



Single Sign On

Setup Guide

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 What is Single Sign On (SSO)?

Single sign-on (SSO) is an authentication method that allows users to securely sign on to several software systems with one set of credentials.

Single Sign-On requires two entities to be defined:

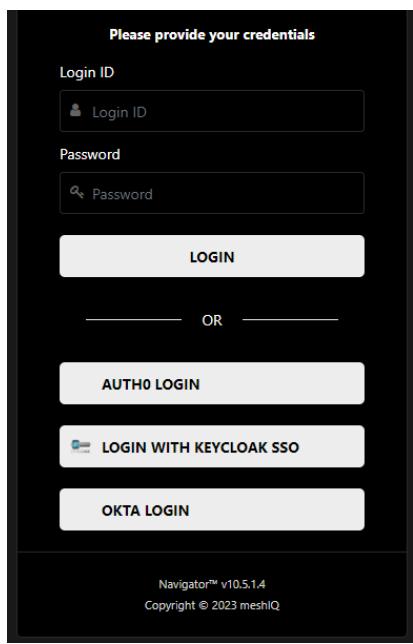
- Service Provider: This is the provider of the service, or application, to which users are signing on. (In this case, the provider is meshIQ.)
- Identity Provider: This is the provider that is responsible for authenticating users for the sign-on process. In this document, Identity Providers are Keycloak, Okta, Auth0, and Ping Identity.

The name of the XML configuration file that stores settings for these entities is as follows:

- The xray_samlss.xml configuration file stores XRay SSO configuration settings.
- The apwmq_samlss.xml configuration file stores Navigator SSO configuration settings.

Multiple Identity Providers

A single login page can include multiple buttons, so that users can choose which identity providers they want to use to sign on. When this is the case, the Tomcat samlss configuration file includes more than one <config> element; each one represents a different button on the login page.



Simplified configuration file example:

```
<configs>
  <config>
    [Name, description, button, and other configuration for
Auth0 SSO]
    <position>1</position>
  </config>

  <config>
    [Name, description, button, and other configuration for
Keycloak SSO]
    <position>2</position>
  </config>

  <config>
    [Name, description, button, and other configuration for
Okta SSO]
    <position>3</position>
  </config>
</configs>
```

The image above shows a login page with a button for three identity providers: Auth0, Keycloak, and Okta.

1.2 How this Guide is Organized

- [Chapter 1:](#) Introduction and document information
- [Chapter 2:](#) Contains setup and configuration information for the Keycloak identity provider.
- [Chapter 3:](#) Contains setup and configuration information for the Okta identity provider.
- [Chapter 4:](#) Contains setup and configuration information for the Auth0 identity provider.
- [Chapter 5:](#) Contains setup and configuration information for the Ping Identity provider.
- [Chapter 6:](#) Contains instructions for where to place the SSO configuration file and how to point to it.

1.3 History of this Document

Table 1 History of this Document			
Release Date	Document Number	Product Version	Summary
October 2023	100.005	Navigator 10.3 and later; XRay 1.4 and later	Initial public release.

1.3.1 User Feedback

meshIQ encourages all users and administrators to submit comments, suggestions, corrections, and recommendations for improvement of all documentation. Please send your comments via e-mail to: support@meshiq.com. You will receive a response, along with status of any proposed change, update, or correction.

1.4 Release Notes

See the online release notes in the meshIQ Resource Center at <https://customers.meshiq.com/hc/en-us>.

1.5 Intended Audience

This guide is intended for administrators.

1.6 Technical Support

If you need additional technical support, you can contact meshIQ by telephone or by e-mail. To contact technical support by telephone, call 800-963-9822 ext. 1, if you are calling from outside the United States dial 001-516-801-2100. To contact meshIQ technical support by e-mail, send a message to mysupport@meshiq.com. To access the meshIQ automated support system (user ID and password required), go to <https://mysupport.meshiq.com/>. Contact your local administrator for further information.

Chapter 2: Keycloak (XRay Example)

2.1 Installation

<https://hub.docker.com/r/jboss/keycloak>

<https://github.com/keycloak/keycloak-containers/blob/14.0.0/server/README.md>

download image of Keycloak (latest version)

docker pull jboss/keycloak

Start keycloak server instance.

```
docker run --name keycloak01 --restart unless-stopped -e KEYCLOAK_USER=admin -e KEYCLOAK_PASSWORD=admin -p 8880:8080 -d jboss/keycloak
```

Start keycloak server instance.

docker ps -a

docker logs keycloak01

Upgrade process:

If there is a new version of Keycloak, stop the current version and remove it.

docker stop keycloak01

docker rm keycloak01

To install the new version, repeat the installation commands above.

2.2 Keycloak Identity Provider Configuration

After installing Keycloak, the next step is to set it up as an Identity Provider. In this document, Keycloak is the first of three Identity Providers that will be covered. Okta and Auth0 are discussed in later chapters.

Access the Keycloak Administration Console.

- If you are running Keycloak locally, open a browser and go to <http://localhost:8880/auth/admin/>.
- Otherwise, go to [http://\[ip address\]:\[port\]/](http://[ip address]:[port]/).

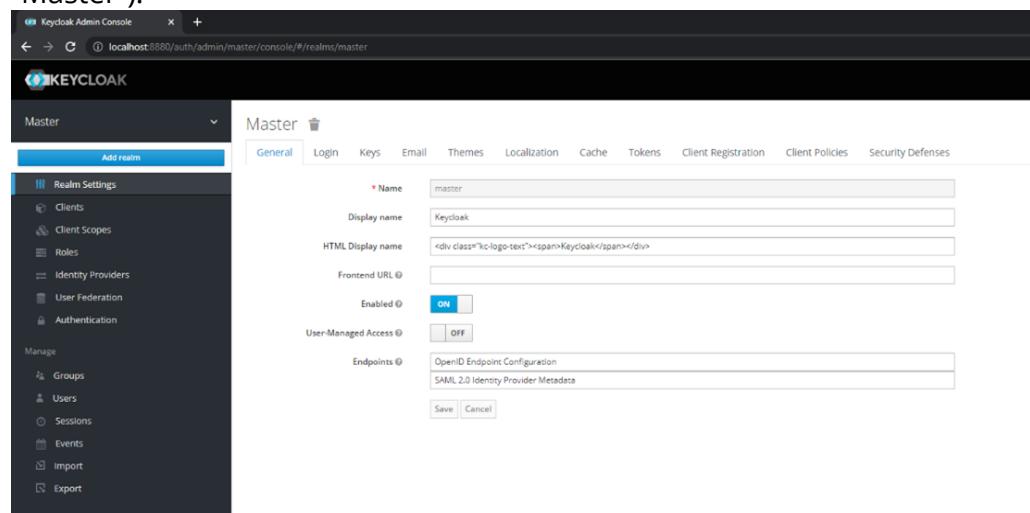
You will be redirected to the Keycloak login page.

Click **Administration Console**.

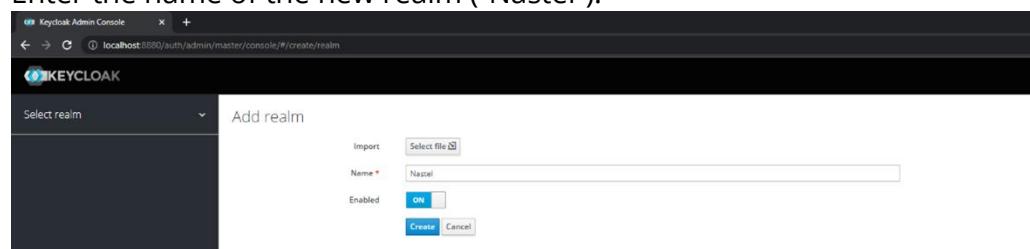
Log in with the admin username and password you created in the previous section.

The Keycloak Admin Console opens, as shown below. Use the following steps to set up a realm and client, export the Client Signing Key, add client roles, create groups, and create users.

1. Create a new Realm (For example “Nastel”).
 - a. Move the mouse over (“hover” over) the current realm name (probably “Master”).



- b. Click **Add realm**.
- c. Enter the name of the new realm (“Nastel”).



- d. Click **Create**.
2. Create a new Client (for example, “nastel-XRay”).
 - a. Click **Clients** on the Configure menu on the left.

- b. Click **Create** in the upper-right corner of the table.

Client ID	Enabled	Base URL	Actions
account	True	http://localhost:8080/auth/realms/Nastel/account/	Edit Export Delete
account-console	True	http://localhost:8080/auth/realms/Nastel/account/	Edit Export Delete
admin-cli	True	Not defined	Edit Export Delete
Broker	True	Not defined	Edit Export Delete
realm-management	True	Not defined	Edit Export Delete
security-admin-console	True	https://localhost:8443/auth/admin/Nastel/console/	Edit Export Delete

- c. Enter a **Client ID** ("nastel-XRay") and select **saml** from the **Client Protocol** list.

- d. Click **Save**.
e. Enter "*" in the **Valid Redirect URIs** field.

The screenshot shows the Keycloak Admin Console interface for configuring a client named 'nastel-XRay'. The 'Valid Redirect URIs' field is highlighted with a red border, indicating it is the current focus or the next step in the setup process.

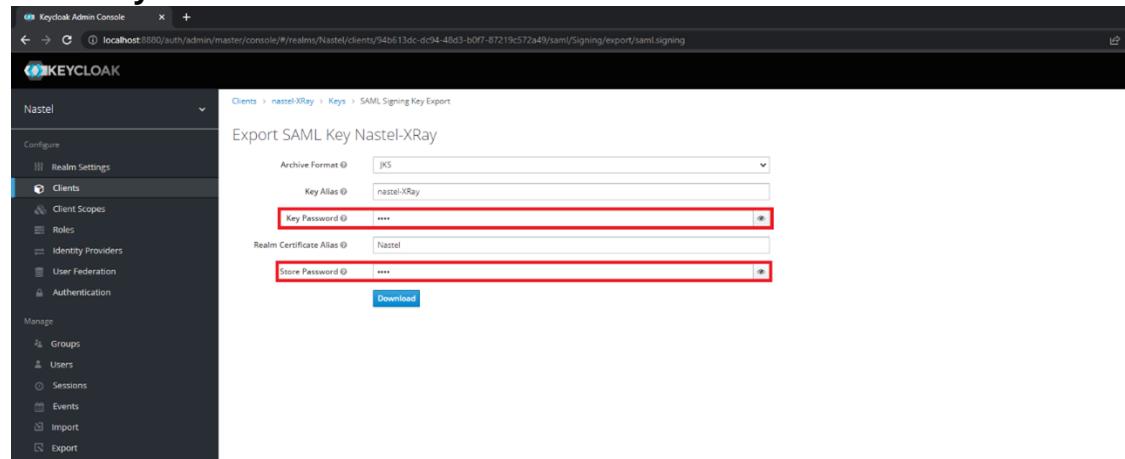
- f. Click **Save**.
3. Export the Client Signing Key:
- Click **Clients** on the Configure menu on the left.
 - Open the recently created Client ("nastel-XRay").

The screenshot shows the 'Clients' list in the Keycloak Admin Console. The 'nastel-XRay' client is selected and highlighted with a red border.

- Open the **Keys** tab.
- Click **Export**.

The screenshot shows the 'nastel-XRay' client's 'Keys' tab in the Keycloak Admin Console. The 'Private Key' section displays two large blocks of base64-encoded private keys. The 'Export' button is highlighted with a red border.

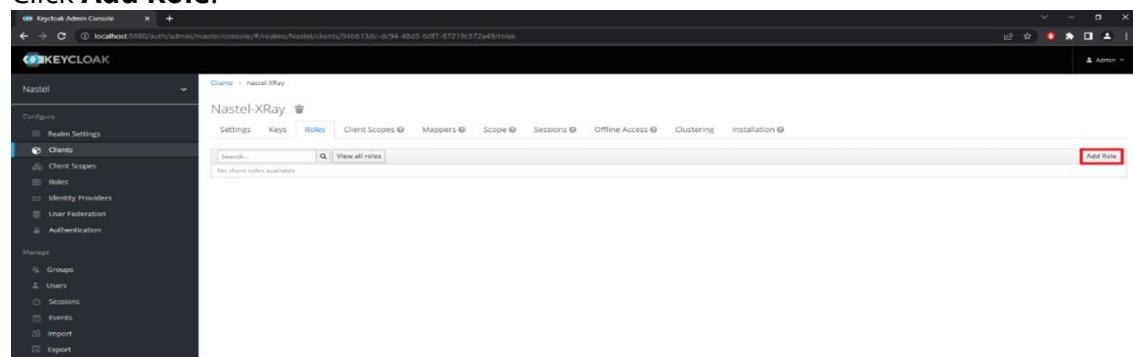
e. Add a **Key Password** and a **Store Password**.



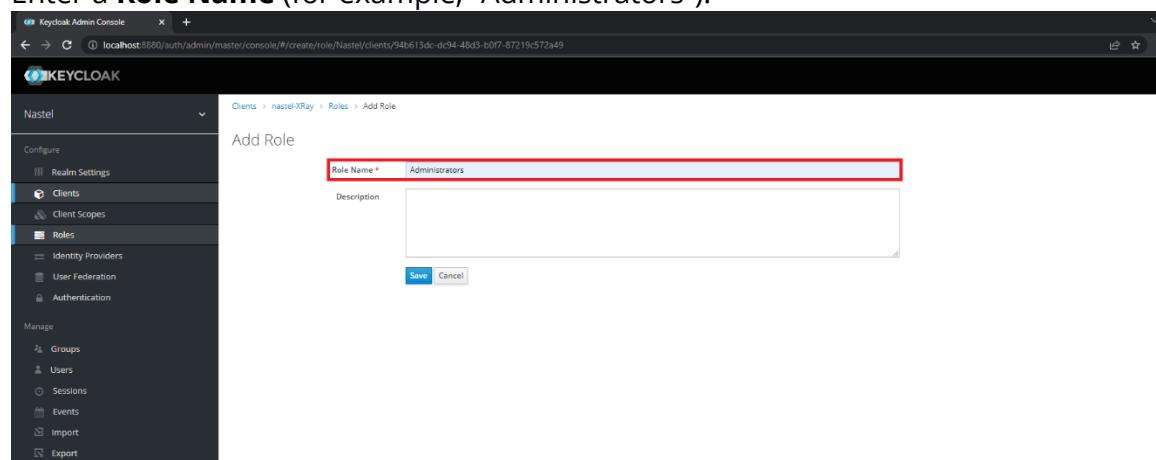
f. Click **Download**.

