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## **Session Management Server for IBM Tivoli Access Manager**

 e-business software

**IBM Software Group**

## Objectives

Upon completion of this unit, you will be able to:

- Explain what a session state means and how Session Management Server (SMS) is used to manage session states.
- Explain server sessions, clusters and realms.
- Explain single sign-on in the SMS environment.
- Determine the key benefits of using SMS.
- Explain the installation and configuration procedure from a high level.

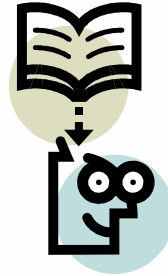
## Session State Concepts

### •Session state

- Related interactions between a single client and a server
- Can identify the client associated with each request
- Can remember a client over several requests

### •Improved performance

- Eliminates need for revalidation of user name and password
- Eliminates the need to prompt the user to log in with every request



## Maintaining a WebSEAL Session

- **Maintained through HTTP**
  - Stateless protocol
    - HTTP can become HTTPS through encapsulation
- **Maintained through HTTPS**
  - Provides a session ID to maintain session state information

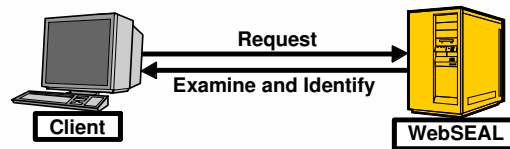
## Session ID in WebSEAL

- **Session ID is sent to back-end server with every request in HTTP header**
  - The session ID (session key) for SMS contains:
    - Server-specific session cookie
- **Provides constant session as long as user session lasts**

## Session Identification

### • Information retrieved:

- Session key
- Authentication data
  - Certificates
  - Token codes



# WebSEAL Session Cache

- Session key
- Cache data
- Timestamps

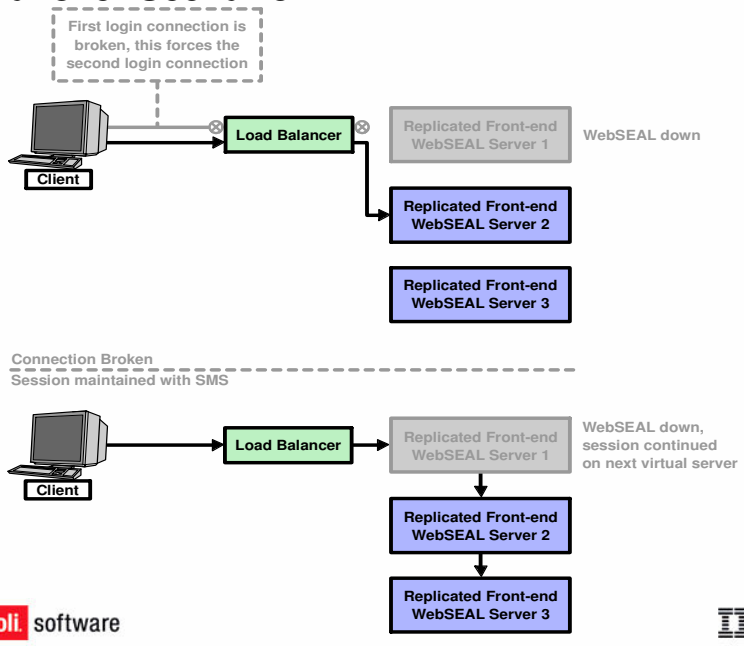
WebSEAL Session Cache

Session Key	Cache Data	Time-stamps
1234	- user credential - internal flags - internal data	- creation time - last active time

cache entry →



# Failover Scenario



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## Session Management Server

- Acts as a distributed session cache
- Takes advantage of WebSphere Application Server
- Manages user sessions across clusters of Tivoli Access Manager servers
- Ensures that session state remains consistent across the participating servers
- Allows for the implementation of cluster-wide session policy

