One Identity Active Roles 7.5.3

Solutions Guide

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.

Active Roles Solutions Guide
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Active Roles Solutions Overview

One Identity Active Roles is highly configurable to meet different customer requirements. The add-on products available as part of Active Roles Solutions extend the Active Roles native capability to provide extensible solutions to the customer based on their requirement. For example, specific customer scenarios may involve the following:

- Multi-forest design environments.
- Transfer of Active Roles configuration between different environments.
- Exchange of user, resource, and service provisioning information between SPML-enabled enterprise applications and Active Directory.
- Administration of Skype for Business Server user accounts.
- Monitoring availability and health of the Active Roles Administration Service and its information store, Active Roles replication status, and availability of the Active Roles Web Interface.

Currently, Active Roles provides the following solutions to support customer requirements in specific environments:

- ERFM Solution
- Configuration Transfer Wizard Solution
- Active Roles SPML Provider
- Skype for Business Server Solution
- Management Pack for SCOM

Active Roles solutions are available as part of the Active Roles package. However, the solutions can be installed on your system along with Active Roles based on the specific requirement.

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ERFM Solution

The Active Roles Exchange Resource Forest Management Solution extends the Active Roles capabilities to enable the management of mailbox users in Exchange environments leveraging the resource forest model.

Understanding the problem

Although the majority of small- and medium-sized organizations deploy a single Active Directory forest, a significant portion of large organizations recognize and accommodate the need to deploy multiple forests. A multi-forest design carries higher administrative and support costs, and complicates collaboration and messaging. However, it offers the highest level of security isolation. In addition, some companies consider a multi-forest design because of organizational structure issues (such as autonomous business units and decentralized IT departments), business policy, or legal and regulatory requirements.

If a company chooses a multi-forest design, one of the main questions that arise is the setup of the Exchange messaging system.

An Exchange organization consists of one or more Exchange servers, and each Exchange organization is specific to one Active Directory forest. Exchange servers rely on access to the global catalog for address information. Because each forest has a separate global catalog, an Exchange organization is associated with only one forest.

Having multiple Exchange organizations hinders user collaboration and requires cross-forest replication of Exchange data between the organizations. To enable multiple Exchange organizations to function as a single business organization, additional configuration is required to synchronize the Exchange mail recipients in the respective directories in each Exchange organization.

Therefore, a preferred deployment option could be to have multiple forests use the same Exchange organization for mail service. A single Exchange organization that serves multiple

forests does not require cross-forest synchronization of mail recipient data because the organization uses only one forest for its Active Directory storage and services.

Whether a single Exchange organization serves one forest or more than one forest, the Exchange organization is still associated with only one of the forests, called the *Exchange forest* (or resource forest). Users that have accounts in one forest might have mailboxes in the same forest or in a different forest; however, mailboxes are always in the same forest as the Exchange servers because mailbox data is stored on the Exchange servers.

The following figure shows an Exchange organization that has mailboxes on Exchange servers in one forest and user accounts in a different forest. In this scenario, the user account in an accounts forest has a disabled account that represents the user's mailbox in the Exchange forest.

Figure 1: Processes automated by Active Roles SPML Provider

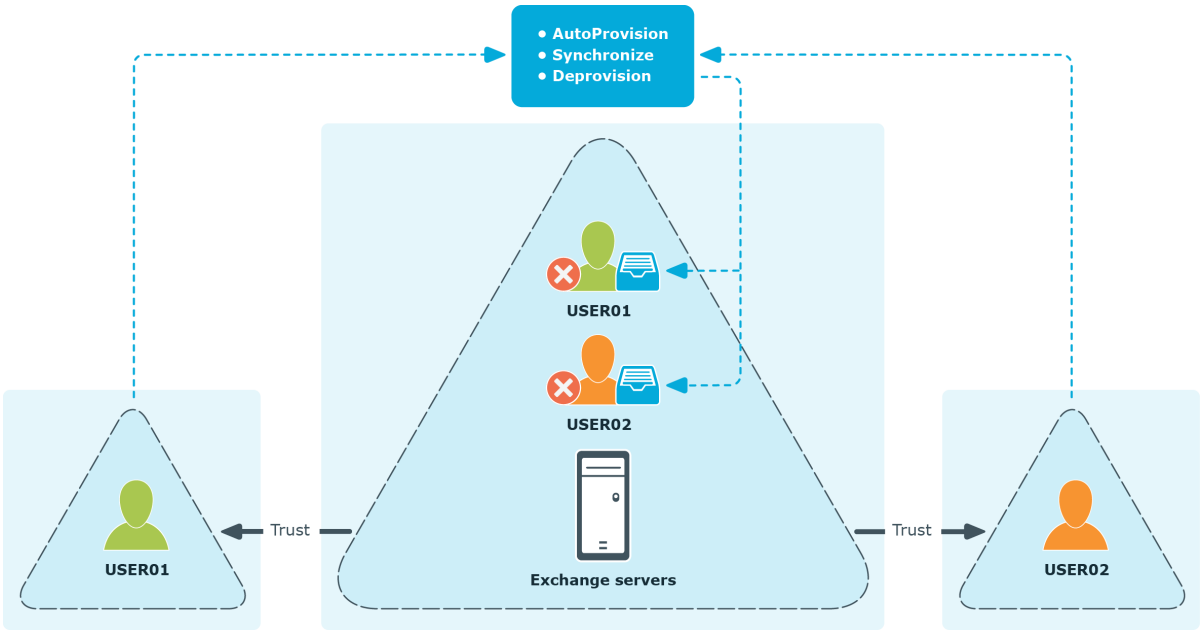
In the scenario where multiple forests share a single Exchange organization, Exchange servers are installed only in the Exchange forest. Users have their accounts in accounts forests and their mailboxes are stored in the Exchange forest. To associate a user with a mailbox, a disabled user account (shadow account) is created for that user in the Exchange forest. A mailbox is then created for the shadow account, with a certain attribute on the shadow account referencing the user's account held in the accounts forest. This type of Exchange environment is known as the *Exchange resource forest model*.

The main advantage of the Exchange resource forest model is a security boundary between Active Directory and Exchange administration. Also, a single Exchange organization provides for a single Global Address List (GAL), preserves all Exchange collaboration capabilities, and uses native Exchange data replication, thus lowering administrative overhead.

The major problem that arises in the resource forest model is that the separate Exchange forest and the various accounts forests require directory synchronization between them. A provisioning process needs to be set up so that each time an administrator creates a user account in an accounts forest, a shadow account with a mailbox is created in the Exchange forest. The account properties must also be synchronized between the accounts forest and the Exchange forest. These processes cannot be automated using native Active Directory mechanisms, which leads to the need for a third-party solution.

Understanding the solution

Exchange Resource Forest Management extends the Active Roles capabilities to enable the management of mailbox users in Exchange environments leveraging the resource forest model. The following figure illustrates the processes that are automated by Exchange Resource Forest Management.



The AutoProvision, Synchronize, and Deprovision processes maintain the shadow accounts in the Exchange forest in sync with the master accounts upon creation, modification, deprovisioning, or deletion of master accounts in accounts forests.

AutoProvision

The AutoProvision process creates a shadow account in the Exchange forest upon:

- Creation of a user in the accounts forest if the option to create a mailbox for that user is selected
- Execution of the Exchange task to create a mailbox for an existing user from the accounts forest

Then, the AutoProvision process creates a linked mailbox associated with that shadow account, designating the user from the accounts forest as the linked master account for that mailbox.

To maintain a link between the master account and shadow account, Exchange Resource Forest Management assigns the globally unique identifier (GUID) of the shadow account to a certain attribute of the master account (the **adminDescription** attribute by default).

Normally, the AutoProvision process creates a shadow account with the same name as the name of the user from the accounts forest. In case of a name conflict, a different name is used to ensure the uniqueness of the shadow account's name.

Synchronize

The Synchronize process includes the following functions:

- Updating certain properties of shadow accounts based on changes to master accounts
- Substituting certain properties of master accounts with properties of shadow accounts
- Updating certain properties of master accounts based on changes to shadow accounts

Synchronized properties

When you update certain properties of a master account, Exchange Resource Forest Management updates those properties in both the master account and shadow account. These properties are referred to as *synchronized properties*.

Exchange Resource Forest Management performs synchronization of properties upon:

- Creation of shadow accounts
- Modification of master accounts

Thus, modifying personal or organization-related properties of a master account also results in updating those properties of the shadow account. This function ensures that changes to master accounts are properly reflected in the directory used by the Exchange messaging system. For the default list of synchronized properties, see Synchronized properties later in this document. You can configure Exchange Resource Forest Management to synchronize additional properties or remove individual properties from synchronization.

Substituted properties

When you view or change certain properties of a master account in an accounts forest, Exchange Resource Forest Management redirects the retrieval or change request to the properties of the shadow account in the Exchange forest. Such properties are referred to as *substituted properties*.

Thus, modification of Exchange-related properties of a master account only results in updating the corresponding properties of the shadow account. This function ensures that administration of master accounts properly manipulates Exchange recipient properties in the Exchange forest.

The substituted properties behave as follows:

- When retrieving property values for a master account, Active Roles returns the property values of the shadow account linked to the master account.
- When modifying properties for a master account, Active Roles actually updates the properties of the shadow account linked to the master account.

For the default list of substituted properties, see Substituted properties later in this document. You can configure Exchange Resource Forest Management to extend that list.

Back-synchronized properties

When you change certain properties of a shadow account, Exchange Resource Forest Management changes those properties in both the shadow account and master account. These properties are referred to as *back-synchronized properties*. By default, the list of back-synchronized properties consists of a single property—**mail (E-mail Address)**, and can be modified.

When a back-synchronized property of the shadow account has changed, Exchange Resource Forest Management replicates the change to the master account. The ability to replicate property changes from the shadow account to the master account is helpful in a situation where certain properties are administered on the shadow account rather than the master account.

Deprovision

The Deprovision process performs the deprovision operation on the shadow account once the master account is deprovisioned. This causes Active Roles to execute the deprovisioning policies that are in effect on the shadow account to deprovision the linked mailbox of the master account. Note that the mailbox deprovisioning policies must be applied to the container that holds shadow accounts rather than master accounts.

In Active Roles, you can undeprovision the deprovisioned master account. However, this may not undeprovision the shadow account (and, therefore, undeprovision the linked mailbox). For undeprovisioning master accounts to have an effect on shadow accounts, the container that holds deprovisioned master accounts must be in the scope of the Policy Object provided by Exchange Resource Forest Management.

AutoProvision of distribution list manager

Exchange publishes distribution lists as mail-enabled groups in Active Directory. Such groups are listed in the Global Address List (GAL) and can be administered using Microsoft Outlook. Thus, Outlook can be used to add or remove members from a distribution list provided that the Outlook user is allowed to update the membership list of the respective group in Active Directory.

With Active Roles, an administrator can delegate the membership management task on a group to the account that is designated as the manager of the group. This can be done by specifying the manager's account on the **Managed By** page and then selecting the check box to allow the manager to update the membership list of the group. Both the group and the manager's account must be in the same Active Directory forest.

In the Exchange resource forest topology, where mail-enabled groups are located in the forest other than the forest containing user accounts, delegating the membership management task in this way is not feasible. To address the problem, Exchange Resource Forest Management synchronizes the manager setting for a shadow account on a group in the Exchange forest with the respective master account in the accounts forest, causing Active Roles to give the necessary rights to the master account.

If a user account (master account) in an accounts forest is configured to have a mailbox in the Exchange forest, and thus has a shadow account in the Exchange forest, the **Managed By** page can be used to give the master account the right to manage the membership list of a group. When you specify the shadow account as the manager of the group and select the check box to allow the manager to update the membership list, Exchange Resource Forest Management causes Active Roles to change security settings on the group so that the master account is authorized to add or remove members from the group.

Hence, on the **Managed By** page, you need to specify the shadow account rather than the master account. This requires a tool that would enable you to identify the shadow account. Exchange Resource Forest Management customizes the Active Roles Web Interface by adding a new entry to identify the shadow account. You can tell the shadow account's name and other properties from the **Shadow Account** tab on the **Exchange Properties** page for the master account.

Mailbox type conversion

You can use Active Roles to convert a linked mailbox to a user mailbox, and vice versa, by managing the mailbox in the Exchange forest.

For linked mailboxes in the Exchange forest, the Active Roles Web Interface provides a command allowing you to unlink the mailbox from the external user. The command converts the mailbox to the user mailbox type, and enables the user account associated with the mailbox in the Exchange forest. The external user can no longer access the mailbox.

Foe user mailboxes in the Exchange forest, the Web Interface provides a command allowing you to link the mailbox to an external user from an accounts forest. The domain of the external user account must be registered with Active Roles (managed domain). The command converts the mailbox to the linked mailbox type, with the mailbox user in the Exchange forest configured as the shadow account and the external user specified as the linked master account.

For step-by-step instructions, see Mailbox type conversion later in this document.

Technical description

Exchange Resource Forest Management extends the mailbox management capabilities of Active Roles in the case of resource forest topology. This topology option assumes that you have:

- At least one Active Directory forest containing logon-enabled user accounts for your organization, referred to as an accounts forest. The accounts forest does not have Exchange Server installed, nor does it need to have the Active Directory schema extended with the Exchange Server attributes.
- An Active Directory forest with Exchange Server, referred to as the Exchange forest, to hold mailboxes for user accounts from the accounts forest.
- Trust relationships configured so that the Exchange forest trusts the accounts forest.

With Exchange Resource Forest Management, you can use Active Roles to:

- Create a mailbox for a user account from the accounts forest.

  You can create a mailbox when creating a user account in the accounts forest. It is also possible to create a mailbox for a user account that already exists in the accounts forest. As a result, Active Roles creates a disabled user account (shadow account) with a linked mailbox in the Exchange forest, and associates the shadow account and the mailbox with the user account (master account) held in the accounts forest.

- View or change mailbox properties, and perform Exchange tasks, on a user account from the accounts forest (master account) that has a linked mailbox in the Exchange forest.

  The pages for managing the master account include all Exchange properties and tasks that are normally available when the mailbox resides in the same forest as the managed user account. With Exchange Resource Forest Management, Active Roles synchronizes the Exchange properties displayed or changed on the pages for managing the master account with the properties of the linked mailbox.

- View or change the personal or organization-related properties of the master account while having them synchronized to the respective properties of the shadow account.

  When you use Active Roles to change the personal or organization-related properties of the master account, Exchange Resource Forest Management causes Active Roles to apply the changes to those properties of the shadow account as well. This function ensures correct information about the master account in the Exchange address lists.

- Deprovision a master account while having Active Roles deprovision the master account's mailbox in the Exchange forest.

  When you deprovision a master account, Exchange Resource Forest Management causes Active Roles to apply the deprovisioning policies to both the master account and shadow account. As a result, Active Roles makes all the necessary changes to deprovision the mailbox. You can revert these changes by undeprovisioning the master account.

- Delegate Exchange mailbox management tasks by applying Access Templates to containers that hold master accounts.

  For example, you can apply the "Exchange - Recipients Full Control" Access Template to a container in the accounts forest, which enables the delegated administrator to create, view or change linked mailboxes in the Exchange forest by managing master accounts held in that container.

- Enable a master account to update membership list of a distribution group held in the Exchange forest.

  When you make a shadow account the manager or a secondary owner of a distribution group and allow the manager or secondary owners to update membership list, Exchange Resource Forest Management ensures that the corresponding master account has sufficient rights to add or remove members from that group using Exchange clients such as Microsoft Outlook or Outlook Web App.

Exchange Resource Forest Management also enables Active Roles to provide all these administrative capabilities for linked mailboxes created by Active Roles with an earlier version of Exchange Resource Forest Management or without Exchange Resource Forest Management, or created by tools other than Active Roles. Exchange Resource Forest Management schedules Active Roles to search the managed domains for linked mailboxes whose master account:

- Is in the scope of the Exchange Resource Forest Management policy for mailbox management
- Does not have a reference to the shadow account expected by Exchange Resource Forest Management

For each master account that meets these conditions, Active Roles updates the master account with a reference to the shadow account, thereby extending the capabilities of Exchange Resource Forest Management to that master account and its linked mailbox. As a result, the linked mailbox falls under the control of Exchange Resource Forest Management.

Policy Object

Exchange Resource Forest Management uses a Policy Object to implement mailbox management policy for Exchange resource forest topology. This policy enables Active Roles to create and manage linked mailboxes in the resource forest by administering linked master accounts in an accounts forest. The Policy Object is in the **Configuration/Policies/Administration/Builtin** container. The name of the Policy Object is **Built-in Policy - ERFM - Mailbox Management**.

To enable Exchange Resource Forest Management, you need to apply that Policy Object to the domain or container that holds linked master accounts you want Active Roles to administer.

Policy settings

The topics in this section cover the mailbox management policy settings.

Container for new shadow accounts

The policy allows you to specify the container in which you want Active Roles to create shadow accounts when creating linked mailboxes managed by Exchange Resource Forest Management. You can select the desired organizational unit in the Exchange forest or you can let Active Roles choose the default container.

If you select a particular organizational unit, Active Roles creates shadow accounts in that organizational unit. You can select an organizational unit from any domain of the Exchange forest that is registered with Active Roles as a managed domain.

If you let Active Roles choose the default container for new shadow accounts, then Active Roles creates shadow accounts in the **Users** container in a particular domain of the Exchange forest. If the forest root domain of the Exchange forest is registered with Active Roles as a managed domain, then Active Roles creates shadow accounts in that domain. Otherwise, Active Roles creates shadow accounts in the domain that appears first in the ordered list of the managed domains from the Exchange forest. Note that Exchange Resource Forest Management requires at least one domain of the Exchange forest to be registered with Active Roles as a managed domain.

Default description for new shadow accounts

The policy allows you to specify a text to use as the default description for new shadow accounts that Active Roles creates when creating linked mailboxes managed by Exchange Resource Forest Management. Active Roles writes that text to the **Description** property of every new shadow account.

Attribute to store a reference to shadow account

By default, the policy designates the **adminDescription** attribute of the master account for storing the GUID of the shadow account, and allows you to choose a different attribute for that purpose. Exchange Resource Forest Management uses this attribute to identify the shadow account (and, consequently, the linked mailbox) when managing a given master account. The policy causes Active Roles to set this attribute on the master account when creating the linked mailbox.

Synchronized properties

The policy defines a list of properties to copy from the master account to the shadow account. These properties are referred to as *synchronized properties*. When you use Active Roles to set or change a synchronized property of a master account, the policy causes Active Roles to set or change the value of that property on both the master account and shadow account.

In addition, Exchange Resource Forest Management provides a scheduled task that copies synchronized properties from every managed master account to the corresponding shadow account. The task runs on a scheduled basis to ensure that each of the synchronized properties of the shadow account has the same value as the corresponding property of the master account. If a synchronized property of the shadow account has changed for whatever reason, Active Roles changes that property back to the value found on the master account. For further details, see Scheduled Task later in this document. The following table provides the default list of synchronized properties. You can configure the policy to synchronize additional properties or remove individual properties from synchronization.

Table 1: Default list of synchronized proprties

c (Country Abbreviation)

co (Country)

company (Company)

countryCode (Country-Code)

department (Department)

displayName (Display Name)

givenName (First Name)

homePhone (Home Phone)

initials (Initials)

l (City)

mobile (Mobile Number)

otherTelephone (Phone Number (Others))

physicalDeliveryOfficeName (Office Location)

postalCode (ZIP/Postal Code)

postOfficeBox (Post Office Box)

sAMAccountName (Logon Name (pre-Windows 2000))

sn (Last Name)

st (State/Province)

streetAddress (Street Address)

telephoneNumber (Telephone Number)

title (Job Title)

url (Web Page Address (Others))

wWWHomePage (Web Page Address)

Substituted properties

The policy defines a list of properties that appear on the master account but reflect the properties of the linked mailbox or shadow account. These properties are referred to as *substituted properties*. When you use Active Roles to view properties of a master account, the policy causes Active Roles to retrieve the values of the master account's substituted properties from the shadow account. When you use Active Roles to set or change a

substituted property of a master account, the policy causes Active Roles to set or change the value of that property on the shadow account.

The policy adds all the Exchange recipient properties to the default list of substituted properties, which causes Active Roles to operate as if master accounts have those properties although the accounts forest does not have Exchange Server installed (and, therefore, does not have the Active Directory schema extended with Exchange recipient properties).

The policy does not allow you to narrow down the list of substituted properties. However, you can specify your custom list of substituted properties in addition to the default list. If you do so, the resulting list of substituted properties includes all properties from both the default list and your custom list.

Table 2: Default list of substituted properties

adminDisplayName
altRecipient
altRecipientBL
authOrig
authOrigBL
autoReply
autoReplyMessage
deletedItemFlags
delivContLength
deliverAndRedirect
deliveryMechanism
delivExtContTypes
displayNamePrintable
dLMemDefault
dLMemRejectPerms
dLMemSubmitPerms
dnQualifier
edsaAdminGroup
edsaAllExchangeTasks
edsaCreateMsExchMailbox
edsaDeleteEmail
edsaDeleteMailbox
edsaEstablishEmail
edsaEstablishGroupEmail
edsva-MsExch-AllowRecurringMeetings
edsva-MsExch-AllRequestInPolicy
edsva-MsExch-AllRequestOutOfPolicy
edsva-MsExch-ApplyEmailAddressPolicy
edsva-MsExch-ArchiveMailboxDatabase
edsva-MsExch-ArchiveMailboxEnabled
edsva-MsExch-ArchiveMailboxName
edsva-MsExch-ArchiveMailboxQuota
edsva-MsExch-ArchiveMailboxWarningQuota
edsva-MsExch-AutoReplyExternalAudience
edsva-MsExch-AutoReplyExternalMessage
edsva-MsExch-AutoReplyInternalMessage
edsva-MsExch-AutoReplyState
edsva-MsExch-BookingWindowInDays
edsva-MsExch-BookInPolicy-DN
edsva-MsExch-BypassModerationFor
edsva-MsExch-ConflictPercentageAllowed
edsva-MsExch-DeleteAttachments
edsva-MsExch-DeleteComments
edsva-MsExch-DeleteNonCalendarItems
edsva-MsExch-DeleteSubject
edsva-MsExch-EnableArchiveMailbox
edsva-MsExch-EnableCalendarAttendant
edsva-MsExch-