4. Add Client Roles. Roles names should correspond to Team names in XRay.

- Click **Clients** on the Configure menu on the left.
- Open the Client you created in step 2 ("nastel-XRay").
- Open the **Roles** tab.
- Click **Add Role**.



e. Enter a **Role Name** (for example, "Administrators").



f. Click **Save**.

- g. Repeat steps a-f for other Roles. Create a Role for each XRay Team, with the same name as the Team.

Role Name	Composite	Description	Actions
Administrators	False		Edit Delete
Developers	False		Edit Delete
Operators	False		Edit Delete
Testers	False		Edit Delete

5. Create Groups. Group names should also correspond to Team names in XRay.

Create a Group for each XRay Team, with the same name as the Team.

- Click **Groups** on the Manage menu on the left.
- Click **New**.

Groups	Default Groups	New	Edit	Cut	Paste	Delete
Administrators						

- Enter a **Name** ("Administrators").

- Click **Save**.

- e. Open the **Role Mappings** tab.

The screenshot shows the Keycloak Admin Console interface. The left sidebar is titled 'Nastel' and includes sections for Configure (Realm Settings, Clients, Client Scopes, Roles, Identity Providers, User Federation, Authentication) and Manage (Groups, Users, Sessions, Events, Import, Export). The main content area is titled 'Groups > Administrators'. It shows the 'Administrators' group with tabs for Settings, Attributes, Role Mappings (which is highlighted with a red border), and Members. A form for adding a role mapping is displayed, with 'Name' set to 'Administrators' and buttons for 'Save' and 'Cancel'. Below the form, there are tabs for Realm Roles, Available Roles, Assigned Roles, and Effective Roles.

- f. Select the Client you created ("nastel-XRay") from the list of **Client Roles**.

This screenshot continues from the previous one. In the 'Client Roles' section, a search bar shows 'Select a client...' and a dropdown menu listing several client roles: account, account-console, admin-cl, broker, nastel-XRay (which is highlighted with a blue background), realm-management, and security-admin-console. The 'Available Roles' section lists default-roles-nastel, offline-access, and uma_authorization.

- g. Add Roles:

- Select one or more roles from the list of **Available Roles**.
- Click **Add selected**.

The screenshot shows the 'Available Roles' section for the 'Client Roles' tab. The 'nastel-XRay' client role has been selected and is now listed under 'Available Roles'. The 'Assigned Roles' section contains the 'Administrators' role, and the 'Effective Roles' section also contains 'Administrators'.

- h. Repeat steps a-g for other Groups. Groups names should also correspond to team names in XRay. If the group you're adding corresponds to an XRay team that itself belongs to another XRay team, then add both roles in Keycloak. For example, if the Developers team belongs to the Administrators team, then when you are creating the Developers group in step 5g, add both Roles:

Developers and Administrators.

The first screenshot shows the 'User Groups' page in the Keycloak Admin Console. The 'Groups' tab is selected. There are four groups listed: Administrators, Developers, Operators, and Testers. The second screenshot shows the 'Role Mappings' tab for the 'Developers' group. It displays three sections: 'Realm Roles' (available roles: default-roles-nastel, offline_access, umaa_authorization), 'Client Roles' (available roles: Operators, Testers), and 'Assigned Roles' (Administrators, Developers). The 'Effective Roles' section is empty.

6. Create Users.

- Click **Users** on the Manage menu on the left.
- Click **Add user**.

The screenshot shows the 'Users' page in the Keycloak Admin Console. The 'Add user' button is highlighted with a red box. The page includes a search bar and a 'No users available' message.

- Enter a **Username** and use the **Groups** list to add all the Teams the user belongs to in XRay. To add groups:
 - Click **Select existing groups....**
 - Start typing the name of the group (names are case-sensitive).

- iii. Select the group from the list.

The screenshot shows the 'Add user' form in the Keycloak Admin Console. The left sidebar is titled 'Nastel' and has sections for 'Configure' (Realm Settings, Clients, Client Scopes, Roles, Identity Providers, User Federation, Authentication) and 'Manage' (Groups, Users, Sessions, Events, Import, Export). The 'Users' section is currently selected. The main form is titled 'Add user' and contains fields for ID, Created At, Username (set to 'Administrator'), Email, First Name, Last Name, User Enabled (set to 'ON'), Email Verified (set to 'OFF'), Groups (with a dropdown menu showing '/Administrators'), and Required User Actions (with a 'Save' and 'Cancel' button). A 'Select existing group...' dropdown is also present.

- d. Click **Save**.
- e. Open the **Credentials** tab.
- f. Enter the user's password in both the **Password** and **Password Confirmation** fields. By default, the **Temporary** setting is on. If it is left on, the user will need to change the password after the first login.

The screenshot shows the 'Administrator' user details page in the Keycloak Admin Console. The left sidebar is identical to the previous screenshot. The top navigation bar shows 'localhost:8880/auth/admin/master/console/#/realms/Nastel/users/53d00514-b715-4153-964b-302f7076dadf/user-credentials'. The main content area has tabs for Details, Attributes, Credentials (which is selected), Role Mappings, Groups, Consents, and Sessions. Under the 'Credentials' tab, there is a 'Manage Credentials' section with a table header for Position, Type, User Label, Data, and Actions. Below this is a 'Set Password' section with fields for 'Password' and 'Password Confirmation', both containing '*****'. A 'Temporary' switch is set to 'ON'. A 'Set Password' button is at the bottom of this section.

- g. Click **Set Password**. A confirmation message is displayed.
- h. Click **Set Password** on the message to confirm it.
- i. Open the **Role Mappings** tab.

- j. Select the Client you created ("nastel-XRay") from the **Client Roles** list.

- k. Add roles:

- iv. Select one or more roles from the list of **Available Roles**.
- v. Click **Add selected**.

- l. If a user belongs to an XRay team that itself belongs to another XRay team, then add both roles in Keycloak. For example, if the user belongs to the XRay Developers team, which belongs to the XRay Administrators team, then when you are creating the user in step 6k, add both Roles: Developers and Administrators.

2.3 Important Configuration Parameters

2.3.1 For Service Providers

spEntityId – Specify the Client name.

spCert > keyStoreFile – Specify the absolute path to the Client Signing Key file (from step 3 in Keycloak Identity Provider Configuration).

spCert > StorePassword – Specify Store Password, if set.

spCert > keyAlias – Specify the Key Alias. If not changed, it should be the same as the Client name.

spCert > keyPassword – Specify the Key Password, if set.

2.3.2 For Identity Providers

idpEntityId, *idpSsoServiceUrl*, *idpArtifactResolveServiceUrl* and *idpSloServiceUrl*

2.3.2.1 Keycloak

In all URLs, it's important to specify the correct IP address (where Keycloak runs) and the Realm name.

idpSignCert – To locate the Realm Key Certificate:

1. Make sure Nastel is selected in the Realm list.
2. Go to Realm Settings.
3. On the **Keys** tab, look for the record with “rsa-generated” in the **Provider** column.
4. Click **Certificate** to view it.

Algorithm	Type	Kid	Use	Priority	Provider	Public keys
AES	OCT	bf9f50fa-0946-4fd1-94c1-cdeaf9544d03	ENC	100	aes-generated	
RS256	RSA	mAWvuqOIQLCIVxndhXzz6u_rOVdD9MxapLi0jWxCpz0	SIG	100	rsa-generated	Public key Certificate
HS256	OCT	fb7c11fd-abc9-4219-a229-499ca82758f9	SIG	100	hmac-generated	
RSA-OAEP	RSA	9ybErWz9Gjlk8kCf7US3ASmUXBEZf857dsAeA2BrbM0	ENC	100	rsa-enc-generated	Public key Certificate

The certificate is displayed on-screen.

Algorithm	Type	Key Size	Key Generation	Public keys			
RS256	RSA	mAWvuqOjQLCIVxndhXzz6u...0VdD9MxapLi0jWxCpz0	SIG	100	rsa-generated	Public key	Certificate
HS256	OCT	fb7c11fd-abc9-4219-a229-499ca82758f9	SIG	100	hmac-generated		
RSA-OAEP	RSA	9ybErWz9Gj8kkfC7US3ASmUxBEZf85TdsAeA2BrbM0	ENC	100	rsa-enc-generated	Public key	Certificate

2.4 Sample xray_samlss.xml file using Keycloak

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!-- SAML SSO handlers configurations -->
<configs>
<!-- SAML SSO handler configuration -->
<config>
<!-- Position, User defined -->
<position>2</position>
<!-- Unique name to select required handler, User defined -->
<name>test</name>
<!-- Description to show on link or button, User defined -->
<descr>Login via Test1 SSO</descr>
<!-- Button or link text (name), User defined -->
<buttonText>Login via Test1 SSO</buttonText>
<!-- Button icon (path or base64), User defined -->
<buttonIcon>data:image/png;base64,iVBORw0KGgoAAAANSUhEUgAAAAEAAAABCAYAAAAFcSJAAADUIEQVR42mP8/5+hHgAHggI/PchI7wAAAABJRJU5ErikJggg==</buttonIcon>
<!-- Color code for button background(#FFFFFF-white #000000-black), User defined -->
<buttonBackgroundColor>#FFFFFF</buttonBackgroundColor>
<!-- Color code for button text(#FFFFFF-white #000000-black), User defined -->
<buttonTextColor>#000000</buttonTextColor>
<!-- Service Provider client ID, issuer on authentication request, User defined (must be same as on IdP) -->
```

```

<spEntityId>nastel-XRay</spEntityId>
<!-- Service Provider assertion consumer URL for authentication request. In most cases, this field can be left empty because it is generated automatically. For situations in which it cannot be generated automatically (for example, if you are running multiple XRay instances behind load balancer), you will need to fill in this field as follows:
&lt;xray_host&gt;/xray/servlet/SamlSsoLoginServlet/&lt;xray-sp-entity-id&gt;
--&gt;

&lt;spAssertionCSUrl&gt;&lt;/spAssertionCSUrl&gt;
<!-- Service Provider certificate will be used to sign requests or decrypt assertion, User defined (must be same as on IdP) --&gt;

&lt;spCert&gt;
&lt;type&gt;JKS&lt;/type&gt;
&lt;keyStoreFile&gt;E:\nastel\nastel-XRay.jks&lt;/keyStoreFile&gt;
&lt;storePassword&gt;test&lt;/storePassword&gt;
&lt;keyAlias&gt;nastel-XRay&lt;/keyAlias&gt;
&lt;keyPassword&gt;test&lt;/keyPassword&gt;
&lt;/spCert&gt;
<!-- Identity Provider entityID, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor &gt; entityID] --&gt;

&lt;idpEntityId&gt;http://172.16.6.206:8880/auth/realms/Nastel&lt;/idpEntityId&gt;
<!-- Identity Provider SSO service URL, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor &gt; IDPSSODescriptor &gt; SingleSignOnService Binding="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-Redirect"] --&gt;
&lt;idpSsoServiceUrl&gt;http://172.16.6.206:8880/auth/realms/Nastel/protocol/saml
&lt;/idpSsoServiceUrl&gt;
<!-- Identity Provider SSO artifact resolve URL, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor &gt; IDPSSODescriptor &gt; ArtifactResolutionService Binding="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:SOAP"] --&gt;
&lt;idpArtifactResolveServiceUrl&gt;http://172.16.6.206:8880/auth/realms/Nastel/protocol/saml/resolve
&lt;/idpArtifactResolveServiceUrl&gt;
<!-- Identity Provider SLO service URL, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor &gt; IDPSSODescriptor &gt; SSLogoutService Binding="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-Redirect"] --&gt;
&lt;idpSloServiceUrl&gt;http://172.16.6.206:8880/auth/realms/Nastel/protocol/saml
&lt;/idpSloServiceUrl&gt;
<!-- Identity Provider certificate will be used to validate signatures, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor &gt; IDPSSODescriptor &gt; KeyDescriptor use="signing" &gt; KeyInfo &gt; X509Data &gt; X509Certificate] --&gt;
&lt;idpSignCert&gt;MIICmzCCAYMCBgF6gLcmFDANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQsFADARMQ8wDQYDVQQDDAZuYXN0ZWwwHhcNMjEwNzA3MTEyMzQ0WhcNMzEwNzA3MTEyNTI0WjARMQ8wDQYDVQQDDAZuYXN0ZWwgEiMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBAQUAA4IBDwAwggEKAoIBAQCA+oeUa7u8PkxLHZ6XhPldjCaPUCxg8+6st6prTK4UEOR+kaiVjjzsZ0cTUS04IoaNhyj+YBdUAxKI/ZWxbQwcK7+nyCtS+quoIB8Sz7gejbi/2/EvwsDgw2jmYttB/YetzuPPetrp+kOx/nuGs/eGB7IvKbPLz7rKRlzdjKS0Oh3pLVP9KTT6+gRTTwOWkbG9RotpRcdEOFATp4ywKA3stTgolaRSxiCKt4uLjWiCrdNhijIFWKc1/UxFu38tvoFW8XCrTv/EihOikCEYoCfLOFd90p9s0eJA0uUTMG7llqTdzbvB98x+SlaDZQPIWNcC/PhLwfp+Lg/1ushjtjDTAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQELBQADggEBAEGwPLd5bdE3y5VkxZjKtMB+J45stQjkpxsu4guv4ZYbpiOzlP8v/WM7QWpyXH1tKP3aAYwvGCFNNpMaO++9wMSsNvEBu0lQaBZHrooCq6qFoWMG12N/iHdTfdxOhkiH2Aa6RGCGtRw/bUz+Ax eHhPVmBXI6Igug/ruwMwV4jwlAlvx9WLtKDuby1fzSZW68sCFeDXrRH4NlkZ3k8WwWC8VAhvnsNJJL +5vSOgL7ocG1OefAuhXm1iFroAjUXt27/HYDWyIBpL3FbPVbyNWhSBZcOrS1AUZ14ECdRW6tOGONe3 0zze5xueHWGEWlOjan7e9045h+SHvI8WsQpwJ0xu= 
&lt;/idpSignCert&gt;
</pre>

```

