Safeguard Authentication Services 5.0.6

SSO for SAP Integration Guide
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Legend

⚠️ WARNING: A WARNING icon highlights a potential risk of bodily injury or property damage, for which industry-standard safety precautions are advised. This icon is often associated with electrical hazards related to hardware.

⚠️ CAUTION: A CAUTION icon indicates potential damage to hardware or loss of data if instructions are not followed.

Safeguard Authentication Services SSO for SAP Integration Guide  
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Privileged Access Suite for Unix

Unix security simplified

Privileged Access Suite for Unix solves the intrinsic security and administration issues of Unix-based systems (including Linux and macOS) while making satisfying compliance requirements easier. It unifies and consolidates identities, assigns individual accountability, and enables centralized reporting for user and administrator access to Unix. The Privileged Access Suite for Unix combines an Active Directory bridge and root delegation solutions under a unified console that grants organizations centralized visibility and streamlined administration of identities and access rights across their entire Unix environment.

Active Directory bridge

Achieve unified access control, authentication, authorization, and identity administration for Unix, Linux, and macOS systems by extending them into Active Directory (AD) and taking advantage of AD’s inherent benefits. Patented technology allows non-Windows resources to become part of the AD trusted realm, and extends AD’s security, compliance, and Kerberos-based authentication capabilities to Unix, Linux, and macOS. See www.oneidentity.com/products/safeguard-authentication-services/ for more information about the Active Directory Bridge product.

Root delegation

The Privileged Access Suite for Unix offers two different approaches to delegating the Unix root account. The suite either enhances or replaces sudo, depending on your needs.

- By choosing to enhance sudo, you will keep everything you know and love about sudo while enhancing it with features like a central sudo policy server, centralized keystroke logs, a sudo event log, and compliance reports for who can do what with sudo.
  
  See www.oneidentity.com/products/privilege-manager-for-sudo/ for more information about enhancing sudo.

- By choosing to replace sudo, you will still be able to delegate the Unix root privilege based on centralized policy reporting on access rights, but with a more granular permission and the ability to log keystrokes on all activities from the time a user logs in, not just the commands that are prefixed with “sudo.” In addition, this option
implements several additional security features like restricted shells, remote host command execution, and hardened binaries that remove the ability to escape out of commands and gain undetected elevated access.

See www.oneidentity.com/products/privilege-manager-for-unix/ for more information about replacing sudo.

Privileged Access Suite for Unix

Privileged Access Suite for Unix offers two editions: Standard edition and Advanced edition. Both editions include the Safeguard Authentication Services patented technology that allows organizations to extend the security and compliance of Active Directory to Unix, Linux, and macOS platforms and enterprise applications. In addition:

- The Advanced edition licenses you for Privilege Manager for Unix.

About this guide

The Single Sign-on for SAP Integration Guide is intended for system administrators, network administrators, consultants, analysts, and any other IT professionals who will be using Single Sign-on for SAP to provide seamless authentication to SAP using the Active Directory credentials of the logged-on user. This guide walks you through the installation and configuration process.

**NOTE:** The term "Unix" is used informally throughout the Safeguard Authentication Services documentation to denote any operating system that closely resembles the trademarked system, UNIX.
Introducing Safeguard Authentication Services Single Sign-on for SAP

SAP systems host critical enterprise applications. In today's regulatory environment, the ability to secure access to these applications, and to secure the transmission of their data, is an increasingly important compliance and security requirement.

The Safeguard Authentication Services Single Sign-on for SAP solution integrates SAP solutions with Active Directory. Using the identity and security infrastructure available with Active Directory, organizations can implement tight identity integration between SAP and Active Directory user accounts allowing users to securely authenticate with SAP applications using their desktop login credentials. This eliminates the need to re-enter (or remember) a separate SAP username and password.

You can use these same credentials to implement secure data transmission among SAP modules and the SAP GUI client. Sensitive enterprise information that is exchanged between the user's desktop and the remote SAP Application Server is automatically encrypted, securing it from any network eavesdropping.