edsaExchangeTasksAvailable

edsaHideMembership

edsaHomeMDB

edsaHomeMTA

edsaMailboxSecurityDescriptor

edsaMoveMailbox

edsaMsExchMixedMode

edsaRemoveAllMsExchAttributes

edsaUnhideMembership

edsvaExchOrgVersion

edsvaExchServerVersion

edsva-MsExch-AcceptMessagesOnlyFrom

edsva-MsExch-ActiveMailboxServerName

edsva-MsExch-AddAdditionalResponse

edsva-MsExch-AdditionalResponse

edsva-MsExch-AddNewRequestsTentatively

edsva-MsExch-AddOrganizerToSubject

edsva-MsExch-AddressBookPolicyDN

edsva-MsExch-AllBookInPolicy

edsva-MsExch-AllowConflicts

edsva-MsExch-ProtocolSettings-IMAP4-Enable

edsva-MsExch-ProtocolSettings-MAPI-Enable

edsva-MsExch-ProtocolSettings-OMA-Enable

edsva-MsExch-ProtocolSettings-OWA-Enable

edsva-MsExch-ProtocolSettings-POP3-Config

edsva-MsExch-ProtocolSettings-POP3-Enable

edsva-MsExch-ProtocolSettings-UpToDateNotifications-Enable

edsva-MsExch-RejectMessagesFrom

EnableResourceBookingAttendant

edsva-MsExch-EndDateForRetentionHold

edsva-MsExch-EnforceSchedulingHorizon

edsva-MsExch-ForwardRequestsToDelegates

edsva-MsExch-LitigationHoldEnabled

edsva-MsExch-MailboxItemsTotal

edsva-MsExch-MailboxLastLoggedOnBy

edsva-MsExch-MailboxSize

edsva-MsExch-MaximumConflictInstances

edsva-MsExch-MaximumDurationInMinutes

edsva-MsExch-MemberDepartRestriction

edsva-MsExch-MemberJoinRestriction

edsva-MsExch-ModeratedBy

edsva-MsExch-ModerationEnabled

edsva-MsExch-ModerationNotificationSending

edsva-MsExch-MoveRequestStatus

edsva-MsExch-OrganizerInfo

edsva-MsExch-ProcessExternalMeetingMessages

edsva-MsExch-ProtocolSettings-ActiveSync-Enable

edsva-MsExch-ProtocolSettings-ActiveSync-PolicyDN

edsva-MsExch-ProtocolSettings-IMAP4-Config

enabledProtocols

expirationTime

extensionAttribute1

extensionAttribute13

extensionAttribute14

extensionAttribute15

extensionAttribute2

extensionAttribute3

edsva-MsExch-RemoveForwardedMeetingNotifications

edsva-MsExch-RemoveMoveRequest

edsva-MsExch-RemoveOldMeetingMessages

edsva-MsExch-RemovePrivateProperty

edsva-MsExch-RequestInPolicy-DN

edsva-MsExch-RequestOutOfPolicy-DN

edsva-MsExch-RequireSenderAuthentication

edsva-MsExch-ResourceCapacity

edsva-MsExch-ResourceCapacity

edsva-MsExch-ResourceCustomProperties

edsva-MsExch-ResourceDelegates-DN

edsva-MsExch-RetentionComment

edsva-MsExch-RetentionHoldEnabled

edsva-MsExch-RetentionPolicy-DN

edsva-MsExch-RetentionUrl

edsva-MsExch-RoleAssignmentPolicyDN

edsva-MsExch-ScheduleOnlyDuringWorkHours

edsva-MsExch-SharedMailboxUsers

edsva-MsExch-SharingPolicyDN

edsva-MsExch-StartDateForRetentionHold

edsva-MsExch-TentativePendingApproval

edsva-MsExch-UMAnonymousCallersCanLeaveMessages

edsva-MsExch-UMAutomaticSpeechRecognitionEnabled

edsva-MsExch-UM-CallAnsweringRulesEnabled

edsva-MsExch-UM-CallsFromNonUsersAllowed

edsva-MsExch-UM-DialPlanDN

edsva-MsExch-UM-ExtensionNumbers

edsva-MsExch-UM-FaxEnabled

extensionAttribute4

extensionAttribute5

extensionAttribute6

extensionAttribute7

extensionAttribute8

extensionAttribute9

extensionData

folderPathname

formData

forwardingAddress

garbageCollPeriod

heuristics

homeMDB

homeMTA

importedFrom

internetEncoding

language

languageCode

legacyExchangeDN

mailNickname

mAPIRecipient

mDBOverHardQuotaLimit

mDBOverQuotaLimit

mDBStorageQuota

mDBUseDefaults

msExchADCGlobalNames

msExchALObjectVersion

msExchConferenceMailboxBL

msExchControllingZone

msExchCustomProxyAddresses

msExchExpansionServerName

msExchFBURL

msExchTUIPassword

msExchTUISpeed

edsva-MsExch-UM-IsEnabled
edsva-MsExch-UM-LockedOut
edsva-MsExch-UM-MailboxPolicyDN
edsva-MsExch-UM-OperatorExtensionNumber
edsva-MsExch-UM-PIN
edsva-MsExch-UM-PINResetOnFirstLogon
edsva-MsExch-UM-SIPAddress
edsvaSendAsTrustees
extensionAttribute10
extensionAttribute11
extensionAttribute12
msExchHideFromAddressLists
msExchHomeServerName
msExchIMACL
msExchIMAddress
msExchIMAPOWAURLPrefixOverride
msExchIMMetaPhysicalURL
msExchIMPhysicalURL
msExchIMVirtualServer
msExchInconsistentState
msExchMailboxFolderSet
msExchMailboxGuid
msExchMailboxSecurityDescript
or
msExchMailboxUrl
msExchMasterAccountSid
msExchMobileMailboxPolicyLink
msExchOmaAdminExtendedSettings
msExchOmaAdminWirelessEnable
msExchOriginatingForest
msExchPfRootUrl
msExchPoliciesExcluded
msExchPoliciesIncluded
msExchTUIVolume
msExchUnmergedAttsPt
msExchUseOAB
msExchUserAccountControl
msExchVoiceMailboxID
oOFReplyToOriginator
pOPCharacterSet
pOPContentFormat
preferredDeliveryMethod
protocolSettings
proxyAddresses
publicDelegates
publicDelegatesBL
queryPolicyBL
replicatedObjectVersion
replicationSensitivity
replicationSignature
reportToOriginator
reportToOwner
securityProtocol
serverReferenceBL
showInAddressBook
submissionContLength
targetAddress
textEncodedORAddress
unauthOrig
unmergedAtts

msExchPolicyEnabled

msExchPolicyOptionList

msExchPreviousAccountSid

msExchProxyCustomProxy

msExchQueryBaseDN

msExchRecipLimit

msExchRequireAuthToSendTo

msExchResourceGUID

msExchResourceProperties

NOTE:

- The substitute attribute, **mail** can now be used optionally instead of using it as a hard-coded attribute.
- If the mail attribute is removed, then a default value is not set in the master account during user provisioning. Use a script or a policy to set the mail attribute. For example,

```
function onPostCreate($Request)
{
$userDN=$Request.DN
$userObject=Get-QADObject $userDN -IncludeAllProperties
Set-QADObject $userDN -ObjectAttributes @
{mail=$userObject.edsaUPNPrefix+"@<domain>"} -proxy
}
```

Back-synchronized properties

The policy defines a list of properties to copy from the shadow account to the master account. By default, the list contains a single property, **E-Mail Address (mail)**. When the e-mail address has changed on the shadow account (which is normally the case when Exchange Server creates a linked mailbox), the policy ensures that the e-mail address is correctly set on the master account by copying the e-mail address form the shadow account.

Policy actions

The mailbox management policy causes Active Roles to perform the following actions depending on the change request submitted to the Active Roles Administration Service.

Table 3: Policy actions

Request	Actions
Create a new user with mailbox	Active Roles creates the new user (in the accounts forest), and then performs the following actions: • Create a shadow account (in the Exchange forest), and populate its properties with the data found in the request • Create a linked mailbox using that shadow account, with the new user (from the accounts forest) specified as the linked master account • Create a reference to the shadow account on the master account • Update the master account with the e-mail address of the linked mailbox When creating the shadow account or mailbox, Active Roles executes all policies that are applied to the container that holds the shadow account, including the mailbox auto-provisioning policies (if any). To have an effect, mailbox auto-provisioning policies must be applied to the container that holds shadow accounts (rather than master accounts).
Create a mailbox for an existing user	Active Roles retrieves the properties of the existing user (in the accounts forest), and then performs the following actions: • Create a shadow account (in the Exchange forest), and populate its properties with the properties of the existing user • Create a linked mailbox using that shadow account, with the existing user (from the accounts forest) specified as the linked master account • Create a reference to the shadow account on the master account • Update the master account with the e-mail address of the linked mailbox When creating the shadow account or mailbox, Active Roles executes all policies that are applied to the container that holds the shadow account, including the mailbox auto-provisioning policies (if any). To have an effect, mailbox auto-provisioning policies must be applied to the container that holds shadow accounts (rather than master accounts).
Modify properties of a master account	If the change request includes any changes to substituted properties, Active Roleshe requested changes to the

Request	Actions
	substituted properties of the shadow account. Next, Active Roles makes the requested changes to the properties of the master account, and then updates the synchronized properties of the shadow account with the new property values found on the master account.
Perform an Exchange task on a master account	Active Roles applies the Exchange task to the shadow account of that master account.
Deprovision a master account	Active Roles deprovisions the master account, and then deprovisions the shadow account. When deprovisioning the shadow account, Active Roles executes all deprovisioning policies that are applied to the container that holds the shadow account, including the mailbox deprovisioning policies. To have an effect, mailbox deprovisioning policies must be applied to the container that holds shadow accounts (rather than master accounts).
Undeprovision a deprovisioned master account	Active Roles undeprovisions the master account and then undeprovisions the shadow account. Once the shadow account has been undeprovisioned, the master account's mailbox reverts to the state it was in before the master account was deprovisioned. For undeprovisioning master accounts to have an effect on shadow accounts, the container that holds deprovisioned master accounts must be in the scope of the **Built-in Policy - ERFM - Mailbox Management** Policy Object (or a copy of that Policy Object).
Delete a master account	Active Roles deletes the master account, and then performs the "Disable mailbox" task on the shadow account.

Scheduled Task

Exchange Resource Forest Management includes an Active Roles scheduled task that complements the mailbox management policy to enforce synchronization of master and shadow account properties, and to capture existing linked mailboxes whose master account is put under the control of that policy. The scheduled task object is in the **Configuration/Server Configuration/Scheduled Tasks/Builtin** container. The name of the object is **ERFM - Mailbox Management**. The task is scheduled to run on a daily basis. Normally, you do not need to modify that scheduled task.

The operation of the task affects only the user accounts that are in the scope of the **Built-in Policy - ERFM - Mailbox Management** Policy Object (or a copy of that Policy Object). When run, the task performs the following actions on each of those user accounts:

- If the user account does not have a linked mailbox, then skip over that user account.
- If the user account has a linked mailbox but does not store a reference to the shadow account of that mailbox, then create the reference to the shadow account on that user account.

  This action enables Exchange Resource Forest Management to administer exiting linked mailboxes, possibly created using an earlier version of Exchange Resource Forest Management or without the use of Exchange Resource Forest Management.
- If the user account has a linked mailbox and stores a reference to the shadow account, then copy the synchronized properties from the master account to the shadow account, and copy the back-synchronized properties from the shadow account to the master account.

  This action ensures that the shadow account properties are updated with the latest changes to the master account properties and vice versa.
- If the shadow account is the manager (or a secondary owner) who can update membership list of a particular group, then the task checks that group to see if the master account can update membership list as well, and, if necessary, gives the master account the right to update membership list.

  This action synchronizes the group manager rights of the master account with the group manager rights of the shadow account, thereby enabling the mailbox logon account (which is the master account) to add or remove members from distribution lists by using Outlook or Outlook Web App.

Deploying the Solution

Prerequisite conditions

This section summarizes the prerequisite conditions that must be met before you deploy Exchange Resource Forest Management.

Exchange Server deployment

Exchange Resource Forest Management requires Exchange 2013 or later to be deployed in the Exchange forest.

Exchange Server should not be installed in the accounts forests. The Active Directory schema in the accounts forests does not need to be extended with the Exchange Server attributes.

A trust between the Exchange forest and the accounts forest must be set up before you can use Exchange Resource Forest Management. At a minimum, an outgoing trust must be set up so that the Exchange forest trusts the accounts forest.

For more information, see "Learn more about setting up a forest trust to support linked mailboxes" at http://technet.microsoft.com/library/ms.exch.eac.trustedforestordomainlearnmore(v=exchg.150).aspx.

Active Roles deployment

The following Active Roles components must be installed in your Active Directory environment:

- Administration Service
- Web Interface
- Active Roles console

You can install these components on member servers in an accounts forest or in the Exchange forest. For installation instructions, see the Active Roles Quick Start Guide.

Log on as Active Roles Admin

To configure Exchange Resource Forest Management, log on as Active Roles Admin. This ensures that you have sufficient rights to make the necessary configuration changes. Assuming the default configuration of the Active Roles Administration Service, you should log on with a domain user account that is a member of the Administrators group on the computer running the Administration Service.

Register domains with Active Roles

Exchange Resource Forest Management requires the following domains to be registered with Active Roles:

- In the Exchange forest, a domain that hold computers running the Mailbox server role
- In each accounts forest, the domains that hold the users you want to administer with Active Roles

When registering a domain, you are prompted to choose which account you want the Administration Service to use to access the domain. You can either specify a so-called *override account* or let the Administration Service use its service account. With either option, the account must have sufficient rights in the domain you are registering. At a minimum, the account must have the following rights:

- Member of the **Account Operators** domain security group
- In case of Exchange 2013, member of the **Recipient Management** role group in the Exchange forest (see "Access to Exchange Server/Exchange 2013" in the Active Roles Quick Start Guide), and enabled for remote Exchange Management Shell (see "Support for remote Exchange Management Shell" in the Active Roles Quick Start Guide)
- In the Exchange forest, read access to Exchange configuration data (see "Permission to read Exchange configuration data" in the Active Roles Quick Start Guide).

For instructions on how to register domains with Active Roles, see "Adding and removing managed domains" in the Active Roles Administrator Guide.

Applying the Policy Object

Active Roles provides a built-in Policy Object containing the mailbox management policy for Exchange resource forest topology. To enable Exchange Resource Forest Management, you need to:

Link that Policy Object to the appropriate containers in the accounts forest. These are the containers that hold the user accounts you want to administer using Exchange Resource Forest Management.

Optionally, view or change policy settings.

To link the Policy Object to an organizational unit or domain

1. In the Active Roles console tree, select **Configuration | Policies | Administration | Builtin**.
2. In the details pane, right-click the **Built-in Policy - ERFM - Mailbox Management** Policy Object, and then click **Policy Scope**.
3. In the dialog box that appears, click **Add**, and then select the desired organizational unit or domain in the accounts forest.

Out of the box, the Policy Object has all policy settings configured. You can use the Active Roles console to view or change policy settings as needed.

To view or change policy settings

1. Double-click the **Built-in Policy - ERFM - Mailbox Management** Policy Object.
2. In the **Properties** dialog box that appears, go to the **Policies** tab, and double-click the entry in the list of policies.
3. In the **Properties** dialog box that appears, do any of the following:
    a. On the **Shadow Account** tab, view or change the container and default description for new shadow accounts.
    b. On the **Master Account** tab, view or change the attribute to store a reference to shadow account.
    c. On the **Synced** tab, view or change the list of synchronized properties.

d. On the **Substituted** tab, configure your custom list of substituted properties in addition to the default list.

e. On the **Back-synced** tab, view or change the list of back-synchronized properties.

For detailed description of the policy settings, see Policy settings earlier in this document.

Upgrade from an earlier version

You can seamlessly upgrade from Quick Connect for Exchange Resource Forests to Exchange Resource Forest Management, as follows.

1. Inspect your current configuration of Quick Connect for Exchange Resource Forests, and note down the existing policy settings such as:
   - The container for new shadow accounts, identified by the **Default Mailbox OU** policy parameter.
   - The default description for new shadow accounts, identified by the **Shadow account description** policy parameter.
   - The attribute to store a reference to shadow account, identified by the **Attribute to store back link** policy parameter.
   - The list of synchronized properties, identified by the **Synchronized Attributes List** policy parameter.
   - The custom list of substituted properties (if any)), identified by the **Substituted Attributes List** policy parameter.
   - The list of back-synchronized properties, identified by the **Back-synchronized attributes list** policy parameter.

   For instructions on how to access policy parameters, see the "Set Up and Apply the Policy Objects" topic in the Quick Connect for Exchange Resource Forests Administrator Guide.
2. Uninstall the earlier version of the ERFM add-on from the system.

   NOTE: If ERFM (Exchange Resource Forest Management) is installed on the Active Roles 6.x version, it must be uninstalled before installing Active Roles 7.4, as ERFM is now part of the product. Failure to uninstall ERFM may result in conflicts and issueseplace this text with a description of a feature that is noteworthy.
3. Upgrade to Active Roles version 7.5.3. For upgrade instructions, see the Active Roles 7.5.3 Quick Start Guide.
4. Adjust the policy settings in the Exchange Resource Forest Management Policy Object to match the settings you noted down in Step 1, and then link that Policy Object to the containers that hold the master accounts you managed using Quick Connect for Exchange Resource Forests. For instructions on how to configure and link that Policy Object, see Applying the Policy Object earlier in this document.

After you have performed these steps, Exchange Resource Forest Management recognizes the existing master accounts, enabling Active Roles to manage their linked mailboxes in the same way as when using Quick Connect for Exchange Resource Forests.

To expedite the recognition of the existing master accounts, you might execute the Exchange Resource Forest Management scheduled task without waiting for its scheduled run: In the Active Roles console, navigate to the **Configuration/Server Configuration/Scheduled Tasks/Builtin** container, right-click the task **ERFM - Mailbox Management** in that container, point to **All Tasks**, and then click **Execute**.

Examples of Use

- Configuration
- Mailbox creation
- Account modification
- Account deprovisioning
- Membership management delegation
- Mailbox type conversion

Configuration

The examples in this chapter assume the following configuration of Exchange Resource Forest Management:

- **Accounts** is the name of an organizational unit in a managed domain of an accounts forest.
- **Mailboxes** is the name of an organizational unit in a managed domain of the Exchange forest.
- The the **Built-in Policy - ERFM - Mailbox Management** Policy Object is linked to the **Accounts** OU.
- In the policy settings, the **Mailboxes** OU is selected as the container for new shadow accounts. Other policy settings are not modified so they have the default values.

In other words, the **Accounts** OU holds user accounts that are under the control of Exchange Resource Forest Management; the **Mailboxes** OU is intended to hold new shadow user accounts. Once a user account in the **Accounts** OU is mailbox-enabled, a shadow account along with a linked mailbox is created in the **Mailboxes** OU and associated with the user account from the **Accounts** OU, to provide access to the mailbox.

Under these assumptions, the following examples are considered:

- Creating a user account in the **Accounts** OU, with the option to create a mailbox for that user

- Creating a mailbox for an existing account from the **Accounts** OU
- Making changes to a mailbox-enabled user account in the **Accounts** OU, with the changes automatically applied to the shadow account in the **Mailboxes** OU
- Deprovisioning a mailbox-enabled user account in the **Accounts** OU, with the shadow account automatically deprovisioned in the **Mailboxes** OU

Mailbox creation

This section demonstrates how Exchange Resource Forest Management automates creation of mailboxes in the Exchange forest for user accounts held in an accounts forest. The following examples are considered:

- Creating a new user account with a mailbox
- Creating a mailbox for an existing user account

NOTE: Mailboxes can be created only for **Users**, enabling mailbox for a **Contact** is not allowed.

Creating a new user account with a mailbox

You can use the Active Roles Web Interface to create a new user account in the accounts forest while having Exchange Resource Forest Management create a linked mailbox for that user account in the Exchange forest.

To create a new user account with a mailbox

1. In the Web Interface, select the **Accounts** OU, and then choose the **New User** command.
2. Fill in the fields on the pages for creating a user account.
3. Select the **Create an Exchange mailbox** check box, modify the alias if necessary, and click **Browse** to select the appropriate mailbox database.

   The list in the **Select Mailbox Database** dialog box contains the mailbox databases found in the Exchange forest. The list can be restricted by applying an Exchange Mailbox AutoProvisioning policy to the **Mailboxes** OU in the Exchange forest.
4. Complete the pages for creating the user account.

As a result, a new shadow account with a linked mailbox is created in the **Mailboxes** OU. The user account you have created in the **Accounts** OU is specified as the linked master account for that mailbox.

Creating a mailbox for an existing user account

For the purpose of this section, assume that the **Accounts** OU contains a user account that does not have an Exchange mailbox. You can create such an account by leaving the **Create an Exchange mailbox** check box cleared on the pages for creating user accounts in the Active Roles Web Interface. Then, you can create a mailbox for that user account by using the Web Interface as follows.

To create a mailbox for an existing user account

1. In the Web Interface, select the user account in the **Accounts** OU, and then choose the **Create User Mailbox** command.
2. On the **Mailbox Settings** page, modify the alias if necessary, and click **Browse** to select the appropriate mailbox database.

   The list in the **Select Mailbox Database** dialog box contains the mailbox databases found in the Exchange forest. The list can be restricted by applying an Exchange Mailbox AutoProvisioning policy to the **Mailboxes** OU in the Exchange forest.
3. Click **Finish**.

As a result, a new shadow account with a linked mailbox is created in the **Mailboxes** OU. The user account you selected in the **Accounts** OU is specified as the linked master account for that mailbox.

Account modification

This section demonstrates how Exchange Resource Forest Management handles the changes you make to a master account. Making changes to certain properties results in updating data in both the master account and shadow account, whereas modification of some other properties only updates data in the shadow account. Therefore, two examples are considered:

- Making changes to synchronized properties
- Making changes to substituted properties

Making changes to synchronized properties

When you update certain properties of a master account, Exchange Resource Forest Management updates those properties in both the master account and shadow account. These properties are referred to as *synchronized properties*. For details, see Synchronized properties earlier in this document.

To verify the behavior of synchronized properties

1. In the Web Interface, select a mailbox-enabled user account held in the **Accounts** OU, and then choose the **General Properties** command.
2. On the **General** tab, make changes to the **First name** or **Last name** field.
3. Go to the **Organization** tab and make changes to the **Title**, **Department**, or **Company** field.
4. Click **Save** to apply your changes.
5. Locate the shadow account in the **Mailboxes** OU—the name of the shadow account is identical to the name of the master account you have modified in the **Accounts** OU.
6. Choose the **Properties** command for the shadow account.
7. Examine data on the **General** and **Organization** tabs to verify that the changes you have made to the master account are also applied to the shadow account.

You can review the updates to the account properties by using the **Change History** command on the master account and on the shadow account—the Change History results provide information on which properties were updated, what changes were made to the properties, who performed the update, and when.

Making changes to substituted properties

When you view or change certain properties of a master account in an accounts forest, Exchange Resource Forest Management redirects the retrieval or change request to the properties of the shadow account in the Exchange forest. Such properties are referred to as *substituted properties*.

All the substituted properties that are mandatory for Exchange Resource Forest Management to work are listed in the Substituted properties section, earlier in this document. These properties used to store mailbox settings. As mailboxes are located in the Exchange forest, the updates to such properties need to be performed on the shadow accounts. Exchange Resource Forest Management implements a mechanism for capturing updates to substituted properties on the master account side and then applying those changes on the shadow account side.

You can view or modify some of the substituted properties on the Web Interface pages for managing Exchange recipient properties of a mailbox-enabled user account in the **Accounts** OU.

To view or change Exchange properties on the master account

1. In the Web Interface, select a mailbox-enabled user account held in the **Accounts** OU, and then choose the **Exchange Properties** command.
2. View or change the settings on the following tabs:
    - **General**
    - **E-mail Addresses**
    - **Mailbox Features**

- **Mail Flow Settings**
- **Mailbox Settings**

3. Click **Save** to apply your changes.

Once you have completed these steps, your changes are applied to the shadow account associated with the master account you were administering. You can verify this by using the **Change History** command on the shadow account. The Change History results indicate that the changes were actually made to the properties of the shadow account, in the **Mailboxes** OU.

Account deprovisioning

When you use Active Roles to deprovision a master account, Exchange Resource Forest Management causes Active Roles to deprovision the shadow accounts as well. In this way, Active Roles deprovisions the master account's mailbox. You can verify this behavior by using the Active Roles Web Interface.

To deprovision a master account

- In the Web Interface, select a mailbox-enabled user account held in the **Accounts** OU, and then choose the **Deprovision** command.

Once you have completed these steps, the **Deprovision** command is performed not only on the master account but also on the shadow account. You can verify this by using the **Deprovisioning Results** command on the shadow account in the **Mailboxes** OU.

Membership management delegation

This section shows how Exchange Resource Forest Management facilitates delegation of the membership management task for distribution lists. To perform the procedures in this section, you need the following environment:

- Exchange Resource Forest Management configured as described in the Configuration section earlier in this document.
- A mailbox-enabled user account named **John Smith** created by Active Roles in the **Accounts** OU, so the shadow account for that user account exists in the **Mailboxes** OU.
- For the user account **John Smith**, on a computer in the accounts forest, Microsoft Outlook configured to connect to the mailbox of that user account.
- A mail-enabled group named **DL**, representing a certain distribution list, created in the **Mailboxes** OU.

The following procedure demonstrates how to delegate the task of managing the **DL** membership list to the user account **John Smith**.

To delegate the membership management task

1. In the Active Roles Web Interface for Administrators, open the **Exchange Properties** page for the user account **John Smith**:
    - Locate and select the **Accounts** OU.
    - Select the user account **John Smith** in the list of objects held in that OU.
    - Click the **Exchange Properties** command.
2. On the **Exchange Properties** page, go to the **Shadow Account** tab, and click the **Properties** button on that tab.

    This opens the **General Properties** page for the shadow account.
3. On the **General Properties** page, click the **Account** tab and note down the pre-Windows 2000 logon name of the shadow account.
4. In the Web Interface, open the **Managed by** tab for the **DL** group:
    - Locate and select the **Mailboxes** OU.
    - Click the **DL** group in the list of objects held in that OU.
    - Click the **Managed by** tab on the **General Properties** page that appears.
5. On the **Managed by** tab, click the **Change** button under the **Manager** box.

    This opens the **Select Object** dialog box allowing you to specify the manager account.
6. Use the **Select Object** dialog box to find and select the shadow account:
    - In the **Name** box, type the name of the shadow account you noted down in Step 3.
    - Click **Search**.
    - Click **Search**.
    - In the list of search results, click the name of the shadow account.
    - Click **OK** to close the **Select Object** dialog box.
7. On the **Managed by** tab, click **Save**; then, select the **Manager can update membership list** check box, and click **Save** again.

Although you have specified the shadow account as the manager of the group, Active Roles updates security settings on the group so that the master account is authorized to add or remove members from the group by using conventional tools such as Microsoft Outlook.

If you clear the **Manager can update membership list** check box, or change the manager of the group, Active Roles updates the security settings to revoke the former manager's right to modify the membership list of the group.