```
<!-- Service Provider must sign authentication request; User defined -->
<authnRequestSigned>true</authnRequestSigned>
<!-- Service Provider must sign artifact resolve request; User defined -->
<resolveArtifactRequestSigned>true</resolveArtifactRequestSigned>
</config>
</configs>
```

Chapter 3: Okta

The Okta Identity Provider does not require installation. To use Okta, you must complete the following online configuration steps and apply configurations to Tomcat.

3.1 Okta Identity Provider Configuration (XRay Example)

First, set up the application to which you are providing SSO access through Okta.

1. Log into Okta. The main page is displayed.

The screenshot shows the Okta Admin console interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links: 'My Apps' (selected), 'SSO', 'Work', 'Add section +', 'Notifications', and 'Add apps'. The main content area has a search bar at the top right labeled 'Search your apps' and an 'Admin' button. Below the search bar, there's a 'Sort' dropdown. The 'My Apps' section contains two items under the 'sso' category: 'navigator' and 'x-ray', each represented by a gear icon. Below this, there's a 'Work' section with a dashed border, a 'Drag apps to this section' placeholder, and a 'Remove section' button. At the bottom of the main content area, there's a '+ Add section' link.

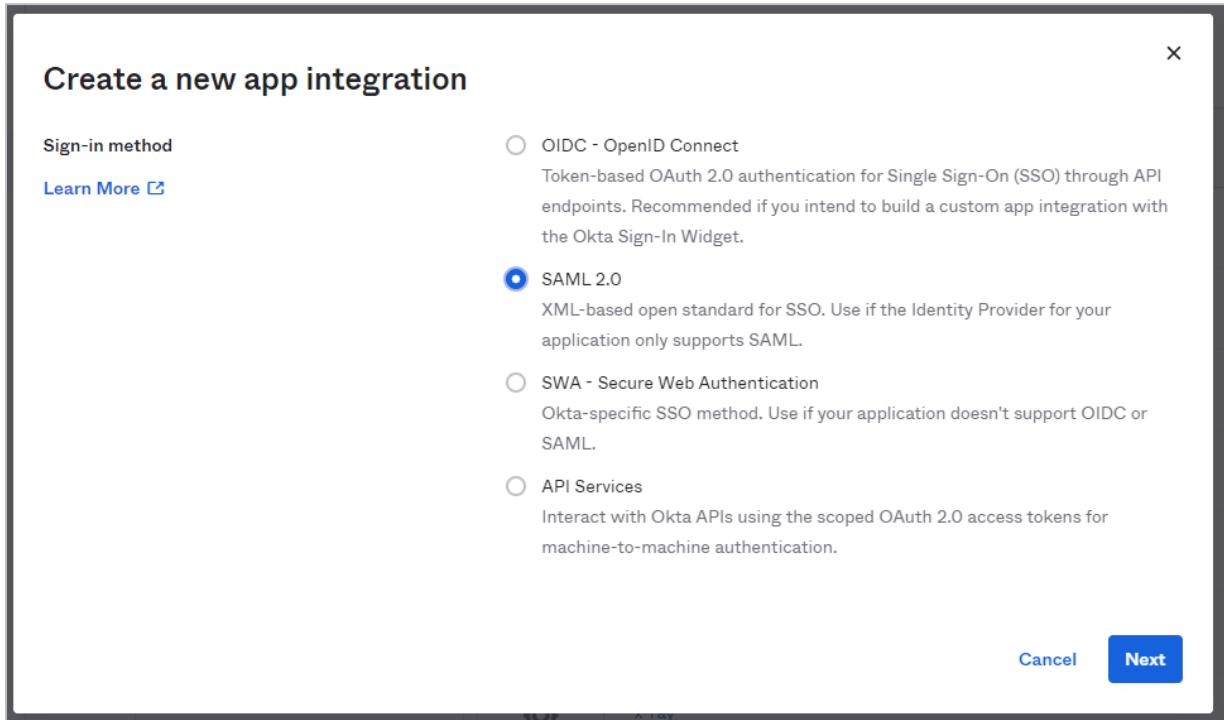
2. To access Okta's configuration wizards, click **Admin** in the upper-right corner.

The screenshot shows the Okta Admin Dashboard. On the left, there is a navigation sidebar with sections like Dashboard, Directory, Customizations, Applications, Security, Workflow, Reports, and Settings. The 'Getting Started' section is currently selected. The main content area features a large title 'Get started with Okta' with a sub-instruction 'Follow the guide for the fastest way to get set up'. Below this, there are three steps: 'Bring some users into Okta', 'Use single sign on', and 'Add another Okta admin'. Each step has a green checkmark icon, a brief description, and two buttons: 'Import From' or 'View Documentation' for the first step, 'Add App' or 'View Documentation' for the second, and 'Add Admin' or 'View Documentation' for the third. A progress bar at the top right indicates '3/5 Steps Completed'. A circular progress indicator is also present in the top right corner.

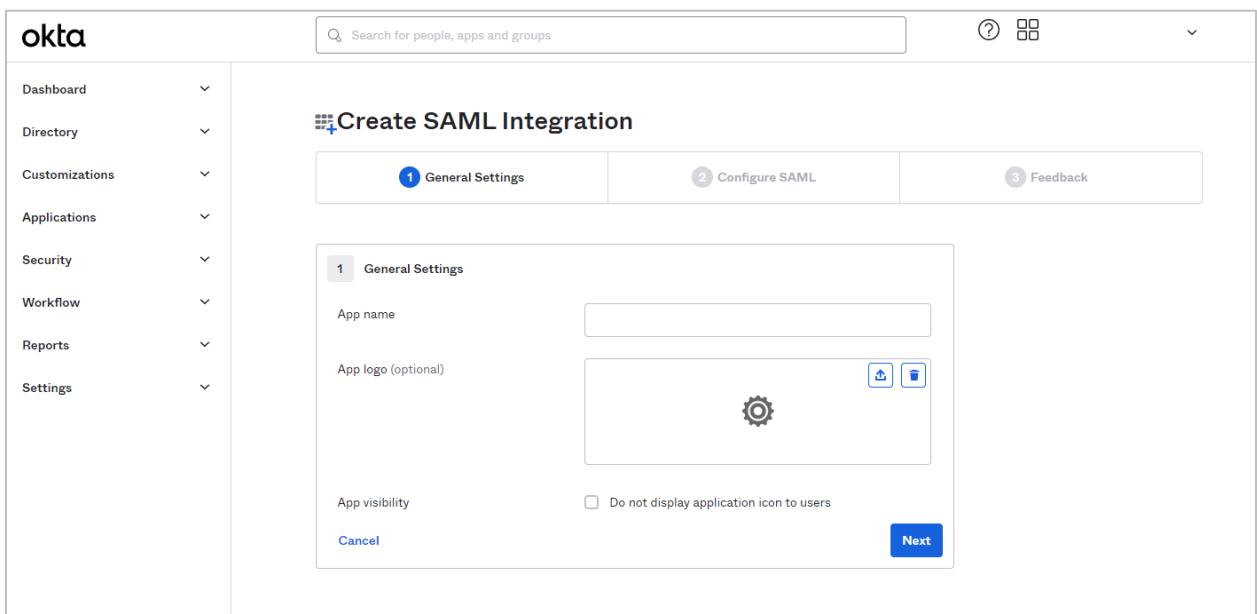
3. From the left pane, select **Applications > Applications**.

The screenshot shows the Okta Admin Dashboard with the 'Applications' section selected in the sidebar. The main content area is titled 'Applications' and includes buttons for 'Create App Integration', 'Browse App Catalog', 'Assign Users to App', and 'More'. Below these buttons is a search bar. The main part of the screen displays a table with columns for STATUS, NAME, and ACTIONS. There are two rows: one for 'navigator' (ACTIVE, 4 users) and one for 'x-ray' (INACTIVE, 0 users). Each row has a gear icon for settings and a blue dropdown arrow icon for more options. The 'Okta Admin Console' and 'Okta Browser Plugin' are also listed below the table.

4. Click **Create App Integration**. (Or, if you have already created an app integration, select the one you want to edit and proceed to step 6.)
5. If you chose to create an app integration, the *Create a new app integration* dialog is displayed. Select SAML 2.0 and click **Next**.



6. In step 1 of the Create SAML Integration process (General Settings), enter the new **App name** and click **Next**.



7. In step 2 (Configure SAML), enter the Single sign-on URL and fill in the **Single sign-on URL** and **Audience URI (SP Entity ID)** fields, making sure that both of these URLs end with /ssologin/{name-of-config}

ssologin is used in the login servlet. {name-of-config} is the value in the <name> parameter in the Tomcat samlso configuration file. (The name of this file varies based on the application. See [What is Single Sign On \(SSO\)?](#) for more information.)

```
<!-- SAML SSO handler configuration -->
<config>
    <!-- Unique name to select required handler, User defined -->
    <name>x-ray</name>
    <!-- Description to show on link or button, User defined -->
    <descr>Login via Okta SSO</descr>
    <!-- Position, User defined -->
    <position>2</position>
    <!-- Service Provider client ID, issuer on authentication request, User
        defined (must be same as on IdP) -->

    <spEntityId>x-ray</spEntityId>
```

Create SAML Integration

General Settings

Single sign-on URL: http://127.0.0.1:8080/xray/ssologin/x-ray
 Use this for Recipient URL and Destination URL

Audience URI (SP Entity ID): http://127.0.0.1:8080/xray/ssologin/x-ray

Default RelayState:

Name ID format: Unspecified

Application username: Okta username

Update application username on: Create and update

Show Advanced Settings

Attribute Statements (optional)

Name	Name format (optional)	Value
	Unspecified	

What does this form do?
This form generates the XML needed for the app's SAML request.

Where do I find the info this form needs?
The app you're trying to integrate with should have its own documentation on using SAML. You'll need to find that doc, and it should outline what information you need to specify in this form.

8. On the same page, fill in the **Group Attribute Statements (optional)** section as follows:
- In the **Name** field, enter "Role".
 - In the **Name format** field, select *Unspecified*.
 - In the **Filter** field, select *Matches Regex*.
 - In the final field, enter the regular expression ".*".

Group Attribute Statements (optional)

Name	Name format (optional)	Filter
Role	Unspecified	Matches regex .*

[Add Another](#)

9. Click **Next**.

10. In step 3 (Feedback), select "*I'm a software vendor...*".

The screenshot shows the Okta interface for creating a SAML integration. The left sidebar has links for Dashboard, Directory, Customizations, Applications, Security, Workflow, Reports, and Settings. The main area is titled "Create SAML Integration" and is on Step 3: "Help Okta Support understand how you configured this application". It asks if the user is a customer or partner, with two radio button options: "I'm an Okta customer adding an internal app" and "I'm a software vendor. I'd like to integrate my app with Okta". A "Previous" button is on the left and a "Finish" button is on the right. To the right, there's a sidebar with the heading "Why are you asking me this?" and a note about providing background information to Okta Support.

11. Click **Finish**.

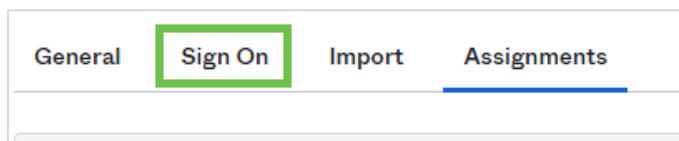
12. To find the configuration settings that need to be set in the Tomcat samlso configuration file, first select the application you are setting up from the list of applications:

The screenshot shows the Okta Applications page. The left sidebar has a 'Applications' section selected. The main area displays a table of applications with columns for STATUS (ACTIVE or INACTIVE), icon, name, and a gear icon for configuration. The applications listed are: navigator, Okta Admin Console, Okta Browser Plugin, Okta Dashboard, and x-ray.

The **Assignments** tab is displayed:

The screenshot shows the configuration page for the 'x-ray' application. The left sidebar has an 'Applications' section selected. The main area shows the 'Assignments' tab is active. It includes sections for 'Assign' (dropdown), 'Convert assignments' (button), search bar, and filters for 'People' and 'Groups'. Below this is a table of assignments. On the right, there are sections for 'REPORTS' (Current Assignments, Recent Unassignments) and 'SELF SERVICE' (status message, Requests: Disabled, Approval: N/A, Edit button). The bottom of the page includes footer links like Privacy, Version 2023.03.0 E, OK4 US Cell, Status site, Download Okta Plugin, and Feedback.

13. Select the **Sign On** tab.



14. Select the **View SAML setup instructions** link in the lower-right corner.

The screenshot shows the Okta application configuration interface for an application named 'x-ray'. The 'Sign On' tab is active. In the top right, there is a blue button labeled 'Submit your app for review'. Below it, a callout box contains the text: 'Once you have a working SAML integration, submit it for Okta review to publish in the OAN.' At the bottom right of the main content area, there is a green button labeled 'View SAML setup instructions'.

The three fields provided under **The following is needed to configure x-ray** correspond to the xml parameters below. Continue on to the Important Configuration Parameters section below.

Table 2 Okta Parameter Mapping

Okta The following is needed to configure x-ray setup page	XML Parameter
1. Identity Provider Single Sign-On URL	used in idpSsoServiceUrl, idpArtifactResolveServiceUrl and idpSloServiceUrl
2. Identity Provider Issuer	idpEntityId
3. X.509 Certificate	idpSignCert

The following is needed to configure x-ray

- 1 Identity Provider Single Sign-On URL:

```
https://trial-1609290.okta.com/app/trial-1609290_xray_1/ex4hwfgz71RwWfoX697/sso/saml
```

- 2 Identity Provider Issuer:

```
http://www.okta.com/ex4hwfgz71RwWfoX697
```

- 3 X.509 Certificate:

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIDqjCCApKgAwIBAgIGAYbKZ6J3MA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBCwUAMIGVMQswCQYDVQQGEwJVUzETMBEG
A1UECAwQZFaWZcm5pYTEwBGA1UEBwwNU2F1UEZyYW5jaXNzbENMASGA1UECgwtT20YIT
MBIGA1UECwL1NPUHJvdmlkZXIxJxJAUBgNVBAMDXDRyaWfSLTE2MDkyOTAxHDAaBgkqhkiG9w0B
CQEWDWluZmOA2z0TSSjb20whhNNJNmWEwMDcyMjUwWhcNMzMWzEwmDcymzU0MjCB1TELMAkG
A1UEBhMCVVNzazARBgNVBAgMCkNb1mb3JuawExfjAUBgNVBAcMDNhnb1B0cmFuT21zT28xDAL
BgNVBAoMBe0r0dgExfDASBgNVBAcMC1NT1Byb3ZpZGVVMPYwFATDVQDDA10cm1hb0c0xJjA5Mjk
MRwwGgYJKoZIhvNAQkBfGpbmzvQ99rdGEuy29MII1B1jANBgkqhkiG9w0BQEFAAOCQAQ8AnIIB
CgKCAQEA+9FY3S3IKVd+tQeb65Vjyob0DP7XkmXH0Lzn3zZ0nSIjaeXYKa3yur0XzKE+mRn6
+1b/8yx0DneQjaOv1h1p5aNsB5RRmzJr3d5XB/B7Kw55;zbkrnuvY8MKr1KAfbstH1BRRIvE+FNjz
azn4+p0h5HJ_Rdf6g159qjrnFSODn+J0mcq88fEBK11XPF14dXSp+hd1AQLzNPH58n3MFh1hRH
Qw6mitTLJRVMGdtKONY1O2zzQc2NjYpmfeNNVv5h758TE7NbDtC192Er0qrE0B1EWON10p
02onWhX1f2g2GTak6n1LLTy43DG1TEz2SvN1Y07pJQLGwIDAQABMA00CSqGSIb3DQEBCwUA41B
AQCsRkbu1OBGLEMTNGVG/sjypYB+Nlmhb6P0IRwgw6fkeab+ukC10x34iueyxuQCrZKpz1rb2y
ZV6aZeh13peGvpePaEwtCXU66KAmD9c0bzJiN2c13S23+bMmhrHOKuO9j4oT1JmApQ1uA6eVS4
1nwmpzUUGVKtpkF1kbjMh10axj1AW2cP02/CvSWHHAUscr/v+n90c+E82W7gHNZxIE7fdeakb
9cgeexZ1LjLF/epvyZwPYZZ9y9BD/13vQfEj2kCBAT0oKAT7sy3dpod50Lg0PPyi12y89416xj1z
akEftF+NtiMncqhvxxrSwt3adk3JhRV1VoLHDy
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

3.2 Important Configuration Parameters (XRay Example)

3.2.1 For Service Providers

spEntityId – Specify the name of the service provider. To better keep track of service providers, you might consider using the **App name** from step 1 of the Create SAML Integration process. However, it is not required that these two names be the same.

3.2.2 For Identity Providers

idpEntityId, idpSsoServiceUrl, idpArtifactResolveServiceUrl and *idpSloServiceUrl*

Enter the parameters from step 14 of Okta Identity Provider Configuration in the Tomcat samlss0 configuration file, as shown below:

```
<!-- Identity Provider entityID, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor >
    entityID] -->
<idpEntityId>http://www.okta.com/exk4hwfqz7iRwWfOX697</idpEntityId>
<!-- Identity Provider SSO service URL, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor >
    IDPSSEDescriptor > SingleSignOnService Binding="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-Redirect">
<idpSsoServiceUrl>https://trial-1609290.okta.com/app/trial-1609290_xray_1/exk4hwfqz7iRwWfOX697/sso/saml</idpSsoServiceUrl>
<!-- Identity Provider SSO artifact resolve URL, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor >
    IDPSSEDescriptor > ArtifactResolutionService Binding="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:SOAP"] -->
<idpArtifactResolveServiceUrl>https://trial-1609290.okta.com/app/trial-1609290_xray_1/exk4hwfqz7iRwWfOX697/sso/saml</idpArtifactResolveServiceUrl>
<!-- Identity Provider SLO service URL, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor >
    IDPSSEDescriptor > SSingleLogoutService Binding="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-Redirect">
<idpSloServiceUrl>https://trial-1609290.okta.com/app/trial-1609290_xray_1/exk4hwfqz7iRwWfOX697/sso/saml</idpSloServiceUrl>
<!-- Identity Provider certificate will be used to validate signatures,
    From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor > IDPSSEDescriptor > KeyDescriptor use="signing"
    > KeyInfo > X509Data > X509Certificate] -->
<idpSignCert>
pKgAwIBAgIGAxhKZ6J3MA0GCSqGS1b3DQEBCwJAMIGMDswCQYDVQQEwJVUzETMBEG
2FsaWZvcm5pYTEMWBQGA1UEBwNU2PuIEZyIw5jaXNbzbENMasGA1UECgwET2t0YTEU
wwLUN1PU0hJvdmlkZXIxPjAUBgNVBAMMDXRyaWf'sLTE2MDkyUTaxHDAABgkgkhiG9wOB
n9Ab2t0XS5jb20WhcNnjMwMzEwMDcyMjU0WhcNnzMwMzEwMDcyMzU0WzCB1TELMAG
MxRzARBgNVBAgMCNhbGlmb3JuaWExPjAUBgNVBacMDVNBhb1BGcmFuY2lsz128xDTAL
29rdGEfxFDASBqNVBAcMC1NTT1Byb3ZpZGVyMRwFAYDVQDDA10cm1hb0xNjA5Mjkw
oZIhvcNAQRBFq1bm2vG9rgdEuY29tM1IB1jANBgkgkhiG9wBAQEFAOCARQAMIIIB
9FY3S1RKvdtQcb865vjy9o0yDP7KhkmXSH0Lzn3zGnSIJaexYKa3yur0XxEK+rm6
neGjaOvMlhIp5aNsB5RMzJr3d5XB/B7kW55jzbknvuY8MKrIKAfBstH1BRHvt+Fnjz
hLjRdfGpI59djrnfSDn+0Qmcg88EBKSL1RFR4dXSp+hOLAQLezNP5m3hMphihhRH
RMDGthkUNy10ZzzQc2NjYpmfeNCvrvH7S87ENdDtCI9ZEr0GqrEOB1EW5N1IGp
fgZGTak6nf1LL7y43OG1TEzZSvhY07pJQLYGwIDAQABMA0GCSqGS1b3DQEBCwUA41B
10BGLEMNTNGGsvjyjB+Nmhd6P0IRwgw6fkeab+uK1GX4iueyxuEcCzKp2Mrb2y
peGvpePaEwtCXU66KamDD9sOBhzJ1N2c13Sz3+bMmhvHckuD934oTl1mApQ1uA6eVS4
3VGKtpkF1KbjMh10axjIAW2cP02/CvSWHHUAcrv/n=90c+B82W7qHN2XrIE7/deaKb
jLF/epvyZwPYZZ9Xy98D/i3vQJEj2kC8A70oKA7sy3dpod50lq0P9y12y89A156xjiz
iMcncQhvxxrSvwt3adk3JhRV1VoLHDy
</idpSignCert>
```

3.3 Sample xray_samlss0.xml file using Okta

```
<!-- SAML SSO handlers configurations -->
<configs>
<!-- SAML SSO handler configuration -->
<config>
<!-- Unique name to select required handler, User defined -->
<name>xray-okta</name>
<!-- Description to show on link or button, User defined -->
<descr>Login via Okta SSO</descr>
```

```
<!-- Image can be added /image/path/img.* By default it will display an icon -->
<!-- <buttonIcon>image.png</buttonIcon-->
<!-- Button or link text (name), User defined -->
<buttonText>Okta login</buttonText>
<!-- Color code for button background(#FFFFFF-white #000000-black), User defined -->
<buttonColor>#ffffff</buttonColor>
<!-- Position, User defined -->
<position>3</position>

<!-- Service Provider client ID, issuer on authentication request, User
defined (must be same as on IdP) -->
<spEntityId>xray-okta</spEntityId>

<!-- Identity Provider entityID, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor > entityID] -->
<idpEntityId>http://www.okta.com/exk4fzbq289dgiTH5697</idpEntityId>
<!-- Identity Provider SSO service URL, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor
> IDPSSODescriptor > SingleSignOnService
Binding="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-Redirect"] -->
<idpSsoServiceUrl>https://trial-1609290.okta.com/app/trial-
1609290_ssotest_1/exk4fzbq289dgiTH5697/sso/saml
</idpSsoServiceUrl>
<!-- Identity Provider SSO artifact resolve URL, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor
> IDPSSODescriptor > ArtifactResolutionService
Binding="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:SOAP"] -->
<idpArtifactResolveServiceUrl>https://trial-1609290.okta.com/app/trial-
1609290_ssotest_1/exk4fzbq289dgiTH5697/sso/saml
</idpArtifactResolveServiceUrl>
<!-- Identity Provider SLO service URL, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor
> IDPSSODescriptor > SSsingleLogoutService
Binding="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-Redirect"] -->
<idpSloServiceUrl>https://trial-1609290.okta.com/app/trial-
1609290_ssotest_1/exk4fzbq289dgiTH5697/sso/saml
</idpSloServiceUrl>
<!-- Identity Provider certificate will be used to validate signatures,
From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor > IDPSSODescriptor > KeyDescriptor use="signing"
> KeyInfo > X509Data > X509Certificate] -->
<idpSignCert>
```

MIIDqjCCApKgAwIBAgIGAYa2+1N1MA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBCwUAMIGVMQswCQYDVQQGEwJV
 UzETMBEGA1UECAwKQ2FsaWZvcm5pYTEWMBQGA1UEBwwNU2FuIEZyYW5jaXNjbzENMAs
 GA1UECgwET2t0YTEUMBIGA1UECwwLU1NPUHJvdmlkZXIxFjAUBgNVBAMMDXRyaWFsLTE2
 MDkyOTAxHDAaBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWDWluZm9Ab2t0YS5jb20wHhcNMjMwMzA2MTI1MTQ
 5WhcNMzMwMzA2MTI1MjQ5WjCBITELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxEzARBgNVBAgMCkNhbGlmb
 3JuaWEfjAUBgNVBAcMDVNhbiBGcmFuY2lzY28xDTALBgNVBAoMBE9rdGExFDASBgNVBAs
 MC1NTT1Byb3ZpZGVyMRYwFAYDVQQDDA10cmhbC0xNjA5MjkwMRwwGgYJKoZlhcNAQk
 BFg1pbmZvQG9rdGEuY29tMIIBljANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAOCAQ8AMIIBCgKCAQEaQoGMSk
 n0dv3obE+XQ8eMcfOVLiuxlhxEgdpw/ANXWui9gUi+jaDT98HSYIIOWxpavVwdWuOiHNK6wri8
 HyVcXm1m3Mk2EXmCBSb8dj426XD2ex14KfbPuZ0fejCLnIoTDivWKH8E2lkB9ZQqPxpNUJc5t
 6wRdWxajtTneNaNt/42Qbj9K93hnxp5K7R8j3XRFxePAkadCYe0Z6+ipG82YbnMK6ewcEN0Q
 C6GljqSljwYvWk+xS7/0X2qGThn4ZxFNGAx8n0g4LPovvTEVOFS2hBXQLrQbrEumlI9TvDs//s
 R3hMWwb+VbBDHHYCpxAF/BkIAHH9UsjOOokFtQECQIDAQABMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBCwUAA
 4IBAQAMeTmDDgKmLZliiXPOFwoAdQYkn7zEYTz2e1pQ5sUSUHdwKpjctuR4i0MWZxXpGQd
 hs1MZIzj+U7y/Squ3On/NdV8b9yshXW6EQSVFokph8QyKXIUTJ8/fjOgBzbXkrPZj6rOjCQxn4ls/
 eHQ/AKcllsqPj1ziSRAx3kuZHGG4XhrxmRfM9faYrZyeLWtHW4lz8xcPMTv/zUAomiVcp9CsYUU
 6fGJpe4Oa8hfmWRjxSSxW69xan/m6XJ1V1F41+75hewRuvTbVDgAMIT4Odxou/zamCwF7yR3
 57A3cRZbl7GDI7K3m9mEBEtAd7vBJDv4Ck30b4Mef6zsqWqorzYa

</idpSignCert>

```
<!-- Service Provider must sign authentication request, User defined -->
<authnRequestSigned>true</authnRequestSigned>
<!-- Service Provider must sign artifact resolve request, User defined -->
<resolveArtifactRequestSigned>true</resolveArtifactRequestSigned>
<!-- Service Provider must sign logout request, User defined -->
<logoutRequestSigned>true</logoutRequestSigned>
```

</config>

</configs>

3.4 Sample apwmq_samlso.xml file using Okta

```
<!-- SAML SSO handler configuration -->
<configs>
  <config>
    <!-- Unique name to select required handler, User defined -->
    <name>navigator</name>
    <!-- Description to show on link or button, User defined -->
    <descr>Login via Okta SSO</descr>
```

```
<!-- Position, User defined -->
<position>2</position>

<!-- Service Provider client ID, issuer on authentication request, User
     defined (must be same as on IdP) -->
<spEntityId>navigator-okta</spEntityId>

<!-- Service Provider certificate will be used to sign requests or decrypt
     assertion, User defined (must be same as on IdP) -->

<!-- Identity Provider entityID, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor >
     entityID] -->
<idpEntityId>http://www.okta.com/exk8tr000xGFbYLVX5d7</idpEntityId>

<!-- Identity Provider SSO service URL, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor
     > IDPSSODescriptor > SingleSignOnService
     Binding="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-Redirect"] -->
<idpSsoServiceUrl>https://dev-03395477.okta.com/app/dev-
03395477_navigator_1/exk8tr000xGFbYLVX5d7/sso/saml
</idpSsoServiceUrl>

<!-- Identity Provider SSO artifact resolve URL, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor
     > IDPSSODescriptor > ArtifactResolutionService
     Binding="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:SOAP"] -->
<idpArtifactResolveServiceUrl>https://dev-03395477.okta.com/app/dev-
03395477_navigator_1/exk8tr000xGFbYLVX5d7/sso/saml
</idpArtifactResolveServiceUrl>

