_apps"];
        ...
    };
};
```

If the node daemon's `secure_directories` configuration variable is set, only server executables stored in one of the listed directories can be launched.

## Checksums

The server's IMR record contains details of where to find the server executable and other server activation information. By protecting the IMR record from tampering, you can ensure that the KDM passes its authentication data only to a known server executable.

After an administrator creates or modifies a server's IMR record the administrator generates an associated checksum for the IMR record. The checksum is then stored in the KDR database, in the form of a process name/checksum association.

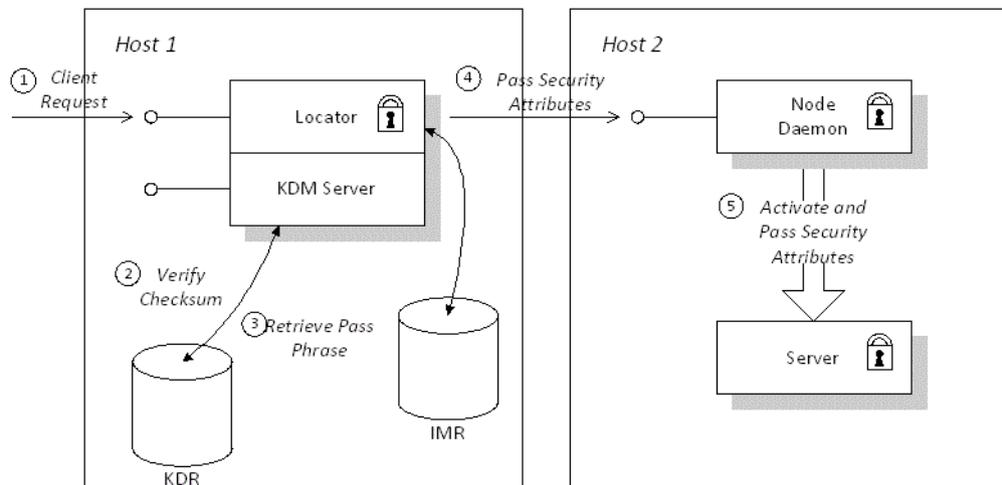
## How the KDM Activates a Secure Server

When the KDM mechanism is used, two different kinds of server activation are supported, as follows:

- *Insecure server activation*—the server is activated using the normal (insecure) activation mechanism. A server is implicitly treated as insecure if no pass phrases are registered for the server.
- *Secure server activation*—the server is activated using a secure activation algorithm. The KDM supplies pass phrases to the server and verifies the server's checksum.

## Activation process

Figure 62 outlines the steps for activating a secure server:



**Figure 62:** Automatic Activation of a Secure Server

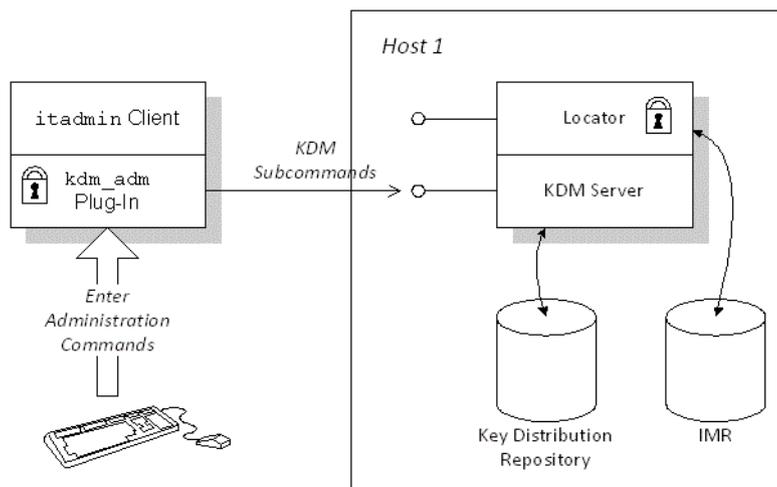
## Description

The secure server shown in [Figure 62](#) is activated using the KDM, as follows:

Stage	Description
1	<p>A client makes a request on a server that is currently inactive.</p> <p>In <a href="#">Figure 62</a>, the client request (a <code>Request</code> or <code>LocateRequest</code> message) is sent to the locator. The example assumes that the target object belongs to an indirect persistent POA.</p>
2	<p>The locator requests the server's checksum from the KDM, which attempts to retrieve the checksum from the KDR database.</p> <p>If there is a checksum for the server, the checksum for the server's current IMR record is calculated and compared with the retrieved checksum. If the checksums do not match, the locator reports an error.</p>
3	<p>The locator requests the server pass phrases from the KDM, which retrieves the pass phrases from the KDR database.</p> <p>If there are pass phrases but no checksum for the server, the locator reports an error (unless the <code>plugins:kdm:checksums_optional</code> configuration variable is set to <code>false</code>).</p> <p>If there are no pass phrases registered for the server, the locator reverts to the standard procedure for activating an insecure server at this point.</p>
4	<p>The locator sends an activation request and authentication data to the node daemon.</p>
5	<p>The node daemon activates the server and passes the authentication data to the server as it starts up.</p>

# KDM Administration

An administrator uses an extended version of the `itadmin` utility to manage the pass phrases and checksums stored in the KDR. In a secure environment, the `itadmin` utility includes a KDM administration plug-in, `kdm_admin`. Figure 63 shows how the `itadmin` utility communicates with the KDM server.



**Figure 63:** Using `itadmin` to Manage the KDM Server

Whenever the administrator invokes a KDM command (`kdm_admin` or `checksum`) the `itadmin` client communicates directly with a secure IP port on the KDM server (separate from the locator's ports).

## Logging In

Before invoking `itadmin` commands to manage the KDM, an administrator must log on to the `itadmin` utility. To log on, enter the following at a command prompt:

```
itadmin
% admin_logon login identity
Please enter password for identity identity:
%
```

After entering `itadmin`, subsequent commands are entered in `itadmin` script mode (see *Administrator's Guide*). The `admin_logon` command logs the administrator on to the `itadmin` utility using the X.509 certificate specified by `identity`. The `identity` certificate refers to the PKCS#12 certificate, `identity.p12`, stored in the directory specified by the `itadmin_x509_cert_root` configuration variable. The administrator then enters the pass phrase to access the certificate.

See the *Administrator's Guide* for full details of the `admin_logon` command syntax.

## Commands

Two administration commands, `kdm_adm` and `checksum`, are provided for the KDM. They are used within the `itadmin` scripting mode.

The `kdm_adm` command manages pass phrases stored in the KDR. The command supports the following subcommands and options:

**Table 22:** *The kdm\_adm Administration Command*

Command	Subcommand and Options
<code>kdm_adm</code>	<code>create -orbnname name [-password pass_phrase]</code>
	<code>confirm -orbnname name</code>
	<code>remove -orbnname name</code>
	<code>list [-count]</code>
	<code>change_pw</code>

The `checksum` command manages server checksums stored in the KDR. It supports the following subcommands and options:

**Table 23:** *The checksum Administration Command*

Command	Subcommand and Options
<code>checksum</code>	<code>create -orbnname name [-password pass_phrase]</code>
	<code>confirm -orbnname name</code>
	<code>remove -orbnname name</code>
	<code>list [-count]</code>

See the *Administrator's Guide* for detailed descriptions of these commands. Examples of using these commands appear in ["Registering a Secure Server" on page 289](#).

## Configuration

The KDM is configured by two sets of variables, as follows:

**Table 24:** *Prefixes for KDM Configuration Variables*

Prefix	Description
<code>plugins:kdm</code>	Variables with this prefix configure the KDM server plug-in, which is embedded in the locator service.
<code>plugins:kdm_adm</code>	Variables with this prefix configure the KDM administration plug-in, which is embedded in the <code>itadmin</code> utility.

A complete list and descriptions of KDM configuration variables is provided in ["Security Configuration" on page 485](#).

# Setting Up the KDM

## Setting up a secure domain

Use the `itconfigure` utility to create a secure domain that includes the KDM. You *must* choose file-based configuration instead of the configuration repository (CFR).

## Using secure directories

When an administrator enables automatic activation of a secure server, it becomes possible for remote clients to trigger activation of the secure server. It is, therefore, essential to protect server executables from being overwritten by storing them in a trusted directory.

Create a directory, *SecureServerDir*, that is accessible only to administrators and store your secure server executables in this directory. Add the secure directory, *SecureServerDir*, to the node daemon's list of trusted directories. For example:

```
# Orbix E2A Configuration File
iona_services {
    ...
    node_daemon {
        secure_directories = ["SecureServerDir"];
        ...
    };
};
```

## Defining certificate constraints

In a real deployment, you must define a set of certificate constraints for the KDM. The following certificate constraints are relevant to the KDM:

- `plugins:kdm:cert_constraints`—restricts access to the KDM server, protecting it from unauthorized clients. See [“plugins:kdm:cert\\_constraints” on page 494](#) for details of how to set this variable.
- `plugins:kdm_admin:cert_constraints`—protects the `itadmin` utility from rogue applications that might attempt to impersonate the KDM server. See [“plugins:kdm\\_admin:cert\\_constraints” on page 495](#) for details of how to set this variable.

## Creating and installing administration certificates

When you create a new set of X.509 certificates for use with Orbix, you need to choose a naming pattern for your Distinguished Names that is compatible with the KDM certificate constraints. In particular, your certificates should satisfy the following conditions:

- The Orbix locator certificate (also used by the KDM server) must satisfy the `plugins:kdm_adm:cert_constraints` certificate constraints.
- Certificates with administrator privileges should satisfy the `plugins:kdm:cert_constraints` certificate constraints.
- Other certificates must not satisfy the KDM certificate constraints.

To deploy the administrator certificates (that is, the certificates used by `itadmin`), create a secure directory `AdminCerts`, copy the administrator certificates to this directory, and set the `itadmin_x509_cert_root` configuration variable equal to `AdminCerts`.

## Registering a Secure Server

### Server registration steps

You must register the server with the locator daemon to enable it to find the server when requested by a client. To register the server with the locator, perform the following steps:

1. Enter `itadmin`. This starts the Orbix administration command shell, and avoids typing `itadmin` before each command.
2. Register the server's persistent POA name and ORB name with the locator, using the following commands:

```
% orbname create demos.tls.secure_bank_extended_server
% poa create -replica demos.tls.secure_bank_extended_server
    bank_server_persistent_poa
```

The first command creates an ORB name called `demos.tls.secure_bank_extended_server`. The second creates a POA name called `bank_server_persistent_poa`, and associates it with `demos.tls.secure_bank_extended_server` ORB name, using the `-replica` option. For more details about POA names and ORB names, see the *Administrator's Guide*.

3. Register the server process name with the locator.

#### C++ Server

To register a C++ process name, use the following command:

#### UNIX

```
% process create -node_daemon hostname/it_node_daemon -pathname
{install-dir/asp/6.0/demos/tls/secure_bank_extended/
  cxx_server/server} -args "--use_kdm /tmp/bank.ior"
    secure_bank_extended_process
```

#### Windows

```
% process create -node_daemon hostname/it_node_daemon -pathname
{install-dir\asp\6.0\demos\tls\secure_bank_extended\
  cxx_server\server.exe} -args "--use_kdm C:\temp\bank.ior"
    secure_bank_extended_process
```

Replace *hostname* with your machine's DNS name, and replace *install-dir* with the location of your Orbix installation (for example, *c:\iona*). The *-args* parameter specifies command-line arguments (for example, the file used to publish the server object reference).

4. Register the server process name with the appropriate ORB name (in this case, *demo.tls.secure\_bank\_extended\_server*):

```
orbname modify -process secure_bank_extended_process
demo.tls.secure_bank_extended_server
```

5. From the *itadmin* command prompt, log on to the *itadmin* utility:

```
% admin_logon login kmdadmin
```

Please enter password for identity kmdadmin:

This example uses the *kmdadmin.p12* certificate which has the password *kmdadminpass*.

6. Register the server's pass phrase with the KDM:

```
% kdm_admin create -orbname demo.tls.secure_bank_extended_server
```

Please enter password for orb my\_orb\_name :

The *secure\_bank\_extended\_server* demonstration uses the *bankserver.p12* certificate which has the password *bankserverpass*.

7. Create and store a checksum for the server's IMR record:

```
% checksum create -process secure_bank_extended_process
```

## Running the server

After registering the bank server, you must run the bank server once to initialize the *bank.ior* file containing a persistent object reference. It is only necessary to run the server explicitly once. Subsequently, the node daemon can activate the bank server automatically in response to client requests.

# Part IV

## CSIv2 Administration

### In this part

This part contains the following chapters:

<a href="#">Introduction to CSIv2</a>	<a href="#">page 293</a>
<a href="#">Configuring CSIv2 Authentication over Transport</a>	<a href="#">page 299</a>
<a href="#">Configuring CSIv2 Identity Assertion</a>	<a href="#">page 313</a>



# Introduction to CSIv2

*CSIv2 is the OMG's Common Secure Interoperability protocol v2.0, which can provide the basis for application-level security in CORBA applications. The Orbix Security Framework uses CSIv2 to transmit usernames and passwords, and asserted identities between applications.*

## CSIv2 Features

This section gives a quick overview of the basic features provided by CSIv2 application-level security. Fundamentally, CSIv2 is a general, interoperable mechanism for propagating security data between applications. Because CSIv2 is designed to complement SSL/TLS security, CSIv2 focuses on providing security features not covered by SSL/TLS.

### Application-level security

CSIv2 is said to provide *application-level security* because, in contrast to SSL/TLS, security data is transmitted above the transport layer and the security data is sent after a connection has been established.

### Transmitting CSIv2-related security data

The CSIv2 specification defines a new GIOP service context type, the *security attribute service context*, which is used to transmit CSIv2-related security data. There are two important specializations of GIOP:

- IIOP—the Internet inter-ORB protocol, which specialises GIOP to the TCP/IP transport, is used to send CSIv2 data between CORBA applications.
- RMI/IIOP—RMI over IIOP, which is an IIOP-compatible version of Java's Remote Method Invocation (RMI) technology, is used to send CSIv2 data between EJB applications and also for CORBA-to-EJB interoperability.

### CSIv2 mechanisms

The following CSIv2 mechanisms are supported:

- [CSIv2 authentication over transport mechanism](#).
- [CSIv2 identity assertion mechanism](#).

### CSIv2 authentication over transport mechanism

The CSIv2 authentication over transport mechanism provides a simple client authentication mechanism, based on a username and a password. This mechanism propagates a username, password,

and domain name to the server. The server then authenticates the username and password before allowing the invocation to proceed.

## CSIV2 identity assertion mechanism

The CSIV2 identity assertion mechanism provides a way of asserting the identity of a caller without performing authentication. This mechanism is usually used to propagate a caller identity that has already been authenticated at an earlier point in the system.

## Applicability of CSIV2

CSIV2 is applicable to both CORBA technology. CSIV2 can be used by the following kinds of application:

- CORBA C++ applications.
- CORBA Java applications.

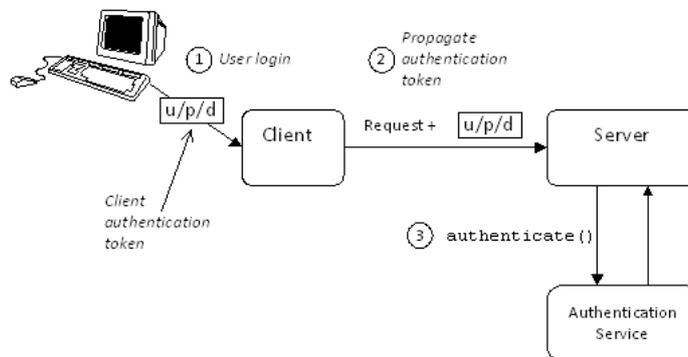
## Basic CSIV2 Scenarios

The CSIV2 specification provides two independent mechanisms for sending credentials over the transport (authentication over transport, and identity assertion), but the CSIV2 specification does not mandate how the transmitted credentials are used. Hence, there are many different ways of using CSIV2 and different ways to integrate it into a security framework (such as ISF).

This section describes some of the basic scenarios that illustrate typical CSIV2 usage.

## CSIV2 Authentication over Transport Scenario

Figure 64 shows a basic CSIV2 scenario where a CORBA client and a CORBA server are configured to use the CSIV2 authentication over transport mechanism.



**Figure 64:** Basic CSIV2 Authentication over Transport Scenario

## Scenario description

The scenario shown in [Figure 64](#) can be described as follows:

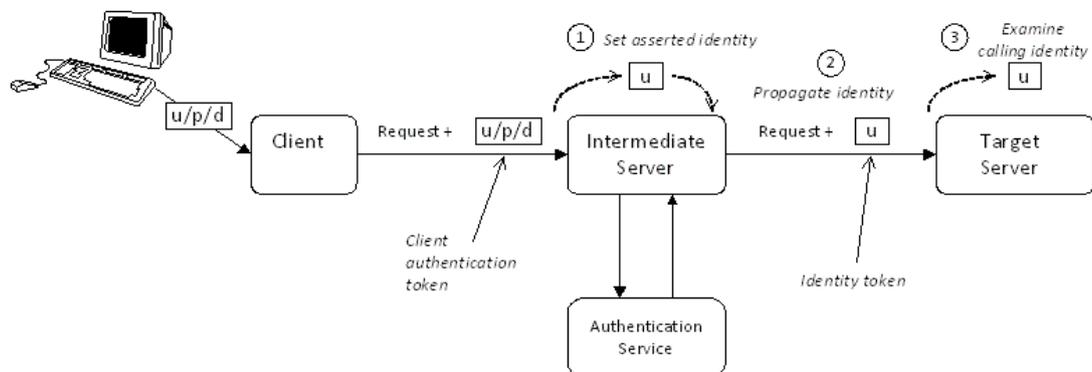
Stage	Description
1	The user enters a username, password, domain name on the client side (user login).
2	When the client makes a remote invocation on the server, CSIv2 transmits the username/password/domain authentication data to the server in a security attribute service context.
3	The server authenticates the received username/password before allowing the invocation to proceed.

## More details

For more details about authentication over transport, see ["Configuring CSIv2 Authentication over Transport" on page 299](#).

## CSIv2 Identity Assertion Scenario

[Figure 65](#) shows a basic CSIv2 scenario where a client and an intermediate server are configured to use the CSIv2 authentication over transport mechanism, and the intermediate server and a target server are configured to use the CSIv2 identity assertion mechanism. In this scenario, the client invokes on the intermediate server, which then invokes on the target server.



**Figure 65:** Basic CSIv2 Identity Assertion Scenario

## Scenario description

The second stage of the scenario shown in [Figure 65](#) (intermediate server invokes an operation on the target server) can be described as follows:

Stage	Description
1	The intermediate server can set the identity that will be asserted to the target in one of two ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Implicitly—if the execution context has an associated CSIV2 received credentials, the intermediate server extracts the user identity from the received credentials, or</li><li>• Explicitly—by programming.</li></ul>
2	When the intermediate server makes a remote invocation on the target server, CSIV2 transmits the user identity data to the server in a security attribute service context.
3	The target server can access the propagated user identity programmatically (by extracting it from a <code>SecurityLevel2::ReceivedCredentials</code> object).

## More details

For more details about identity assertion, see [“Configuring CSIV2 Identity Assertion” on page 313](#).

## Integration with the Orbix Security Framework

This section presents an example of how CSIV2 works in the context of the Orbix Security Framework. The purpose of the example is to show the distinction between the purely CSIV2 functionality and the way in which CSIV2 is used in the Orbix Security Framework. The example also provides a case study of how to integrate the CSI plug-in within a wider security framework.

### CSIV2 authentication domain

In the context of the Orbix Security Framework, the CSIV2 authentication domain set by the user on the client side must match the CSIV2 authentication domain set on the server side.

## Plug-ins used by the iSF

Within the iSF, a typical CORBA server would load the following security plug-ins: IIOP/TLS, GSP, and CSI. The roles of the GSP plug-in and the CSI plug-in in particular are important in the context of the iSF, as follows:

- GSP plug-in,
- CSI plug-in.

## GSP plug-in

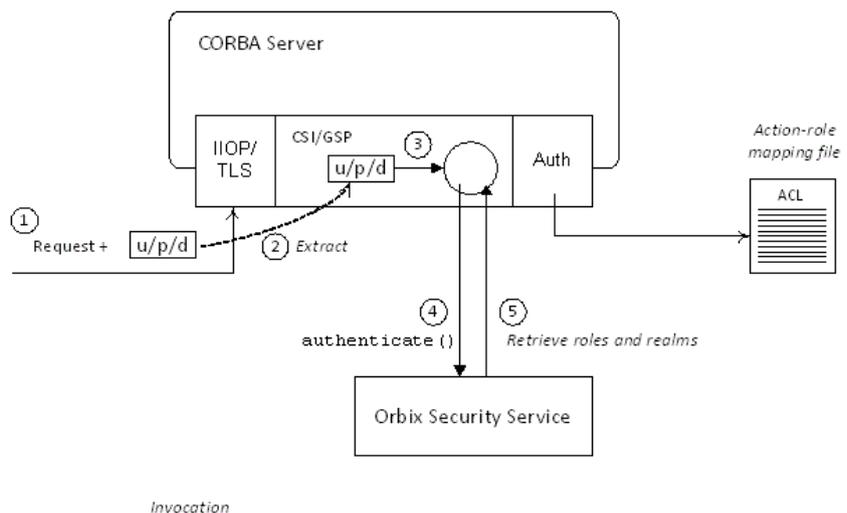
The role of the GSP plug-in is to manage the interpretation of authentication data and to perform authorization. The GSP plug-in implements features specific to the Orbix Security Framework.

## CSI plug-in

The role of the CSIv2 plug-in is to manage the propagation of authentication data. It handles the protocol that delivers the data and makes decisions such as whether to propagate authentication data in further calls to other servers.

## How CSIv2 integrates with iSF

Figure 66 shows how the CSIv2 and the GSP plug-ins behave in the context of the iSF, for a server that is configured to use CSIv2 authentication over transport.



**Figure 66:** CSIv2 in the Orbix Security Framework

## Description

The stages of a secure invocation using CSIv2 authentication over transport, as shown in [Figure 66](#), can be described as follows:

Stage	Description
1	A secure operation invocation arrives at the server. Initially, the invocation passes through the IIOP/TLS plug-in, which is responsible for decrypting the incoming message and performing other transport layer security tasks.
2	The CSI plug-in extracts the username/password/domain authentication data, which identifies the calling user, from the incoming message's security attribute service context.
3	The CSI plug-in delegates authentication to the <code>IT_CSI::AuthenticateGSSUPCredentials</code> callback object, which is implemented in the GSP plug-in.
4	The <code>AuthenticateGSSUPCredentials</code> object further delegates authentication to the central Orbix security service.
5	If authentication with the Orbix security service is successful, the GSP plug-in receives details of all the roles and realms for the calling user. The roles and realms are cached, to be used later during the authorization step.

# Configuring CSIV2 Authentication over Transport

*This chapter explains the concepts underlying the CSIV2 authentication over transport mechanism and provides details of how to configure a client and a server to use this mechanism.*

## CSIV2 Authentication Scenario

This section describes a typical CSIV2 authentication scenario, where the client is authenticated over the transport by providing a username and a password.

### Authentication over transport

The CSIV2 *authentication over transport* mechanism is a simple client authentication mechanism based on a username and a password. In a system with a large number of clients, it is significantly easier to administer CSIV2 client authentication than it is to administer SSL/TLS client authentication.

CSIV2 authentication is said to be *over transport*, because the authentication step is performed at the General Inter-ORB Protocol (GIOP) layer. Specifically, authentication data is inserted into the service context of a GIOP request message. CSIV2 authentication, therefore, occurs *after* a connection has been established (in contrast to SSL/TLS authentication).

### GSSUP mechanism

The Generic Security Service Username/Password (GSSUP) mechanism is the basic authentication mechanism supported by CSIV2 at Level 0 conformance. Currently, this is the only authentication mechanism supported by Orbix's implementation of CSIV2.

### Dependency on SSL/TLS

Note, that CSIV2 authentication over transport *cannot provide adequate security on its own*. The authentication over transport mechanism relies on the transport layer security, that is SSL/TLS, to provide the following additional security features:

- Server authentication.
- Privacy of communication.
- Message integrity.

## CSI v2 scenario

Figure 67 shows a typical scenario for CSIv2 authentication over transport:

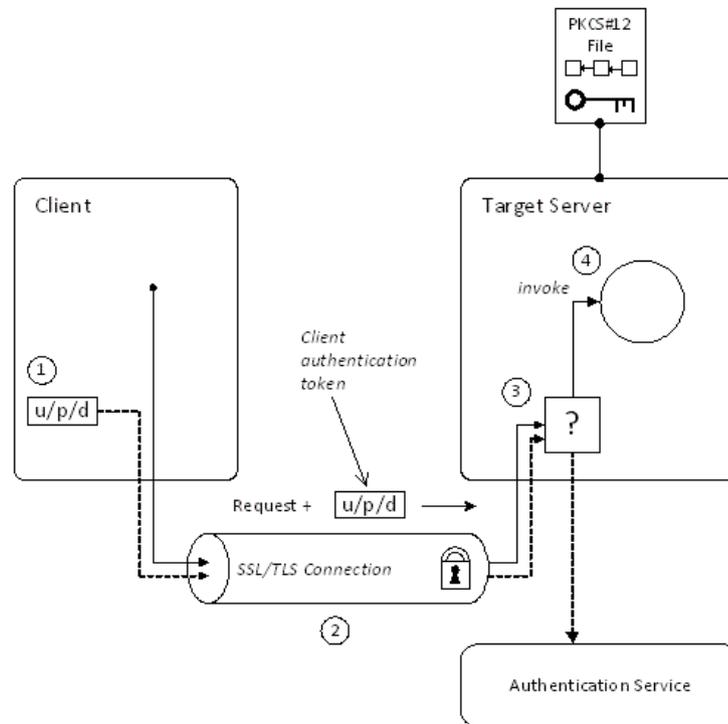


Figure 67: CSIv2 Authentication Over Transport Scenario

## How CSI v2 authentication over transport proceeds

As shown in Figure 67 on page 300, the authentication over transport mechanism proceeds as follows:

Stage	Description
1	When a client initiates an operation invocation on the target, the client's CSI plug-in inserts a client authentication token (containing username/password/domain) into the GIOP request message.
2	The request, together with the client authentication token, is sent over the SSL/TLS connection. The SSL/TLS connection provides privacy and message integrity, ensuring that the username and password cannot be read by eavesdroppers.

Stage	Description
3	Before permitting the request to reach the target object, the CSI server interceptor calls an application-supplied object (the authentication service) to check the username/password combination.
4	If the username/password combination are authenticated successfully, the request is allowed to reach the target object; otherwise the request is blocked and an error returned to the client.

## SSL/TLS connection

The client and server should both be configured to use a secure SSL/TLS connection. In this scenario, the SSL/TLS connection is configured for target authentication only.

See [“SSL/TLS Prerequisites” on page 302](#) for details of the SSL/TLS configuration for this scenario.

## Client authentication token

A *client authentication token* contains the data that a client uses to authenticate itself to a server through the CSIv2 authentication over transport mechanism, as follows:

- *Username*—a UTF-8 character string, which is guaranteed not to undergo conversion when it is sent over the wire.
- *Password*—a UTF-8 character string, which is guaranteed not to undergo conversion when it is sent over the wire.
- *Domain*—a string that identifies the CSIv2 authentication domain within which the user is authenticated.

**Note:** The client’s domain should match the target domain, which is specified by the `policies:csi:auth_over_transport:server_domain_name` configuration variable on the server side.

The client authentication token is usually initialized by the *CSIv2 principal sponsor* (which prompts the user to enter the username/password and domain). See [“Providing a Username and Password” on page 306](#).

## Authentication service

The *authentication service* is an external service that checks the username and password received from the client. If the authentication succeeds, the request is allowed to proceed and an invocation is made on the target object; if the authentication fails, the request is automatically blocked and a `CORBA::NO_PERMISSION` system exception is returned to the client.

See [“Providing an Authentication Service” on page 305](#).

# SSL/TLS Prerequisites

The SSL/TLS protocol is an essential complement to CSiv2 security. The CSiv2 authentication over transport mechanism relies on SSL/TLS to provide the following additional security features:

- Server authentication.
- Privacy of communication.
- Message integrity.

**WARNING:** If you do not enable SSL/TLS for the client-server connection, the GSSUP username and password would be sent over the wire unencrypted and, therefore, could be read by eavesdroppers.

## SSL/TLS target authentication only

For the scenario depicted in [Figure 67 on page 300](#), the SSL/TLS connection is configured for target authentication only. The SSL/TLS configuration can be summarized as follows:

- *Client-side SSL/TLS configuration*—the client requires confidentiality, message integrity, and the `EstablishTrustInTarget` SSL/TLS association option. No X.509 certificate is provided on the client side, because the client is not authenticated at the transport layer.
- *Server-side SSL/TLS configuration*—the server requires confidentiality and message integrity, but the `EstablishTrustInClient` SSL/TLS association option is not required. An X.509 certificate is provided on the server side to enable the client to authenticate the server.

## Configuration samples

The SSL/TLS configuration of this CSiv2 scenario is based on the following TLS demonstration configurations in your Orbix configuration (`DomainName.cfg` file or CFR service):

- `demos.tls.secure_client_with_no_cert`
- `demos.tls.secure_server_no_client_auth`

## SSL/TLS principal sponsor configuration

In this scenario, the SSL/TLS principal sponsor needs to be enabled only on the server side, because it is only the server that has an associated X.509 certificate.

**Note:** The SSL/TLS principal sponsor is completely independent of the CSiv2 principal sponsor (see ["CSiv2 principal sponsor" on page 306](#)). It is possible, therefore, to enable both of the principal sponsors within the same application.

## References

See [“Sample Configuration” on page 309](#) for a detailed example of the client and server SSL/TLS configuration.

See [“SSL/TLS Administration” on page 201](#) for complete details of configuring and administering SSL/TLS.

## Requiring CSIv2 Authentication

This section describes the *minimal* configuration needed to enable CSIv2 authentication over transport. In a typical system, however, you also need to configure SSL/TLS (see [“SSL/TLS Prerequisites” on page 302](#)) and the CSIv2 principal sponsor (see [“Providing a Username and Password” on page 306](#)).

### Loading the CSI plug-in

To enable CSIv2 for a C++ or Java application, you must include the `csi` plug-in in the `orb_plugins` list in your Orbix configuration. The `binding:client_binding_list` and `binding:server_binding_list` must also be initialized with the proper list of interceptor combinations.

Sample settings for these configuration variables can be found in the `demos.tls.csi` configuration scope of your Orbix configuration. For example, you can load the `csi` plug-in with the following configuration:

```
# Orbix configuration file
csi {
  orb_plugins = ["local_log_stream", "iiop_profile", "giop",
               "iiop_tls", "csi"];

  binding:client_binding_list = ["GIOP+EGMIOP",
                                "OTS+POA_Coloc", "POA_Coloc", "OTS+TLS_Coloc+POA_Coloc",
                                "TLS_Coloc+POA_Coloc", "GIOP+SHMIOP", "CSI+OTS+GIOP+IIOP",
                                "CSI+GIOP+IIOP", "CSI+OTS+GIOP+IIOP_TLS",
                                "CSI+GIOP+IIOP_TLS"];

  binding:server_binding_list = ["CSI"];
  ...
};
```

### Client configuration

A client can be configured to support CSIv2 authentication over transport, as follows:

```
# Orbix configuration file
policies:csi:auth_over_transport:client_supports =
  ["EstablishTrustInClient"];
```

## Client CSIV2 association options

The `EstablishTrustInClient` option is a CSIV2 association option. Including this option in the `policies:csi:auth_over_transport:client_supports` list indicates that the client supports the CSIV2 authentication over transport mechanism.

## Server configuration

A server can be configured to support CSIV2 authentication over transport, as follows:

```
# Orbix configuration file
policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_supports =
  ["EstablishTrustInClient"];
policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_requires =
  ["EstablishTrustInClient"];
policies:csi:auth_over_transport:server_domain_name =
  "AuthDomain";
policies:csi:auth_over_transport:authentication_service =
  "csiv2.AuthenticationServiceObject";
```

## Server CSIV2 association options

Including the `EstablishTrustInClient` CSIV2 association option in the `policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_supports` list indicates that the server *supports* the CSIV2 authentication over transport mechanism.

Including the `EstablishTrustInClient` CSIV2 association option in the `policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_requires` list indicates that the server *requires* clients to authenticate themselves using the CSIV2 authentication over transport mechanism. If the client fails to authenticate itself to the server when the server requires it, the server throws a `CORBA::NO_PERMISSION` system exception back to the client.

## Server domain name

The server domain name is the name of a valid CSIV2 authentication domain. A CSIV2 authentication domain is an administrative unit within which a username/password combination is authenticated.

A CSIV2 client will check that the domain name in its CSIV2 credentials is the same as the domain name set on the server side by the `policies:csi:auth_over_transport:server_domain_name` configuration variable. If the domain in the client credentials is an empty string, however, the domain always matches (the empty string is treated as a wildcard).

## Authentication service

The `authentication_service` variable specifies a Java class that provides an implementation of the authentication service. This enables you to provide a custom implementation of the CSIV2 authentication service in Java.

When using CSIV2 in the context of the Orbix Security Framework, however, this configuration variable should be omitted. In the Orbix Security Framework, the GSP plug-in specifies the CSIV2 authentication service programmatically.

See [“Providing an Authentication Service” on page 305](#) for more details.

## Providing an Authentication Service

An implementation of the CSIV2 authentication service can be specified in one of the following ways:

- [By configuration \(Java only\)](#).
- [By programming a policy \(Java only\)](#).
- [By registering an initial reference](#).

### By configuration (Java only)

In Java, the authentication service is provided by a customizable class which can be loaded by setting the `policies:csi:auth_over_transport:authentication_service` configuration variable to the fully-scoped name of the Java class.

### By programming a policy (Java only)

In Java, you can specify a CSIV2 authentication service object programmatically by setting the `IT_CSI::CSI_SERVER_AS_POLICY` policy with an `IT_CSI::AuthenticationService` struct as its policy value.

See the *CORBA Programmer's Reference, Java* for more details.

### By registering an initial reference

You can specify a CSIV2 authentication service object (in C++ and Java) by registering an instance as the `IT_CSIAuthenticationObject` initial reference. This approach is mainly intended for use by Orbix plug-ins.

## Default authentication service

If no authentication service is specified, a default implementation is used that always returns `false` in response to `authenticate()` calls.

## Orbix Security Framework

In the context of the Orbix Security Framework, the GSP plug-in provides a proprietary implementation of the CSIV2 authentication service that delegates authentication to the Orbix security service.

### Sample implementation

A sample implementation of a CSIV2 authentication service can be found in the following demonstration directory:

```
ASPInstallDir/asp/Version/demos/corba/tls/csiv2/java/src/csiv2
```

## Providing a Username and Password

This section explains how a user can provide a username and a password for CSIV2 authentication (logging on) as an application starts up. CSIV2 mandates the use of the GSSUP standard for transmitting a username/password pair between a client and a server.

### CSIV2 principal sponsor

The *CSIV2 principal sponsor* is a piece of code embedded in the CSI plug-in that obtains authentication information for an application. It is configured by setting variables in the Orbix configuration. The great advantage of the CSIV2 principal sponsor is that it enables you to provide authentication data for security unaware applications, just by modifying the configuration.

The following configuration file extract shows you how to enable the CSIV2 principal sponsor for GSSUP-style authentication (assuming the application is already configured to load the CSI plug-in):

```
# Orbix configuration file
principal_sponsor:csi:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
principal_sponsor:csi:use_method_id = "GSSUPMech";
```

### Credentials sharing

Normally, when you specify an own credential using the CSI principal sponsor, the credential is available only to the ORB that created it. By setting the

`plugins:security:share_credentials_across_orbs` variable to `true`, however, the own credentials created by one ORB are automatically made available to any other ORBs that are configured to share credentials.

## Logging in

The GSSUP username and password can be provided in one of the following ways:

- [From a dialog prompt.](#)
- [Directly in configuration.](#)
- [By programming.](#)

### From a dialog prompt

If the login data are not specified in configuration, the CSIv2 principal sponsor will prompt the user for the username, password, and domain as the application starts up. The dialog prompt is displayed if the client supports the `EstablishTrustInClient CSIv2` association option and one or more of the `principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_data` fields are missing (username, password, or domain).

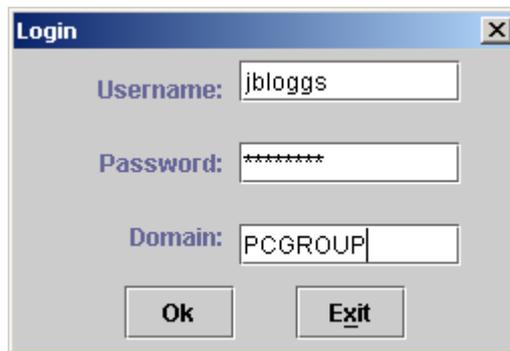
#### C++ Applications

When a C++ application starts up, the user is prompted for the username and password at the command line as follows:

```
Please enter username :  
Enter password :
```

#### Java Applications

The following dialog window pops up to prompt the user for the username, password, and domain name:



**Figure 68:** Java Dialog Window for GSSUP Username and Password

**Note:** The password is not checked until the client communicates with a server secured by CSIv2. Hence, the dialog is unable to provide immediate confirmation of a user's password and a mis-typed password will not be detected until the client begins communicating with the server.

## Directly in configuration

The username, password, and domain can be specified directly in the `principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_data` configuration variable. For example, the CSIV2 principal sponsor can be configured as follows:

```
# Orbix configuration file
principal_sponsor:csi:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
principal_sponsor:csi:use_method_id = "GSSUPMech";
principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_data =
    ["username=User", "password=Pass", "domain=AuthDomain"];
```

In this example, the `auth_method_data` variable specifies a *User* username, *Pass* password, and *AuthDomain* domain.

**WARNING:** Storing the password directly in configuration is not recommended for deployed systems. The password is in plain text and could be read by anyone.

## By programming

A CORBA application developer can optionally specify the GSSUP username, password and domain name by programming—see [“Creating CSIV2 Credentials” on page 340](#).

In this case, an administrator should ensure that the CSIV2 principal sponsor is disabled for the application. Either the `principal_sponsor:csi:use_principal_sponsor` variable can be set to `false`, or the CSIV2 principal sponsor variables can be removed from the application's configuration.

The best approach is to set the `principal_sponsor:csi:use_principal_sponsor` variable to `false` in the application's configuration scope. For example:

```
# Orbix configuration file
outer_config_scope {
    ...
    my_app_config_scope {
        principal_sponsor:csi:use_principal_sponsor =
            "false";
        ...
    };
    ...
};
```

This ensures that the principal sponsor cannot be enabled accidentally by picking up configuration variables from the outer configuration scope.

# Sample Configuration

This section provides complete sample configurations, on both the client side and the server side, for the scenario described in [“CSIv2 Authentication Scenario” on page 299](#).

## Sample Client Configuration

This section describes a sample client configuration for CSIv2 authentication over transport which has the following features:

- The `iiop_tls` and `csi` plug-ins are loaded into the application.
- The client supports the SSL/TLS `EstablishTrustInTarget` association option.
- The client supports the CSIv2 authentication over transport `EstablishTrustInClient` association option.
- The username and password are specified using the CSIv2 principal sponsor.

## Configuration sample

The following sample shows the configuration of a client application that uses CSIv2 authentication over transport to authenticate a user, Paul (using the `csiv2.client.paul` ORB name):

```
# Orbix configuration file
csiv2
{
  orb_plugins = ["local_log_stream", "iiop_profile", "giop",
"iiop_tls", "csi"];
  event_log:filters = ["IT_CSI=*", "IT_TLS=*",
"IT_IIOP_TLS=*", "IT_ATLI_TLS=*"];
  binding:client_binding_list = ["GIOP+EGMIOP",
"OTS+POA_Coloc", "POA_Coloc", "OTS+TLS_Coloc+POA_Coloc",
"TLS_Coloc+POA_Coloc", "GIOP+SHMIOP", "CSI+OTS+GIOP+IIOP",
"CSI+GIOP+IIOP", "CSI+OTS+GIOP+IIOP_TLS",
"CSI+GIOP+IIOP_TLS"];
  binding:server_binding_list = ["CSI"];

  client
  {
    policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
"DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget"];

    policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
"DetectMisordering"];

    paul
    {
      plugins:csi:allow_csi_reply_without_service_context
= "false";
    }
  }
}
```