Safeguard Authentication Services provides a solution that complies with the functional requirements of the SAP SNC interface. The ability of Safeguard Authentication Services to directly join Unix systems with the Active Directory domain is what makes the tight integration and single sign-on experience possible.

SAP SNC makes use of the GSSAPI provided by Safeguard Authentication Services on the SAP Application Server side. The SAP GUI client on the Windows desktop also uses GSSAPI through the Single Sign-on for SAP extensions.

SAP Secure Network Communications

Secure Network Communications (SNC) is designed to allow external security mechanisms (such as Safeguard Authentication Services) to integrate with the SAP environment to provide additional security features. By integrating the SAP system through standard protocols such as GSSAPI, SNC allows you to isolate SAP applications from the specifics of
the authentication and security implementation. SNC provides three aspects of security:
authentication; data integrity; and data security.

The authentication feature provides for secure authentication using an external security
token such as a Kerberos ticket which allows single sign-on.

With the data integrity feature enabled, the system detects any changes or manipulation of
the data which may have occurred between the two end points of a communication.

The data security or privacy protection feature encrypts message transmission making
them resistant to network eavesdropping. This feature also includes data integrity support.

The level of security to be applied to the environment is determined by the SNC
configuration as described in the SAP document, Secure Network Communications: SNC
User’s Guide.

Client requirements

The Single Sign-on for SAP solution is used with SAP GUI clients running on Windows
systems that are joined to an Active Directory domain. The Single Sign-on for SAP installs
and configures the qgsskrb5.dll module which provides a SAP Secure Network
Communications (SNC) compliant Generic Security Services Application Program Interface
(GSSAPI) to Microsoft Security Support Provider Interface (SSPI) translation layer. You do
not need to install any additional client software.

**NOTE:** The qgsskrb5.dll maps the GSSAPI interfaces used by SAP GUI, to the
corresponding SSPI system calls.

Functional description

Once you have joined a Unix server to the Active Directory domain using Safeguard
Authentication Services, you can configure an SAP Server to use the GSSAPI libraries
provided by Safeguard Authentication Services. You can then configure SAP GUI clients
running on a supported operating system and joined to the same Active Directory domain
(or forest) to use the credentials provided by Active Directory log-on to seamlessly
authenticate to the SAP Server.

This describes and illustrates the solution’s operation:

1. When the user wants to access an SAP application, the SAP GUI requests a Kerberos
   service ticket with the current user’s log-on credentials using the Single Sign-on for
   SAP SNC module (GSSKR5B.dll). The configuration stored in the SAP system profile
   identifies the specific SAP instance, in this case, a SAP system running on a Unix host
   with Safeguard Authentication Services installed.

2. The system responds with a Kerberos service ticket from the local cache or the Active
   Directory Key Distribution Center (KDC).
3. The SAP GUI client then opens a connection to the SAP Application Server and provides the Kerberos service ticket.

4. The SAP Application Server processes the service ticket, validating it using the SNC GSSAPI libraries provided by Safeguard Authentication Services.

5. If the ticket is successfully authenticated and the SAP Application Server can map the Active Directory user name to the corresponding account in the SAP user database, the user is logged on to the SAP Application Server.

6. Depending on the SAP configuration, all of the network communications can then be encrypted.

The user is never required to enter a user name and password, because authentication uses the existing Active Directory credentials acquired when the user logged onto their desktop.

Figure 1: SAP Server Configuration
Summary

The Single Sign-on for SAP solution provides increased security, identity integration, centralized auditing, data integrity, data privacy, and user experience. The integration of Unix and Linux hosts with Active Directory through Safeguard Authentication Services allows SAP clients and servers to use the capabilities of the SAP Secure Network Communications (SNC) interface as a common security and authentication infrastructure and to fully leverage the ability of Active Directory to provide a secure authentication token in the form of a Kerberos ticket, while retaining the benefits of continued deployment of SAP server solutions on Unix hosts.
Quick start

The topics in this section lead you through the most common configuration of Safeguard Authentication Services Single Sign-on for SAP.

Unix installation and join

**NOTE:** For more details on installing and joining the Safeguard Authentication Services client, please see the Safeguard Authentication Services Administration Guide. Commands prefixed with $ must be run by the SAP instance owner account. Commands prefixed with # must be run by root.