<!-- Identity Provider SLO service URL, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor
     > IDPSSODescriptor > SSLogoutService
     Binding="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-Redirect"] -->
<idpSloServiceUrl>https://dev-03395477.okta.com/app/dev-
03395477_navigator_1/exk8tr000xGFbYLVX5d7/sso/saml
</idpSloServiceUrl>

<!-- Identity Provider certificate will be used to validate signatures,
     From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor > IDPSSODescriptor > KeyDescriptor use="signing"
     > KeyInfo > X509Data > X509Certificate] -->
<idpSignCert>
```

MIIDqDCCApCgAwIBAgIGAYcNpg1/MA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBCwUAMIGUMQswCQYDVQQGEwJV
UzETMBEGA1UECAwKQ2FsaWZvcn5pYTEWMBQGA1UEBwwNU2FuIEZyYW5jaXNjbzENMAs
GA1UECgwET2t0YTEUMBIGA1UECwwLU1NPUHJvdmlkZXIxFTATBgNVBAMMDGRldi0wMzM5
NTQ3NzEcMB0GCSqGSIb3DQEJARYNaW5mb0Bva3RhLmNvbTAeFw0yMzAzMjMwODQ1Mzh
aFw0zMzAzMjMwODQ2MzhaMIGUMQswCQYDVQQGEwJVUzETMBEGA1UECAwKQ2FsaWZv
cm5pYTEWMBQGA1UEBwwNU2FuIEZyYW5jaXNjbzENMAsGA1UECgwET2t0YTEUMBIGA1UE

CwwLU1NPUHJvdmlkZXIxFTATBgNVBAMMDGRIdi0wMzM5NTQ3NzEcMBoGCSqGSIB3DQEJA
RYNaW5mb0Bva3RhLmNvbTCCASlwDQYJKoZlhcNAQEBBQADggEPADCCAQoCggEBAI5zkk
PCKFx0rLZL8qdHwonQSHUlq9K4lyPAbWieBnKMdlWcPXSUGCtUFqUpKwzQOnPGOhKnMtri
826UIZ/Hoju7tvVqrbC03E5a59DPLeznBn/Byr/6UIpUs3xLTN+1GUP1HASiDq/a7SxZ+9S60y0x
Vlomx7rBsujdt9N40lqlqT5Y+6w5zDkLy8LW9fMZVga1c72bPOaqc6WDRXfECWmXzRo0JCmyX
11E8po5z+KLJa8fHSibAT4RW0p/0YDyoI59NwtzRayl3LzhV/5IHTNeFNmFPDziBP35sCc1hD9M
c7PlqfxPp0xKKEqHObrW4f+VucynuetTrSRY0xzakZcCAwEAATANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQsFAAOCA
QEATvemmBRocEShEWv/uXEiGBVdsvmWVpMA6JLWczEg/CalqYmrckIrsfL7xhiq1CpBr7luR8y
W/ukaQVToSZXcGEAnUo/Fp5KSgtDGjk3HBHhHiN/1aBj7iwqFx3LuM5UN8K/6XYI7lcVmP0wM
3a8nwPex7ChxOP758egWbGpgSVLNs9WyVx/rDonSXQysy8KpVZoZUtevSgjF8bgW8dKB6kvw
DlwHVBMJzK8gNmXOxw9Kc5T0OjpxsrZqBHKi8bNuW7xAInbx1xhGrabqUn+jtEPc6CTEe9F
SwHkrpQgECUW9VAhiaX/nsdlsrsqohEKNofulOfjU9ADEAb5Kku4g==

</idpSignCert>

<!-- Service Provider must sign authentication request, User defined -->
<authnRequestSigned>true</authnRequestSigned>
<!-- Service Provider must sign artifact resolve request, User defined -->
<resolveArtifactRequestSigned>true</resolveArtifactRequestSigned>
<!-- Service Provider must sign logout request, User defined -->
<logoutRequestSigned>true</logoutRequestSigned>
<!-- Image can be added /image/path/img.* By default it will display an icon -->
<!-- <buttonIcon>image.png</buttonIcon>-->
<buttonText>Okta login</buttonText>
<buttonColor>#ffffff</buttonColor>
</config>

</configs>

3.5 Add Users and Groups

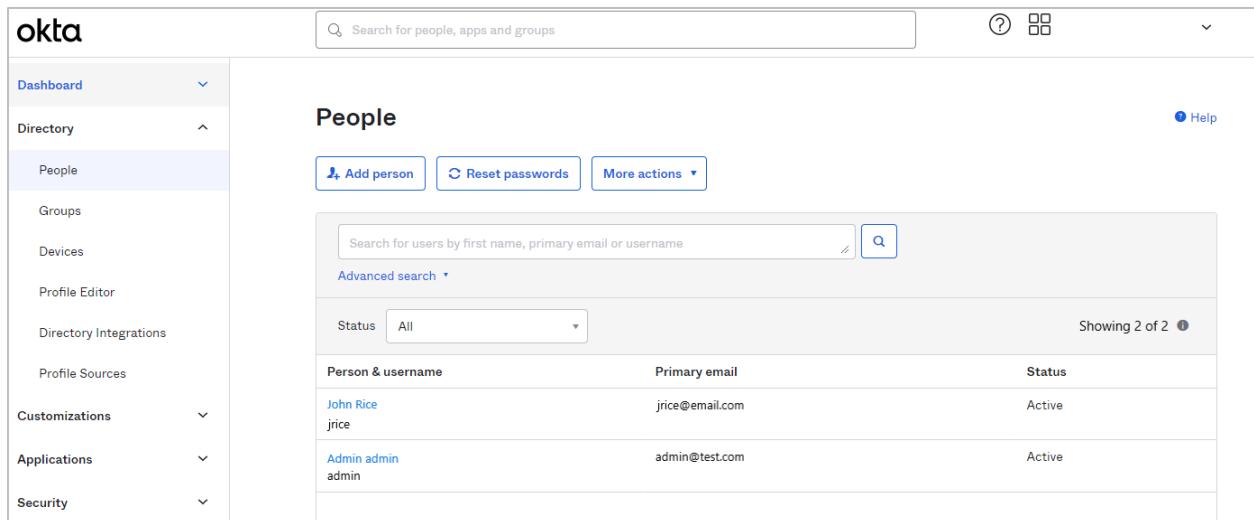
When entering a username in Okta, follow these rules:

IMPORTANT!

- Do not use the asterisk (@) symbol.
- Do not use an email address.
- Make sure the username contains fewer than 64 characters.

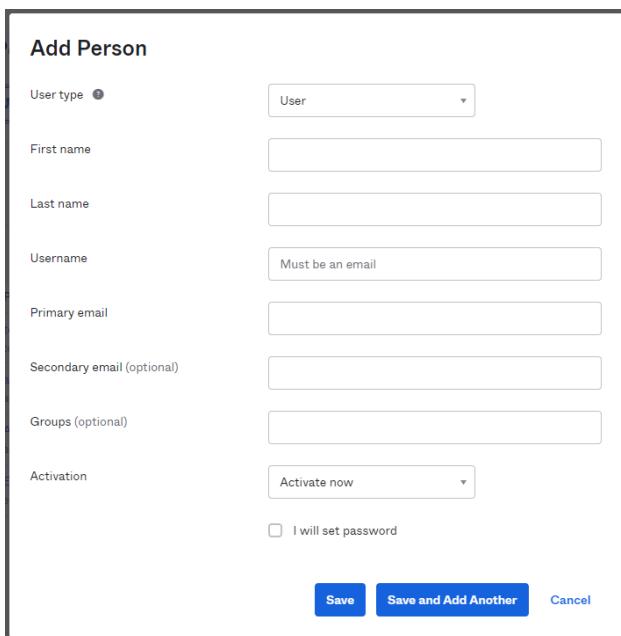
To add users or groups to the directory:

1. Expand **Directory** on the left side and select **People** or **Groups**.



The screenshot shows the Okta interface with the sidebar expanded to show the 'Directory' section. Under 'People', there are two entries: 'John Rice' with the primary email 'jrice@email.com' and status 'Active', and 'Admin admin' with the primary email 'admin@test.com' and status 'Active'. A search bar at the top right allows for searching by first name, primary email, or username.

2. Click **Add person**. The *Add person* dialog is displayed.



The 'Add Person' dialog is shown. It includes fields for User type (set to User), First name, Last name, Username (with validation 'Must be an email'), Primary email, Secondary email (optional), Groups (optional), Activation (set to 'Activate now'), and a checkbox for 'I will set password'. At the bottom are 'Save', 'Save and Add Another', and 'Cancel' buttons.

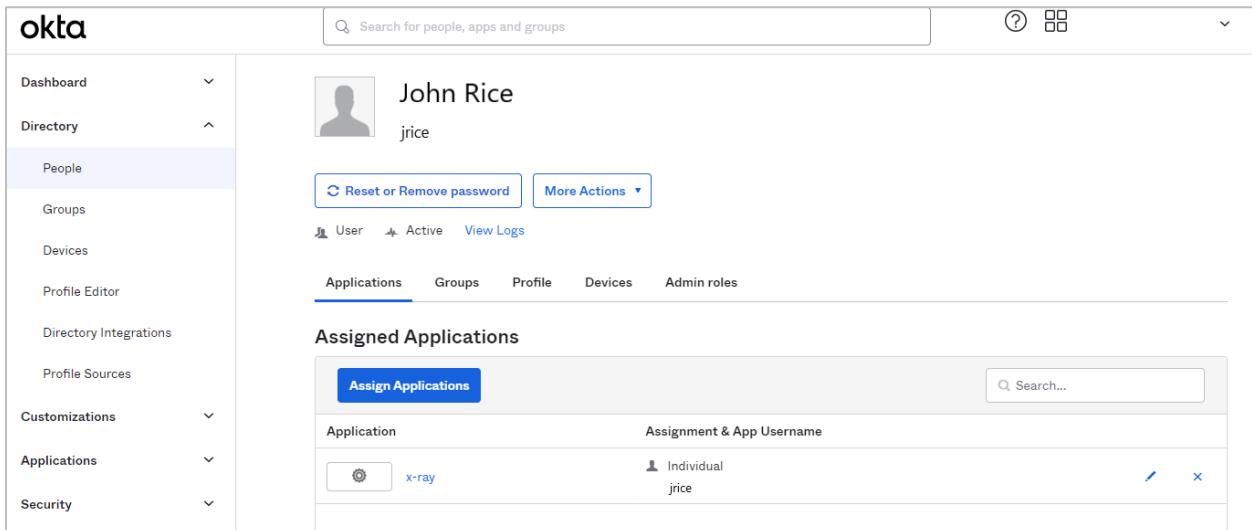
3. Fill in the dialog and click **Save**.

3.6 Assign users or groups to an application

There are two ways to add a user to an application: from the user (or group) record or from an application.

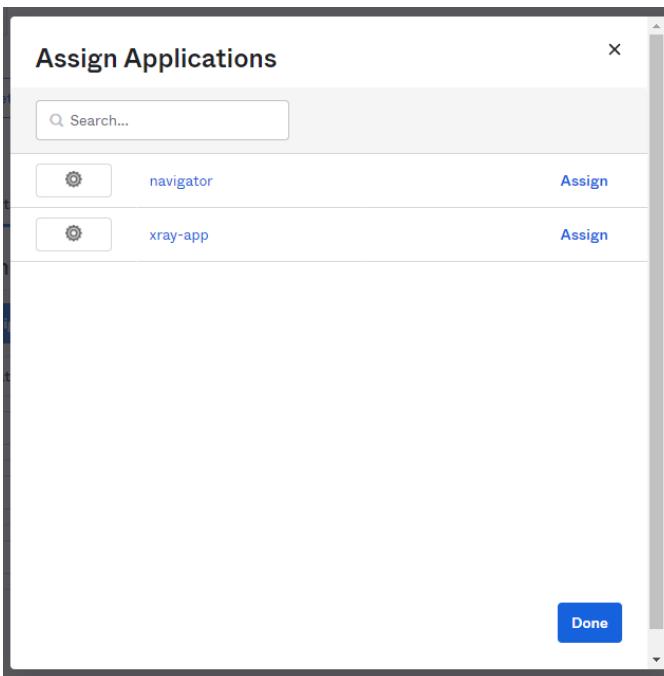
3.6.1 Assign users or groups from a user or group record

1. Expand **Directory** on the left side and select **People** or **Groups**.
2. Select the user by clicking the link in the Person and username column.



The screenshot shows the Okta interface with the sidebar expanded to show 'People' under 'Directory'. A user profile for 'John Rice' (username 'jrice') is selected. The main panel displays the user's details, including a 'Reset or Remove password' button and a 'More Actions' dropdown. Below this, tabs for 'Applications', 'Groups', 'Profile', 'Devices', and 'Admin roles' are visible. Under the 'Applications' tab, a section titled 'Assigned Applications' lists an application named 'x-ray' assigned to the user 'jrice'. A search bar is also present in this section.

3. Click **Assign Applications**. The *Assign Applications* dialog is displayed.



The screenshot shows the 'Assign Applications' dialog box. It contains a search bar at the top. Below it, a list of applications is shown, each with a gear icon, the application name, and an 'Assign' button. The applications listed are 'navigator' and 'xray-app'. At the bottom right of the dialog is a 'Done' button.

4. Click **Assign** for the application that you want to provide the user or group access to.
5. Click **Done**.

3.6.2 Assign users or groups from an application

- From the left pane, select **Applications > Applications**.

The screenshot shows the Okta Applications page. The left sidebar has 'Applications' expanded, with 'Applications' selected. The main area lists applications by status: ACTIVE (5) and INACTIVE (0). The 'navigator' application is listed under ACTIVE, with its icon, name, and a settings gear icon. A modal window is open at the bottom right with three options: 'Assign to Users', 'Assign to Groups', and 'Deactivate'.

- Click the arrow next to the settings icon for the application and select **Assign to Users** or **Assign to Groups**. The *Assign [application] to People* (or *Assign [application] to Group*) dialog is displayed.

The screenshot shows the 'Assign xray-app to People' dialog. It includes a search bar and a list of users: 'Admin admin' and 'admin' under 'Admin admin', and 'John Rice' and 'jrice' under 'John Rice'. Each entry has an 'Assign' button to its right.

- Click **Assign** for each user or group for which you want to provide access to this application.
- Click **Done**.

Chapter 4: Auth0 (Navigator Example)

When you first log into Auth0, the Getting Started page is displayed.

The screenshot shows the Auth0 dashboard with the sidebar collapsed. The main content area displays the 'Getting Started' section. At the top, there is a message: "Thank you for signing up for Auth0! You have 14 days left in your trial to experiment with features that are not in the Free plan. Like what you're seeing? Please enter your billing information here." Below this is a 'View Plans' button. The 'Getting Started' heading is followed by a callout: "New to Auth0? Try the 4 step guide to get started. Start the guide." A large section titled "Integrate Auth0 into your application" contains a sub-section "Create Application" and a "Learn More" link. To the right of this section is an illustration of a computer monitor displaying a grid interface. Below this is a "Next Steps" section with two items: "Invite your team members" (with a "Invite Members" link) and "Try your Login box" (with a screenshot of a login interface showing a red star icon and the text "Welcome Log in to Auth0 to continue").

4.1 Auth0 Identity Provider Configuration

First, set up the application to which you are providing SSO access through Auth0.

1. From the left pane, select **Applications**.
2. Click **+ Create Application** on the right side.

The screenshot shows the Auth0 Applications dashboard. On the left sidebar, under the 'Applications' section, there are several items listed: Getting Started, Activity (EARLY), Applications (selected), APIs, SSO Integrations, Authentication, Organizations, User Management, Branding, Security, Actions, Auth Pipeline, Monitoring, Marketplace, Extensions, and Settings. In the main content area, a message says 'Thank you for signing up for Auth0! You have 14 days left in your trial to experiment with features that are not in the Free plan. Like what you're seeing? Please enter your billing information here.' Below this, a button labeled 'View Plans' is visible. A large blue button on the right says '+ Create Application'. The main list displays four applications:

- Default App** (Regular Web Application) - Client ID: 9KGfZehbroRGdqD1IImudtEjNzM8ra4T
- NavigatorAuth0** (Regular Web Application) - Client ID: b80EvWs031fd8Nv89KRcV60YdPEEHy8P
- WSM AUTH0** (Regular Web Application) - Client ID: bwHwbM0OkjdHKfxniTd5tH4BUY87B1C1
- X-ray-Auth0** (Regular Web Application) - Client ID: 9iqRF6Ams5wd5jBXloXxXRjfIHu5909s

3. Enter the name of the new application and select **Regular Web Applications**.

The screenshot shows the 'Create application' dialog box. At the top, it says 'Create application'. Below that is a 'Name *' field containing 'NavigatorAuth0'. A note below the field says 'You can change the application name later in the application settings.' Underneath, it says 'Choose an application type' and lists four options:

- Native**: Mobile, desktop, CLI and smart device apps running natively. e.g.: iOS, Electron, Apple TV apps.
- Single Page Web Applications**: A JavaScript front-end app that uses an API. e.g.: Angular, React, Vue.
- Regular Web Applications**: Traditional web app using redirects. e.g.: Node.js Express, ASP.NET, Java, PHP.
- Machine to Machine Applications**: CLIs, daemons or services running on your backend. e.g.: Shell script.

At the bottom right of the dialog are 'Cancel' and 'Create' buttons.

4. Click **Create**. The **Quick Start** tab for the created application is displayed.

The screenshot shows the Auth0 Navigator application settings page. The left sidebar lists various management options like Getting Started, Applications, Authentication, and Settings. The main content area is titled "What technology are you using for your project?" and displays a grid of icons for various technologies including Apache, ASP.NET (OWIN), ASP.NET Core v2.1, ASP.NET Core v3.0, Django, Go, Java, Java EE, Java Spring Boot, Next.js, NGINX Plus, Node.js (Express), PHP, PHP (Laravel), Python, and Ruby on Rails. The "Quick Start" tab is currently selected at the top of the page.

5. Select the **Settings** tab.

The screenshot shows the Auth0 Navigator application settings page with the "Settings" tab selected. The left sidebar remains the same. The main content area is titled "Basic Information" and contains fields for Name (set to "NavigatorAuth0"), Domain (set to "dev-zluv4dzmxhpcit3e.eu.auth0.com"), Client ID (set to "b80Evh831fd8Nv89KrcV68YdPEEHy8P"), and Client Secret (a masked password). Below these fields is a "Description" section with a placeholder for a free text description. The "Client Secret" field has a note stating it is not base64 encoded.

6. Scroll down until you see the **Application URLs** section.

The screenshot shows the 'Application URLs' section of the Auth0 application configuration. It includes fields for 'Application Login URI' (set to https://127.0.0.1:8443/navigator-server/ssologin/NavigatorAuth0), 'Allowed Callback URLs' (set to http://localhost:8080/navigator-server/ssologin/NavigatorAuth0, https://127.0.0.1:8443/navigator-server/ssologin/NavigatorAuth0), and 'Allowed Logout URLs' (set to https://127.0.0.1:8443/navigator-server/ssologin/NavigatorAuth0). Below these fields, explanatory text describes the purpose of each URL type and how to handle multiple environments. A 'Allowed Web Origins' field is also present at the bottom.

Application URIs

Application Login URI

https://127.0.0.1:8443/navigator-server/ssologin/NavigatorAuth0

In some scenarios, Auth0 will need to redirect to your application's login page. This URL needs to point to a route in your application that should redirect to your tenant's /authorize endpoint. [Learn more](#)

Allowed Callback URLs

http://localhost:8080/navigator-server/ssologin/NavigatorAuth0,
https://127.0.0.1:8443/navigator-server/ssologin/NavigatorAuth0

After the user authenticates we will only call back to any of these URLs. You can specify multiple valid URLs by comma-separating them (typically to handle different environments like QA or testing). Make sure to specify the protocol (https://) otherwise the callback may fail in some cases. With the exception of custom URI schemes for native clients, all callbacks should use protocol https:// . You can use [Organization URL](#) parameters in these URLs.

Allowed Logout URLs

https://127.0.0.1:8443/navigator-server/ssologin/NavigatorAuth0

A set of URLs that are valid to redirect to after logout from Auth0. After a user logs out from Auth0 you can redirect them with the `returnTo` query parameter. The URL that you use in `returnTo` must be listed here. You can specify multiple valid URLs by comma-separating them. You can use the star symbol as a wildcard for subdomains (*.google.com). Query strings and hash information are not taken into account when validating these URLs. Read more about this at [https://auth0.com/docs/authenticate/login/logout](#)

Allowed Web Origins

7. Fill in the **Allowed Callback URLs**. When accessing Navigator, if you use a URL that is not provided in this list, you will not be able to log in.
8. Make sure that URLs end with /ssologin/{name-of-config}.
ssologin is used in the login servlet. {name-of-config} is the value in the <name> parameter in xray_samlsso.xml (the Tomcat samlsso configuration file).



IMPORTANT!

If more than one address is needed, use commas to separate them. Do not use spaces or NEWLINE to separate addresses when configuring Auth0.

The screenshot shows the 'Application URIs' section with the 'Application Login URI' set to `https://127.0.0.1:8443/navigator-server/ssologin/NavigatorAuth0`. Below it, a note explains that Auth0 will redirect to the application's login page. The 'Allowed Callback URLs' section contains `http://localhost:8080/navigator-server/ssologin/NavigatorAuth0,` and `https://127.0.0.1:8443/navigator-server/ssologin/NavigatorAuth0`. A note below specifies that callbacks should use `https://` for native clients. The 'Allowed Logout URLs' section is empty.

9. Scroll down until you see the **Advanced Settings** section. Expand this section by clicking the arrow: .

The screenshot shows the expanded 'Advanced Settings' section. It includes configuration for 'Refresh Token Expiration' (disabled), 'Absolute Expiration' (disabled), 'Absolute Lifetime' (set to 31557600 seconds), 'Inactivity Expiration' (disabled), and 'Inactivity Lifetime' (set to 2592000 seconds). At the bottom, a green-bordered button labeled 'Save Changes' is visible.

10. Select the **Certificates** tab.

11. Click to copy the value in the **Signing Certificate** field and paste it into the <idpSignCert> in the Tomcat samlso configuration file.