```
policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
"DetectMisordering"];

    principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
    principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";
    principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =
["filename=C:\ASPInstallDir\asp\6.0\etc\tls\x509\certs\demos\ba
nk_server.p12", "password=bankserverpass"];

    policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_supports =
["EstablishTrustInClient"];
    policies:csi:auth_over_transport:authentication_service
= "csiv2.AuthenticationServiceObject";
    policies:csi:auth_over_transport:server_domain_name =
"DEFAULT";
};
};
```



# Configuring CSIV2 Identity Assertion

*This chapter explains the concepts underlying the CSIV2 identity assertion (or delegation) mechanism and provides details of how to configure your applications to use this mechanism.*

## CSIV2 Identity Assertion Scenario

This section describes a typical CSIV2 identity assertion scenario, involving a client, an intermediate server, and a target server. Once the client has authenticated itself to the intermediate server, the intermediate server can impersonate the client by including an *identity token* in the requests that it sends to the target server. The intermediate server thus acts as a proxy (or delegate) server.

### Identity assertion

The CSIV2 *identity assertion* mechanism provides the basis for a general-purpose delegation or impersonation mechanism. Identity assertion is used in the context of a system where a client invokes an operation on an intermediate server which then invokes an operation on a target server (see [Figure 69](#)). When making a call on the target, the client identity (which is authenticated by the intermediate server) can be forwarded by the intermediate to the target. This enables the intermediate to impersonate the client.

### Dependency on SSL/TLS

The CSIV2 identity assertion mechanism relies on SSL/TLS to provide the the following security features at the transport layer (between the intermediate server and the target server):

- Authentication of the target server to the intermediate server.
- Authentication of the intermediate server to the target server.
- Privacy of communication.
- Message integrity.

## CSI v2 scenario

Figure 69 shows a typical scenario for CSIv2 identity assertion:

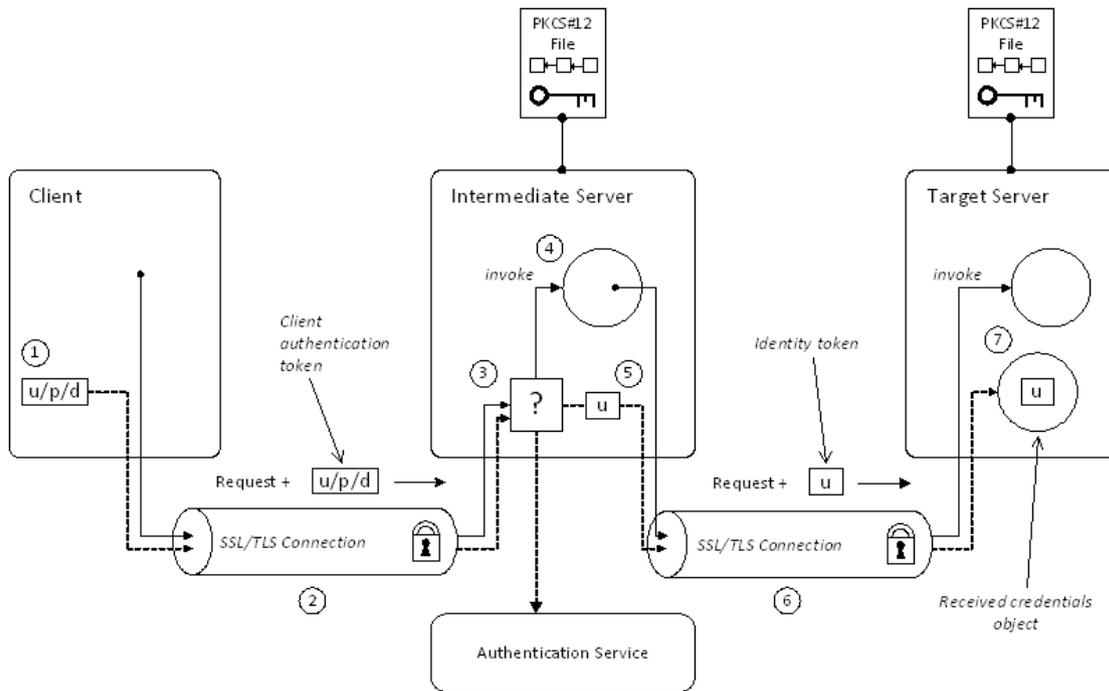


Figure 69: CSIv2 Identity Assertion Scenario

## How CSIv2 identity assertion proceeds

As shown in Figure 69 on page 314, the identity assertion mechanism proceeds as follows:

Stage	Description
1	When a client initiates an operation invocation on the intermediate, the client's CSI plug-in inserts a client authentication token (containing username/password/domain) into the GIOP request message.
2	The request, together with the client authentication token, is sent over the SSL/TLS connection. The SSL/TLS connection provides privacy and message integrity, ensuring that the username and password cannot be read by eavesdroppers.
3	Before permitting the request to reach the target object in the intermediate, the intermediate's CSI plug-in calls the authentication service to check the username/password combination.

Stage	Description
4	If the username/password combination are authenticated successfully, the request is allowed to reach the object; otherwise the request is blocked and an error is returned to the client.
5	<p>Within the context of the current invocation, the intermediate server invokes an operation on the target server.</p> <p>Because identity assertion has been enabled on the intermediate server, the intermediate's CSI plug-in extracts the client username from the received GSSUP credentials, creates an <i>identity token</i> containing this username, and then inserts the identity token into the GIOP request message.</p>
6	The request, together with the identity token, is sent over the SSL/TLS connection. The SSL/TLS connection provides privacy message integrity, and mutual authentication between the intermediate and the target.
7	When the request arrives at the target server, the asserted identity is extracted and made available to the target through the CORBA received credentials object—see <a href="#">"Retrieving Received Credentials" on page 353</a> .

## SSL/TLS connection

The intermediate server and target server should both be configured to use a secure SSL/TLS connection. In this scenario, the intermediate-to-target SSL/TLS connection is configured for mutual authentication.

See ["SSL/TLS Prerequisites" on page 316](#) for details of the SSL/TLS configuration for this scenario.

## Identity token

An *identity token* can contain one of the following types of identity token:

- **ITTAbsent**—if no identity token is included in the GIOP message sent by the intermediate server (for example, if CSIv2 identity assertion is disabled in the intermediate server).
- **ITTAnonymous**—if the intermediate server is acting on behalf of an anonymous, unauthenticated client.
- **ITTPrincipalName**—if the intermediate server is acting on behalf of an authenticated client. In this case, the client identity contains the following data:
  - **GSSUP username**—automatically extracted from the GSSUP client authentication token received from the client.

- Subject DN—if the intermediate server authenticates the client using an X.509 certificate, but not using a username and password, the intermediate would forward on an identity token containing the subject DN from the client certificate.

## Received credentials

The *received credentials* is an object, of `SecurityLevel2::ReceivedCredentials` type, defined by the OMG CORBA Security Service that encapsulates the security credentials received from a client. In this scenario, the target server is programmed to access the asserted identity using the received credentials.

For details of how to access the asserted identity through the received credentials object, see [“Retrieving Received Credentials from the Current Object”](#) on page 353.

## SSL/TLS Prerequisites

The CSIv2 identity assertion mechanism relies on SSL/TLS to provide the the following security features at the transport layer (between the intermediate server and the target server):

- Authentication of the target server to the intermediate server.
- Authentication of the intermediate server to the target server.
- Privacy of communication.
- Message integrity.

## SSL/TLS mutual authentication

For the scenario depicted in [Figure 69 on page 314](#), the SSL/TLS connection between the intermediate and the target server is configured for mutual authentication. The SSL/TLS configuration can be summarized as follows:

- *Intermediate server SSL/TLS configuration*—the intermediate server requires confidentiality, message integrity, and the `EstablishTrustInTarget` SSL/TLS association option. An X.509 certificate is provided, which enables the intermediate server to be authenticated both by the client and by the target server.
- *Target server SSL/TLS configuration*—the server requires confidentiality, message integrity, and the `EstablishTrustInClient` SSL/TLS association option. An X.509 certificate is provided, which enables the target server to be authenticated by the intermediate server.

See [“Sample Intermediate Server Configuration”](#) on page 320 for a detailed example of the SSL/TLS configuration in this scenario.

See [“SSL/TLS Administration”](#) on page 201 for complete details of configuring and administering SSL/TLS.

## Setting certificate constraints

In the scenario depicted in [Figure 69 on page 314](#), the target server grants a special type of privilege (backward trust) to the intermediate server—that is, the target accepts identities asserted by the intermediate without getting the chance to authenticate these identities itself. It is, therefore, recommended to set the certificate constraints policy on the target server to restrict the range of applications that can connect to it.

The certificate constraints policy prevents connections being established to the target server, unless the ASN.1 Distinguished Name from the subject line of the incoming X.509 certificate conforms to a certain pattern.

See [“Applying Constraints to Certificates” on page 276](#) for further details.

## Principal sponsor configuration

In this scenario, the SSL/TLS principal sponsor needs to be enabled in the intermediate server and in the target server.

See [“Specifying an Application’s Own Certificate” on page 268](#) and [“Providing a Certificate Pass Phrase” on page 271](#) for further details.

**Note:** The SSL/TLS principal sponsor is completely independent of the CSIV2 principal sponsor (see [“Providing a Username and Password” on page 306](#)). It is possible, therefore, to enable both of the principal sponsors within the same application.

## Enabling CSIV2 Identity Assertion

Based on the sample scenario depicted in [Figure 69 on page 314](#), this section describes the basic configuration variables that enable CSIV2 identity assertion. These variables on their own, however, are by no means sufficient to configure a system to use CSIV2 identity assertion. For a complete example of configuring CSIV2 identity assertion, see [“Sample Configuration” on page 319](#).

## Loading the CSI plug-in

To enable CSIV2, you must include the `csi` plug-in in the `orb_plugins` list in your Orbix configuration. The `binding:client_binding_list` and `binding:server_binding_list` must also be initialized with the proper list of interceptor combinations.

Sample settings for these configuration variables can be found in the `demos.tls.csiv2` configuration scope of your Orbix configuration. For example, you can load the `csi` plug-in with the following configuration:

```
# Orbix configuration file
csiv2 {
  orb_plugins = ["local_log_stream", "iiop_profile", "giop",
               "iiop_tls", "csi"];

  binding:client_binding_list = ["GIOP+EGMIOP",
                                "OTS+POA_Coloc", "POA_Coloc", "OTS+TLS_Coloc+POA_Coloc",
                                "TLS_Coloc+POA_Coloc", "GIOP+SHMIOP", "CSI+OTS+GIOP+IIOP",
                                "CSI+GIOP+IIOP", "CSI+OTS+GIOP+IIOP_TLS",
                                "CSI+GIOP+IIOP_TLS"];

  binding:server_binding_list = ["CSI"];
  ...
};
```

## Intermediate server configuration

The intermediate server can be configured to support CSIV2 identity assertion, as follows:

```
# Orbix configuration file
policies:csi:attribute_service:client_supports =
["IdentityAssertion"];
```

## Intermediate server CSIV2 association options

Including the `IdentityAssertion` CSIV2 association option in the `policies:csi:attribute_service:client_supports` list indicates that the application supports CSIV2 identity assertion when acting as a client.

## Target server configuration

The target server can be configured to support CSIV2 identity assertion, as follows:

```
# Orbix configuration file
policies:csi:attribute_service:target_supports =
["IdentityAssertion"];
```

## Target server CSIV2 association options

Including the `IdentityAssertion` CSIV2 association option in the `policies:csi:attribute_service:target_supports` list indicates that the application supports CSIV2 identity assertion when acting as a server.

# Sample Configuration

This section provides complete sample configurations, covering the client, the intermediate server, and the target server, for the scenario described in [“CSlv2 Identity Assertion Scenario” on page 313](#).

## Sample Client Configuration

This section describes a sample client configuration for the CSlv2 identity assertion scenario. In this part of the scenario, the client is configured to use CSlv2 authentication over transport, as follows:

- The `iiop_tls` and `csi` plug-ins are loaded into the application.
- The client supports the SSL/TLS `EstablishTrustInTarget` association option.
- The client supports the CSlv2 authentication over transport `EstablishTrustInClient` association option.
- The username and password are specified using the CSlv2 principal sponsor.

## Configuration sample

The following sample shows the configuration of a client application that uses CSlv2 authentication over transport to authenticate a user, Paul (using the `csiv2.client.paul` ORB name):

```
# Orbix configuration file
csiv2
{
    orb_plugins = ["local_log_stream", "iiop_profile", "giop",
"iiop_tls", "csi"];
    event_log:filters = ["IT_CSI=*", "IT_TLS=*",
"IT_IIOP_TLS=*", "IT_ATLI_TLS=*"];
    binding:client_binding_list = ["GIOP+EGMIOP",
"OTS+POA_Coloc", "POA_Coloc", "OTS+TLS_Coloc+POA_Coloc",
"TLS_Coloc+POA_Coloc", "GIOP+SHMIOP", "CSI+OTS+GIOP+IIOP",
"CSI+GIOP+IIOP", "CSI+OTS+GIOP+IIOP_TLS",
"CSI+GIOP+IIOP_TLS"];
    binding:server_binding_list = ["CSI"];

    client
    {

        policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
"DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget"];

        policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
"DetectMisordering"];

        paul
        {
```



```

intermed_server
{

policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
"DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget",
"EstablishTrustInClient"];

policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
"DetectMisordering"];

policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
"DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget",
"EstablishTrustInClient"];

policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
"DetectMisordering"];

    principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
    principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";
    principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =
["filename=C:\ASPInstallDir\art\6.0\etc\tls\x509\certs\demos\bank_server.p12", "password=bankserverpass"];

    plugins:csi:allow_csi_reply_without_service_context =
"false";
    policies:csi:attribute_service:client_supports =
["IdentityAssertion"];
    policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_supports =
["EstablishTrustInClient"];
    policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_requires =
["EstablishTrustInClient"];

    policies:csi:auth_over_transport:authentication_service
= "csiv2.AuthenticationServiceObject";
    policies:csi:auth_over_transport:server_domain_name =
"DEFAULT";
};
};

```

## Sample Target Server Configuration

This section describes a sample target server configuration for CSIV2 identity assertion which has the following features:

- The `iiop_tls` and `csi` plug-ins are loaded into the application.
- The server supports the SSL/TLS `EstablishTrustInTarget` and `EstablishTrustInClient` association options.
- The server *requires* the SSL/TLS `EstablishTrustInClient` association option.
- The server's X.509 certificate is specified using the SSL/TLS principal sponsor.
- The intermediate server supports the CSIV2 `IdentityAssertion` association option.

## Configuration sample

The following sample shows the configuration of a target server application that supports identity assertion (using the `csiv2.target_server` ORB name).

```
# Orbix configuration file
csiv2
{
    orb_plugins = ["local_log_stream", "iiop_profile", "giop",
"iiop_tls", "csi"];
    event_log:filters = ["IT_CSI=*", "IT_TLS=*",
"IT_IIOP_TLS=*", "IT_ATLI_TLS=*"];
    binding:client_binding_list = ["GIOP+EGMIOP",
"OTS+POA_Coloc", "POA_Coloc", "OTS+TLS_Coloc+POA_Coloc",
"TLS_Coloc+POA_Coloc", "GIOP+SHMIOP", "CSI+OTS+GIOP+IIOP",
"CSI+GIOP+IIOP", "CSI+OTS+GIOP+IIOP_TLS",
"CSI+GIOP+IIOP_TLS"];
    binding:server_binding_list = ["CSI"];

    target_server
    {

        policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
"DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget",
"EstablishTrustInClient"];

        policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
["Integrity", "Confidentiality", "DetectReplay",
"DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInClient"];

        principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";
        principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";
        principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =
["filename=C:\ASPIInstallDir\art\6.0\etc\tls\x509\certs\demos\ba
nk_server.p12", "password=bankserverpass"];
        policies:csi:attribute_service:target_supports =
["IdentityAssertion"];
    };
};
```

# Part V

## CORBA Security Programming

### In this part

This part contains the following chapters:

<a href="#">Programming Policies</a>	<a href="#">page 325</a>
<a href="#">Authentication</a>	<a href="#">page 335</a>
<a href="#">Validating Certificates</a>	<a href="#">page 363</a>



# Programming Policies

*You can customize the behavior of secure CORBA applications by setting policies programmatically.*

## Setting Policies

This section provides a brief overview of how to set CORBA policies by programming. An example, in C++ and Java, is provided that shows how to set a CORBA policy at the ORB level.

How to program CORBA policies is described in more detail in the *CORBA Programmer's Guide*.

## Client-side policy levels

You can set client-side policies at any of the following levels:

- ORB
- Thread
- Object (for client-side proxies).

## Server-side policy levels

You can set server-side policies at any of the following levels:

- ORB
- POA

## Policy management

As described in the *CORBA Programmer's Guide*, you can set a policy at each level using the appropriate policy management object as listed in [Table 25](#).

**Table 25:** *Policy Management Objects*

Policy Level	Policy Management Object
ORB	CORBA::PolicyManager
Thread	CORBA::PolicyCurrent
POA	PortableServer::POA::create_POA()
Client-side proxy	(ObjectRef) ._set_policy_overrides()

## C++ Example

The following C++ example shows how to set an SSL/TLS certificate constraints policy at the ORB level:

### Example 40: C++ Example of Setting ORB-Level Policies

```
//C++
...
CORBA::Any          any;
CORBA::PolicyList  orb_policies;
orb_policies.length(1);
1 CORBA::Object_var  object =

global_orb->resolve_initial_references("ORBPolicyManager");
CORBA::PolicyManager_var  policy_mgr =
    CORBA::PolicyManager::_narrow(object);

2 IT_TLS_API::CertConstraints  cert_constraints;
cert_constraints.length(1);

3 cert_constraints[0] = CORBA::string_dup(
    "C=US,ST=Massachusetts,O=ABigBank*,OU=Administration"
);

any <=<= cert_constraints;
4,5 orb_policies[0] = global_orb->create_policy(
    IT_TLS_API::TLS_CERT_CONSTRAINTS_POLICY, any
);
6 policy_mgr->set_policy_overrides(
    orb_policies, CORBA::ADD_OVERRIDE
);
```

## Java Example

The following Java example shows how to set an SSL/TLS certificate constraints policy at the ORB level:

### Example 41: Java Example of Setting ORB-Level Policies

```
//Java
1 PolicyManager pol_manager = null;
  pol_manager = (PolicyManager)
    orb.resolve_initial_references("ORBPolicyManager");
  Any policy_value = orb.create_any();
  String[] constraint =
    {"C=US,ST=Massachusetts,O=ABigBank*,OU=Administration"};
2,3 CertConstraintsHelper.insert(policy_value, constraint);
  Policy[] policies = new Policy[1];
4,5 policies[0] =
    orb.create_policy(TLS_CERT_CONSTRAINTS_POLICY.value,
    policy_value);
6 pol_manager.set_policy_overrides(policies,
  SetOverrideType.SET_OVERRIDE);
```

## Setting a Policy at ORB Level

The programming steps in the preceding examples, “C++ Example” on page 326 and “Java Example” on page 326, can be explained as follows:

1. Retrieve the ORB policy manager.
2. Create an instance of the policy that you are to adjust, based on the Orbix IDL (see the *CORBA Programmer's Reference*).
3. Set your new values on this policy.
4. Create an ORB policy object using the `CORBA::ORB:create_policy()` operation and provide your new policy as a parameter.
5. Add the policy to a `PolicyList` object.
6. Use the `PolicyManager::set_policy_overrides()` operation to set the new `PolicyList` on the ORB.

## Programmable SSL/TLS Policies

This section gives a brief overview of the different kinds of programmable SSL/TLS policy and discusses how these policies interact with each other and with policies set in configuration.

For more details of these SSL/TLS policies, consult the relevant sections of the *CORBA Programmer's Reference*.

## Introduction to SSL/TLS Policies

### Configuring or programming policies

You can use policies to govern security behavior in Orbix and most of these policies can be set through the Orbix configuration file (see “policies” on page 405).

However, policies set with the configuration file only apply at the ORB level. If you develop security-aware applications, you can add a finer level of security to objects by programming policies in your application code.

### Augmenting minimum levels of security

You can use the CORBA policy IDL and the TLS policy IDL to refine the security features that your objects require. Follow these steps:

1. Consider what are the minimum security levels set for objects in your system.
2. Add to these minimum levels, by adding the available programmable policies to your application code.

**Note:** Examples of configuring policies programmatically can be found in the TLS policy demo, in the `ASPInstallDir/asp/6.0/demos/tls/policy` directory.

## What are the minimum security levels for objects?

You can set the minimum levels of security that objects require with *secure invocation policies*. There are two types of secure invocation policy:

- `Security::SecClientSecureInvocation`
- `Security::SecTargetSecureInvocation`

You can apply values for these in the Orbix configuration file, as discussed in ["Setting Association Options" on page 244](#), or by programming policies.

It is important to remember that by programming policies you can only add more security to the minimum required in the configuration; you cannot reduce the minimum required security by programming.

## Required and supported security features

Any object, can have the following dispositions to a security feature:

- If the object *requires* a certain type of security, that requirement must be complied with before a call to the object succeeds.
- If the object *supports* a certain type of security, that security feature can be used, but does not have to be used.

## The QOPPolicy

### IDL definition

The `SecurityLevel2::QOPPolicy` policy provides a way to override the client and target secure invocation policies. You can apply four levels of protection defined by the enumerated type, `Security::QOP`, defined as follows:

```
//IDL
module Security {
  ...
  enum QOP {
    SecQOPNoProtection,
    SecQOPIntegrity,
    SecQOPConfidentiality,
    SecQOPIntegrityAndConfidentiality
  };
};
```

## Purpose

The `SecurityLevel2::QOPPolicy` is used by security aware applications for two purposes:

- Restricting the types of cipher suites available for consideration.
- Overriding the way in which a specific object is contacted.

## Restricting cipher suites

The values allowed for QOP policies are not specific enough to identify particular cipher suites (the mechanism policy can be used for this). However the `QOPPolicy` value can render certain cipher suites inapplicable—see [“Constraints Imposed on Cipher Suites” on page 258](#).

If you set a QOP policy to override an existing QOP policy, the applicable list of cipher suites can be extended as a result.

## Over-riding how an object is contacted

When you set a QOP policy override for an object, this results in a new object reference that contains the applicable policies. This means that the QOP policy can conveniently be used to create an insecure object reference (where allowed by the administration policies) that you can use for operations where you wish insecure invocations to take place. The original object reference that contains a higher quality of protection can be used for the more sensitive operations.

## The EstablishTrustPolicy

### Purpose

You can use the `SecurityLevel2::EstablishTrustPolicy` to control whether server or client authentication is to be enforced.

Both a client and target object can *support* this policy, meaning that, for a client, the client is prepared to authenticate its privileges to the target, and the target supports this.

However, you can also set this policy as *required* for a target policy. This means that a client must authenticate its privileges to the target, before the target will accept the connection.

## IDL Definition

The `SecurityLevel2::EstablishTrustPolicy` policy contains an attribute, `trust`, of `Security::EstablishTrust` type that specifies whether trust in client and trust in target is enabled. The `Security::EstablishTrust` type is defined as follows:

```
//IDL
module Security {
...
    struct EstablishTrust {
        boolean trust_in_client;
        boolean trust_in_target;
    };
...
};
```

## Structure members

This structure contains the following members:

- The `trust_in_client` element stipulates whether the invocation must select credentials and mechanism that allow the client to be authenticated to the target.
- The `trust_in_target` element stipulates whether the invocation must first establish trust in the target.

**Note:** Normally, all SSL/TLS cipher suites need to authenticate the target.

## The InvocationCredentialsPolicy

### Purpose

The `SecurityLevel2::InvocationCredentialsPolicy` policy forces a POA to use specific credentials or to use specific credentials on a particular object. When this object is returned by the `get_policy()` operation, it contains the active credentials that will be used for invocations using this target object reference.

### Attribute

The `SecurityLevel2::InvocationCredentialsPolicy` policy has a single attribute, `creds`, that returns a list of `Credentials` objects that are used as invocation credentials for invocations through this object reference.

## Setting the policy at object level

An `InvocationCredentialsPolicy` object can be passed to the `set_policy_overrides()` operation to specify one or more `Credentials` objects to be used when calling this target object, using the object reference returned by `set_policy_overrides()`.

## Interaction between Policies

### Upgrading security

To upgrade an insecure Orbix application to be fully secure using the `QOP` and `EstablishTrust` policies, the application must initially be configured to support the `DetectReply` and the `DetectMisordering` association options. This is because it is not possible to specify the `DetectReplay` and `DetectMisordering` association options programatically, but these association options are needed for all the SSL/TLS cipher suites. See [“Constraints Imposed on Cipher Suites” on page 258](#).

### No downgrading of security

When you specify the client secure invocation policy and the target secure invocation policy, you are providing your application with its *minimum* security requirements. These minimum requirements must be met by any other specified policies and cannot be weakened. This means that the following policies cannot be specified, if their values would conflict with the corresponding `SecureInvocationPolicy` value:

- `QOPPolicy`
- `MechanismPolicy`
- `EstablishTrustPolicy`

### Compatibility with the mechanism policy value

You cannot specify values for the `QOPPolicy`, `SecureInvocationPolicy` (client and target), or `EstablishTrustPolicy`, if the underlying mechanism policy does not support it. For example, you cannot specify that `Confidentiality` is required, if only `NULL` cipher suites are enabled in the `MechanismPolicy`.

## Programmable CSIv2 Policies

This section gives a brief overview of the programmable CSIv2 policies. These programmable policies provide functionality equivalent to the CSIv2 configuration variables.

For complete details of the CSIv2 policies, see the description of the `IT_CSI` module in the *CORBA Programmer's Reference*.

## CSIv2 policies

The following CSIv2 policies can be set programmatically:

- [Client-side CSIv2 authentication policy](#).
- [Server-side CSIv2 authentication policy](#).
- [Client-side CSIv2 identity assertion policy](#).
- [Server-side CSIv2 identity assertion policy](#).

## Client-side CSIv2 authentication policy

You can set the client-side CSIv2 authentication policy to enable an application to send GSSUP username/password credentials over the wire in a GIOP service context. The programmable client-side CSIv2 authentication policy provides functionality equivalent to setting the following configuration variable:

```
policies:csi:auth_over_transport:client_supports
```

To create a client-side CSIv2 authentication policy, use the following IDL data types from the `IT_CSI` module:

- Policy type constant is `IT_CSI::CSI_CLIENT_AS_POLICY`.
- Policy data is `IT_CSI::AuthenticationService`.

## Server-side CSIv2 authentication policy

You can set the server-side CSIv2 authentication policy to enable an application to receive and authenticate GSSUP username/password credentials. The programmable server-side CSIv2 authentication policy provides functionality equivalent to setting the following configuration variables:

```
policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_supports
```

```
policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_requires
```

```
policies:csi:auth_over_transport:server_domain_name
```

```
policies:csi:auth_over_transport:authentication_service
```

To create a server-side CSIv2 authentication policy, use the following IDL data types from the `IT_CSI` module:

- Policy type constant is `IT_CSI::CSI_SERVER_AS_POLICY`.
- Policy data is `IT_CSI::AuthenticationService`.

## Client-side CSIv2 identity assertion policy

You can set the client-side CSIv2 identity assertion policy to enable an application to send a CSIv2 asserted identity over the wire in a GIOP service context. The programmable client-side CSIv2 identity assertion policy provides functionality equivalent to setting the following configuration variable:

```
policies:csi:attribute_service:client_supports
```

To create a client-side CSIv2 identity assertion policy, use the following IDL data types from the `IT_CSI` module:

- Policy type constant is `IT_CSI::CSI_CLIENT_SAS_POLICY`.
- Policy data is `IT_CSI::AttributeService`.

## Server-side CSIv2 identity assertion policy

You can set the server-side CSIv2 identity assertion policy to enable an application to receive a CSIv2 asserted identity. The programmable server-side CSIv2 identity assertion policy provides functionality equivalent to setting the following configuration variable:

```
policies:csi:attribute_service:target_supports
```

To create a server-side CSIv2 identity assertion policy, use the following IDL data types from the `IT_CSI` module:

- Policy type constant is `IT_CSI::CSI_SERVER_SAS_POLICY`.
- Policy data is `IT_CSI::AttributeService`.



# Authentication

*The Orbix Security Framework protects your applications by preventing principals from making calls to the system unless they authenticate themselves.*

## Using the Principal Authenticator

The principal authenticator is an object that associates secure identities with a CORBA application. This section explains how to use the principal authenticator to create various kinds of credentials.

## Introduction to the Principal Authenticator

This section describes the role of the principal authenticator object in creating and authenticating an application's own credentials.

## Creating own credentials

There are two alternative ways to create an application's own credentials:

- *By configuration*—that is, by setting the principal sponsor configuration variables. See [“Specifying an Application's Own Certificate” on page 268](#).
- *By programming*—that is, by calling the `SecurityLevel2::PrincipalAuthenticator::authenticate()` operation directly. This alternative is described here.

## Principal

A *principal* can be any person or code that wants to use your secure system. The principal must be identified, for example by a user name and password, and authenticated. Once authenticated, your system assigns credentials to that principal, that assert the authenticated identity.

## Own credentials

An *own credentials* object, of `SecurityLevel2::Credentials` type, represents a secure identity under whose authority the context is executing. When an application invokes an operation on a remote server, it sends one or more of its own credentials to the server in order to identify itself to the server.

## Principal authenticator

The *principal authenticator* is a factory object that creates own credentials and associates them with the current ORB instance. By calling the principal authenticator's `authenticate()` operation multiple times, you can associate a list of own credentials objects with the current ORB.

**Note:** In terms of the CORBA Security Specification, an ORB object is identified with a *security capsule*. The list of own credentials created by a principal authenticator is implicitly associated with the enclosing security capsule.

## Credentials sharing

Normally, when you specify an own credential using the principal authenticator, the credential is available only to the ORB that created it. By setting the `plugins:security:share_credentials_across_orbs` variable to `true`, however, the own credentials created by one ORB are automatically made available to any other ORBs that are configured to share credentials.

## Creating own credentials

To create own credentials and make them available to your application, follow these steps:

Step	Action
1	Obtain an initial reference to the <code>SecurityLevel2::SecurityManager</code> object.
2	Acquire a <code>SecurityLevel2::PrincipleAuthenticator</code> object from the security manager.
3	Call the <code>PrincipleAuthenticator::authenticate()</code> operation to authenticate the client principal and create a <code>SecurityLevel2::Credentials</code> own credentials object.
4	If more than one type of own credentials object is needed, call the <code>PrincipleAuthenticator::authenticate()</code> operation again with the appropriate arguments.

## Types of credentials

Using the `PrincipleAuthenticator`, you can create the following types of credentials:

- [SSL/TLS own credentials](#).
- [CSIv2 own credentials](#).

## SSL/TLS own credentials

An SSL/TLS own credentials contains an X.509 certificate chain and is represented by an object of `IT_TLS_API::TLSCredentials` type.

## CSIv2 own credentials

The contents of a CSIv2 own credentials depends on the particular mechanism that is used, as follows:

- Username and password—if the CSIv2 authentication over transport mechanism is used.
- Username only—if the CSIv2 identity assertion mechanism is used.

In both cases, the CSIv2 own credentials is represented by an object of `IT_CSI::CSICredentials` type.

## Creating SSL/TLS Credentials

The following authentication methods are supported for SSL/TLS:

- `IT_TLS_API::IT_TLS_AUTH_METH_PKCS12_FILE`—enables you to specify the path name of a PKCS#12 file containing an X.509 certificate chain. Not supported by Schannel.
- `IT_TLS_API::IT_TLS_AUTH_METH_PKCS12_DER`—enables you to specify an X.509 certificate chain in DER-encoded PKCS#12 format. The PKCS#12 data is provided in the form of an `IT_Certificate::DERData` object. Not supported by Schannel.
- `IT_TLS_API::IT_TLS_AUTH_METH_CERT_CHAIN`—enables you to specify the private key and certificate chain directly as `IT_Certificate::DERData` and `IT_Certificate::X509CertChain` objects, respectively. Not supported by Schannel.
- `IT_TLS_API::IT_TLS_AUTH_METH_CERT_CHAIN_FILE`—enables you to specify the path name of a file containing a PEM-encoded X.509 certificate chain. Not supported by Schannel.
- `IT_TLS_API::IT_TLS_AUTH_METH_PKCS11`—enables you to specify the provider, slot number and PIN for a PKCS#11 smart card. Not supported by Schannel.
- `IT_TLS_API::IT_TLS_AUTH_METH_LABEL`—enables you to specify the common name (CN) from an application certificate's subject DN. This method can be used only in combination with the Schannel toolkit (Windows C++ only).

## C++ example

In the following C++ example, a client principal passes its identity to the principal authenticator in the form of a PKCS#12 file:

**Example 42:** *C++ Example of SSL/TLS Authentication*

```
//C++
int pkcs12_login(
```

#### Example 42: C++ Example of SSL/TLS Authentication

```
    CORBA::ORB_ptr orb,
    const char *pkcs12_filename,
    const char *password
)
{
    CORBA::Any    auth_data;
    CORBA::Any*   continuation_data_ign;
    CORBA::Any*   auth_specific_data_ign;
1   Security::AttributeList    privileges; // Empty
    SecurityLevel2::Credentials_var creds;
    Security::AuthenticationStatus status;
    IT_TLS_API::PKCS12FileAuthData p12_auth_data;
    CORBA::Object_var    obj;
    SecurityLevel2::SecurityManager_var security_manager_obj;
    SecurityLevel2::PrincipalAuthenticator_var
        principal_authenticator_obj;

2   obj = orb->resolve_initial_references("SecurityManager");
    security_manager_obj = SecurityLevel2::SecurityManager::
        _narrow(obj);

3   principal_authenticator_obj =
        security_manager_obj->principal_authenticator();

    p12_auth_data.filename =
        CORBA::string_dup(pkcs12_filename);
    p12_auth_data.password =
        CORBA::string_dup(password);
    auth_data <=< p12_auth_data;

4   status = principal_authenticator_obj->authenticate(
        IT_TLS_API::IT_TLS_AUTH_METH_PKCS12_FILE,
        "", // The mechanism name.
        NULL, // SecurityName (not used for this method).
        auth_data, // The authentication data for this method of
            // authentication.
        privileges, // Empty list, no privileges are supported
            // by SSL.
        creds,
        continuation_data_ign, // These last two paramaters are
        auth_specific_data_ign // not used by this
            // mechanism/method combination.
    );
    ...
}
```

## C++ notes

The preceding C++ example can be explained as follows:

1. Declare an empty credentials object reference to hold the security attributes of this client if login is successful.
2. Obtain an initial reference to the `SecurityManager` object.
3. Acquire a `PrincipleAuthenticator` object from the security manager.

4. Use the `PrincipalAuthenticator` to authenticate the client principal. If this operation returns a value of `Security::SecAuthSuccess`, the security attributes of the authenticated object are stored in the credentials object, `creds`.

## Java example

In the following Java example, a client principal passes its identity to the principal authenticator in the form of a PKCS#12 file:

### Example 43: Java Example of SSL/TLS Authentication

```
//Java
1  org.omg.SecurityLevel2.SecurityManager manager =
    (org.omg.SecurityLevel2.SecurityManager)
    orb.resolve_initial_references("SecurityManager");

2  PrincipalAuthenticator authenticator
    manager.principal_authenticator();

    Any auth_data_any = orb.create_any();

    PKCS12FileAuthData authentication_data =
        new PKCS12FileAuthData("bankserverpass", certificate);
    PKCS12FileAuthDataHelper.insert(auth_data_any,
        authentication_data);

    SecAttribute[] privileges = new SecAttribute[0];

    // Holder for the credentials returned from logging in
3  CredentialsHolder credentials = new CredentialsHolder();

    // Holders for continuation_data and auth_specific_data
    // are not used
    AnyHolder continuation_data = new AnyHolder();
    AnyHolder auth_specific_data = new AnyHolder();

    AuthenticationStatus authentication_result;

4  authentication_result = authenticator.authenticate(

    IT_TLS_AUTH_METH_PKCS12_FILE.value,
        "", // mechanism empty
        "", // security name empty
        auth_data_any,
        privileges,
        credentials,
        continuation_data,
        auth_specific_data
    );

...

```

## Java notes

The preceding Java example can be explained as follows:

1. Obtain an initial reference to the `SecurityManager` object.
2. Acquire a `PrincipleAuthenticator` object from the security manager.
3. Initialize an empty credentials holder object to hold the security attributes of this client if login is successful.
4. Use the `PrincipleAuthenticator` to authenticate the client principal. If this operation returns a value of `Security::SecAuthSuccess`, the security attributes of the authenticated object are stored in the `Credentials` object.

## Creating CSIV2 Credentials

The following authentication method is supported for CSIV2:

- `IT_CSI::IT_CSI_AUTH_METH_USERNAME_PASSWORD`—enables you to specify a GSSUP username, password, and domain. The GSSUP authentication data is provided in the form of an `IT_CSI::GSSUPAuthData` object.

## C++ example

[Example 44](#) shows how to create CSIV2 credentials in C++, by supplying a username, `<user_name>`, password, `<password>`, and authentication domain, `<domain>`, to the principal authenticator's `authenticate()` operation.

**Example 44:** *C++ Example of CSIV2 Authentication*

```
// C++
int
set_csiv2_credential(CORBA::ORB_var orb)
{
    IT_CSI::GSSUPAuthData          csi_gssup_auth_data;
    CORBA::Any                     auth_data;
    CORBA::Any*                    continuation_data_ign;
    CORBA::Any*                    auth_specific_data_ign;
    Security::AttributeList         privileges;
    SecurityLevel2::Credentials_var creds;
    CORBA::String_var              username;
    Security::AuthenticationStatus  status;
    SecurityLevel2::PrincipalAuthenticator_var authenticator;

    try {
        // Get initial reference of SecurityManager
        SecurityLevel2::SecurityManager_var
        security_manager_obj;

        try
        {
            CORBA::Object_var obj;
            obj = orb->resolve_initial_references(
                "SecurityManager"
            );
        }
    }
}
```

1

**Example 44:** C++ Example of CSIV2 Authentication

```
security_manager_obj =
    SecurityLevel2::SecurityManager::_narrow(obj);

if (CORBA::is_nil(security_manager_obj))
{
    cerr << "Unexpected Error. Failed to initialize "
        "SecurityManager initial reference." << endl;
}

2 authenticator =
    security_manager_obj->principal_authenticator();
if (CORBA::is_nil(authenticator))
{
    // Log error message (not shown) ...
    return -1;
}
}
catch (const CORBA::ORB::InvalidName&)
{
    // Log error message (not shown) ...
    return -1;
}

3 username = CORBA::string_dup("<user_name>");
csi_gssup_auth_data.password =
    CORBA::string_dup("<password>");
4 csi_gssup_auth_data.domain =
    CORBA::string_dup("<domain>");
auth_data <<= csi_gssup_auth_data;
...
5 status = authenticator->authenticate(
    IT_CSI::IT_CSI_AUTH_METH_USERNAME_PASSWORD,
    "", // NOT USED
    username, // GSSUP user name
    auth_data, // GSSUP auth data in an
any
    privileges, // NOT USED
    creds, // returned credentials
    continuation_data_ign, // NOT USED
    auth_specific_data_ign // NOT USED
);

if (status != Security::SecAuthSuccess)
{
    // Log error message (not shown) ...
    return -1;
}
}
catch(const CORBA::Exception& ex)
{
    cerr << "Could not set csi credentials, " << ex << endl;
    return -1;
}
return 0;
}
```

## C++ notes

The preceding C++ example can be explained as follows:

1. Obtain an initial reference to the `SecurityManager` object.
2. Acquire a `PrincipalAuthenticator` object from the security manager.
3. Create a `GSSUPAuthData` struct containing the GSSUP password, `<password>`, and domain, `<domain>`.
4. Insert the `GSSUPAuthData` struct, `auth_data`, into the any, `auth_data_any`.
5. Call `authenticate()` on the `PrincipalAuthenticator` object to authenticate the client principal. If the `authenticate()` operation returns a value of `Security::SecAuthSuccess`, the security attributes of the authenticated object are stored in `creds`.

## Java example

[Example 45](#) shows how to create CSIV2 credentials in Java, by supplying a username, `<user_name>`, password, `<password>`, and authentication domain, `<domain>`, to the principal authenticator's `authenticate()` operation.

**Example 45:** *Java Example of CSIV2 Authentication*

```
//Java
...
// Given the following prerequisites:
// orb - A reference to an org.omg.CORBA.ORB object.
1  org.omg.SecurityLevel2.SecurityManager manager =
    (org.omg.SecurityLevel2.SecurityManager)
    orb.resolve_initial_references("SecurityManager");
2  org.omg.SecurityLevel2.PrincipalAuthenticator authenticator
    = manager.principal_authenticator();

    org.omg.CORBA.Any auth_data_any = orb.create_any();
3  com.iona.IT_CSI.GSSUPAuthData auth_data =
    new com.iona.IT_CSI.GSSUPAuthData(
        "<password>",
        "<domain>"
    );
4  com.iona.IT_CSI.GSSUPAuthDataHelper.insert(
    auth_data_any,
    auth_data
    );

    org.omg.Security.SecAttribute[] privileges
    = new org.omg.Security.SecAttribute[0];

    // Holder for the credentials returned from logging in
5  org.omg.SecurityLevel2.CredentialsHolder credentials
    = new org.omg.SecurityLevel2.CredentialsHolder();

    // Holders for continuation_data and auth_specific_data
```

#### Example 45: Java Example of CSIV2 Authentication

```
// are not used
org.omg.CORBA.AnyHolder continuation_data
    = new org.omg.CORBA.AnyHolder();
org.omg.CORBA.AnyHolder auth_specific_data
    = new org.omg.CORBA.AnyHolder();

org.omg.Security.AuthenticationStatus authentication_result;

6 authentication_result = principal_authenticator.authenticate(
    com.iona.IT_CSI.IT_CSI_AUTH_METH_USERNAME_PASSWORD.value,
    "", // NOT USED
    "<user_name>", // GSSUP user name
    auth_data_any, // an any containing the
                  // IT_CSI::GSSUPAuthData struct
    privileges, // NOT USED
    credentials, // returns the CSIV2 user credentials
    continuation_data, // NOT USED
    auth_specific_data // NOT USED
);

