

HP OpenView Select Identity

Connector for Red Hat Linux 8.0 Systems with SSH

Installation and Configuration Guide

Connector Version: 3.4
Select Identity Version: 3.3.1



August 2005

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- Commons-beanutils.
- Commons-collections.
- Commons-logging.
- Commons-digester.
- Commons-httpclient.

- Element Construction Set (ecs).
- Jakarta-poi.
- Jakarta-regexp.
- Logging Services (log4j).

Additional third party software used by Select Identity includes:

- JasperReports developed by SourceForge.
- iText (for JasperReports) developed by SourceForge.
- BeanShell.
- Xalan from the Apache XML Project.
- Xerces from the Apache XML Project.
- Java API for XML Processing from the Apache XML Project.
- SOAP developed by the Apache Software Foundation.
- JavaMail from SUN Reference Implementation.
- Java Secure Socket Extension (JSSE) from SUN Reference Implementation.
- Java Cryptography Extension (JCE) from SUN Reference Implementation.
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Installing the Connector

The Linux SSH connector enables HP OpenView Select Identity to perform the following tasks on Red Hat Linux 8.0 servers running SSH:

- Add, update, and remove users
- Retrieve user attributes
- Enable and disable users
- Verify a user's existence
- Change user passwords
- Reset user passwords
- Retrieve all entitlements
- Retrieve a list of supported user attributes
- Assign and unassign entitlements to and from users



After the connector adds a user on the Red Hat Linux 8.0 resource, the user's primary group should not be used as an entitlement because, if the primary group is changed, the primary group will remain as an entitlement in Select Identity but not on the resource.

The Linux SSH connector is a one-way connector and pushes changes made to user data in the Select Identity database to a target server. The mapping file controls how Select Identity fields are mapped to Red Hat Linux 8.0 fields.

The Linux SSH connector is packaged in the following files:

- `unixtelschema.jar` — contains the mapping files
- `UnixTelnetConnector.rar` — contains the connector binary files
- `expect.solaris.linux.ssh.scripts.zip` — contains the scripts used to communicate with the Red Hat Linux 8.0 server

These files are located in the `Linux Red Hat 8 - SSH` directory on the Select Identity Connector CD.

System Requirements

The Linux SSH connector is supported in the following environment:

Select Identity Version	Application Server	Database
3.0.2	WebLogic 8.1.2 on Windows 2003	SQL Server 2000
	WebLogic 8.1.2 on Solaris 9	Oracle 9i
	WebLogic 8.1.2 on HP-UX 11i	Oracle 9i
	WebSphere 5.1.1 on Solaris 9	DB2 8.2 (or DB2 8.1 Service Pack 7)
3.3	WebLogic 8.1.4 on Windows 2003	SQL Server 2000
	WebLogic 8.1.4 on Solaris 9	Oracle 9i
3.3.1	WebLogic 8.1.4 on Windows 2003	SQL Server 2000
	WebSphere 5.1.1 on HP-UX 11i	Oracle 9i

This connector is supported with Red Hat Linux 8.0. Also, ensure that the SSH daemon is running on those HP systems to which you will provision users using the connector. The SSH client must be installed on the Select Identity server.

Deploying on the Web Application Server

To install the Linux SSH connector on the Select Identity server, complete these steps.