To install the Safeguard Authentication Services client and join the Unix system to Active Directory

1. Mount the product media or extract the product archive, and change directory to the base directory. For example:

   ```
   # mount /mnt/cdrom; cd /mnt/cdrom
   ```

2. Run the preflight program to check for proper connectivity and patch requirements. If failures are reported, see the Safeguard Authentication Services Administration Guide for requirements and troubleshooting instructions.

   ```
   # ./preflight example.com
   ```

   Replace example.com with your Active Directory domain name.

3. Install the Safeguard Authentication Services client.

   ```
   # ./install.sh vasclnt
   ```

4. Join the system to Active Directory.

   ```
   # /opt/quest/bin/vastool -u Administrator join --skip-config example.com
   ```
Where Administrator is an Active Directory user with rights to join and example.com is your Active Directory domain name.

**NOTE:** Ignore any license warnings reported from the join process. These are not relevant to SSO for SAP.

## Unix configuration

To configure the SAP server on Unix to use Single Sign-on for SAP

1. Change the group ownership and permissions of the host.keytab file.

   ```bash
   # chgrp sapsys /etc/opt/quest/vas/host.keytab; chmod 550 /etc/opt/quest/vas/host.keytab
   ```

2. List the keytab and note the Principal name containing a $.

   ```bash
   $ /opt/quest/bin/vastool ktutil list /etc/opt/quest/vas/host.keytab:
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vno</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Principal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>aes128-cts-hmac-sha1-96</td>
<td>host/alvlabu22.example.com@EXAMPLE.COM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>aes128-cts-hmac-sha1-96</td>
<td>ALVLABU22$@EXAMPLE.COM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>aes128-cts-hmac-sha1-96</td>
<td>cifs/alvlabu22.example.com@EXAMPLE.COM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>aes128-cts-hmac-sha1-96</td>
<td>host/ALVLABU22@EXAMPLE.COM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>aes256-cts-hmac-sha1-96</td>
<td>host/alvlabu22.example.com@EXAMPLE.COM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>aes256-cts-hmac-sha1-96</td>
<td>ALVLABU22$@EXAMPLE.COM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>aes256-cts-hmac-sha1-96</td>
<td>cifs/alvlabu22.example.com@EXAMPLE.COM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>aes256-cts-hmac-sha1-96</td>
<td>host/ALVLABU22@EXAMPLE.COM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>arcfour-hmac-md5</td>
<td>host/alvlabu22.example.com@EXAMPLE.COM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>arcfour-hmac-md5</td>
<td>ALVLABU22$@EXAMPLE.COM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
   
   Note of this $ name to use in the next step.

3. Edit the SAP instance profile by adding the following SNC parameters:

   ```text
   snc/enable = 1
   snc/data_protection/min = 1
   snc/data_protection/max = 3
   snc/data_protection/use = 3
   snc/accept_insecure_gui = 1
   snc/accept_insecure_cpic = 1
   snc/accept_insecure_rfc = 1
   snc/accept_insecure_r3int_rfc = 1
   ```
snc/r3int_rfc_insecure = 0
snc/r3int_rfc_qop = 3
snc/permit_insecure_start = 1
snc/identity/as = p:ALVLABU22$@EXAMPLE.COM
snc/gssapi_lib = /opt/quest/lib/libvas-gssapi64.so

| NOTE: | Set snc/identity/as to the value collected above, prefixed with p:. Use the following table to determine the proper value for the snc/gssapi_lib setting. |

**Table 1: SNC library paths**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Path</th>
<th>Filename</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any 32-bit (except HP-UX)</td>
<td>/opt/quest/lib</td>
<td>libvas-gssapi.so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPUX 32-bit</td>
<td>/opt/quest/lib</td>
<td>libvas-gssap.sl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIX 64</td>
<td>/opt/quest/lib</td>
<td>libvas-gssapi64.so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linux-x86_64</td>
<td>/opt/quest/lib64</td>
<td>libvas-gssapi.so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Solaris-SPARC 64</td>
<td>/opt/quest/lib/sparcv9</td>
<td>libvas-gssapi.so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Solaris-x86_64</td>
<td>/opt/quest/lib/64</td>
<td>libvas-gssapi.so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP-UX pa-risc 64</td>
<td>/opt/quest/lib/pa20_64</td>
<td>libvas-gssapi.sl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP-UX ia64</td>
<td>/opt/quest/lib/hpux64</td>
<td>libvas-gssapi.so</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Restart SAP.