After you have specified the shadow account as the manager of the **DL** group with the **Manager can update membership list** option, force Active Roles to give the manager rights to the master account by executing the scheduled task **ERFM - Mailbox Management** held in the **Configuration/Server Configuration/Scheduled Tasks/Builtin** container or wait for a scheduled run of that task. Then, you can verify that

the master account can use Microsoft Outlook to add or remove group members, provided that Outlook is configured to connect to the mailbox for the **John Smith** user account:

1. Log on with the name and password of the **John Smith** account to the computer where Microsoft Outlook is configured to connect to the linked mailbox of that user account.
2. Open Outlook and press Ctrl+Shift+B to display the Address Book.
3. In the Address Book, double-click the **DL** group.
4. On the **General** tab in the dialog box that appears, click **Modify Members** to add or remove members from the **DL** group.

Mailbox type conversion

This section demonstrates how to perform mailbox type conversion using Active Roles. The following scenarios are covered:

- Converting a linked mailbox to a user mailbox
- Converting a user mailbox to a linked mailbox

Converting a linked mailbox to a user mailbox

If a given mailbox from the Exchange forest is assigned to a user from an accounts forest (linked mailbox), then you can use Active Roles to convert that mailbox to the user mailbox type. After you convert the mailbox, the external user (formerly master account) can no longer access the mailbox. The mailbox can only be accessed by the user account that is associated with the mailbox in the Exchange forest (formerly shadow account).

To convert a linked mailbox to a user mailbox

1. Open the Active Roles Web Interface for Administrators, and select the mailbox user account in the Exchange forest (shadow account).
2. Click the **Convert to User Mailbox** command.
3. Click **OK** in the confirmation message box that appears.

After mailbox conversion, the mailbox user account remains disabled. To enable the user account, set the user password by using the **Reset Password** command, and then click the **Enable Account** command.

Converting a user mailbox to a linked mailbox

For a user mailbox in the Exchange forest, you can use Active Roles to assign that mailbox to a user from an accounts forest. This configures the mailbox as follows:

- The mailbox type changes to the linked mailbox type.
- The user from the accounts forest becomes the master account for the mailbox.
- The user associated with the mailbox in the Exchange forest becomes the shadow account.

The domain of the user from the accounts forest must be registered with Active Roles (managed domain).

To convert a user mailbox to a linked mailbox

1. Open the Active Roles Web Interface for Administrators, and select the user mailbox in the Exchange forest.
2. Click the **Convert to Linked Mailbox** command.
3. Click **Change** under the **Linked master account** field, and select the user from an accounts forest.
4. Click **Finish**.

As a result of these steps, the master account is assigned to the mailbox and the mailbox user in the Exchange forest becomes the shadow account, linked with the master account. If the master account is in the scope of the Exchange Resource Forest Management policy, the properties of the master account and shadow account are synchronized in the same way as when you configure a mailbox-enabled user in an accounts forest by using the Exchange Resource Forest Management solution.

3

Configuration Transfer Wizard Solution

For large enterprises which implement a complex administrative structure using Active Roles, one of the greatest challenges becomes exporting Active Roles configuration from a test environment to a production environment.

With Active Roles Configuration Transfer Wizard, you can export Active Roles configuration objects (such as Access Templates, Managed Units, Policy Objects, Policy Type objects, etc.) to an XML file and then import them from that file to populate another instance of Active Roles. The export and import operations provide a way to move configuration objects from a test environment to a production environment.

This document provides information on how to install and use Configuration Transfer Wizard.

What's new in version 7.5.3

Version 7.5.3 of Configuration Transfer Wizard adds support for the latest Active Roles version, 7.5.3. Now you can use Configuration Transfer Wizard to move configuration data between Active Roles instances of version 6.7 or later, including version 7.5.3.

Solution components

Configuration Transfer Wizard includes the following components, which are installed during the solution setup:

- Configuration Collection wizard
- Configuration Deployment wizard
- ARSconfig command-line tool

Configuration Collection wizard

Configuration Collection Wizard is intended to collect the Active Roles configuration data in a source environment. During the collection process, the selected Active Roles configuration objects are packed into an XML file referred to as *configuration package*.

Configuration Deployment wizard

Configuration Deployment Wizard is designed to deploy a configuration package, earlier created with the Configuration Collection Wizard, in a destination Active Roles environment. When deploying the configuration data, the target Active Roles instance is populated with the configuration objects collected from the source Active Roles instance.

ARSconfig command-line tool

The ARSconfig command-line tool provides a script-based interface that enables automation of Active Roles configuration transfer. By using the command-line script, you can create or deploy an Active Roles configuration data package, or roll back changes made to a target Active Roles configuration during deployment of a configuration package.

For information on how to use the solution components, see Using the solution later in this document.

Installing the solution

This section explains how to install Configuration Transfer Wizard.

Installation requirements

The solution runs on top of Active Roles, and requires the Active Roles Administration Service to be deployed in your Active Directory environment prior to deploying the solution. The following versions of the Active Roles Administration Service are supported:

- 7.0.2
- 7.1
- 7.2
- 7.3
- 7.4.x

Before you install Configuration Transfer Wizard, ensure that you have any of following software components installed on the computer where you plan to install Configuration Transfer Wizard:

- Active Roles Administration Service
- Active Roles Console (MMC Interface)

Depending on whether you use the solution to collect Active Roles configuration data or to deploy a configuration package, Configuration Transfer Wizard must be installed on a computer from which you can connect to the Active Roles Administration Service in the source or destination environment. If the source and destination environments are physically separated, the solution must be installed in each environment.

Installation procedure

Assuming default security settings, the Domain Admins rights are sufficient to install the solution.

To install Configuration Transfer Wizard

1. Start the Installation Wizard by running **ConfigurationTransferWizard.msi** from the Active Roles distribution package.
2. Follow the instructions in the Installation Wizard.

Using the solution

This section explains how to use Configuration Transfer Wizard.

General considerations

To use this solution, you must have the necessary security permissions. It is sufficient to be a member of the Active Roles Admin account, in both the source and destination environments. The Active Roles Admin account is specified during installation of the Administration Service and defaults to the Administrators group on the computer running the Administration Service.

IMPORTANT: Before transferring the Active Roles configuration data, ensure that the Active Directory Organizational Unit (OU) structure in the destination environment is identical to the OU structure in the source environment.

These are the general steps required to transfer Active Roles configuration data by using this solution:

1. **Collect configuration data from a source Active Roles environment** In this step, you select the Active Roles configuration objects you want the configuration package to include, and then create a configuration package XML file. This step is performed in the source environment.
2. **Deploy the collected configuration data to a destination Active Roles environment** In this step, the target Active Roles instance is populated with configuration objects from an earlier created package. This step is performed in the destination environment.

NOTE: If an object to deploy already exists in the target configuration, then the properties of the object are updated during the deployment process.

To perform these steps, you can use either the Configuration Collection Wizard and Configuration Deployment Wizard, or the ARSconfig command-line tool. Both methods have the same effect and can be used interchangeably, depending on your requirements.

- You can use this solution to transfer Active Roles configuration objects of the following categories:
- Access Templates and containers that hold Access Templates
- Managed Units and containers that hold Managed Units
- Policy Objects and containers that hold Policy Objects
- Scheduled Task objects and containers that hold such objects
- Application objects and containers that hold such objects
- Script Modules and containers that hold Script Modules
- Virtual attributes
- Access Template Links (edsACE object type)
- Policy Object Links (edsPolicyObjectLink object type)
- Mail Configuration objects (edsMailConfiguration object type)
- Workflow definition objects (edsWorkflowDefinition object type)
- Automation Workflow definition objects (edsAutomationWorkflowDefinition object type)
- Policy Type objects (edsPolicyType object type)
- Entitlement Profile Specifier objects and containers (edsOneViewSpecifier or edsOneViewSpecifiersContainer object type) - requires Active Roles 6.7 or later
- Display specifiers and containers that hold display specifiers (displaySpecifier or edsDisplaySpecifierContainer object type)

The solution cannot be used to transfer configuration objects of the following categories:

- Built-in objects (the objects that have “built-in” as part of the name)
- Objects held in the Configuration/Application Configuration/Web Interface container (Web Interface configuration data)

If you need to roll back the changes made to the configuration of the target Active Roles instance, during the package deployment, you can do this by using the command-line tool

included with the solution. For step-by-step instructions, see Scenario: Rolling back the configuration changes later in this document.

About dangling links

When collecting Access Templates and Policy Objects, the solution analyzes their links and writes the links to the destination package. Every link record includes information about the directory object and, if applicable, the trustee to which the respective Access Template or Policy Object is applied. In the configuration package file, this information normally takes the form of the distinguished name (DN), whereas in the Active Roles environment the links refer to the objects by security identifier (SID) or globally unique identifier (GUID). The solution needs DN rather than SID or GUID to identify an object as in a different environment, the object SID or GUID differs from that in the original environment. By identifying the link reference objects by DN, the solution enables the delegation and policy settings to be properly transferred from the source environment to the destination environment.

To have the link records identify the link reference objects by DN, the solution has to look up object SID or GUID to object DN. If this process fails for a given link, the link record is created that identifies the link reference object by SID or GUID. Such a record is referred to as *dangling link*.

If any dangling links have been recorded to the destination package, the solution informs of this condition. Deploying a package that contains dangling links may create links in the destination environment that refer to non-existent objects. As a result, some delegation and policy settings configured by deploying the package may not match the settings found in the source environment from which the package was collected.

The ARSconfig tool provides the *danglingLinks* parameter that allows you to specify how you want the deployment process to handle dangling links. For more information, see Using the ARSconfig command-line tool later in this document.

Using the Collection wizard and Deployment wizard

To transfer Active Roles configuration, you can collect configuration objects from one Active Roles environment and then deploy them to another environment in the following way:

1. Create a configuration package file with the Configuration Collection Wizard.
2. Deploy the package with the Configuration Deployment Wizard.

To create a configuration package with the Configuration Collection wizard

1. Start the wizard by running the **Configuration Collection Wizard** application from the Start menu or Start page.

2. On the **Collect Active Roles Configuration Data** page, do the following:
    a. Click **Connect** and using the **Connect to Administration Service** dialog that opens, select the Administration Service to which you want the wizard to connect.
    b. Under **Select configuration objects to package**, select the objects you want to include in the configuration package, and specify whether you want to collect the child objects of the selected objects.
    c. When finished, click **Create Package**.
3. On the **Specify a location for the configuration package** page, do the following:
    a. Click **Browse** to specify a location and name for the configuration package file.
    b. Under **Package description**, enter the package description (optionally).
    c. To cause the wizard to collect Access Templates associated with selected objects, leave the **Do not collect associated Access Templates** check box cleared. Otherwise, select this check box.
    d. To cause the wizard to collect Policy Objects associated with selected objects, leave the **Do not collect associated Policy Objects** check box cleared. Otherwise, select this check box.
4. On the **Verify the information you specified** page, click **Start**.

To deploy a configuration package with the Configuration Deployment wizard

1. Start the wizard by running the **Configuration Deployment Wizard** application from the Start menu or Start page.
2. On the **Deploy Active Roles Configuration Data** page, do the following:
    a. Click **Browse** to select the configuration package file.
    b. Optionally, select the **Ignore errors** check box for the wizard to ignore any errors during the configuration deployment.
    c. Click **Deploy Package**.
3. On the **Connect to Administration Service** page, select the Administration Service to which you want the wizard to connect, and then click **Next**.
4. On the **Add Domain Name Mapping** page, if names of the managed domains differ in the test and production environments, add domain name mapping entries, and then click **Next**.
5. On the **Verify the information you specified** page, click **Start.**

Using the ARSconfig command-line tool

As an alternative to using the graphical user interface tools, you can use the ARSconfig command-line tool. The ARSconfig tool is the arsconfig.wsf Windows Script File (WSF) that defines the command line parameters and the required object references.

Using the ARSconfig tool requires two files to be pre-configured, before running the script. These are a file that lists the configuration objects that the package must include, and, if necessary, a file containing domain mapping entries.

To run the ARSconfig command-line tool

- From a command prompt, run the `arsconfig.wsf` script, specifying the required type of task and parameters. The script syntax is described in the section that follows.

Syntax

```
Cscript arsconfig.wsf [/?] /task:<'collect' | 'deploy' | 'rollback'>
[/selection:"<filename.xml>"] [/package:"<filename.xml>"] [/map:"<filename.csv>"]
[/verbose] [/log:"<filename>"] [/deletelog] [/server:<servername>]
[/login:<username>] [/password:<userpassword>] [/danglingLinks:<'Stop' | 'Skip' |
'Deploy'>] [/ignoreLinks:<'0' | '1' | '2' | '3'>] [/ignoreErrors] [/upgrade]
```

Parameters

Table 4: Parameters

Parameter	Description
task	This is a required parameter which defines the type of task you want to perform by using this script. Specify one of these parameter values: • 'collect' - Collects configuration data from the source Active Roles environment, and creates a configuration package file. • 'deploy' - Populates the target Active Roles instance with objects from a configuration package created earlier by Configuration Transfer Wizard. • 'rollback' - Reverts the configuration of the target Active Roles instance to the state it was in before deployment of the configuration package.
selection	The path and name of the XML file containing a list of the source configuration objects to be included in the configuration package. This parameter is required when you use this script to create a configuration package. The XML file you specify in this parameter must be manually created before you run the script.
package	The full path to the configuration package XML file. Add this parameter is you want to specify a custom name and

Parameter	Description
	location for the configuration package file. If you do not specify this parameter, the script assumes that the installation path, and the default package file name are used.
map	The name of the domain mapping file. Add this parameter if you want the test domain names to be replaced with the production domain names, during configuration package deployment. You can add this parameter only when you use this script to deploy a configuration package. The CSV file you specify in this parameter must be manually created before you run the script.
verbose	Enables log trace output. If this parameter is not specified, then no information is displayed in the Command Prompt while the script is running.
log	Specifies the name of the trace output file. You can also specify a target location for the log file. Add this parameter to create a log file with diagnostic information.
deletelog	Deletes the trace output file upon successful completion. Add this parameter if you want the log file deleted if a task was completed with no errors.
server	The fully qualified domain name of the computer running the Administration Service to connect to. If this parameter is not specified, the script attempts a connection to any available Administration Service.
login	The user logon name of the account with which you want to connect, in the form Domain\UserName, or in the form of a user principal name.
password	Password for the user logon name you specify in the *login* parameter.
danglingLinks	This parameter takes effect if the *task* parameter value is set to 'deploy', and specifies whether to deploy Access Template or Policy Object links, if any found in the package, that refer to objects which may fail to be resolved in the destination environment (dangling links). The acceptable parameter values are: • 'Stop' - The deployment process is not started if any dangling links are detected (default setting)

Parameter	Description
	• 'Skip' - The dangling links are not deployed in the destination environment • 'Deploy' - Deployment of the dangling links is attempted based on the data found in the package
ignoreLinks	Specifies whether to collect Access Template links and Policy Object links. This parameter can take any of the following values: • '0' - Collect all links (default setting). • '1' - Do not collect Policy Object links. • '2' - Do not collect Access Template links. • '3' - Do not collect Policy Object and Access Template links.
ignoreErrors	If this parameter is specified, the solution ignores any errors that can be encountered during the configuration deployment.
upgrade	If supplied together with */task:'deploy'*, preserves the existing links, policy parameters and scheduled task parameters. Without this parameter, the deployment of a configuration package replaces the existing links with the links found in the configuration package, and resets the policy and schedule task parameters to the default values.

Scenario: Transfer Active Roles configuration

This scenario explains how to use the ARSconfig command-line tool to transfer a set of configuration objects from a test Active Roles instance to a production instance.

Suppose you need to transfer the following configuration objects from a test Active Roles instance to a production Active Roles instance:

- The **Configuration/Access Templates/Common** container, including all child objects stored in this container.
- The **Configuration/Managed Units/Development** container, excluding the child objects stored in this container.
- All child objects stored in the **Script Modules/Corporate Policy/Priority Access** container, but excluding the container itself.

Also, assume that the names of the domains managed by the test (source) Active Roles instance are **test1.company.com** and **test2.company.com**, and the two corresponding domains managed by the production (target) Active Roles instance are **prod1.company.com** and **prod2.company.com**.

To implement this scenario, complete the following steps:

1. Create a list of the configuration objects to collect
2. Create configuration data package
3. Add domain mapping
4. Deploy the configuration data package

Step 1: Creating a list of the configuration objects to package

In this step, you create a list of the configuration objects that you want to collect into the configuration package, and define how you want to collect their child objects.

To do that, create the **selection.xml** file, and save that file to the solution installation folder: *<Active Roles installation folder>*\Configuration Transfer Wizard\Scripts.

To clarify the file format, consider the following sample file that illustrates how to collect Access Templates, Managed Units, and Script Modules residing within specified containers:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>

<Configuration>

<include DN="CN=Common,CN=Access Templates,CN=Configuration" collectSelf="True"
collectChildren="True"/>

<include DN="CN=Development,CN=Managed Units,CN=Configuration" collectSelf="True"
collectChildren="False"/>

<include DN="CN=Priority Access,CN=Corporate Policy,CN=Script
Modules,CN=Configuration" collectSelf="False" collectChildren="True"/>

</Configuration>
```

Step 2: Creating configuration data package file

In this step, you use the ARSconfig command-line tool to create a configuration data package file using the data from the **selection.xml** file created in Step 1.

To create the configuration data package file

- At a command prompt, navigate to the Configuration Transfer Wizard installation folder, and enter the following syntax:

  ```
  Cscript.exe arsconfig.wsf /task:collect /selection:selection.xml
  ```

As the result, the **package.xml** configuration data package file will be created in the following default location: *<Active Roles installation folder>*\Configuration Transfer Wizard\Scripts.

Step 3: Configuring domain mapping

If the names of the managed domains are different in the test and production environments, you must add domain mapping that defines the correspondence between the domain names. When the configuration package is deployed in the target environment, the domain names specified as a part of the objects' attributes are replaced with the names of the production domains, according to the name mapping entries.

In this step, you create the CSV domain name mapping file—**mapping.csv**, and then save that file to the solution installation folder: <*Active Roles installation folder*>\Configuration Transfer Wizard\Scripts. In this scenario, the **mapping.csv** file contains the following lines:

```
"DC=test1,DC=company,DC=com","DC=prod1,DC=company,DC=com"
"DC=test2,DC=company,DC=com","DC=prod2,DC=company,DC=com"
```

Step 4: Deploying the configuration data package

In this step, you use the ARSconfig command-line tool to deploy the **package.xml** configuration package in the production Active Roles environment. When running the arsconfig.wsf script, specify the package file to deploy (**package.xml**), and the domain name mapping file (**mapping.csv**) you have created in Step 3.

To deploy the package

- At a command prompt, navigate to the Configuration Transfer Wizard installation folder, and enter the following syntax:

```
Cscript.exe arsconfig.wsf /task:deploy /package:package.xml /map:mapping.csv
```

Scenario: Rolling back the configuration changes

This step may be required if you have encountered any errors when deploying a configuration package in the production environment. By rolling back changes in the target configuration, you bring it to the state it was in before the package was deployed. Use the following instruction to roll back the changes made by the deployment of the **package.xml** file described in the scenario outlined above.

To roll back configuration changes

- At the command prompt, navigate to the Configuration Transfer Wizard installation folder, and enter the following syntax:

```
Cscript.exe arsconfig.wsf /task:rollback /package:package.xml
```

Known issues

This section provides a list of the currently known issues that customers may experience with Configuration Transfer Wizard. For each issue, the list includes an ID number, which identifies the issue, a brief description of the problem, and a workaround, if any exists, for the problem.

TF00004281

In the target Active Roles configuration, the solution cannot restore the edsvaDebuggingServer and edsvaDebuggingServerName properties of Script Module objects: those attributes are always empty.

WORKAROUND
Manually specify those properties with the use of the Active Roles console.

TF00004581

Configuration Deployment Wizard fails to deploy some of Access Templates. The solution log file contains the error message similar to the following text:

`"Error [4710]: Administrative Policy returned an error. The object <Object DN> not found."`

This error occurs if the source configuration contains nested Access Templates.

WORKAROUND
On the **Collect Active Roles Configuration Data** page of the wizard, select all the nested Access Templates you want to collect. If you are using ARSconfig, ensure that the selection file includes the nested Access Templates into the configuration export package.

TF00004585

After transferring a Policy Object that includes the "User Account Relocation Deprovisioning" policy entry, the "Description" and the "Error message returned by this policy" text boxes available on the **User Account Relocation Policy Properties** dialog box contain invalid target domain name.

WORKAROUND
After deploying the target configuration, manually edit those text elements using the Active Roles console.

TF00010732

When collecting Script Modules, Configuration Transfer Wizard may not collect the library Script Modules that are used by the Script Modules being exported. As a result, the deployment of the exported Script Modules may cause an error condition in the destination environment.

WORKAROUND
On the **Collect Active Roles Configuration Data** page of the wizard, select all the library

Script Modules that are used by the Script Modules you want to collect. If you are using ARSconfig, ensure that the selection file includes the library Script Modules into the configuration export package.

TF00039803

When collecting Display Specifiers, Configuration Transfer Wizard may not collect the Active Roles virtual attributes for which the Display Specifiers are being exported. As a result, the deployment of the exported Display Specifiers may cause an error condition in the destination environment.

WORKAROUND
On the **Collect Active Roles Configuration Data** page of the wizard, select all the Active Roles virtual attributes for which the Display Specifiers are being exported. If you are using ARSConfig, ensure that the selection file includes the Active Roles virtual attributes into the configuration export package.

TF00050511

In a situation where an object to be exported does not exist in the source environment, Configuration Transfer Wizard stops the export process. As a result, the configuration export package may not include all objects that were selected for export.

WORKAROUND
Ensure that all objects you selected for export exist in the source environment.

TF00062463

Configuration Transfer Wizard does not provide the ability to export links that involve pre-defined or built-in objects, nor does it make possible to export pre-defined or built-in objects. As a result, you do not have the option to transfer, for example, the links of pre-defined Access Templates.

WORKAROUND
When transferring a configuration that includes any links of pre-defined or built-in objects, create the required links manually in the destination environment.

TF00125202

When using the Configuration Collection Wizard or Configuration Deployment Wizard, you may encounter an error message such as "A generic error occurred in GDI+."

WORKAROUND
Disregard the error message. Click **OK** to close the error message box.

TF00130489

When using ARSconfig with the 'rollback' task option, you may encounter an error: "This script module is in use, and cannot be deleted." This issue is most likely to occur with a PowerShell based Script Module containing a library script, and is due to the fact that the Script Module remains locked for a certain time period after all the Script Modules that use the library script have been deleted.

WORKAROUND
Run ARSconfig with the 'rollback' task option once more, or delete the Script Module manually, with the use of the Active Roles console.

TF00134074

With the display DPI setting of 'Large size (120 DPI)' you may encounter some minor visual defects on Configuration Transfer Wizard pages.

WORKAROUND
Use the display DPI setting of 'Normal size (96 DPI)'.

Active Roles SPML Provider

Active Roles SPML Provider is designed to exchange the user, resource, and service provisioning information between SPML-enabled enterprise applications and Active Directory.

Active Roles SPML Provider supports the Service Provisioning Markup Language Version 2 (SPML v2), an open standard approved by the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS). SPML - is an XML-based provisioning request-and-response protocol that provides a means of representing provisioning requests and responses as SPML documents. The use of open standards provides the enterprise architects and administrators with the flexibility they need when performing user management and user provisioning in heterogeneous environments.

Features

The key features of Active Roles SPML Provider are as follows:

- **Support for two operation modes**: SPML Provider can be configured to operate in *proxy mode* or in *direct access mode*. In proxy mode, SPML Provider accesses Active Directory or Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS, formerly known as ADAM) through Active Roles used as a proxy service, while in direct access mode, SPML Provider directly accesses Active Directory or AD LDS.
- **Support for equivalent LDAP operations:** SPML Provider can perform equivalent LDAP operations such as addRequest, modifyRequest, deleteRequest, and lookupRequest.
- **Support for Azure AD, AD, and AD LDS data management:** SPML Provider enables SPML-conformant applications to read from and write to Azure AD, Active Directory (AD), and AD LDS.
- **Search Capability support:** SPML Provider allows SPML-enabled applications to search for relevant directory objects based on various search criteria.
- **Password Capability support:** SPML Provider allows SPML-enabled applications to perform basic password management tasks such as setting and expiring user passwords.

- **Suspend Capability support**: SPML Provider allows SPML-enabled applications to effectively enable, disable and deprovision user accounts in Active Directory.
- **Flexible Configuration options:** There is support for many different configuration options that enable the administrator to adjust the behavior and optimize the SPML Provider performance.
- **IIS Security Support:** SPML Provider supports all IIS security configurations, including integrated Windows authentication, basic authentication, and basic authentication over Secure Sockets Layer (SSL).
- **Support for using Active Roles controls**: In proxy mode, you can send Active Roles controls to the Active Roles Administration Service with an SPML request to perform an administrative operation. In your request, you can also define the Active Roles controls that the Administration Service must return in the SPML response.

Use scenarios

SPML Provider can be used for a variety of purposes. Some common scenarios for using SPML Provider are as follows:

- **Non-Windows applications:** The systems running non-Windows applications that need to communicate with Active Directory can do this through SPML Provider. For example, with SPML Provider, Unix applications can manage Unix-enabled user accounts in Active Directory. In proxy mode, SPML Provider allows existing SPML-compatible provisioning systems, such as SUN Java System Identity Manager and IBM Tivoli Directory Integrator to take advantage of the functionality of Active Roles.
- **Web services:** The use of directories in Web services is growing rapidly. Additionally, XML is becoming the default language for use with Web services. SPML Provider fills the gap between XML documents and Active Directory services, enabling applications that must provide or use Web services to communicate with Active Directory.
- **Handheld and portable devices:** Data-enabled cell phones or PDAs that need an access to directory data may not contain a client for the ADSI LDAP Provider but might be able to use the SPML communication protocol to access Active Directory over the Internet.
- **Firewall access:** Certain firewalls cannot pass LDAP traffic because they cannot audit it, but these firewalls can pass XML. In such cases, applications can use SPML Provider to communicate with Active Directory across a firewall.

Basic concepts and definitions

Active Roles SPML Provider operates based on the concepts defined in SPML v2. This section introduces and describes these key concepts and definitions as applied to SPML Provider.

A **Client** (Requesting Authority or Requestor) is any SPML-compliant application that sends well-formed SPML requests to the Active Roles SPML Provider and receives responses from it. Clients can include various business applications, such as human resources (HR) databases or Identity Management systems. There is no direct contact between a client and the target (Active Roles or an Active Directory server).

Active Roles SPML Provider (Provisioning Service Provider or PSP) is a Web service that uses the Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) over HTTP for communications. SPML Provider can directly access Active Directory data or communicate with Active Directory using the Active Roles proxy service. SPML Provider acts as an intermediary between a client and the target (Active Directory domain controller or Active Roles).

In proxy mode, **Active Roles** represents the Provisioning Service Target (or Target) that is available for provisioning actions through SPML Provider. The target has a unique identifier (targetID) that is maintained by SPML Provider and is used in a request or a response.

AD Objects (Provisioning Service Objects or PSO) represent directory objects that SPML Provider manages. A client can add, delete, modify, or look up a directory object. Each object has a unique identifier (PSO ID). In SPML Provider, an object DN is used as a PSO ID.

NOTE: A Requestor, Provisioning Service Provider, Provisioning Service Target, and Provisioning Service Objects are key notions described in the official SPML v2 specification.

For detailed information on the concepts defined in SPML v2, see Section 2 "Concepts" of the OASIS SPML v2 specification, available for download at http://www.oasis-open.org/specs/index.php#spmlv2.0.

How SPML Provider works

With SPML Provider, applications can use SPML documents to look up, retrieve and update directory data in Active Directory, Azure AD, and AD LDS. SPML Provider converts XML elements and attributes into commands used to make changes to Active Directory and retrieve data from Active Directory. SPML Provider can also convert the response received from Active Roles or Active Directory to XML format. These conversions are based on and are in compliance with the OASIS SPML v2 - DSML v2 Profile specification.

SPML Provider runs as a Web application on a Web server running Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS), and uses SOAP over HTTP to transmit and receive directory requests from client computers.

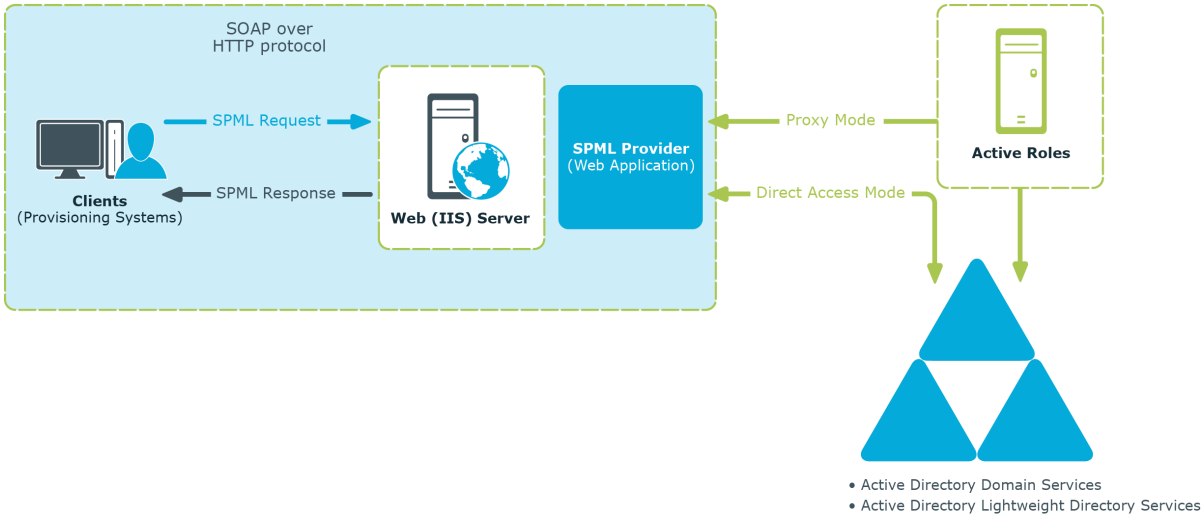
The SPML Provider environment includes the following components:

- **Clients that use SPML v2**: These clients are applications that manage directory objects (for example, user accounts). A client issues SPML requests that describe operations to be performed on the directory object and send these requests to SPML Provider.
- **SPML Provider**: Receives and processes client requests, and returns a response to the client.
- **Active Roles:** In proxy mode, this is the endpoint for provisioning requests and the actual software that manages directory objects.

- **Active Directory, Azure AD, or AD LDS**: In proxy mode, SPML Provider can access Active Directory or Azure AD domains and AD LDS instances that are registered with Active Roles as managed domains, Azure AD tenants, and managed AD LDS instances, respectively. In direct access mode, SPML Provider can access the domain controller or the AD LDS instance defined in the `SPML.Config` file. For more information, see "Configuring SPML Provider" later in this document.

The following diagram illustrates the flow of requests and responses through the SPML Provider environment components:

Figure 2: Flow of requests and responses through the SPML Provider environment components



As shown in the diagram, the client/SPML Provider communications are based on the simple request/response protocol.

In proxy mode, SPML Provider works in the following way:

1. A client issues a well-formed SPML request using the SOAP over HTTP protocol. This request goes to a server running IIS, where it is routed to SPML Provider.
2. SPML Provider examines the request for conformance to the SPML format.
3. If the request complies with the SPML format, the SPML Provider submits the request to Active Roles. Based on the client request, Active Roles retrieves or modifies data in Active Directory, Azure AD, or in AD LDS.
4. After performing the requested operation, Active Roles sends the result of the operation back to SPML Provider.
5. SPML Provider then processes this result data and sends the result of the performed operation back to the client in the form of an SPML response.

In direct access mode, SPML Provider works in the following way:

1. A client issues a well-formed SPML request using the SOAP over HTTP protocol. This request goes to a server running IIS, where it is routed to SPML Provider.
2. SPML Provider examines the request for conformance to the SPML format.

3. If the request conforms to the SPML format, SPML Provider retrieves or modifies the relevant data in Active Directory or in AD LDS (ADAM).
4. SPML Provider sends the result of the performed operation back to the client in the form of an SPML response.

If the client request does not conform to the SPML format, the client receives an SPML response that describes the encountered error.

System requirements

Before installing the Active Roles SPML Provider, ensure your system meets the following minimum hardware and software requirements.

Hardware requirements

Ensure that the following hardware requirements are met:

- 1 GHz or higher Intel Pentium-compatible CPU.
- At least 1 GB of RAM.
- At least 100 MB of free disk space.

Software requirements

Ensure that the following software requirements are met:

- Microsoft Windows Server 2012, Microsoft Windows Server 2012 R2, Microsoft Windows Server 2016, or Microsoft Windows Server 2019 operating system.
- Microsoft .NET Framework 4.7.2.
- Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS). For proxy mode, the IIS server must be part of an Active Directory forest where Active Roles is deployed.
- For proxy mode, Active Roles Administration Service 7.4 is required.

  TIP: If you choose the proxy mode, for performance reasons, we recommend that you install the Active Roles SPML Provider on the computer running the Active Roles Administration Service.

NOTE: SPML component cannot be installed on a System with TerminalServer roles and components enabled.

Web Server requirements

Windows Server 2012

On a Windows Server 2012 or Windows Server 2012 R2 based computer, ensure that the **Web Server (IIS)** sever role is installed, including:

- Web Server/Common HTTP Features/
    - Default Document
    - HTTP Errors
    - Static Content
    - HTTP Redirection
- Web Server/Security/
    - Request Filtering
    - Basic Authentication
    - Windows Authentication
- Web Server/Application Development/
    - .NET Extensibility 4.7.2
    - ASP
    - ASP.NET 4.7.2
    - ISAPI Extensions
    - ISAPI Filters
- Management Tools/IIS 6 Management Compatibility/
    - IIS 6 Metabase Compatibility

Windows Server 2016 and Windows Server 2019

On Windows Server 2016 and Windows Server 2019 based computer, ensure that the **Web Server (IIS)** sever role is installed, including:

- Web Server/Common HTTP Features/
    - Default Document
    - HTTP Errors
    - Static Content
    - HTTP Redirection
- Web Server/Security/
    - Request Filtering
    - Basic Authentication

        - Windows Authentication
    - Web Server/Application Development/
        - .NET Extensibility 4.7.2
        - ASP
        - ASP.NET 4.7.2
        - ISAPI Extensions
        - ISAPI Filters
    - Management Tools/IIS 6 Management Compatibility/
        - IIS 6 Metabase Compatibility

Use Server Manager to add the required role, role services, and features.

Feature Delegation

Configure Internet Information Services (IIS) to provide **Read/Write** delegation for the following features:

- Handler Mappings
- Modules

Use **Feature Delegation** in Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager to verify that these features have delegation set to **Read/Write**.

Configuring Active Roles SPML Provider

Configuration settings allow the administrator to configure SPML Provider and its schema in order to adjust the SPML Provider behavior. Administrators can, for example, specify the required managed objects and attributes in the schema, or choose the type of execution (disabling or deprovisioning objects) for the Suspend operation.

Configuration settings in SPML.Config

The SPML Provider configuration settings can be found in the SPML.Config file located in the **Web** sub-folder of the SPML Provider installation folder. The SPML.Config file contains data in the XML format. You can open and edit the configuration file with a common text editor such as Notepad.

NOTE: After you modify configuration settings, the IIS application pool for the SPML Provider Web site must be restarted in order for the changes to take effect.

The following table describes the XML elements used in the SPML Provider configuration file.

Table 5: XML elements used in the SPML Provider configuration file

Element	Parent element	Description
service	configuration	In proxy mode, specifies the name of the computer running the Active Roles Administration Service. In direct access mode, specifies the name of the AD domain controller or AD LDS server. The name of the AD LDS server must be in the form *<servername:portnumber>*.
adsiProvider	configuration	Specifies the progID of the ADSI Provider. In proxy mode, the progID is EDMS. In direct access mode, the progID is LDAP.
schemaFile	configuration	Contains the name of the file that defines the DSML Profile schema for SPML Provider. By default, the file name is SPMLSchema.Config. The schema file must be located in the same folder as the SPML.Config file.
defaultMaxSelect	search	Specifies the maximum number of search results that SPML Provider can return without page splitting. The default value is 1000.
pageSize	search	Specifies the maximum number of search results per page. The default value is 25. NOTE: If **pageSize** is set to **0**, SPML Provider returns search results without page splitting.
class	password	Contains the LDAP display name of the schema class of objects on which SPML Provider is expected to perform the Password Capability-related operations such as **setPassword** and **expirePassword**.
class	suspend	Contains the LDAP display name of the schema class of objects on which SPML Provider is expected to perform the Suspend Capability-related operations such as **suspend**, **resume**, and **active**.
suspendAction	suspend	Possible values: disable or deprovision. The default value is disable. If **suspendAction** is set to **disable**, SPML Provider disables the specified user account on the target. If **suspendAction** is set to **deprovision**, SPML Provider deprovisions the specified user account in accordance with the deprovisioning policies defined

Element	Parent element	Description
		by Active Roles.
checkOutput	configuration	Possible values: true or false. The default value is false. **true** causes SPML Provider to check the string attribute values retrieved from the underlying directory before adding them to a response. If an attribute value contains illegal characters that could break the XML parser on the client side, SPML Provider converts the attribute value to the base64binary format and then adds the result of the conversion to the response. Note that this option may result in performance degradation of SPML Provider as checking every attribute value is a resource-intensive operation. **false** causes SPML Provider not to check the string attribute values retrieved from the underlying directory. An attribute value is added to the response without any conversion even if the value contains illegal characters. NOTE: In accordance with the XML specification, the legal character range is as follows: #x9 | #xA | #xD | [#x20-#xD7FF] | [#xE000-#xFFFD] | [#x10000-#x10FFFF]. With **checkOutput** set to **true**, SPML Provider ensures that attribute values in a response contain only characters from the legal character range.

Sample configuration file

The following is an example of the configuration file for SPML Provider configured to operate in proxy mode. If SPML Provider and the Active Roles Administration service are installed on the same computer, the default configuration settings look as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>

<configuration xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" xmlns="urn:quest:names:SPMLProvider">

<service>localhost</service>

<adsiProvider>EDMS</adsiProvider>

<schemaFile>SPMLSchema.Config</schemaFile>

<capabilities>

<search>
```

```
<defaultMaxSelect>1000</defaultMaxSelect>
<pageSize>25</pageSize>
</search>
<password>
<appliesTo>
<class>user</class>
</appliesTo>
</password>
<suspend>
<appliesTo>
<class>user</class>
</appliesTo>
 <suspendAction>disable</suspendAction>
</suspend>
</capabilities>
<checkOutput>false</checkOutput>
</configuration>
```

Extending the SPML Provider schema

The SPML Provider schema defines the XML structure of the objects and attributes that SPML Provider manages. You can modify the schema to manage new types of objects or object properties. Thus, you can add the class and attribute definitions to the schema in order to meet the needs of your organization.

NOTE: In proxy mode, you can add only those object classes and attributes that are valid according to the Active Roles schema.

The SPML Provider schema is stored in the SPMLSchema.Config file. The SPMLSchema.Config file is located in the **Web** sub-folder of the SPML Provider installation folder.

The schema format corresponds to the DSML Version 2 profile (DSMLv2). For detailed information on the DSML v2 profile, refer to the OASIS SPML v2 - DSML v2 Profile specification. The specification describes the use of the DSML protocol as a data model for SPML- based provisioning and can be accessed from the OASIS Web site at http://www.oasis-open.org/specs/index.php#spmlv2.0.

Using Active Roles SPML Provider

To access SPML Provider, use the following URL:

`http://<HostName>/ARServerSPML/SPMLProvider.asmx`

where the *<HostName>* stands for the name of the computer where SPML Provider is installed.

NOTE: The SPML Provider Web service is described by a Web Services Description Language (WSDL) file. To obtain a WSDL description of SPML Provider, navigate to http://<*HostName*>/ARServerSPML/SPMLProvider.asmx?WSDL.

Operation mode

SPML Provider can be configured to operate in:

- **Proxy mode** In this mode, SPML Provider accesses Active Directory, Azure AD, or AD LDS using the Active Roles proxy service. In proxy mode, SPML Provider extends Active Roles. Because SPML Provider uses open standards such as HTTP, XML, and SOAP, a greater level of interoperability with Active Roles is possible than is available with the Active Roles ADSI Provider.
- **Direct access mode** In this mode, SPML Provider directly accesses Active Directory, Azure AD, or AD LDS.

In proxy mode, SPML Provider can manage objects in Active Directory domains and AD LDS instances that are registered with Active Roles as managed domains and managed AD LDS instances, respectively. In direct access mode, SPML Provider can manage only objects in the domain or AD LDS instance to which SPML Provider is connected using the configuration setting such as the domain controller or AD LDS server.

TIP: To take advantages of the powerful functionality of Active Roles, we recommend that you use proxy mode whenever possible

Support for Active Roles controls

Active Roles implements special parameters called Active Roles controls (hereafter *controls*). The controls allow you to customize request processing.

In proxy mode, SPML Provider clients can send controls to the Active Roles Administration Service with an SPML request to perform an administrative operation. The Administration Service can process the controls. On the other hand, the Administration Service can return its own control to the SPML Provider client, and then the client can process that control. The controls a client sends to the Administration Service are referred to as *InControls* whereas the controls the Administration Service returns to the client are referred to as *OutControls*.

This section covers the following subjects:

- Sending the InControl-type controls to the Active Roles Administration Service with an SPML request.
- Specifying a set of the OutControl-type controls that the Active Roles Administration Service will return with an SPML response.

For more information about Active Roles controls and for the list of available built-in controls, see Active Roles SDK.

IMPORTANT: All elements described in this section must be defined at the beginning of your SPML request. For a sample of use, see later in this document.

Sending controls to the Active Roles Administration Service

This section covers the `controls` and `control` XML elements that your SPML request must include to send controls to the Active Roles Administration Service.

Element name: `controls`

Element description: Specifies a collection of InControl-type controls to send to Administration Service.

Child elements: `control`

Attributes:

Table 6: Controls attributes

attribute name	attribute description
xmlns	Declares the namespase for all child elements of the `controls` element. This attribute must be set to `quest:ars:SPML:2:0`

Element name: `control`

Element description: Describes a control to send to the Administration Service.

Parent elements: `controls`

Child elements: None

Attributes:

Table 7: Control attributes

attribute name	attribute description
name	Specifies the name of the control.

The control value in the `control` element body must be specified as follows:

```
<control name=%control name%>%control value%</control>
```

To send an empty control, use the following syntax:

```
<control name=%control name% />
```

Specifying controls to return to the SPML Provider client

This section covers the `controlsForOutput` and `control` XML elements that your SPML request must include to specify a set of controls to return to the SPML Provider client.

Element name: `controlsForOutput`

Element description: Specifies a collection of OutControl-type controls to return to SPML client.

Child clements: `control`

Attributes:

Table 8: Attributes for controlsForOutput

attribute name	attribute description
xmlns	Declares the namespase for all child elements of the `controls` element. This attribute must be set to `quest:ars:SPML:2:0`

Element name: `control`

Element description: Describes a control to return to SPML Provider client with an SPML response.

Parent elements: `controlsForOutput`

Child elements: None

Attributes:

Table 9: Attributes for control

attribute name	attribute description
name	Specifies the name of the control.

The `control` elements used to specify controls to return with SPML response must be defined as follows:

```
<control name=%control name% />
```

Sample SPML request

This section provides a sample SPML request and the SPML response that illustrate how to use Active Roles controls in your SPML requests.

This sample shows how an SPML Provider client can send a request to modify the specified user object. With this request, the client sends the `AllowApproval` built-in control set to `Confirm`, and the `CustomControl` control set to `MyCustomValue`. The request also contains the `controlsForOutput` element, which specifies that Active Roles Administration service will return values of the `OperationStatus` and `CustomControl` controls in the SPML response.

TIP: For more information about the use of the `AllowApproval` and `OperationStatus` controls, refer to the Active Roles SDK.

NOTE: You need to modify the sample SPML request in order to adjust it to your environment. Before using this sample, set the `ID` attribute of the `psoID` element to the distinguished name of the user account you want to modify.

SPML request

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<soap:Envelope xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
<soap:Body>
<spml:modifyRequest xmlns:spml="urn:oasis:names:tc:SPML:2:0">
<controls xmlns="quest:ars:SPML:2:0">
<control name="AllowApproval">Confirm</control>
   <control name="CustomControl">MyCustomValue</control>
</controls>
<controlsForOutput xmlns="quest:ars:SPML:2:0">
    <control name="OperationStatus"/>
<control name="CustomControl"/>
</controlsForOutput>
  <spml:psoID ID="CN=JDOE,OU=Users,DC=mycompany,DC=com"/>
<spml:modification>
 <modification name="description" operation="replace"
xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value>New description</value>
</modification>
</spml:modification>
</spml:modifyRequest>
</soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

SPML response

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-16"?>
<soap:Envelope xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
<soap:Body>
<modifyResponse status="success" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:SPML:2:0">
<controls xmlns="quest:ars:SPML:2:0">
<control name="OperationStatus">Completed</control>
<control name="CustomControl">ReturnedValue</control>
</controls>
<pso>
<psoID ID="CN=JDOE,OU=Users,DC=mycompany,DC=com"/>
<data>
<attr name="cn" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value xsi:type="xsd:string">Admin1</value>
</attr>
<attr name="objectClass" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value xsi:type="xsd:string">top</value>
<value xsi:type="xsd:string">person</value>
<value xsi:type="xsd:string">organizationalPerson</value>
<value xsi:type="xsd:string">user</value>
</attr>
<attr name="objectCategory" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value
xsi:type="xsd:string">CN=Person,CN=Schema,CN=Configuration,DC=dom,DC=lab,DC=local<
/value>
</attr>
<attr name="objectGUID" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value xsi:type="xsd:base64Binary">Aodvua6TAE+Ja9O3vnRntg==</value>
</attr>
<attr name="description" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value xsi:type="xsd:string">New description</value>
</attr>
</data>
</pso>
```

```
</modifyResponse>
</soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

Supported Azure Features

- Active Roles 7.4 SPML Provider supports Azure user, group, and contact creation.

  NOTE: You must complete Azure AD configuration, before using SPML for user, group, and contact creation in Azure AD. For more information, see *Azure AD and Office 365 Management Administrator Guide*.

Sample SPML request for Azure user, group, and contact creation

Sample SPML request for Azure User Creation

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<soap:Envelope xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
<soap:Body>
<addRequest xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:SPML:2:0" returnData="everything">
<containerID ID="OU=AzureOU, DC=Sample,DC=local,DC=com"/>
<data>
<attr name="cn" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value>AzureUser</value>
</attr>
<attr name="description" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value>Azure test user</value>
</attr>
<attr name="sAMAccountName" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value>AzureUser</value>
</attr>
<attr name="objectClass" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value>user</value>
</attr>
<attr name="mail" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value>AzureUser@ARStestdev.onmicrosoft.com</value>
</attr>
```

```
<attr name="otherHomePhone" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value>12135555555</value>
<value>12134444444</value>
</attr>
<attr name="edsaPassword" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value>P@ssw0rd123</value>
</attr>
<attr name="edsaAccountIsDisabled" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value>FALSE</value>
</attr>
<attr name="userPrincipalName" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value>AzureUser@ARStestdev.onmicrosoft.com</value>
</attr>
<attr name="edsvaAzureOffice365Enabled" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value>TRUE</value>
</attr>
<attr name="edsaAzureUserPrincipalName" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value>AzureUser@ARStestdev.onmicrosoft.com</value>
</attr>
<attr name="edsaAzureUserAccountEnabled" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value>TRUE</value>
</attr>
<attr name="edsaAzureUserDisplayName" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value>AzureUser</value>
</attr>

</data>
</addRequest>
</soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

Sample SPML request for Azure Group Creation.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<soap:Envelope xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
<soap:Body>
```

```
<addRequest xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:SPML:2:0" returnData="everything">
<psoID ID="CN=GroupName,OU=AzureOU,DC=Sample,DC=local,DC=com"/>
<data>
<attr name="objectClass" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value>group</value>
</attr>
<attr name="description" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value>My test group</value>
</attr>
<attr name="mailEnabled" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value>false</value>
</attr>
<attr name="mail" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value> GroupName@company.com</value>
</attr>
<attr name="mailNickName" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value> GroupName</value>
</attr>
<attr name="edsvaAzureOffice365Enabled" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value>TRUE</value>
</attr>
<attr name="edsaAzureGroupDisplayName" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value> GroupName</value>
</attr>
<attr name="edsaEstablishGroupEmail" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value>false</value>
</attr>
<attr name="edsaAzureGroupType" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value>-2147483646</value>
</attr>
</data>
</addRequest>
</soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

Sample SPML request for Azure Contact Creation

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
```

```
<soap:Envelope xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
<soap:Body>
<addRequest xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:SPML:2:0" returnData="everything">
<containerID ID="OU=AzureOU,DC=Sample,DC=local,DC=com"/>
<data>
<attr name="cn" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value>AzureContact</value>
</attr>
<attr name="description" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value>AzureContact</value>
</attr>
<attr name="objectClass" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value>Contact</value>
</attr>
<attr name="edsvaAzureOffice365Enabled" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value>TRUE</value>
</attr>
<attr name="edsaAzureContactEmail" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value>AzureContact@test.com</value>
</attr>
</data>
</addRequest>
</soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

Supported operations

SPML Provider implements the SPML v2 core protocol and supports core operations that are required for conformance to the official SPML v2 specification. The following table lists the core operations supported by SPML Provider.

Table 10: Core operations supported by SPML Provider

Operation	Description
listTargets	Lists targets available for provisioning through SPML Provider and the SPML Provider's supported set of capabilities for targets.
add	Creates a new object on the target.
modify	Changes the specified object on the target.
lookup	Obtains the XML that represents the specified object on the target.
delete	Removes the specified object from the target.