// Returned credentials can be accessed in 'credentials.value'
...
```

## Java notes

The preceding Java example can be explained as follows:

1. Obtain an initial reference to the `SecurityManager` object.
2. Acquire a `PrincipleAuthenticator` object from the security manager.
3. Create a `GSSUPAuthData` struct containing the GSSUP password, `<password>`, and domain, `<domain>`.
4. Insert the `GSSUPAuthData` struct, `auth_data`, into the any, `auth_data_any`.
5. Initialize an empty credentials holder object to hold the security attributes of this client.
6. Call `authenticate()` on the `PrincipleAuthenticator` object to authenticate the client principal. If the `authenticate()` operation returns a value of `Security::SecAuthSuccess`, the security attributes of the authenticated object are stored in `credentials.value`.

## Using a Credentials Object

### What is a credentials object?

A `SecurityLevel2::Credentials` object is a locality-constrained object that represents a particular principal's credential information, specific to the execution context. A `Credentials` object stores security attributes, including authenticated (or unauthenticated) identities, and provides operations to obtain and set the security attributes of the principal it represents.

## Credentials types

There are three types of credentials:

- *Own credentials*—identifies the principal under whose authority the context is executing. An own credential is represented by an object of `SecurityLevel2::Credentials` type.
- *Target credentials*—identifies a remote target object. A target credential is represented by an object of `SecurityLevel2::TargetCredentials` type.
- *Received credentials*—identifies the principal that last sent a message to the current execution context (for example, the principal that called a currently executing operation). A received credential is represented by an object of `SecurityLevel2::ReceivedCredentials` type.

## How credentials are obtained

Credentials objects are created or obtained as the result of:

- Authentication.
- Asking for a `Credentials` object from a `SecurityLevel2::Current` object or from a `SecurityLevel2::SecurityManager` object.

## Accessing the credentials attributes

The security attributes associated with a `Credentials` object can be obtained by calling the `SecurityLevel2::Credentials::get_attributes()` operation, which returns a list of security attributes (of `Security::AttributeList` type).

## Standard credentials attributes

Two security attribute types are supported by Orbix (of `Security::SecurityAttributeType` type), as follows:

- `Security::_Public`—present in every `Credentials` object. The value of this attribute is always empty.

**Note:** The `_` (underscore) prefix in `_Public` is needed to avoid a clash with the IDL keyword, `public`. The underscore prefix is, however, omitted from the corresponding C++ and Java identifiers.

- `Security::AccessId`—present only if the `Credentials` object represents a valid credential (containing an X.509 certificate chain). In SSL/TLS, the value of this attribute is the string form of the subject DN of the first certificate in the certificate chain.

## Orbix-specific credentials attributes

Orbix also enables you to access the X.509 certificate chain associated with a `Credentials` object by narrowing the `Credentials` object to one of the following interface types:

`IT_TLS_API::Credentials`, `IT_TLS_API::ReceivedCredentials`, or `IT_TLS_API::TargetCredentials`.

## Retrieval method summary

The different credentials types can be retrieved in the following ways:

- *Retrieving own credentials*—a client's own credentials can be retrieved from the `SecurityLevel2::SecurityManager` object.
- *Retrieving target credentials*—a client can retrieve target credentials (if they are available) by passing the target's object reference to the `SecurityLevel2::SecurityManager::get_target_credentials()` operation.
- *Retrieving received credentials*—a server can retrieve an authenticated client's credentials from the `SecurityLevel2::Current` object.

## Retrieving Own Credentials

This section describes how to retrieve own credentials from the security manager object and how to access the information contained in the own credentials.

## Retrieving Own Credentials from the Security Manager

This section describes how to retrieve an application's list of own credentials from the security manager object.

## The security manager object

The `SecurityLevel2::SecurityManager` object provides access to ORB-specific security information. The attributes and operations of the `SecurityManager` object apply to the current security capsule (that is, ORB or group of credentials-sharing ORBs) regardless of the thread of execution.

## Security manager operations and attributes

The attributes and operations on the `SecurityLevel2::SecurityManager` object are described in the *CORBA Programmer's Reference*.

## C++ example

In C++, you can retrieve an application's own credentials list as shown in [Example 46](#).

**Example 46:** *Retrieving a C++ Application's Own Credentials List*

```
// C++
...
1 CORBA::Object_var obj =
    my_orb->resolve_initial_references("SecurityManager");
SecurityLevel2::SecurityManager_var security_manager_obj =
    SecurityLevel2::SecurityManager::_narrow(obj);
if (CORBA::is_nil(security_manager_obj))
{
    // Error! Deal with failed narrow...
}
2 SecurityLevel2::CredentialsList_var creds_list =
    security_manager_obj->own_credentials();
...
```

The preceding code example can be described, as follows:

1. The standard string, `SecurityManager`, is used to obtain an initial reference to the `SecurityLevel2::SecurityManager` object.
2. The list of own credentials is obtained from the `own_credentials` attribute of the security manager object.

## Java example

In Java, you can retrieve an application's own credentials list as shown in [Example 47](#).

**Example 47:** *Retrieving a Java Application's Own Credentials List*

```
// Java
...
1 try {
    org.omg.CORBA.Object obj =
        my_orb.resolve_initial_references("SecurityManager");
    org.omg.SecurityLevel2.SecurityManager security_manager_obj
        =
        org.omg.SecurityLevel2.SecurityManagerHelper.narrow(obj);
}
catch (org.omg.CORBA.ORB.InvalidName e) {
    ...
}
catch (org.omg.CORBA.BAD_PARAM e)
{
    // Error! Deal with failed narrow...
}
2 org.omg.SecurityLevel2.Credentials[] creds_list =
    security_manager_obj.own_credentials();
...
```

The preceding code example can be described, as follows:

1. The standard string, `SecurityManager`, is used to obtain an initial reference to the `SecurityLevel2::SecurityManager` object.
2. The list of own credentials is obtained from the `own_credentials` attribute of the security manager object.

## Parsing SSL/TLS Own Credentials

This subsection explains how to access the information stored in an SSL/TLS credentials object. If a credentials object obtained from the security manager is of SSL/TLS type, you can narrow the credentials to the `IT_TLS_API::TLSCredentials` type to gain access to its X.509 certificate chain.

### C++ example

In C++, if the own credentials list contains a list of SSL/TLS credentials, you can access the credentials as follows:

```
// C++
for (CORBA::ULong i=0; i < creds_list->length(); i++)
{
    // Access the i'th own credentials in the list
    IT_TLS_API::TLSCredentials_var tls_creds =
        IT_TLS_API::TLSCredentials::_narrow(creds_list[i]);
    if (CORBA::is_nil(tls_creds))
    {
        // Error! Deal with failed narrow...
    }

    // Get the first X.509 certificate in the chain
    IT_Certificate::X509Cert_var cert =
        tls_creds->get_x509_cert();

    // Examine the X.509 certificate, etc.
    ...
}
```

## Java example

In Java, if the own credentials list contains a list of SSL/TLS credentials, you can access the credentials as follows:

```
// Java
import com.ionacorba.IT_TLS_API.TLSCredentials;
import com.ionacorba.IT_TLS_API.TLSCredentialsHelper;
import com.ionacorba.IT_Certificate.X509Cert;
...
for (int i=0; i < creds_list.length; i++)
{
    // Access the i'th own credentials in the list
    TLSCredentials tls_creds =
        TLSCredentialsHelper.narrow(creds_list[i]);

    // Get the first X.509 certificate in the chain
    X509Cert cert =
        tls_creds.get_x509_cert();

    // Examine the X.509 certificate, etc.
    ...
}
```

## Parsing CSIV2 Own Credentials

This subsection explains how to access the information stored in a CSIV2 credentials object. If a credentials object obtained from the security manager is of CSIV2 type, you can narrow the credentials to the `IT_CSI::CSICredentials` type.

## Java example

In Java, if the own credentials list contains a list of CSIV2 credentials, you can access the credentials as follows:

```
// Java
import com.ionacorba.IT_CSI.CSICredentials;
import com.ionacorba.IT_CSI.CSICredentialsHelper;
import com.ionacorba.IT_CSI.CSICredentialsType;
import com.ionacorba.IT_CSI.CSICredentialsType.GSSUPCredentials;
import
    com.ionacorba.IT_CSI.CSICredentialsType.PropagatedCredentials;
...
for (int i=0; i < creds_list.length; i++)
{
    // Access the i'th own credentials in the list
    CSICredentials csi_creds =
        CSICredentialsHelper.narrow(creds_list[i]);
    CSICredentialsType csi_type
        = csi_creds.csi_credentials_type()
    if (csi_type == GSSUPCredentials) {
        System.out.println "[" + i + "] = "
            + "credentials for CSIV2 authentication mechanism";
    }
    ...
}
```

## Retrieving Target Credentials

This section describes how to retrieve the target credentials from a particular target object and how to access the information contained in the target credentials.

## Retrieving Target Credentials from an Object Reference

### Availability of target credentials

Target credentials are available on the client side only if the client is configured to authenticate the remote target object. For almost all SSL/TLS cipher suites and for all SSL/TLS cipher suites currently supported by Orbix E2A ASP this is the case.

When target credentials are available to the client, they are implicitly associated with an object reference.

### The TargetCredentials interface

The `SecurityLevel2::TargetCredentials` interface is the standard type used to represent a target credentials object. It is described in the *CORBA Programmer's Reference*.

## Interaction with rebind policy

If you are going to retrieve target credentials, you should be aware of the possible interactions with the rebind policy.

**WARNING:** If you want to check the target credentials, you should ensure that transparent rebinding is disabled by setting the `policies:rebind_policy` configuration variable to `NO_REBIND`. Otherwise, a secure association could close (for example, if automatic connection management is enabled) and rebind to a different server without the client being aware of this.

## C++ example

In C++, you can retrieve the target credentials associated with a particular object reference, `target_ref`, as shown in [Example 48](#).

**Example 48:** *C++ Obtaining Target Credentials*

```
// C++
...
// Given the following prerequisites:
// my_orb - a reference to an ORB instance.
// target_ref - an object reference to a remote, secured object.

CORBA::Object_var obj =
    my_orb->resolve_initial_references("SecurityManager");
SecurityLevel2::SecurityManager_var security_manager_obj =
    SecurityLevel2::SecurityManager::_narrow(obj);
if (CORBA::is_nil(security_manager_obj))
{
    // Error! Deal with failed narrow...
}

SecurityLevel2::TargetCredentials_var target_creds =
    security_manager_obj->get_target_credentials(target_ref);
...
```

## Java example

In Java, you can retrieve the target credentials associated with a particular object reference, `target_ref`, as shown in [Example 49](#).

### Example 49: Java Obtaining Target Credentials

```
// Java
...
// Given the following prerequisites:
// my_orb - a reference to an ORB instance.
// target_ref - an object reference to a remote, secured object.

try {
    org.omg.CORBA.Object obj =
        my_orb.resolve_initial_references("SecurityManager");
    org.omg.SecurityLevel2.SecurityManager security_manager_obj
    =
        org.omg.SecurityLevel2.SecurityManagerHelper.narrow(obj);
}
catch (org.omg.CORBA.ORB.InvalidName e) {
    ...
}
catch (org.omg.CORBA.BAD_PARAM e)
{
    // Error! Deal with failed narrow...
}

org.omg.SecurityLevel2.TargetCredentials target_creds =
    security_manager_obj.get_target_credentials(target_ref);
...
```

## Parsing SSL/TLS Target Credentials

If you want to access the added value Orbix functionality for SSL/TLS target credentials, perform this additional step after obtaining the target credentials (otherwise, you can use the standard `SecurityLevel2::Credentials` interface).

Narrow the `SecurityLevel2::TargetCredentials` object to the `IT_TLS_API::TLSTargetCredentials` type to gain access to its X.509 certificate.

## C++ example

In C++, after obtaining a target credentials object, `target_creds`, as shown in [Example 48 on page 350](#), you can access the SSL/TLS specific data as follows:

```
// C++
...
IT_TLS_API::TLSTargetCredentials_var tls_target_creds =
    IT_TLS_API::TLSTargetCredentials::_narrow(target_creds);
if (CORBA::is_nil(tls_target_creds))
{
    // Error! Deal with failed narrow...
}

// Get the first X.509 certificate in the chain
IT_Certificate::X509Cert_var cert =
    tls_target_creds->get_x509_cert();

// Examine the X.509 certificate, etc.
...
```

## Java example

In Java, after obtaining a target credentials object, `target_creds`, as shown in [Example 49 on page 351](#), you can access the SSL/TLS specific data as follows (exception handling not shown):

```
// Java
import com.ionacorba.IT_TLS_API.TLSTargetCredentials;
import com.ionacorba.IT_TLS_API.TLSTargetCredentialsHelper;
import com.ionacorba.IT_Certificate.X509Cert;
...
TLSTargetCredentials tls_target_creds =
    TLSTargetCredentialsHelper.narrow(target_creds);

// Get the first X.509 certificate in the chain
X509Cert cert =
    tls_target_creds.get_x509_cert();

// Examine the X.509 certificate, etc.
...
```

# Retrieving Received Credentials

This section describes how to retrieve received credentials from the current object and how to access the information contained in the received credentials.

## Retrieving Received Credentials from the Current Object

### Role of the SecurityLevel2::Current object

A security-aware server application can obtain information about the attributes of the calling principal through the SecurityLevel2::Current object. The SecurityLevel2::Current object contains information about the execution context.

### The SecurityLevel2::Current interface

The SecurityLevel2::Current interface is described in detail in the *CORBA Programmer's Reference*.

### C++ example

In C++, to obtain received credentials, perform the steps shown in [Example 50](#).

**Example 50:** *C++ Retrieving Received Credentials*

```
// C++
...
// In the context of an operation/attribute implementation

CORBA::Object_var obj =
    my_orb->resolve_initial_references("SecurityCurrent");
SecurityLevel2::Current_var current_obj =
    SecurityLevel2::Current::_narrow(obj);
if (CORBA::is_nil(current_obj))
{
    // Error! Deal with failed narrow...
}

SecurityLevel2::ReceivedCredentials_var recvd_creds =
    current_obj->received_credentials();
...
```

## Java example

In Java, to obtain received credentials, perform the steps shown in [Example 51](#).

### **Example 51:** *Java Retrieving Received Credentials*

```
// Java
...
// In the context of an operation/attribute implementation

try {
    org.omg.CORBA.Object obj =
        my_orb.resolve_initial_references("SecurityCurrent");
    org.omg.SecurityLevel2.Current current_obj
        = org.omg.SecurityLevel2.CurrentHelper.narrow(obj);
}
catch (org.omg.CORBA.ORB.InvalidName e) {
    ...
}
catch (org.omg.CORBA.BAD_PARAM e)
{
    // Error! Deal with failed narrow...
}

org.omg.SecurityLevel2.ReceivedCredentials recvd_creds =
    current_obj.received_credentials();
...
```

## Parsing SSL/TLS Received Credentials

If you want to access the added value Orbix functionality for SSL/TLS received credentials, perform this additional step (otherwise, you can use the standard `SecurityLevel2::Credentials` interface).

Narrow the `SecurityLevel2::ReceivedCredentials` object to the `IT_TLS_API::TLSReceivedCredentials` type to gain access to its X.509 certificate (this step is specific to Orbix).

## C++ example

In C++, after obtaining a received credentials object, `recvd_creds`, (see [Example 50 on page 353](#)) you can access the SSL/TLS specific data as follows:

```
// C++
...
IT_TLS_API::TLSReceivedCredentials_var tls_recvd_creds =
    IT_TLS_API::TLSReceivedCredentials::_narrow(recvd_creds);
if (CORBA::is_nil(tls_recvd_creds))
{
    // Error! Deal with failed narrow...
}

// Get the first X.509 certificate in the chain
IT_Certificate::X509Cert_var cert =
    tls_recvd_creds->get_x509_cert();

// Examine the X.509 certificate, etc.
...
```

## Java example

In Java, after obtaining a received credentials object, `recvd_creds`, (see [Example 51 on page 354](#)) you can access the SSL/TLS specific data as follows (exception handling not shown):

```
// Java
import com.ionacorba.IT_TLS_API.TLSReceivedCredentials;
import com.ionacorba.IT_TLS_API.TLSReceivedCredentialsHelper;
import com.ionacorba.IT_Certificate.X509Cert;
...
TLSReceivedCredentials tls_recvd_creds =
    TLSReceivedCredentialsHelper.narrow(recvd_creds);

// Get the first X.509 certificate in the chain
X509Cert cert =
    tls_recvd_creds.get_x509_cert();

// Examine the X.509 certificate, etc.
...
```

## Parsing CSIV2 Received Credentials

If you want to access the added value Orbix functionality for CSIV2 received credentials, you need to narrow the generic `SecurityLevel2::ReceivedCredentials` object to the `IT_CSI::CSIReceivedCredentials` type. This subsection explains, with the help of examples, how to access the CSIV2 received credentials.

## CSIV2 received credentials

The CSIV2 received credentials are a special case, because the CSIV2 specification allows up to three distinct credentials types to be propagated simultaneously. A CSIV2 received credentials can, therefore, include one or more of the following credentials types:

- Propagated identity credentials (through the CSIV2 identity assertion mechanism).
- GSSUP credentials (through the CSIV2 authentication mechanism).
- Transport credentials (through SSL/TLS).

## CSIReceivedCredentials interface

Access to each of the credentials types is provided by the following attributes of the `IT_CSI::CSIReceivedCredentials` interface:

```
// IDL
...
module IT_CSI {
...
    local interface CSIReceivedCredentials :
        IT_TLS_API::TLSReceivedCredentials, CSICredentials
    {
        readonly attribute CSICredentials gssup_credentials;
        readonly attribute CSICredentials
            propagated_identity_credentials;
        readonly attribute SecurityLevel2::Credentials
            transport_credentials;
    };
...
};
```

## Java example

In Java, after obtaining a received credentials object, `recvd_creds` (see [Example 51 on page 354](#)), you can access the CSIV2 specific data as shown in [Example 52](#). This example assumes that CSIV2 authentication is enabled, but not CSIV2 identity assertion. Hence, no attempt is made to access the propagated identity credentials.

### Example 52: Java Parsing CSIV2 Received Credentials

```
// Java
import org.omg.Security.*;
import org.omg.SecurityLevel2.*;

import com.ionacorba.IT_CSI.CSIReceivedCredentials;
import com.ionacorba.IT_CSI.CSIReceivedCredentialsHelper;
import com.ionacorba.IT_CSI.CSICredentialsType;
import com.ionacorba.IT_CSI.CSI_SERVER_AS_POLICY;
import com.ionacorba.util.OrbServicesUtility;
...
1 // Get the TLS received credentials
   CSIReceivedCredentials csi_rec_creds
```

### Example 52: Java Parsing CSIv2 Received Credentials

```
    = CSIReceivedCredentialsHelper.narrow(recvd_creds);
2   Credentials transport_credentials_rec
    = csi_rec_creds.transport_credentials();

    // Select the org.omg.Security.AccessId SecAttribute type
3   AttributeType[] attributes_types =
    {
        new AttributeType(
            new ExtensibleFamily((short)0, (short)1),
            AccessId.value
        )
    };

4   SecAttribute[] trans_attribute
    = transport_credentials_rec.get_attributes(
        attributes_types
    );

5   String trans_access_id = new String(
        trans_attribute[0].value, 0,
        trans_attribute[0].value.length
    );

    // Get the GSSUP (username/password) credentials
6   Credentials gssup_creds = csi_rec_creds.gssup_credentials();

7   SecAttribute[] gssup_attribute
    = gssup_creds.get_attributes(attributes_types);

8   String gssup_access_id = new String(
        gssup_attribute[0].value, 0,
        gssup_attribute[0].value.length
    );

    ...
```

The preceding Java example can be explained as follows:

1. This line attempts to narrow the generic received credentials object, `recvd_creds`, to the `IT_CSI::CSIReceivedCredentials` type. If the received credentials object is not of this type, the narrow would fail and a `CORBA::BAD_PARAM` exception would be thrown.
2. The `transport_credentials` attribute accessor returns a reference to the received transport credentials (for example, SSL/TLS), which form part of the overall CSI received credentials. If there is no secure transport or if the client is not configured to send transport credentials, the return value would be null.
3. This line initializes a `Security::AttributeTypeList` sequence (Java `org.omg.Security.AttributeType[]` array) with a single attribute type for a `Security::AccessId`.
4. The attribute type list created in the previous line is passed to `get_attributes()` to retrieve the `AccessId` attribute from the received transport credentials. The `AccessId` for the transport

credentials is the distinguished name of the subject of the X.509 certificate received from the client. In other words, the `AccessId` identifies the invoking client.

5. This line converts the `AccessId` from its native format (an octet sequence) into a string. The result is a distinguished name in string format (see [“ASN.1 and Distinguished Names” on page 447](#)).

This step completes the process of identifying the client using the transport credentials portion of the CSI received credentials.

6. The `gssup_credentials` attribute accessor returns a reference to the received GSSUP credentials. The GSSUP credentials contain an authenticated username sent by the client using the CSIV2 authentication mechanism. If the client is not configured to use the CSIV2 authentication mechanism, the return value would be `null`.
7. The `get_attributes()` operation is invoked to retrieve the `AccessId` attribute from the received GSSUP credentials. The `AccessId` for the GSSUP credentials is the client’s username.
8. This line converts the `AccessId` from its native format (an octet sequence) into a string.

This step completes the process of identifying the client using the GSSUP portion of the CSI received credentials.

## Copying CSI Credentials between Threads

This section considers a three-tier CSI authentication scenario, where the second-tier server (intermediate server) spawns a separate thread to make a follow-on operation invocation on a third-tier server (target server). Because the original *invocation context* (that is, thread-specific invocation data) is not available in the newly-spawned thread, it is necessary for the intermediate server to copy CSI received credentials from the original thread to the new thread.

## Three-tier CSI scenario

Figure 70 shows a three-tier CORBA application, featuring a client, an intermediate server and a target server, where CSI is used to transmit credentials between the tiers.

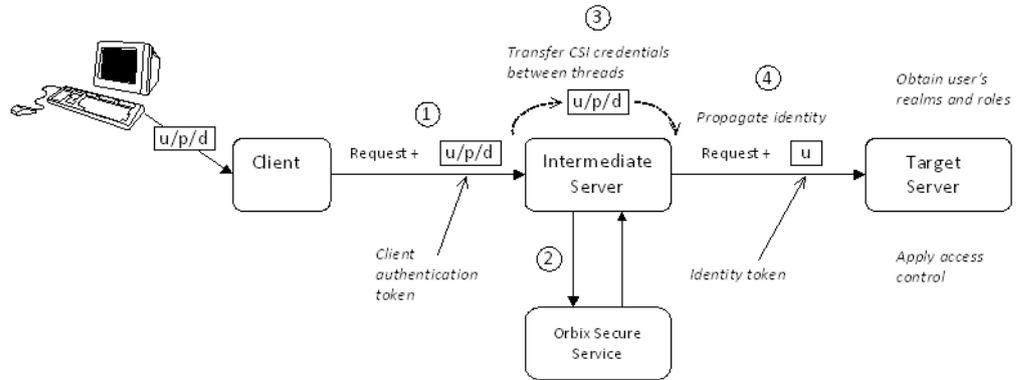


Figure 70: Three-Tier CSI Scenario with Copying of CSI Credentials

## Scenario description

The scenario shown in Figure 70 on page 359 is almost identical to the scenario described in "Securing Three-Tier CORBA Systems with CSI" on page 57. The difference, in this case, is that the intermediate server spawns a separate thread to perform a follow-on invocation on the target server.

The three tiers interact as follows:

Stage	Description
1	The client invokes an operation on the intermediate server, passing username, password, and domain credentials (also known as GSSUP credentials) over the CSI authentication layer.
2	The GSP plug-in in the intermediate server automatically authenticates the credentials received from the client, by calling out to the Orbix security service.

Stage	Description
3	<p>The intermediate server spawns a new thread to make a follow-on operation invocation on the target server. It is at this point that the current scenario differs from the one described in <a href="#">"Securing Three-Tier CORBA Systems with CSI" on page 57</a>.</p> <p>Making the follow-on invocation from within a new thread creates complications for the intermediate server, because the new thread lacks the data from the original thread's invocation context. In particular, the new thread does not automatically have access to the CSI received credentials. To get around this problem, the intermediate server explicitly copies the CSI received credentials from the original thread to the newly-spawned thread.</p>
4	<p>After the new thread context is initialized with the CSI received credentials, the follow-on invocation is automatically accompanied by an asserted identity (the client's username), which is transmitted over the CSI identity layer (the GSP plug-in automatically initializes outgoing CSI credentials, based on the CSI received credentials in the current thread context).</p>

## Threading model in the intermediate server

The intermediate server spawns a thread to make a follow-on operation invocation on the target server. This enables the intermediate server to be more responsive, by returning from the called operation immediately, without having to wait for the follow-on invocation to finish. A difficulty with this threading model, however, is that the new thread, lacking the data from the original invocation context, does not have automatic access to the CSI received credentials. By default, therefore, the follow-on operation invocation would be transmitted to the target *without* a CSI asserted identity (probably causing the operation to fail).

The solution to this problem is to pass the CSI received credentials explicitly, from the original thread in the intermediate server to the newly spawned thread. In summary, the new thread should be created as follows:

1. In the original thread, obtain the CSI received credentials object from the security current instance.
2. Pass the CSI received credentials object to the new thread.
3. Within the new thread, call the `IT_CSI::CSICurrent2::set_csi_received_credentials()` function to simulate the receipt of CSI credentials in the current thread context.

## set\_csi\_received\_credentials() function

In order to set CSI received credentials in a newly spawned thread, call the

`IT_CSI::CSICurrent2::set_csi_received_credentials()` function, passing in a reference to an `IT_CSI::CSIReceivedCredentials` object. The signature of this function is as follows:

```
// C++
virtual CORBA::Boolean
set_csi_received_credentials(
    IT_CSI::CSIReceivedCredentials_ptr rec_creds
) IT_THROW_DECL((CORBA::SystemException))
```

## C++ example

[Example 53](#) shows an example of an intermediate server operation, `mid_tier_operation()`, which implements the threading model described previously. That is, the implementation of this operation extracts the CSI received credentials from the current execution context and passes these credentials to a new thread, `MyThreadBody`.

**Example 53:** *Mid-Tier Operation that Spawns a New Thread*

```
// C++

void
MidTierImpl::mid_tier_operation()
    IT_THROW_DECL((CORBA::SystemException))
{
    // Obtain a reference to the CSI received credentials.
    CORBA::Object_var obj =
        orb->resolve_initial_references("SecurityCurrent");
    SecurityLevel2::Current_var security2_current =
        SecurityLevel2::Current::_narrow(obj);

    SecurityLevel2::ReceivedCredentials_var rec_creds =
        security2_current->received_credentials();
    IT_CSI::CSIReceivedCredentials_var csi_rec_creds =
        IT_CSI::CSIReceivedCredentials::_narrow(rec_creds);

    // Spawn a new thread to make the follow-on invocation:
    MyThreadBody thread_body = new MyThreadBody(csi_rec_creds);
    // ... run the thread (not shown) ...
    ...
    // Return, without waiting for the sub-thread to finish.
}
```

[Example 54](#) shows the body of a thread that makes a follow-on invocation on the target server. In order to ensure that a CSI asserted identity is transmitted to the target, the

MyThreadBody::run() function calls set\_csi\_received\_credentials() to simulate the receipt of the received credentials within the current thread context.

**Example 54:** *Body of Thread that Makes a Follow-On Invocation*

```
// C++
#include <it_ts/thread.h>
#include <it_cal/iostream.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <it_cal/strstream.h>

class MyThreadBody : public IT_ThreadBody
{
public:
    MyThreadBody(
        IT_CSI::CSIReceivedCredentials_ptr csi_rec_creds
    )
    : m_csi_rec_creds(
        IT_CSI::CSIReceivedCredentials::_duplicate(csi_rec_creds)
    )
    {
        // Complete
    }

    virtual void* run()
    {
        CORBA::Object_var obj =
            orb->resolve_initial_references("SecurityCurrent");
        IT_CSI::CSICurrent2_var it_csi_current =
            IT_CSI::CSICurrent2::_narrow(obj);

        // Set CSI received credentials in the current context
        CORBA::Boolean creds_set =
            it_csi_current->set_csi_received_credentials(
                m_csi_rec_creds
            );

        // Make the follow-on CORBA operation invocation.
        ...

        IT_CurrentThread::yield();
        return 0;
    }

private:
    IT_CSI::CSIReceivedCredentials_var m_csi_rec_creds;
};
```

# Validating Certificates

*During secure authentication, Orbix TLS checks the validity of an application's certificate. This chapter describes how Orbix validates a certificate and how you can use the Orbix API to introduce additional validation to your applications.*

## Overview of Certificate Validation

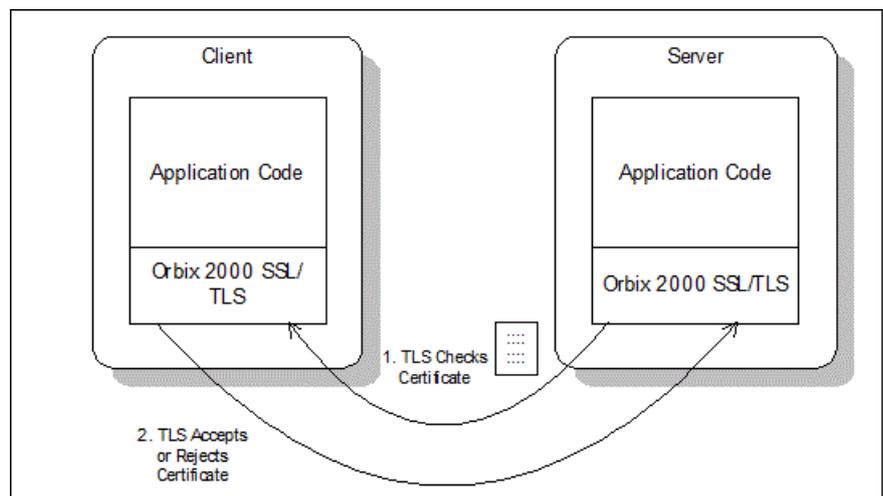
### Certificate validation

The Orbix API allows you to define a certificate validation policy that implements custom validation of certificates. During authentication, Orbix validates a certificate and then passes it to a certificate validation object, if you have specified a certificate validation policy. This functionality is useful in systems that have application-specific requirements for the contents of each certificate.

### Validation process

A server sends its certificate to a client during a TLS handshake, as follows:

1. The server obtains its certificate (for example, by reading it from a local file) and transmits it as part of the handshake.
2. The client reads the certificate from the network, checks the validity of its contents, and either accepts or rejects the certificate.



**Figure 71:** Validating a Certificate

## Default validation

The default certificate validation in Orbix checks the following:

- The certificate is a validly constructed X.509 certificate.
- The signature is correct for the certificate.
- The certificate has not expired and is currently valid.
- The certificate chain is validly constructed, consisting of the peer certificate plus valid issuer certificates up to the maximum allowed chain depth.
- If the `CertConstraintsPolicy` has been set, the DN of the received peer certificate is checked to see if it passes *any* of the constraints in the policy conditions. This applies only to the application certificate, not the CA certificates in the chain.

## Custom validation

For some applications, it is necessary to introduce additional validation. For example, your client programs might check that each server uses a specific, expected certificate (that is, the distinguished name matches an expected value). Using Orbix, you can perform custom validation on certificates by registering an `IT_TLS_API::CertValidatorPolicy` and implementing an associated `IT_TLS::CertValidator` object.

## Example of custom validation

For example, [Figure 72](#) shows the steps followed by Orbix to validate a certificate when a `CertValidatorPolicy` has been registered on the client side:

1. The standard validation checks are applied by Orbix.
2. The certificate is then passed to an `IT_TLS::CertValidator` callback object that performs user-specified validation on the certificate.
3. The user-specified `CertValidator` callback object can decide whether to accept or reject the certificate.

4. Orbix accepts or rejects the certificate.

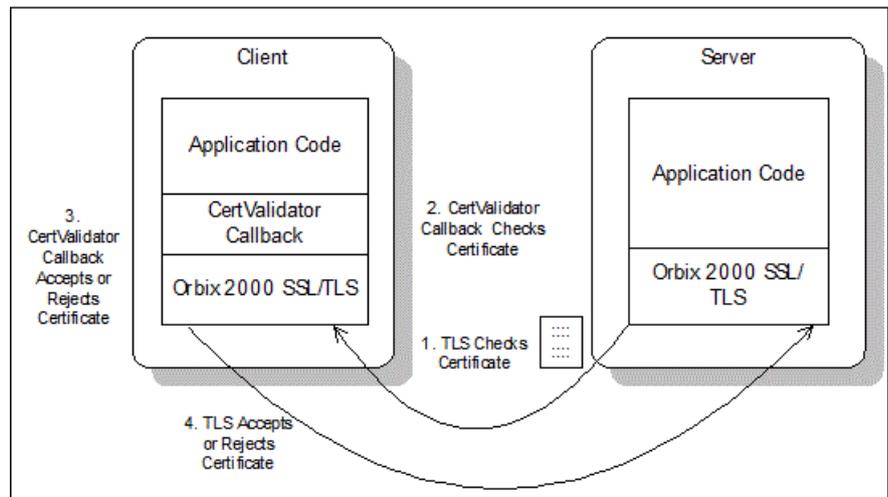


Figure 72: Using a CertValidator Callback

## The Contents of an X.509 Certificate

### Purpose of a certificate

An X.509 certificate contains information about the certificate subject and the certificate issuer (the CA that issued the certificate).

### Certificate syntax

A certificate is encoded in Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1), a standard syntax for describing messages that can be sent or received on a network.

### Certificate contents

The role of a certificate is to associate an identity with a public key value. In more detail, a certificate includes:

- X.509 version information.
- A *serial number* that uniquely identifies the certificate.
- A *common name* that identifies the subject.
- The *public key* associated with the common name.
- The name of the user who created the certificate, which is known as the *subject name*.
- Information about the *certificate issuer*.
- The signature of the issuer.

- Information about the algorithm used to sign the certificate.
- Some optional X.509 v3 extensions. For example, an extension exists that distinguishes between CA certificates and end-entity certificates.

## Parsing an X.509 Certificate

### Parsing APIs

Two distinct APIs are used to parse an X.509 certificate, depending on whether you program in C++ or Java, as follows:

- C++ parsing uses the interfaces defined in the `IT_Certificate` IDL module.
- Java parsing uses the `java.security.cert` package and a subset of the interfaces in the `IT_Certificate` IDL module.

### C++ parsing

Orbix E2A ASP provides a high-level set of C++ classes that provide the ability to parse X.509 v3 certificates, including X.509 v3 extensions. When writing your certificate validation functions, you use these classes to examine the certificate contents.

The C++ parsing classes are mapped from the interfaces appearing in the `IT_Certificate` IDL module—see the *CORBA Programmer's Reference*.

### Java parsing

Orbix E2A ASP allows you to use the X.509 functionality provided by the JDK.

If you develop Java applications, only the following IDL interfaces are relevant:

- `IT_Certificate::Certificate`
- `IT_Certificate::X509Cert`
- `IT_Certificate::X509CertificateFactory`

To access the information in a Java X.509 certificate, perform the following steps:

1. Extract the DER data from the certificate using the `IT_Certificate::Certificate::encoded_form` attribute.
2. Pass the DER data to the `com.ionacorba.tls.cert.CertHelper.bytearray_to_cert()` method to obtain a `java.security.cert.Certificate` object.
3. Use the `java.security.cert` package to examine the certificate.

## Working with distinguished names in C++

An X.509 certificate uses ASN.1 *distinguished name* structures to store information about the certificate issuer and subject. A distinguished name consists of a series of attribute value assertions (AVAs). Each AVA associates a value with a field from the distinguished name.

For example, the distinguished name for a certificate issuer could be represented in string format as follows:

```
/C=IE/ST=Co. Dublin/L=Dublin/O=IONA/OU=PD/CN=IONA
```

In this example, AVAs are separated by the / character. The first field in the distinguished name is `c`, representing the country of the issuer, and the corresponding value is the country code `IE`. This example distinguished name contains six AVAs.

## Extracting distinguished names from certificates in C++

Once you have acquired a certificate, the `IT_Certificate::Certificate` interface permits you to retrieve distinguished names using the `get_issuer_dn_string()` and `get_subject_dn_string()` operations. These operations return an object derived from the `IT_Certificate::AVAList` interface. The `AVAList` interface gives you access to the AVA objects contained in the distinguished name. For more information on these interfaces, see the *CORBA Programmer's Reference*.

## Working with X.509 extensions in C++

Some X.509 v3 certificates include extensions. These extensions can contain several different types of information. You can use the `IT_Certificate::ExtensionList` and `IT_Certificate::Extension` interfaces described in the *CORBA Programmer's Reference* to retrieve this information.

# Controlling Certificate Validation

## Policies used for certificate validation

You can control how your applications handle certificate validation using the following Orbix policies:

<code>CertConstraintsPolicy</code>	Use this policy to apply conditions that peer X.509 certificates must meet to be accepted.
<code>CertificateValidatorPolicy</code>	Use this policy to create customized validations of peer certificate chains.

# Certificate Constraints Policy

## Constraints applied to distinguished names

You can impose rules about which peer certificates to accept using certificate constraints. These are conditions imposed on a received certificate subject's distinguished name (DN). Distinguished names are made up of a number of distinct fields, the most common being Organization Unit (OU) and Common Name (CN). Constraints are not applied to all certificates in a received certificate chain, but only to the first in the list, the peer application certificate.

## Alternatives ways to set the constraints policy

Use the certificate constraints policy to apply these conditions. You can set this policy in two ways:

*By configuration* This allows you to set constraints at the granularity of an ORB. The same constraints are applied to both client and server peer certificates.

*By programming* This allows you to set constraints by ORB, thread, POA, or object reference. You can also differentiate between client and server certificates when specifying constraints.

## Setting the CertConstraintsPolicy by configuration

You can set the `CertConstraintsPolicy` in the configuration file. For example:

```
"C=US,ST=Massachusetts,O=ABigBank*,OU=Administration"
```

In this case, the same constraints string applies to all POAs. If you need different constraints for different POAs then you must supply the policy at POA creation time. For more details, see [“Applying Constraints to Certificates” on page 276](#).

## Setting the CertConstraintsPolicy by programming

When you specify a `CertConstraintsPolicy` object on an ORB programmatically, objects created by that ORB apply the certificate constraints to all applications that connect to it.

In the following example, the certificate constraints string specified only allows clients from the Administration Organization unit to connect. The administration user is the only client that has a certificate that satisfies this constraint.

**Note:** This certificate constraints policy is only relevant if the target object supports client authentication.

## C++ example

The following C++ example shows how to set the `CertConstraintsPolicy` programmatically:

**Example 55:** C++ Example of Setting the `CertConstraintsPolicy`

```
//C++
...
CORBA::Any any;
1 CORBA::PolicyList orb_policies;
  orb_policies.length(1);

2 CORBA::Object_var object =

  global_orb->resolve_initial_references("ORBPolicyManager");
  CORBA::PolicyManager_var policy_mgr =
  CORBA::PolicyManager::
    _narrow(object);
3 IT_TLS_API::CertConstraints cert_constraints;
  cert_constraints.length(1);

  cert_constraints[0] =
  CORBA::string_dup("C=US,ST=Massachusetts,
    O=ABigBank*,OU=Administration");
  any <= cert_constraints;
4 orb_policies[0] = global_orb->create_policy(IT_TLS_API::
  TLS_CERT_CONSTRAINTS_POLICY, any);

5 policy_mgr->set_policy_overrides(orb_policies, CORBA::
  ADD_OVERRIDE);
```

## C++ example description

The preceding C++ example can be explained as follows:

1. Create a `PolicyList` object.
2. Retrieve the `PolicyManager` object.
3. Instantiate a `CertConstraints` data instance (string array).
4. Create a policy using the `CORBA::ORB::create_policy()` operation. The first parameter to this operation sets the policy type to `TLS_CERT_CONSTRAINTS_POLICY`, and the second is an `Any` containing the custom policy.
5. Use the `PolicyManager` to add the new policy override to the `Orb` scope

## Java example

The following Java example shows how to set the CertConstraintsPolicy programmatically:

**Example 56:** *Java Example of Setting the CertConstraintsPolicy (Sheet 1 of 2)*

```
// Java
...
// OMG imports
import org.omg.CORBA.ORBPackage.InvalidName;
import org.omg.CORBA.Policy;
import org.omg.CORBA.PolicyManager;
import org.omg.CORBA.PolicyManagerHelper;
import org.omg.CORBA.SetOverrideType;
...
// Orbix specific security imports
import com.ionacorbaittlsapi.CertConstraintsHelper;
import com.ionacorbaittlsapi.TLS_CERT_CONSTRAINTS_POLICY;

public class Server
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        try
        {
            ...
            PolicyManager pol_manager = null;
            try
            {
                1 pol_manager = PolicyManagerHelper.narrow(
                    orb.resolve_initial_references("ORBPolicyManager")
                );
            }
            catch(InvalidName invalid_name)
            {
                System.err.println(
                    "x509 initial reference not set. Check plugin list"
                );
                System.exit(1);
            }
            catch(org.omg.CORBA.BAD_PARAM exc)
            {
                System.err.println("narrow to PolicyManager failed.");
                System.exit(1);
            }

            org.omg.CORBA.Any policy_value = orb.create_any();
            2 String[] constraint =
            {"C=US,ST=Massachusetts,O=ABigBank*,OU=Administration"};
            3 CertConstraintsHelper.insert(policy_value, constraint);
            Policy[] policies = new Policy[1];
            4 policies[0] = orb.create_policy(
                TLS_CERT_CONSTRAINTS_POLICY.value,
                policy_value
            );
        }
    }
}
```

**Example 56:** Java Example of Setting the CertConstraintsPolicy (Sheet 2 of 2)