```
$ stopsap
$ startsap
```

| NOTE: | If the SAP services fail to start, check the /usr.sap/<SID>/DVEBMGS00/work/dev_w0 file for errors. |

**Windows installation**

Perform the following tasks as a user with Administrative rights.

1. In WindowsExplorer, browse to \add-ons\qas-sso-for-sap on the installation media and run the qas-sso-for-sap-*.msi installer.

2. On the Welcome screen, click **Next**

3. On the License File screen, click **Browse** to locate the Single Sign-on for SAP license file.
   
   Select the file and click **Open**.
Back on the License File screen, click **Next**.

4. Read the license agreement, select **I accept the terms in the license agreement** and click **Next**.

5. On the Destination Folder screen, click **Next** to use the default installation location.

6. On the Setup Type screen, click **Next** to use the default (Complete) setup type.

7. On the Ready to Install the Program screen, click **Install**.

8. When the installer is complete, click **Finish**.

**Windows SAP GUI configuration**

Configure SAP GUI for use with Single Sign-on for SAP.

1. Open **SAP Logon** and click **New** in **Connections**.
2. Click **Next**.

3. Enter a **Description**, **Application Server address**, **Instance Number**, and **System ID**, then click **Finish**.
4. Select **Activate Secure Network Communication** and enter the SNC Name derived from the Unix SAP Configuration, then click **Finish**.
Configure an SAP account for SSO/SNC

Use the following procedure to map a SAP account to an Active Directory account.

1. In SAP GUI, run transaction SU01 - User Maintenance:

2. Create a new user or edit an existing user.

3. On the SNC tab, enter p: followed by the user's Implicit User Principal Name (sAMAccountName@DOMAIN) being careful to match case. Save the changes.
4. Return to the **SNC** tab to check for **Canonical name determined**.

5. Open the SSO configured SAP GUI connection as the Active Directory user, and connect to test SSO/SNC functionality.
SAP server configuration

Before you can configure your SAP Server, you must have Safeguard Authentication Services installed on your Unix server and joined to the Active Directory domain. Refer to the Safeguard Authentication Services product documentation for instructions on how to install and join the domain.

Supported platforms


For a complete list of supported Unix and Linux platforms, see the Safeguard Authentication Services Installation Guide or Release Notes.

Creating and using a service account for the SAP service

One Identity recommends the steps described in this section as a best practice for defining a distinct service account for SAP authentication.

Active Directory service accounts provide a means for authenticating and managing services and rights to access host resources. When you create a service account, it generates a random password for the account and a Kerberos keytab for the service. The previous section described a configuration where SAP uses the host keytab, while this section describes the recommended configuration where SAP uses a service account.

Each service account has a KRB5 Principal Name (KPN) and an optional set of Service Principal Names (SPN’s). The KPN is the sAMAccountName of the service account (case sensitive) including the domain in the form "sAMAccountName@realm". The keytab file is created in the Safeguard Authentication Services configuration directory at /etc/opt/quest/vas. The default permissions on the keytab file are 0600 and the file is owned by root. You must update the ownership of the file so that the service has rights to read from the keytab file.
To create and use a Service Account for the SAP Service

1. Create the service account using vastool on the SAP Server host:

   ```
vastool -u Administrator service create SAP/
   ```

   This command creates the `/etc/opt/quest/qas/SAP.keytab` file. `Administrator`, is the name of the Active Directory user with administrative privileges to create a new service account. The user is prompted for their Active Directory password.

2. Set the password to "never expires" and "can not be changed" by setting the `userAccountControl` attribute, by entering:

   ```
vastool -u administrator setattrs SAP/ userAccountControl 66048
   ```

3. Change the file permissions on the newly created `service.keytab` file so that the corresponding service has the rights to read from the keytab file, by entering:

   ```
chmod 640 /etc/opt/quest/vas/SAP.keytab
   ```

   Change the group ownership of the keytab to the `sapsys` group, by entering:

   ```
chgrp sapsys /etc/opt/quest/vas/SAP.keytab
   ```

4. Set the `snc/identity/as` value and the SNC Name (in Advanced Options of SAPlogin) to `p:sAMAccountName@realm`

   where `example.com` is the name of the domain to which the R3 server is joined.

   You can obtain the `sAMAccountName` of the service account by running the following command:

   ```
vastool -u host/ attrs -q SAP/ sAMAccountName
   ```

5. On the SAP Server, set the environment variable `KRB5_KTNAME` to the location of the previously created `SAP.keytab` file.

   For example, in `~<instance>adm/.cshrc` add the following:

   ```
setenv KRB5_KTNAME /etc/opt/quest/vas/SAP.keytab
   ```

6. Restart the SAP services.
Enabling SNC on the SAP server

To enable Secure Network Communications (SNC) on the R3 server

1. Add and configure the SNC-specific parameters to the instance profile of the SAP Server.
   
   You can set the profile parameters using transaction RZ10 if you have the corresponding administrator rights to make these changes.

2. Add the following SNC parameters to the instance profile of the application server. These settings enable the SNC features without impacting existing operations.

   ```
   snc/enable = 1
   snc/data_protection/min = 1
   snc/data_protection/max = 3
   snc/data_protection/use = 3
   snc/accept_insecure_gui = 1
   snc/accept_insecure_cpic = 1
   snc/accept_insecure_rfc = 1
   snc/accept_insecure_r3int_rfc = 1
   snc/r3int_rfc_secure = 0
   snc/r3int_rfc_qop = 3
   snc/permit_insecure_start = 1
   snc/identity/as = p:sAMAccountName@REALM
   snc/gssapi_lib = /opt/quest/lib/libvas-gssapi.so
   ```

   The actual path of the GSSAPI library varies by platform. The following table lists the path and file name of snc/gssapi_lib in the last line of the SNC parameters listed above.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Path</th>
<th>Filename</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any 32-bit (except HP-UX)</td>
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<td>HPUX 32-bit</td>
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<td>libvas-gssap.sl</td>
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<td>/opt/quest/lib</td>
<td>libvas-gssapi64.so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linux-x86_64</td>
<td>/opt/quest/lib64</td>
<td>libvas-gssapi.so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Solaris-SPARC 64</td>
<td>/opt/quest/lib/sparcv9</td>
<td>libvas-gssapi.so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Solaris-x86_64</td>
<td>/opt/quest/lib/64</td>
<td>libvas-gssapi.so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP-UX pa-risc 64</td>
<td>/opt/quest/lib/pa20_64</td>
<td>libvas-gssapi.sl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP-UX ia64</td>
<td>/opt/quest/lib/hpux64</td>
<td>libvas-gssapi.so</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The `snc/identity/as` parameter, `sAMAccountName@REALM`, corresponds to the KRBS principal name of the SAP Server. You can determine the `sAMAccountName@REALM` (or KRBS principal name) by examining the Kerberos ticket cache using the vastool `klist` command.

3. Change the group ownership of `/etc/opt/quest/vas/host.keytab` to `sapsys` by running:

   ```bash
   chgrp sapsys /etc/opt/quest/vas/host.keytab
   ```

   Modify the permissions so that the `sapsys` group has read access:

   ```bash
   chmod 640 /etc/opt/quest/vas/host.keytab
   ```

4. Restart the SAP Application Server.

   If problems occur with the startup of the SNC, they are logged into the work directory of the SAP Application Server in the `/usr/sap/SID/instance/work/dev_w0` file.

   Here is a sample work process log containing SNC activation messages:

   ```log
   N SncInit(): Initializing Secure Network Communication (SNC)
   N Intel x86 with Linux (st,ascii,SAP_UC/size_t/void* = 8/32/32)
   N SncInit(): found snc/data_protection/max=3, using 3 (Privacy Level)
   N SncInit(): found snc/data_protection/min=1, using 1 (Authentication Level)
   N SncInit(): found snc/data_protection/use=9, using 3 (Privacy Level)
   N SncInit(): found snc/gssapi_lib=/opt/quest/lib/libvas-gssapi.so
   N Tue Sep 30 17:11:14 2008
   N File "/opt/quest/lib/libvas-gssapi.so" dynamically loaded as GSSAPI v2 library.