- 1 Create a subdirectory in the Select Identity home directory where the connector's RAR file will reside. For example, you could create the `C:\Select_Identity\connectors` folder on Windows. (A connector subdirectory may already exist.)
- 2 Copy the `UnixTelnetConnector.rar` file from the Select Identity Connector CD to the connector subdirectory.
- 3 If deploying the connector on WebLogic, complete the following steps. If deploying on WebSphere, skip to [Step 4 on page 10](#).
 - a Create a schema subdirectory in the Select Identity home directory where the connector's mapping file(s) will reside. For example, you could create the `C:\Select_Identity\schema` folder. (This subdirectory may already exist.)
 - b Extract the contents of the `unixtelschema.jar` file (on the Select Identity Connector CD) to the schema subdirectory.
 - c Ensure that the `CLASSPATH` environment variable in the WebLogic server startup script references the schema subdirectory.
 - d Start the application server if it is not currently running.
 - e Log on to the WebLogic Server Console.
 - f Navigate to *My_domain* → **Deployments** → **Connector Modules**.
 - g Click **Deploy a New Connector Module**.
 - h Locate and select the `UnixTelnetConnector.rar` file from the list. It is stored in the connector subdirectory.
 - i Click **Target Module**.
 - j Select the **My Server** (your server instance) check box.
 - k Click **Continue**. Review your settings.
 - l Keep all default settings and click **Deploy**. The Status of Last Action column should display Success.

- 4 If deploying the connector on WebSphere, complete the following steps:
 - a Stop the application server.
 - b Extract the contents of the `unixtelschema.jar` file (on the Select Identity Connector CD) to `WebSphere\AppServer\lib\ext`.
 - c Start the application server.
 - d Log on to the WebSphere Application Server Console.
 - e Navigate to **Resources** → **Resource Adapters**.
 - f Click **Install RAR**.
 - g In the Server path field, enter the path to the `UnixTelnetConnector.rar` file. It is stored in the subdirectory created in [Step 1](#).
 - h Click **Next**.
 - i In the Name field, enter a name for the connector.
 - j Click **OK**.
 - k Click the **Save** link (at the top of the page).
 - l On the Save to Master Configuraton dialog, click the **Save** button.
 - m Click **Resources** → **Resource Adapters**.
 - n Click the new connector.
 - o Click **J2C Connection Factories** in the Additional Properties table.
 - p Click **New**.
 - q In the Name field, enter the name of the factory for the connector. For the SQL connector, enter `eis/UnixTelnetCon`.
 - r Click **OK**.
 - s Click the **Save** link.
 - t On the Save to Master Configuraton dialog, click the **Save** button.
 - u Restart WebSphere.
- 5 Modify the mapping file, if necessary. See [Understanding the Mapping File on page 19](#) for details.

After installing the connector, see [Configuring the Connector on page 14](#) to register and configure the connector in Select Identity.

Installing Expect, SSH, and the Scripts

The Linux SSH connector performs operations over SSH using a tool called Expect, which must be installed on the application server running Select Identity. Perform the following steps:

- 1 Install Expect and SSH, if they were not previously installed, as follows:

On the Select Identity server installed on UNIX:

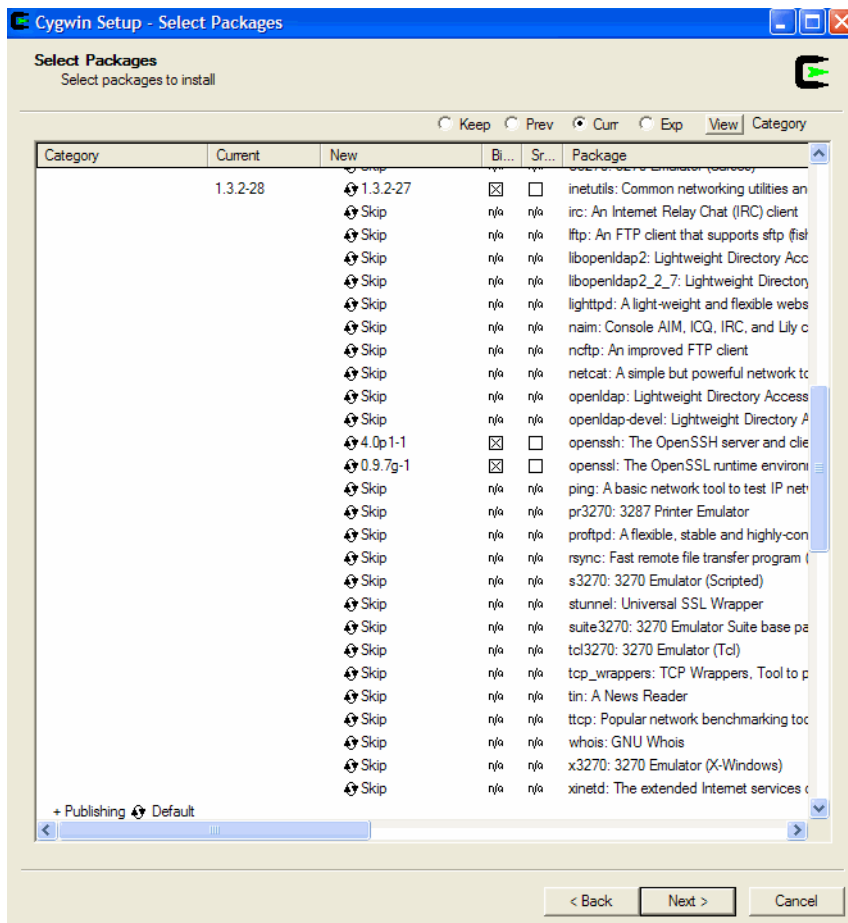
Install Expect on the UNIX server; obtain Expect from the operating system installation media. When deploying the UNIX system as a resource in the Select Identity interface, you will provide the location of the Expect executable on the Access Info page. TCL/TK and GCC are prerequisites for running Expect.