```
5 pol_manager.set_policy_overrides(  
    policies,  
    SetOverrideType.SET_OVERRIDE  
);
```

## Java example description

The preceding Java example can be explained as follows:

1. Retrieve the `PolicyManager` object.
2. Instantiate a `CertConstraints` data instance (string array).
3. Insert the constraint into `policy_value` (an `Any`).
4. Create a policy using the `CORBA::ORB::create_policy()` operation. The first parameter to this operation sets the policy type to `TLS_CERT_CONSTRAINTS_POLICY`, and the second is an `Any` containing the custom policy.
5. Use the `PolicyManager` to add the new policy override to the ORB scope

## Certificate Validation Policy

### Certificate validation

Your applications can perform customized validation of peer certificate chains. This enables them, for example, to perform special validation on x.509 v3 extensions or do automatic database lookups to validate subject DNS.

### Restrictions on custom certificate validation

The customized certificate validation policy cannot make Orbix accept a certificate that the system has already decided is invalid. It can only reject a certificate that would otherwise have been accepted.

### Customizing your applications

To customize your applications, perform the following steps:

Step	Action
1	<a href="#">Derive a class from the CertValidator signature class.</a>
2	<a href="#">Override the validate_cert_chain() operation.</a>
3	<a href="#">Specify the CertValidatorPolicy on the ORB.</a>

Your customized policy is used in addition to the default `CertValidatorPolicy`.

## Derive a class from the CertValidator signature class

In the following example, an implementation class is derived from the IT\_TLS::CertValidator interface:

```
//C++
class CustomCertValidatorImpl :
    public virtual IT_TLS::CertValidator,
    public virtual CORBA::LocalObject
{
public:

    CORBA::Boolean
    validate_cert_chain(
        CORBA::Boolean chain_is_valid,
        const IT_Certificate::X509CertChain& cert_chain,
        const IT_TLS::CertChainErrorInfo& error_info
    );
};
```

The class contains your custom version of the validate\_cert\_chain() function.

## Override the validate\_cert\_chain() operation

The following an example custom validation function simply retrieves a name from a certificate:

**Example 57:** C++ Example of Overriding validate\_cert\_chain()

```
//C++
CORBA::Boolean
CustomCertValidatorImpl::validate_cert_chain(
    CORBA::Boolean chain_is_valid,
    const IT_Certificate::X509CertChain& cert_chain,
    const IT_TLS::CertChainErrorInfo& error_info
)
{
    if (chain_is_valid)
    {
1      CORBA::String_var CN;
      IT_Certificate::X509Cert_var cert = cert_chain[0];
2      IT_Certificate::AVAList_var subject =
        cert->get_subject_avalist();

      IT_Certificate::Bytes* subject_string_name;
3      subject_string_name = subject->convert(IT_Certificate::
        IT_FMT_STRING);

      int len = subject_string_name->length();
      char *str_name = new char[len];
      for (int i = 0; i < len; i++){
          str_name[i] = (char)((*subject_string_name)[i]);
```

**Example 57:** C++ Example of Overriding `validate_cert_chain()`

```
    }  
    }  
    return chain_is_valid;  
}
```

The preceding C++ example can be explained as follows:

1. The certificate is retrieved from the certificate chain.
2. An AVAList (see ["Working with distinguished names in C++" on page 367](#)) containing the distinguished name is retrieved from the certificate.
3. The distinguished name is converted to string format.

## Specify the CertValidatorPolicy on the ORB

Once you have devised your custom validation class, create an instance of it and apply it as a policy to the Orb with the policy manager, as shown in the following example:

**Example 58:** C++ Example of Setting the `CertValidatorPolicy`

```
//C++  
int main(int argc, char* argv[])  
{  
    CORBA::PolicyTypeSeq types;  
    CORBA::PolicyList policies(1);  
    CORBA::Any policy_any;  
    CORBA::Object_var object;  
    CORBA::PolicyManager_var policy_mgr;  
    IT_TLS::CertValidator_ptr custom_cert_val_obj;  
  
1    policies.length(1);  
    types.length(1);  
2    types[0] = IT_TLS_API::TLS_CERT_VALIDATOR_POLICY;  
  
    CORBA::ORB_var orb = CORBA::ORB_init(argc, argv);  
  
    object =  
    orb->resolve_initial_references("ORBPolicyManager");  
3    policy_mgr = CORBA::PolicyManager::_narrow(object);  
  
    // set cert validator policy at ORB scope  
4    custom_cert_val_obj = new CustomCertValidatorImpl;  
    policy_any <<= custom_cert_val_obj;  
5    policies[0] =  
    orb->create_policy(IT_TLS_API::TLS_CERT_VALIDATOR_POLICY,  
    policy_any);  
  
6    policy_mgr->set_policy_overrides(  
        policies,  
        CORBA::ADD_OVERRIDE  
    );  
    ...  
}
```

As can be seen from the above example, you can apply the new `CertValidator` policy to the Orb in the same manner as any other Orbix2000 policy:

1. Create a `CORBA::PolicyList` object.
2. Set the type of the appropriate policy slot in the `PolicyList` to `TLS_CERT_VALIDATOR_POLICY`. In this example, the first slot is chosen.
3. Retrieve the `CORBA::PolicyManager` object.
4. Instantiate the custom `IT_TLS::CertValidator` policy object.
5. Create a policy using the `CORBA::ORB::create_policy()` operation. The first parameter to this operation sets the policy type to `TLS_CERT_VALIDATOR_POLICY`, and the second is a `CORBA::Any` containing the custom policy.
6. Use the `PolicyManager` to add the new policy override to the ORB scope.

## Obtaining an X.509 Certificate

### Alternative ways of obtaining certificates

You can obtain a certificate in the following ways:

- Using the `IT_TLS_API::TLSCredentials` interface, which enables you to retrieve X.509 certificates from a credentials object—see [“Retrieving Own Credentials” on page 345](#).
- The `IT_Certificate::X509CertChain` object that Orbix passes to the `IT_TLS::CertValidator::validate_cert_chain()` operation.
- Using the `IT_Certificate::X509CertificateFactory` interface, which creates an `IT_Certificate::X509Cert` object from DER data.

The certificate can be accessed through the `IT_Certificate::X509Cert` interface. For more information on this interface, see the *CORBA Programmer's Reference*.

# Part VI

## iSF Programming

### **In this part**

This part contains the following chapters:

<a href="#">Developing an iSF Adapter</a>
-------------------------------------------

<a href="#">page 377</a>
--------------------------



# Developing an iSF Adapter

*An iSF adapter is a replaceable component of the iSF server module that enables you to integrate iSF with any third-party enterprise security service. This chapter explains how to develop and configure a custom iSF adapter implementation.*

## iSF Security Architecture

This section introduces the basic components and concepts of the iSF security architecture, as follows:

- [Architecture](#)
- [iSF client](#)
- [iSF client SDK](#)
- [Security Service](#)
- [iSF adapter SDK](#)
- [iSF adapter](#)
- [Example adapters](#)

### Architecture

gives an overview of the Security Service, showing how it fits into the overall context of a secure system.

### iSF client

An iSF client is an application that communicates with the Security Service to perform authentication and authorization operations. The following are possible examples of iSF client applications:

- CORBA servers.
- Artix servers.
- Any server that has a requirement to authenticate its clients.

Hence, an iSF client can also be a server. It is a client only with respect to the Security Service.

### iSF client SDK

The *iSF client SDK* is the programming interface that enables the iSF clients to communicate (usually remotely) with the Security Service.

**Note:** The iSF client SDK is only used internally. It is currently not available as a public programming interface.

## Security Service

The Security Service is a standalone process that acts a thin wrapper layer around the iSF server module. On its own, the iSF server module is a Java library which could be accessed only through local calls. By embedding the iSF server module within the Security Service, however, it becomes possible to access the security service remotely.

## iSF server module

The *iSF server module* is a broker that mediates between iSF clients, which request the security service to perform security operations, and a third-party security service, which is the ultimate repository for security data.

The *iSF server module* has the following special features:

- A replaceable iSF adapter component that enables integration with a third-party enterprise security service.
- A single sign-on feature with user session caching.

## iSF adapter SDK

The *iSF adapter SDK* is the Java API that enables a developer to create a custom iSF adapter that plugs into the iSF server module.

## iSF adapter

An *iSF adapter* is a replaceable component of the iSF server module that enables you to integrate with any third-party enterprise security service. An iSF adapter implementation provides access to a repository of authentication data and (optionally) authorization data as well.

## Example adapters

The following standard adapters are provided with :

- Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP).
- File—a simple adapter implementation that stores authentication and authorization data in a flat file.

**WARNING:**The file adapter is intended for demonstration purposes only. It is not industrial strength and is *not* meant to be used in a production environment.

## iSF Server Module Deployment Options

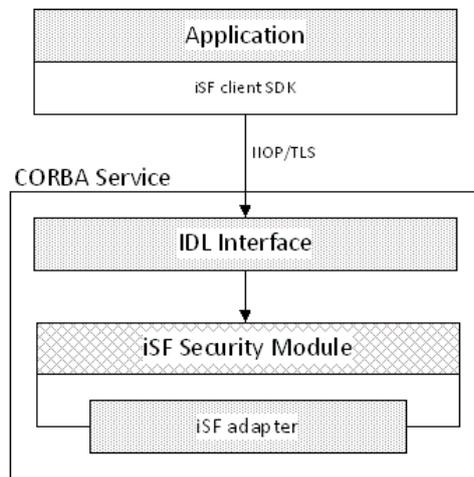
The iSF server module, which is fundamentally implemented as a Java library, can be deployed in one of the following ways:

- [CORBA service](#).

## CORBA service

The iSF server module can be deployed as a CORBA service (Security Service), as shown in [Figure 73](#). This is the default deployment model for the iSF server module in . This deployment option has the advantage that any number of distributed iSF clients can communicate with the iSF server module over IIOP/TLS.

With this type of deployment, the iSF server module is packaged as an application plug-in to the Orbix *generic server*. The Security Service can be launched by the `itsecurity` executable and basic configuration is set in the `iona_services.security` scope of the configuration file.



**Figure 73:** *iSF Server Module Deployed as a CORBA Service*

## iSF Adapter Overview

This section provides an overview of the iSF adapter architecture. The modularity of the iSF server module design makes it relatively straightforward to implement a custom iSF adapter written in Java.

### Standard iSF adapters

Orbix provides several ready-made adapters that are implemented with the iSF adapter API. The following standard adapters are currently available:

- File adapter.
- LDAP adapter.

## Custom iSF adapters

The iSF server module architecture also allows you to implement your own custom iSF adapter and use it instead of a standard adapter.

### Main elements of a custom iSF adapter

The main elements of a custom iSF adapter are, as follows:

- [Implementation of the ISF Adapter Java interface.](#)
- [Configuration of the ISF adapter using the iSF properties file.](#)

### Implementation of the ISF Adapter Java interface

The only code that needs to be written to implement an iSF adapter is a class to implement the `IS2Adapter` Java interface. The adapter implementation class should respond to authentication requests either by checking a repository of user data or by forwarding the requests to a third-party enterprise security service.

### Configuration of the ISF adapter using the iSF properties file

The iSF adapter is configured by setting Java properties in the `is2.properties` file. The `is2.properties` file stores two kinds of configuration data for the iSF adapter:

- Configuration of the iSF server module to load the adapter—see [“Configuring iSF to Load the Adapter” on page 387.](#)
- Configuration of the adapter itself—see [“Setting the Adapter Properties” on page 388.](#)

## Implementing the IS2Adapter Interface

The `com.iona.security.is2adapter` package defines an `IS2Adapter` Java interface, which a developer must implement to create a custom iSF adapter. The methods defined on the `ISFAdapter` class are called by the iSF server module in response to requests received from iSF clients.

This section describes a simple example implementation of the `IS2Adapter` interface, which is capable of authenticating a single test user with hard-coded authorization properties.

### Test user

The example adapter implementation described here permits authentication of just a single user, `test_user`. The test user has the following authentication data:

Username: test\_user  
Password: test\_password

and the following authorization data:

- The user's global realm contains the GuestRole role.
- The user's EngRealm realm contains the EngineerRole role.
- The user's FinanceRealm realm contains the AccountantRole role.

## iSF adapter example

**Example 59** shows a sample implementation of an iSF adapter class, `ExampleAdapter`, that permits authentication of a single user. The user's username, password, and authorization are hard-coded. In a realistic system, however, the user data would probably be retrieved from a database or from a third-party enterprise security system.

**Example 59:** *Sample ISF Adapter Implementation*

```
import com.iona.security.azmgr.AuthorizationManager;
import com.iona.security.common.AuthenticatedPrincipal;
import com.iona.security.common.Realm;
import com.iona.security.common.Role;
import com.iona.security.is2adapter.IS2Adapter;
import com.iona.security.is2adapter.IS2AdapterException;
import java.util.Properties;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.security.cert.X509Certificate;
import org.apache.log4j.*;
import java.util.ResourceBundle;

import java.util.MissingResourceException;

public class ExampleAdapter implements IS2Adapter {

    public final static String EXAMPLE_PROPERTY =
        "example_property";

    public final static String ADAPTER_NAME = "ExampleAdapter";

    private final static String MSG_EXAMPLE_ADAPTER_INITIALIZED
        = "initialized";
    private final static String MSG_EXAMPLE_ADAPTER_CLOSED
        = "closed";
    private final static String MSG_EXAMPLE_ADAPTER_AUTHENTICATE
        = "authenticate";
    private final static String
        MSG_EXAMPLE_ADAPTER_AUTHENTICATE_REALM =
        "authenticate_realm";
    private final static String
        MSG_EXAMPLE_ADAPTER_AUTHENTICATE_OK = "authenticateok";
    private final static String MSG_EXAMPLE_ADAPTER_GETAUTHINFO
        = "getauthinfo";
    private final static String
        MSG_EXAMPLE_ADAPTER_GETAUTHINFO_OK = "getauthinfook";

    private ResourceBundle _res_bundle = null;
```

1

### Example 59: Sample ISF Adapter Implementation

```
2     private static Logger LOG =
        Logger.getLogger(ExampleAdapter.class.getName());

    public ExampleAdapter() {
3         _res_bundle = ResourceBundle.getBundle("ExampleAdapter");
        LOG.setResourceBundle(_res_bundle);
    }

4     public void initialize(Properties props)
        throws IS2AdapterException {

        LOG.l7dlog(Priority.INFO, ADAPTER_NAME + "." +
MSG_EXAMPLE_ADAPTER_INITIALIZED,null);

        // example property
        String propVal = props.getProperty(EXAMPLE_PROPERTY);
        LOG.info(propVal);

    }

5     public void close() throws IS2AdapterException {
        LOG.l7dlog(Priority.INFO, ADAPTER_NAME + "." +
MSG_EXAMPLE_ADAPTER_CLOSED, null);
    }

6     public AuthenticatedPrincipal authenticate(String username,
String password)
        throws IS2AdapterException {

7         LOG.l7dlog(Priority.INFO, ADAPTER_NAME + "." +
MSG_EXAMPLE_ADAPTER_AUTHENTICATE,new
Object [] {username,password},null);

        AuthenticatedPrincipal ap = null;
        try{
            if (username.equals("test_user")
                && password.equals("test_password")){
8                ap = getAuthorizationInfo(new
AuthenticatedPrincipal(username));
            }
            else {
                LOG.l7dlog(Priority.WARN, ADAPTER_NAME + "." +
IS2AdapterException.WRONG_NAME_PASSWORD,null);
9                throw new IS2AdapterException(_res_bundle,this,
IS2AdapterException.WRONG_NAME_PASSWORD, new
Object [] {username});
            }

        } catch (Exception e) {
            LOG.l7dlog(Priority.WARN, ADAPTER_NAME + "." +
IS2AdapterException.AUTH_FAILED,e);
            throw new IS2AdapterException(_res_bundle,this,
IS2AdapterException.AUTH_FAILED, new Object [] {username}, e);
        }
    }
}
```

**Example 59: Sample ISF Adapter Implementation**

```
        LOG.l7dlog(Priority.WARN, ADAPTER_NAME + "." +
MSG_EXAMPLE_ADAPTER_AUTHENTICATE_OK,null);
        return ap;
    }

10 public AuthenticatedPrincipal authenticate(String realmname,
String username, String password)
    throws IS2AdapterException {

        LOG.l7dlog(Priority.INFO, ADAPTER_NAME + "." +
MSG_EXAMPLE_ADAPTER_AUTHENTICATE_REALM,new
Object [] {realmname,username,password},null);

        AuthenticatedPrincipal ap = null;
        try{
            if (username.equals("test_user")
11 && password.equals("test_password")){
                AuthenticatedPrincipal principal = new
AuthenticatedPrincipal(username);
                principal.setCurrentRealm(realmname);
                ap = getAuthorizationInfo(principal);
            }
            else {
                LOG.l7dlog(Priority.WARN, ADAPTER_NAME + "." +
IS2AdapterException.WRONG_NAME_PASSWORD,null);
                throw new IS2AdapterException(_res_bundle, this,
IS2AdapterException.WRONG_NAME_PASSWORD, new
Object [] {username});
            }

        } catch (Exception e) {
            LOG.l7dlog(Priority.WARN, ADAPTER_NAME + "." +
IS2AdapterException.AUTH_FAILED,e);
            throw new IS2AdapterException(_res_bundle, this,
IS2AdapterException.AUTH_FAILED, new Object [] {username}, e);
        }

        LOG.l7dlog(Priority.WARN, ADAPTER_NAME + "." +
MSG_EXAMPLE_ADAPTER_AUTHENTICATE_OK,null);
        return ap;
    }

12 public AuthenticatedPrincipal authenticate(X509Certificate
certificate)
    throws IS2AdapterException {
        throw new IS2AdapterException(
            _res_bundle, this,
13 IS2AdapterException.NOT_IMPLEMENTED
        );
    }

    public AuthenticatedPrincipal authenticate(String realm,
X509Certificate certificate)
    throws IS2AdapterException {
        throw new IS2AdapterException(
            _res_bundle, this,
IS2AdapterException.NOT_IMPLEMENTED
        );
    }
```

**Example 59: Sample ISF Adapter Implementation**

```
    }  
  
14     public AuthenticatedPrincipal  
getAuthorizationInfo(AuthenticatedPrincipal principal)  
throws IS2AdapterException{  
  
        LOG.l7dlog(Priority.INFO, ADAPTER_NAME + "." +  
MSG_EXAMPLE_ADAPTER_GETAUTHINFO,new  
Object [] {principal.getUserID()},null);  
  
        AuthenticatedPrincipal ap = null;  
        String username = principal.getUserID();  
        String realmname = principal.getCurrentRealm();  
  
        try{  
            if (username.equals("test_user")) {  
15                ap = new AuthenticatedPrincipal(username);  
16                ap.addRole(new Role("GuestRole", ""));  
  
17                if (realmname == null || (realmname != null &&  
realmname.equals("EngRealm")))  
                {  
                    ap.addRealm(new Realm("EngRealm", ""));  
                    ap.addRole("EngRealm", new  
Role("EngineerRole", ""));  
                }  
18                if (realmname == null || (realmname != null &&  
realmname.equals("FinanceRealm")))  
                {  
                    ap.addRealm(new Realm("FinanceRealm",""));  
                    ap.addRole("FinanceRealm", new  
Role("AccountantRole", ""));  
                }  
            }  
            else {  
                LOG.l7dlog(Priority.WARN, ADAPTER_NAME + "." +  
IS2AdapterException.USER_NOT_EXIST, new Object [] {username},  
null);  
                throw new IS2AdapterException(_res_bundle, this,  
IS2AdapterException.USER_NOT_EXIST, new Object [] {username});  
            }  
  
            } catch (Exception e) {  
                LOG.l7dlog(Priority.WARN, ADAPTER_NAME + "." +  
IS2AdapterException.AUTH_FAILED,e);  
                throw new IS2AdapterException(_res_bundle, this,  
IS2AdapterException.AUTH_FAILED, new Object [] {username}, e);  
            }  
  
            LOG.l7dlog(Priority.WARN, ADAPTER_NAME + "." +  
MSG_EXAMPLE_ADAPTER_GETAUTHINFO_OK,null);  
            return ap;  
        }  
  
19     public AuthenticatedPrincipal getAuthorizationInfo(String  
username) throws IS2AdapterException{
```

**Example 59: Sample ISF Adapter Implementation**

```
        // this method has been deprecated
        throw new IS2AdapterException(
            _res_bundle, this,
            IS2AdapterException.NOT_IMPLEMENTED
        );
    }

20    public AuthenticatedPrincipal getAuthorizationInfo(String
    realmname, String username) throws IS2AdapterException{

        // this method has been deprecated
        throw new IS2AdapterException(
            _res_bundle, this,
            IS2AdapterException.NOT_IMPLEMENTED
        );
    }

21    public ArrayList getAllUsers()
    throws IS2AdapterException {

        throw new IS2AdapterException(
            _res_bundle, this,
            IS2AdapterException.NOT_IMPLEMENTED
        );
    }

22    public void logout (AuthenticatedPrincipal ap) throws
    IS2AdapterException {

    }
}
```

The preceding iSF adapter code can be explained as follows:

1. These lines list the keys to the messages from the adapter's resource bundle. The resource bundle stores messages used by the Log4J logger and exceptions thrown in the adapter.
2. This line creates a Log4J logger.
3. This line loads the resource bundle for the adapter.
4. The `initialize()` method is called just after the adapter is loaded. The properties passed to the `initialize()` method, `props`, are the adapter properties that the iSF server module has read from the `is2.properties` file.  
See ["Setting the Adapter Properties" on page 388](#) for more details.
5. The `close()` method is called to shut down the adapter. This gives you an opportunity to clean up and free resources used by the adapter.
6. This variant of the `IS2Adapter.authenticate()` method is called whenever an iSF client calls `AuthManager.authenticate()` with `username` and `password` parameters.

In this simple demonstration implementation, the `authenticate()` method recognizes only one user, `test_user`, with password, `test_password`.

7. This line calls a Log4J method in order to log a localized and parametrized message to indicate that the `authenticate` method has been called with the specified username and password values. Since all the keys in the resource bundle begin with the adapter name, the adapter name is prepended to the key. The `log()` method is used because it automatically searches the resource bundle which was set previously by the `setResourceBundle()` method.
8. If authentication is successful; that is, if the name and password passed in match `test_user` and `test_password`, the `getAuthorizationInfo()` method is called to obtain an `AuthenticatedPrincipal` object populated with *all* of the user's realms and role
9. If authentication fails, an `IS2AdapterException` is raised with minor code `IS2AdapterException.WRONG_NAME_PASSWORD`. The resource bundle is passed to the exception as it accesses the exception message from the bundle using the key, `ExampleAdapter.wrongUsernamePassword`.
10. This variant of the `IS2Adapter.authenticate()` method is called whenever an iSF client calls `AuthManager.authenticate()` with realm name, username and password parameters. This method differs from the preceding username/password `authenticate()` method in that only the authorization data for the specified realm and the global realm are included in the return value.
11. If authentication is successful, the `getAuthorizationInfo()` method is called to obtain an `AuthenticatedPrincipal` object populated with the authorization data from the specified realm and the global realm.
12. This variant of the `IS2Adapter.authenticate()` method is called whenever an iSF client calls `AuthManager.authenticate()` with an X.509 certificate parameter.
13. This variant of the `IS2Adapter.authenticate()` method is called whenever an iSF client calls `AuthManager.authenticate()` with a realm name and an X.509 certificate parameter. This method differs from the preceding certificate `authenticate()` method in that only the authorization data for the specified realm and the global realm are included in the return value.
14. This method should create an `AuthenticatedPrincipal` object for the username user. If a realm is *not* specified in the principal, the `AuthenticatedPrincipal` is populated with all realms and roles for this user. If a realm *is* specified in the principal, the `AuthenticatedPrincipal` is populated with authorization data from the specified realm and the global realm only.
15. This line creates a new `AuthenticatedPrincipal` object for the username user to hold the user's authorization data.
16. This line adds a `GuestRole` role to the global realm, `IONAGlobalRealm`, using the single-argument form of `addRole()`. Roles added to the global realm implicitly belong to every named realm as well.

17. This line checks if no realm is specified in the principal or if the realm, `EngRealm`, is specified. If either of these is true, the following lines add the authorization realm, `EngRealm`, to the `AuthenticatedPrincipal` object and add the `EngineerRole` role to the `EngRealm` authorization realm.
18. This line checks if no realm is specified in the principal or if the realm, `FinanceRealm`, is specified. If either of these is true, the following lines add the authorization realm, `FinanceRealm`, to the `AuthenticatedPrincipal` object and add the `AccountantRole` role to the `FinanceRealm` authorization realm.
19. Since SSO was introduced to , this variant of the `IS2Adapter.getAuthorizationInfo()` method has been deprecated. The method `IS2Adapter.getAuthorizationInfo(AuthenticatedPrincipal principal)` should be used instead
20. Since SSO was introduced to , this variant of the `IS2Adapter.getAuthorizationInfo()` method has also been deprecated. The method `IS2Adapter.getAuthorizationInfo(AuthenticatedPrincipal principal)` should be used instead
21. The `getAllUsers()` method is currently not used by the iSF server module during runtime. Hence, there is no need to implement this method currently.
22. When the `logout()` method is called, you can perform cleanup and release any resources associated with the specified user principal. The iSF server module calls back on `IS2Adapter.logout()` either in response to a user calling `AuthManager.logout()` explicitly or after an SSO session has timed out.

## Deploying the Adapter

This section explains how to deploy a custom iSF adapter.

## Configuring iSF to Load the Adapter

You can configure the iSF server module to load a custom adapter by setting the following properties in the iSF server module's `is2.properties` file:

- [Adapter name](#).
- [Adapter class](#).

### Adapter name

The iSF server module loads the adapter identified by the `com.iona.isp.adapters` property. Hence, to load a custom adapter, *AdapterName*, set the property as follows:

```
com.iona.isp.adapters=AdapterName
```

**Note:** In the current implementation, the iSF server module can load only a single adapter at a time.

## Adapter class

The name of the adapter class to be loaded is specified by the following property setting:

```
com.iona.isp.adapter.AdapterName.class=AdapterClass
```

## Example adapter

For example, the example adapter provided shown previously can be configured to load by setting the following properties:

```
com.iona.isp.adapters=example
com.iona.isp.adapter.example.class=isfadapter.ExampleAdapter
```

## Setting the Adapter Properties

This subsection explains how you can set properties for a specific custom adapter in the `isp.properties` file.

### Adapter property name format

All configurable properties for a custom file adapter, *AdapterName*, should have the following format:

```
com.iona.isp.adapter.AdapterName.param.PropertyName
```

### Truncation of property names

Adapter property names are truncated before being passed to the iSF adapter. That is, the `com.iona.ispadapter.AdapterName.param` prefix is stripped from each property name.

### Example

For example, given an adapter named `ExampleAdapter` which has two properties, `host` and `port`, these properties would be set as follows in the `isp.properties` file:

```
com.iona.isp.adapter.example.param.example_property="This is an
example property"
```

Before these properties are passed to the iSF adapter, the property names are truncated as if they had been set as follows:

```
example_property="This is an example property"
```

## Accessing properties from within an iSF adapter

The adapter properties are passed to the iSF adapter through the `com.iona.security.is2adapter.IS2Adapter.initialize()` callback method. For example:

```
...
public void initialize(java.util.Properties props)
throws IS2AdapterException {
    // Access a property through its truncated name.
    String propVal = props.getProperty("PropertyName")
    ...
}
```

## Loading the Adapter Class and Associated Resource Files

You need to make appropriate modifications to your `CLASSPATH` to ensure that the iSF server module can find your custom adapter class.

In all cases, the location of the file used to configure Log4j logging can be set using the `log4j.configuration` property in the `is2.properties` file.

## CORBA service

By default, the Security Service uses the scope in your Orbix configuration file (or configuration repository service). Modify the `plugins:java_server:classpath` variable to include the directory containing the compiled adapter class and the adapter's resource bundle. The `plugins:java_server:classpath` variable uses the value of the `SECURITY_CLASSPATH` variable.

For example, if the adapter class and adapter resource bundle are located in the `InstallDir\ExampleAdapter` directory, you should set the `SECURITY_CLASSPATH` variable as follows:



# Security Variables

*This appendix describes variables used by the Orbix Security Framework. The security infrastructure is highly configurable.*

This appendix discusses the following topics:

<a href="#">Applying Constraints to Certificates</a>	page 391
<a href="#">Root Namespace</a>	page 393
<a href="#">initial_references</a>	page 393
<a href="#">password_retrieval_mechanism</a>	page 394
<a href="#">plugins:atli2_tls</a>	page 394
<a href="#">plugins:csi</a>	page 396
<a href="#">plugins:gsp</a>	page 397
<a href="#">plugins:iiop_tls</a>	page 400
<a href="#">plugins:kdm</a>	page 403
<a href="#">plugins:kdm_adm</a>	page 404
<a href="#">plugins:schannel</a>	page 405
<a href="#">plugins:security</a>	page 405
<a href="#">policies</a>	page 405
<a href="#">policies:csi</a>	page 409
<a href="#">policies:https</a>	page 410
<a href="#">policies:iioptls</a>	page 414
<a href="#">policies:tls</a>	page 421
<a href="#">principal_sponsor</a>	page 422
<a href="#">principal_sponsor:csi</a>	page 425
<a href="#">principal_sponsor:https</a>	page 427
<a href="#">principal_sponsor:iioptls</a>	page 428

## Applying Constraints to Certificates

### Certificate constraints policy

You can use the `CertConstraintsPolicy` to apply constraints to peer X.509 certificates by the default `CertificateValidatorPolicy`. These conditions are applied to the owner's distinguished name (DN) on the first certificate (peer certificate) of the received certificate chain. Distinguished names are made up of a number of distinct fields, the most common being Organization Unit (OU) and Common Name (CN).

## Configuration variable

You can specify a list of constraints to be used by CertConstraintsPolicy through the policies:iiop\_tls:certificate\_constraints\_policy Or policies:https:certificate\_constraints\_policy configuration variables. For example:

```
policies:iiop_tls:certificate_constraints_policy =
    ["CN=Johnny*,OU=[unit1|IT_SSL],O=IONA,C=Ireland,ST=Dublin,L=Earth",
     "CN=Paul*,OU=SSLTEAM,O=IONA,C=Ireland,ST=Dublin,L=Earth",
     "CN=TheOmnipotentOne"];
```

## Constraint language

These are the special characters and their meanings in the constraint list:

- \* Matches any text. For example:  
an\* matches ant and anger, but not aunt
- [ ] Grouping symbols.
- | Choice symbol. For example:  
OU=[unit1|IT\_SSL] signifies that if the OU is unit1 or IT\_SSL, the certificate is acceptable.
- =, != Signify equality and inequality respectively.

## Example

This is an example list of constraints:

```
policies:iiop_tls:certificate_constraints_policy = [
    "OU=[unit1|IT_SSL],CN=Steve*,L=Dublin",
    "OU=IT_ART*,OU!=IT_ARTtesters,CN=[Jan|Donal],ST=
    Boston" ];
```

This constraint list specifies that a certificate is deemed acceptable if and only if it satisfies one or more of the constraint patterns:

```
If
    The OU is unit1 or IT_SSL
    And
    The CN begins with the text Steve
    And
    The location is Dublin
Then the certificate is acceptable
Else (moving on to the second constraint)
If
    The OU begins with the text IT_ART but isn't IT_ARTtesters
    And
    The common name is either Donal or Jan
    And
    The State is Boston
Then the certificate is acceptable
Otherwise the certificate is unacceptable.
```

The language is like a boolean OR, trying the constraints defined in each line until the certificate satisfies one of the constraints.

Only if the certificate fails all constraints is the certificate deemed invalid.

Note that this setting can be sensitive about white space used within it. For example, "CN =" might not be recognized, where "CN=" is recognized.

## Distinguished names

For more information on distinguished names, see the *Security Guide*.

## Root Namespace

The following configuration variables are defined in the root namespace:

- [itadmin\\_x509\\_cert\\_root](#)

### itadmin\_x509\_cert\_root

This configuration variable specifies the directory containing administrator certificates for the `itadmin` utility. The administrator certificates are used specifically for performing KDM administration tasks

For example, if you choose the directory, `X509Deploy/certs/admin`, for your `itadmin` certificates, you would set `itadmin_x509_cert_root` as follows:

```
# Orbix Configuration File
itadmin_x509_cert_root = "X509Deploy/certs/admin";
...
```

To administer the KDM, you must override the ordinary certificate with an administrator certificate, using the `itadmin admin_logon` subcommand.

See "[KDM Administration](#)" on page 286 for details.

## initial\_references

The `initial_references` namespace contains the following configuration variables:

- [IT\\_TLS\\_Toolkit:plugin](#)

### IT\_TLS\_Toolkit:plugin

This configuration variable enables you to specify the underlying SSL/TLS toolkit to be used by . It is used in conjunction with the `plugins:openssl_toolkit:shlibname`, `plugins:schannel_toolkit:shlib_name` (Windows only) and `plugins:systemssl_toolkit:shlib_name` (z/OS only) configuration variables to implement SSL/TLS toolkit replaceability.

The default is the OpenSSL toolkit.

For example, to specify that an application should use the Schannel SSL/TLS toolkit, you would set configuration variables as follows:

```
initial_references:IT_TLS_Toolkit:plugin =
    "schannel_toolkit";
plugins:schannel_toolkit:shlib_name = "it_tls_schannel";
```

## password\_retrieval\_mechanism

The configuration variables in the `password_retrieval_mechanism` namespace are intended to be used only by the Orbix services. The following variables are defined in this namespace:

- [inherit\\_from\\_parent](#)
- [use\\_my\\_password\\_as\\_kdm\\_password](#)

### inherit\_from\_parent

If an application forks a child process and this variable is set to `true`, the child process inherits the parent's password through the environment.

### use\_my\_password\_as\_kdm\_password

This variable should be set to `true` only in the scope of the KDM plug-ins container. From a security perspective it is dangerous to do otherwise as the password could be left in cleartext within the process.

The KDM is a locator plug-in and so it is natural that it should use the locator's identity as its identity. However, it requires a password to encrypt its security information. By default the KDM requests such a password from the user during locator startup and this is separate from the locator password. The locator password would be used if this variable is set to `true`.

## plugins:atli2\_tls

The `plugins:atli2_tls` namespace contains the following variables:

- [cert\\_store\\_protocol](#)
- [cert\\_store\\_provider](#)
- [kmf\\_algorithm](#)
- [tmf\\_algorithm](#)
- [use\\_jsse\\_tk](#) (This variable is no longer required)

### cert\_store\_protocol

*(Java only)* This variable is used in conjunction with `policies:tls:use_external_cert_store` to configure Orbix to use an external certificate store. Orbix passes the value of this variable as the `protocol` argument to the

`javax.net.ssl.SSLContext.getInstance()` method. To obtain a list of possible values for this variable, consult the documentation for your third-party JSSE/JCS security provider.

For example, if your application is using the Oracle JSSE security provider, you can configure the certificate store to use the SSLv3 protocol as follows:

```
plugins:atli2_tls:cert_store_protocol = "SSLv3";
```

## **cert\_store\_provider**

*(Java only)* This variable is used in conjunction with `policies:tls:use_external_cert_store` to configure Orbix to use an external certificate store. Orbix passes the value of this variable as the `provider` argument to the

`javax.net.ssl.SSLContext.getInstance()` method. To obtain a list of possible values for this variable, consult the documentation for your third-party JSSE/JCS security provider.

For example, if your application is using the Oracle JSSE security provider, you can configure the certificate store provider as follows:

```
plugins:atli2_tls:cert_store_provider = "SunJSSE";
```

## **kmf\_algorithm**

*(Java only)* This variable is used in conjunction with `policies:tls:use_external_cert_store` to configure Orbix to use an external certificate store. Orbix passes the value of this variable as the `algorithm` argument to the

`javax.net.ssl.KeyManagerFactory.getInstance()` method, overriding the value of the `ssl.KeyManagerFactory.algorithm` property set in the `java.security` file. To obtain a list of possible values for this variable, consult the documentation for your third-party JSSE/JCS security provider.

For example, if your application is using the Oracle JSSE security provider, you can configure the key manager factory to use the following algorithm:

```
plugins:atli2_tls:kmf_algorithm = "SunX509";
```

## **tmf\_algorithm**

*(Java only)* This variable is used in conjunction with `policies:tls:use_external_cert_store` to configure Orbix to use an external certificate store. Orbix passes the value of this variable as the `algorithm` argument to the

`javax.net.ssl.TrustManagerFactory.getInstance()` method, overriding the value of the `ssl.TrustManagerFactory.algorithm` property set in the `java.security` file. To obtain a list of possible values for this variable, consult the documentation for your third-party JSSE/JCS security provider.

For example, if your application is using the Oracle JSSE security provider, you can configure the trust manager factory to use the following algorithm:

```
plugins:atli2_tls:tmf_algorithm = "SunX509";
```

## use\_jsse\_tk

*(Java only)* This variable is no longer needed; if remaining in the file from a previous version, it has no effect. However it is set, uses the JSSE/JCE architecture to implement SSL/TLS security.

## plugins:csi

The `plugins:csi` namespace includes variables that specify settings for Common Secure Interoperability version 2 (CSIv2):

- `allow_csi_reply_without_service_context`.
- `ClassName`.
- `shlib_name`.
- `use_legacy_policies`.

## allow\_csi\_reply\_without\_service\_context

*(Java only)* Boolean variable that specifies whether a CSIv2 client enforces strict checking for the presence of a CSIv2 service context in the reply it receives from the server.

Up until Orbix 6.2 SP1, the Java implementation of the CSIv2 protocol permitted replies from a CSIv2 enabled server even if the server did not send a CSIv2 response. From Orbix 6.2 SP1 onwards, this variable determines whether or not the client checks for a CSIv2 response.

If the variable is set to `false`, the client enforces strict checking on the server reply. If there is no CSIv2 service context in the reply, a `NO_PERMISSION` exception with the minor code, `BAD_SAS_SERVICE_CONTEXT`, is thrown by the client.

If the variable is set to `true`, the client does *not* enforce strict checking on the reply. If there is no CSIv2 service context in the reply, the client does not raise an exception.

Default is `true`.

## ClassName

`ClassName` specifies the Java class that implements the `csi` plugin. The default setting is:

```
plugins:csi:ClassName = "com.iona.corba.security.csi.CSIPlugin";
```

This configuration setting makes it possible for the `core` to load the plugin on demand. Internally, the `core` uses a Java class loader to load and instantiate the `csi` class. Plugin loading can be initiated either by including the `csi` in the `orb_plugins` list, or by associating the plugin with an initial reference.

## shlib\_name

`shlib_name` identifies the shared library (or DLL in Windows) containing the `csi` plugin implementation.