   N The internal Adapter for the loaded GSSAPI mechanism identifies as:
   N Internal SNC-Adapter (Rev 1.0) to Kerberos 5/GSSAPI v2
   N SncInit(): found snc/identity/as=p:sAMAccountName@REALM
   N SncInit(): Accepting Credentials available, lifetime=Indefinite
   N Tue Sep 30 17:11:15 2008
   N SncInit(): Initiating Credentials available, lifetime=09h 57m 07s
   M ***LOG R1Q=> 1 & [thxxsnc.c 252]
   M SNC (Secure Network Communication) enabled
   ```

Configuring a SAP user to enable SNC authentication

Each user must have a unique Kerberos Principal Name (KPN) associated with their SAP account to use Single Sign-on for SAP.
To configure a SAP user to enable SNC authentication

1. Log on to the SAP Server as a user with administrative permissions.
2. Enter SU01 and click Enter or access the user management functions under SAP Menu | Tools | Administration | User Maintenance | Users.

3. In the User field, enter a user name and click the pencil icon.

4. Select the SNC tab of the User Management screen.
5. In the **SNC name** field, enter the user's Kerberos Principal Name (KPN) (sAMAccountName@realm).

   **NOTE:** You must put a "p:" in front of the user's KPN, as follows:

   p:sAMAccountName@realm

6. Click **Save** on the menu bar.

   The SNC data properties displays a check mark next to the **Canonical name determined** message.

---

### Installing Safeguard Authentication Services Single Sign-on for SAP

You can install Safeguard Authentication Services Single Sign-on for SAP from the installation setup wizard. From the Autorun Setup page, select **Single Sign-on for SAP** from the Related Products tab to install this add-on or follow the steps below.

**NOTE:** If you do not have local administrator rights, the SNC_LIB system environment variable will not be set during the installation. To resolve this issue, you can set the environment variable path for SNC_LIB to `<install folder>/qgsskrb5.dll`.

**To install Safeguard Authentication Services Single Sign-on for SAP**

1. In Windows Explorer open the Safeguard Authentication Services CD, navigate to **add-ons \ qas-sso-for-sap**.
2. Double-click **qas-sso-for-sap-x.x.x.x.msi** to launch the installer.
   where "x.x.x.x" is the latest version number.
3. Click **Next**.
4. Click **Browse** to locate the license file.
   
   **NOTE:** You must have a license file to install.

5. Select **I accept the terms in the license agreement** and click **Next**.

6. Click **Next** to install to the default folder, or click **Change** to install to an alternate location.
   
   **NOTE:** If you are running the installer as a non-administrator, One Identity recommends that you specify an alternate location where you have rights to copy files.

7. Select **Complete** and click **Next**.

8. The **Ready to Install the Program** dialog displays. Click **Install**.
   
   **NOTE:** You may be prompted for permission to install. In that case, click **Allow**.

9. Click **Finish** to exit the wizard.

### Deploying Single Sign-on for SAP through Group Policy

The Single Sign-on for SAP package includes a transform file called qas-sso-for-sap.mst along with the main MSI installer file. This transform file together with a special .cab file allows you to perform a silent installation of the Single Sign-on for SAP package using your license file.

When deploying Single Sign-on for SAP using Group Policy you must first create a CAB from your license file.

### Creating the license CAB file

#### To create the license CAB file

1. Locate your license file and rename it to:
   
   `Quest-QAS-GSSAPI-for-SAP.asc`

2. Run the following command:
   
   ```
   makecab.exe Quest-QAS-GSSAPI-for-SAP.asc license.cab
   ```
   
   **NOTE:** You may need to download makecab.exe if it is not available on your system. This creates a file called `license.cab`.

3. Copy `license.cab` to the directory containing the `qas-sso-for-sap<version>.msi` and `qas-sso-for-sap.mst` files.
Silent install

To deploy Single Sign-on for SAP through Group Policy silently

1. Open a command prompt window, navigate to the directory containing the qas-sso-for-sap-<version>.msi, qas-sso-for-sap.mst and license.cab files.

2. Run the following command:

   msiexec /i "qas-sso-for-sap-<version>.msi" TRANSFORMS="qas-sso-for-sap.mst" /qb

Configuring the SAP GUI client on Windows XP

To configure the SAP GUI client on Windows XP