Install the SSH client from the operating system's installation CD.

On the Select Identity server installed on Windows:

Download the Cygwin setup wizard from <http://www.cygwin.com/>

The SSH client are listed in the Net category, as shown in this snapshot:



- 2 Install the scripts on the application server. Copy `expect.solaris.linux.ssh.scripts.zip` from the Select Identity Connector CD and extract the scripts onto the application server.
- 3 *On Windows:*
Ensure that Cygwin's `bin` directory is included in the Windows server `PATH` environment variable.

Configuring the Connector

After you deploy the connector on the application server, you must configure Select Identity to use the connector by deploying it in the Select Identity client. The following provides an overview of the procedures you must complete in order to deploy your connector. It also provides connector-specific information you must provide when configuring Select Identity to use the connector.

- 1 Register the connector with Select Identity by clicking the **Deploy New Connector** button on the Connectors home page. Complete this procedure as described in the “Connectors” chapter of the *HP OpenView Select Identity Administrator Guide*.

After you deploy the connector, the connector properties will look similar to this:

> [Home](#) > [Connectors](#) > **View Connector : Unix**

Connector Information	
* Connector Name:	Unix
* Pool Name:	eis/UnixTelnetCon

- 2 Deploy a resource that uses the newly created connector. On the Resources home page, click the **Deploy New Resource** button. When configuring the resource, refer to the following table for parameters specific to this connector:

Field Name	Sample Values	Description
Resource Name	Linux_Server	Name given to the resource.
Resource Type	Linux	The connector that was deployed in Step 1 on page 14 .
Authoritative Source	No	Whether this resource is a system that is considered to be the authoritative source for user data in your environment. You must specify No because the connector cannot synchronize account data with the Select Identity server.
Associate to Group	Selected	Whether the system uses the concept of groups. For this connector, select this option.
Host Name	server.company.com	IP Address or host name of the Red Hat Linux 8.0 machine.
UserName	accountadmin	Login account on the Red Hat Linux 8.0 machine.
UserPassword	Password123	Password for the UserName account.
AdminPassword	rootPassword	The password to gain administrator privileges.
Executable	/tools/expect-5.21/ expect.exe	Path name of the Expect executable, required to run scripts.

Field Name	Sample Values	Description
scriptLocation	<p><i>On UNIX:</i> /connectorScripts/expect/ Linux/ssh/</p> <p><i>On Windows:</i> /cygdrive/c/selectidentity/ scripts/</p>	Location of the Expect scripts that are used by the connector. Note that on Windows, you should include a trailing slash in the path.
mappingFile	UnixConnector-tel.xml	Location of the connector mapping file used to map resource attributes to Select Identity attributes.