```
plugins:csi:shlib_name = "it_csi_prot";
```

The `csi` plug-in becomes associated with the `it_csi_prot` shared library, where `it_csi_prot` is the base name of the library. The library base name, `it_csi_prot`, is expanded in a platform-dependent manner to obtain the full name of the library file.

## use\_legacy\_policies

Boolean variable that specifies whether the application can be programmed using the new CSIV2 policy types or the older (legacy) CSIV2 policy types.

If `plugins:csi:use_legacy_policies` is set to `true`, you can program CSIV2 using the following policies:

- `IT_CSI::AuthenticationServicePolicy`
- `IT_CSI::AttributeServicePolicy`

If `plugins:csi:use_legacy_policies` is set to `false`, you can program CSIV2 using the following policies:

- `IT_CSI::AttributeServiceProtocolClient`
- `IT_CSI::AttributeServiceProtocolServer`

Default is `false`.

## plugins:gsp

The `plugins:gsp` namespace includes variables that specify settings for the Generic Security Plugin (GSP). This provides authorization by checking a user's roles against the permissions stored in an action-role mapping file. It includes the following:

- `accept_asserted_authorization_info`
- `action_role_mapping_file`
- `assert_authorization_info`
- `authentication_cache_size`
- `authentication_cache_timeout`
- `authorization_realm`
- `ClassName`
- `enable_authorization`
- `enable_gssup_sso`
- `enable_user_id_logging`
- `enable_x509_sso`
- `enforce_secure_comms_to_sso_server`
- `enable_security_service_cert_authentication`
- `retrieve_isf_auth_principal_info_for_all_realms`
- `sso_server_certificate_constraints`
- `use_client_load_balancing`

## accept\_asserted\_authorization\_info

If `false`, SAML data is not read from incoming connections. Default is `true`.

## action\_role\_mapping\_file

Specifies the action-role mapping file URL. For example:

```
plugins:gsp:action_role_mapping_file =  
    "file:///my/action/role/mapping";
```

## assert\_authorization\_info

If `false`, SAML data is not sent on outgoing connections. Default is `true`.

## authentication\_cache\_size

The maximum number of credentials stored in the authentication cache. If this size is exceeded the oldest credential in the cache is removed.

A value of -1 (the default) means unlimited size. A value of 0 means disable the cache.

## authentication\_cache\_timeout

The time (in seconds) after which a credential is considered *stale*. Stale credentials are removed from the cache and the server must re-authenticate with the security service on the next call from that user. The cache timeout should be configured to be smaller than the timeout set in the `is2.properties` file (by default, that setting is `is2.sso.session.timeout=600`).

A value of -1 (the default) means an infinite time-out. A value of 0 means disable the cache.

## authorization\_realm

`authorization_realm` specifies the iSF authorization realm to which a server belongs. The value of this variable determines which of a user's roles are considered when making an access control decision.

For example, consider a user that belongs to the `ejb-developer` and `corba-developer` roles within the `Engineering` realm, and to the `ordinary` role within the `Sales` realm. If you set `plugins:gsp:authorization_realm` to `Sales` for a particular server, only the `ordinary` role is considered when making access control decisions (using the action-role mapping file).

## ClassName

`ClassName` specifies the Java class that implements the `gsp` plugin. This configuration setting makes it possible for the `core` to load the plugin on demand. Internally, the `core` uses a Java class loader to load and instantiate the `gsp` class. Plugin loading can be initiated either by including the `csi` in the `orb_plugins` list, or by associating the plugin with an initial reference.

## enable\_authorization

A boolean GSP policy that, when `true`, enables authorization using action-role mapping ACLs in server.

Default is `true`.

## **enable\_gssup\_sso**

Enables SSO with a username and a password (that is, GSSUP) when set to `true`.

## **enable\_user\_id\_logging**

A boolean variable that enables logging of user IDs on the server side. Default is `false`.

Up until the release of Orbix 6.1 SP1, the GSP plug-in would log messages containing user IDs. For example:

```
[junit] Fri, 28 May 2004 12:17:22.0000000 [SLEEPY:3284]
(IT_CSI:205) I - User alice authenticated successfully.
```

In some cases, however, it might not be appropriate to expose user IDs in the Orbix log. From Orbix 6.2 onward, the default behavior of the GSP plug-in is changed, so that user IDs are *not* logged by default. To restore the pre-Orbix 6.2 behavior and log user IDs, set this variable to `true`.

## **enable\_x509\_sso**

Enables certificate-based SSO when set to `true`.

## **enforce\_secure\_comms\_to\_sso\_server**

Enforces a secure SSL/TLS link between a client and the login service when set to `true`. When this setting is true, the value of the SSL/TLS client secure invocation policy does *not* affect the connection between the client and the login service.

Default is `true`.

## **enable\_security\_service\_cert\_authentication**

A boolean GSP setting that enables X.509 certificate-based authentication on the server side using the security service.

Default is `false`.

## **retrieve\_isf\_auth\_principal\_info\_for\_all\_realms**

A boolean setting that determines whether the GSP plug-in retrieves role and realm data for all realms, when authenticating user credentials. If `true`, the GSP plug-in retrieves the user's role and realm data for all realms; if `false`, the GSP plug-in retrieves the user's role and realm data only for the realm specified by `plugins:gsp:authorization_realm`.

Setting this variable to `false` can provide a useful performance optimization in some applications. But you must take special care to configure the application correctly for making operation invocations between different realms.

Default is `true`.

## sso\_server\_certificate\_constraints

A special certificate constraints policy that applies *only* to the SSL/TLS connection between the client and the SSO login server. For details of the pattern constraint language, see ["Applying Constraints to Certificates" on page 391](#).

## use\_client\_load\_balancing

A boolean variable that enables load balancing over a cluster of security services. If an application is deployed in a domain that uses security service clustering, the application should be configured to use *client load balancing* (in this context, *client* means a client of the security service). See also `policies:iiop_tls:load_balancing_mechanism`.

Default is `true`.

## plugins:https

The `plugins:https` namespace contains the following variable:

- [ClassName](#)

### ClassName

(Java only) This variable specifies the class name of the `https` plug-in implementation. For example:

```
plugins:https:ClassName = "com.ion.corba.https.HTTPSPlugIn";
```

## plugins:iiop\_tls

The `plugins:iiop_tls` namespace contains the following variables:

- [buffer\\_pool:recycle\\_segments](#)
- [buffer\\_pool:segment\\_preallocation](#)
- [buffer\\_pools:max\\_incoming\\_buffers\\_in\\_pool](#)
- [buffer\\_pools:max\\_outgoing\\_buffers\\_in\\_pool](#)
- [cert\\_expiration\\_warning\\_days](#)
- [delay\\_credential\\_gathering\\_until\\_handshake](#)
- [enable\\_iiop\\_1\\_0\\_client\\_support](#)
- [enable\\_warning\\_for\\_approaching\\_cert\\_expiration](#)
- [incoming\\_connections:hard\\_limit](#)
- [incoming\\_connections:soft\\_limit](#)
- [outgoing\\_connections:hard\\_limit](#)
- [outgoing\\_connections:soft\\_limit](#)
- [own\\_credentials\\_warning\\_cert\\_constraints](#)
- [tcp\\_listener:reincarnate\\_attempts](#)
- [tcp\\_listener:reincarnation\\_retry\\_backoff\\_ratio](#)
- [tcp\\_listener:reincarnation\\_retry\\_delay](#)

## buffer\_pool:recycle\_segments

(Java only) When this variable is set, the `iiop_tls` plug-in reads this variable's value instead of the `plugins:iiop:buffer_pool:recycle_segments` variable's value.

## buffer\_pool:segment\_preallocation

(Java only) When this variable is set, the `iiop_tls` plug-in reads this variable's value instead of the `plugins:iiop:buffer_pool:segment_preallocation` variable's value.

## buffer\_pools:max\_incoming\_buffers\_in\_pool

(C++ only) When this variable is set, the `iiop_tls` plug-in reads this variable's value instead of the `plugins:iiop:buffer_pools:max_incoming_buffers_in_pool` variable's value.

## buffer\_pools:max\_outgoing\_buffers\_in\_pool

(C++ only) When this variable is set, the `iiop_tls` plug-in reads this variable's value instead of the `plugins:iiop:buffer_pools:max_outgoing_buffers_in_pool` variable's value.

## cert\_expiration\_warning\_days

(Since Orbix 6.2 SP1) Specifies the threshold for the number of days left to certificate expiration, before Orbix issues a warning. If the application's own certificate is due to expire in less than the specified number of days, Orbix issues a warning message to the log.

Default is 31 days.

See also the following related configuration variables:

`plugins:iiop_tls:enable_warning_for_approaching_cert_expiration`  
`plugins:iiop_tls:own_credentials_warning_cert_constraints`

## delay\_credential\_gathering\_until\_handshake

(Windows and Schannel only) This client configuration variable provides an alternative to using the `principal_sponsor` variables to specify an application's own certificate. When this variable is set to `true` and `principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor` is set to `false`, the client delays sending its certificate to a server. The client will wait until the server *explicitly* requests the client to send its credentials during the SSL/TLS handshake.

This configuration variable can be used in conjunction with the `plugins:schannel:prompt_with_credential_choice` configuration variable.

## enable\_iiop\_1\_0\_client\_support

This variable enables client-side interoperability of SSL/TLS applications with legacy IIOP 1.0 SSL/TLS servers, which do not support IIOP 1.1.

The default value is `false`. When set to `true`, SSL/TLS searches secure target IIOP 1.0 object references for legacy IIOP 1.0 SSL/TLS tagged component data, and attempts to connect on the specified port.

**Note:** This variable will not be necessary for most users.

## **enable\_warning\_for\_approaching\_cert\_expiration**

(Since Orbix 6.2 SP1) Enables warnings to be sent to the log, if an application's own certificate is imminently about to expire. The boolean value can have the following values: `true`, enables the warning feature; `false`, disables the warning feature.

Default is `true`.

See also the following related configuration variables:

`plugins:iiop_tls:cert_expiration_warning_days`  
`plugins:iiop_tls:own_credentials_warning_cert_constraints`

## **incoming\_connections:hard\_limit**

Specifies the maximum number of incoming (server-side) connections permitted to IIOP. IIOP does not accept new connections above this limit. Defaults to -1 (disabled).

When this variable is set, the `iiop_tls` plug-in reads this variable's value instead of the `plugins:iiop:incoming_connections:hard_limit` variable's value.

Please see the chapter on ACM in the *CORBA Programmer's Guide* for further details.

## **incoming\_connections:soft\_limit**

Specifies the number of connections at which IIOP should begin closing incoming (server-side) connections. Defaults to -1 (disabled).

When this variable is set, the `iiop_tls` plug-in reads this variable's value instead of the `plugins:iiop:incoming_connections:soft_limit` variable's value.

Please see the chapter on ACM in the *CORBA Programmer's Guide* for further details.

## **outgoing\_connections:hard\_limit**

When this variable is set, the `iiop_tls` plug-in reads this variable's value instead of the `plugins:iiop:outgoing_connections:hard_limit` variable's value.

## **outgoing\_connections:soft\_limit**

When this variable is set, the `iiop_tls` plug-in reads this variable's value instead of the `plugins:iiop:outgoing_connections:soft_limit` variable's value.

## own\_credentials\_warning\_cert\_constraints

(Since Orbix 6.2 SP1) Set this certificate constraints variable, if you would like to avoid deploying certain certificates as an own certificate. A warning is issued, if the own certificate's subject DN matches the constraints specified by this variable (see ["Applying Constraints to Certificates" on page 391](#) for details of the constraint language). For example, you might want to generate a warning in case you accidentally deployed an Orbix demonstration certificate.

Default is an empty list, [].

**Note:** This warning is *not* related to certificate expiration and works independently of the certificate expiration warning.

## tcp\_listener:reincarnate\_attempts

(Windows only)

`plugins:iiop_tls:tcp_listener:reincarnate_attempts` specifies the number of times that a Listener recreates its listener socket after receiving a `SocketException`.

Sometimes a network error may occur, which results in a listening socket being closed. On Windows, you can configure the listener to attempt a reincarnation, which enables new connections to be established. This variable only affects Java and C++ applications on Windows. Defaults to 0 (no attempts).

## tcp\_listener:reincarnation\_retry\_backoff\_ratio

(Windows only)

`plugins:iiop_tls:tcp_listener:reincarnation_retry_delay` specifies a delay between reincarnation attempts. Data type is `long`. Defaults to 0 (no delay).

## tcp\_listener:reincarnation\_retry\_delay

(Windows only)

`plugins:iiop_tls:tcp_listener:reincarnation_retry_backoff_ratio` specifies the degree to which delays between retries increase from one retry to the next. Datatype is `long`. Defaults to 1.

## plugins:kdm

The `plugins:kdm` namespace contains the following variables:

- [cert\\_constraints](#)
- [iiop\\_tls:port](#)
- [checksums\\_optional](#)

## cert\_constraints

Specifies the list of certificate constraints for principals attempting to open a connection to the KDM server plug-in. See [“Applying Constraints to Certificates” on page 391](#) for a description of the certificate constraint syntax.

To protect the sensitive data stored within it, the KDM applies restrictions on which entities are allowed talk to it. A security administrator should choose certificate constraints that restrict access to the following principals:

- The locator service (requires read-only access).
- The `kdm_adm` plug-in, which is normally loaded into the `itadmin` utility (requires read-write access).

All other principals should be blocked from access. For example, you might define certificate constraints similar to the following:

```
plugins:kdm:cert_constraints =  
    ["C=US,ST=Massachusetts,O=ABigBank*,CN=Secure admin*",  
     "C=US,ST=Boston,O=ABigBank*,CN=Orbix2000 Locator Service*"]
```

Your choice of certificate constraints will depend on the naming scheme for your subject names.

## iiop\_tls:port

Specifies the well known IP port on which the KDM server listens for incoming calls.

## checksums\_optional

When equal to `false`, the secure information associated with a server must include a checksum; when equal to `true`, the presence of a checksum is optional. Default is `false`.

## plugins:kdm\_adm

The `plugins:kdm_adm` namespace contains the following variable:

- [cert\\_constraints](#)

## cert\_constraints

Specifies the list of certificate constraints that are applied when the KDM administration plug-in authenticates the KDM server. See [“Applying Constraints to Certificates” on page 391](#) for a description of the certificate constraint syntax.

The KDM administration plug-in requires protection against attack from applications that try to impersonate the KDM server. A security administrator should, therefore, choose certificate constraints that restrict access to trusted KDM servers only. For example, you might define certificate constraints similar to the following:

```
plugins:kdm_adm:cert_constraints =  
    ["C=US,ST=Massachusetts,O=ABigBank*,CN=IT_KDM*"];
```

Your choice of certificate constraints will depend on the naming scheme for your subject names.

## plugins:schannel

The `plugins:schannel` namespace contains the following variable:

- [prompt\\_with\\_credential\\_choice](#)

### prompt\_with\_credential\_choice

(Windows and Schannel only) Setting both this variable and the `plugins:iiop_tls:delay_credential_gathering_until_handshake` variable to `true` on the client side allows the user to choose which credentials to use for the server connection. The choice of credentials offered to the user is based on the trusted CAs sent to the client in an SSL/TLS handshake message.

If `prompt_with_credential_choice` is set to `false`, runtime chooses the first certificate it finds in the certificate store that meets the applicable constraints.

The certificate prompt can be replaced by implementing an IDL interface and registering it with the ORB.

## plugins:security

The `plugins:security` namespace contains the following variable:

- [share\\_credentials\\_across\\_orbs](#)

### share\_credentials\_across\_orbs

Enables own security credentials to be shared across ORBs. Normally, when you specify an own SSL/TLS credential (using the principal sponsor or the principal authenticator), the credential is available only to the ORB that created it. By setting the `plugins:security:share_credentials_across_orbs` variable to `true`, however, the own SSL/TLS credentials created by one ORB are automatically made available to any other ORBs that are configured to share credentials.

See also `principal_sponsor:csi:use_existing_credentials` for details of how to enable sharing of CSI credentials.

Default is `false`.

## policies

The `policies` namespace defines the default CORBA policies for an ORB. Many of these policies can also be set programmatically from within an application. SSL/TLS-specific variables in the `policies` namespace include:

- [allow\\_unauthenticated\\_clients\\_policy](#)
- [certificate\\_constraints\\_policy](#)
- [client\\_secure\\_invocation\\_policy:requires](#)
- [client\\_secure\\_invocation\\_policy:supports](#)
- [max\\_chain\\_length\\_policy](#)
- [mechanism\\_policy:accept\\_v2\\_hellos](#)
- [mechanism\\_policy:ciphersuites](#)
- [mechanism\\_policy:protocol\\_version](#)

- [session\\_caching\\_policy](#)
- [target\\_secure\\_invocation\\_policy:requires](#)
- [target\\_secure\\_invocation\\_policy:supports](#)
- [trusted\\_ca\\_list\\_policy](#)

## allow\_unauthenticated\_clients\_policy

(See also `policies:iiop_tls:allow_unauthenticated_clients_policy`.)

A generic variable that sets the policy for `iiop_tls`. The variable prefixed by `policies:iiop_tls` takes precedence over this generic variable.

## certificate\_constraints\_policy

(See also `policies:iiop_tls:certificate_constraints_policy` and `policies:https:certificate_constraints_policy`.)

A generic variable that sets this policy both for `iiop_tls` and `https`. The variables prefixed by `policies:iiop_tls` and `policies:https` take precedence over this generic variable.

## client\_secure\_invocation\_policy:requires

(See also `policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires` and `policies:https:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires`.)

A generic variable that sets this policy both for `iiop_tls` and `https`. The variables prefixed by `policies:iiop_tls` and `policies:https` take precedence over this generic variable.

## client\_secure\_invocation\_policy:supports

(See also `policies:iiop_tls:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports` and `policies:https:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports`.)

A generic variable that sets this policy both for `iiop_tls` and `https`. The variables prefixed by `policies:iiop_tls` and `policies:https` take precedence over this generic variable.

## max\_chain\_length\_policy

(See also `policies:iiop_tls:max_chain_length_policy` and `policies:https:max_chain_length_policy`.)

`max_chain_length_policy` specifies the maximum certificate chain length that an ORB will accept. The policy can also be set programmatically using the `IT_TLS_API::MaxChainLengthPolicy` CORBA policy. Default is 2.

**Note:** The `max_chain_length_policy` is not currently supported on the z/OS platform.

## mechanism\_policy:accept\_v2\_hellos

(See also `policies:iiop_tls:mechanism_policy:accept_v2_hellos` and `policies:https:mechanism_policy:accept_v2_hellos`.)

The `accept_v2_hellos` policy is a special setting that facilitates interoperability with an application deployed on the z/OS platform. When `true`, the application accepts V2 client hellos, but continues the handshake using either the SSL\_V3 or TLS\_V1 protocol. When `false`, the application throws an error, if it receives a V2 client hello. The default is `false`.

For example:

```
policies:mechanism_policy:accept_v2_hellos = "true";
```

## mechanism\_policy:ciphersuites

(See also `policies:iiop_tls:mechanism_policy:ciphersuites` and `policies:https:mechanism_policy:ciphersuites`.)

`mechanism_policy:ciphersuites` specifies a list of cipher suites for the default mechanism policy. One or more of the cipher suites shown in [Table 26](#) can be specified in this list.

**Table 26:** *Mechanism Policy Cipher Suites*

Null Encryption, Integrity and Authentication Ciphers	Standard Ciphers
RSA_WITH_NULL_MD5	RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5
RSA_WITH_NULL_SHA	RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5
	RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA
	RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA
	RSA_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA
	RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA

If you do not specify the list of cipher suites explicitly, all of the null encryption ciphers are disabled and all of the non-export strength ciphers are supported by default.

## mechanism\_policy:protocol\_version

(See also `policies:iiop_tls:mechanism_policy:protocol_version` and `policies:https:mechanism_policy:protocol_version`.)

`mechanism_policy:protocol_version` specifies the list of protocol versions used by a security capsule (ORB instance). The list can include one or more of the values `SSL_V3` and `TLS_V1`. For example:

```
policies:mechanism_policy:protocol_version=["TLS_V1",  
"SSL_V3"];
```

## session\_caching\_policy

`session_caching_policy` specifies whether an ORB caches the session information for secure associations when acting in a client role, a server role, or both. The purpose of session caching is to enable closed connections to be re-established quickly. The following values are supported:

```
CACHE_NONE(default)
CACHE_CLIENT
CACHE_SERVER
CACHE_SERVER_AND_CLIENT
```

The policy can also be set programmatically using the `IT_TLS_API::SessionCachingPolicy` CORBA policy.

## target\_secure\_invocation\_policy:requires

(See also `policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires` and `policies:https:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires`.)  
`target_secure_invocation_policy:requires` specifies the minimum level of security required by a server. The value of this variable is specified as a list of association options.

**Note:** In accordance with CORBA security, this policy cannot be downgraded programmatically by the application.

## target\_secure\_invocation\_policy:supports

(See also `policies:iiop_tls:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports` and `policies:https:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports`.)  
`supports` specifies the maximum level of security supported by a server. The value of this variable is specified as a list of association options. This policy can be upgraded programmatically using either the `QOP` or the `EstablishTrust` policies.

## trusted\_ca\_list\_policy

(See also `policies:iiop_tls:trusted_ca_list_policy` and `policies:https:trusted_ca_list_policy`.)  
`trusted_ca_list_policy` specifies a list of filenames, each of which contains a concatenated list of CA certificates in PEM format. The aggregate of the CAs in all of the listed files is the set of trusted CAs.

For example, you might specify two files containing CA lists as follows:

```
policies:trusted_ca_list_policy =
["install_dir/asp/version/etc/tls/x509/ca/ca_list1.pem",
 "install_dir/asp/version/etc/tls/x509/ca/ca_list_extra.pem"];
```

The purpose of having more than one file containing a CA list is for administrative convenience. It enables you to group CAs into different lists and to select a particular set of CAs for a security domain by choosing the appropriate CA lists.

## policies:csi

The `policies:csi` namespace includes variables that specify settings for Common Secure Interoperability version 2 (CSIv2):

- `attribute_service:backward_trust:enabled`
- `attribute_service:client_supports`
- `attribute_service:target_supports`
- `auth_over_transport:authentication_service`
- `auth_over_transport:client_supports`
- `auth_over_transport:server_domain_name`
- `auth_over_transport:target_requires`
- `auth_over_transport:target_supports`

### attribute\_service:backward\_trust:enabled

(Obsolete)

### attribute\_service:client\_supports

`attribute_service:client_supports` is a client-side policy that specifies the association options supported by the CSIv2 attribute service (principal propagation). The only association option that can be specified is `IdentityAssertion`. This policy is normally specified in an intermediate server so that it propagates CSIv2 identity tokens to a target server. For example:

```
policies:csi:attribute_service:client_supports =  
    ["IdentityAssertion"];
```

### attribute\_service:target\_supports

`attribute_service:target_supports` is a server-side policy that specifies the association options supported by the CSIv2 attribute service (principal propagation). The only association option that can be specified is `IdentityAssertion`. For example:

```
policies:csi:attribute_service:target_supports =  
    ["IdentityAssertion"];
```

### auth\_over\_transport:authentication\_service

(Java CSI plug-in only) The name of a Java class that implements the `IT_CSI::AuthenticateGSSUPCredentials` IDL interface. The authentication service is implemented as a callback object that plugs into the CSIv2 framework on the server side. By replacing this class with a custom implementation, you could potentially implement a new security technology domain for CSIv2.

By default, if no value for this variable is specified, the Java CSI plug-in uses a default authentication object that always returns `false` when the `authenticate()` operation is called.

## auth\_over\_transport:client\_supports

`auth_over_transport:client_supports` is a client-side policy that specifies the association options supported by CSIV2 authentication over transport. The only association option that can be specified is `EstablishTrustInClient`. For example:

```
policies:csi:auth_over_transport:client_supports =
  ["EstablishTrustInClient"];
```

## auth\_over\_transport:server\_domain\_name

The iSF security domain (CSIV2 authentication domain) to which this server application belongs. The iSF security domains are administered within an overall security technology domain.

The value of the `server_domain_name` variable will be embedded in the IORs generated by the server. A CSIV2 client about to open a connection to this server would check that the domain name in its own CSIV2 credentials matches the domain name embedded in the IOR.

## auth\_over\_transport:target\_requires

`auth_over_transport:target_requires` is a server-side policy that specifies the association options required for CSIV2 authentication over transport. The only association option that can be specified is `EstablishTrustInClient`. For example:

```
policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_requires =
  ["EstablishTrustInClient"];
```

## auth\_over\_transport:target\_supports

`auth_over_transport:target_supports` is a server-side policy that specifies the association options supported by CSIV2 authentication over transport. The only association option that can be specified is `EstablishTrustInClient`. For example:

```
policies:csi:auth_over_transport:target_supports =
  ["EstablishTrustInClient"];
```

## policies:https

The `policies:https` namespace contains variables used to configure the `https` plugin.

The `policies:https` namespace contains the following variables:

- `certificate_constraints_policy`
- `client_secure_invocation_policy:requires`
- `client_secure_invocation_policy:supports`
- `max_chain_length_policy`
- `mechanism_policy:accept_v2_hellos`
- `mechanism_policy:ciphersuites`
- `mechanism_policy:protocol_version`
- `session_caching_policy`
- `target_secure_invocation_policy:requires`

- `target_secure_invocation_policy:supports`
- `trusted_ca_list_policy`

## certificate\_constraints\_policy

A list of constraints applied to peer certificates—see [“Applying Constraints to Certificates” on page 391](#) for the syntax of the pattern constraint language. If a peer certificate fails to match any of the constraints, the certificate validation step will fail.

The policy can also be set programmatically using the `IT_TLS_API::CertConstraintsPolicy` CORBA policy. Default is no constraints.

## client\_secure\_invocation\_policy:requires

Specifies the minimum level of security required by a client. The value of this variable is specified as a list of association options—see the *Orbix Security Guide* for details on how to set SSL/TLS association options.

**Note:** In accordance with CORBA security, this policy cannot be downgraded programmatically by the application.

## client\_secure\_invocation\_policy:supports

Specifies the initial maximum level of security supported by a client. The value of this variable is specified as a list of association options—see the *Orbix Security Guide* for details on how to set SSL/TLS association options.

**Note:** This policy can be upgraded programmatically using either the `QOP` or the `EstablishTrust` policies.

## max\_chain\_length\_policy

The maximum certificate chain length that an ORB will accept (see the discussion of certificate chaining in the *Orbix Security Guide*).

The policy can also be set programmatically using the `IT_TLS_API::MaxChainLengthPolicy` CORBA policy. Default is 2.

**Note:** The `max_chain_length_policy` is not currently supported on the z/OS platform.

## mechanism\_policy:accept\_v2\_hellos

This HTTPS-specific policy overrides the generic `policies:mechanism_policy:accept_v2_hellos` policy.

The `accept_v2_hellos` policy is a special setting that facilitates HTTPS interoperability with certain Web browsers. Many Web browsers send SSL V2 client hellos, because they do not know what SSL version the server supports.

When `true`, the server accepts V2 client hellos, but continues the handshake using either the `SSL_V3` or `TLS_V1` protocol. When `false`, the server throws an error, if it receives a V2 client hello. The default is `true`.

**Note:** This default value is deliberately different from the `policies:iiop_tls:mechanism_policy:accept_v2_hellos` default value.

For example:

```
policies:https:mechanism_policy:accept_v2_hellos = "true";
```

## mechanism\_policy:ciphersuites

Specifies a list of cipher suites for the default mechanism policy. One or more of the following cipher suites can be specified in this list:

**Table 27:** *Mechanism Policy Cipher Suites*

Null Encryption, Integrity and Authentication Ciphers	Standard Ciphers
RSA_WITH_NULL_MD5	RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5
RSA_WITH_NULL_SHA	RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5
	RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA
	RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA
	RSA_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA
	RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA

If you do not specify the list of cipher suites explicitly, all of the null encryption ciphers are disabled and all of the non-export strength ciphers are supported by default.

## mechanism\_policy:protocol\_version

This HTTPS-specific policy overrides the generic `policies:mechanism_policy:protocol_version` policy.

Specifies the list of protocol versions used by a security capsule (ORB instance). Can include one or more of the following values:

TLS\_V1  
SSL\_V3

The default setting is `SSL_V3` and `TLS_V1`.

For example:

```
policies:https:mechanism_policy:protocol_version = ["TLS_V1",  
"SSL_V3"];
```

## session\_caching\_policy

When this policy is set, the `https` plug-in reads this policy's value instead of the [policies:session\\_caching](#) policy's value (C++) or [policies:session\\_caching\\_policy](#) policy's value (Java).

## target\_secure\_invocation\_policy:requires

Specifies the minimum level of security required by a server. The value of this variable is specified as a list of association options—see the *Orbix Security Guide* for more details about association options.

In accordance with CORBA security, this policy cannot be downgraded programmatically by the application.

## target\_secure\_invocation\_policy:supports

Specifies the maximum level of security supported by a server. The value of this variable is specified as a list of association options—see the *Orbix Security Guide* for more details about association options.

This policy can be upgraded programmatically using either the `QOP` or the `EstablishTrust` policies.

## trusted\_ca\_list\_policy

Contains a list of filenames (or a single filename), each of which contains a concatenated list of CA certificates in PEM format. The aggregate of the CAs in all of the listed files is the set of trusted CAs.

For example, you might specify two files containing CA lists as follows:

```
policies:trusted_ca_list_policy =  
    ["ASPInstallDir/asp/6.0/etc/tls/x509/ca/ca_list1.pem",  
     "ASPInstallDir/asp/6.0/etc/tls/x509/ca/ca_list_extra.pem"];
```

The purpose of having more than one file containing a CA list is for administrative convenience. It enables you to group CAs into different lists and to select a particular set of CAs for a security domain by choosing the appropriate CA lists.

## policies:iiop\_tls

The `policies:iiop_tls` namespace contains variables used to set IIOP-related policies for a secure environment. These settings affect the `iiop_tls` plugin. It contains the following variables:

- `allow_unauthenticated_clients_policy`
- `buffer_sizes_policy:default_buffer_size`
- `buffer_sizes_policy:max_buffer_size`
- `certificate_constraints_policy`
- `client_secure_invocation_policy:requires`
- `client_secure_invocation_policy:supports`
- `client_version_policy`
- `connection_attempts`
- `connection_retry_delay`
- `load_balancing_mechanism`
- `max_chain_length_policy`
- `mechanism_policy:accept_v2_hellos`
- `mechanism_policy:ciphersuites`
- `mechanism_policy:protocol_version`
- `server_address_mode_policy:local_domain`
- `server_address_mode_policy:local_hostname`
- `server_address_mode_policy:port_range`
- `server_address_mode_policy:publish_hostname`

- `server_version_policy`
- `session_caching_policy`
- `target_secure_invocation_policy:requires`
- `target_secure_invocation_policy:supports`
- `tcp_options_policy:no_delay`
- `tcp_options_policy:recv_buffer_size`
- `tcp_options_policy:send_buffer_size`
- `trusted_ca_list_policy`

## **allow\_unauthenticated\_clients\_policy**

A boolean variable that specifies whether a server will allow a client to establish a secure connection without sending a certificate. Default is `false`.

This configuration variable is applicable *only* in the special case where the target secure invocation policy is set to require `NoProtection` (a semi-secure server).

## **buffer\_sizes\_policy:default\_buffer\_size**

When this policy is set, the `iiop_tls` plug-in reads this policy's value instead of the `policies:iiop:buffer_sizes_policy:default_buffer_size` policy's value.

`buffer_sizes_policy:default_buffer_size` specifies, in bytes, the initial size of the buffers allocated by IIOP. Defaults to 16000. This value must be greater than 80 bytes, and must be evenly divisible by 8.

## **buffer\_sizes\_policy:max\_buffer\_size**

When this policy is set, the `iiop_tls` plug-in reads this policy's value instead of the `policies:iiop:buffer_sizes_policy:max_buffer_size` policy's value.

`buffer_sizes_policy:max_buffer_size` specifies the maximum buffer size permitted by IIOP, in kilobytes. Defaults to 512. A value of -1 indicates unlimited size. If not unlimited, this value must be greater than 80.

## **certificate\_constraints\_policy**

A list of constraints applied to peer certificates—see the discussion of certificate constraints in the `security` guide for the syntax of the pattern constraint language. If a peer certificate fails to match any of the constraints, the certificate validation step will fail.

The policy can also be set programmatically using the `IT_TLS_API::CertConstraintsPolicy` CORBA policy. Default is no constraints.

## client\_secure\_invocation\_policy:requires

Specifies the minimum level of security required by a client. The value of this variable is specified as a list of association options—see the *Security Guide* for more details about association options.

In accordance with CORBA security, this policy cannot be downgraded programmatically by the application.

## client\_secure\_invocation\_policy:supports

Specifies the initial maximum level of security supported by a client. The value of this variable is specified as a list of association options—see the *Security Guide* for more details about association options.

This policy can be upgraded programmatically using either the `QOP` or the `EstablishTrust` policies.

## client\_version\_policy

`client_version_policy` specifies the highest IIOP version used by clients. A client uses the version of IIOP specified by this variable, or the version specified in the IOR profile, whichever is lower. Valid values for this variable are: 1.0, 1.1, and 1.2.

For example, the following file-based configuration entry sets the server IIOP version to 1.1.

```
policies:iop:server_version_policy="1.1";
```

The following `itadmin` command set this variable:

```
itadmin variable modify -type string -value "1.1"  
policies:iop:server_version_policy
```

## connection\_attempts

`connection_attempts` specifies the number of connection attempts used when creating a connected socket using a Java application. Defaults to 5.

## connection\_retry\_delay

`connection_retry_delay` specifies the delay, in seconds, between connection attempts when using a Java application. Defaults to 2.

## load\_balancing\_mechanism

Specifies the load balancing mechanism for the client of a security service cluster (see also `plugins:gsp:use_client_load_balancing`). In this context, a client can also be an server. This policy only affects connections made using IORs that contain multiple addresses. The `iiop_tls` plug-in load balances over the addresses embedded in the IOR.

The following mechanisms are supported:

- `random`—choose one of the addresses embedded in the IOR at random (this is the default).
- `sequential`—choose the first address embedded in the IOR, moving on to the next address in the list only if the previous address could not be reached.

## `max_chain_length_policy`

This policy overrides `policies:max_chain_length_policy` for the `iiop_tls` plugin.

The maximum certificate chain length that an ORB will accept.

The policy can also be set programmatically using the `IT_TLS_API::MaxChainLengthPolicy` CORBA policy. Default is 2.

**Note:** The `max_chain_length_policy` is not currently supported on the z/OS platform.

## `mechanism_policy:accept_v2_hellos`

This IIOP/TLS-specific policy overrides the generic `policies:mechanism_policy:accept_v2_hellos` policy.

The `accept_v2_hellos` policy is a special setting that facilitates interoperability with an application deployed on the z/OS platform. security on the z/OS platform is based on IBM's System/SSL toolkit, which implements SSL version 3, but does so by using SSL version 2 hellos as part of the handshake. This form of handshake causes interoperability problems, because applications on other platforms identify the handshake as an SSL version 2 handshake. The misidentification of the SSL protocol version can be avoided by setting the `accept_v2_hellos` policy to `true` in the non-z/OS application (this bug also affects some old versions of Microsoft Internet Explorer).

When `true`, the application accepts V2 client hellos, but continues the handshake using either the `SSL_V3` or `TLS_V1` protocol. When `false`, the application throws an error, if it receives a V2 client hello. The default is `false`.

**Note:** This default value is deliberately different from the `policies:https:mechanism_policy:accept_v2_hellos` default value.

For example:

```
policies:iiop_tls:mechanism_policy:accept_v2_hellos = "true";
```

## `mechanism_policy:ciphersuites`

This policy overrides `policies:mechanism_policy:ciphersuites` for the `iiop_tls` plugin.

Specifies a list of cipher suites for the default mechanism policy. One or more of the following cipher suites can be specified in this list:

**Table 28:** *Mechanism Policy Cipher Suites*

Null Encryption, Integrity and Authentication Ciphers	Standard Ciphers
RSA_WITH_NULL_MD5	RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5
RSA_WITH_NULL_SHA	RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5
	RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA
	RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA
	RSA_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA
	RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA

If you do not specify the list of cipher suites explicitly, all of the null encryption ciphers are disabled and all of the non-export strength ciphers are supported by default.

## **mechanism\_policy:protocol\_version**

This IIOP/TLS-specific policy overrides the generic `policies:mechanism_policy:protocol_version` policy.

Specifies the list of protocol versions used by a security capsule (ORB instance). Can include one or more of the following values:

TLS\_V1  
 SSL\_V3  
 SSL\_V2V3 (*Deprecated*)

The default setting is SSL\_V3 and TLS\_V1.

For example:

```
policies:iiop_tls:mechanism_policy:protocol_version = ["TLS_V1",
"SSL_V3"];
```

The SSL\_V2V3 value is now *deprecated*. It was previously used to facilitate interoperability with applications deployed on the z/OS platform. If you have any legacy configuration that uses SSL\_V2V3, you should replace it with the following combination of settings:

```
policies:iiop_tls:mechanism_policy:protocol_version = ["SSL_V3",
"TLS_V1"];
policies:iiop_tls:mechanism_policy:accept_v2_hellos = "true";
```

## **server\_address\_mode\_policy:local\_domain**

(Java only) When this policy is set, the `iiop_tls` plug-in reads this policy's value instead of the `policies:iiop:server_address_mode_policy:local_domain` policy's value.

## server\_address\_mode\_policy:local\_hostname

(Java only) When this policy is set, the `iiop_tls` plug-in reads this policy's value instead of the `policies:iiop:server_address_mode_policy:local_hostname` policy's value.

`server_address_mode_policy:local_hostname` specifies the hostname advertised by the locator daemon, and listened on by server-side IIOP.

Some machines have multiple hostnames or IP addresses (for example, those using multiple DNS aliases or multiple network cards). These machines are often termed *multi-homed hosts*. The `local_hostname` variable supports these type of machines by enabling you to explicitly specify the host that servers listen on and publish in their IORs.

For example, if you have a machine with two network addresses (207.45.52.34 and 207.45.52.35), you can explicitly set this variable to either address:

```
policies:iiop:server_address_mode_policy:local_hostname =  
"207.45.52.34";
```

By default, the `local_hostname` variable is unspecified. Servers use the default hostname configured for the machine with the Orbix configuration tool.

## server\_address\_mode\_policy:port\_range

(Java only) When this policy is set, the `iiop_tls` plug-in reads this policy's value instead of the `policies:iiop:server_address_mode_policy:port_range` policy's value.

`server_address_mode_policy:port_range` specifies the range of ports that a server uses when there is no well-known addressing policy specified for the port.

## server\_address\_mode\_policy:publish\_hostname

When this policy is set, the `iiop_tls` plug-in reads this policy's value instead of the

`policies:iiop:server_address_mode_policy:publish_hostname` policy's value.

`server_address_mode-policy:publish_hostname` specifies whether IIOP exports hostnames or IP addresses in published profiles. Defaults to `false` (exports IP addresses, and does not export hostnames). To use hostnames in object references, set this variable to `true`, as in the following file-based configuration entry:

```
policies:iiop:server_address_mode_policy:publish_hostname=true
```

The following `itadmin` command is equivalent:

```
itadmin variable create -type bool -value true  
policies:iiop:server_address_mode_policy:publish_hostname
```

## server\_version\_policy

When this policy is set, the `iiop_tls` plug-in reads this policy's value instead of the `policies:iiop:server_version_policy` policy's value.

`server_version_policy` specifies the GIOP version published in IIOP profiles. This variable takes a value of either 1.1 or 1.2. Orbix servers do not publish IIOP 1.0 profiles. The default value is 1.2.

## session\_caching\_policy

This policy overrides `policies:session_caching_policy` for the `iiop_tls` plugin.

## target\_secure\_invocation\_policy:requires

This policy overrides `policies:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires` for the `iiop_tls` plugin.

Specifies the minimum level of security required by a server. The value of this variable is specified as a list of association options—see the *Security Guide* for more details about association options.

In accordance with CORBA security, this policy cannot be downgraded programmatically by the application.

## target\_secure\_invocation\_policy:supports

This policy overrides `policies:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports` for the `iiop_tls` plugin.

Specifies the maximum level of security supported by a server. The value of this variable is specified as a list of association options—see the *Security Guide* for more details about association options.

This policy can be upgraded programmatically using either the `QOP` or the `EstablishTrust` policies.

## tcp\_options\_policy:no\_delay

When this policy is set, the `iiop_tls` plug-in reads this policy's value instead of the `policies:iiop:tcp_options_policy:no_delay` policy's value.

`tcp_options_policy:no_delay` specifies whether the `TCP_NODELAY` option should be set on connections. Defaults to `false`.

## tcp\_options\_policy:recv\_buffer\_size

When this policy is set, the `iiop_tls` plug-in reads this policy's value instead of the `policies:iiop:tcp_options_policy:recv_buffer_size` policy's value. `tcp_options_policy:recv_buffer_size` specifies the size of the TCP receive buffer. This variable can only be set to 0, which corresponds to using the default size defined by the operating system.

## tcp\_options\_policy:send\_buffer\_size

When this policy is set, the `iiop_tls` plug-in reads this policy's value instead of the `policies:iiop:tcp_options_policy:send_buffer_size` policy's value. `tcp_options_policy:send_buffer_size` specifies the size of the TCP send buffer. This variable can only be set to 0, which corresponds to using the default size defined by the operating system.

## trusted\_ca\_list\_policy

This policy overrides the `policies:trusted_ca_list_policy` for the `iiop_tls` plugin.

Contains a list of filenames (or a single filename), each of which contains a concatenated list of CA certificates in PEM format. The aggregate of the CAs in all of the listed files is the set of trusted CAs.

For example, you might specify two files containing CA lists as follows:

```
policies:trusted_ca_list_policy =  
  ["ASPInstallDir/asp/6.0/etc/tls/x509/ca/ca_list1.pem",  
   "ASPInstallDir/asp/6.0/etc/tls/x509/ca/ca_list_extra.pem"];
```

The purpose of having more than one file containing a CA list is for administrative convenience. It enables you to group CAs into different lists and to select a particular set of CAs for a security domain by choosing the appropriate CA lists.

## policies:tls

The following variables are in this namespace:

- `use_external_cert_store`

## use\_external\_cert\_store

*(Java only)* A binary variable that configures Orbix to check for the presence of a third-party certificate store. The possible values are: `true`, to check for the presence of an external certificate store, and `false`, to use the built-in certificate store (that is, certificate location specified by the principal sponsor).

The default is `false`.

This variable has no effect unless you also configure your Java application to use an external security provider—see the description of the `plugins:atli2_tls:use_jsse_tk` configuration variable for more details.

This policy variable must be used in conjunction with the following configuration variables:

```
plugins:atli2_tls:cert_store_provider
plugins:atli2_tls:cert_store_protocol
```

You can also optionally set the following configuration variables (which override the corresponding properties in the `java.security` file):

```
plugins:atli2_tls:kmf_algorithm
plugins:atli2_tls:tmf_algorithm
```

## principal\_sponsor

The `principal_sponsor` namespace stores configuration information to be used when obtaining credentials. provides an implementation of a principal sponsor that creates credentials for applications automatically.

Use of the `PrincipalSponsor` is disabled by default and can only be enabled through configuration.

The `PrincipalSponsor` represents an entry point into the secure system. It must be activated and authenticate the user, before any application-specific logic executes. This allows unmodified, security-unaware applications to have `Credentials` established transparently, prior to making invocations.

The following variables are in this namespace:

- `use_principal_sponsor`
- `auth_method_id`
- `auth_method_data`
- `callback_handler:ClassName`
- `login_attempts`

## use\_principal\_sponsor

`use_principal_sponsor` specifies whether an attempt is made to obtain credentials automatically. Defaults to `false`. If set to `true`, the following `principal_sponsor` variables must contain data in order for anything to actually happen.

## auth\_method\_id

`auth_method_id` specifies the authentication method to be used. The following authentication methods are available:

<code>pkcs12_file</code>	The authentication method uses a PKCS#12 file.
<code>keystore</code>	The authentication method uses a Java keystore file.
<code>pkcs11</code>	Java only. The authentication data is provided by a smart card.
<code>security_label</code>	Windows and Schannel only. The authentication data is specified by supplying the common name (CN) from an application certificate's subject DN.

For example, you can select the `pkcs12_file` authentication method as follows:

```
principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";
```

## auth\_method\_data

`auth_method_data` is a string array containing information to be interpreted by the authentication method represented by the `auth_method_id`.

For the `pkcs12_file` authentication method, the following authentication data can be provided in `auth_method_data`:

<code>filename</code>	A PKCS#12 file that contains a certificate chain and private key— <i>required</i> .
<code>password</code>	A password for the private key— <i>optional</i> . It is bad practice to supply the password from configuration for deployed systems. If the password is not supplied, the user is prompted for it.
<code>password_file</code>	The name of a file containing the password for the private key— <i>optional</i> .

For the `keystore` authentication method, the following authentication data can be provided in `auth_method_data`:

<code>filename</code>	A Java keystore file containing a key entry that consists of a certificate chain and a private key— <i>required</i> .
<code>password</code>	A password for the keystore (used both for the store password <i>and</i> for the key password)— <i>optional</i> . It is bad practice to supply the password from configuration for deployed systems. If the password is not supplied, the user is prompted for it.
<code>password_file</code>	The name of a file containing the password for the keystore— <i>optional</i> .

For the `pkcs11` (smart card) authentication method, the following authentication data can be provided in `auth_method_data`:

<code>provider</code>	A name that identifies the underlying PKCS #11 toolkit used by Orbix to communicate with the smart card.
<code>slot</code>	The number of a particular slot on the smart card (for example, 0) containing the user's credentials.
<code>pin</code>	A PIN to gain access to the smart card— <i>optional</i> .  It is bad practice to supply the PIN from configuration for deployed systems. If the PIN is not supplied, the user is prompted for it.

For the `security_label` authentication method on Windows, the following authentication data can be provided in `auth_method_data`:

<code>label</code>	(Windows and Schannel only.) The common name (CN) from an application certificate's subject DN
--------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

For example, to configure an application on Windows to use a certificate, `bob.p12`, whose private key is encrypted with the `bobpass` password, set the `auth_method_data` as follows:

```
principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =  
["filename=c:\users\bob\bob.p12", "password=bobpass"];
```

The following points apply to Java implementations:

- If the file specified by `filename=` is not found, it is searched for on the classpath.
- The file specified by `filename=` can be supplied with a URL instead of an absolute file location.
- The mechanism for prompting for the password if the password is supplied through `password=` can be replaced with a custom mechanism, as demonstrated by the `login` demo.
- There are two extra configuration variables available as part of the `principal_sponsor` namespace, namely `principal_sponsor:callback_handler` and `principal_sponsor:login_attempts`. These are described below.
- These Java-specific features are available subject to change in future releases; any changes that can arise probably come from customer feedback on this area.

## **callback\_handler:ClassName**

`callback_handler:ClassName` specifies the class name of an interface that implements the interface `com.iona.corba.tls.auth.CallbackHandler`. This variable is only used for Java clients.

## login\_attempts

`login_attempts` specifies how many times a user is prompted for authentication data (usually a password). It applies for both internal and custom `CallbackHandlers`; if a `CallbackHandler` is supplied, it is invoked upon up to `login_attempts` times as long as the `PrincipalAuthenticator` returns `SecAuthFailure`. This variable is only used by Java clients.

## principal\_sponsor:csi

The `principal_sponsor:csi` namespace stores configuration information to be used when obtaining CSI (Common Secure Interoperability) credentials. It includes the following:

- `use_existing_credentials`
- `use_principal_sponsor`
- `auth_method_data`
- `auth_method_id`

## use\_existing\_credentials

A boolean value that specifies whether ORBs that share credentials can also share CSI credentials. If `true`, any CSI credentials loaded by one credential-sharing ORB can be used by other credential-sharing ORBs loaded after it; if `false`, CSI credentials are not shared.

This variable has no effect, unless the `plugins:security:share_credentials_across_orbs` variable is also `true`.

Default is `false`.

## use\_principal\_sponsor

`use_principal_sponsor` is a boolean value that switches the CSI principal sponsor on or off.

If set to `true`, the CSI principal sponsor is enabled; if `false`, the CSI principal sponsor is disabled and the remaining `principal_sponsor:csi` variables are ignored. Defaults to `false`.

If no CSI credentials are set on the client side, the client might still send an authentication token containing null credentials. If you want to completely disable the sending of CSI credentials (so that no client authentication token is sent), use the following setting on the client side:

```
policies:csi:auth_over_transport:client_supports = [ ];
```

## auth\_method\_data

`auth_method_data` is a string array containing information to be interpreted by the authentication method represented by the `auth_method_id`.

For the GSSUPMech authentication method, the following authentication data can be provided in `auth_method_data`:

- `username` The username for CSIV2 authorization. This is optional. Authentication of CSIV2 usernames and passwords is performed on the server side. The administration of usernames depends on the particular security mechanism that is plugged into the server side see [auth\\_over\\_transport:authentication\\_service](#).
- `password` The password associated with username. This is optional. It is bad practice to supply the password from configuration for deployed systems. If the password is not supplied, the user is prompted for it.
- `domain` The CSIV2 authentication domain in which the username/password pair is authenticated.  
When the client is about to open a new connection, this domain name is compared with the domain name embedded in the relevant IOR (see `policies:csi:auth_over_transport:server_domain_name`). The domain names must match.  
**Note:** If `domain` is an empty string, it matches any target domain. That is, an empty domain string is equivalent to a wildcard.

If any of the preceding data are omitted, the user is prompted to enter authentication data when the application starts up.

For example, to log on to a CSIV2 application as the administrator user in the US-SantaClara domain:

```
principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_data =  
  ["username=administrator", "domain=US-SantaClara"];
```

When the application is started, the user is prompted for the administrator password.

**Note:** It is currently not possible to customize the login prompt associated with the CSIV2 principal sponsor. As an alternative, you could implement your own login GUI by programming and pass the user input directly to the principal authenticator.

## auth\_method\_id

`auth_method_id` specifies a string that selects the authentication method to be used by the CSI application. The following authentication method is available:

- `GSSUPMech` The Generic Security Service Username/Password (GSSUP) mechanism.

For example, you can select the GSSUPMech authentication method as follows:

```
principal_sponsor:csi:auth_method_id = "GSSUPMech";
```

## principal\_sponsor:https

The `principal_sponsor:https` namespace provides configuration variables that enable you to specify the *own credentials* used with the HTTPS transport. The variables in the `principal_sponsor:https` namespace (which are specific to the HTTPS protocol) have precedence over the analogous variables in the `principal_sponsor` namespace.

Use of the `PrincipalSponsor` is disabled by default and can only be enabled through configuration.

The `PrincipalSponsor` represents an entry point into the secure system. It must be activated and authenticate the user, before any application-specific logic executes. This allows unmodified, security-unaware applications to have `Credentials` established transparently, prior to making invocations.

The following variables are in this namespace:

- `use_principal_sponsor`
- `auth_method_id`
- `auth_method_data`

## use\_principal\_sponsor

`use_principal_sponsor` specifies whether an attempt is made to obtain credentials automatically. Defaults to `false`. If set to `true`, the following `principal_sponsor:https` variables must contain data in order for anything to actually happen:

- `auth_method_id`
- `auth_method_data`

## auth\_method\_id

`auth_method_id` specifies the authentication method to be used. The following authentication methods are available:

`pkcs12_file` The authentication method uses a PKCS#12 file

For example, you can select the `pkcs12_file` authentication method as follows:

```
principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";
```

## auth\_method\_data

`auth_method_data` is a string array containing information to be interpreted by the authentication method represented by the `auth_method_id`.

For the `pkcs12_file` authentication method, the following authentication data can be provided in `auth_method_data`:

`filename` A PKCS#12 file that contains a certificate chain and private key—*required*.

`password` A password for the private key—*optional*.  
It is bad practice to supply the password from configuration for deployed systems. If the password is not supplied, the user is prompted for it.

`password_file` The name of a file containing the password for the private key—*optional*.  
This option is not recommended for deployed systems.

For example, to configure an application on Windows to use a certificate, `bob.p12`, whose private key is encrypted with the `bobpass` password, set the `auth_method_data` as follows:

```
principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =  
["filename=c:\users\bob\bob.p12", "password=bobpass"];
```

## principal\_sponsor:iiop\_tls

The `principal_sponsor:iiop_tls` namespace provides configuration variables that enable you to specify the *own credentials* used with the IIOp/TLS transport.

The IIOp/TLS principal sponsor is disabled by default.

The following variables are in this namespace:

- `use_principal_sponsor`
- `auth_method_id`
- `auth_method_data`

## use\_principal\_sponsor

`use_principal_sponsor` specifies whether an attempt is made to obtain credentials automatically. Defaults to `false`. If set to `true`, the following `principal_sponsor:iiop_tls` variables must contain data in order for anything to actually happen:

- `auth_method_id`
- `auth_method_data`

## auth\_method\_id

`auth_method_id` specifies the authentication method to be used. The following authentication methods are available:

`pkcs12_file` The authentication method uses a PKCS#12 file

For example, you can select the `pkcs12_file` authentication method as follows:

```
principal_sponsor:iiop_tls:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";
```

## auth\_method\_data

`auth_method_data` is a string array containing information to be interpreted by the authentication method represented by the `auth_method_id`.

For the `pkcs12_file` authentication method, the following authentication data can be provided in `auth_method_data`:

<code>filename</code>	A PKCS#12 file that contains a certificate chain and private key— <i>required</i> .
<code>password</code>	A password for the private key. It is bad practice to supply the password from configuration for deployed systems. If the password is not supplied, the user is prompted for it.
<code>password_file</code>	The name of a file containing the password for the private key. The password file must be read and write protected to prevent tampering.

For example, to configure an application on Windows to use a certificate, `bob.p12`, whose private key is encrypted with the `bobpass` password, set the `auth_method_data` as follows:

```
principal_sponsor:iioptls:auth_method_data =  
["filename=c:\users\bob\bob.p12", "password=bobpass"];
```



# iSF Configuration

*This appendix provides details of how to configure the security server.*

## Properties File Syntax

The security service uses standard Java property files for its configuration. Some aspects of the Java properties file syntax are summarized here for your convenience.

### Property definitions

A property is defined with the following syntax:

```
<PropertyName>=<PropertyValue>
```

The *<PropertyName>* is a compound identifier, with each component delimited by the . (period) character. For example, *is2.current.server.id*. The *<PropertyValue>* is an arbitrary string, including all of the characters up to the end of the line (embedded spaces are allowed).

### Specifying full pathnames

When setting a property equal to a filename, you normally specify a full pathname, as follows:

#### UNIX

```
/home/data/securityInfo.xml
```

#### Windows

```
D:/iona/securityInfo.xml
```

or, if using the backslash as a delimiter, it must be escaped as follows:

```
D:\\iona\\securityInfo.xml
```

### Specifying relative pathnames

If you specify a relative pathname when setting a property, the root directory for this path must be added to the security service's classpath. For example, if you specify a relative pathname as follows:

#### UNIX

```
securityInfo.xml
```

The security service's classpath must include the file's parent directory:

```
CLASSPATH = /home/data/:<rest_of_classpath>
```

# iSF Properties File

An iSF properties file is used to store the properties that configure a specific security service instance. Generally, every security service instance should have its own iSF properties file. This section provides descriptions of all the properties that can be specified in an iSF properties file.

## File location

The default location of the iSF properties file is the following:

In general, the iSF properties file location is specified in the configuration by setting the `is2.properties` property in the `plugins:java_server:system_properties` property list.

For example, on UNIX the security server's property list is normally initialized in the `iona_services.security` configuration scope as follows:

## List of properties

The following properties can be specified in the iSF properties file:

### `check.kdc.running`

A boolean property that specifies whether or not the Artix security service should check whether the Kerberos KDC server is running. Default is `false`.

### `check.kdc.principal`

(Used in combination with the `check.kdc.running` property.) Specifies the dummy KDC principal that is used for connecting to the KDC server, in order to check whether it is running or not.

### `com.iona.isp.adapters`

Specifies the iSF adapter type to be loaded by the security service at runtime. Choosing a particular adapter type is equivalent to choosing an Artix security domain. Currently, you can specify one of the following adapter types:

- `file`
- `LDAP`

For example, you can select the LDAP adapter as follows:

```
com.iona.isp.adapters=LDAP
```

**Note:** The file adapter is intended for demonstration purposes only. Use of the file adapter is *not* supported in production systems.

### `com.iona.isp.adapter.file.class`

Specifies the Java class that implements the file adapter.

For example, the default implementation of the file adapter provided with is selected as follows:

```
com.iona.isp.adapter.file.class=com.iona.security.is2adapter.file.FileAuthAdapter
```

### **com.iona.isp.adapter.file.param.filename**

Specifies the name and location of a file that is used by the file adapter to store user authentication data.

For example, you can specify the file, C:/is2\_config/security\_info.xml, as follows:

```
com.iona.isp.adapter.file.param.filename=C:/is2_config/security_info.xml
```

### **com.iona.isp.adapter.file.params**

*Obsolete.* This property was needed by earlier versions of the security service, but is now ignored.

### **com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.class**

Specifies the Java class that implements the LDAP adapter.

For example, the default implementation of the LDAP adapter provided with is selected as follows:

```
com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.class=com.iona.security.is2adapter.ldap.LdapAdapter
```

### **com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.CacheSize**

Specifies the maximum LDAP cache size in units of bytes. This maximum applies to the *total* LDAP cache size, including all LDAP connections opened by this security service instance.

Internally, the security service uses a third-party toolkit (currently the *iPlanet SDK*) to communicate with an LDAP server. The cache referred to here is one that is maintained by the LDAP third-party toolkit. Data retrieved from the LDAP server is temporarily stored in the cache in order to optimize subsequent queries.

For example, you can specify a cache size of 1000 as follows:

```
com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.CacheSize=1000
```

### **com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.CacheTimeToLive**

Specifies the LDAP cache time to-live in units of seconds. For example, you can specify a cache time to-live of one minute as follows:

```
com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.CacheTimeToLive=60
```

### **com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.GroupBaseDN**

Specifies the base DN of the tree in the LDAP directory that stores user groups.

For example, you could use the RDN sequence, `DC=iona,DC=com`, as a base DN by setting this property as follows:

```
com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.GroupBaseDN=dc=iona,dc=com
```

**Note:** The order of the RDNs is significant. The order should be based on the LDAP schema configuration.

## **com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.GroupNameAttr**

Specifies the attribute type whose corresponding attribute value gives the name of the user group. The default is `CN`.

For example, you can use the common name, `CN`, attribute type to store the user group's name by setting this property as follows:

```
com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.GroupNameAttr=cn
```

## **com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.GroupObjectClass**

Specifies the object class that applies to user group entries in the LDAP directory structure. An object class defines the required and allowed attributes of an entry. The default is `groupOfUniqueNames`.

For example, to specify that all user group entries belong to the `groupOfUniqueNames` object class:

```
com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.GroupObjectClass=groupofuniquenames
```

## **com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.GroupSearchScope**

Specifies the group search scope. The search scope is the starting point of a search and the depth from the base DN to which the search should occur. This property can be set to one of the following values:

- `BASE`—Search a single entry (the base object).
- `ONE`—Search all entries immediately below the base DN.
- `SUB`—Search all entries from a whole subtree of entries.

Default is `SUB`.

For example:

```
com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.GroupSearchScope=SUB
```

## **com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.host.<SrvrID>**

For the `<SrvrID>` LDAP server replica, specify the IP hostname where the LDAP server is running. The `<SrvrID>` can be any string that uniquely identifies the server replica.

For example, you could specify that the primary LDAP server is running on host `10.81.1.100` as follows:

```
com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.host.primary=10.81.1.100
```

## **com.ionas.adapter.LDAP.param.MaxConnectionPoolSize**

Specifies the maximum LDAP connection pool size for the security service (a strictly positive integer). The maximum connection pool size is the maximum number of LDAP connections that would be opened and cached by the security service. The default is 1.

For example, to limit the security service to open a maximum of 50 LDAP connections at a time:

```
com.ionas.adapter.LDAP.param.MaxConnectionPoolSize=50
```

## **com.ionas.adapter.LDAP.param.MemberDNAttr**

Specifies which LDAP attribute is used to retrieve group members. The LDAP adapter uses the `MemberDNAttr` property to construct a query to find out which groups a user belongs to.

The list of the user's groups is needed to determine the complete set of roles assigned to the user. The LDAP adapter determines the complete set of roles assigned to a user as follows:

1. The adapter retrieves the roles assigned directly to the user.
2. The adapter finds out which groups the user belongs to, and retrieves all the roles assigned to those groups.

Default is `uniqueMember`.

For example, you can select the `uniqueMember` attribute as follows:

```
com.ionas.adapter.LDAP.param.MemberDNAttr=uniqueMember
```

## **com.ionas.adapter.LDAP.param.MemberFilter**

Specifies how to search for members in a group. The value specified for this property must be an LDAP search filter (can be a custom filter).

## **com.ionas.adapter.LDAP.param.MinConnectionPoolSize**

Specifies the minimum LDAP connection pool size for the security service. The minimum connection pool size specifies the number of LDAP connections that are opened during initialization of the security service. The default is 1.

For example, to specify a minimum of 10 LDAP connections at a time:

```
com.ionas.adapter.LDAP.param.MinConnectionPoolSize=10
```

## **com.ionas.adapter.LDAP.param.port.<SrvrID>**

For the `<SrvrID>` LDAP server replica, specifies the IP port where the LDAP server is listening. The `<SrvrID>` can be any string that uniquely identifies the server replica. The default port is 389.

For example, you could specify that the primary LDAP server is listening on port 636 as follows:

```
com.ionas.adapter.LDAP.param.port.primary=636
```

## **com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.PrincipalUserDN.<SrvrID>**

For the *<SrvrID>* LDAP server replica, specifies the username that is used to login to the LDAP server (in distinguished name format). This property need only be set if the LDAP server is configured to require username/password authentication.

No default.

## **com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.PrincipalUserPassword.<SrvrID>**

For the *<SrvrID>* LDAP server replica, specifies the password that is used to login to the LDAP server. This property need only be set if the LDAP server is configured to require username/password authentication.

No default.

**WARNING:** Because the password is stored in plaintext, you must ensure that the `is2.properties` file is readable and writable only by users with administrator privileges.

## **com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.RetrieveAuthInfo**

Specifies whether or not the security service retrieves authorization information from the LDAP server. This property selects one of the following alternatives:

- `yes`—the security service retrieves authorization information from the LDAP server.
- `no`—the security service retrieves authorization information from the iS2 authorization manager..

Default is `no`.

For example, to use the LDAP server's authorization information:

```
com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.RetrieveAuthInfo=yes
```

## **com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.RoleNameAttr**

Specifies the attribute type that the LDAP server uses to store the role name. The default is `cn`.

For example, you can specify the common name, `cn`, attribute type as follows:

```
com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.RoleNameAttr=cn
```

## **com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.SSLCACertDir.<SrvrID>**

For the *<SrvrID>* LDAP server replica, specifies the directory name for trusted CA certificates. All certificate files in this directory are loaded and set as trusted CA certificates, for the purpose of opening an SSL connection to the LDAP server. The CA certificates can either be in DER-encoded X.509 format or in PEM-encoded X.509 format.

No default.

For example, to specify that the primary LDAP server uses the `d:/certs/test` directory to store CA certificates:

```
com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.SSLCACertDir.primary=d:/certs/test
```

### **com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.SSLClientCertFile.<SrvrID>**

Specifies the client certificate file that is used to identify the security service to the `<SrvrID>` LDAP server replica. This property is needed only if the LDAP server requires SSL/TLS mutual authentication. The certificate must be in PKCS#12 format.

No default.

### **com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.SSLClientCertPassword.<SrvrID>**

Specifies the password for the client certificate that identifies the security service to the `<SrvrID>` LDAP server replica. This property is needed only if the LDAP server requires SSL/TLS mutual authentication.

**WARNING:** Because the password is stored in plaintext, you must ensure that the `is2.properties` file is readable and writable only by users with administrator privileges.

### **com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.SSLEnabled.<SrvrID>**

Enables SSL/TLS security for the connection between the security service and the `<SrvrID>` LDAP server replica. The possible values are `yes` or `no`. Default is `no`.

For example, to enable an SSL/TLS connection to the primary LDAP server:

```
com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.SSLEnabled.primary=yes
```

### **com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.UseGroupAsRole**

Specifies whether a user's groups should be treated as roles. The following alternatives are available:

- `yes`—each group name is interpreted as a role name.
- `no`—for each of the user's groups, retrieve all roles assigned to the group.

This option is useful for some older versions of LDAP, such as iPlanet 4.0, that do not have the role concept.

Default is `no`.

For example:

```
com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.UseGroupAsRole=no
```

### **com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.UserBaseDN**

Specifies the base DN (an ordered sequence of RDNs) of the tree in the LDAP directory that stores user object class instances.

For example, you could use the RDN sequence, `DC=iona,DC=com`, as a base DN by setting this property as follows:

```
com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.UserBaseDN=dc=iona,dc=com
```

### **com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.UserCertAttrName**

Specifies the attribute type that stores a user certificate. The default is `userCertificate`.

For example, you can explicitly specify the attribute type for storing user certificates to be `userCertificate` as follows:

```
com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.UserCertAttrName=userCertificate
```

### **com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.UserNameAttr=uid**

Specifies the attribute type whose corresponding value uniquely identifies the user. This is the attribute used as the user's login ID. The default is `uid`.

For example:

```
com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.UserNameAttr=uid
```

### **com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.UserObjectClass**

Specifies the attribute type for the object class that stores users. The default is `organizationalPerson`.

For example:

```
com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.UserObjectClass=organizationalPerson
```

### **com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.UserRoleDNAttr**

Specifies the attribute type that stores a user's role DN. The default is `nsRoleDn` (from the Netscape LDAP directory schema).

For example:

```
com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.UserRoleDNAttr=nsroledn
```

### **com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.UserSearchFilter**

Custom filter for retrieving users. In the current version, `$(USER_NAME$)` is the only replaceable parameter supported. This parameter would be replaced during runtime by the LDAP adapter with the current User's login ID. This property uses the standard LDAP search filter syntax.

For example:

```
&(uid=$(USER_NAME$))(objectclass=organizationalPerson)
```

### **com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.UserSearchScope**

Specifies the user search scope. This property can be set to one of the following values:

- **BASE**—Search a single entry (the base object).
- **ONE**—Search all entries immediately below the base DN.
- **SUB**—Search all entries from a whole subtree of entries.

Default is **SUB**.

For example:

```
com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.UserSearchScope=SUB
```

## com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.version

Specifies the LDAP protocol version that the security service uses to communicate with LDAP servers. The only supported version is 3 (for LDAP v3, <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2251.txt>). The default is 3.

For example, to select the LDAP protocol version 3:

```
com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.param.version=3
```

## com.iona.isp.adapter.LDAP.params

*Obsolete.* This property was needed by earlier versions of the security service, but is now ignored.

## com.iona.isp.authz.adapters

Specifies the name of the adapter that is loaded to perform authorization. The adapter name is an arbitrary identifier, *AdapterName*, which is used to construct the names of the properties that configure the adapter—that is, `com.iona.isp.authz.adapter.AdapterName.class` and `com.iona.isp.authz.adapter.AdapterName.param.filelist`. For example:

```
com.iona.isp.authz.adapters=file
com.iona.isp.authz.adapter.file.class=com.iona.security.is2AzAdapter.multifile.MultiFileAzAdapter
com.iona.isp.authz.adapter.file.param.filelist=ACLFileListFile;
```

## com.iona.isp.authz.adapter.<AdapterName>.class

Selects the authorization adapter class for the *AdapterName* adapter. The following adapter implementations are provided by Orbix:

- `com.iona.security.is2AzAdapter.multifile.MultiFileAzAdapter`—an authorization adapter that enables you to specify multiple ACL files. It is used in conjunction with the `com.iona.isp.authz.adapter.file.param.filelist` property.

For example:

```
com.iona.isp.authz.adapters = file
com.iona.isp.authz.adapter.file.class=com.iona.security.is2AzAdapter.multifile.MultiFileAzAdapter
```

## **com.iona.isp.authz.adapter.<AdapterName>.param.filelist**

Specifies the absolute pathname of a file containing a list of ACL files for the *AdapterName* adapter. Each line of the specified file has the following format:

```
[ACLKey=]ACLFileName
```

A file name can optionally be preceded by an ACL key and an equals sign, *ACLKey=*, if you want to select the file by ACL key. The ACL file, *ACLFileName*, is specified using an absolute pathname in the local file format.

For example, on Windows you could specify a list of ACL files as follows:

```
U:/orbix_security/etc/acl_files/server_A.xml  
U:/orbix_security/etc/acl_files/server_B.xml  
U:/orbix_security/etc/acl_files/server_C.xml
```

## **is2.current.server.id**

The server ID is an alphanumeric string (excluding spaces) that specifies the current Orbix security service's ID. The server ID is needed for clustering. When a secure application obtains a single sign-on (SSO) token from this Orbix security service, the server ID is embedded into the SSO token. Subsequently, if the SSO token is passed to a *second* Orbix security service instance, the second Orbix security service recognizes that the SSO token originates from the first Orbix security service and delegates security operations to the first Orbix security service.

The server ID is also used to identify replicas in the `cluster.properties` file.

For example, to assign a server ID of `primary` to the current Orbix security service:

```
is2.current.server.id=primary
```

## **is2.cluster.properties.filename**

Specifies the file that stores the configuration properties for clustering. For example:

```
is2.cluster.properties.filename=C:/is2_config/cluster.pro  
perties
```

## **is2.replication.required**

Enables the replication feature of the security service, which can be used in the context of security service clustering. The possible values are `true` (enabled) and `false` (disabled). When replication is enabled, the security service pushes its cache of SSO data to other servers in the cluster at regular intervals.

Default is `false`.

For example:

```
is2.replication.required=true
```

## is2.replication.interval

Specifies the time interval between replication updates to other servers in the security service cluster. The value is specified in units of a second.

Default is 30 seconds.

For example:

```
is2.replication.interval=10
```

## is2.replica.selector.classname

If replication is enabled (see `is2.replication.required`), you must set this variable equal to

`com.iona.security.replicate.StaticReplicaSelector`.

For example:

```
is2.replica.selector.classname=com.iona.security.replicate.StaticReplicaSelector
```

## is2.sso.cache.size

Specifies the maximum cache size (number of user sessions) associated with single sign-on (SSO) feature. The SSO caches user information, including the user's group and role information. If the maximum cache size is reached, the oldest sessions are deleted from the session cache.

No default.

For example:

```
is2.sso.cache.size=1000
```

## is2.sso.enabled

Enables the single sign-on (SSO) feature of the security service. The possible values are `yes` (enabled) and `no` (disabled).

Default is `yes`.

For example:

```
is2.sso.enabled=yes
```

## is2.sso.remote.token.cached

In a federated scenario, this variable enables caching of token data for tokens that originate from another security service in the federated cluster. When this variable is set to `true`, a security service need contact another security service in the cluster, only when the remote token is authenticated for the first time. For subsequent token authentications, the token data for the remote token can be retrieved from the local cache.

Default is `false`.

## is2.sso.session.idle.timeout

Sets the session idle time-out in units of seconds for the single sign-on (SSO) feature of the security service. A zero value implies no time-out.

If a user logs on to the Security Framework (supplying username and password) with SSO enabled, the security service returns an SSO token for the user. The next time the user needs to access a resource, there is no need to log on again because the SSO token can be used instead. However, if no secure operations are performed using the SSO token for the length of time specified in the idle time-out, the SSO token expires and the user must log on again.

Default is 0 (no time-out).

For example:

```
is2.sso.session.idle.timeout=0
```

## is2.sso.session.timeout

Sets the absolute session time-out in units of seconds for the single sign-on (SSO) feature of the security service. A zero value implies no time-out.

This is the maximum length of time since the time of the original user login for which an SSO token remains valid. After this time interval elapses, the session expires irrespective of whether the session has been active or idle. The user must then login again.

Default is 0 (no time-out).

For example:

```
is2.sso.session.timeout=0
```

## log4j.configuration

Specifies the log4j configuration filename. You can use the properties in this file to customize the level of debugging output from the security service. See also ["log4j Properties File" on page 443](#).

For example:

```
log4j.configuration=d:/temp/myconfig.txt
```

## Cluster Properties File

The cluster properties file is used to store properties common to a group of security service instances that operate as a cluster or federation. This section provides descriptions of all the properties that can be specified in a cluster file.

## File location

The location of the cluster properties file is specified by the `is2.cluster.properties.filename` property in the iSF properties file. All of the security service instances in a cluster or federation must share the same cluster properties file.

## List of properties

The following properties can be specified in the cluster properties file:

### **`com.iona.security.common.securityInstanceURL.<SrvrID>`**

Specifies the server URL for the `<SrvrID>` security service instance. When single sign-on (SSO) is enabled together with clustering or federation, the security service instances use the specified instance URLs to communicate with each other. Because the security service instances share the same cluster file, they can read each other's URLs and open connections to each other.

### **`com.iona.security.common.replicaURL.<SrvrID>`**

A comma-separated list of URLs for the other security services to which this service replicates its SSO token data.

## log4j Properties File

The log4j properties file configures log4j logging for your security service. This section describes a minimal set of log4j properties that can be used to configure basic logging.

## log4j documentation

For complete log4j documentation, see the following Web page:

<http://jakarta.apache.org/log4j/docs/documentation.html>

## File location

The location of the log4j properties file is specified by the `log4j.configuration` property in the iSF properties file. For ease of administration, different security service instances can optionally share a common log4j properties file.

## List of properties

To give you some idea of the capabilities of log4j, the following is an incomplete list of properties that can be specified in a log4j properties file:

## log4j.appender.<AppenderHandle>

This property specifies a log4j appender class that directs <AppenderHandle> logging messages to a particular destination. For example, one of the following standard log4j appender classes could be specified:

- org.apache.log4j.ConsoleAppender
- org.apache.log4j.FileAppender
- org.apache.log4j.RollingFileAppender
- org.apache.log4j.DailyRollingFileAppender
- org.apache.log4j.AsyncAppender
- org.apache.log4j.WriterAppender

For example, to log messages to the console screen for the A1 appender handle:

```
log4j.appender.A1=org.apache.log4j.ConsoleAppender
```

## log4j.appender.<AppenderHandle>.layout

This property specifies a log4j layout class that is used to format <AppenderHandle> logging messages. One of the following standard log4j layout classes could be specified:

- org.apache.log4j.PatternLayout
- org.apache.log4j.HTMLLayout
- org.apache.log4j.SimpleLayout
- org.apache.log4j.TTCCLayout

For example, to use the pattern layout class for log messages processed by the A1 appender:

```
log4j.appender.A1.layout=org.apache.log4j.PatternLayout
```

## log4j.appender.<AppenderHandle>.layout.ConversionPattern

This property is used only in conjunction with the org.apache.log4j.PatternLayout class (when specified by the log4j.appender.<AppenderHandle>.layout property) to define the format of a log message.

For example, you can specify a basic conversion pattern for the A1 appender as follows:

```
log4j.appender.A1.layout.ConversionPattern=%-4r [%t] %-5p %c %x - %m%n
```

## log4j.rootCategory

This property is used to specify the logging level of the root logger and to associate the root logger with one or more appenders. The value of this property is specified as a comma separated list as follows:

```
<LogLevel>, <AppenderHandle01>, <AppenderHandle02>, ...
```

The logging level, <LogLevel>, can have one of the following values:

- DEBUG
- INFO
- WARN
- ERROR

- FATAL

An appender handle is an arbitrary identifier that associates a logger with a particular logging destination.

For example, to select all messages at the `DEBUG` level and direct them to the `A1` appender, you can set the property as follows:

```
log4j.rootCategory=DEBUG, A1
```



# ASN.1 and Distinguished Names

*The OSI Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1) and X.500 Distinguished Names play an important role in the security standards that define X.509 certificates and LDAP directories.*

## ASN.1

The *Abstract Syntax Notation One* (ASN.1) was defined by the OSI standards body in the early 1980s to provide a way of defining data types and structures that is independent of any particular machine hardware or programming language. In many ways, ASN.1 can be considered a forerunner of the OMG's IDL, because both languages are concerned with defining platform-independent data types.

ASN.1 is important, because it is widely used in the definition of standards (for example, SNMP, X.509, and LDAP). In particular, ASN.1 is ubiquitous in the field of security standards—the formal definitions of X.509 certificates and distinguished names are described using ASN.1 syntax. You do not require detailed knowledge of ASN.1 syntax to use these security standards, but you need to be aware that ASN.1 is used for the basic definitions of most security-related data types.

## BER

The OSI's Basic Encoding Rules (BER) define how to translate an ASN.1 data type into a sequence of octets (binary representation). The role played by BER with respect to ASN.1 is, therefore, similar to the role played by GIOP with respect to the OMG IDL.

## DER

The OSI's Distinguished Encoding Rules (DER) are a specialization of the BER. The DER consists of the BER plus some additional rules to ensure that the encoding is unique (BER encodings are not).

## References

You can read more about ASN.1 in the following standards documents:

- ASN.1 is defined in X.208.
- BER is defined in X.209.

# Distinguished Names

Historically, distinguished names (DN) were defined as the primary keys in an X.500 directory structure. In the meantime, however, DNs have come to be used in many other contexts as general purpose identifiers. In the Security Framework, DNs occur in the following contexts:

- X.509 certificates—for example, one of the DNs in a certificate identifies the owner of the certificate (the security principal).
- LDAP—DNs are used to locate objects in an LDAP directory tree.

## String representation of DN

Although a DN is formally defined in ASN.1, there is also an LDAP standard that defines a UTF-8 string representation of a DN (see RFC 2253). The string representation provides a convenient basis for describing the structure of a DN.

**Note:** The string representation of a DN does *not* provide a unique representation of DER-encoded DN. Hence, a DN that is converted from string format back to DER format does not always recover the original DER encoding.

## DN string example

The following string is a typical example of a DN:

```
C=US,O=Micro Focus,OU=Engineering,CN=A. N. Other
```

## Structure of a DN string

A DN string is built up from the following basic elements:

- [OID](#).
- [Attribute types](#).
- [AVA](#).
- [RDN](#).

## OID

An object identifier (OID) is a sequence of bytes that uniquely identifies a grammatical construct in ASN.1.

## Attribute types

The variety of attribute types that could appear in a DN is theoretically open-ended, but in practice only a small subset of attribute types are used. [Table 29](#) shows a selection of the attribute types that you are most likely to encounter:

**Table 29:** *Commonly Used Attribute Types*

String Representation	X.500 Attribute Type	Size of Data	Equivalent OID
C	countryName	2	2.5.4.6
O	organizationName	1...64	2.5.4.10
OU	organizationalUnitName	1...64	2.5.4.11
CN	commonName	1...64	2.5.4.3
ST	stateOrProvinceName	1...64	2.5.4.8
L	localityName	1...64	2.5.4.7
STREET	streetAddress		
DC	domainComponent		
UID	userid		

## AVA

An *attribute value assertion* (AVA) assigns an attribute value to an attribute type. In the string representation, it has the syntax:

`<attr-type>=<attr-value>`

For example:

CN=A. N. Other

Alternatively, you can use the equivalent OID to identify the attribute type in the string representation (see [Table 29](#)). For example:

2.5.4.3=A. N. Other

## RDN

A *relative distinguished name* (RDN) represents a single node of a DN (the bit that appears between the commas in the string representation). Technically, an RDN might contain more than one AVA (it is formally defined as a set of AVAs); in practice, however, this almost never occurs. In the string representation, an RDN has the following syntax:

`<attr-type>=<attr-value>[+<attr-type>=<attr-value> ...]`

Here is an example of a (very unlikely) multiple-value RDN:

OU=Eng1+OU=Eng2+OU=Eng3

Here is an example of a single-value RDN:

OU=Engineering



# Association Options

*This appendix describes the semantics of all the association options that are supported by Orbix.*

## Association Option Semantics

This appendix defines how AssociationOptions are used with SecClientInvocation and SecTargetInvocation policies.

## IDL Definitions

AssociationOptions are enumerated in the CORBA security specification as follows:

```
//IDL
typedef unsigned short AssociationOptions;
const AssociationOptions NoProtection = 1;
const AssociationOptions Integrity = 2;
const AssociationOptions Confidentiality = 4;
const AssociationOptions DetectReplay = 8;
const AssociationOptions DetectMisordering = 16;
const AssociationOptions EstablishTrustInTarget = 32;
const AssociationOptions EstablishTrustInClient = 64;
// Unsupported option: NoDelegation
// Unsupported option: SimpleDelegation
// Unsupported option: CompositeDelegation
```

## Table of association options

Table 30 shows how the options affect client and target policies:

**Table 30:** AssociationOptions for Client and Target

Association Options	client_supports	client_requires	target_supports	target_requires
NoProtection	Client supports unprotected messages.	The client's minimal protection requirement is unprotected messages.	Target supports unprotected messages.	The target's minimal protection requirement is unprotected messages.
Integrity	The client supports integrity protected messages.	The client requires messages to be integrity protected.	The target supports integrity protected messages.	The target requires messages to be integrity protected.
Confidentiality	The client supports confidentiality protected messages.	The client requires messages to be confidentiality protected.	The target supports confidentiality protected messages.	The target requires messages to be confidentiality protected.

**Table 30:** *AssociationOptions for Client and Target*

<b>Association Options</b>	<b>client_supports</b>	<b>client_requires</b>	<b>target_supports</b>	<b>target_requires</b>
DetectReplay	The client can detect replay of requests (and request fragments).	The client requires detection of message replay.	The target can detect replay of requests (and request fragments).	The target requires detection of message replay.
Detect Misordering	The client can detect sequence errors of requests (and request fragments).	The client requires detection of message mis-sequencing.	The target can detect sequence errors of requests (and request fragments).	The target requires detection of message mis-sequencing.
Establish TrustIn Target	The client is capable of authenticating the target.	The client requires establishment of trust in the target's identity.	The target is prepared to authenticate its identity to the client.	(This option is invalid).
Establish TrustIn Client	The client is prepared to authenticate its identity to the target.	(This option is invalid).	The target is capable of authenticating the client.	The target requires establishment of trust in the client's identity.

# Action-Role Mapping DTD

This appendix presents the document type definition (DTD) for the action-role mapping XML file.

## DTD file

The action-role mapping DTD is shown in [Example 60](#).

### Example 60:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!ELEMENT action-name (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT role-name (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT server-name (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT action-role-mapping (server-name, interface+)>
<!ELEMENT name (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT interface (name, action-role+)>
<!ELEMENT action-role (action-name, role-name+)>
<!ELEMENT allow-unlisted-interfaces (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT secure-system (allow-unlisted-interfaces*,
action-role-mapping+)>
```

## Action-role mapping elements

The elements of the action-role mapping DTD can be described as follows:

```
<!ELEMENT action-name (#PCDATA)>
```

Specifies the action name to which permissions are assigned. The interpretation of the action name depends on the type of application:

- CORBA server—for IDL operations, the action name corresponds to the GIOP on-the-wire format of the operation name (usually the same as it appears in IDL). For IDL attributes, the accessor or modifier action name corresponds to the GIOP on-the-wire format of the attribute accessor or modifier. For example, an IDL attribute, `foo`, would have an accessor, `_get_foo`, and a modifier, `_set_foo`.
- Artix server—for WSDL operations, the action name is equivalent to a WSDL operation name; that is, the `OperationName` from a tag, `<operation name="OperationName">`.

The `action-name` element supports a wildcard mechanism, where the special character, `*`, can be used to match any number of contiguous characters in an action name. For example, the following `action-name` element matches any action:

```
<action-name>*</action-name>
```

```
<!ELEMENT action-role (action-name, role-name+)>
```

Groups together a particular action and all of the roles permitted to perform that action.

`<!ELEMENT action-role-mapping (server-name, interface+)>`

Contains all of the permissions that apply to a particular server application.

`<!ELEMENT allow-unlisted-interfaces (#PCDATA)>`

Specifies the default access permissions that apply to interfaces not explicitly listed in the action-role mapping file. The element contents can have the following values:

- ♦ `true`—for any interfaces not listed, access to all of the interfaces' actions is allowed for all roles. If the remote user is unauthenticated (in the sense that no credentials are sent by the client), access is also allowed.

**Note:** However, if `<allow-unlisted-interfaces>` is `true` and a particular interface is listed, then only the actions explicitly listed within that interface's `interface` element are accessible. Unlisted actions from the listed interface are not accessible.

- ♦ `false`—for any interfaces not listed, access to all of the interfaces' actions is denied for all roles. Unauthenticated users are also denied access.

Default is `false`.

`<!ELEMENT interface (name, action-role+)>`

In the case of a CORBA server, the `interface` element contains all of the access permissions for one particular IDL interface.

In the case of an Artix server, the `interface` element contains all of the access permissions for one particular WSDL port type.