In addition to core operations required for conformance to the SPML v2 specification, SPML Provider supports a set of optional operations (Capabilities) that are functionally related. The following tables list the Capabilities supported by SPML Provider.

Search capability

Table 11: Capabilities supported by SPML Provider

Operation	Description
search	Obtains every object that matches the specified query.
iterate	Obtains the next set of objects from the result set selected for a search operation.
closeIterator	Informs SPML Provider that the client no longer intends to iterate the search result.

Suspend capability

Table 12: Suspend capability

Operation	Description
suspend	Disables/deprovisions the specified object on the target.
resume	Re-enables the specified object on the target.
active	Checks whether the specified object on the target has been suspended.

Password Capability

Table 13: Password capability

Operation	Description
setPassword	Specifies a new password for a user account.
expirePassword	Marks as invalid the current password for a user account.

For detailed information on the SPML v2 operations, refer to the "Operations" section in the official SPML v2 specification, available for download at http://www.oasis-open.org/specs/index.php#spmlv2.0.

Samples of use

SPML Provider implements the SPML v2 core protocol and supports the DSML v2 Profile for SPML operations. SPML Provider comes with a sample client that includes examples illustrating how to construct SOAP messages that contain SPML payloads to perform common directory operations.

To work with the examples in the SPML Provider sample client

1. From the **Start** menu on the computer on which SPML Provider is installed, select **Active Roles SPML Provider** to open the home page of the sample client in your Web browser.
2. On the **Samples of Use** home page, under **How do I**, click the example you want to examine.

   For instance, you might click **Create new user** to view, modify, and perform the SPML v2 request that creates a user object.
3. On the page that opens, in the **SPMLv2 request** box, view the SOAP message that will be sent to SPML Provider.

   You may need to modify the SOAP message in order to adjust it to your environment. Thus, with the **Create new user** example, you have to set the ID attribute of the `<ContainerID>` element to the distinguished name (DN) of the container where you want to create a new user.
4. Click the **Send Request** button to send the SOAP message to SPML Provider.
5. In the **SPMLv2 response** box, view the SOAP message returned by SPML Provider in response to your request.
6. To examine another example, return to the home page, and then click the desired example.

Configuration settings in sample.config

Support for configuration options enables administrators to set the SPML Provider sample client configuration in order to test the SPML Provider functionality under actual conditions. Administrators can, for example, specify the desired settings for the sample container object (OU) that will be used in sample SPML v.2 operations.

The configuration settings of the SPML Provider sample client can be found in the `sample.config` file located in the **Samples** sub-folder of the SPML Provider installation folder.

The `sample.config` file contains data in the XML format. You can open and edit the configuration file with a common text editor such as Notepad. The default configuration settings in the `sample.config` file look as follows:

```
<samples>
<server>localhost</server>
<url>ARServerSPML/spmlprovider.asmx</url>
<sampleContainerName>OU=MyOU,DC=Company,DC=com</sampleContainerName>
</samples>
```

The following table provides reference information for XML elements used in the sample.config. file.

Table 14: XML elements used in the sample.config. file

Element	Parent element	Description
server	samples	Specifies the name of the computer running SPML Provider.
url	samples	Specifies Web address of SPML Provider. The default address is `ARServerSPML/spmlprovider.asmx`.
sampleContainerName	samples	Specifies the distinguished name of the container (OU) used in the sample SPML v.2 requests.

Core Operation samples

The following table lists all examples included in the Core Operation samples.

Table 15: Core operation samples

Operation	Description
List targets available for provisioning with SPML Provider	This example illustrates how to retrieve the targets available for provisioning with SPML Provider. To do this, SPML Provider performs the **listTargets** operation. The request message includes the following XML elements: • The `<soap:Envelope>` and `<soap:Body>` SOAP elements enclose the SPML payload. • The `<listTargetsRequest>` element asks SPML

Operation	Description
	Provider to declare the set of targets that SPML Provider exposes for provisioning operations. The response lists the supported targets, including the schema definitions for each target and the set of capabilities that SPML Provider supports for each target. The contents of the `<listTargetsResponse>` element conform to the OASIS SPML v2 specification.
Create new user Create new user (using direct access mode)	These examples illustrate how to create a user account object in two operation modes. To create a new object, SPML Provider performs the **add** operation. The request message includes the following XML elements: • The `<soap:Envelope>` and `<soap:Body>` SOAP elements enclose the SPML payload. • The `<addRequest>` element asks SPML Provider to create a new object. • The `<containerID>` element specifies the distinguished name of the container in which to create the new object. • The `<data>` element encloses the elements that specify attribute values on the new object. Thus, in accordance with the `objectClass` attribute value, SPML Provider is requested to create a user account. The operation response indicates whether the user account is successfully created. Note that in direct access mode, to provision a user account, you should complete the following steps: • Issue a request to create a new user account (see above). • Issue a request to set the user password (see "Set user password" in "Password capability samples," later in this document). • Issue a request to enable the user account (see "Resume user account" in "Suspend capability samples," later in this document).
Create new user (approval aware)	This example illustrates how to create a user account if this operation is subject to approval by designated approvers. For more information about approval activities and workflows, refer to Active Roles Help and Active Roles SDK.

Operation	Description
	If the creation of user is subject to approval, to perform the operation, your SPML request *must* contain the `AllowApproval` built-in control. For information about how to use controls in SPML requests, see Support for Active Roles controls earlier in this document. To create a new object, SPML Provider performs the **add** operation. The request message includes the following XML elements: • The `<soap:Envelope>` and `<soap:Body>` SOAP elements enclose the SPML payload. • The `<addRequest>` element asks SPML Provider to create a new object. • The `<controls>` element includes the child element `<control>` that sets the `AllowApproval` control to the `Confirm` value. • The `<controlsForOutput>` element includes the child element `<control>`, which specifies that the `OperationStatus` control will be returned with the SPML response. • The `<containerID>` element specifies the distinguished name of the container in which to create the new object. • The `<data>` element encloses the elements that specify attribute values on the new object. Thus, in accordance with the `objectClass` attribute value, SPML Provider is requested to create a user account. The operation response contains the `OperationStatus` control value that indicates the creation operation status. For example, if the user creation operation is subject to approval, the `OperationStatus` control returns the `Pending` value. In this case, the operation is waiting for approval by designated approvers. For more information about possible values of the `OperationStatus` control, see Active Roles SDK.
Create a user whose logon name is not in compliance with Active Roles policies	This example illustrates an attempt to create a new user account whose logon name does not conform to the Active Roles policies. Because the user logon name does not conform to the Active Roles policies, the creation operation fails and the operation response includes an error message returned by

Operation	Description
	Active Roles. For example, an attempt to set the `sAMAccountName` attribute to a string of more than 20 characters causes the user creation operation to fail, with the response containing a message that provides some details on the error condition.
Create new group	This example illustrates how to create the group object **SPMLGroup** in the **mycompany.com** domain. To create a new object, SPML Provider performs the **add** operation. The request message includes the following XML elements: • The `<soap:Envelope>` and `<soap:Body>` SOAP elements enclose the SPML payload. • The `<addRequest>` element asks SPML Provider to create a new object. • The `<psoID>` element specifies the distinguished name of the object to be created. • The `<data>` element encloses the elements that specify attribute values on the new object. Thus, in accordance with the `objectClass` attribute value, SPML Provider is requested to create a group object.
Modify user attributes	This example illustrates how to modify the `description` attribute of the **John Smith** user object in the **mycompany.com** domain. To modify the object attribute, SPML Provider performs the **modify** operation. The request message includes the following XML elements: • The `<soap:Envelope>` and `<soap:Body>` SOAP elements enclose the SPML payload. • The `<modifyRequest>` element asks SPML Provider to make changes to a specified object. • The `<psoID>` element specifies the distinguished name of the user account to be modified. • The `<modification>` element specifies the type of change as `replace`, causing the new values to replace the existing attribute values. • The `<data>` element encloses the elements that specify the new attribute values.
Modify Shared mailbox user	Modify or replace the

Operation	Description
permissions	**edsaUserMailboxSecurityDescriptorSddl** attribute of the Shared mailbox object. To modify the object attribute, SPML Provider performs the **modify** operation. The request message includes the following XML elements: • The `<soap:Envelope>` and `<soap:Body>` SOAP elements enclose the SPML payload. • The `<modifyRequest>` element asks SPML Provider to make changes to a specified object. • The `<psoID>` element specifies the distinguished name of the user account to be modified. • The `<modification>` element specifies the type of change as `replace`, causing the new values to replace the existing attribute values. • The `<data>` element encloses the elements that specify the new attribute values, in SDDL format along with the SID of the user specified. For example, see Sample request to modify Shared mailbox user permissions.
Add user to group	This example illustrates how to add the **John Smith** user account to the **SPMLGroup** group object in the **mycompany.com** domain. To do this, SPML Provider preforms the **modify** operation. • The request message includes the following XML elements: • The `<soap:Envelope>` and `<soap:Body>` SOAP elements enclose the SPML payload. • The `<modifyRequest>` element asks SPML Provider to make changes to a specified object. • The `<psoID>` element specifies the distinguished name of the group object to be modified. • The `<modification>` element specifies the type of change as `add`, causing the new values to be appended to the existing attribute values. • The `<data>` element encloses the elements that specify the distinguished name of the user account to be appended to the existing values of the member attribute.

Operation	Description
Look up user attributes	This example illustrates how to get the XML representation of the **John Smith** userin the **mycompany.com** domain. To get the XML representation of an object, SPML Provider performs the **lookup** operation. The request message includes the following XML elements: • The `<soap:Envelope>` and `<soap:Body>` SOAP elements enclose the SPML payload. • The `<lookupRequest>` element asks SPML Provider to return the XML document that represents a specified object. • The `<psoID>` element specifies the distinguished name of the object. The response contains the object identifier, the XML representation of the object and its attributes, and information about SPML Provider capabilities that are supported on the object (the capability-specific data that is associated with the object).
Delete user	This example illustrates how to delete the **John Smith** user account. To do this, SPML Provider performs the **delete** operation. The request message includes the following XML elements: • The `<soap:Envelope>` and `<soap:Body>` SOAP elements enclose the SPML payload. • The `<deleteRequest>` element asks SPML Provider to delete a specified object. • The `<psoID>` element specifies the distinguished name of the user account to delete.
Delete group	This example illustrates how to delete the **SPMLGroup** group object in the **mycompany.com** domain. To do this, SPML Provider performs the **delete** operation. The request message includes the following XML elements: • The `<soap:Envelope>` and `<soap:Body>` SOAP elements enclose the SPML payload. • The `<deleteRequest>` element asks SPML Provider to delete a specified object. • The `<psoID>` element specifies the distinguished name of the group object to delete.

Sample request to modify Shared mailbox user permissions

This section provides a sample request that illustrate how to use Active Roles controls in your SPML requests to modify Shared mailbox user permissions.

Sample request to modify Shared mailbox user permissions

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<soap:Envelope xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
<soap:Body>
<spml:modifyRequest xmlns:spml="urn:oasis:names:tc:SPML:2:0">
<spml:psoID ID="CN=shmb1,OU=NOV_OU,DC=ars,DC=cork,DC=lab,DC=local"/>
<spml:modification>
<modification name="edsaUserMailboxSecurityDescriptorSddl" operation="replace"
xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value>O:PSG:PSD:AI(A;CI;RC;;;S-1-5-21-2064067869-2662360268-1970296196-3772)
(A;CI;RC;;;S-1-5-21-2064067869-2662360268-1970296196-3773)
</value>
</modification>
</spml:modification>
</spml:modifyRequest>
</soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

Capability samples

The following tables list all examples included in the Capability samples, grouped by Capability.

Search Capability samples

Table 16: Search Capability samples

Operation	Description
Perform one-level search	This example illustrates how to obtain a list of the child objects (direct descendants) of the **Active Directory**

Operation	Description
	container object. In proxy mode, you can use this example to list the domains that are registered with Active Roles (managed domains). To do this, SPML Provider performs the **search** operation. The request message includes the following XML elements: • The `<soap:Envelope>` and `<soap:Body>` SOAP elements enclose the SPML payload. • The `<searchRequest>` element asks SPML Provider to perform a search and return the identifiers of the objects found. • The `<query>` element determines that SPML Provider is to perform a one-level search (that is, to search only direct descendants of the object specified by `<basePsoID>`). • The `<basePsoID>` element specifies the distinguished name of the container object to search. The response contains the identifiers (distinguished names) of the objects residing in the container object specified by the `<basePsoID>` element.
Perform subtree search	This example illustrates how to obtain a list of objects that reside below the **Active Directory** object in the directory tree. You can use this example to list the objects that reside in a given domain. To do this, SPML Provider performs the **search** operation. The request message includes the following XML elements: • The `<soap:Envelope>` and `<soap:Body>` SOAP elements enclose the SPML payload. • The `<searchRequest>` element asks SPML Provider to perform a search and return the identifiers of the objects found. • The `<query>` element determines that SPML Provider is to perform a subtree search (that is, to search any direct or indirect descendant of the object specified by `<basePsoID>`). • The `<basePsoID>` element specifies the distinguished name of the container object to search. For instance, this could be the distinguished name of a domain that is registered with Active Roles (managed domain). The response contains the identifiers (distinguished names)

Operation	Description
	of the objects that reside in the directory tree below the container object specified by the <basePsoID> element.
Perform base search	This example illustrates how to obtain an XML representation of the specific object. To do this, SPML Provider performs the **search** operation. The request message includes the following XML elements: • The <soap:Envelope> and <soap:Body> SOAP elements enclose the SPML payload. • The <searchRequest> element asks SPML Provider to perform a search and return the XML representation of the object found. • The <query> element determines that SPML Provider is to perform a base search (that is, to search only the object identified by <basePsoID>). • The <basePsoID> element specifies the distinguished name of the object to search. For instance, this could be the distinguished name of a user account. The response contains the identifier of the object and the XML representation of the object (as defined in the schema of the target).
Iterate search results	This example illustrates how to obtain the next set of objects from the result set that SPML Provider selected for a search operation. In this case, SPML Provider performs the **iterate** operation. The request message includes the following XML elements: • The <soap:Envelope> and <soap:Body> SOAP elements enclose the SPML payload. • The <iterateRequest> element asks SPML Provider to return additional objects that matched a previous search request but that the Provider has not yet returned to the client. • The <iterator> element supplies the iterator ID found either in the original search response or in a subsequent iterate response.
Stop iterating search results	This example illustrates how to tell SPML Provider that the client has no further need for the search results that a specific iterator represents. In this case, SPML Provider performs the **closeIterator**

Operation	Description
	operation. The request message includes the following XML elements: • The `<soap:Envelope>` and `<soap:Body>` SOAP elements enclose the SPML payload. • The `<closeIteratorRequest>` element tells SPML Provider that the client no longer intends to iterate search results. • The `<iterator>` element specifies the ID of the iterator to close. This could be the iterator ID found in the original search response or in a subsequent iterate response.
Find inactive users	This example illustrates how to get a list of inactive (disabled or deprovisioned) user accounts found within a specified container. To do this, SPML Provider performs the **search** operation. The request message includes the following XML elements: • The `<soap:Envelope>` and `<soap:Body>` SOAP elements enclose the SPML payload. • The `<searchRequest>` element asks SPML Provider to perform a search and return the identifiers of the objects found. • The `<query>` element determines SPML Provider is to perform a subtree search. • The `<basePsoID>` element specifies the distinguished name of the container object to search. For instance, this could be the distinguished name of a certain organizational unit. • The `<filter>` element encloses the elements that direct SPML Provider to search for inactive user accounts. Thus, the `<equalityMatch>` elements are configured so as to limit the search to user accounts; the `<isActive>` element combined with the `<not>` element causes SPML Provider to select the user accounts that are inactive. • The response contains the identifiers (distinguished names) of the inactive user accounts that exist in the directory tree below the container object specified by the `<basePsoID>` element.
Perform complex search	This example illustrates how to have SPML Provider find all

Operation	Description
	objects that meet certain search criteria and return the values of certain attributes of the objects found. In this case, SPML Provider performs the **search** operation. The request message includes the following XML elements: • The `<soap:Envelope>` and `<soap:Body>` SOAP elements enclose the SPML payload. • The `<searchRequest>` element asks SPML Provider to perform a search and return the identifiers and attribute values of the objects found. • The `<query>` element determines the scope of the search. • The `<basePsoID>` element specifies the distinguished name of the container object to search. For instance, this could be the distinguished name of a certain organizational unit. • The `<filter>` element encloses the elements that specify the search criteria. • The `<attributes>` element specifies the object attributes to be included in the response. The response contains the identifiers (distinguished names) of the objects found and, for each object, the values of the attributes specified by the `<attributes>` element in the search request.
Find only security groups	This example illustrates how to obtain a list of security groups found in a specified container. In this case, SPML Provider performs the **search** operation. The request message includes the following XML elements: • The `<soap:Envelope>` and `<soap:Body>` SOAP elements enclose the SPML payload. • The `<searchRequest>` element asks SPML Provider to perform a search and return the identifiers of the objects found. • The `<query>` element determines that SPML Provider is to perform a subtree search. • The `<basePsoID>` element specifies the distinguished name of the container object to search. For instance, this could be the distinguished name of a certain organizational unit.

Operation	Description
	• The `<filter>` element encloses the elements that direct SPML Provider to search for security groups. Thus, the `<equalityMatch>` elements are configured so as to limit the search to group objects; the `<extensibleMatch>` element specifies a matching rule that is equivalent to the LDAP filter `(groupType:1.2.840.113556.1.4.803:=2147483648)` where `2147483648` is the decimal equivalent of the `ADS_GROUP_TYPE_SECURITY_ENABLED` flag (`0x80000000`). The response contains the identifiers (distinguished names) of the security groups that exist in the directory tree below the container object specified by the `<basePsoID>` element.

Password Capability samples

Table 17: Password capability samples

Operation	Description
Set user password	This example illustrates how to set a new password for the specific user account. To set a new password, SPML Provider performs the **setPassword** operation. The request message includes the following XML elements: • The `<soap:Envelope>` and `<soap:Body>` SOAP elements enclose the SPML payload. • The `<setPasswordRequest>` element asks SPML Provider to change to a specified value the password that is associated with a certain user account. • The `<psoID>` element specifies the distinguished name of the user account. • The `<password>` element specifies the new password to assign to the user account.
Expire user password	This example illustrates how to force a given user to change the password at next logon. To do this, SPML Provider performs the **expirePassword** operation. The request message includes the following XML elements: • The `<soap:Envelope>` and `<soap:Body>` SOAP elements enclose the SPML payload.

Operation	Description
	• The <expirePasswordRequest> element asks SPML Provider to mark expired the current password that is associated with a certain user account. The remainingLogins attribute is set to 1 so as to disallow grace logons once the expirePassword operation is completed, forcing the user to change the password at next logon. • The <psoID> element specifies the distinguished name of the user account.

Suspend Capability samples

Table 18: Suspend capability samples

Operation	Description
Suspend user account	This example illustrates how to either disable or deprovision a specified user account, depending on the SPML Provider configuration (see the description of the <suspendAction> element in the "Configuring SPML Provider" section earlier in this document). To do this, SPML Provider performs the **suspend** operation. The request message includes the following XML elements: • The <soap:Envelope> and <soap:Body> SOAP elements enclose the SPML payload. • The <suspendRequest> element asks SPML Provider to perform the suspend action on a certain user account (either disable or deprovision, depending on the configuration of SPML Provider). • The <psoID> element specifies the distinguished name of the user account to suspend.
Resume user account	This example illustrates how to enable a disabled user account. This operation requires that the suspend action be set to disable in the SPML Provider configuration file (see the description of the <suspendAction> element in the "Configuring SPML Provider" section earlier in this document). In this case, SPML Provider performs the **resume** operation in order to enable a disabled user account. The request message includes the following XML elements: • The <soap:Envelope> and <soap:Body> SOAP elements enclose the SPML payload.

Operation	Description
	• The <resumeRequest> element asks SPML Provider to re-enable a user account that has been disabled. • The <psoID> element specifies the distinguished name of the user account to re-enable.
Check whether user is active	This example illustrates how to determine whether a specified user account is active, that is, has not been suspended. A user account is considered to be suspended if the suspend action was performed on that account. The suspend action can be either disable or deprovision, depending on the SPML Provider configuration (see the description of the <suspendAction> element in the "Configuring SPML Provider" section earlier in this document). The request message includes the following XML elements: • The <soap:Envelope> and <soap:Body> SOAP elements enclose the SPML payload. • The <activeRequest> element asks SPML Provider to check whether the suspend action has been performed on a given user account (either disable or deprovision, depending on the SPML Provider configuration). • The <psoID> element specifies the distinguished name of the user account to check. The <activeResponse> element in the response message has the active attribute that indicates whether the specified user account is suspended. If the user account is suspended, the active attribute is set to false. Otherwise, the active attribute is set to true.

Active Roles SPML Provider terminology

Direct Access Mode

In this mode, SPML Provider directly connects to the specified domain or AD LDS instance.

Capabilities

A set of optional, functionally related operations defined in SPML v2.

Core Operations

The minimum set of operations that a provider must implement to conform to the official SPML v2 specification.

Extensible Markup Language (XML)

A meta-markup language that provides a format for describing structured data. This facilitates more precise declarations of content and more meaningful search results across multiple platforms. In addition, XML enables a new generation of Web-based data viewing and manipulation applications.

Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS)

An international consortium that drives the development, convergence, and adoption of e-business and Web service standards.

Provider

See Provisioning Service Provider.

Provisioning Service Object (PSO)

Represents a data entity or an information object on a target.

Provisioning Service Provider (PSP)

A software component that listens for, processes, and returns the results for well-formed SPML requests from a known requestor.

Provisioning Service Target (PST)

Represents a destination or endpoint that a provider makes available for provisioning actions.

Proxy Mode

In proxy mode, SPML Provider accesses directory data using the Active Roles proxy service.

Requesting Authority (RA)

A software component that issues well-formed SPML requests to a Provisioning Service Provider.

Requestor

See Requesting Authority.

Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)

An XML/HTTP-based protocol for platform-independent access to objects and services on the Web. SOAP defines a message format in XML that travels over the Internet using HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP). By using existing Web protocols (HTTP) and languages (XML), SOAP runs over the existing Internet infrastructure without being tied to any operating system, language, or object model.

SPML

An XML-based framework for exchanging user, resource, and service provisioning information between cooperating organizations.

SPML v2

An OASIS standard that provides a means of representing provisioning requests and responses as SPML documents.

Target

See Provisioning Service Target.

Target Schema

Defines the XML structure of the objects (PSO) that the target may contain.

Troubleshooting SPML Provider

This section briefly discusses some error statements that you may encounter when using SPML Provider.

Cannot remove the specified item because it was not found in the specified Collection

When sending a request to remove a user from a group (see the example below), the requested operation fails with the error statement "Cannot remove the specified item because it was not found in the specified Collection."

Resolution

This error has one of the following causes:

- The <value> element of the <attr> element specifies a user account that is not a member of the group.
- The Distinguished Name fields, such as CN or OU, used in the distinguished name of the user account to be removed, have invalid spelling or case. The Distinguished Name fields must be in upper case. So the use of cn=Robert Smith instead of CN=Robert Smith generates this error.

Verify that the <value> element specifies the distinguished name of the user that is the group member. Make sure that the Distinguished Name fields are in upper case.

The following example illustrates how to create a request to remove user **Robert Smith** from the **Sales** group.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<soap:Envelope xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
<soap:Body>
<modifyRequest xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:SPML:2:0" returnData="everything">
<psoID ID="CN=Sales,OU=SPML2,DC=Mycompany,DC=com"/>
<modification modificationMode="delete">
<data>
<attr name="member" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:DSML:2:0:core">
<value>CN=Robert Smith,OU=Staff,DC=MyCompany,DC=com</value>
</attr>
</data>
</modification>
</modifyRequest>
</soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

Some of the specified attributes for the '<object class name>’ object class are not defined in the schema

When sending a request to change values of an object virtual attribute, the requested operation fails with the error statement “Some of the specified attributes for the '<*object class name*>' object class are not defined in the schema.”

Resolution

This error has one of the following causes:

- The `spmlschema.config` configuration file has changed since you started SPML Provider.
- The Default Application Pool idle timeout period has ended.

To resolve this issue, recycle the Default Application Pool or change its settings using Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager.

What's new

This version of Active Roles SPML Provider has the same features and functions as the previous version, 1.4.0. The new version adds support for:

- Active Roles 7.4, allowing you to use the latest version of the Active Roles Administration Service.
- Adding users, groups, and contacts in Azure AD.

This version of Active Roles SPML Provider requires a 64-bit (x64) operating system, and cannot be installed on a 32-bit (x86) system (see System requirements earlier in this document).

Skype for Business Server Solution

The Skype for Business Server User Management solution enables Active Roles to administer Skype for Business Server user accounts. This solution provides built-in policies that synchronize user account information between Active Roles and Skype for Business Server, allowing Skype for Business Server user management tasks to be performed using Active Roles Web Interface.