Complete the steps in this procedure as described in the “Resources” chapter of the *HP OpenView Select Identity Administrator Guide*. After you deploy the resource, the Access Info properties for the resource will look similar to the following snapshots.

On a Select Identity server installed on UNIX:

> [Home](#) > [Resources](#) > [View Resource](#) : dkUnixSSH


Resource Access Information	
* Resource Name:	dkUnixSSH
* HostName:	16.73.17.86
* User Name:	ed
* User Password:	*****
* Admin Password:	*****
* Executable:	/usr/local/bin/expect
* Script Location:	/opt/si3.0.2/websphere/Scripts/ssh
* Mapping File:	UnixConnector-tel.xml

On a *Select Identity* server installed on Windows:

[Home](#) > [Resources](#) > **View Resource : sabos04**

Resource Access Information	
* Resource Name:	sabos04
* HostName:	sabos04.can.hp.com
* User Name:	leevi
* User Password:	*****
* Admin Password:	*****
* Executable:	D:/select_identity/bin/expect.exe
* Script Location:	/cygdrive/d/select_identity/expect_scripts/
* Mapping File:	UnixConnector-tel.xml

- 3 Create attributes that link Select Identity to the connector. For each mapping in the connector's mapping file, create an attribute using the Attributes capability on the Select Identity client. Refer to the "Attributes" chapter in the *HP OpenView Select Identity Administrator Guide* for more information.

 If a new mapping file is associated with the resource in the future (using the Modify Resource page of the Select Identity client), keep the following points in mind:

- If an attribute in the old mapping file was mapped in Select Identity and that attribute is no longer included in the new mapping file, you must unmap the attribute before modifying the resource to include the new mapping file. Unmap attributes on the Modify Attribute page of the Select Identity client.
- You cannot unmap an attribute if Services are associated with the resource and users were added to the Service. Thus, you must add the attribute to the new mapping file, even though that attribute is no longer used by the connector.

After you create the attributes for the Linux SSH connector, the View Attributes page for the resource will look similar to this:

(Resource Name=dkUnixSSH)				
<< < Page <input type="text" value="1"/> of 1 > >>				Total Records:9
Name	Min Length	Max Length	Attribute Mapped To	Authorative
defaultgroup	1	50		
dkUnixSSH_ENTITLEMENTS	1	255	dkUnixSSH_ENTITLEMENTS	Y
dkUnixSSH_KEY	1	255	dkUnixSSH_KEY	Y
Directory	1	50		
First Name	0	50		
Last Name	0	50		
Password	1	10		
Shell	1	50		
User Name	1	8		

- 4 Create a Service that will use the newly created resource. To do so, click the **Deploy New Service** button on the Services home page. Complete this procedure as described in “Services” of the *HP OpenView Select Identity Administrator Guide*. You will reference your new resource created in [Step 2](#) while creating this service.

Understanding the Mapping File

The Linux SSH connector is deployed with the `UnixConnector-tel.xml` mapping file, which describes the attributes required by the system. The file is created in XML, according to SPML standards, and is bundled in a JAR file called `unixtelschema.jar`. The mapping file is used to map user account additions and modifications from Select Identity to the Red Hat Linux 8.0 resource. When you deploy a resource using the Resources page of the Select Identity client, you can review this file.

You can create attributes that are specific to Select Identity using the Attributes page in the Select Identity client. These attributes can be used to associate Select Identity user accounts with system resources by editing the connector mapping file described in this chapter. This process becomes necessary because, for example, a single attribute “username” can have a different name on different resources, such as “login” for UNIX, “UID” for a database, and “userID” on a Windows server.

This file does not need to be edited unless you want to map additional attributes to your resource. If attributes and values are not defined in this mapping file, they cannot be saved to the resource through Select Identity.

General Information

The following operations can be performed in the mapping file:

- Add a new attribute mapping
- Delete an existing attribute mapping
- Modify attribute mappings

Here is an explanation of the elements in the XML mapping file:

- **<Schema>**, **<providerID>**, and **<schemaID>**

Provides standard elements for header information.