`<!ELEMENT name (#PCDATA)>`

Within the scope of an `interface` element, identifies the interface (IDL interface or WSDL port type) with which permissions are being associated. The format of the interface name depends on the type of application, as follows:

- ♦ CORBA server—the `name` element identifies the IDL interface using the interface's OMG repository ID. The repository ID normally consists of the characters `IDL:` followed by the fully scoped name of the interface (using `/` instead of `::` as the scoping character), followed by the characters `:1.0`. Hence, the `Simple::SimpleObject` IDL interface is identified by the `IDL:Simple/SimpleObject:1.0` repository ID.

**Note:** The form of the repository ID can also be affected by various `#pragma` directives appearing in the IDL file. A commonly used directive is `#pragma prefix`.

For example, the `CosNaming::NamingContext` interface in the naming service module, which uses the `omg.org` prefix, has the following repository ID:

`IDL:omg.org/CosNaming/NamingContext:1.0`

- ♦ Artix server—the `name` element contains a WSDL port type name, specified in the following format:

*NamespaceURI:PortTypeName*

The *PortTypeName* comes from a tag, <portType name="*PortTypeName*">, defined in the *NamespaceURI* namespace. The *NamespaceURI* is usually defined in the <definitions targetNamespace="*NamespaceURI*" ...> tag of the WSDL contract.

<!ELEMENT role-name (#PCDATA)>

Specifies a role to which permission is granted. The role name can be any role that belongs to the server's Artix authorization realm (for CORBA bindings, the realm name is specified by the `plugins:gsp:authorization_realm` configuration variable; for SOAP bindings, the realm name is specified by the `plugins:asp:authorization_realm` configuration variable) or to the `IONAGlobalRealm` realm. The roles themselves are defined in the security server backend; for example, in a file adapter file or in an LDAP backend.

<!ELEMENT secure-system (allow-unlisted-interfaces\*, action-role-mapping+)>

The outermost scope of an action-role mapping file groups together a collection of `action-role-mapping` elements.

<!ELEMENT server-name (#PCDATA)>

The `server-name` element specifies the configuration scope (that is, the ORB name) used by the server in question. This is normally the value of the `-ORBname` parameter passed to the server executable on the command line.



# OpenSSL Utilities

*The openssl program consists of a large number of utilities that have been combined into one program. This appendix describes how you use the openssl program with when managing X.509 certificates and private keys.*

## Using OpenSSL Utilities

### The OpenSSL package

Orbix ships a version of the OpenSSL program that is available with Eric Young's openssl package. OpenSSL is a publicly available implementation of the SSL protocol. Consult "[License Issues](#)" on [page 477](#) for information about the copyright terms of OpenSSL.

**Note:** For complete documentation of the OpenSSL utilities, consult the documentation at the OpenSSL web site <http://www.openssl.org/docs>.

### Command syntax

An openssl command line takes the following form:

```
openssl utility arguments
```

For example:

```
openssl x509 -in OrbixCA -text
```

### The openssl utilities

This appendix describes four openssl utilities:

- x509 Manipulates X.509 certificates.
- req Creates and manipulates certificate signing requests, and self-signed certificates.
- rsa Manipulates RSA private keys.
- ca Implements a Certification Authority (CA).

### The -help option

To get a list of the arguments associated with a particular command, use the -help option as follows:

```
openssl utility -help
```

For example:

```
openssl x509 -help
```

# The x509 Utility

## Purpose of the `x509` utility

In Orbix the `x509` utility is mainly used for:

- Printing text details of certificates you wish to examine.
- Converting certificates to different formats.

## Options

The options supported by the `openssl x509` utility are as follows:

```
-inform arg          - input format - default PEM
                    (one of DER, NET or PEM)
-outform arg         - output format - default PEM
                    (one of DER, NET or PEM)
-keyform arg         - private key format - default PEM
-CAform arg          - CA format - default PEM
-CAkeyform arg       - CA key format - default PEM
-in arg              - input file - default stdin
-out arg             - output file - default stdout
-serial              - print serial number value
-hash                - print serial number value
-subject              - print subject DN
-issuer              - print issuer DN
-startdate           - notBefore field
-enddate             - notAfter field
-dates               - both Before and After dates
-modulus             - print the RSA key modulus
-fingerprint         - print the certificate fingerprint
-noout               - no certificate output
-days arg            - How long till expiry of a signed certificate
                    - def 30 days
-signkey arg         - self sign cert with arg
-x509toreq           - output a certification request object
-req                 - input is a certificate request, sign and output
-CA arg              - set the CA certificate, must be PEM format
-CAkey arg           - set the CA key, must be PEM format. If missing
                    it is assumed to be in the CA file
-CAcreateserial     - create serial number file if it does not exist
-CAserial            - serial file
-text                - print the certificate in text form
-C                   - print out C code forms
-md2/-md5/-sha1/    - digest to do an RSA sign with
-mdc2
```

## Using the x509 utility

To print the text details of an existing PEM-format X.509 certificate, use the `x509` utility as follows:

```
openssl x509 -in MyCert.pem -inform PEM -text
```

To print the text details of an existing DER-format X.509 certificate, use the `x509` utility as follows:

```
openssl x509 -in MyCert.der -inform DER -text
```

To change a certificate from PEM format to DER format, use the `x509` utility as follows:

```
openssl x509 -in MyCert.pem -inform PEM -outform DER -out  
MyCert.der
```

## The req Utility

### Purpose of the `x509` utility

The `req` utility is used to generate a self-signed certificate or a certificate signing request (CSR). A CSR contains details of a certificate to be issued by a CA. When creating a CSR, the `req` command prompts you for the necessary information from which a certificate request file and an encrypted private key file are produced. The certificate request is then submitted to a CA for signing.

If the `-nodes` (no DES) parameter is not supplied to `req`, you are prompted for a pass phrase which will be used to protect the private key.

**Note:** It is important to specify a validity period (using the `-days` parameter). If the certificate expires, applications that are using that certificate will not be authenticated successfully.

### Options

The options supported by the `openssl req` utility are as follows:

<code>-inform arg</code>	input format - one of DER TXT PEM
<code>-outform</code>	arg output format - one of DER TXT PEM
<code>-in arg</code>	input file
<code>-out arg</code>	output file
<code>-text</code>	text form of request
<code>-noout</code>	do not output REQ
<code>-verify</code>	verify signature on REQ
<code>-modulus</code>	RSA modulus
<code>-nodes</code>	do not encrypt the output key
<code>-key file</code>	use the private key contained in file
<code>-keyform arg</code>	key file format

-keyout arg        file to send the key to

-newkey rsa:bits generate a new RSA key of 'bits' in size

-newkey dsa:file generate a new DSA key, parameters taken from CA in 'file'

-[digest]        Digest to sign with (md5, sha1, md2, mdc2)

-config file     request template file

-new             new request

-x509            output an x509 structure instead of a certificate req. (Used for creating self signed certificates)

-days           number of days an x509 generated by -x509 is valid for

-asn1-kludge    Output the 'request' in a format that is wrong but some CA's have been reported as requiring [It is now always turned on but can be turned off with -no-asn1-kludge]

## Using the req Utility

To create a self-signed certificate with an expiry date a year from now, the `req` utility can be used as follows to create the certificate `CA_cert.pem` and the corresponding encrypted private key file `CA_pk.pem`:

```
openssl req -config ssl_conf_path_name -days 365
-out CA_cert.pem -new -x509 -keyout CA_pk.pem
```

This following command creates the certificate request `MyReq.pem` and the corresponding encrypted private key file `MyEncryptedKey.pem`:

```
openssl req -config ssl_conf_path_name -days 365
-out MyReq.pem -new -keyout MyEncryptedKey.pem
```

## The rsa Utility

### Purpose of the `rsa` utility

The `rsa` command is a useful utility for examining and modifying RSA private key files. Generally RSA keys are stored encrypted with a symmetric algorithm using a user-supplied pass phrase. The OpenSSL `req` command prompts the user for a pass phrase in order to encrypt the private key. By default, `req` uses the triple DES algorithm. The `rsa` command can be used to change the password that protects the private key and to convert the format of the private key. Any `rsa` command that involves reading an encrypted `rsa` private key will prompt for the PEM pass phrase used to encrypt it.

## Options

The options supported by the `openssl rsa` utility are as follows:

<code>-inform arg</code>	input format - one of DER NET PEM
<code>-outform arg</code>	output format - one of DER NET PEM
<code>-in arg</code>	input file
<code>-out arg</code>	output file
<code>-des</code>	encrypt PEM output with cbc des
<code>-des3</code>	encrypt PEM output with ede cbc des using 168 bit key
<code>-text</code>	print the key in text
<code>-noout</code>	do not print key out
<code>-modulus</code>	print the RSA key modulus

## Using the `rsa` Utility

Converting a private key to PEM format from DER format involves using the `rsa` utility as follows:

```
openssl rsa -inform DER -in MyKey.der -outform PEM -out MyKey.pem
```

Changing the pass phrase which is used to encrypt the private key involves using the `rsa` utility as follows:

```
openssl rsa -inform PEM -in MyKey.pem -outform PEM -out MyKey.pem  
-des3
```

Removing encryption from the private key (which is not recommended) involves using the `rsa` command utility as follows:

```
openssl rsa -inform PEM -in MyKey.pem -outform PEM -out  
MyKey2.pem
```

**Note:** Do not specify the same file for the `-in` and `-out` parameters, because this can corrupt the file.

## The `ca` Utility

### Purpose of the `ca` utility

You can use the `ca` utility create X.509 certificates by signing existing signing requests. It is imperative that you check the details of a certificate request before signing. Your organization should have a policy with respect to the issuing of certificates.

The `ca` utility is used to sign certificate requests thereby creating a valid X.509 certificate which can be returned to the request submitter. It can also be used to generate Certificate Revocation Lists (CRLS). For information on the `ca -policy` and `ca -name` options, refer to [“The OpenSSL Configuration File” on page 463](#).

## Creating a new CA

To create a new CA using the openssl `ca` utility, two files (`serial` and `index.txt`) need to be created in the location specified by the openssl configuration file that you are using.

## Options

The options supported by the openssl `ca` utility are as follows:

```
-verbose           - Talk alot while doing things
-config file       - A config file
-name arg          - The particular CA definition to use
-gencrl           - Generate a new CRL
-crl days days    - Days is when the next CRL is due
-crl hours hours  - Hours is when the next CRL is due
-days arg         - number of days to certify the certificate
                  for
-md arg           - md to use, one of md2, md5, sha or sha1
-policy arg       - The CA 'policy' to support
-keyfile arg      - PEM private key file
-key arg          - key to decode the private key if it is
                  encrypted
-cert            - The CA certificate
-in file          - The input PEM encoded certificate
                  request(s)
-out file         - Where to put the output file(s)
-outdir dir       - Where to put output certificates
-infiles...      - The last argument, requests to process
-spkac file       - File contains DN and signed public key
                  and challenge
-preserveDN       - Do not re-order the DN
-batch            - Do not ask questions
-msie_hack        - msie modifications to handle all thos
                  universal strings
```

**Note:** Most of the above parameters have default values as defined in `openssl.cnf`.

## Using the ca Utility

Converting a private key to PEM format from DER format involves using the `ca` utility as shown in the following example. To sign the supplied CSR `MyReq.pem` to be valid for 365 days and create a new X.509 certificate in PEM format, use the `ca` utility as follows:

```
openssl ca -config ssl_conf_path_name -days 365
-in MyReq.pem -out MyNewCert.pem
```

# The OpenSSL Configuration File

A number of OpenSSL commands (for example, `req` and `ca`) take a `-config` parameter that specifies the location of the openssl configuration file. This section provides a brief description of the format of the configuration file and how it applies to the `req` and `ca` commands. An example configuration file is listed at the end of this section.

## Structure of `openssl.cnf`

The `openssl.cnf` configuration file consists of a number of sections that specify a series of default values that are used by the openssl commands:

<a href="#">[req] Variables</a>	<a href="#">page 463</a>
<a href="#">[ca] Variables</a>	<a href="#">page 464</a>
<a href="#">[policy] Variables</a>	<a href="#">page 464</a>
<a href="#">Example openssl.cnf File</a>	<a href="#">page 465</a>

## [req] Variables

### Overview of the variables

The `req` section contains the following variables:

```
default_bits = 1024
default_keyfile = privkey.pem
distinguished_name = req_distinguished_name
attributes = req_attributes
```

#### `default_bits` configuration variable

The `default_bits` variable is the default RSA key size that you wish to use. Other possible values are 512, 2048, and 4096.

#### `default_keyfile` configuration variable

The `default_keyfile` variable is the default name for the private key file created by `req`.

#### `distinguished_name` configuration variable

The `distinguished_name` variable specifies the section in the configuration file that defines the default values for components of the distinguished name field. The `req_attributes` variable specifies the section in the configuration file that defines defaults for certificate request attributes.

## [ca] Variables

### Choosing the CA section

You can configure the file `openssl.cnf` to support a number of CAs that have different policies for signing CSRs. The `-name` parameter to the `ca` command specifies which CA section to use. For example:

```
openssl ca -name MyCa ...
```

This command refers to the CA section `[MyCa]`. If `-name` is not supplied to the `ca` command, the CA section used is the one indicated by the `default_ca` variable. In the [“Example openssl.cnf File” on page 465](#), this is set to `CA_default` (which is the name of another section listing the defaults for a number of settings associated with the `ca` command). Multiple different CAs can be supported in the configuration file, but there can be only one default CA.

### Overview of the variables

Possible `[ca]` variables include the following

`dir`: The location for the CA database

The database is a simple text database containing the following tab separated fields:

`status`: A value of 'R' - revoked, 'E' -expired or 'V' valid

`issued date`: When the certificate was certified

`revoked date`: When it was revoked, blank if not revoked

`serial number`: The certificate serial number

`certificate`: Where the certificate is located

`CN`: The name of the certificate

The `serial number` field should be unique, as should the `CN/status` combination. The `ca` utility checks these at startup.

`certs`: This is where all the previously issued certificates are kept

## [policy] Variables

### Choosing the policy section

The `policy` variable specifies the default policy section to be used if the `-policy` argument is not supplied to the `ca` command. The CA policy section of a configuration file identifies the requirements for the contents of a certificate request which must be met before it is signed by the CA.

There are two policy sections defined in the [“Example openssl.cnf File” on page 465](#): `policy_match` and `policy_anything`.

## Example policy section

The `policy_match` section of the example `openssl.cnf` file specifies the order of the attributes in the generated certificate as follows:

```
countryName
stateOrProvinceName
organizationName
organizationalUnitName
commonName
emailAddress
```

## The `match` policy value

Consider the following value:

```
countryName = match
```

This means that the country name must match the CA certificate.

## The `optional` policy value

Consider the following value:

```
organisationalUnitName = optional
```

This means that the `organisationalUnitName` does not have to be present.

## The `supplied` policy value

Consider the following value:

```
commonName = supplied
```

This means that the `commonName` must be supplied in the certificate request.

## Example `openssl.cnf` File

### Listing

The following listing shows the contents of an example `openssl.cnf` configuration file:

```
#####
# openssl example configuration file.
# This is mostly used for generation of certificate requests.
#####
#
[ ca ]
default_ca= CA_default          # The default ca section
#####
#
[ CA_default ]

dir=/opt/iona/OrbixSSL1.0c/certs # Where everything is kept
```

```

certs=$dir # Where the issued certs are kept
crl_dir= $dir/crl # Where the issued crl are kept
database= $dir/index.txt # database index file
new_certs_dir= $dir/new_certs # default place for new certs
certificate=$dir/CA/OrbixCA # The CA certificate
serial= $dir/serial # The current serial number
crl= $dir/crl.pem # The current CRL
private_key= $dir/CA/OrbixCA.pk # The private key
RANDFILE= $dir/.rand # private random number file
default_days= 365 # how long to certify for
default_crl_days= 30 # how long before next CRL
default_md= md5 # which message digest to use
preserve= no # keep passed DN ordering

# A few different ways of specifying how closely the request
# should
# conform to the details of the CA

policy= policy_match

# For the CA policy

[policy_match]
countryName= match
stateOrProvinceName= match
organizationName= match
organizationalUnitName= optional
commonName= supplied
emailAddress= optional

# For the 'anything' policy
# At this point in time, you must list all acceptable 'object'
# types

[ policy_anything ]
countryName = optional
stateOrProvinceName= optional
localityName= optional
organizationName = optional
organizationalUnitName = optional
commonName= supplied
emailAddress= optional

[ req ]
default_bits = 1024
default_keyfile= privkey.pem
distinguished_name = req_distinguished_name
attributes = req_attributes

[ req_distinguished_name ]
countryName= Country Name (2 letter code)
countryName_min= 2
countryName_max = 2
stateOrProvinceName= State or Province Name (full name)
localityName = Locality Name (eg, city)
organizationName = Organization Name (eg, company)
organizationalUnitName = Organizational Unit Name (eg, section)
commonName = Common Name (eg. YOUR name)
commonName_max = 64

```

emailAddress = Email Address  
emailAddress\_max = 40

[ req\_attributes ]  
challengePassword = A challenge password  
challengePassword\_min = 4  
challengePassword\_max = 20  
unstructuredName= An optional company name



# Security Recommendations

*This appendix lists some general recommendations for ensuring the effectiveness of Orbix security.*

## General Recommendations

### List of recommendations

The following general recommendations can help you secure your system using Orbix applications

1. Use SSL security for every application wherever possible.
2. Use the strongest cipher suites available. There is little extra overhead if you use 128 bit instead of 40 bit encryption for a typical connection.
3. If your application must connect to insecure applications, limit the aspects of your system that use insecure communications to the minimum necessary using policies and security aware code.
4. Treat any IOR received from an insecure endpoint as untrustworthy. Set your policies so that you cannot use insecure IORs accidentally. Set all communications in your ORBs to be secure by default and use the appropriate policies to override these where necessary.
5. It is important to remember that the certificates supplied with Orbix are for demonstration purposes only and must be replaced with a securely generated set of real certificates before applications can run in a production environment.
6. The contents of your trusted CA list files must only include CA certificates that you trust.
7. Do not use passwords in the configuration file. This feature is only a developer aid.
8. The security of all SSL/TLS programs is only as strong as the weakest cipher suite that they support. Consider making stronger cipher suites available as an optional service which may be availed of by applications with stronger minimum security requirements.  
The bad guys will of course choose to use the weakest cipher suites.
9. Depending on the sensitivity of your system an RSA key size greater than 512 bits might be appropriate. 1024 bit keys are significantly slower than 512 bit keys but are much more secure.



# Sample TLS Configurations

*This appendix lists the standard demonstration configurations from the demos.tls configuration scope.*

## Demonstration TLS Scopes

The following TLS scopes demonstrate how to configure elementary security policies for secure IIOP/TLS clients and servers.

```
# Orbix Configuration File
demos {
  tls {
    secure_client_with_no_cert
    {
      principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "false";

      policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires = ["Confidentiality",
"EstablishTrustInTarget"];

      policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports = ["Confidentiality",
"Integrity", "DetectReplay", "DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget"];

    };

    secure_client_with_cert
    {
      policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires = ["Confidentiality",
"EstablishTrustInTarget"];

      policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports = ["Confidentiality",
"Integrity", "DetectReplay", "DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInClient",
"EstablishTrustInTarget"];

      principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";

      principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";

      principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =
["filename=C:\Programs\IONA\asp\6.3\etc\tls\x509\certs\demos\bob.p12",
"password=bobpass"];

      schannel
      {
        principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "security_label";

        principal_sponsor:auth_method_data = ["label=Bob"];

        initial_references:IT_TLS_Toolkit:plugin = "schannel_toolkit";

        event_log:filters = ["IT_ATLI_TLS=*", "IT_IIOP=*", "IT_IIOP_TLS=*",
"IT_TLS=*", "IT_SCHANNEL=*"];

      };
    };
  };
};
```

```

        smart_card
        {
            principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs11";

            principal_sponsor:auth_method_data = ["provider=dkck132.dll",
"slot=0", "pin=demopassword"];

        };

    };

    semi_secure_client_with_cert
    {
        orb_plugins = ["iiop_profile", "giop", "iiop", "iiop_tls",
"local_log_stream"];

        policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires = ["NoProtection"];

        policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports = ["NoProtection",
"Confidentiality", "Integrity", "DetectReplay", "DetectMisordering",
"EstablishTrustInClient", "EstablishTrustInTarget"];

        principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";

        principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";

        principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =
["filename=C:\Programs\IONA\asp\6.3\etc\tls\x509\certs\demos\bank_server.p12",
"password=bankserverpass"];

    };

    semi_secure_client_with_no_cert
    {
        orb_plugins = ["iiop_profile", "giop", "iiop", "iiop_tls",
"local_log_stream"];

        principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "false";

        policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:requires = ["NoProtection"];

        policies:client_secure_invocation_policy:supports = ["NoProtection",
"Confidentiality", "Integrity", "DetectReplay", "DetectMisordering",
"EstablishTrustInTarget"];

    };

    insecure_server
    {
        orb_plugins = ["iiop_profile", "giop", "iiop", "local_log_stream"];

    };

    secure_server_no_client_auth
    {
        policies:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires = ["Confidentiality"];
    }

```

```

    policies:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports = ["Confidentiality",
"Integrity", "DetectReplay", "DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget"];

    principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";

    principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";

    principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =
["filename=C:\Programs\IONA\asp\6.3\etc\tls\x509\certs\demos\bank_server.p12",
"password=bankserverpass"];

};

secure_server_request_client_auth
{
    policies:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires = ["Confidentiality"];

    policies:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
["EstablishTrustInClient", "Confidentiality", "Integrity", "DetectReplay",
"DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget"];

    principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";

    principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";

    principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =
["filename=C:\Programs\IONA\asp\6.3\etc\tls\x509\certs\demos\bank_server.p12",
"password=bankserverpass"];

};

secure_server_enforce_client_auth
{
    policies:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires =
["EstablishTrustInClient", "Confidentiality"];

    policies:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports =
["EstablishTrustInClient", "Confidentiality", "Integrity", "DetectReplay",
"DetectMisordering", "EstablishTrustInTarget"];

    principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";

    principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";

    principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =
["filename=C:\Programs\IONA\asp\6.3\etc\tls\x509\certs\demos\bank_server.p12",
"password=bankserverpass"];

    schannel
    {
        principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "security_label";

        principal_sponsor:auth_method_data = ["label=Abigbank Accounts
Server"];

        initial_references:IT_TLS_Toolkit:plugin = "schannel_toolkit";

        event_log:filters = ["IT_ATLI_TLS=*", "IT_IIOP=*", "IT_IIOP_TLS=*",
"IT_TLS=*", "IT_SCHANNEL=*"];

```

```

    };

};

semi_secure_server_no_client_auth
{
    orb_plugins = ["iiop_profile", "giop", "iiop", "iiop_tls",
"local_log_stream"];

    policies:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires = ["NoProtection"];

    policies:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports = ["NoProtection",
"Confidentiality", "Integrity", "DetectReplay", "DetectMisordering",
"EstablishTrustInTarget"];

    principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";

    principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";

    principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =
["filename=C:\Programs\IONA\asp\6.3\etc\tls\x509\certs\demos\bank_server.p12",
"password=bankserverpass"];
};

semi_secure_server_enforce_client_auth
{
    orb_plugins = ["iiop_profile", "giop", "iiop", "iiop_tls",
"local_log_stream"];

    policies:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires = ["NoProtection"];

    policies:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports = ["NoProtection",
"Confidentiality", "Integrity", "DetectReplay", "DetectMisordering",
"EstablishTrustInClient", "EstablishTrustInTarget"];

    principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";

    principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";

    principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =
["filename=C:\Programs\IONA\asp\6.3\etc\tls\x509\certs\demos\bank_server.p12",
"password=bankserverpass"];
};

semi_secure_server_request_client_auth
{
    orb_plugins = ["iiop_profile", "giop", "iiop", "iiop_tls",
"local_log_stream"];

    policies:target_secure_invocation_policy:requires = ["NoProtection"];

    policies:target_secure_invocation_policy:supports = ["NoProtection",
"Confidentiality", "Integrity", "DetectReplay", "DetectMisordering",
"EstablishTrustInClient", "EstablishTrustInTarget"];

    policies:allow_unauthenticated_clients_policy = "true";
};

```

```
principal_sponsor:use_principal_sponsor = "true";

principal_sponsor:auth_method_id = "pkcs12_file";

principal_sponsor:auth_method_data =
["filename=C:\Programs\IONA\asp\6.3\etc\tls\x509\certs\demos\bank_server.p12",
"password=bankserverpass"];
};
};
};
```



# License Issues

*This appendix contains the text of licenses relevant to .*

## OpenSSL License

### Overview

The license agreement for the usage of the OpenSSL command line utility shipped with SSL/TLS is as follows:

LICENSE ISSUES

=====

The OpenSSL toolkit stays under a dual license, i.e. both the conditions of the OpenSSL License and the original SSLeay license apply to the toolkit. See below for the actual license texts. Actually both licenses are BSD-style Open Source licenses. In case of any license issues related to OpenSSL please contact [openssl-core@openssl.org](mailto:openssl-core@openssl.org).