Introducing Skype for Business Server User Management

With Skype for Business Server User Management, you can use Active Roles to perform the following tasks:

- Add and enable new Skype for Business Server users
- View or change Skype for Business Server user properties and policy assignments
- Move Skype for Business Server users from one Skype for Business Server pool to another
- Disable or re-enable user accounts for Skype for Business Server
- Remove users from Skype for Business Server

Skype for Business Server User Management adds the following elements to Active Roles:

- Built-in Policy Object containing a policy that enables Active Roles to perform user management tasks on Skype for Business Server.

- Built-in Policy Object containing a supplementary policy that enables Active Roles to administer Skype for Business Server usersin environments that involve multiple Active Directory forests.
- Commands and pages for managing Skype for Business Server users in the Active Roles Web Interface.
- Access Templates to delegate Skype for Business Server user management tasks.

The Skype for Business Server User Management policy allows you to control the following factors of Skype for Business Server user creation and administration:

- Rule for generating the SIP user name. When adding and enabling a new Skype for Business Server user, Active Roles can generate a SIP user name based on other properties of the user account.
- Rule for selecting a SIP domain. When configuring the SIP address for a Skype for Business Server user, Active Roles can restrict the list of selectable SIP domains and suggest which SIP domain to select by default.
- Rule for selecting a Telephony option. When configuring Telephony for a Skype for Business Server user, Active Roles can restrict the list of selectable Telephony options and suggest which option to select by default.
- Rule for selecting a Skype for Business Server pool. When adding and enabling a new Skype for Business Server user, Active Roles can restrict the list of selectable registrar pools and suggest which pool to select by default. This rule also applies to selection of the destination pool when moving a Skype for Business Server user from one pool to another.

Skype for Business Server User Management provides a number of Access Templates allowing you to delegate the following tasks in Active Roles:

- Add and enable new Skype for Business Server users
- View existing Skype for Business Server users
- View or change the SIP address for Skype for Business Server users
- View or change the Telephony option and related settings for Skype for Business Server users
- View or change Skype for Business Server user policy assignments
- Disable or re-enable user accounts for Skype for Business Server
- Move users from one Skype for Business Server pool to another
- Remove users from Skype for Business Server

Supported Active Directory topologies

Skype for Business Server User Management supports the same Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) topologies as Microsoft Lync 2013. The following topologies are supported:

- Single forest with a single tree or multiple trees
- Multiple forests in a resource forest topology
- Multiple forests in a central forest topology

Single forest

The single forest topology assumes that the logon-enabled user accounts managed by Active Roles are defined in the Active Directory forest in which Skype for Business Server is deployed. To perform Skype for Business Server user management tasks on a given user account, Active Roles makes changes to the attributes of that use account, and then, based on the attribute changes, the Skype for Business Server User Management policy requests the Skype for Business Server remote shell to update the user account accordingly. For example, when creating a new Skype for Business Server user, Active Roles sets a virtual attribute on that user's account directing the policy to invoke the remote shell command for enabling the new user for Skype for Business Server. When making changes to an existing Skype for Business Server user, Active Roles populates the attributes of the user's account with the desired changes, causing the policy to apply those changes via the remote shell.

Multiple forests - Resource forest

The resource forest topology refers to a multi-forest environment where a separate forest—Skype for Business Server forest—hosts servers running Skype for Business Server but does not host any logon-enabled user accounts. Outside the Skype for Business Server forest, user forests host logon-enabled user accounts but no servers running Skype for Business Server. When creating a Skype for Business Server account for a user from an external forest, Active Roles creates a disabled user account in the Skype for Business Server forest, establishes a link between the user account in the user forest (master account) and the disabled user account in the Skype for Business Server forest (shadow account), and enables the shadow account for Skype for Business Server. The Master Account Management policy then ensures that the attributes of the shadow account are synchronized with the attributes of the master account, so that Skype for Business Server user properties can be administered on the master account via Active Roles. In the Skype for Business Server forest, the User Management policy detects the attribute changes replicated from the master account to the shadow account, and translates them to remote shell commands on Skype for Business Server, similarly to the Single forest case.

Multiple forests - Central forest

The central forest topology refers to a multi-forest environment where a separate forest—Skype for Business Server forest—hosts servers running Skype for Business Server and may also host logon-enabled accounts. Outside the Skype for Business Server forest, user

forests host logon-enabled user accounts but no servers running Skype for Business Server.

With the Skype for Business Server User Management policy applied to logon-enabled user accounts in the Skype for Business Server forest, Active Roles can enable and administer those user accounts for Skype for Business Server in the same way as in the Single forest case.

When creating a Skype for Business Server account for a user from an external forest, Active Roles creates a contact in the Skype for Business Server forest, establishes a link between the user account in the user forest (master account) and the contact in the Skype for Business Server forest (shadow account), and enables that contact for Skype for Business Server. The Master Account Management policy then ensures that the attributes of the contact are synchronized with the attributes of the user account, so that Skype for Business Server user properties can be administered on the user account via Active Roles. In the Skype for Business Server forest, the User Management policy detects the attribute changes replicated from the user account to the contact, and translates them to remote shell commands on Skype for Business Server, similarly to the Single forest case.

User Management policy

The User Management policy is intended for single-forest and multi-forest environments where logon-enabled accounts of Skype for Business Server users are defined in the Active Directory forest in which Skype for Business Server is deployed, as well as for multi-forest environments where logon-enabled master accounts of Skype for Business Server users are defined in external forests with each master account being represented by a shadow account (disabled user account or contact) in the Active Directory forest in which Skype for Business Server is deployed. The User Management policy enables Active Roles to perform user management tasks on Skype for Business Server.

The Policy Object that holds this policy is in the **Configuration/Policies/Administration/Builtin** container. The name of the Policy Object is **Built-in Policy - Skype for Business - User Management**. Depending upon your Active Directory topology, apply this Policy Object as follows to enable Skype for Business Server User Management in Active Roles.

Table 19: Applying the Built-in - Skype for Business - User Management Policy Object

Topology option	Where to apply the Policy Object
Single forest	Apply this Policy Object to Active Directory domains or containers that hold user accounts you want to administer by using Skype for Business Server User Management in Active Roles.
Multiple forests	Apply this Policy Object to

Topology option	Where to apply the Policy Object
- Resource forest	Active Directory domains or containers in the Skype for Business Server forest that hold shadow accounts (disabled user accounts) for users from external forests you want to administer by using Skype for Business Server User Management in Active Roles.
Multiple forests - Central forest	Apply this Policy Object to Active Directory domains or containers in the Skype for Business Server forest that hold logon-enabled user accounts you want to administer by using Skype for Business Server User Management in Active Roles Active Directory domains or containers in the Skype for Business Server forest that hold shadow accounts (contacts) for users from external forests you want to administer by using Skype for Business Server User Management in Active Roles.

User Management policy settings

The topics in this section cover the User Management policy settings.

Connection to Skype for Business Server

To administer Skype for Business Server users, Active Roles requires a connection to a computer running the following server role in your Skype for Business Server deployment: Front End Server (in case of Skype for Business Server Enterprise Edition) or Standard Edition Server. The computer must be from an Active Directory domain that is registered with Active Roles as a managed domain. By using the **Server** policy setting, you can specify how you want Active Roles to select a Skype for Business Server computer:

- **Connect to any available server** With this option, Active Roles attempts to connect to any Front End Server or Standard Edition Server that runs the Central Management Server in your Skype for Business Server deployment. If no Central Management Server role holders are available in the managed domains, then Active Roles attempts to connect to the first Front End Server or Standard Edition Server found in the managed domains.
- **Connect to these servers only** This option allows you to configure a list from which you want Active Roles to select a Skype for Business Server computer. You can:
    - Add or remove computers from the list. Active Roles searches the managed domains for computers running the appropriate Skype for Business Server role, allowing you to select the desired computers.

- Set the default computer. Active Roles first attempts to connect to that computer.
- Reorder the list. Active Roles first attempts to connect to computers that are higher in the list.

Note that at least one of your Active Directory domains that hold computers running the Front End Server or Standard Edition Server must be registered with Active Roles as a managed domain. Otherwise, Active Roles is unable to discover your Skype for Business Server deployment, so Skype for Business Server User Management functions are unavailable.

SIP user name generation rule

The **SIP User Name** policy setting allows you to configure a rule for generating the SIP user name based on other properties of the user account. When adding a new Skype for Business Server user, Active Roles uses that rule to generate the SIP user name on the Web Interface page for enabling users for Skype for Business Server. The rule has an effect if you select the SIP address option that provides for entering a SIP user name. On the page where you edit Skype for Business Server users, the rule performs a validation function, preventing changes to the SIP user name that violate the rule.

To configure a rule, you set up a value that acts as a template for the SIP user name. You can add one or more entries to the value, with each entry representing one of the following:

- **Text** A text string. You can type the desired text when adding the entry.
- **User Property** A particular property of the user account. You can choose the desired property and specify whether you want the entry to include the entire property or a part of the property.
- **Parent OU Property** A particular property of the Organizational Unit that holds the user account. You can choose the desired property and specify whether you want the entry to include the entire property or a part of the property.
- **Parent Domain Property** A particular property of the Active Directory domain that holds the user account. You can choose the desired property and specify whether you want the entry to include the entire property or a part of the property.

The rule sets the SIP user name to the string value obtained by calculating each entry and then concatenating the calculation results so that they form a single string value.

By default, the policy allows the generated name to be modified. The **SIP User Name** policy setting provides the option to prevent changing the generated name. If you select that option, the SIP user name is read-only on the Web Interface page for enabling users for Skype for Business Server.

SIP domain restriction rule

The **SIP Domain** policy setting allows you to configure a rule that restricts selection of a SIP domain for the user SIP address. When you add a new Skype for Business Server user

or edit an existing Skype for Business Server user, this rule determines the list from which you can select a SIP domain for the user's SIP address. In case of adding a new Skype for Business Server user, the rule applies to any SIP address option that involves selecting a SIP domain from the list.

To configure a rule, you choose one of these policy options:

- **Allow selection of any SIP domain** With this option, the policy does not restrict the list of SIP domains.
- **Restrict selection to these SIP domains** This option allows you to configure a list of acceptable SIP domains. You can:
    - Add or remove SIP domains from the list. Active Roles identifies all SIP domains that exist in your Skype for Business Server deployment, allowing you to select the desired SIP domains.
    - Set the default SIP domain. When creating a SIP address, Active Roles selects the specified SIP domain by default.
    - Reorder the list. When prompting to select a SIP domain for a user's SIP address, Active Roles lists the SIP domain names in the order specified.

Pool restriction rule

The **Pool** policy setting allows you to configure a rule that restricts selection of an Enterprise Edition Front End pool or Standard Edition server to which Skype for Business Server users can be assigned. When you add a new Skype for Business Server user, this rule determines the list from which you can select a pool for the new user. When you move a Skype for Business Server user from one pool to another, this rule determines the list from which you can select the destination pool.

To configure a rule, you choose one of these policy options:

- **Allow selection of any pool** With this option, the policy does not restrict the list of pools.
- **Restrict selection to these pool** This option allows you to configure a list of acceptable pools. You can:
    - Add or remove pools from the list. Active Roles identifies all Front End pools and Standard Edition servers in your Skype for Business Server deployment, allowing you to select the desired pools or servers.
    - Set the default pool. When adding a new Skype for Business Server user or moving a user to another pool, Active Roles selects the specified pool by default.
    - Reorder the list. When prompting to select a pool, Active Roles lists the pools in the order specified.

Telephony restriction rule

The **Telephony** policy setting allows you to configure a rule that restricts selection of a Telephony option for Skype for Business Server users. When you add or edit a Skype for Business Server user, this rule determines the list from which you can select a Telephony option.

To configure a rule, you choose one of these policy options:

- **Allow selection of any option** With this option, the policy does not restrict the list of Telephony options.
- **Restrict selection to these options** This option allows you to configure a list of acceptable Telephony options. You can:
  - Add or remove Telephony options from the list.
  - Set the default Telephony option. When adding a new Skype for Business Server, Active Roles selects the specified Telephony option by default.
  - Reorder the list. When prompting to select a Telephony option, Active Roles lists the options in the order specified.

Master Account Management policy

The Master Account Management policy is intended for multi-forest environments where logon-enabled master accounts of Skype for Business Server users are defined in Active Directory forests in which Skype for Business Server isn't deployed, with each master account being represented by a shadow account (disabled user account or contact) in the Active Directory forest in which Skype for Business Server is deployed (see Multiple forests - Resource forest and Multiple forests - Central forest earlier in this document). The Master Account Management policy enables Active Roles to control master accounts of Skype for Business Server users, and operates in conjunction with the User Management policy that controls shadow accounts in the Skype for Business Server forest.

The Policy Object that holds this policy is in the **Configuration/Policies/Administration/Builtin** container. The name of the Policy Object is **Built-in Policy - Skype for Business - Master Account Management**. Depending upon your Active Directory topology, apply this Policy Object as follows to enable Skype for Business Server User Management in Active Roles.

Table 20: Applying the Built-in - Skype for Business - Master Account Management Policy Object

Topology option	How to apply the Policy Object
Single forest	Do not apply this Policy Object
Multiple forests	Configure the **Forest Mode** policy setting by selecting the **Resource**

Topology option	How to apply the Policy Object
- Resource forest	**forest** option, and then apply this Policy Object to Active Directory domains or containers that hold logon-enabled user accounts in external forests (master accounts) you want to administer by using Skype for Business Server User Management in Active Roles.
Multiple forests - Central forest	Configure the **Forest Mode** policy setting by selecting the **Central forest** option, and then apply this Policy Object to Active Directory domains or containers that hold logon-enabled user accounts in external forests (master accounts) you want to administer by using Skype for Business Server User Management in Active Roles.

Master Account Management policy settings

The topics in this section cover the Master Account Management policy settings.

Skype for Business Server forest mode

The Master Account Management policy is intended for multi-forest environments where the Skype for Business Server forest is used either as a resource forest or as a central forest. In the central forest mode, the Skype for Business Server forest may hold logon-enabled Skype for Business Server user accounts in addition to shadow accounts (contacts) for Skype for Business Server users from external forests. In the resource forest mode, the Skype for Business Server forest holds only shadow accounts (logon-disabled user accounts) for Skype for Business Server users from external forests. The **Forest Mode** policy setting allows you to choose the option that matches the Skype for Business Server forest mode in your Skype for Business Server deployment:

- **Resource forest** The policy creates and administers logon-disabled user accounts as shadow accounts for Skype for Business Server users from external forests. The user account from an external forest, referred to as a master account, is linked and synchronized with the shadow account that is enabled for Skype for Business Server in the Skype for Business Server forest.
- **Central forest** The policy creates and administers contact objects as shadow accounts for Skype for Business Server users from external forests. The user account from an external forest, referred to as a master account, is linked and synchronizes with the contact that is enabled for Skype for Business Server in the Skype for Business Server forest.

Container for new shadow accounts

The Master Account Management policy allows you to specify the container in which you want Active Roles to create shadow accounts when enabling master accounts for Skype for Business Server. You can select the desired organizational unit in the Skype for Business Server forest or you can let Active Roles choose the default container.

If you select a particular organizational unit, Active Roles creates shadow accounts in that organizational unit. You can select an organizational unit from any domain of the Skype for Business Server forest that is registered with Active Roles as a managed domain.

If you let Active Roles choose the default container for new shadow aActive Rolesccounts, then Active Roles creates shadow accounts in the **Users** container in a particular domain of the Skype for Business Server forest. If the forest root domain of the Skype for Business Server forest is registered with Active Roles as a managed domain, then Active Roles creates shadow accounts in that domain. Otherwise, Active Roles creates shadow accounts in the domain that appears first in the ordered list of the managed domains from the Skype for Business Server forest. Note that Active Roles requires at least one domain of the Skype for Business Server forest to be registered with Active Roles as a managed domain.

Default description for new shadow accounts

The Master Account Management policy allows you to specify a text to use as the default description for new shadow accounts that Active Roles creates when enabling master accounts for Skype for Business Server. Active Roles writes that text to the **Description** property of every new shadow account.

Attribute to store a reference to shadow account

By default, the Master Account Management policy designates the **adminDescription** attribute of the master account for storing the GUID of the shadow account, and allows you to choose a different attribute for that purpose. Skype for Business Server User Management uses this attribute to identify the shadow account in the Skype for Business Server forest when managing a given master account in an external forest. The policy causes Active Roles to set this attribute on the master account when linking the master account to the shadow account in the Skype for Business Server forest.

Synchronized properties

The Master Account Management policy defines a list of properties to copy from the master account to the shadow account. These properties are referred to as *synchronized properties*. When you use Active Roles to set or change a synchronized property of a master account, the policy causes Active Roles to set or change the value of that property on both the master account and shadow account.

In addition, Skype for Business Server User Management provides a scheduled task that copies synchronized properties from every managed master account to the corresponding shadow account. The task runs on a scheduled basis to ensure that each of the synchronized properties of the shadow account has the same value as the corresponding property of the master account. If a synchronized property of the shadow account has changed for whatever reason, Active Roles changes that property back to the value found on the master account. For further details, see Scheduled synchronization later in this document.

The following table provides the default list of synchronized properties. You can configure the policy to synchronize additional properties or remove individual properties from synchronization.

Table 21: Default list of synchronized properties

c (Country Abbreviation)

co (Country)

company (Company)

countryCode (Country-Code)

department (Department)

displayName (Display Name)

givenName (First Name)

homePhone (Home Phone)

initials (Initials)

l (City)

mobile (Mobile Number)

otherTelephone (Phone Number (Others))

physicalDeliveryOfficeName (Office Location)

postalCode (ZIP/Postal Code)

postOfficeBox (Post Office Box)

sAMAccountName (Logon Name (pre-Windows 2000))

sn (Last Name)

st (State/Province)

streetAddress (Street Address)

telephoneNumber (Telephone Number)

title (Job Title)

url (Web Page Address (Others))

wWWHomePage (Web Page Address)

Substituted properties

The Master Account Management policy defines a list of properties that appear on the master account but reflect the properties of the shadow account. These properties are referred to as *substituted properties*. When you use Active Roles to view properties of a master account, the policy causes Active Roles to retrieve the values of the master account's substituted properties from the shadow account. When you use Active Roles to set or change a substituted property of a master account, the policy causes Active Roles to set or change the value of that property on the shadow account.

The policy does not allow you to narrow down the list of substituted properties. However, you can specify your custom list of substituted properties in addition to the default list. If you do so, the resulting list of substituted properties includes all properties from both the default list and your custom list.

Table 22: Default list of substituted properties

- edsva-Skype for Business-AccountExists
- edsva-Skype for Business-ArchivingPolicy
- edsva-Skype for Business-ClientPolicy
- edsva-Skype for Business-ClientVersionPolicy
- edsva-Skype for Business-ConferencingPolicy
- edsva-Skype for Business-DialPlanPolicy
- edsva-Skype for Business-Disable
- edsva-Skype for Business-Enable
- edsva-Skype for Business-ExchangeArchivingPolicy
- edsva-Skype for Business-ExternalAccessPolicy
- edsva-Skype for Business-HostedVoiceMail
- edsva-Skype for Business-IsEnabled
- edsva-Skype for Business-LineServerURI
- edsva-Skype for Business-LineURI
- edsva-Skype for Business-LocationPolicy
- edsva-Skype for Business-MasterAccount
- edsva-Skype for Business-MobilityPolicy
- edsva-Skype for Business-Move
- edsva-Skype for Business-MoveTargetRegistrarPool
- edsva-Skype for Business-PersistentChatPolicy
- edsva-Skype for Business-PIN
- edsva-Skype for Business-PINPolicy
- edsva-Skype for Business-PrivateLine
- edsva-Skype for Business-ReEnable
- edsva-Skype for Business-RegistrarPool
- edsva-Skype for Business-SIPAddress
- edsva-Skype for Business-SIPAddressType
- edsva-Skype for Business-SIPDomain
- edsva-Skype for Business-SIPUserName
- edsva-Skype for Business-TasksAllowed
- edsva-Skype for Business-TelephonyOption
- edsva-Skype for Business-TemporarilyDisable
- edsva-Skype for Business-VoicePolicy

Back-synchronized properties

The Master Account Management policy defines a list of properties to copy from the shadow account to the master account. By default, the list is empty. If you add a property to that list, the policy ensures that any changes to that property on the shadow account are replicated to the master account.

Master Account Management policy actions

The Master Account Management policy causes Active Roles to perform the following actions depending on the change request submitted to the Active Roles Administration Service.

Table 23: Policy Actions

Request	Actions
Enable an existing Active Directory user for Skype for Business Server	Active Roles retrieves the properties of the existing user (in the external forest), and then performs the following actions: • Create a shadow account in the Skype for Business Server forest, and populate its properties with the properties of the user from the external forest • Enable the shadow account for Skype for Business Server • Set the `msRTCSIP-OriginatorSID` attribute of the shadow account to the value of the `objectSID` attribute of the user from the external forest • Create a reference to the shadow account on the master account If the user from the external forest already has a shadow account (for example, created by Exchange Resource Forest Management), then the policy re-uses the existing shadow account instead of creating a new one. When creating the shadow account, Active Roles executes all policies that are applied to the container that holds the shadow account.
Modify Skype for Business Server user properties of a master account	If the change request includes any changes to substituted properties, Active Roles first makes the requested changes to the substituted properties of the shadow account. Next, Active Roles makes the requested changes to the properties of the master account, and then updates the synchronized properties of the shadow account with the new property values found on the master account.
Deprovision a master account	Active Roles deprovisions the master account, and then temporarily disables the shadow account for Skype for Business Server.
Undeprovision a deprovisioned master account	Active Roles undeprovisions the master account and then re-enables the shadow account for Skype for Business Server. For undeprovisioning master accounts to have an effect on shadow accounts, the container that holds deprovisioned master accounts must be in the scope of the **Built-in Policy - Skype for Business - Master Account Management** Policy Object (or a copy of that Policy Object).
Delete a master account	Active Roles deletes the master account, and then removes the shadow account from Skype for Business Server.

The Master Account Management policy requires that shadow accounts be in the scope of the User Management policy provided by Skype for Business Server User Management.

This enables Active Roles to perform the Skype for Business Server related actions on the shadow account.

Scheduled synchronization

Skype for Business Server User Management includes an Active Roles scheduled task that complements the Master Account Management policy to enforce synchronization of master and shadow account properties, and to capture existing Skype for Business Server users whose master account happens to fall under the control of that policy. The scheduled task object is in the **Configuration/Server Configuration/Scheduled Tasks/Builtin** container. The name of the object is **Skype for Business - Master Account Management**. The task is scheduled to run on a daily basis. Normally, you do not need to modify that scheduled task.

The operation of the task affects only the user accounts that are in the scope of the **Built-in Policy - Skype for Business - Master Account Management** Policy Object (or a copy of that Policy Object). When run, the task performs the following actions on each of those user accounts:

- If the user account does not have a shadow account that is enabled for Skype for Business Server, then skip over that user account.
- If the user account has a shadow account that is enabled for Skype for Business Server but does not store a reference to that shadow account, then create the reference to the shadow account on that user account.

  This action enables Skype for Business Server User Management to administer exiting Skype for Business Server users, possibly enabled for Skype for Business Server by using an earlier version of Skype for Business Server User Management or without the use of Skype for Business Server User Management.
- If the user account has a shadow account that is enabled for Skype for Business Server and stores a reference to the shadow account, then copy the synchronized properties from the master account to the shadow account, and copy the back-synchronized properties from the shadow account to the master account.

  This action ensures that the shadow account properties are updated with the latest changes to the master account properties and vice versa.

Access Templates for Skype for Business Server

Skype for Business Server User Management provides a number of Access Templates allowing you to delegate the tasks of managing Skype for Business Server users in Active Roles. You can find these Access Templates in the **Configuration/Access Templates/Skype for Business Server** container:

Table 24: Skype for Business Server User Management Access

Access Template	Description
Skype for Business Server - User Full Control	Gives permission to perform the following tasks by using Active Roles: • Add and enable new Skype for Business Server users • View existing Skype for Business Server users • View or change the SIP address • View or change the telephony option and related settings • View or change the user policy assignments in Skype for Business Server • Temporarily disable or re-enable users for Skype for Business Server • Move users to another server or pool in Skype for Business Server • Remove users from Skype for Business Server
Skype for Business Server - User Telephony	Gives permission to perform the following tasks by using Active Roles: • View existing Skype for Business Server users • View the SIP address • View or change the telephony option and related settings • View the user policy assignments in Skype for Business Server
Skype for Business Server - User Disable/Re-enable	Gives permission to perform the following tasks by using Active Roles: • View existing Skype for Business Server users • View the SIP address • View the telephony option and related settings • View the user policy assignments in Skype for Business Server • Temporarily disable or re-enable users for Skype for Business Server
Skype for Business Server - User Policies	Gives permission to perform the following tasks by using Active Roles:

Access Template	Description
	• View existing Skype for Business Server users • View the SIP address • View the telephony option and related settings • View or change the user policy assignments in Skype for Business Server

When applying Access Templates for Skype for Business Server User Management, consider your Active Directory topology.