- **<objectClassDefinition>**

Defines the actions that can be performed on the specified object as defined by that name attribute (in the `<properties>` element block) and the Select Identity-to-resource field mappings for the object (in the `<memberAttributes>` block). For example, the object class definition for users defines that users can be created, read, updated, deleted, reset, and expired in UNIX.

- **<properties>**

Defines the operations that are supported on the object. This can be used to control the operations that are performed through Select Identity. The following operations can be controlled:

- Create (CREATE)
- Read (READ)
- Update (UPDATE)
- Delete (DELETE)
- Enable (ENABLE)
- Disable (DISABLE)
- Reset password (RESET_PASSWORD)
- Expire password (EXPIRE_PASSWORD)
- Change password (CHANGE_PASSWORD)

The operation is assigned as the name of the <attr> element and access to the operation is assigned to a corresponding <value> element. You can set the values as follows:

- true — the operation is supported by the connector
- false — the operation is not supported by the connector
- bypass — the operation is not supported by the connector

Here is an example:

```
<objectClassDefinition name="User" description="Unix User">
  <properties>
    <attr name="CREATE">
      <value>true</value>
    </attr>
    <attr name="READ">
      <value>true</value>
    </attr>
  </properties>
</objectClassDefinition>
```

- **<memberAttributes>**

Defines the attribute mappings. This element contains <attributeDefinitionReference> elements that describe the mapping for each attribute. Each <attributeDefinitionReference> must be followed by an <attributeDefinition> element that specifies details such as minimum length, maximum length, and so on.

Each <attributeDefinitionReference> element contains the following attributes:

- Name — the name of the reference.
- Required— if this attribute is required in the provisioning (set to true or false).
- Concero:tafield — the name of the Select Identity resource attribute. In general, the attribute assigned to tafield should be the same as the physical resource attribute, or at least the connector attribute. For example, it is recommended to have the following:

```
<attributeDefinitionReference name="FirstName"
  required="false" concero:tafield="[givenname]"
  concero:resfield="givenname" concero:init="true"
  concero:isMulti="true"/>
```

instead of this:

```
<attributeDefinitionReference name="FirstName"
required="false" concero:tafield="[FirstName]"
concero:resfield="givenname" concero:init="true"
concero:isMulti="true"/>
```

- **Concero:resfield** — the name of the physical resource attribute from the resource schema. If the resource does not support an explicit schema (such as UNIX), this can be a tag field that indicates a resource attribute mapping.

Also, the attribute name may be case-sensitive; for example, if the attribute is defined in all uppercase letters on the resource, be sure to specify it in all uppercase letters here.

- **Concero:isKey** — An optional attribute that, when set to true, specifies that this is the key field to identify the object on the resource. Only one `<attributeDefinitionReference>` can be specified where `isKey="true"`. This key field does not need to be the same as the key field of the identity object in Select Identity.

Note that for a key field mapping where `isKey="true"` and `tafield` is not assigned the `UserName` attribute, `UserName` should not be used in any other mapping. That is, `UserName` can be assigned to `tafield` only in cases where it is mapped to the key field in the resource. Example:

```
<attributeDefinitionReference name="UserName"
required="true" concero:tafield="[UserName]"
concero:resfield="uid" concero:isKey="true"
concero:init="true"/>
```

- **Concero:init** — An optional attribute that identifies that the attribute is initialized with the value of the attribute passed in from Select Identity.

Here is an example:

```
<memberAttributes>
  <attributeDefinitionReference name="GroupName"
    required="true" concero:tafield="GroupName"
    concero:resfield="gname" concero:isKey="true" />
</memberAttributes>
```

The interpretation of the mapping between the connector field (as specified by the `Concero:tafield` attribute) and the resource field (as specified by the `Concero:resfield` attribute) is determined by the connector. The Linux connector has code to interpret the mappings in one way, as follows:

- The connector attribute names are specified in square braces, like this: `[xyz]`. The value of attribute `xyz` is taken from the UserModel during provisioning.
- Composite attributes can be specified in the Linux connector mapping file. To do this, specify `[attr1] xxxx [attr2]` as the connector attribute. This specifies that the value of the `attr1` and `attr2` attributes should be combined with the string `xxxx` to form a mapping for the specified resource field. Linux SSH connector has code to handle these composite mappings.