## Server Clusters, Replica Sets, and Session Realms

### • Two variations of server clusters

- Presents identical Web content
- Presents differing, but related content

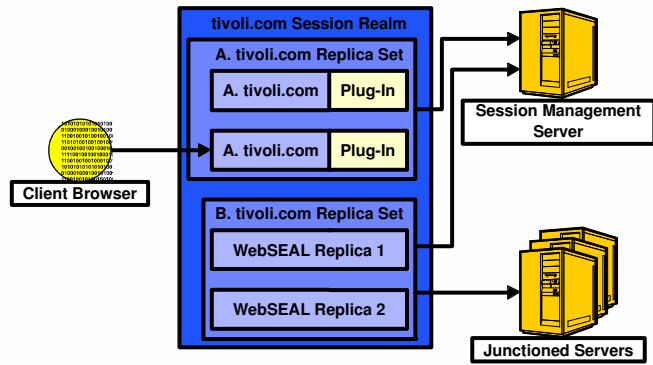
### • Replica sets

- Consists of identical configurations and protected Web spaces
- Provides load balancing and high availability

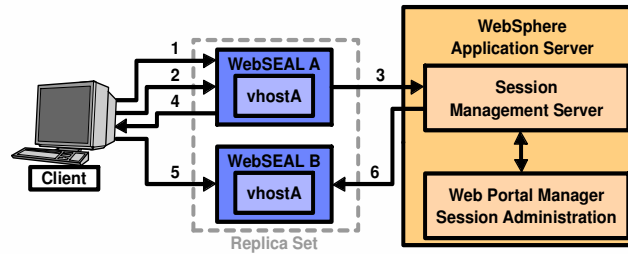
### • Session realms

- Group of replica sets
- Sessions exist as a single entity
- Must use same DNS domain
- Can use more than one session realm

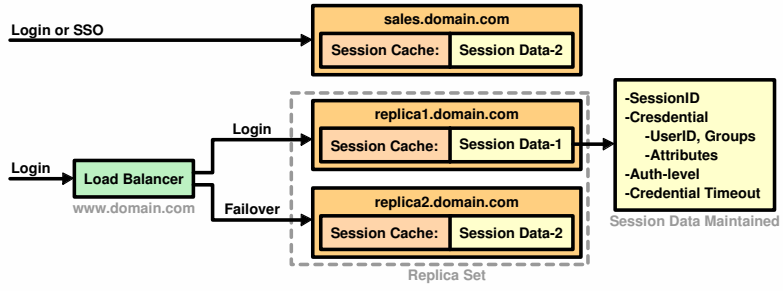
# Session Realm Example



# SMS Process Flow



# Multiple Sessions



## Multiple Session Limitations

### • Policy limitations

- Unable to control number of sessions allowed for a user
  - Cannot reject second login by same user
  - Cannot displace an existing session with new session

### • Administration limitations

- Unable to view active sessions for a user
- Cannot terminate a session across all servers with single action
- Unable to refresh session credential across all servers with single action

### • Security limitations

- Failover requires encrypted cookie

### • User experience limitations

- Inconsistent session activity and lifetime timeouts
  - Each server separately tracks user activity and session lifetime

## Single Signon with SMS

- **SMS provides a single signon (SSO) capability**
  - Single session identification is used across each replica set
    - Represents the user's single session across the entire session realm
  - Session realm may consist of replica sets of any kind
- **Client can move between any of the session realms**
- **SMS allows for single signoff across replica sets**
  - Terminates the session across the entire realm
- **SSO across DNS domains**
  - E-Community SSO, cross-domain single sign-on or Federated Identity Manager (FIM)

## Key Benefits

- **Session information consistency**
- **Cluster-wide login policy enforcement**
- **Secure failover capability**
- **Session information management**
- **Provides a distributed session cache**
- **Provides a central point for maintaining login history information**

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## Key Benefits – Continued

- Provides secure single signon
- Provides controls sessions per user
- Provides performance and high availability
- Ability to view and modify sessions on the WebSEAL server
- Integration with Common Auditing and Reporting Service (CARS)

## SMS Administration

- **Web Portal Manager and pdadmin**
- **Single cookie allows shared session**
- **Eliminates fragmented view of session activity**
- **Search and management of user sessions**
  - Graphical interface or pdadmin
  - Showing the session user ID and the login time
  - List all the users who are logged in
  - Log user out of application; once terminated, user has to log back in
  - Update a user's credential

## SMS Administration – Continued

- **Setting the maximum concurrent sessions**
- **Displaying session realms and replica sets**
  - Display session realms
  - List the participating replica sets
  - List current sessions and search for specific sessions
- **Management of keys**
  - Lessens the possibility of a denial of service attack
  - Single key used across entire cluster
- **Session Management Server statistics**
- **Logs**