Table 25: Applying Access templates for Skype for Business Server User Management

Topology option	Where to apply Access Templates
Single forest	Apply Access Templates to Active Directory domains and containers to which the **Built-in Policy - Skype for Business - User Management** Policy Object (or a copy of that Policy Object) is applied, to allow access to user accounts of Skype for Business Server users managed by Active Roles.
Multiple forests - Resource forest	Apply Access Templates to Active Directory domains and containers in external forests to which the **Built-in Policy - Skype for Business - Master Account Management** Policy Object (or a copy of that Policy Object) is applied, to allow access to master accounts of Skype for Business Server uses managed by Active Roles. You do not need to apply these Access Templates in the Skype for Business Server forest.
Multiple forests - Central forest	Apply Access Templates to Active Directory domains and containers in external forests to which the **Built-in Policy - Skype for Business - Master Account Management** Policy Object (or a copy of that Policy Object) is applied, to allow access to master accounts of Skype for Business Server uses managed by Active Roles. Apply Access Templates to Active Directory domains and containers in the Skype for Business Server forest to which the **Built-in Policy - Skype for Business - User Management** Policy Object (or a copy of that Policy Object) is applied, to allow access to logon-enabled user accounts of Skype for Business Server users managed by Active Roles in the Skype for Business Server forest.

Deploying the Solution

- Prerequisite conditions
- Deployment in a single-forest environment
- Deployment in a multi-forest environment
- Upgrade from an earlier version

Prerequisite conditions

This section summarizes the prerequisite conditions that must be met before you deploy Skype for Business Server User Management.

Skype for Business Server deployment

With Skype for Business Server User Management, you can perform user management on Microsoft Lync 2013 with limited support.

Single forest

In case of single forest, Skype for Business Server must be deployed in the forest that holds logon-enabled accounts for Skype for Business Server users. For further details, see Single forest earlier in this document.

Multiple forests

In case of multiple forests, Skype for Business Server must be deployed in the Skype for Business Server forest only. You don't need to deploy Skype for Business Server in external user forests or extend the Active Directory schema with Skype for Business Server attributes in those forests. For further details about multi-forest topology options, see Multiple forests - Resource forest and Multiple forests - Central forest earlier in this document.

Active Directory forest trust

The multi-forest topology option requires a one-way trust relationship between the Skype for Business Server forest and each user forest so that users can authenticate to the user forest but access services in the Skype for Business Server forest. Create a "forest" trust instead of an "external" trust because an external trust only supports NTLM, while a forest trust supports both NTLM and Kerberos, and therefore won't limit Skype for Business client authentication options.

Trusts are configured as one-way to prevent unauthorized access to the user forest from the Skype for Business Server forest. For details, see "How Domain and Forest Trusts Work" at http://technet.microsoft.com/library/cc773178.aspx.

Skype for Business Server contact management rights

In case of central forest deployment, you need to grant Skype for Business Server contact management rights on the container that is intended to hold shadow accounts (contacts enabled for Skype for Business Server in the Skype for Business Server forest). Otherwise, Skype for Business Server security groups do not have sufficient rights to manage contact objects, which causes an "access is denied" condition when Active Roles attempts to enable a shadow account for Skype for Business Server.

To grant Skype for Business Server contact management rights, use the following command in Skype for Business Server Management Shell:

```
Grant-CsOUPermission -OU "<DN of container>" -ObjectType "contact"
```

Replace `<DN of container>` with the Distinguished Name of the container that is intended to hold shadow accounts, for example: `OU=Shadow Accounts,DC=Skype for BusinessServer,DC=lab`. If the domain does not have permission inheritance disabled (which is the default case), then you can supply the Distinguished Name of the domain rather than container:

```
Grant-CsOUPermission -OU "DC=Skype for BusinessServer,DC=lab" -ObjectType "contact"
```

You must be a domain administrator in order to run the `Grant-CsOUPermission` cmdlet locally.

Active Roles deployment

The following Active Roles components must be installed in your Active Directory environment:

- Administration Service
- Web Interface
- Active Roles console

You can install these components on member servers in a user forest or in the Skype for Business Server forest. For installation instructions, see the Active Roles Quick Start Guide.

Log on as Active Roles Admin

To configure Skype for Business Server User Management, log on as Active Roles Admin. This ensures that you have sufficient rights to make the necessary configuration changes. Assuming the default configuration of the Active Roles Administration Service, you should log on with a domain user account that is a member of the Administrators group on the computer running the Administration Service.

Register domains with Active Roles

Skype for Business Server User Management requires the following domains to be registered with Active Roles:

- At least one domain that holds computers running the Front End Server or Standard Edition Server role in your Skype for Business Server deployment
- Domains that hold logon-enabled users you are going to administer with Skype for Business Server User Management
- In case of multi-forest topology, the domain in the Skype for Business Server forest that holds shadow accounts for Skype for Business Server users

When registering a domain, you are prompted to choose which account you want the Administration Service to use to access the domain. You can either specify a so-called *override account* or let the Administration Service use its service account. With either option, the account must have sufficient rights in the domain you are registering. At a minimum, the account must have the following rights:

- In the domain that holds Skype for Business Server computers, a member of the **RTCUniversalUserAdmins** group
- In the user domains, a member of the **Account Operators** group
- In the shadow accounts domain, a member of the **Account Operators** group

  For a central forest deployment, the account must also have the rights to create, view, modify and delete contact objects in the shadow accounts domain. It will suffice to make the account a member of the **Domain Admins** group.

  For instructions on how to register domains with Active Roles, see "Adding and removing managed domains" in the Active Roles Administrator Guide.

Deployment in a single-forest environment

In a single-forest environment, you only need to link the **Built-in Policy - Skype for Business - User Management** Policy Object to the Active Directory domains or containers that hold user accounts for which you want Active Roles to perform Skype for Business Server user management tasks.

To link the Policy Object to an organizational unit or domain

1. In the Active Roles console tree, select **Configuration | Policies | Administration | Builtin**.
2. In the details pane, right-click the **Built-in Policy - Skype for Business - User Management** Policy Object, and then click **Policy Scope**.
3. In the dialog box that appears, click **Add**, and then select the desired organizational unit or domain.

Out of the box, the Policy Object has all policy settings configured. You can use the Active Roles console to view or change policy settings as needed.

To view or change policy settings

1. In the Active Roles console tree, select **Configuration | Policies | Administration | Builtin**.
2. In the details pane, double-click the **Built-in Policy - Skype for Business - User Management** Policy Object.
3. In the **Properties** dialog box that appears, go to the **Policies** tab, and double-click the entry in the list of policies.
4. In the **Properties** dialog box that appears, do any of the following:
    - On the **Server** tab, specify how you want Active Roles to select a computer running Skype for Business Server.
    - On the **SIP User Name** tab, configure a rule for generating the SIP user name in the user SIP address.
    - On the **SIP Domain** tab, configure a rule to restrict selection of a SIP domain for the user SIP address.
    - On the **Pool** tab, configure a rule to restrict selection of an Enterprise Edition Front End pool or Standard Edition server to which Skype for Business Server users can be assigned.
    - On the **Telephony** tab, configure a rule to restrict selection of a Telephony option for Skype for Business Server users.

For detailed description of the policy settings, see User Management policy settings earlier in this document.

Deployment in a multi-forest environment

In a multi-forest environment, you need to perform the following deployment tasks:

- Apply the Master Account Management policy Adjust the **Forest Mode** policy setting in the **Built-in Policy - Skype for Business - Master Account Management** Policy Object and then link that Policy Object to Active Directory domains or containers that hold logon-enabled user accounts in user forests (master accounts) for which you want Active Roles to perform Skype for Business Server user management tasks.
- Apply the User Management policy Link the **Built-in Policy - Skype for Business - User Management** Policy Object to Active Directory domains or containers in the Skype for Business Server forest that hold shadow accounts.

  In case of central forest, you also need to link the **Built-in Policy - Skype for Business - User Management** Policy Object to Active Directory domains or containers in the Skype for Business Server forest that hold logon-enabled user accounts for which you want Active Roles to perform Skype for Business Server user management tasks.

Apply the Master Account Management policy

The **Built-in Policy - Skype for Business - Master Account Management** Policy Object enables Active Roles to perform Skype for Business Server user management tasks on user accounts in Active Directory forests that are external to the Skype for Business Server forest. It needs to be configured as appropriate to your Skype for Business Server forest mode (resource forest or central forest) and then linked to domains or containers in external user forests.

To configure the Policy Object

1. In the Active Roles console tree, select **Configuration | Policies | Administration | Builtin**.
2. In the details pane, double-click the **Built-in Policy - Skype for Business - Master Account Management** Policy Object.
3. In the **Properties** dialog box that appears, go to the **Policies** tab, and double-click the entry in the list of policies.
4. In the **Properties** dialog box that appears, go to the **Forest Mode** tab and select the option that matches the Skype for Business Server forest mode in your Skype for Business Server deployment (see Skype for Business Server forest mode).
5. Review other policy settings:
    - On the **Shadow Account** tab, view or change the container and default description for new shadow accounts.
    - On the **Master Account** tab, view or change the attribute to store a reference to shadow account.
    - On the **Synced** tab, view or change the list of synchronized properties.
    - On the **Substituted** tab, configure your custom list of substituted properties in addition to the default list.
    - On the **Back-synced** tab, view or change the list of back-synchronized properties.

For detailed description of the policy settings, see Master Account Management policy settings earlier in this document.

To link the Policy Object to an organizational unit or domain

1. In the Active Roles console tree, select **Configuration | Policies | Administration | Builtin**.
2. In the details pane, right-click the **Built-in Policy - Skype for Business - Master Account Management** Policy Object, and then click **Policy Scope**.
3. In the dialog box that appears, click **Add**, and then select the desired organizational unit or domain.

Apply the User Management policy

The **Built-in Policy - Skype for Business - User Management** Policy Object enables Active Roles to perform Skype for Business Server user management tasks on user accounts in the Skype for Business Server forest. It needs to be linked to domains or containers in the Skype for Business Server forest that hold shadow accounts. In case of central forest, you also need to link that Policy Object to Active Directory domains or containers in the Skype for Business Server forest that hold logon-enabled user accounts for which you want Active Roles to perform Skype for Business Server user management tasks.

To link the Policy Object to an organizational unit or domain

1. In the Active Roles console tree, select **Configuration | Policies | Administration | Builtin**.
2. In the details pane, right-click the **Built-in Policy - Skype for Business - User Management** Policy Object, and then click **Policy Scope**.
3. In the dialog box that appears, click **Add**, and then select the desired organizational unit or domain.

Out of the box, the Policy Object has all policy settings configured. You can use the Active Roles console to view or change policy settings as needed.

To view or change policy settings

1. In the Active Roles console tree, select **Configuration | Policies | Administration | Builtin**.
2. In the details pane, double-click the **Built-in Policy - Skype for Business - User Management** Policy Object.
3. In the **Properties** dialog box that appears, go to the **Policies** tab, and double-click the entry in the list of policies.
4. In the **Properties** dialog box that appears, do any of the following:
    - On the **Server** tab, specify how you want Active Roles to select a computer running Skype for Business Server.
    - On the **SIP User Name** tab, configure a rule for generating the SIP user name in the user SIP address.
    - On the **SIP Domain** tab, configure a rule to restrict selection of a SIP domain for the user SIP address.
    - On the **Pool** tab, configure a rule to restrict selection of an Enterprise Edition Front End pool or Standard Edition server to which Skype for Business Server users can be assigned.
    - On the **Telephony** tab, configure a rule to restrict selection of a Telephony option for Skype for Business Server users.

For detailed description of the policy settings, see User Management policy settings earlier in this document.

Upgrade from an earlier version

You can use the following steps to upgrade from Active Roles Add-on for Skype for Business Server to Skype for Business Server User Management:

1. Identify the Active Directory topology option used by the add-on. The possible options are:
   - Single forest
   - Multiple forests - Resource forest
   - Multiple forests - Central forest

   In case of multiple forests, note down the Distinguished Name of the container in which the add-on creates shadow accounts.
2. Uninstall the earlier version of the add-on from Active Roles Add-on Manager, and then uninstall the add-on from the system
3. Upgrade to Active Roles version 7.5.3. For upgrade instructions, see the Active Roles 7.5.3 Quick Start Guide.
4. Deploy Skype for Business Server User Management. Depending on the Active Directory topology option used by the add-on:
   - In case of single forest, follow the Deployment in a single-forest environment instructions.
   - In case of multiple forests, follow the Deployment in a multi-forest environment instructions. Configure the **Built-in Policy - Skype for Business - Master Account Management** Policy Object to match the topology option and container for shadow accounts you identified in Step 1.

The following instructions elaborate on these steps. The instructions apply to Active Roles Add-on for Skype for Business Server 2.1.

To identify the Active Directory topology option used by the add-on

1. In the Active Roles console tree, select **Applications | Active Roles Add-on for Skype for Business Server**.
2. Review the add-on settings in the **Configure Add-on** area in the details pane:
   - The Active Directory topology option is selected in the **Active Directory topology** box.
   - If a multi-forest option is selected, the Distinguished Name of the container in which the add-on creates shadow accounts is specified in the **Container for shadow accounts/contacts** box.

If the add-on was configured with the resource forest or central forest option, you need to configure and apply the **Built-in Policy - Skype for Business - Master Account Management** Policy Object as follows.

To configure and apply the Master Account Management policy

1. In the Active Roles console tree, select **Configuration | Policies | Administration | Builtin**.
2. In the details pane, double-click the **Built-in Policy - Skype for Business - Master Account Management** Policy Object.
3. In the **Properties** dialog box that appears, go to the **Policies** tab, and double-click the entry in the list of policies.
4. In the **Properties** dialog box that appears, go to the **Forest Mode** tab and select the option that matches the Active Directory topology option that was used by the add-on:
    - If the add-on was configured with the option **Multiple forests - Resource forest**, then select the **Resource forest** option on the **Forest Mode** tab.
    - If the add-on was configured with the option **Multiple forests - Central forest**, then select the **Central forest** option on the **Forest Mode** tab.
5. Go to the **Shadow Account** tab and configure the policy to use the container for shadow accounts that was used by the add-on: Click **This container**, click **Browse**, and select the container.
6. Click **OK** to close the **Properties** dialog for the policy entry.
7. In the **Properties** dialog box for the Policy Object, click **Apply**, go to the **Scope** tab, and then click the **Scope** button on that tab.
8. In the dialog box that appears, add the containers that hold the master accounts you managed using the add-on, and then click **OK**.
9. Click **OK** to close the **Properties** dialog box for the Policy Object.

Skype for Business Server User Management recognizes the existing master accounts, enabling Active Roles to manage their shadow accounts for Skype for Business Server in the same way as when using the add-on. To expedite the recognition of the existing master accounts, you might execute the Master Account Management task without waiting for its scheduled run: In the Active Roles console, navigate to the **Configuration/Server Configuration/Scheduled Tasks/Builtin** container, right-click the object **Skype for Business - Master Account Management** in that container, point to **All Tasks**, and then click **Execute**.

Managing Skype for Business Server Users

The Skype for Business Server User Management solution enables Active Roles to administer Skype for Business Server users. Once you have deployed Skype for Business Server User Management, the Active Roles Web Interface can be used to perform the following tasks:

- Enabling or disabling users for Skype for Business Server
- Managing Skype for Business Server user properties

Enabling or disabling users for Skype for Business Server

By using the Active Roles Web Interface, you can enable, temporarily disable, or remove Active Directory users from Skype for Business Server.

Add and enable a new Skype for Business Server user

For an existing Active Directory user account, you can use the Active Roles Web Interface to create and enable a new Skype for Business Server user account by adding the Active Directory user to Skype for Business Server.

To add and enable a new Skype for Business Server user

1. Select the user account in the Active Roles Web Interface for administrators.
2. Click the **Enable for Skype for Business Server** command.

   The command is available if you have sufficient rights in Active Roles to enable users for Skype for Business Server, and the selected account is in the scope of the policy provided by Skype for Business Server User Management and is not enabled for Skype for Business Server; otherwise, the Web Interface does not display the **Enable for Skype for Business Server** command.
3. On the page that appears, assign the user to a Skype for Business Server pool, specify any additional details, assign Skype for Business Server policies to the user as needed, and then click **Finish**.

Disable or re-enable a user account for Skype for Business Server

You can use the Active Roles Web Interface to disable a user account for logon to Skype for Business Server. This allows you to disable a previously enabled user account in Skype for Business Server while retaining all the Skype for Business Server settings that were configured for the user account. Because you do not lose the Skype for Business Server user account settings, you can re-enable a disabled user account again without having to reconfigure the user account.

To disable or re-enable a previously enabled user account for Skype for Business Server

1. In the Active Roles Web Interface for administrators, select the user account that you want to disable or re-enable.
2. Do one of the following:
    - To disable the user account, click the **Temporarily Disable for Skype for Business Server** command.
    - To re-enable the user account, click the **Re-enable for Skype for Business Server** command.

The Web Interface displays the **Temporarily Disable for Skype for Business Server** command if you have sufficient rights in Active Roles to perform that command, and the user account you have selected is in the scope of the policy provided by Skype for Business Server User Management and is enabled for Skype for Business Server.

The Web Interface displays the **Re-enable for Skype for Business Server** command if you have sufficient rights in Active Roles to perform that command, and the user account you have selected is in the scope of the policy provided by Skype for Business Server User Management and was disabled by using the **Temporarily Disable for Skype for Business Server** command.

Remove a user account from Skype for Business Server

You can use the Active Roles Web Interface to remove a user account from Skype for Business Server. This removes all the Skype for Business Server related attributes from the user account, including the identities of any per-user policies that have been assigned to that user account. You can later re-add the account to Skype for Business Server by using the **Enable for Skype for Business Server** command (see Add and enable a new Skype for Business Server user). However, all the Skype for Business Server-related information (including policy assignments) previously associated with that account will have to be re-created. If you want to prevent a user from logging on to Skype for Business Server, but do not want to lose all of their account information, you can temporarily disable the user account for Skype for Business Server (see Disable or re-enable a user account for Skype for Business Server).

To remove a user account from Skype for Business Server

1. In the Active Roles Web Interface for administrators, select the user account that you want to remove from Skype for Business Server.
2. Click the **Remove from Skype for Business Server** command.

The Web Interface displays the **Remove from Skype for Business Server** command if you have sufficient rights in Active Roles to perform that command, and the user account you have selected is in the scope of the policy provided by Skype for Business Server User Management and is enabled or temporarily disabled for Skype for Business Server.

Managing Skype for Business Server user properties

By using the Active Roles Web Interface, you can:

- View or change Skype for Business Server user properties such as the user's SIP address, telephony options and Skype for Business Server policy assignments
- Move Skype for Business Server users to a different Enterprise Edition Front End pool or Standard Edition server

View or change Skype for Business Server user properties

For a user account that is enabled or temporarily disabled for Skype for Business Server, you can use the Active Roles Web Interface to view or change Skype for Business Server user properties such as the user's SIP address, telephony options and Skype for Business Server policy assignments.

To view or change Skype for Business Server user properties

1. In the Active Roles Web Interface for administrators, select the user account whose properties you want to view or change.
2. Click the **Skype for Business Server User Properties** command.

   The Web Interface displays the **Skype for Business Server User Properties** command if you have sufficient rights in Active Roles to view Skype for Business Server user properties of the selected account, and the user account you have selected is in the scope of the policy provided by Skype for Business Server User Management and is enabled or temporarily disabled for Skype for Business Server.
3. On the page that appears, view or change the following settings:
   - **Enabled for Skype for Business Server** Indicates whether or not the user is enabled to log on to Skype for Business Server. If you clear this check box, the user will no longer be able to log on to Skype for Business Server. Selecting this check box re-enables the user to log on to Skype for Business Server. The function of this check box is equivalent to the **Temporarily Disable for Skype for Business Server** and **Re-enable for Skype for Business Server** commands (see Disable or re-enable a user account for Skype for Business Server).
   - **SIP address** Indicates the user's SIP address (SIP URI), a unique identifier that allows the user to communicate using SIP devices such as Microsoft Skype for Business. The SIP address consists of the SIP user name on the left side of the @ symbol, and the SIP domain name on the right side. It must be prefaced by "sip:"; for example, sip:John.Smith@company.com.

- **Registrar pool** Identifies the Enterprise Edition Front End pool or Standard Edition server where the Skype for Business Server user is homed. If you need to move the user to a different server or pool, see Move a user to another server or pool in Skype for Business Server later in this document.
- **Telephony** Specifies whether the Skype for Business Server user can make PC-to-PC calls with audio and video, route incoming and outgoing calls, and control the desktop phone. The possible telephony options are as follows:
  - **PC-to-PC only** The user can make only PC-to-PC audio or video calls.
  - **Audio/video disabled** The user cannot make calls with audio and video.
  - **Remote call control** The user can use Skype for Business Server to control the desktop phone, and can also make PC-to-PC calls.
  - **Enterprise Voice** The user can use Skype for Business Server to route all incoming and outgoing calls, and can also make PC-to-PC calls.
  - **Remote call control only** The user can use Skype for Business Server to control the desktop phone, but cannot make PC-to-PC audio calls.
- **Line URI** Applies to all telephony options but **Audio/video disabled**. Specifies the primary phone number assigned to the Skype for Business Server user.

  The line URI must use the E.164 format and have the "TEL:" prefix. For example: TEL:+12345678997. The extension number, if any, should be added at the end of the line URI, for example: TEL:+12345678997;ext=65431.
- **Line server URI** Applies to the **Remote call control** and **Remote call control only** options. Specifies the URI of the remote call control telephone gateway assigned to the Skype for Business Server user.

  The line server URI is the gateway URI, prefaced by "sip:"; for example, sip:rccgateway@company.com.
- **Dial plan policy** Applies to the **Enterprise Voice** option. Identifies the dial plan currently assigned to the Skype for Business Server user, and allows you to assign a different dial plan.
- **Voice policy** Applies to the **Enterprise Voice** option. Identifies the voice policy currently assigned to the Skype for Business Server user, and allows you to assign a different voice policy.
- **Conferencing policy** Identifies the conferencing policy currently assigned to the Skype for Business Server user, and allows you to assign a different conferencing policy to the user.
- **Conferencing policy** Identifies the conferencing policy currently assigned to the Skype for Business Server user, and allows you to assign a different conferencing policy to the user.
- **Client version policy** Identifies the client version policy currently assigned to the Skype for Business Server user, and allows you to assign a different client version policy.

- **PIN policy** Identifies the personal identification number (PIN) policy currently assigned to the Skype for Business Server user, and allows you to assign a different PIN policy.
- **External access policy** Identifies the external access policy currently assigned to the Skype for Business Server user, and allows you to assign a different external access policy.
- **Archiving policy** Identifies the archiving policy currently assigned to the Skype for Business Server user, and allows you to assign a different archiving policy.
- **Location policy** Identifies the location policy currently assigned to the Skype for Business Server user, and allows you to assign a different location policy.
- **Mobility policy** Identifies the mobility policy currently assigned to the Skype for Business Server user, and allows you to assign a different mobility policy.
- **Persistent Chat policy** Identifies the persistent chat policy currently assigned to the Skype for Business Server user, and allows you to assign a different persistent chat policy.
- **Client policy** Identifies the client policy currently assigned to the Skype for Business Server user, and allows you to assign a different client policy.

Skype for Business Server user account properties allow you to assign certain policies to a Skype for Business Server user in order to specify particular settings that differ from the settings defined in policies assigned to other users, such as global policies. These policies are referred to as user policies.

In Skype for Business Server, deploying and assigning user policies is optional. It is possible to deploy only global policies or site policies. If user policies are deployed, they must be assigned to users explicitly. When managing Skype for Business Server user settings, you can select the appropriate user policy from a list. The list also includes the **<Automatic>** entry. If **<Automatic>** is selected, the global policy (or, if defined, the site policy) is assigned to the user.

Move a user to another server or pool in Skype for Business Server

For a user account that is enabled or temporarily disabled for Skype for Business Server, you can use the Active Roles Web Interface to move the user account to a specific Enterprise Edition Front End pool or Standard Edition server.

To move a Skype for Business Server user account to a different server or pool

1. In the Active Roles Web Interface for administrators, select the user account you want to move.
2. Click the **Move to Skype for Business Server Pool** command.

   The Web Interface displays the **Move to Skype for Business Server Pool** command if you have sufficient rights in Active Roles to perform that command, and the user account you have selected is in the scope of the policy provided by Skype for

Business Server User Management and is enabled or temporarily disabled for Skype for Business Server.

3. On the page that appears, select the server or pool to which you want to move the Skype for Business Server user.
4. Click **Finish**.

Management Pack for SCOM

The Active Roles Management Pack for Microsoft System Center Operations Manager (SCOM) provides a basic solution for monitoring availability and health of the Active Roles Administration Service and its information store, Active Roles replication status, and availability of the Active Roles Web Interface. By detecting, alerting on, and automatically responding to critical events, the Management Pack helps indicate, correct, and in many cases prevent outages of the Administration Service and Web Interface.