```
<idpSignCert> MIIDHTCCAgWgAwIBAgIJIDatdtTW59wQIVMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBCwUAMCwxKjAoBgNV BAMTIWRldi16bHV2NGR6bXhocGNpdDNILmV1LmF1dGgwLmNvbTAeFw0yMzAzMTYx
MTUwMjFaFw0zNjExMjlxMTUwMjfaMcCwxKjaoBgNVBAMTIWRldi16bHV2NGR6bXho...GNgpdDNILmV1LmF1dGgwLmNvbTCCASlwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgEPADCCQoC
ggEBA MsjWThOrXGZmzLAYMnnH30uausDCVGoxTiQfUx3Xj+kT7K78wAmgyVY+7c...mplHjd56inCkwxRXRg5NbXL84VxNaOaHAFJatouOpxpQ3asJgidhMZ7Zpl8Od
em/oSrir1DfgQuje0i7lhcrNUkM4DKzGb6U1serArEVze3Tg9reVtcixs71n8 ONTMa4uVVvPOTN0tjxWnAhbIzuqUpHsyV/Bfys+H1DKCnneKvitnVOPDFcsD6ZkG
6cyJ/TnNgIyynXTBYjPaorPy90BJ2EKDsigtTv9tqzhVXFTnidHy3M4TRx010 nlyEZj3evv9XitTzac1Ix9zYCAwEAaNCMEAwDwYDVR0TAQH/BAUwAwEB/zAd
BgNVHQ4EFgQU7ozFe7js9mWlYp/3yItvHooijVYwDgYDVR0PAQH/BAQDAGKEMAOG CSqGSIb3DQEBCwUA4IBAQAOpsnL7jOgpzQuJfKB4m0dyfewTU7PjHpaSwKrzd
X/n8h3gZhCnLLByU9TN8BdYp05YAbddxF5UTiEMBaew3zDx+juPCSC6eHwOtlk6 GcFluH0Rr7AMes/5xt0a40/EFOOWPoIRrzKvVD9MVzaGgJpFCHOiMmfnoOWsUcx7
VU7da0PMGofiySeq3W768wRp3lavFTzM4W3GAQ50mwk9HBGOnxbQzcf748RK2VG o0JS0UlchgqJHs+aeDqppsanUdccUY26Erd8DZ7ljB1kqIV2GGoMTCIgq/Pb0qEO
8Xdghsmk22E7rtBXVBJga1m+KS3zvNUgrqXlpocnY3 </idpSignCert>
```

12. Scroll back up to return to the top of the **Settings** tab. Select the **Addons** tab and select SAML2 web app to enable the addon.

The screenshot shows the 'Addons' tab selected in the application settings. It displays two options: 'SAML2 WEB APP' and 'WS-FED WEB APP'. The 'SAML2 WEB APP' toggle switch is turned on, while the 'WS-FED WEB APP' toggle switch is off. The application name is 'NavigatorAuth0' and its Client ID is 'b00EvWs031fd0Nv89KRcV60YdPEEHy8P'.

13. The Addon: SAML2 Web Apps pop-up window is displayed. Copy values to the Tomcat samlso configuration file XML parameters as follows:

Table 3 Auth0 Parameter Mapping	
Auth0 Addon: SAML2 Web Apps window	XML Parameter
1. Identity Provider Login URL	used in idpSsoServiceUrl, idpArtifactResolveServiceUrl and idpSloServiceUrl
2. Issuer	idpEntityId

The screenshot shows the 'Usage' tab selected in the 'Addon: SAML2 Web App' configuration window. It lists the following parameters:

- SAML Version: 2.0
- Issuer: <urn:dev-zluv4dzmxhpcit3e.eu.auth0.com>
- Identity Provider Certificate: [Download Auth0 certificate](#)
- Identity Provider SHA1 fingerprint: 4B:DB:5F:55:69:66:EB:75:85:FE:83:2A:95:81:52:F7:4A:F2:D6:40
- Identity Provider Login URL: <https://dev-zluv4dzmxhpcit3e.eu.auth0.com/sampl/b00EvWs031fd0Nv89KRcV60YdPEEHy8P>
- Identity Provider Metadata: [Download](#)

Alternatively, you can add a connection parameter:

- <https://dev-zluv4dzmxhpcit3e.eu.auth0.com/sampl/b00EvWs031fd0Nv89KRcV60YdPEEHy8P?connection=Username-Password-Authentication>

In this case, Auth0 will redirect users to the specified connection and will not display the Login Widget. Make sure you send the SAMLRequest using HTTP POST.

14. Select the **Settings** tab.

The screenshot shows the 'Addon: SAML2 Web App' settings page. At the top, there are two tabs: 'Settings' (which is selected) and 'Usage'. Below the tabs, there is a field labeled 'Application Callback URL' which is currently empty. A note below the field states: 'SAML Token will be POSTed to this URL.' Under the 'Settings' tab, there is a code editor containing the following JSON configuration:

```
1 {
2   // "audience": "urn:foo",
3   // "recipient": "http://foo",
4   // "mappings": {
5     //   "user_id": "http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2005/05/identity/claims/nameidentifier",
6     //   "email": "http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2005/05/identity/claims/emailaddress",
7     //   "name": "http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2005/05/identity/claims/name",
8     //   "given_name": "http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2005/05/identity/claims/givenname",
9     //   "family_name": "http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2005/05/identity/claims/familyname",
10    //   "upn": "http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2005/05/identity/claims/upn",
11    //   "groups": "http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/claims/groups",
12  },
13}
```

15. Enter the URL to which you want to post the SAML Token in the **Application Callback URL** field.

16. In the **Settings** area, paste the following:

```
{
  "mappings": {
    "name": "http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2005/05/identity/claims/nameidentifier",
    "roles": "Role"
  }
}
```

The screenshot shows the 'Addon: SAML2 Web App' configuration page. At the top, there are 'Settings' and 'Usage' tabs, with 'Settings' being active. Below the tabs, the 'Application Callback URL' is set to 'http://localhost:8080/navigator-server/ssologin/NavigatorAuth0'. A note below the URL states 'SAML Token will be POSTed to this URL.' Under the 'Settings' tab, a code editor displays the following JSON configuration:

```
1 {
2   "mappings": {
3     "name": "http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2005/05/identi"
4     "roles": "Role"
5   }
6 }
7
```

At the bottom left is a blue 'Debug' button.

17. Click **Enable**.

A modal dialog box is displayed with the following content:

- **logout** (`object`): An object that controls SAML logout. It can contain two properties: `callback` (of type `string`), that contains the service provider (client application)'s **Single Logout Service URL**, where Auth0 will send logout requests and responses, and `slo_enabled` (boolean) that controls whether Auth0 should notify service providers of session termination. The default value is `true` (notify service providers).
- **binding** (`string`): Optionally indicates the protocol binding used for SAML logout responses. By default Auth0 uses `HTTP-POST`, but you can switch to `HTTP-Redirect` by setting `"binding"` to `"urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-Redirect"`.
- **signingCert** (`string`): Optionally indicates the public key certificate used to validate SAML requests. If set, SAML requests will be required to be signed. A sample value would be `"-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----\nMIGf...bpP/t3\\n+JGNGIRMj1hF1rn6QIDAQAB\\n-----END PUBLIC KEY-----\n"`.

At the bottom right of the dialog are 'Enable' and 'Cancel' buttons.

4.2 Important Configuration Parameters

4.2.1 For Service Providers

spEntityId – Specify the name of the service provider.

4.2.2 For Identity Providers

idpEntityId, idpSsoServiceUrl, idpArtifactResolveServiceUrl and *idpSloServiceUrl*.

Make sure you have entered the parameters from step 13 of Auth0 Identity Provider Configuration in the Tomcat samlss0 configuration file, as shown below:

```
<config>
    <!-- Unique name to select required handler, User defined -->
    <name>NavigatorAuth0</name>
    <!-- Description to show on link or button, User defined -->
    <descr>Login via Auth0</descr>
    <!-- Position, User defined -->
    <position>3</position>
    <!-- Service Provider client ID, issuer on authentication request, User defined (must be same as on IdP) -->
    <spEntityId>navigator-app</spEntityId>
    <!-- Service Provider certificate will be used to sign requests or decrypt assertion, User defined (must be same as on IdP) -->
    <!-- Identity Provider entityID, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor > entityID] -->
    <idpEntityId>urn:dev-zluv4dzmhxpcit3e.eu.auth0.com</idpEntityId>
    <!-- Identity Provider SSO URL, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor > IDPSSODescriptor > SingleSignOnService Binding="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-Redirect"] -->
    <idpSsoServiceUrl>https://dev-zluv4dzmhxpcit3e.eu.auth0.com/samlp/b0OEvWs03Ifd0Nv89KRcV60YdPEEHy8P</idpSsoServiceUrl>
    <!-- Identity Provider artifact resolve URL, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor > IDPSSODescriptor > ArtifactResolutionService Binding="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-Redirect"] -->
    <idpArtifactResolveServiceUrl>https://dev-zluv4dzmhxpcit3e.eu.auth0.com/samlp/b0OEvWs03Ifd0Nv89KRcV60YdPEEHy8P</idpArtifactResolveServiceUrl>
    <!-- Identity Provider SLO service URL, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor > IDPSSODescriptor > SSLogoutService Binding="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-Redirect"] -->
    <idpSloServiceUrl>https://dev-zluv4dzmhxpcit3e.eu.auth0.com/samlp/b0OEvWs03Ifd0Nv89KRcV60YdPEEHy8P</idpSloServiceUrl>
```

4.3 Sample apwmq_samlss0.xml file using Auth0

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!-- SAML SSO handlers configurations -->
<configs>
    <!-- SAML SSO handler configuration -->
    <config>
        <!-- Unique name to select required handler, User defined -->
        <name>NavigatorAuth0</name>
        <!-- Description to show on link or button, User defined -->
        <descr>Login via Auth0</descr>
        <!-- Position, User defined -->
        <position>1</position>
        <!-- Service Provider client ID, issuer on authentication request, User defined (must be same as on IdP) -->
        <spEntityId>navigator-app</spEntityId>
        <!-- Identity Provider entityID, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor > entityID] -->
        <idpEntityId>urn:dev-zluv4dzmhxpcit3e.eu.auth0.com</idpEntityId>
        <!-- Identity Provider SSO service URL, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor > IDPSSODescriptor > SingleSignOnService Binding="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-Redirect"] -->
        <idpSsoServiceUrl>https://dev-zluv4dzmhxpcit3e.eu.auth0.com/samlp/b0OEvWs03Ifd0Nv89KRcV60YdPEEHy8P?organization=org_ISxEm3h4DDFPMImn</idpSsoServiceUrl>
```

```
<!-- Identity Provider SSO artifact resolve URL, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor >
IDPSSODescriptor > ArtifactResolutionService
Binding="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:SOAP"] -->
<idpArtifactResolveServiceUrl>https://dev-
zluv4dzmhxpcit3e.eu.auth0.com/samlp/b0OEvWs03Ifd0Nv89KRcV60YdPEEHy8P?organization=org_IS
xEm3h4DDFPMImn</idpArtifactResolveServiceUrl>

<!-- Identity Provider SLO service URL, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor > IDPSSODescriptor >
SSingleLogoutService Binding="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-Redirect"] -->
<idpSloServiceUrl>https://dev-
zluv4dzmhxpcit3e.eu.auth0.com/samlp/b0OEvWs03Ifd0Nv89KRcV60YdPEEHy8P</idpSloServiceUrl>

<!-- Identity Provider certificate will be used to validate signatures, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor > IDPSSODescriptor > KeyDescriptor use="signing" > KeyInfo > X509Data > X509Certificate] -->
<idpSignCert>
MIIDHTCCAgWgAwIBAgIJDatdTW59wQIvMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBCwUAMCwxKjAoBgNVBAMTI
WRldi16bHV2NGR6bXhocGNpdDNILmV1LmF1dGgwLmNvbTAeFw0yMzAzMTYxMTUwMjFaFw0
zNjExMjIxMTUwMjFaMCwxKjAoBgNVBAMTIWRldi16bHV2NGR6bXhocGNpdDNILmV1LmF1dG
gwLmNvbTCCASIwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADggEPADCCAQoCggEBAMsjWThOrXGZmZLAY
MnhN30uausDCVOgxTlIqfUx3Xj+kT7K78wAmgqVY+7cmpLHjd56inCKwxRXRg5NbXL84VxNA
oHAFJAotuGOpxpQ3asJGidhMZ72Zpl8Odjem/oS5irl1DfgQUei07lhzcrNUkM4DKzGb6UI1serArEVV
ze3TG9reVtCiXS71N80NtMa4uVWvPOTN0tJxWnAHbIzuqUpH5yV/BFys+H1DKCnneKVitnV0PDFc
sD6ZkG6cyiJT/TnNgIyyXTBYjPAoPy9OBJ2EKDsigtTtvE9tqzhVXFnidHy3MAtRXoIOnlyfEZj3ev
w9XiTZzac1IxF9zYkCAwEAAAoNCMEAwDwYDVR0TAQH/BAUwAwEB/zAdBgNVHQ4EFgQU7oz
Fe7js9mWiYp/3yItvHooIjVYwDgYDVR0PAQH/BAQDAgKEMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBCwUAA4IBAQ
AOPsnL7joGpzQuJlFkB4m0dYfewTUi7PjHpaSwKrzdX/n8h3gZhCnLLBYU59TN8BdYP05YAbddxF5
UTiEMBaew3zDX+juPCSC6eHwOtlk6GcFluH0Rr7AMes/5xfOa40/EF0OWPofRRzKvVD9MVZaGgJp
FCHOiMmf0OWsUcx7VU7da0FMGofiySEq3W768wRp3lavFTZM4W3GAQ50mwk9HBG0nxbQzcD
f748RK2VG0J0S0UlchgqJHs+aeDqppsanUdccUY26Erd8DZ7LjBIkqIV2GGoMTCIlgq/Pb0qE08Xdghs
mk22E7rtBXVBJga1m+KS3zvNtJgrqXl0pocnY3</idpSignCert>

<!-- Service Provider must sign authentication request, User defined -->
<authnRequestSigned>true</authnRequestSigned>

<!-- Service Provider must sign artifact resolve request, User defined -->
<resolveArtifactRequestSigned>true</resolveArtifactRequestSigned>

<!-- Service Provider must sign logout request, User defined -->
<logoutRequestSigned>true</logoutRequestSigned>

<!-- Image can be added /image/path/img.* By default it will display an icon -->
<!-- <buttonIcon>image.png</buttonIcon>-->
<buttonText>Auth0 login</buttonText><buttonColor>#ffffff</buttonColor>
</config>
</configs>
```

4.4 Create rules

To allow user roles to be used for authorization as part of the authentication process, you must set up a rule.

- From the left pane, select **Auth Pipeline > Rules**.

The screenshot shows the Auth0 Rules interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links like Getting Started, Activity, Applications, Authentication, Organizations, User Management, Branding, Security, Actions, Auth Pipeline (which is selected), Rules, Hooks, Monitoring, Marketplace, Extensions, and Settings. The main content area has a heading 'Rules' with a sub-instruction: 'A rule is arbitrary JavaScript code that can be used to extend Auth0's default behavior when authenticating a user. Enabled rules will be executed in the order shown below for all users and clients as the final step of the authentication process.' Below this, another instruction says 'Rules can be used to enrich and transform the user profile, deny access to specific users under certain conditions, retrieve information from external services and much more. To learn more about rules, see <https://auth0.com/docs/customize/rules>'.

In the center, there's a video player showing a video titled 'Using Auth0 Rules'. The video content is as follows:

```

function (user, context, callback) {
    // This can add a role named 'admin' if you want
    if (context.accessToken === 'mytoken') {
        user.meta.roles = ['admin'];
        user.meta.accessToken = context.accessToken;
        user.meta.user_id = user.id;
        user.meta.app_metadata = {
            'roles': ['admin'],
            'email': user.email,
            'name': user.name
        };
        user.meta.functionality = [
            'allowAdmin'
        ];
    }
    return callback(null, user);
}
  
```

Below the video, there are buttons for 'TRY THIS RULE' and 'CREATE RULE'.

At the bottom, there's a section titled 'Using Auth0 Rules' with the text: 'In this video, you'll learn how to create and use existing Rules at Auth0 to customize your authentication pipeline.' It also includes links to 'Continue Video Series' and 'Read Documentation'.

- Click **+ Create** on the right side.
- Select **Empty rule**.

This screenshot shows the 'Pick a rules template' page. At the top, there's a link to 'Back to Rules'. The main heading is 'Pick a rules template' with the sub-instruction: 'These are pre-made rules for common use cases that you can use or adapt to suit your needs.'

The page is organized into several sections:

- Empty**: Contains a single button labeled 'Empty rule'.
- Marketplace**: Contains three buttons: 'Netlify Role Management', 'Onfido Identity Verification', and 'Vouched Verification'.
- Access Control**: Contains a grid of buttons for various access control scenarios like 'Allow Access during weekdays for a specific App', 'Check if user email domain matches configured domain', 'Disable the Resource Owner endpoint', etc.
- Multifactor**: Contains a grid of buttons for multifactor authentication methods like 'Adaptive MFA', 'Multifactor with Duo Security', 'Multifactor with Auth0 Guardian and Authorization Extension', etc.

- Assign a **Name** to the rule.

Copy the text below and paste it in the Script field:

```
function (user, context, callback) {  
  if (context.authorization !== null && context.authorization.roles !== null) {  
    user.roles = context.authorization.roles;  
  }  
  return callback(null, user, context);  
}
```

[← Back to Rules](#)

Edit Rule

 We recommend you to explore Actions, our newest extensibility product now in General Availability. Actions gives you many of the same functions as Rules and more. Get started today in [Actions](#). [Learn more about Actions](#).

 **Heads up!** If you are trying to access a service behind a firewall, make sure to open the right ports and allow inbound connections from these IP addresses: 52.17.111.199, 52.19.3.147, 34.246.118.27, 35.157.198.116, 18.198.229.148, 3.67.233.131

Empty rule

Create an empty rule

Name

Roles rule

Script

```
1 function (user, context, callback) {  
2   if (context.authorization !== null && context.authorization.roles !== null) {  
3     user.roles = context.authorization.roles;  
4   }  
5   return callback(null, user, context);  
6 }
```

[Save Changes](#)

[Save And Try](#)

[Save And Install Real-Time Logs](#)

- Click **Save Changes** to return to the Rules page. The new rule is visible and active.

The screenshot shows the 'Rules' page in the Auth0 service. At the top right is a purple '+ Create' button. Below it is a message: 'Custom Javascript snippets that run in a secure, isolated sandbox in the Auth0 service as part of your authentication pipeline. [Learn more →](#)' followed by a warning about Actions. Below the message are two buttons: 'Try All Rules With...' and 'Refresh'. A toggle switch is set to 'On' next to the text 'Roles rule'. The main area below contains the newly created rule code.

4.5 Add Users and Roles

4.5.1 Create users

- From the left pane, expand **User Management** and select **Users**.

The screenshot shows the 'User Management' section of the Auth0 dashboard. The left sidebar has 'User Management' expanded, with 'Users' selected. The main area is titled 'Users' with a '+ Create User' button. It displays a table with one user entry: 'test@email.com' (connection: Username-Password-Authenti..., logins: 14, latest login: 14 minutes ago). There are search and filter options at the top of the table.

- Click **+ Create User**.

3. Enter an **Email** address for the user.

Create user

Email *

"email" must be a valid email

Password *

Repeat Password *

Connection *

Cancel Create

4. Enter a **Password**, then retype the password in the **Repeat Password** field to confirm it.

5. Select a **Connection** type.

The screenshot shows a 'Create user' form. At the top right is a close button (X). The form fields are:

- Email *: user@email.com
- Password *: (redacted)
- Repeat Password *: (redacted)
- Connection *: Username-Password-Authentication (dropdown menu)

At the bottom right are two buttons: 'Cancel' and a blue 'Create' button.