1. Verify that the environment variable SNC_LIB contains the path to qgsskrb5.dll.
The library is located in the folder where you installed Single Sign-on for SAP.

2. Run the SAPlogin application.

3. Select a server connection and click **Change Item** to open the properties.
   The SAP GUI client should already be installed and configured for normal password-based authentication.

4. Click the **Advanced** button to open the Advanced Options.

5. Select **Enable Secure Network Communication** to enable SNC.

6. In the **SNC Name** field, enter the KPN of the SAP Server. For example, enter:

   ```plaintext
   p:sAMAccountName@realm
   ```

   This is the same KPN that was used for the SAP instance profile key snc/identity/as described in **Enabling SNC on the SAP server** on page 21.

7. Select the **Max. Available** option to enable single sign-on as well as data integrity and encryption for all of the traffic between the SAP GUI client and the R3 server.
8. Click **OK** to save these settings.

You can now click the server name in SAPlogon to log onto the server without being prompted for a user name or password.

Once you have configured the server connection to use SNC, it is now possible to create desktop shortcuts using SAPlogon. Shortcuts normally require a password to either be included with the shortcut (not recommended) or else the user is prompted for a password when the shortcut is activated. With SNC activated, however, it is only necessary to enter an arbitrary shortcut (a single letter will do) in the password field of the shortcut. This shortcut is not actually used for authentication, as the SAP system attempts authentication using GSSAPI first.

The use of SNC and shortcuts allows SAP administrators to create desktop icons for users that will launch them directly into specific SAP applications, securely authenticating without the use of passwords.

**Configuring the SAP GUI client on Windows Vista and above**

*To configure the SAP GUI client on Windows Vista*

1. Open SAP GUI Logon 7.10 and click **New Item**.

![Image of SAP GUI Logon 7.10](image)

2. On the **Create New System Entry** screen, select **User Specified System** and click **Next**.
3. Ensure **Connection Type** is **Custom Application Server**.

Enter the appropriate information in **Application Server, System Number, and System ID** and click **Next**.

4. Select the **Activate Secure Network Communication** option and enter the Kerberos Principal Name (KPN) of the SAP Server and click **Next**.

For example, enter:
Use the same KPN that you used for the SAP instance profile key `snc/identity/` as described in **Enabling SNC on the SAP server** on page 21.

5. Leave the defaults on this screen and click **Finish**.

The new item you created will now appear on the SAP GUI log on.
6. Click Logon and log in as a user who is set up to use SNC.

Prompting for user name and password

By default, Single Sign-on for SAP performs automatic authentication using the credentials of the currently logged-in Windows user. In some situations, you might want users to provide an Active Directory user name and password when logging in to SAP. You can configure Single Sign-on for SAP to display a login prompt whenever a new authentication request is generated.

When you enable authentication prompting, users see an authentication dialog where they must enter an Active Directory user name and password in order to gain access to SAP. The user name can be in any one of these formats:

- SAM account name (if the computer is joined to the user's domain)
- `<DOMAIN>\<SAM account name>`
- `<SAM account name>@<DOMAIN>`

Enabling authentication prompts

To enable Active Directory authentication prompting from the Single Sign-on for SAP module

1. Change the following registry value from 0 to 1.

   On 32-bit machines:
   ```
   HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Quest Software\SSO for SAP\Always Prompt
   ```

   On 64-bit machines:
   ```
   HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\Quest Software\SSO for SAP\Always Prompt
   ```

Configuring SAPIdpd on the front-end system

To use SAPIdpd with SNC, you must provide the SAPIdpd system on the front-end desktop with the local library path and identity information.
To configure SAPlpd on the front-end system

1. In the Windows directory, create a SAPLPD.INI file, if one does not already exist.

2. Add the following section to the SAPLPD.INI file:

```
[snc]
enable=1
identity/lpd=<SNC-Name_of_saplpd>
gssapi_lib=<drive>:\path\to\your\snclib.dll
```

**NOTE:** You can omit the gssapi_lib= entry when you have the environment variable, SNC_LIB, configured to be a system environment variable.

The identity/lpd variable, <SNC-Name_of_saplpd>, is in the SNC form of the user logged in and running SAPlpd. You must use this format: u:samaccountname@realm where sAMAccountName is the SAM-Account-Name of the currently logged in user and example.com is the Active Directory domain name.

**NOTE:** You can also add these settings to the WIN.INI file if you do not want to create the SAPLPD.INI file.

3. Run SAPlpd.

A window appears listing the output from the SAPlpd startup:

4. From the SAPLOPD.LOG – SAPLPD window, select the Options | Secured Connections menu item.

5. On the Secured connection dialog, select the Use if possible and Privacy protection of data options and click the Add new connection button to go to the Access Control List maintenance for SAPlpd.
6. On the **Authorized connections** dialog, in the **Last authenticated connection initiator** field, enter the SNC-name of the application servers that will be transferring print jobs to this SAPIpd using SNC.

   This is the value of the snc/identity/as key from the instance profile on the Safeguard Authentication Services-enabled SAP Server. See Enabling SNC on the SAP server on page 21.

7. Click **Authorize** to add this name to the list of authorized connection initiators.

8. Close all open SAPIpd dialogs by clicking their **OK** buttons.
Your front-end desktop is now configured to securely connect.

**Configuring SAPIpdp on the SAP server**

**To configure SAPIpdp on the SAP server**

1. Create a new output device (Printer) by navigating to **Configuration | Output devices** from the Spool Administration screen.

   You can apply these same settings to an existing device.

2. Click the **Device Attributes** tab.

   ![Spool Administration: Output Device (Change)](image)

   - **Device Type**: SAPMNS 3.0E+IPSpIpdp 3.0E+10G-6
   - **Spool Server**: headdev14_TS2_06
   - **Device Class**: Standard printer
   - **Model**: 
   - **Location**: 
   - **Message**: 
   - **Lock Printer in SAP System**:

3. Enter the appropriate information:
   - **Output Device**
   - **Short name**
   - **Device Type**
   - **Spool Server**
To populate the **Spool Server** field, click F4 or the folder icon next to the **Spool Server** field, to list all the application servers with a color-coded background. The application servers running a spool process are highlighted in green.

4. Click the **Access Method** tab.

5. Set the **Host Spool Access Method** to **S: Print Using SAP Protocol**.

6. Enter the host name of the printer.

7. Enter the host name of the front-end system as the **Destination host**.

8. Select the **Do Not Query Host Spooler for Output Status** option.

9. Select the **Security** tab and select a level of security: **Only Authentication**, **Integrity Protection**, or **Privacy Protection**.
10. Change the **Security Mode** to **Only Use Secure Transfer** to specify that you want SNC to be required.

11. In the **Identity of the Remote SAPIpd for the Security System** field, enter the **SNC name** in the format:

   ```
   u: {samaccountname}@{realm}
   ```

   This is the Active Directory user who will be logged in when using this instance of SAPIpd.

12. Save the changes and exit the Spool Administration screens.

**Testing the printer connection**

*To test the printer connection and verify that SAPIpd is still running*

1. From the list of output devices, click the **Printer** icon or navigate to **System | List | Print.**
2. On the **Print Screen List** dialog, select the SNC-enabled output device that you just created and change the **Time of Print** to **Print out immediately**.

![Print Screen List dialog](image)

3. Click **Continue** or ✔ (green check mark), to submit the print request. You can track the status and progress.
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