Features

The Management Pack provides the features that you need to monitor your Active Roles environment, such as automated discovery, availability and performance monitoring, and replication monitoring. The Management Pack alerts you to the following error conditions:

- Administration Service is not responding
- Active Roles replication failure has occurred
- Connection to the Active Roles database has been lost
- Administration Service failed to update a Dynamic Group
- Administration Service failed to update a Group Family
- Active Roles Web Interface is unavailable

Monitoring views

The monitoring views are used to centrally monitor availability and health of the Active Roles components in the Operations Manager console's Monitoring pane. The Management Pack provides the following views:

- **Alerts** Displays the alerts on the computers running the Active Roles Administration Service or Web Interface.

- **Computers** Shows information about the state of the computers running the Active Roles Administration Service or Web Interface.
- **Events** Displays the events on the computers running the Active Roles Administration Service or Web Interface.
- **Performance** Shows performance information collected from the computers running the Active Roles Administration Service or Web Interface.
- **Service Level Exceptions** Displays the unresolved alerts that have exceeded service levels on the computers running the Active Roles Administration Service or Web Interface.
- **Task Status** Shows information indicating task results on the computers running the Active Roles Administration Service or Web Interface.
- **Discovery** Contains separate views allowing you to examine the state of the computers running the Web Interface, computers running the Administration Service, and computers running the Web Interface or Administration Service.
- **Services Monitoring** Contains the views allowing you to monitor availability, health and performance of the Administration Service instances in your environment.
- **Web Interfaces Monitoring** Contains the views allowing you to monitor availability and health of the Web Interface instances in your environment.

Getting started

Install the Management Pack by importing the ActiveRoles.SCOM.MP.xml file into System Center Operations Manager (SCOM). You can install this Management Pack on the following SCOM versions:

- System Center Operations Manager 2007 R2
- System Center 2012 - Operations Manager
- System Center Operations Manager 2016
- System Center Operations Manager 2019

Monitoring Active Roles Administration Service

This section briefly discusses the processing rules that the Management Pack uses to monitor availability and health of the Active Roles Administration Service:

- General response
- Replication monitoring
- Monitoring of connection to configuration database

- Monitoring of Dynamic Group-related operations
- Monitoring of Group Family-related operations
- Internal error
- Critical error on startup
- License system failure

Monitoring of general response and replication is performed by using custom, script-based processing rules. Those rules run on a scheduled basis, analyzing information returned by the scripts and raising an appropriate event if an error situation is detected. The schedule is stored as part of rule configuration data, and can be adjusted by managing rule properties in the Operations Manager console.

General response - Script

This rule uses a script to check the responsiveness of the Administration Service by periodically issuing a simple request to the Service. By default, this rule is scheduled to run every 10 minutes. The schedule can be adjusted by managing rule properties in the Operations Manager console.

General response - Alert

This rule generates an alert when the **General response** script detects that the Administration Service is unavailable.

Possible causes of the alert include:

- Administration Service is not running
- Administration Service is not configured properly
- Administration Service has encountered a critical error
- Administration database is unavailable

Replication monitoring - Script

This rule uses a script to check the status of Active Roles replication. The script is intended to run on the Publisher Administration Service so as to verify the replication status of the Publisher and Subscribers. By default, this rule is scheduled to run every 30 minutes. The schedule can be adjusted by managing rule properties in the Operations Manager console.

Replication monitoring - Alert

This rule generates an alert when the **Replication monitoring** script detects that the Active Roles replication status indicates a replication failure.

Possible causes of the alert include:

- The SQL Server Agent service is not started on the computer running the Publisher SQL Server
- The Snapshot Agent or a Merge Agent is not started at the Publisher SQL Server
- The Merge Agent uses incorrect credentials when connecting to the Publisher or a Subscriber
- The Snapshot Agent uses incorrect credentials when connecting to the Publisher

For more information, and details on how resolve replication-related problems, refer to the "Troubleshooting" section in the *Replication: Best Practices and Troubleshooting* document, which is part of the Active Roles product documentation set.

Monitoring connection to configuration database

This category includes the event-based processing rules to monitor health of the connection to the configuration database:

- **Connection to database has been lost** Administration Service has lost connection to the configuration database, and is making attempts to re-establish the connection.
- **Connection to database has been restored** Administration Service has restored connection to the configuration database.

The following sub-sections elaborate on each of these processing rules.

Connection to database has been lost - Alert

This rule generates an alert indicating that the Administration Service has lost a connection to the configuration database, and is making attempts to restore the connection. For details, refer to the alert description generated by this rule. Losing the connection to the database does not affect the directory management functions of the Administration Service. All operations related to Active Directory management continue to work as expected.

Until after the connection has been restored, unavailable are the functions of the Administration Service that require access to the database. These include:

- Collecting data related to change history and user activity
- Retrieving and updating configuration data
- Retrieving changes to configuration data made by other Administration Services (both directly and via replication)
- Retrieving and updating virtual attributes stored in the configuration database

Connection to database has been restored - Alert

This rule generates an alert indicating that the Administration Service has restored the connection to the configuration database. For details, refer to the alert description generated by this rule. Once the connection has been restored, available are all the functions of the Administration Service that require access to the database.

Monitoring of Dynamic Group-related operations

This category includes the event-based processing rules to monitor the background activities of Active Roles related to Dynamic Groups:

- **Rebuilding has been started** Administration Service has been forced to re-calculate (rebuild) the membership list of a Dynamic Group.
- **Failed to add object to Dynamic Group** Administration Service failed to add an object to a Dynamic Group.
- **Failed to remove object from Dynamic Group** Administration Service failed to remove an object from a Dynamic Group.
- **Failed to process membership rule** Administration Service failed to apply a query-based membership rule when updating the membership list of a Dynamic Group.
- **Failed to update membership list** Administration Service failed to update the membership list of a Dynamic Group in accordance with the membership rules.
- **Failed to update membership list of nested group** Administration Service failed to update the membership list of an additional (nested) group generated to accommodate extra members of a Dynamic Group.
- **Failed to update membership rule upon deletion of object** When updating a Dynamic Group, Administration Service failed to delete or update a membership rule of a Dynamic Group upon deletion of an object.
- **Failed to look up object when updating** When updating a Dynamic Group, Administration Service failed to locate an object that is referred to by a certain membership rule. The object may have been deleted.

- **Failed to retrieve information from domain** Administration Service failed to retrieve information about Dynamic Groups from a certain domain.
- **Membership rule domain unavailable** When updating a Dynamic Group, Administration Service failed to apply a membership rule because the rule applies to a domain unavailable on the network.
- **Membership rule failed** When updating a Dynamic Group, Administration Service failed to apply one of the membership rules, which prevented all rules from being applied and stopped changes to the members list of the Dynamic Group.

The following sub-sections elaborate on each of these processing rules.

Dynamic Group - Rebuilding has been started - Alert

This rule generates an alert indicating that an administrator has forced Active Roles to re-calculate (rebuild) the membership list of a Dynamic Group. For details, refer to the alert description generated by this rule.

The administrator could start the rebuilding of a Dynamic Group from the **Members** tab in the **Properties** dialog box for that Dynamic Group, in the Active Roles console.

Failed to add object to Dynamic Group - Alert

This rule generates an alert indicating that the Administration Service failed to add an object to a Dynamic Group due to a certain problem. The object is missing from the Dynamic Group until after the problem has been resolved. For details, refer to the alert description generated by this rule.

Try to force rebuilding of the Dynamic Group from the **Members** tab in the **Properties** dialog box for that Dynamic Group, in the Active Roles console.

Failed to remove object from Dynamic Group - Alert

This rule generates an alert indicating that the Administration Service failed to remove an object from a Dynamic Group due to a certain problem. The object remains in the Dynamic Group until after the problem has been resolved. For details, refer to the alert description generated by this rule.

Try to force rebuilding of the Dynamic Group from the **Members** tab in the **Properties** dialog box for that Dynamic Group, in the Active Roles console.

Dynamic Group - Failed to process membership rule - Alert

This rule generates an alert indicating that the Administration Service failed to apply a query-based membership rule when updating the membership list of a Dynamic Group. The failed rule is not taken into account, so the membership list may be incompliant with the membership rules. For details, refer to the alert description generated by this rule.

Try to force rebuilding of the Dynamic Group from the **Members** tab in the **Properties** dialog box for that Dynamic Group, in the Active Roles console. Check membership rules by using the Membership Rules tab in that dialog box.

Dynamic Group - Failed to update membership list - Alert

This rule generates an alert indicating that the Administration Service failed to update the membership list of a Dynamic Group in accordance with the membership rules. The membership list may be incompliant with the membership rules. For details, refer to the alert description generated by this rule.

Try to force rebuilding of the Dynamic Group from the **Members** tab in the **Properties** dialog box for that Dynamic Group, in the Active Roles console.

Dynamic Group - Failed to update membership list of nested group - Alert

This rule generates an alert indicating that the Administration Service failed to update the membership list of an additional (nested) group generated to accommodate extra members of a Dynamic Group. The membership list of the nested group may be incompliant with the membership rules. For details, refer to the alert description generated by this rule.

Try to force rebuilding of the Dynamic Group from the **Members** tab in the **Properties** dialog box for that Dynamic Group, in the Active Roles console.

Dynamic Group - Failed to update membership rule upon deletion of object - Alert

This rule generates an alert indicating that the Administration Service failed to delete or update a membership rule of a Dynamic Group upon deletion of a certain object. The membership rule could be one of the following:

- Implicit inclusion or exclusion of that object from the Dynamic Group
- Query with a filter referring to that object
- Inclusion or exclusion of the members of the group represented by that object

For details, refer to the alert description generated by this rule.

To resolve these issues, delete or update membership rules by using the **Membership Rules** tab in the **Properties** dialog box for that Dynamic Group, in the Active Roles console. Then, force rebuilding of the Dynamic Group from the **Members** tab in that dialog box.

Dynamic Group - Failed to look up object when updating - Alert

This rule generates an alert indicating that the Administration Service failed to locate an object when updating the membership list of a Dynamic Group in accordance with the membership rules. The object may have been deleted. The object could be referred to by:

- A membership rule to explicitly include or exclude that object from the Dynamic Group
- A query-based membership rule (the object may represent the base of a search or be a member of the search result set)
- A membership rule to include or exclude the members of a certain group (the object may represent the domain of that group)
- A directory synchronization (DirSync) query (this may be one of the objects returned by that query)

For details, refer to the alert description generated by this rule.

The membership rules referring to that object are inoperative and are not taken into account when updating the Dynamic Group, so the membership list may be incompliant with the membership rules.

To prevent issues with the membership list of the Dynamic Group, check membership rules by using the **Membership Rules** tab in the **Properties** dialog box for that Dynamic Group, in the Active Roles console. Then, force rebuilding of the Dynamic Group from the **Members** tab in that dialog box.

Dynamic Group - Failed to retrieve information from domain - Alert

This rule generates an alert indicating that the Administration Service failed to retrieve information about Dynamic Groups from a certain domain. The Dynamic Groups contained in that domain are inoperative until after the problem has been resolved. For details, refer to the alert description generated by this rule.

Dynamic Group - Membership rule domain unavailable - Alert

This rule generates an alert indicating that Active Roles failed to update the members list of the Dynamic Group in accordance with one of the membership rules. The failed membership rule applies to a domain that is currently unavailable. The membership rule is disregarded, so the members list of the Dynamic Group may be incompliant with the membership rules. For details, refer to the alert description generated by this rule.

Ensure that the domain is available on the network, and then update the Dynamic Group by clicking **Rebuild** on the **Members** tab in the **Properties** dialog box for that group in the Active Roles console or wait for Active Roles to update the Dynamic Group on a schedule.

Dynamic Group - Membership rule failed - Alert

This rule generates an alert indicating that Active Roles failed to update the members list of the Dynamic Group in accordance with one of the membership rules. As one of the membership rules failed, no membership rules are applied until the issue is resolved, so the members list of this Dynamic Group remains unchanged. For details, refer to the alert description generated by this rule.

Try forcing update of the Dynamic Group by clicking **Rebuild** on the **Members** tab in the **Properties** dialog box for that group in the Active Roles console. Check the membership rules on the **Membership Rules** tab in that dialog box.

Monitoring of Group Family-related operations

This category includes the event-based processing rules to monitor the background activities of Active Roles related to Group Families:

- **Cannot find configuration storage group** Administration Service failed to run a Group Family due to the following problem: The Group Family configuration storage group cannot be found.
- **Failed to retrieve configuration data** Administration Service failed to run a Group Family due to the following problem: Group Family configuration data cannot be retrieved from the Group Family configuration storage group.
- **Incorrect configuration data** Administration Service failed to run a Group Family due to the following problem: Incorrect configuration data was encountered in the Group Family configuration storage group.
- **Failed to retrieve configuration data for controlled group** Administration Service encountered an error when running a Group Family, failed to retrieve

configuration data for a controlled group. Changes to the controlled group may not be applied until a subsequent run of the Group Family.

- **Failed to retrieve data from container** Administration Service encountered an error when running a Group Family, failed to search a certain container within the Group Family scope. Until a subsequent run, Group Family does not consider information about objects held in that container.
- **Failed to update configuration data** Administration Service encountered an error when running a Group Family, failed to update data in the Group Family configuration storage group. Information about controlled groups may be incorrect until a subsequent run of the Group Family.
- **Failed to update configuration data for controlled group** Administration Service encountered an error when running a Group Family, failed to update configuration data for a controlled group. The controlled group is not linked with the Group Family until a subsequent run of the Group Family.
- **Cannot find controlled group** Administration Service encountered an error when running a Group Family, failed to find a controlled group. Changes to the controlled group, if any, are not applied until a subsequent run of the Group Family.
- **Failed to create controlled group** Administration Service encountered an error when running a Group Family, failed to create a controlled group. Administration Service will attempt to create that controlled group during a subsequent run of the Group Family.
- **Failed to update membership list of controlled group** Administration Service encountered an error when running a Group Family, failed to update membership data for a controlled group. The membership list of the controlled group may be incorrect until a subsequent run of the Group Family.
- **Failed to create run task** Administration Service failed to create a task to run a Group Family. The Group Family is inoperative until the task is created.
- **Failed to modify run task** Administration Service failed to update a task to run a Group Family. The Group Family runs in accordance with the earlier schedule settings of that task.
- **Failed to delete run task** Administration Service failed to delete a task to run a Group Family. The Group Family continues to run in accordance with the schedule settings of that task.
- **Run task has been started manually** A task to run a Group Family was started manually.
- **Group Family run has been completed** Administration Service has completed a run of a Group Family.

Group Family - Cannot find configuration storage group - Alert

This rule generates an alert indicating that the Administration Service failed to run a Group Family due to the following problem: The Group Family configuration storage group cannot

be found. The Administration Service cannot run the Group Family until the problem is resolved.

The configuration storage group may have been either inaccessible or deleted. For details, refer to the alert description generated by this rule.

Group Family - Failed to retrieve configuration data - Alert

This rule generates an alert indicating that the Administration Service encountered the following problem when running a Group Family: Group Family configuration data cannot be retrieved from the configuration storage group. The Administration Service cannot run the Group Family until the problem is resolved. For details, refer to the alert description generated by this rule.

Group Family - Incorrect configuration data - Alert

This rule generates an alert indicating that the Administration Service failed to run a Group Family due to the following problem: Incorrect configuration data was encountered in the Group Family configuration storage group. The configuration storage group may have been corrupted. The run of the Group Family has been canceled. For details, refer to the alert description generated by this rule.

Group Family - Failed to retrieve configuration data for controlled group - Alert

This rule generates an alert indicating that the Administration Service encountered the following problem when running a Group Family: Failed to retrieve configuration data for a certain group that is under the control of the Group Family (controlled group). Changes to the controlled group may not be applied until a subsequent run of the Group Family. For details, refer to the alert description generated by this rule.

Group Family - Failed to retrieve data from container - Alert

This rule generates an alert indicating that the Administration Service encountered the following problem when running a Group Family: Failed to search a certain container within the Group Family scope. The groupings that were calculated during this run of the Group Family may not take into account information about some objects held in that container. For details, refer to the alert description generated by this rule.

During a subsequent run of the Group Family, the Administration Service will attempt to search the entire Group Family scope, including the failed container, in order to re-calculate the Group Family groupings.

Group Family - Failed to update configuration data - Alert

This rule generates an alert indicating that the Administration Service encountered the following problem when running a Group Family: Failed to update configuration data in the Group Family configuration storage group. The Active Roles console may display incorrect information about results of the Group Family run and about groups that are under the control of the Group Family (controlled groups). For details, refer to the alert description generated by this rule.

During a subsequent run of the Group Family, the Administration Service will attempt to update configuration data in the configuration storage group.

Group Family - Failed to update configuration data for controlled group - Alert

This rule generates an alert indicating that the Administration Service encountered the following problem when running a Group Family: Failed to update configuration data for a certain group that is under the control of the Group Family (controlled group). The group is removed from the control of the Group Family. For details, refer to the alert description generated by this rule.

During a subsequent run of the Group Family, the Administration Service will attempt to locate the failed group and put it under the control of the Group Family.

Group Family - Cannot find controlled group - Alert

This rule generates an alert indicating that the Administration Service encountered the following problem when running a Group Family: Cannot find a certain group that is under the control of the Group Family (controlled group). Some changes to the controlled group may not be applied. For details, refer to the alert description generated by this rule.

During a subsequent run of the Group Family, the Administration Service will attempt to locate the controlled group and apply the changes, if any, to that group.

Group Family - Failed to create controlled group - Alert

This rule generates an alert indicating that the Administration Service encountered the following problem when running a Group Family: Failed to create a certain group to be put under the control of the Group Family (controlled group). For details, refer to the alert description generated by this rule.

During a subsequent run of the Group Family, the Administration Service will attempt to create the controlled group and apply the changes, if any, to that group.

Group Family - Failed to update membership list of controlled group - Alert

This rule generates an alert indicating that the Administration Service encountered the following problem when running a Group Family: Failed to update the membership list of a certain group that is under the control of the Group Family (controlled group). Some changes to the membership list of the controlled group may not be applied. For details, refer to the alert description generated by this rule.

During a subsequent run of the Group Family, the Administration Service will attempt to locate the controlled group and apply the changes, if any, to the membership list of that group.

Group Family - Failed to create run task - Alert

This rule generates an alert indicating that the Administration Service failed to create a task to run a Group Family. The Group Family is inoperative until the task is created. For details, refer to the alert description generated by this rule.

Group Family - Failed to modify run task - Alert

This rule generates an alert indicating that the Administration Service failed to update a task to run a Group Family. The Group Family continues to run in accordance with the earlier schedule settings of that task. For details, refer to the alert description generated by this rule.

Try to adjust the schedule settings by using the **Schedule** tab in the **Properties** dialog box for the Group Family configuration storage group, in the Active Roles console.

Group Family - Failed to delete run task - Alert

This rule generates an alert indicating that the Administration Service failed to delete a task to run a Group Family while the configuration storage group of that Group Family was successfully deleted. The Group Family continues to run in accordance with the schedule settings of that task, which may cause an error situation. For details, refer to the alert description generated by this rule.

Delete the run task manually. You can do this by switching the Active Roles console into Raw view mode, and then deleting the appropriate task from the **Configuration/Server Configuration/Scheduled Tasks/Group Family** container.

Group Family - Run task has been started manually - Alert

This rule generates an alert indicating that an administrator has forced Active Roles to run a Group Family. For details, refer to the alert description generated by this rule.

The administrator could start the run task for a Group Family by using the **Force Run** command on the configuration storage group of that Group Family, in the Active Roles console.

Group Family run has been completed - Alert

This rule generates an alert indicating that the Administration Service has completed the run task for a Group Family. For task results, refer to the alert description generated by this rule.

The alert description also includes the name of the Group Family configuration storage group, so you could use the **Properties** dialog box for that group in order to examine task results in more detail.

Internal error - Alert

This rule generates an alert when a fatal error occurs at Administration Service run time. Normally, the alert indicates that Administration Service execution stopped.

Critical error on startup - Alert

This rule generates an alert when a fatal error occurs at Administration Service startup time. The alert includes information detailing the error.

License system failure - Alert

This rule generates an alert when a failure occurs in the Administration Service licensing system. The alert includes information detailing the problem.

Monitoring Active Roles Web Interface

This section briefly discusses the processing rules that you can use to monitor availability of the Active Roles Web Interface.

Availability - Script

This rule uses a script to check the availability of the Web Interface. The script invokes a self-diagnostic script built into the Web Interface so as to verify the Web Interface configuration, including the customization settings, and to check whether the Administration Service is available.

The rule ensures that both the default and customized Web Interface sites are monitored properly if customization is performed by using the point-and-click tools included in the Web Interface.

The rule does not check the availability of the Web Interface functions that are based on custom ASP files integrated with the Web Interface, if any. An additional, custom rule needs to be implemented in Operations Manager to monitor such functions.

By default, this rule is scheduled to run every 30 minutes. The schedule can be adjusted by managing rule properties in the Operations Manager console.

Availability - Alert

This rule generates an alert when the **Availability** script detects that the Web Interface is unavailable.

- Possible causes of the alert include:
- Web Interface is not running
- Web Interface is not configured properly
- Administration Service is unavailable

Monitoring performance

This section provides information on the processing rules based on performance counters that allow you to evaluate performance of the Administration Service:

- AD changes processed/sec
- Changes queue length (AD + Database)
- Connected clients
- Database changes processed/sec
- LDAP operations in progress
- LDAP operations/sec
- Private bytes
- Queued post-processing policies
- Requests in progress
- Requests/sec
- Script module average execution time
- Script modules executing

AD changes processed/sec

This rule collects **AD changes processed/sec** counter samples for the **AR Server:External Changes** performance object. A sample of the counter is the number of changes received from Active Directory and processed by the Active Roles Administration Service per second.

Changes queue length (AD + Database)

This rule collects **Changes queue length (AD + Database)** counter samples for the **AR Server:External Changes** performance object. A sample of the counter is the number of unprocessed changes that the Active Roles Administration Service received from Active Directory and from the Active Roles database.

Connected clients

This rule collects **Connected clients** counter samples for the **AR Server:Miscellaneous** performance object. A sample of the counter is the current number of the clients connected to the Active Roles Administration Service.

Database changes processed/sec

This rule collects **Database changes processed/sec** counter samples for the **AR Server:External Changes** performance object. A sample of the counter is the number of changes received from the Active Roles database and processed by the Active Roles Administration Service per second.

LDAP operations in progress

This rule collects **LDAP operations in progress** counter samples for the **AR Server:LDAP Operations** performance object. A sample of the counter is the current number of the LDAP operation requests that are in progress on the Active Roles Administration Service.

LDAP operations/sec

This rule collects **LDAP operations/sec** counter samples for the **AR Server:LDAP Operations** performance object. A sample of the counter is the number of LDAP operations executed by the Active Roles Administration Service per second.

Private bytes

This rule collects **Private Bytes** counter samples for the **Process** performance object specific to the Active Roles Service (arssvc) process. A sample of the counter is the amount of virtual memory (in bytes) that the Active Roles Administration Service process allocates (process private bytes).

Queued post-processing policies

This rule collects **Queued post-processing policies** counter samples for the **AR Server:Miscellaneous** performance object. A sample of the counter is the number of the post-processing policy operations queued by the Active Roles Administration Service.

Requests in progress

This rule collects **Requests in progress** counter samples for the **AR Server:Requests** performance object. A sample of the counter is the current number of the client requests

being processed by the Active Roles Administration Service.

Requests/sec

This rule collects **Requests/sec** counter samples for the **AR Server:Requests** performance object. A sample of the counter is the number of requests received by the Active Roles Administration Service per second.

Script module average execution time

This rule collects **Script module average execution time** counter samples for the **AR Server:Script Modules** performance object. A sample of the counter is the average execution time of all script module instances run by the Active Roles Administration Service.

Script modules executing

This rule collects **Script modules executing** counter samples for the **AR Server:Script Modules** performance object. A sample of the counter is the current number of the script module instances being executed by the Active Roles Administration Service.

About us

One Identity solutions eliminate the complexities and time-consuming processes often required to govern identities, manage privileged accounts and control access. Our solutions enhance business agility while addressing your IAM challenges with on-premises, cloud and hybrid environments.

Contacting us

For sales and other inquiries, such as licensing, support, and renewals, visit https://www.oneidentity.com/company/contact-us.aspx.

Technical support resources

Technical support is available to One Identity customers with a valid maintenance contract and customers who have trial versions. You can access the Support Portal at https://support.oneidentity.com/.

The Support Portal provides self-help tools you can use to solve problems quickly and independently, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The Support Portal enables you to:

- Submit and manage a Service Request
- View Knowledge Base articles
- Sign up for product notifications
- Download software and technical documentation
- View how-to videos at www.YouTube.com/OneIdentity
- Engage in community discussions
- Chat with support engineers online
- View services to assist you with your product