## Authorization and Session Interfaces

- **SMS Authorization**

- Based on J2EE role-based WebSphere security
- Must be enabled through WebSphere

- **The session management interface**

- Create, retrieve, modify, and terminate user sessions

- **The session administration interface**

- Used to perform administration on SMS

## Authorization Roles

- ***sms-client***
  - Allows access to session management
  - Identities needing this role are WebSEAL and WebPI
  - All operations of service allowed
- ***sms-administrator***
  - Allows access to session administrator controls
  - All administrative operations allowed
  - Administrative users of Web Portal Manager and SMS CLI require this role
- ***sms-delegator***
  - Allows delegation to another user
  - Delegated user requires *sms-administrator* role
  - Web Portal Manager and any authorization server with SMS extension requires *sms-delegator* role

## SMS Data Warehousing with the Tivoli Access Manager Common Auditing and Reporting Service

- **Common Auditing and Reporting Service (CARS)**
  - Uses Java API
- **Provides data warehousing facility**

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## SMS and CARS for WebSEAL

- **For WebSEAL and the plug-in clients, the following events are captured:**

- Session creation
- Session termination
- Broadcast priority level session changes

- **Non-client specific operational events generated by the Session Management Server:**

- Application startup
- Application shutdown
- Client joins replica set
- Detection of abnormal client termination
- Client leaves replica set

## Prerequisites

- IBM Tivoli Access Manager 6.0
- IBM Java Runtime Environment version 1.4.2 SR2
- IBM Global Security Kit 7.0.3.17
- IBM Directory Server 6.0
- DB2 8.1 or higher
- WebSphere Application Server 6.0 with refresh pack 2
- WebSEAL 6.0 or Tivoli Access Manager plug-in for Web servers

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## Installation of SMS

- **Policy Director for Session Management Server**
- **Deploy DSess.ear file**
- **Optional components**
  - Command-line interface (**PDSMSCLI** package)
  - Graphical user interface (**PDSMSWPMExtension** package)

## Configuration

- **SMS itself requires configuration**

- Command-line interface (CLI); native configuration
- Graphical User Interface (GUI)

- **Optional interfaces**

- SMS **pdadmin** command-line interface extension
- SMS graphical user interface

## Configuration Options

- Interactively
- Non-interactively
- Silent
- Silent configuration in conjunction with the command-line interface (CLI)

## Information Gathering for SMS Configuration

- WebSphere Application Server host name and SOAP administration port
- WebSphere Application Server user name and password
- Path to the trust store and the trust store password
- Path to the key store and the key store password
- Session realm and replica set structure
- Data storage type
- SMS logging configuration file
- Last login parameters
- Tivoli Access Manager configuration information
- Client idle timeout
- Key lifetime
- Tivoli Common Directory logging (TCD)

## Configuring Graphical Interface Extension

- **Host name of the SMS server**
- **Port number used for communication**
- **Considerations for SSL**
  - Use existing Web Portal Manager certificates
  - WebSphere trust store certificates
  - Custom certificates
- **Home directory of the WebSphere Application Server that is hosting SMS**
  - Can be set either on the CLI or in the WAS\_HOME environment variable

## Configuring the CLI Extension

- Host name of SMS server and port number or load balancer
- Authorization server hosting the CLI extension
- Considerations for SSL

## Information Gathering for SMS and WebSEAL

- Host name of the SSL Web server hosting SMS
- Port number of the SSL Web server hosting SMS
- Key database with the certificate authority (CA) certificate for the SMS Web server
- Distinguished name (DN) of the SMS Web server located in SSL certificate
- Label of the client-side certificate WebSEAL uses to authenticate to the SMS
- Replica sets in which the WebSEAL server will participate

## WebSEAL Configuration for SMS

- WebSEAL configuration file settings
- Restart of WebSEAL
- Create junctions for virtual hosts
- Junction SMS
- Set the maximum concurrent sessions policy
- Test the configuration



## Configuring Session Sharing

- Assigning replica sets to session realms
- Configuring session cookie names
- Configuring DNS domains

## Tracking Login Activity

- The login activity database
- Creating the login activity database
- Configuring the login activity database

## Summary

### You should now be able to:

- Explain what a session state means and how Session Management Server (SMS) is used to manage session states.
- Explain server sessions, clusters and realms.
- Explain single sign-on in the SMS environment.
- Determine the key benefits of using SMS.
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