- **<attributeDefinition>**

Defines the properties of each object's attribute. For example, the attribute definition for the Directory attribute defines that it must be between one and 50 characters in length and can contain the following letters, numbers, and characters: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, @, +, and a space.

Here is an excerpt from the `UnixConnector_tel.xml` file:

```
<attributeDefinition name="Directory" description="Directory"
  type="xsd:string">
  <properties>
    <attr name="minLength">
      <value>1</value>
    </attr>
    <attr name="maxLength">
      <value>50</value>
    </attr>
    <attr name="pattern">
      <value>
        <![CDATA[ [a-zA-Z0-9/]+ ]]>
      </value>
    </attr>
  </properties>
</attributeDefinition>
```

- **<concero:entitlementMappingDefinition>**

Defines how entitlements are mapped to users.

- **<concerno:objectStatus>**
Defines how to assign status to a user.
- **<concerno:relationshipDefinition>**
Defines how to create relationships between users.

Linux SSH Mapping Information

The Linux SSH connector supports the following identify information to be provisioned on the Red Hat Linux 8.0 system. You can add, modify, or delete attributes once you are familiar with the contents of this file. You can edit the Select Identity resource attributes; they reflect the identity information as seen in Select Identity. The physical resource attributes are literal attributes of user accounts on the Red Hat Linux 8.0 server. These attributes cannot be changed. See the *HP OpenView Select Identity Connector Developer Guide* for more information about attributes and mapping information.



When adding a user in Select Identity, do not specify an entitlement value (secondary group) that is the same value as the Default Group for the system resource. This may cause an entitlement to be removed inadvertently from the user if the user is modified and the Default Group value is changed for that user.

Select Identity Resource Attribute	Connector Attribute	Attribute on Linux Resource	Description
User Name	username	login (login argument)	UNIX logon name
Password	password	password	Logon password
First Name	F		First Name
Last Name	L		Last Name
[First Name] [Last Name]	comment	login comment (-c option)	Comment section in /etc/passwd

Select Identity Resource Attribute	Connector Attribute	Attribute on Linux Resource	Description
Directory	directory	login home directory (-d option)	User's home directory
Shell	shell	login shell (-s option)	UNIX logon shell
defaultgroup	defaultgroup	login primary group (-g option)	Default group membership

Understanding the Installed Scripts

The Linux SSH connector performs operations using a tool called Expect. This tool must be installed on the application server running Select Identity as described in [Installing Expect, SSH, and the Scripts on page 11](#).

Each script is explained below, including a description and example of its usage from the command line. Examples are tested and verified with the following arguments:

Expect executable location : E:/cygwin/bin/expect.exe

Scripts directory: /cygdrive/e/telnet_scripts/HPUX_SSH

UNIX system name: sihp1

UNIX user name : siuser

UNIX password : iso*help

UNIX root password : iso*help

You can run the examples on command line by replacing the arguments with those from your environment.

- `adduser.exp`

This is the script used to add a new user to the Red Hat Linux 8.0 system. The following arguments are required:

`directory` — User's home directory

defaultgroup — User's default group

password — User's password

F — User's first name

username — User's login name on the UNIX system

shell — User's default shell

comment — User's comment

L — User's last name

Example:

```
E:/cygwin/bin/expect.exe -f /cygdrive/e/telnet_scripts/
HPUX_SSH/adduser.exp sihp1 siuser iso*help iso*help directory=/
tmp/june0601 defaultgroup=bin password=iso*help F=FirstName
username=june0601 shell=/bin/sh comment=FirstName LastName
L=LastName
```

- `listuser.exp`

This script lists all users configured on the Red Hat Linux 8.0 system.