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-----

```
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```

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# Index

## Symbols

#pragma prefix 135  
<action-role-mapping> tag 135, 141  
<allow-unlisted-interfaces> tag 135  
<interface> tag 135  
<name> tag 135  
<realm> tag 130  
<role> tag 130  
<server-name> tag 135, 139  
<users> tag 130

## A

accept\_asserted\_authorization\_info  
  configuration variable 85, 87  
AccessId attribute type 358  
AccessId credentials attribute 344  
AccessId security attribute 344  
ACL  
  <action-role-mapping> tag 135  
  <allow-unlisted-interfaces> tag 135  
  <interface> tag 135  
  <name> tag 135  
  <server-name> tag 135  
  action\_role\_mapping configuration  
  variable 134  
  action-role mapping file 133  
  action-role mapping file, example 134  
  centralized 136, 138  
  ClientAccessDecision interface 137, 139,  
  143  
  com.iona.isp.authz.adapters  
  property 140  
  localized 136  
  plugins:gsp:acl\_policy\_data\_id  
  variable 141, 142  
  plugins:gsp:action\_role\_mapping\_file  
  variable 137  
  plugins:gsp:authorization\_policy\_enfor  
  cement\_point variable 140  
  plugins:gsp:authorization\_policy\_store  
  \_type variable 140  
  action-role mapping  
  and role-based access control 121  
  action\_role\_mapping configuration  
  variable 57, 76, 85, 134, 166  
  action-role mapping file  
  <action-role-mapping> tag 135  
  <allow-unlisted-interfaces> tag 135  
  <interface> tag 135  
  <name> tag 135  
  <server-name> tag 135  
CORBA  
  configuring 133

  example 134  
  action-role mapping files  
  Orbis services, for 170  
  activation  
  automatic 281  
  of insecure servers 284  
  persistent 281  
  process for 284  
  addProvider() method  
  JCE security provider, adding 207  
  administration  
  itadmin utility, certificates for 231  
  of the KDM server 286  
  OpenSSL command-line utilities 218  
  administrator  
  certificates 289  
  admin\_logon sub-command 286  
  admin\_logon subcommand 290  
  and iSF adapter properties 389  
  application-level security 293  
  Artix security service  
  architecture 377  
  definition 378  
  features 378  
  plugins:java\_server:classpath  
  configuration variable 389  
  standalone deployment of 379  
ASN.1 212, 447  
  attribute types 449  
  AVA 449  
  OID 448  
  RDN 449  
assert\_authorization\_info configuration  
  variable 85, 87  
association options  
  and cipher suite constraints 258  
  and mechanism policy 250  
  client secure invocation policy,  
  default 247  
  compatibility with cipher suites 258  
  DetectMisordering 331  
  DetectReply 331  
  EstablishTrustInClient 49, 61, 265  
  EstablishTrustInClient, CSiv2 303, 304  
  EstablishTrustInTarget 262, 265  
  IdentityAssertion, CSiv2 318  
  NoProtection 51  
  rules of thumb 250  
  SSL/TLS  
  Confidentiality 246  
  DetectMisordering 246  
  DetectReplay 246  
  EstablishTrustInClient 246  
  EstablishTrustInTarget 246

- Integrity 245
- NoProtection 245
- setting 244
- target secure invocation policy,
  - default 249
- Asymmetric cryptography 33
- AttributeList type 344
- attribute service policy 318
- AttributeService policy data 333
- AttributeTypeList sequence 357
- attribute value assertion 449
- Attribute value assertions, *See* AVA
- authenticate() method
  - in IS2Adapter 385
- authenticate() operation 335, 336
- AuthenticateGSSUPCredentials
  - interface 298
- Authentication 31, 32
- authentication
  - and mechanism policy 265
  - caching of credentials 67
  - CSiv2 client-side policy 332
  - CSiv2 server-side policy 332
  - EstablishTrustPolicy 329
  - GSSUP mechanism
  - invocation credentials 330
  - iSF
    - process of 54
  - IT\_CSI\_AUTH\_METH\_USERNAME\_PAS
    - SWORD authentication method 340
  - IT\_TLS\_AUTH\_METH\_CERT\_CHAIN
    - authentication method 337
  - IT\_TLS\_AUTH\_METH\_CERT\_CHAIN\_FILE
    - E authentication method 337
  - IT\_TLS\_AUTH\_METH\_LABEL
    - authentication method 337
  - IT\_TLS\_AUTH\_METH\_PKCS11
    - authentication method 337
  - IT\_TLS\_AUTH\_METH\_PKCS12\_DER
    - authentication method 337
  - IT\_TLS\_AUTH\_METH\_PKCS12\_FILE
    - authentication method 337
  - methods for SSL/TLS 337
  - multiple own certificates 270
  - over transport, in CSiv2 299
  - own certificate, specifying 268
  - pass phrase
    - dialog prompt, C++ 271
    - dialog prompt, Java 272
    - in configuration 273
    - KDM server, from 272
    - password file, from 272
  - PIN
    - dialog prompt 274
    - in configuration 275
  - principal authenticator 335
  - security capsule 336
  - smart card
    - PIN 274
  - SSL/TLS
    - principal sponsor 269
    - requiring 261
    - smart cards 269
    - target and client 264
    - target only 261
    - trusted CA list 266
- authentication\_cache\_size configuration
  - variable 67
- authentication\_cache\_timeout
  - configuration variable 67
- authentication data
  - and key distribution management 281
- authentication domain
  - CSiv2, definition 129
- authentication over transport 83
  - client authentication token 301
  - client support, enabling 303
  - dependency on SSL/TLS 299
  - description 293, 299
  - GSSUP credentials 358
  - own credentials 337
  - server configuration 304
  - target requirements 304
  - target support, enabling 304
- authentication realm
  - JAAS, definition 129
- authentication service
  - sample implementation 306
- authentication service class
  - specifying 305
- authentication service object
  - and CSI\_SERVER\_AS\_POLICY
    - policy 305
    - default implementation 305
    - iSF implementation 306
    - registering as an initial reference 305
- AuthenticationService policy data 332
- AuthenticationService policy value 305
- auth\_method\_data configuration
  - variable 270
- auth\_method\_id configuration
  - variable 270
- authorization
  - caching of credentials 67
  - iSF
    - process of 54, 64
  - procedure 127
  - role-based access control 121
  - roles
    - creating 122
    - example 124
    - special 123
  - SAML data 77
  - terminology 127
- authorization realm
  - adding a server 122
  - IONAGlobalRealm realm 123
  - iSF 121
  - iSF, setting in server 57
  - roles in 122
  - servers in 121
  - special 123
- authorization realms
  - creating 122

- example 124
- automatic activation 281
- automatic connection management
  - interaction with rebind policy 350
- AVA 449
  - in distinguished names 367
- AVAList interface 367

## B

- backward trust 61, 317
- Basic Encoding Rules 447
- basic log service ACL
  - IONAServiceRole 190
  - IONAUserRole 191
  - secure domain 190
  - semi-secure domain 190
  - UnauthenticatedUserRole 191
- BER 447
- bytearray\_to\_cert() method 366

## C

- CA 34, 211
  - appending to a CA list 226
  - choosing a host 214
  - commercial CAs 213
  - default 217
  - deploying 225
  - index file 220
  - in PKCS#12 file 268
  - list of trusted 215
  - multiple CAs 215
  - private CAs 213
  - private key, creating 220
  - security precautions 214
    - See Also certificate authority
  - self-signed 220
  - serial file 220
  - trusted list 225, 237, 266
- 464
- CA, setting up 218
- CA certificates 204
  - deploying to Windows certificate store 237
- CACHE\_CLIENT session caching value 260
- CACHE\_NONE session caching value 260
- CACHE\_SERVER\_AND\_CLIENT session caching value 260
- CACHE\_SERVER session caching value 260
- caching
  - authentication\_cache\_size configuration variable 67
  - authentication\_cache\_timeout configuration variable 67
- CACHE\_CLIENT session caching value 260
- CACHE\_NONE session caching value 260
- CACHE\_SERVER\_AND\_CLIENT session caching value 260

- CACHE\_SERVER session caching value 260
- of credentials 67
- SSL/TLS 260
  - cache size 260
  - validity period 260
- Caching sessions 260
- CAPI 204
- CAs 218
- ca utility 461
- centralized ACL 140
  - <action-role-mapping> tag 141
  - <server-name> tag 139
- ClientAccessDecision interface 139
- com.iona.isp.authz.adapters
  - property 140
- file list 140
- is2.properties file 140
- overview 136, 138
- plugins:gsp:acl\_policy\_data\_id variable 141, 142
- plugins:gsp:authorization\_policy\_enforcement\_point variable 140
- plugins:gsp:authorization\_policy\_store\_type variable 140
- selecting an ACL file 141
- selection by ACL key 142
- selection by ORB name 141
- selection by override value 141

- cert\_constraints configuration variable 288
- CertConstraintsPolicy 277, 392
- CertConstraintsPolicy policy 276, 364, 367, 391
- CertConstraints string array 369, 371
- certificate authority
  - and certificate signing 211
- certificate-based authentication
  - example scenario 62
  - file adapter, configuring 131
  - LDAP adapter, configuring 132
- certificate-based SSO
  - overview 79
  - typical scenario 81
- certificate constraints 288
  - login server 83
- certificate constraints policy 364
  - C++ example 369
  - configuration, setting by 368
  - identity assertion and 317
  - Java example 370
  - programming, setting by 368
  - setting 368
  - three-tier target server 61
- certificate\_constraints\_policy variable 277, 392
- Certificate interface 366
- Certificates 33, 34
  - chain length 276
  - constraints 276, 391
  - contents of 365
  - validating 363–365

- validation process 363
- certificates
  - accessing from Microsoft Management Console 234
  - administrator 289
  - C++ parsing
    - get\_issuer\_dn\_string() operation 367
    - get\_subject\_dn\_string() operation 367
  - CertConstraintsPolicy policy 276, 391
  - Certificate interface 366
  - chaining 214
  - common names 365
  - constraint language 277, 392
  - constraint policy, C++ example 369
  - constraint policy, Java example 370
  - constraints, applying 368
  - constraints policy 61
  - contents 365
  - contents of 212
  - creating and signing 221
  - creating for the KDM 289
  - default validation 364
  - demonstration 217
  - demonstration passwords 217
  - deploying 226
  - deploying in Schannel 234, 237
  - deployment, 224
  - deployment of 224
  - DER encoding 366
  - DER format 374
  - for itadmin utility 231
  - importing and exporting 216
  - issuer 365
  - itadmin\_x509\_cert\_root configuration variable 231
  - Java parsing 366
  - KDM administrator 289
  - length limit 216
  - locator 289
  - MaxChainLengthPolicy 276
  - multiple own certificates 270
  - obtaining 374
  - Orbix services 218
  - own, specifying 268
  - parsing 366
    - AVAList interface 367
    - bytearray\_to\_cert() method 366
  - pass phrase 271
  - peer 215
  - PKCS#11 interface 227, 269
  - PKCS#12 file 216, 268
  - public key 212, 365
  - public key encryption 254
  - security handshake 262, 264
  - self-signed 214, 220
  - serial number 212, 365
  - signing 211, 223
  - signing request 222
  - smart card deployment 227, 239
  - smart cards 269
  - subject name 365
  - syntax 365
  - trusted CA certificates 204
  - trusted CA list 225, 237, 266
  - validation
    - validate\_cert\_chain() operation 372
    - validation, implementing 371
    - X.509 211
    - X.509 extensions 367
    - X509CertificateFactory interface 366, 374
    - X509Cert interface 366
- certificate signing request 222
  - common name 222
  - signing 223
- certificate snap-in, for MMC 235
- certificate store
  - accessing from Internet Explorer 234
  - deploying application certificates 237
  - importing PKCS#12 files 239
  - Schannel 204
  - trusted CA certificates, deploying 237
- certificate validation
  - CertValidator interface 364
  - custom 364
  - default validation 364
- certificate validation policy 363
  - implementing 371
- CertificateValidatorPolicy policy 367
- Certification Authority. *See* CA
- CertValidator interface 364
  - implementing 372
- CertValidatorPolicy policy 364
- CFR
  - CompoundName type 172
  - configuration scope 171
  - namespaces 171
  - parameter-based access control 173
- CFR domain
  - Domain.cfg file 148
  - secure-Domain.cfg file 148
- cfr-Domain.cfg file 148
- chaining of certificates 214
- checksums 284
  - and the key distribution repository 282
  - checking 285
- checksums\_optional configuration variable 285
- checksum subcommand 287, 290
- ciper suites
  - order of 257
- Ciphersuites
  - choosing 469
- cipher suites
  - ciphersuites configuration variable 257
  - compatibility algorithm 259
  - compatibility with association
    - options 258
  - default list 257
  - definitions 255
  - effective 258
  - encryption algorithm 254
  - exportable 255

- integrity-only ciphers 253
- key exchange algorithm 254
- mechanism policy 255
- secure hash algorithm 254
- secure hash algorithms 254
- security algorithms 253
- specifying 253
- standard ciphers 253
- ciphersuites configuration variable 257
- ClientAccessDecision interface 137, 139, 143
- client authentication token
  - CSIV2 authentication over
  - transport 301
- client\_binding\_list configuration variable 317
  - and CSIV2 authentication 303
  - iSF, client configuration 55
  - secure client 48, 163
- client secure invocation policy 258
  - HTTPS 247
  - IIOPTLS 247
- ClientSecureInvocationPolicy policy 244
- client-side policies 325
- client\_version\_policy
  - IIOPTLS 416
- close() method 385
- cluster.properties file 108
  - example 111
- clustering
  - definition 104
  - is2.cluster.properties.filename property 110
  - is2.replica.selector.classname 110
  - is2.replica.selector.classname property 110
  - is2.replication.required property 110, 114
  - IT\_SecurityService initial reference 113
  - load balancing 110, 115
  - login service 109, 110
  - plugins:security:iop\_tls:addr\_list variable 113
  - plugins:security:iop\_tls:host variable 113
  - plugins:security:iop\_tls:port variable 113
  - policies:iop\_tls:load\_balancing\_mechanism variable 116
  - replicaURL property 111
  - securityInstanceURL property 111
- clustering, and fixed ports 53
- cluster properties file 107
- colocated invocations
  - and secure associations 243
- com.iona.isp.adapters property 387
- com.iona.isp.authz.adapters property 140
- common names 365
  - uniqueness 222
- CompoundName type 172
- Confidentiality association option 246
  - hints 251
- Confidentiality option 246
- configuration
  - and iSF standalone deployment 379
  - of OpenSSL 219
  - plugins:java\_server:classpath configuration variable 389
- Configuration file 463
- configuration repository ACL 170
- configuration scope 171
- connection\_attempts 416
- constraint language 277, 392
- Constraints
  - for certificates 276, 391
- Contents of certificates 365
- CORBA
  - ACLs 133
  - action-role mapping file 133
  - action-role mapping file, example 134
  - and iSF client SDK 377
  - intermediate server configuration 59
  - iSF, three-tier system 57
  - security, overview 43
  - SSL/TLS
    - client configuration 47
    - securing communications 44
    - server configuration 49
  - three-tier target server configuration 60
  - two-tier systems 53
- CORBA policies
  - how to set 325
- CORBA security
  - CSIV2 plug-in 44
  - GSP plug-in 44
  - IIOPTLS plug-in 44
- CORBA Security RTF 1.7 31
- create\_POA() operation
  - and policies 325
- create\_policy() operation 369, 371
- Credentials
  - and Principal Authenticator 37, 40
  - defined 37, 40
  - retrieving 345
- credentials
  - AccessId attribute 344
  - AttributeList type 344
  - attributes, Orbix-specific 345
  - creating CSIV2 credentials 340, 342
  - creating own 335
  - definition 343
  - get\_attributes() operation 358
  - get\_target\_credentials() operation 345
  - GSSUP 358
  - invocation credentials 330
  - obtaining 344
  - own
    - C++ example 347
    - Java example 348, 349
    - parsing 347
  - own, creating multiple 336
  - own, CSIV2 337
    - parsing 348

- own, SSL/TLS 337
- \_Public attribute 344
- received 345
  - C++ example 353
  - Java example 354
- received, CSIv2
  - Java example 356
  - parsing 355
- received, SSL/TLS
  - parsing 354, 355
- retrieving 345
- retrieving own 345
  - C++ example 346
  - Java example 346
- retrieving received 353
- retrieving target 349
- SecurityAttributeType type 344
- sharing 271, 306, 336
- smart cards 269
- target, interaction with rebind
  - policy 350
- target, retrieving
  - C++ example 350
  - Java example 351
- target, SSL/TLS
  - C++ example 352
  - Java example 352
  - parsing 351
- Credentials interface 335, 344
  - get\_attributes() operation 344
  - Orbix-specific 345
- Cryptography
  - asymmetric 33
  - RSA. *See* RSA cryptography
  - symmetric 33, 35
- CSI
  - and certificate-based SSO 79
  - authentication over transport 83
- CSI authentication over transport
  - and single sign-on 77
- CSI\_CLIENT\_AS\_POLICY policy type 332
- CSI\_CLIENT\_SAS\_POLICY policy type 333
- CSICredentials interface 337
  - parsing 348
- CSI identity assertion
  - and single sign-on 77
- CSI interceptor 55, 164
- CSI plug-in
  - and CSIv2 principal sponsor 306
  - loading for Java applications 303
  - role in iSF 298
  - role in the iSF 297
- csi plug-in 317
- CSIReceivedCredentials interface 355
- CSI\_SERVER\_AS\_POLICY policy 305
- CSI\_SERVER\_AS\_POLICY policy type 332
- CSI\_SERVER\_SAS\_POLICY policy
  - type 333
- CSIv2
  - applicability 294
  - application-level security 293
  - association options 304
  - IdentityAssertion 318
  - attribute service policy 318
  - AuthenticateGSSUPCredentials
    - interface 298
  - authentication, Java example 340, 342
  - authentication domain 129
  - authentication over transport 293
  - authentication over transport,
    - description 299
  - authentication over transport, own
    - credentials 337
  - authentication policy, client-side 332
  - authentication policy, server-side 332
  - authentication service 305
  - authentication service object 301
  - backward trust 317
  - certificate constraints policy 61
  - client authentication token 301
  - client\_binding\_list configuration
    - variable 317
  - csi plug-in for Java applications 317
  - GSSUPAuthData interface 340
  - GSSUP mechanism 299
  - identity assertion 294
    - own credentials 337
  - identity assertion, description 313
  - identity assertion, enabling 317
  - identity assertion, scenario
    - description 314
  - identity token types 315
  - intermediate server 295
  - ITTAbsent identity token type 315
  - ITTAnonymous identity token type 315
  - ITTPrincipalName identity token
    - type 315
  - level 0 299
  - login 295
  - login, by configuration 308
  - login, by programming 308
  - login, dialog prompt 307
  - login options 307
  - policies 331
  - principal sponsor
    - client configuration 56
  - principal sponsor, description 306
  - principal sponsor, disabling 308
  - principal sponsor, enabling 306
  - principal\_sponsor:csi:auth\_method\_da
    - ta configuration variable 308
  - principal sponsor and client
    - authentication token 301
  - received credentials 316
  - sample configurations 319
  - server\_binding\_list configuration
    - variable 317
  - SSL/TLS mutual authentication 316
  - SSL/TLS prerequisites 316
  - SSL/TLS principal sponsor 317
  - transmitting security data 293
- CSIv2 authentication domain
  - and server domain name 304
  - in the iSF 296

- CSlv2 plug-in
  - CORBA security 44
- CSP 204
- CSR 222
- CSv2
  - CSICredentials interface 337
- Current interface
  - and credentials 345
  - retrieving received credentials 353
- custom validation 364

## D

- Data Encryption Standard 35
- data encryption standard
  - see DES
- delegation
  - and identity assertion 313
- demonstration certificates 217
  - passwords 217
- deploying a CA 225
- deployment
  - application certificates 226
  - certificates 224
  - service certificates 228
  - smart card, constraints 228
  - smart cards 227, 239
- DER 447
- DER encoding 366
- DER format 374
- DES 35
  - symmetric encryption 254
- DetectMisordering association option 246, 331
  - hints 251
- DetectMisordering option 246
- DetectReplay association option 246
  - hints 251
- DetectReplay option 246
- DetectReply association option 331
- DIRECT\_PERSISTENCE policy value 52
- Distinguished Encoding Rules 447
- distinguished names 367
  - definition 448
- DN
  - definition 448
  - string representation 448
- documentation
  - .pdf format xiv
  - updates on the web xiv
- Domain.cfg file 148
- domain name
  - and CSlv2 authentication over transport 294
  - ignored by iSF 54
- domain names
  - server domain name 304
- domains
  - federating across 104

## E

- effective cipher suites

- definition 258
- effective credentials 87
- enable\_gssup\_sso variable 73
- enable\_x509\_sso variable
  - and certificate-based SSO 81
- Encryption 31
- encryption algorithm
  - RC4 254
- encryption algorithms 254
  - DES 254
  - symmetric 254
  - triple DES 254
- enforce\_secure\_comms\_to\_sso\_server variable 74
  - and the login service 71
  - login server 83
- enterprise security service
  - and iSF security domains 119
- EstablishTrustInClient
  - CSlv2 association option 303, 304, 307
- EstablishTrustInClient association
  - option 49, 246, 265
  - hints 250
  - three-tier target server 61
- EstablishTrustInClient CSI association
  - option
    - and username/password-based authentication 74, 76
- EstablishTrustInClient option 246
- EstablishTrustInTarget association
  - option 246, 262, 265
  - hints 250
- EstablishTrustInTarget option 246
- EstablishTrustPolicy policy 329
  - and interaction between policies 331
- EstablishTrust type 330
- event log service ACL
  - IONAServiceRole 192
  - IONAUserRole 193
  - secure domain 192
  - semi-secure domain 192
  - UnauthenticatedUserRole 193
- event service ACL
  - IONAServiceRole 181
  - IONAUserRole 182
  - secure domain 181
  - semi-secure domain 181
  - UnauthenticatedUserRole 182
- exportable cipher suites 255
- ExtendedReceivedCredentials interface 78
- Extension interface 367
- ExtensionList interface 367

## F

- failover
  - definition 108
- features, of the Artix security service 378
- federation
  - and the security service 104
  - cluster.properties file 108
  - cluster properties file 107

- definition 104
- is2.cluster.properties.filename
  - property 106
- is2.current.server.id property 105
- is2.properties file 106, 110
- plugins:security:iiop\_tls settings 107
- file adapter 99
  - configuring certificate-based authentication 131
  - properties 99
- file domain
  - <realm> tag 130
  - <users> tag 130
  - example 124, 129
  - file location 129
  - managing 129
- fixed ports 52
  - DIRECT\_PERSISTENCE policy value 52
  - host 53
  - IIOP/TLS addr\_list 53
  - IIOP/TLS listen\_addr 53
  - IIOP/TLS port 53
  - INDIRECT\_PERSISTENCE policy value 52

## G

- generic security service username/ password mechanism
- generic server 379
- getAllUsers() method 387
- get\_attributes() operation 358
  - in Credentials interface 344
- getAuthorizationInfo() method 386
- get\_issuer\_dn\_string() operation 367
- get\_subject\_dn\_string() operation 367
- get\_target\_credentials() operation 345
- GIOP
  - and CSIV2 293
- GroupBaseDN property 102
- GroupNameAttr property 102
- GroupObjectClass property 102
- GroupSearchScope property 102
- GSP interceptor 164
- GSP plug-in
  - and ClientAccessDecision 137
  - and the login service 69
  - authentication\_cache\_size
    - configuration variable 67
  - authentication\_cache\_timeout
    - configuration variable 67
  - caching of credentials 67
  - CORBA security 44
  - role in the iSF 297
- GSSUP
  - modifications for single sign-on 72
- GSSUPAuthData interface 340
- GSSUPAuthData struct 342, 343
- GSSUP credentials 106, 358
- GSSUP mechanism 299
  - and CSIV2 principal sponsor 306
- GSSUP username 315

## H

- Handshake, TLS 33-??
- high availability 108
- HTTP
  - login realm 129
- HTTPS
  - ciphersuites configuration variable 257

## I

- identity assertion
  - backward trust 317
  - certificate constraints policy
    - CSIV2
      - certificate constraints policy 317
    - csi plug-in for Java applications 317
    - description 294, 313
    - enabling 317
    - intermediate server configuration 318
    - own credentials 337
    - policy, client-side 332
    - policy, server-side 333
    - received credentials and 316
    - sample client configuration 319
    - sample configurations 319
    - sample intermediate server configuration 320
    - sample target server configuration 321
    - scenarioCSIV2
      - identity assertion scenario 313
    - scenario description 314
    - SSL/TLS dependency 313
    - SSL/TLS mutual authentication 316
    - SSL/TLS prerequisites 316
    - SSL/TLS principal sponsor 317
  - IdentityAssertion CSIV2 association
    - option 318
  - identity tokens
    - GSSUP username 315
    - subject DN in 316
    - types of 315
- IIOP
  - and CSIV2 293
- IIOP/TLS
  - ciphersuites configuration variable 257
  - host 53
  - IIOP/TLS addr\_list 53
  - IIOP/TLS listen\_addr 53
  - IIOP/TLS plug-in
    - CORBA security 44
    - role in iSF 298
  - IIOP/TLS port 53
  - IIOP plug-in
    - and semi-secure clients 48, 165, 170
  - IIOP policies 410, 414
    - client version 416
    - connection attempts 416
    - export hostnames 419
    - export IP addresses 419
    - GIOP version in profiles 420
    - server hostname 419

- TCP options
  - delay connections 420
  - receive buffer size 421
- IIOp policy
  - ports 419
- IIOp\_TLS interceptor 48, 163
- impersonation
  - and identity assertion 313
- imposter, server 283
- IMR record 290
  - protecting with checksums 284
- index file 220
- INDIRECT\_PERSISTENCE policy value 52
- initialize() method 385, 389
- initial references
  - IT\_CSIAuthenticationObject 305
- insecure object references
  - and QOP policy 329
- insertProviderAt() method
  - JCE security provider, adding 207
- Integrity 32, 35
- Integrity association option 245
  - hints 251
- integrity-only ciphers 253
- Integrity option 245
- intermediate server
  - and CSIV2 identity assertion 295
  - SSL/TLS connection from 315
- intermediate server configuration 318
- internal ORB
  - configuration 166
  - management service, monitoring 166
  - share\_credentials\_across\_orbs variable 167
- International Telecommunications Union 34
- Internet Explorer
  - accessing the Windows certificate store 234
- InvocationCredentialsPolicy policy 330
- invocation policies
  - interaction with mechanism policy 250
- IONAGlobalRealm 386
- IONAGlobalRealm realm 123
- IONAServiceRole role 170
- IONAUserRole role 170
- is2.cluster.properties.filename property
  - and clustering 110
  - and federation 106
- is2.current.server.id property 105
  - and clustering 110
- is2.properties file 99, 140
  - and clustering 110
  - and federation 106, 110
  - and iSF adapter configuration 380
- is2.replica.selector.classname property
  - and clustering 110
- is2.replication.interval property 114
- is2.replication.required property 114
  - and clustering 110
- IS2AdapterException class 386
- IS2Adapter Java interface 380
- iS2 adapters
  - enterprise security service 119
  - file domain
    - managing 129
  - file domain, example 124
  - LDAP domain
    - managing 131
  - standard adapters 378
- iS2 server
  - bootstrapping 169
  - configuring 99
  - file adapter 99
  - IP port 169
  - is2.properties file 99
  - LDAP adapter 100
  - LDAP adapter, properties 101
  - log4j logging 117
  - securing 145
  - security information file 99
- iS2 service
  - configuring 168
- iSF
  - action\_role\_mapping configuration variable 57, 76, 85, 166
  - and certificate-based authentication 62
  - authentication service
    - implementation 306
  - authorization
    - process of 54, 64
  - authorization realm
    - setting in server 57
  - client configuration
    - CSI interceptor 55
  - CORBA
    - three-tier system 57
    - three-tier target server configuration 60
    - two-tier scenario description 54
  - CORBA security 43
  - CSI plug-in role 297, 298
  - CSIV2 authentication domain in the 296
  - domain name, ignoring 54
  - GSP plug-in role 297
  - IIOp/TLS plug-in role 298
  - intermediate server configuration 59
  - security domain
    - creating 120
  - server configuration
    - server\_binding\_list 55
  - server domain name, ignored 304
  - server\_domain\_name configuration variable 57
  - three-tier scenario description 58
  - two-tier CORBA systems 53
  - user account
    - creating 120
- iSF adapter
  - adapter class property 388
  - and IONAGlobalRealm 386
  - and the iSF architecture 378
  - authenticate() method 385
  - close() method 385

- com.iona.isp.adapters property 387
- custom adapter, main elements 380
- example code 381
- getAllUsers() method 387
- getAuthorizationInfo() method 386
- initialize() method 385, 389
- logout() method 387
- property format 388
- property truncation 388
- WRONG\_NAME\_PASSWORD minor exception 386
- iSF adapter SDK
  - and the iSF architecture 378
- iSF client
  - in iSF architecture 377
- iSF client SDK 377
- iSF server
  - plugins:java\_server:classpath configuration variable 389
- itadmin utility
  - admin\_logon 286
  - and KDM administration 286
  - deploying certificates for 231
  - itadmin\_x509\_cert\_root configuration variable 231
  - protection 288
- itadmin\_x509\_cert\_root configuration variable 231, 289
- IT\_Certificate module 366
- IT\_CFR module 171
- IT\_CORBASEC module 78
- IT\_CSIAuthenticationObject initial object ID 305
- IT\_CSI\_AUTH\_METH\_USERNAME\_PASSW\_Ord authentication method 340
- IT\_SecurityService initial reference 113, 169
- ITTAbsent identity token type 315
- ITTAnonymous identity token type 315
- IT\_TLS\_AUTH\_METH\_CERT\_CHAIN authentication method 337
- IT\_TLS\_AUTH\_METH\_CERT\_CHAIN\_FILE authentication method 337
- IT\_TLS\_AUTH\_METH\_LABEL authentication method 337
- IT\_TLS\_AUTH\_METH\_PKCS11 authentication method 337
- IT\_TLS\_AUTH\_METH\_PKCS12\_DER authentication method 337
- IT\_TLS\_AUTH\_METH\_PKCS12\_FILE authentication method 337
- ITTPrincipalName identity token type 315
- ITU 34

## J

- J2EE
  - and iSF client SDK 377
  - realm 128
  - security policy domain 128
  - security technology domain 128
- JAAS

- authentication realm 129
- Java
  - certificates 366
  - java.security.cert package 366
  - Java Authentication and Authorization Service
    - see JAAS
  - Java Cryptography Extension 205
  - JCE 205
  - JCE architecture
    - enabling in Orbix 206
    - logging 209
  - JSSE toolkit 203

## K

- KDM
  - activation 284
  - activation process 284
  - administration overview 286
  - and activation 281
  - and certificate constraints 288
  - and checksums 284
  - and checksum storage 282
  - and deploying certificates 227, 229
  - and secure directories 288
  - and security threats 283
  - and the key distribution repository 282
  - and the locator 282
  - architecture 282
  - certificates, creating 289
  - checking the checksum 285
  - checksum creation 290
  - configuration variables 287
  - definition of 281
  - itadmin utility
    - protection 288
  - itadmin\_x509\_cert\_root 289
  - logging on 286
  - login on 290
  - pass phrase registration 290
  - pass phrase storage 282
  - registration of a secure server 289
  - role of the locator 282
  - role of the node daemon 283
  - secure\_directories configuration variable 283
  - server plug-in 282
  - setting up 288
  - kdmsubcommand 287, 290
  - KDM server protection 288
  - KDR 282
  - key distribution mechanism. *See* KDM
  - key distribution repository 282
  - key exchange algorithms 254

## L

- LDAP adapter 100
  - basic properties 102
  - configuring certificate-based authentication 132
  - GroupBaseDN property 102

- GroupNameAttr property 102
- GroupObjectClass property 102
- LDAP server replicas 103
- MemberDNAttr property 102
- PrincipalUserDN property 103
- PrincipalUserPassword property 103
- properties 101
- replica index 103
- RoleNameAttr property 102
- SSLCACertDir property 104
- SSLClientCertFile property 104
- SSLClientCertPassword property 104
- SSLEnabled property 104
- UserBaseDN property 101
- UserNameAttr property 101
- UserObjectClass property 102
- UserRoleDNAttr property 102
- LDAP database
  - and clustering 109
- LDAP domain
  - managing 131
- LifespanPolicy policy 52
- Lightweight Directory Access Protocol
  - see LDAP
- load balancing 109
  - and clustering 110, 115
  - policies: iiop\_tls: load\_balancing\_mechanism variable 116
- local ACL 136
- local\_hostname 419
- localized ACL
  - ClientAccessDecision interface 143
- locator
  - and the KDM 282
  - and the KDM server 282
  - certificate 289
- locator ACL 174
  - IONAServiceRole 175
  - IONAUserRole 175
- log4j 117
  - documentation 117
- logging
  - in secure client 49
  - JCE architecture 209
  - log4j 117
- login
  - CSlv2 295
  - CSlv2, by configuration 308
  - CSlv2, by programming 308
  - CSlv2 dialog prompt 307
  - CSlv2 options 307
- login realm
  - HTTP, definition 129
- login server
  - enforce\_secure\_comms\_to\_sso\_server variable 83
- login service 109
  - and single sign-on 69
  - embedded deployment 69
  - enforce\_secure\_comms\_to\_sso\_server variable 71
  - login operation 80

- secure connection to 71
- standalone deployment mode 71
- logout() method 387

## M

- MAC 35
- management service
  - and the internal ORB settings 166
- max\_chain\_length\_policy configuration variable 276
- MaxChainLengthPolicy policy 276
- MD5 245, 254
- mechanism policy
  - interaction with invocation policies 250
- MechanismPolicy 246
- mechanism policy 255
  - and authentication 265
  - and interaction between policies 331
  - and Orbix services 163
- MechanismPolicy policy
  - and interaction between policies 331
- MemberDNAttr property 102
- message authentication code 35
- message digest 5
  - see MD5
- message digests 245
- message fragments 246
- Message integrity 31
- Microsoft Crypto API 204
- Microsoft Cryptographic Service Provider 204
- Microsoft Management Console
  - accessing certificates 234
- minimum security levels 327
- mixed configurations, SSL/TLS 51
- MMC 234
- multi-homed hosts, configure support for 419
- multiple CAs 215
- multiple own certificates 270
- mutual authentication
  - identity assertion scenario 316

## N

- names, distinguished 367
- namespace
  - plugins: csi 396
  - plugins: gsp 397
  - policies 405
  - policies: csi 409
  - policies: https 410
  - policies: iiop\_tls 414
  - principal\_sponsor: csi 425
  - principle\_sponsor 422, 427
- namespaces 171
- naming service ACL
  - IONAServiceRole 177
  - IONAUserRole 177
  - UnauthenticatedUserRole 178
- node daemon
  - and the KDM 282, 283

- secure\_directories configuration variable 283
- node daemon ACL
  - IONAServiceRole 176
  - IONAUserRole 176
  - UnauthenticatedUserRole 177
- no\_delay 420
- NO\_PERMISSION exception
  - and login server certificate constraints 83
  - and SSO token refresh 70
- NoProtection association option
  - rules of thumb 250
- NoProtection association option 51, 245
  - hints 252
  - semi-secure applications 252
- NoProtection option 245
- notification service ACL
  - IONAServiceRole 184
  - IONAUserRole 185
  - secure domain 183
  - semi-secure domain 184
  - UnauthenticatedUserRole 185
- notify log service ACL
  - IONAServiceRole 195
  - IONAUserRole 196
  - secure domain 194
  - semi-secure domain 194
  - UnauthenticatedUserRole 196

**O**

- object-level policies
  - invocation credentials policy 331
- object references
  - and target credentials 349
  - making insecure 329
- opage Abstract Syntax Notation One
  - see ASN.1 447
- OpenSSL 213, 457
- openssl
  - configuration file 463
  - utilities 457
- openssl.cnf example file 465
- openssl.cnf file 219
- OpenSSL command-line utilities 218
- OpenSSL configuration file 219
- OpenSSL toolkit
  - selecting for C++ applications 393
- ORB
  - security capsule 336
- Orbix configuration file 379
- orbname create 289
- orbname modify 290
- orb\_plugins configuration variable 48, 165, 170
  - client configuration 55
- orb\_plugins list
  - CSI plug-in, including the 303
- orb\_plugins variable

- and the NoProtection association option 252
- semi-secure configuration 252
- own credentials
  - creating 335
  - creating multiple 336
- CSICredentials interface 337
- CSiv2 337
  - parsing 348
- definition 344
- principal authenticator 336
- retrieving 345
  - C++ example 346
  - Java example 346
- SSL/TLS 337
  - C++ example 347
  - Java example 348
  - parsing 347
- TLSCredentials interface 337

## P

- parameter-based access control 173
- pass phrase 271
  - and the kdm\_adm subcommand 287
  - and the key distribution repository 282
  - dialog prompt, C++ 271
  - dialog prompt, Java 272
  - in configuration 273
  - KDM server, from 272
  - password file, from 272
  - registering with the KDM 290
- pass phrases
  - and key distribution management 281
- passwords
  - demonstration, for 217
- PDK
  - and custom SSL/TLS toolkit 203
- peer certificate 215
- performance
  - caching of credentials 67
- PersistenceModePolicy policy 52
- persistent activation 281
- PIN 228, 241
  - dialog prompt 274
  - in configuration 275
  - smart card 269
- PKCS#11 interface 227, 269
- PKCS#12 file
  - importing into Windows certificate store 239
- PKCS#12 files 268
  - creating 216, 221
  - definition 216
  - deploying 226
  - importing and exporting 216
  - pass phrase 271
  - private key 268
  - viewing 216
- plug-in development kit 203
- plug-ins
  - csi 317

- CSI, and CSiv2 principal sponsor 306
- CSI, role in iSF 297, 298
- CSiv2, in CORBA security 44
- GSP, in CORBA security 44
- GSP, role in iSF 297
- IIOp 48, 165, 170
- IIOp/TLS, in CORBA security 44
- IIOp/TLS, role in iSF 298
- kdm\_adm 286
- plugins:csi:ClassName 396
- plugins:csi:shlib\_name 396
- plugins:gsp:acl\_policy\_data\_id variable 141, 142
- plugins:gsp:action\_role\_mapping\_file variable 137, 140
- plugins:gsp:authorization\_policy\_enforcement\_point variable 140
- plugins:gsp:authorization\_policy\_store\_type variable 140
- plugins:gsp:authorization\_realm 398
- plugins:gsp:ClassName 398
- plugins:iioptcp\_listener:reincarnate\_attempts 403
- plugins:iioptcp\_listener:reincarnation\_retry\_backoff\_ratio 403
- plugins:iioptcp\_listener:reincarnation\_retry\_delay 403
- plugins:iioptls:hfs\_keyring\_file\_password 417
- plugins:iioptls:tcp\_listener:reincarnation\_retry\_backoff\_ratio 403
- plugins:iioptls:tcp\_listener:reincarnation\_retry\_delay 403
- plugins:java\_server:classpath configuration variable 389
- plugins:security:iioptls:addr\_list variable and clustering 113
- plugins:security:iioptls:host variable 113
- plugins:security:iioptls:port variable 113
- plugins:security:iioptls settings 107
- poa create 289
- polices:max\_chain\_length\_policy 406
- policies
  - and create\_POA() operation 325
  - and \_set\_policy\_overrides() operation 325
  - C++ example 326
  - CertConstraintsPolicy 276, 367, 391
  - certificate constraints 364, 368
  - certificate validation 363
  - CertificateValidatorPolicy 367
  - client secure invocation 258
  - ClientSecureInvocationPolicy 244
  - client-side 325
  - CSI\_SERVER\_AS\_POLICY 305
  - CSiv2, programmable 331
  - EstablishTrustPolicy 329
  - how to set 325
  - HTTPS
    - client secure invocation 247
    - target secure invocation 248
  - identity assertion, client-side 332
  - identity assertion, server-side 333
  - IIOp/TLS
    - client secure invocation 247
    - target secure invocation 248
  - insecure object references 329
  - interaction between 331
  - InvocationCredentialsPolicy policy 330
  - Java example 326
  - MaxChainLengthPolicy 276
  - minimum security levels 327
  - PolicyCurrent type 325
  - PolicyManager type 325
  - QOPPolicy policy 328
  - rebind policy 350
  - restricting cipher suites 329
  - SecClientSecureInvocation 247
  - SecClientSecureInvocation policy 328
  - SecQOPConfidentiality enumeration value 328
  - SecQOPIntegrityAndConfidentiality enumeration value 328
  - SecQOPIntegrity enumeration value 328
  - SecQOPNoProtection enumeration value 328
  - SecTargetSecureInvocation 248
  - SecTargetSecureInvocation policy 328
  - server-side 325
  - SessionCachingPolicy 260
  - SSL/TLS 327
  - target secure invocation 258
  - TargetSecureInvocationPolicy 244
  - TLS\_CERT\_CONSTRAINTS\_POLICY 369, 371
  - policies:allow\_unauthenticated\_clients\_policy 406
  - policies:certificate\_constraints\_policy 406
  - policies:csi:attribute\_service:client\_supports 409
  - policies:csi:attribute\_service:target\_supports 409
  - policies:csi:auth\_over\_transport:target\_supports 410
  - policies:csi:auth\_over\_transport:authentication\_service configuration variable 305
  - policies:csi:auth\_over\_transport:client\_supports 410
  - policies:csi:auth\_over\_transport:client\_supports configuration variable 303
  - policies:csi:auth\_over\_transport:target\_requires 410
  - policies:csi:auth\_over\_transport:target\_requires configuration variable 304
  - policies:csi:auth\_over\_transport:target\_supports configuration variable 304
  - policies:https:certificate\_constraints\_policy 411
  - policies:https:client\_secure\_invocation\_policy:requires 411
  - policies:https:client\_secure\_invocation\_policy:supports 411

- policies: https: max\_chain\_length\_policy 411
- policies: https: mechanism\_policy: ciphersuites 413
- policies: https: mechanism\_policy: protocol\_version 413
- policies: https: session\_caching\_policy 413
- policies: https: target\_secure\_invocation\_policy: requires 413
- policies: https: target\_secure\_invocation\_policy: supports 414
- policies: https: trusted\_ca\_list\_policy 414
- policies: iiop\_tls: allow\_unauthenticated\_clients\_policy 415
- policies: iiop\_tls: certificate\_constraints\_policy 415
- policies: iiop\_tls: client\_secure\_invocation\_policy: requires 416
- policies: iiop\_tls: client\_secure\_invocation\_policy: supports 416
- policies: iiop\_tls: client\_version\_policy 416
- policies: iiop\_tls: connection\_attempts 416
- policies: iiop\_tls: connection\_retry\_delay 416
- policies: iiop\_tls: load\_balancing\_mechanism\_variable 116
- policies: iiop\_tls: max\_chain\_length\_policy 417
- policies: iiop\_tls: mechanism\_policy: ciphersuites 417
- policies: iiop\_tls: mechanism\_policy: protocol\_version 418
- policies: iiop\_tls: server\_address\_mode\_policy: local\_hostname 419
- policies: iiop\_tls: server\_address\_mode\_policy: port\_range 419
- policies: iiop\_tls: server\_address\_mode\_policy: publish\_hostname 419
- policies: iiop\_tls: server\_version\_policy 420
- policies: iiop\_tls: session\_caching\_policy 420
- policies: iiop\_tls: target\_secure\_invocation\_policy: requires 420
- policies: iiop\_tls: target\_secure\_invocation\_policy: supports 420
- policies: iiop\_tls: tcp\_options: send\_buffer\_size 421
- policies: iiop\_tls: tcp\_options\_policy: no\_delay 420
- policies: iiop\_tls: tcp\_options\_policy: recv\_buffer\_size 421
- policies: iiop\_tls: trusted\_ca\_list\_policy 421
- policies: mechanism\_policy: ciphersuites 407
- policies: mechanism\_policy: protocol\_version 407
- policies: session\_caching\_policy 408
- policies: target\_secure\_invocation\_policy: requires 408
- policies: target\_secure\_invocation\_policy: supports 408
- policies: trusted\_ca\_list\_policy 408464
- PolicyCurrent type 325
- policy data
  - AttributeService 333
  - AuthenticationService 332
- PolicyList interface 369
- PolicyList object 327
- PolicyManager interface 369, 371
- PolicyManager object 327
- PolicyManager type 325
- policy types
  - CSI\_CLIENT\_AS\_POLICY 332
  - CSI\_CLIENT\_SAS\_POLICY 333
  - CSI\_SERVER\_AS\_POLICY 332
  - CSI\_SERVER\_SAS\_POLICY 333
- policy values
  - AuthenticationService 305
- principal
  - definition 335
- principal authenticator
  - authenticate() operation 335, 336
- CSlv2
  - Java example 340, 342
  - definition 336
  - security capsule 336
- SSL/TLS
  - C++ example 337
  - Java example 339
  - using 335
- principal sponsor
  - configuring for smart cards 240
- CSlv2
  - client configuration 56
- CSlv2, description 306
- CSlv2 and client authentication
  - token 301
- SSL/TLS
  - configuring 270
  - definition 269
  - enabling 50, 163
  - SSL/TLS, disabling 49
- principal\_sponsor: csi: auth\_method\_data 425
- principal\_sponsor: csi: auth\_method\_data configuration variable 307, 308
- principal\_sponsor: csi: use\_method\_id configuration variable 306
- principal\_sponsor: csi: use\_principal\_sponsor 425
- principal\_sponsor: csi: use\_principal\_sponsor configuration variable 306, 308
- principal\_sponsor: use\_principal\_sponsor configuration variable 273
- principal\_sponsor configuration namespace 270
- principal\_sponsor Namespace
  - Variables 422, 427
- principal sponsors
  - CSlv2, disabling 308

- CSiv2, enabling 306
- SSL/TLS, and CSiv2 302
- SSL/TLS, disabling 273
- PrincipalUserDN property 103
- PrincipalUserPassword property 103
- PrincipleAuthenticator interface 336, 338, 342, 343
- principle\_sponsor:auth\_method\_data 423, 427
- principle\_sponsor:auth\_method\_id 423, 427
- principle\_sponsor:callback\_handler:Class Name 424
- principle\_sponsor:login\_attempts 425
- principle\_sponsor:use\_principle\_sponsor 422, 427
- Privacy 32
- private key 220
  - in PKCS#12 file 268
- process create 289
- Protocol, TLS handshake 33-??
- protocol\_version configuration variable 255
- \_Public credentials attribute 344
- public key 365
- Public key cryptography 33
- public key encryption 254
- public keys 212
- \_Public security attribute 344
- publish\_hostname 419

## Q

- QOP enumerated type 328
- QOP policy
  - restricting cipher suites 329
- QOPPolicy policy 328
  - and interaction between policies 331
- quality of protection 328

## R

- RC4 35
- RC4 encryption 254
- RDN 449
- realm
  - J2EE, definition 128
  - see authorization realm
- realms
  - and GSP plug-in 298
  - IONAGlobalRealm, adding to 386
  - SAML data 77
- rebind policy
  - interaction with target credentials 350
- received credentials
  - CSiv2
    - Java example 356
    - parsing 355
  - Current object 353
  - definition 344
  - identity assertion and 316
  - retrieving 353
    - C++ example 353

- Java example 354
- SSL/TLS
  - parsing 354, 355
- ReceivedCredentials interface 296, 344
  - Orbix-specific 345
  - parsing received credentials 354
- recv\_buffer\_size 421
- registration
  - of a secure server 289
- relative distinguished name 449
- remote method invocation, see RMI
- Replay detection 246
- replication
  - definition 108
  - is2.replication.interval property 114
  - overview 114
- replicaURL property 111
- repository ID
  - #pragma prefix 135
  - in action-role mapping file 135
- 463
- required security features 328
- req utility 459
- req Utility command 459
- Rivest Shamir Adleman
  - see RSA
- Rivest Shamir Adleman cryptography.
  - See RSA cryptography
- RMI/IIOP
  - and CSiv2 293
- role-based access control 121
  - example 123
- RoleNameAttr property 102
- roles
  - and GSP plug-in 298
  - creating 122
  - example 124
  - SAML data 77
  - special 123
- root certificate directory 215
- RSA 254
  - key size 469
  - symmetric encryption algorithm 254
- RSA cryptography 32
- RSA\_EXPORT\_WITH\_DES40\_CBC\_SHA cipher suite 253, 257, 259
- RSA\_EXPORT\_WITH\_RC4\_40\_MD5 cipher suite 253, 259
- rsa utility 460
- rsa Utility command 460
- RSA\_WITH\_3DES\_EDE\_CBC\_SHA cipher suite 253, 259
- RSA\_WITH\_DES\_CBC\_SHA cipher suite 253, 259
- RSA\_WITH\_NULL\_MD5 cipher suite 253, 258
- RSA\_WITH\_NULL\_SHA cipher suite 253, 258
- RSA\_WITH\_RC4\_128\_MD5 cipher suite 253, 259
- RSA\_WITH\_RC4\_128\_SHA cipher suite 253, 259

## S

- SAML
  - piggybacking data 77
- sample configurations
  - SSL/TLS 45
- Schannel
  - and smart cards 239
  - deploying application certificates 237
  - deploying certificates 234
  - deploying trusted CA certificates 237
- Schannel toolkit 204
  - selecting for C++ applications 393
- SecClientSecureInvocation policy 247, 328
- SecQOPConfidentiality enumeration value 328
- SecQOPIntegrityAndConfidentiality enumeration value 328
- SecQOPIntegrity enumeration value 328
- SecQOPNoProtection enumeration value 328
- SecTargetSecureInvocation policy 248, 328
- secure associations
  - client behavior 247
  - definition 243
  - TLS\_Coloc interceptor 243
- secure\_client\_with\_no\_cert configuration sample 302
- secure\_directories configuration variable 283
- secure-Domain.cfg file 148
- secure hash algorithms 254
- secure invocation policy 244, 328
- secure\_server\_no\_client\_auth configuration 47
- secure\_server\_no\_client\_auth configuration sample 302
- Secure Sockets Layer, *See* SSL
- Security 469
- security algorithms
  - and cipher suites 253
- security attribute service context 293, 296
- SecurityAttributeType type 344
- security capsule
  - and principal authenticator 336
  - credentials sharing 271, 306, 336
- security domain
  - creating 120
  - file domain example 124
- security domains
  - architecture 119
  - iSF 119
- security handshake
  - cipher suites 253
  - SSL/TLS 262, 264
- security information file 99
- securityInstanceURL property 111
- SecurityManager interface 336, 338, 342, 343
  - and credentials 345
  - retrieving own credentials 345
- security policy domain
  - J2EE, definition 128
- security providers
  - configuring JCE 206
  - JCE 205
  - providing by programming 207
- Security recommendations 469
- security service
  - federation of 104
- security technology domain
  - J2EE, definition 128
- security threats 283
- self-signed CA 220
- self-signed certificate 214
- semi-secure applications
  - and NoProtection 252
- SEMI\_SECURE servers 245
- serial file 220
- serial number 212, 365
- server\_binding\_list configuration variable 55, 317
  - and CSIV2 authentication 303
  - secure server 164
- server domain name
  - and CSIV2 authentication over transport 304
- server\_domain\_name configuration variable
  - iSF, ignored by 57
- server-side policies 325
- server\_version\_policy IIOp 420
- service contexts
  - security attribute 293, 296
- services
  - certificates 218
  - configuring Orbix 161
  - deploying certificates 228
  - principal sponsor
    - example configuration 230
    - securing Orbix 145
- session\_cache\_size configuration variable 260
- session\_cache\_validity\_period configuration variable 260
- session\_caching\_policy configuraion variable 260
- SessionCachingPolicy policy 260
- session\_caching\_policy variable 260
- \_set\_policy\_overrides() operation 325
- set\_policy\_overrides() operation 327, 369
  - and invocation credentials 331
- SHA 254
- SHA1 245
- share\_credentials\_across\_orbs variable
  - internal ORB settings 167
- shared credentials 271, 306, 336
- signing certificates 211
- single sign-on
  - accept\_asserted\_authorization\_info configuration variable 85, 87
  - assert\_authorization\_info configuration variable 85, 87

- effective credentials 87
- ExtendedReceivedCredentials
  - interface 78
- IT\_CORBASEC module 78
- sample client configurations 92
- sso\_server\_certificate\_constraints
  - configuration variable 79
  - token timeouts 70
- slot number, in smart card 269
- smart card
  - certificate deployment 227
  - PIN 269, 274
  - slot number 269
- smart cards 269
  - and Schannel 204
  - certificate deployment 239
  - deploying credentials 240
  - deployment constraints 228
  - PIN 228, 241
- Specifying ciphersuites 253
- SSL/TLS
  - association options
    - setting 244
  - caching 260
  - caching validity period 260
  - cipher suites 253
  - client configuration 47
  - colocated invocations 243
  - encryption algorithm 254
  - fixed ports 52
  - IIOPTLS interceptor 48, 163
  - key exchange algorithm 254
  - logging 49
  - mechanism policy 255
  - mixed configurations 51
  - orb\_plugins list 48, 165, 170
  - principal sponsor
    - disabling 49
    - enabling 50, 163
  - protocol\_version configuration
    - variable 255
  - sample configurations 45
  - secure associations 243
  - secure client, definition 45
  - secure hash algorithm 254
  - secure hash algorithms 254
  - secure invocation policy 244
  - securing communications 44
  - security handshake 262, 264
  - selecting a toolkit, C++ 393
  - semi-secure client
    - IIOPTLS plug-in 48, 165, 170
  - semi-secure client, definition 45
  - semi-secure server, definition 46
  - server configuration 49
  - server server, definition 46
  - session cache size 260
  - terminology 45
  - TLS session 243
- SSL/TLS policies 327
- SSL/TLS principal sponsor
  - and CSIV2 authentication over
    - transport 302
  - SSL/TLS toolkits 203
    - Schannel 204
  - SSLCACertDir property 104
  - SSLClientCertFile property 104
  - SSLClientCertPassword property 104
  - SSLeay 213
  - SSLEnabled property 104
  - SSO
    - see single sign-on
  - sso\_server\_certificate\_constraints
    - configuration variable 79
  - sso\_server\_certificate\_constraints
    - variable 73
      - and certificate-based SSO 81
    - \_SSO\_TOKEN\_ 73
      - certificate-based SSO 81
  - SSO token 78, 87
    - and certificate-based SSO 80
    - and the login service 69
    - automatic refresh 70
    - re-authenticating 86, 89, 91
    - timeouts 70
  - standalone deployment 379
  - standard ciphers 253
  - subject DN
    - and identity tokens 316
  - subject name 365
  - supported security features 328
  - Symmetric cryptography 35
  - symmetric encryption algorithms 254

## T

- Target
  - choosing behavior 248
  - target and client authentication 264
    - example configuration 266
  - target authentication 261
  - target authentication only
    - example 263
  - target credentials
    - availability of 349
    - definition 344
    - interaction with rebind policy 350
    - retrieving 349
      - C++ example 350
      - Java example 351
  - SSL/TLS
    - C++ example 352
    - Java example 352
    - parsing 351
  - TargetCredentials interface 344, 349
    - Orbix-specific 345
  - target secure invocation policy 258
    - HTTPS 248
    - IIOPTLS 248
  - TargetSecureInvocationPolicy policy 244
  - TCP policies
    - delay connections 420
    - receive buffer size 421

- terminology
  - SSL/TLS
    - secure client, definition 45
    - semi-secure client, definition 45
    - semi-secure server, definition 46
    - server server, definition 46
  - SSL/TLS samples 45
- terminology, for domain and realm 127
- three-tier scenario description 58
- TLS
  - authentication 32
  - handshake 33–??
  - how provides security 32
  - integrity 35
  - session caching 260
- TLS\_CERT\_CONSTRAINTS\_POLICY policy type 369, 371
- TLS\_Coloc interceptor 243
- TLSCredentials interface 337, 347, 374
- TLSReceivedCredentials interface 354
- TLS session
  - definition 243
- TLSTargetCredentials interface
  - parsing target credentials 351
- token
  - SSO 78, 87
- tokens
  - client authentication 301
- toolkit replaceability 203
  - JSSE/JCE architecture 205
  - logging 209
  - selecting the toolkit, C++ 393
- trader service ACL
  - IONAServiceRole 179
  - IONAUserRole 179
  - secure domain 178
  - semi-secure domain 179
  - UnauthenticatedUserRole 180
- Transport Layer Security, *See* TLS
- triple DES 254
- truncation of property names 388
- trusted CA list 225, 237
- trusted CA list policy 266
- trusted\_ca\_list\_policy 226
- trusted\_ca\_list\_policy configuration variable 267
- trusted\_ca\_list\_policy variable 225
  - and Orbix services 163
- trusted CAs 215
- trust in client
  - by programming, SSL/TLS 330
- trust in target
  - by programming, SSL/TLS 330

**U**

- use\_jsse\_tk configuration variable 396
- use\_principal\_sponsor configuration variable 270
- user account
  - creating 120
- UserBaseDN property 101
- username/password-based authentication
  - overview 71
  - UserNameAttr property 101
  - UserObjectClass property 102
  - UserRoleDNAttr property 102
  - UserSearchScope property
    - LDAP adapter
      - UserObjectClass property 102

**V**

- validate\_cert\_chain() operation 372
- Variables 463, 464

**W**

- well-known addressing policy 53
- WellKnownAddressingPolicy policy 52
- WRONG\_NAME\_PASSWORD minor exception 386

**X**

- X.500 447
- X.509
  - and PKCS#12 file 268
  - certificates. *See* certificates
  - Extension interface 367
  - ExtensionList interface 367
  - extensions 367
  - public key encryption 254
  - v3 extensions 366
- X.509 certificate
  - contents 365
  - definition 211
- X.509 certificates 211
  - parsing 366
- X509CertChain interface 374
- X509CertificateFactory interface 366, 374
- X509Cert interface 366, 374
- x509 utility 458