Example:

```
E:/cygwin/bin/expect.exe -f /cygdrive/e/telnet_scripts/
HPUX_SSH/listusers.exp sihp1 siuser iso*help iso*help
```

- `changepassword.exp`

This script changes the password of a user on the Red Hat Linux 8.0 system. The following arguments are required:

username — User's login name on the UNIX system

password — User's new password

Example:

```
E:/cygwin/bin/expect.exe -f /cygdrive/e/telnet_scripts/
HPUX_SSH/changepasswd.exp sihp1 siuser iso*help iso*help
june0601 iso*help
```

- `changestatus.exp`

This script changes a users status on the Red Hat Linux 8.0 system. The following arguments are required:

username — User's login name on the UNIX system

status — User's enable (true) OR disable(false) status

shell — User's shell for enable and /bin/false for disable**Examples:**

```
E:/cygwin/bin/expect.exe -f /cygdrive/e/telnet_scripts/
HPUX_SSH/changestatus.exp sihpl siuser iso*help iso*help
username=june0601 status=false shell=/bin/false
```

```
E:/cygwin/bin/expect.exe -f /cygdrive/e/telnet_scripts/
HPUX_SSH/changestatus.exp sihpl siuser iso*help iso*help
username=june0601 status=true shell=/bin/sh
```

- deleteuser.exp

This script deletes a user from the Red Hat Linux 8.0 system. The following argument is required:

username — User's login name on the UNIX system

Example:

```
E:/cygwin/bin/expect.exe -f /cygdrive/e/telnet_scripts/
HPUX_SSH/deleteuser.exp sihpl siuser iso*help iso*help
username=june0601
```

- dotest.exp

This script is executed whenever a new connector is created. It is responsible for validating the connection.

Example:

```
E:/cygwin/bin/expect.exe -f /cygdrive/e/telnet_scripts/
HPUX_SSH/dotest.exp sihpl siuser iso*help iso*help
```

- finduser.exp

This script is used to search for a user on the Red Hat Linux 8.0 system. The following argument is required:

username — User's login name on UNIX system

Example:

```
E:/cygwin/bin/expect.exe -f /cygdrive/e/telnet_scripts/
HPUX_SSH/finduser.exp sihpl siuser iso*help iso*help june0601
```

- `genericcmd.exp`

This script is used to enable the execution of any command required by Select Identity. The following argument is required:

command — Command that needs to be executed; if a space exists in the command, quote the command

Example:

```
E:/cygwin/bin/expect.exe -f /cygdrive/e/telnet_scripts/
HPUX_SSH/genericcmd.exp sihp1 siuser iso*help iso*help "/bin/
cat /etc/group"
```

- `modifyuser.exp`

This script is used to modify a user on the Red Hat Linux 8.0 system. The following arguments are required:

directory — User's new home directory

defaultgroup — User's new default group

password — User's password

F — User's new first name

username — User's login name on the UNIX system

shell — User's new default shell

comment — User's new comment

L — User's new last name

gname — Group names separated by commas to which the user needs to be added

Examples:

```
E:/cygwin/bin/expect.exe -f /cygdrive/e/telnet_scripts/
HPUX_SSH/modifyuser.exp sihp1 siuser iso*help iso*help
directory=/home/june0601 defaultgroup=bin password=iso*help
F=Ravindranatha username=june0601 shell=/bin/ksh
"comment=Ravindranatha K" L=K
```

```
E:/cygwin/bin/expect.exe -f /cygdrive/e/telnet_scripts/
HPUX_SSH/modifyuser.exp sihp1 siuser iso*help iso*help
gname=adm,daemon,mail,lp,root username=june0601
```

- `getgroups.exp`

This script is used to get all group names for which the current user has membership on the Red Hat Linux 8.0 system. The following argument is required:

username — User's login name on the UNIX system

Example:

```
E:/cygwin/bin/expect.exe -f /cygdrive/e/telnet_scripts/  
HPUX_SSH/getgroups.exp sihp1 siuser iso*help iso*help june0601
```

Uninstalling the Connector

If you need to uninstall a connector from Select Identity, make sure that the following are performed:

- All resource dependencies are removed.
- The connector is deleted using the Select Identity client Connectors pages.

On WebLogic

Perform the following to delete a connector:

- 1 Log on to the WebLogic Server Console.
- 2 Navigate to *My_Domain* → **Deployments** → **Connector Modules**.
- 3 Click the delete icon next to the connector that you want to uninstall.
- 4 Click **Yes** to confirm the deletion.
- 5 Click **Continue**.

After deleting the connector, you can remove the Expect scripts as well. Remove the scripts from the directory on the Select Identity server where they were extracted (see [Installing Expect, SSH, and the Scripts on page 11](#)).

On WebSphere

Complete the following steps to uninstall the connector on WebSphere:

- 1 Log on to the WebSphere Application Server Console.
- 2 Navigate to **Resources** → **Resource Adapters**.
- 3 Select the connector to uninstall.
- 4 Click **Delete**.
- 5 Click the **Save** link (at the top of the page).
- 6 On the Save to Master Configuraton dialog, click the **Save** button.

After deleting the connector, you can remove the Expect scripts as well. Remove the scripts from the directory on the Select Identity server where they were extracted (see [Installing Expect, SSH, and the Scripts on page 11](#)).



Troubleshooting

The following information is provided to help you diagnose connectivity and configuration problems that you may encounter when using the connector to provision users on the resource. You may need to consult your system or web application administrator for detailed help.

- On the Select Identity server, if installed on a Windows system, ensure that Cygwin's `bin` directory is included in the Windows server's `PATH` environment variable.
- Verify that the paths to SSH and Telnet is configured properly on the Red Hat Linux 8.0 system. Use the `which ssh` and `which telnet` commands to find the paths of SSH and Telnet. If the paths are different than the paths specified in the Expect scripts, use the paths found on the Red Hat Linux 8.0 system. You may want to specify the full paths to SSH and Telnet in the scripts.
- Ensure that the SSH and Telnet daemons are configured and running on the target Red Hat Linux 8.0 system. Use `ps -ef | grep sshd` and `ps -ef | grep telnetd` to determine if the daemons are running.
- Verify that SSH and Telnet allows for enough connections to handle provisioning requests. The number of connections depends on the number of connections allowed by the application server for the connector. To view

the connection configuration and connections on the application server, perform one of the following procedures:

On WebLogic:

To view the connection configuration:

- a** Log on to the WebLogic Server Console.
- b** Navigate to *My_domain* → **Services** → **JDBC** → **Connection Pools** → *connection_pool*.

To monitor current connections:

- c** Navigate to *My_domain* → **Deployments** → **Connector Modules** → *connector*.
- d** Click the **Monitoring** tab to view connections.

On WebSphere:

To view the connection configuration:

- a** Log on to the WebSphere Application Server Console.
- b** Click **Resources** → **Resource Adapters**.
- c** Click the connector.
- d** Click **J2C Connection Factories** in the Additional Properties table.

To monitor current connections, you must use the Tivoli performance viewer and click *application_server* → *J2C_connection_pool*.

Consult with your system or application server administrator for further help diagnosing problems related to connections that do not close, connections that time out, connections that cannot be opened, and so on.

- Depending on the system implementation and software versions, you may experience connectivity problems when the connector communicates with the Red Hat Linux 8.0 system. If so, edit each script that includes the following:

```
set force_conservative 0 ;
```

Set the `force_conservative` property to 1, as follows:

```
set force_conservative 1 ;
```

This forces Expect to pause (1/10th of second) before sending data. Some processes, such as Telnet, may ignore keystrokes if they are sent too quickly. Thus, the short delay prevents the keystroke from arriving too quickly, before Expect is prepared to receive it.