6. Click **Create**. The settings for the new user are displayed.

4.5.2 Assign roles to users



NOTE

Before assigning roles to users, you must first create a rule. See Create rules for instructions.

To assign a role to a user:

1. Select the **Roles** tab.

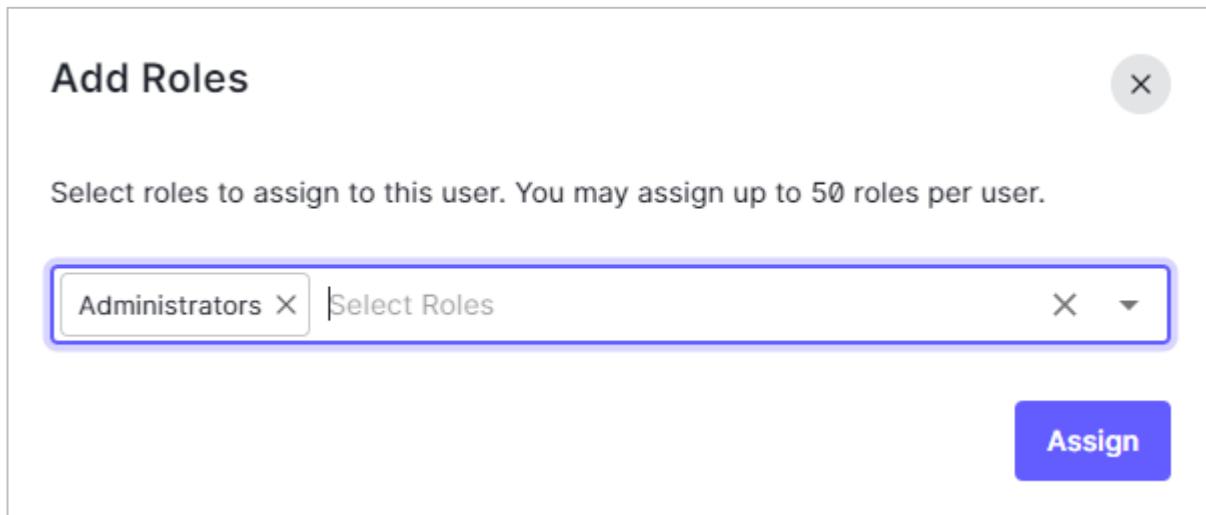
The screenshot shows the Auth0 User Management interface. A user profile for 'user@email.com' is selected. The 'Roles' tab is active. Below the tabs, it says 'All Roles assigned to this User.' and there is a large button labeled 'Assign Roles'. A table below shows columns for Name, Description, and Assignment, with a message 'There are no roles assigned to this user yet'.

2. Click **Assign Roles**. The *Add Roles* dialog opens.

The screenshot shows the 'Add Roles' dialog box. It has a title 'Add Roles' and a close button. The main text says 'Select roles to assign to this user. You may assign up to 50 roles per user.' Below is a dropdown menu labeled 'Select Roles' and a large 'Assign' button.

3. Begin typing the name of the role that you want to assign to the user. The list of roles is filtered automatically. Select the role.

4. Repeat the previous step until you have assigned all the roles that apply to this user.



5. Click **Assign**. The **Roles** tab is displayed and shows the newly assigned role.

The screenshot shows a user profile page for "user@email.com". At the top, there is a "Back to Users" link, the user's email address, and an "Actions" dropdown. Below the email address is the user ID: "user_id: auth0|641d635213a5c42d363cb968". A navigation bar includes links for Details, Devices, History, Raw JSON, Authorized Applications, Permissions, and Roles. The Roles tab is currently selected. A sub-section titled "All Roles assigned to this User." shows a table with one entry: "Administrators" under Name, "Administrators" under Description, and "Direct" under Assignment. There is also a small trash icon next to the assignment row. In the top right corner of this section is a blue "Assign Roles" button.

4.5.3 Create roles

To create a role:

1. From the left pane, expand **User Management** and select **Roles**.

The screenshot shows the Auth0 dashboard with the 'User Management' section expanded. Under 'User Management', the 'Roles' option is selected. The main area is titled 'Roles' and contains a table with one row. The table has columns for 'Name' and 'Description'. The single row contains the value 'Administrators' in both columns. A blue button labeled '+ Create Role' is visible in the top right corner.

2. Click **+ Create role**. The *New Role* dialog opens.
3. Enter a **Name** for the new role.

The screenshot shows a modal dialog titled 'New Role'. It has two input fields: 'Name *' and 'Description *'. The 'Name' field is empty and highlighted with a red border, with an error message below it: '\"Name\" is not allowed to be empty'. At the bottom are 'Cancel' and 'Create' buttons.

4. Enter a **Description**.

New Role

Name *

Developers

Description *

Develop software according to SDLC

Cancel Create

5. Click **Create**. The **Settings** tab for the new role is displayed. See the following section for information about adding users to roles.

← Back to Roles

Developers

Role ID: rol_3qCp42i4GRUDAqX8

Settings Permissions Users

Name *

Developers

Description *

Develop software according to SDLC

Save

Danger Zone

Delete Role

Once confirmed, this operation can't be undone!

Remove This Role

4.5.4 Add users to roles

To add users to roles:

1. From the Role settings, select the **Users** tab.

The screenshot shows the 'Developers' role settings page. At the top, there is a 'Back to Roles' link and a 'Role ID' field containing 'rol_3qCp42i4GRUDAqX8'. Below this, there are three tabs: 'Settings', 'Permissions', and 'Users', with 'Users' being the active tab. A sub-header states 'Users that have this role directly assigned.' To the right of this header is a blue 'Add Users' button. Below this, there is a section titled 'User' with a message stating 'There are no users assigned to this role'.

2. Click **Add Users**. The *Assign [role] to users* dialog opens.

The screenshot shows the 'Assign Developers role to users' dialog. The title is 'Assign Developers role to users'. Below the title, there is a sub-instruction 'Select users you want to assign this role to.' A search input field is labeled 'Select users' with the placeholder 'Begin typing to select users...'. At the bottom right of the dialog are two buttons: 'Cancel' and a blue 'Assign' button.

3. Begin typing the name of the user to whom you want to assign the role. The list of users is filtered automatically. Select the user.
4. Repeat the previous step until you have added all the users that belong to this role.

5. Click **Assign**. Users that have been added to the role are listed on the **Users** tab.

The screenshot shows the 'Developers' role configuration page. At the top, there's a 'Back to Roles' link. Below it, the 'Role ID' is displayed as 'rol_3qCp4214GRUDAqX8'. The navigation tabs are 'Settings', 'Permissions', and 'Users', with 'Users' being the active tab. A sub-header says 'Users that have this role directly assigned.' To the right of this header is a blue 'Add Users' button. Below this, a table lists a single user: 'user@email.com' with the icon 'us'. To the right of the user's name is a small trash can icon for deletion. The table has a header row and a data row.

4.6 Add an organization

To add an organization, follow the instructions below.

1. From the left pane, select **Organizations**.

The screenshot shows the 'Organizations' page. On the left, a sidebar menu includes 'Getting Started', 'Activity', 'Applications', 'Authentication', 'Organizations' (which is highlighted in blue), 'User Management', 'Branding', 'Security', 'Actions', 'Auth Pipeline', 'Monitoring', 'Marketplace', 'Extensions', and 'Settings'. At the bottom of the sidebar are links for 'Get support' and 'Give feedback'. The main content area has three sections: 'Activate new Universal Login experience' (with a note about overriding classic templates), 'Configure an application for use with organizations' (with a note about configuring at least one application), and 'Create an organization' (with a note about representing teams, business customers, and partner companies). Below these sections is a large 'Organizations' heading with a sub-note about representing teams, business customers, and partner companies. At the bottom of this section is a 'Want to use this feature in production? Upgrade Plan →' button. Further down is a large 'Create Organization' button next to a building icon.

2. Click + Create Organization.

The screenshot shows the 'Add Organization' page. At the top left is a back button labeled 'Back to Organizations'. The main title is 'Add Organization' with a building icon. Below the title is a 'Basic Info' section with a description: 'These are basic details needed to set up your new organization.' To the right is a 'Name *' field containing 'organization-name'. A note below it says: 'This is any human-readable identifier for the organization that will be used by end-users to direct them to their organization in your application.' Below this is a 'Display Name' field with placeholder text 'Enter a friendly name for this organization'. A note below it says: 'If set, this is the name that will be displayed to end-users for this organization in any interaction with them.' At the bottom are two buttons: a blue 'Add Organization' button and a white 'Reset' button.

3. Enter your organization **Name** and click **Add Organization**.
4. On the Organization page, look for the **Organization ID**, located below the name of your organization.

The screenshot shows the organization's overview page. At the top left is a back button labeled 'Back to Organizations'. The organization name is 'organization-name' with a small 'O' icon. Below the name is the 'Organization ID' field containing 'org_ISxEm3h4DDFPMIrn'. Below this is a navigation bar with tabs: 'Overview' (which is underlined), 'Members', 'Invitations', and 'Connections'. The 'Overview' tab has a 'Basic Info' section with a description: 'These are basic details needed to set up your new organization.' To the right is a 'Name *' field containing 'organization-name' with a copy icon. A note below it says: 'This is any human-readable identifier for the organization that will be used by end-users to direct them to their organization in your application.' Below this is a 'Display Name' field with placeholder text 'organization-name'. A note below it says: 'If set, this is the name that will be displayed to end-users for this organization in any interaction with them.'

5. Copy this value to the clipboard. In your configuration file, add
?organization={organization-id} to the end of both the idpSsoServiceUrl and

the idpArtifactResolveServiceUrl. An example is provided below:

```
<!-- Identity Provider entityID, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor >
    entityID] -->
<idpEntityId>urn:dev-zluv4dzmhpcit3e.eu.auth0.com</idpEntityId>
<!-- Identity Provider SSO service URL, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor
    > IDPSODescriptor > SingleSignOnService Binding="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-Redirect"] -->
<idpSsoServiceUrl>https://dev-zluv4dzmhpcit3e.eu.auth0.com/samlp/b00Evws031fd0Nv89KrcV60YdPEEHy8P?organization=org\_ISxEm3h4DDFPMImn</idpSsoServiceUrl>
<!-- Identity Provider SSO artifact resolve URL, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor
    > IDPSODescriptor > ArtifactResolutionService Binding="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:SOAP"] -->
<idpArtifactResolveServiceUrl>https://dev-zluv4dzmhpcit3e.eu.auth0.com/samlp/b00Evws031fd0Nv89KrcV60YdPEEHy8P?organization=org\_ISxEm3h4DDFPMImn</idpArtifactResolveServiceUrl>
<!-- Identity Provider SLO service URL, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor
    > IDPSODescriptor > SSingleLogoutService Binding="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-Redirect"] -->
<idpSloServiceUrl>https://dev-zluv4dzmhpcit3e.eu.auth0.com/samlp/b00Evws031fd0Nv89KrcV60YdPEEHy8P?organization=org\_ISxEm3h4DDFPMImn</idpSloServiceUrl>
```

- To allow organization members to access your applications, you must enable connections. Select the **Connections** tab and click **Enable Connections**.

← Back to Organizations

organization-name

Organization ID `org_ISxEm3h4DDFPMImn`

Overview Members Invitations **Connections**

Enabled Connections

Enable connections to allow organization members to access your applications. These connections will be displayed on the organization-name organization's log-in prompt. [Learn More](#)

Enable Connections

Connection	Identifier	Membership on Authentication
You don't have any connections enabled for this organization.		

- Make sure that the Membership on Authentication option is set to **Disable Auto-Membership**. When Auto-Membership is disabled, only members of your organization can log in when this organization is used.

← Back to organization-name

Username-Password-Authentication

Connection ID `con_HMjz5HjGTF8b0htd`

Authentication

These are the authentication settings for this connection in the context of the **organization-name** organization.

Membership On Authentication

Disable Auto-Membership
All users logging in with this connection will not be added as members to this organization

Enable Auto-Membership
All users logging in with this connection will be automatically added as members of this organization

This setting will allow users to be added to this organization automatically once they log in using the **Username-Password-Authentication** connection. [Learn More](#)

Save

8. Click the **Back to [your organization name]** link in the upper-left corner to return to the page for your organization.
9. Select the **Members** tab to add members:
 - a) Click **Add Members**.

The screenshot shows the 'Members' tab selected in the navigation bar. Below it, there's a message: 'Add users directly from your tenant to become members of your organization. [Learn More](#)'. A purple 'Add Members' button is located on the right. The main area displays a message: 'You don't have any members in your organization at the moment.'

- b) Begin entering the name of each user. When the user's name is displayed in the list, select it to add it to the field. Repeat this for each user.
- c) Click **Add Member(s)**.

The screenshot shows the 'Add Members to Organization' dialog. It includes a search input field with the placeholder 'Begin typing to select users...' and a purple 'Add Member(S)' button.

10. From the left pane, select **Applications**.
11. Select the **Organizations** tab.
12. For the option called **What types of end-users will access this application?**, you can select *Individuals for personal use*, *Team members of organizations*, or *Both*. If you want

only organization users to be able to log in, select *Team members of organizations*.



If the *Team members of organizations* option is unavailable, click **Disable Grants Now** on the same page to make it available. See the image below.

Before you get started

Before you can use organizations, you need to update a few settings.



This application has **Client Credentials**, **MFA**, **Password**, and/or **Password OTP** grants enabled. These grants are currently not supported when the application is accessed by team members of organizations. [Learn More](#)

[Disable Grants Now](#)

13. Click **Save Changes**.

Chapter 5: Ping (Navigator Example)

5.1 ACS URL Information

Before beginning setup, a secure ACS URL must be established.

Sample ACS URL:

<https://ip:port/navigator-server/ssologin/navigator>

The secure ACS URL consists of the following parts:

Table 4 ACS URL Parts		
Part of URL	Explanation	Provided by:
https://	The URL must use the secure HTTPS protocol.	N/A
ip:port/	This is the customer's IP address and port.	Customer
navigator-server/ssologin/navigator	Subdirectory and path. The last part of the ACS URL path (navigator) is the Entity ID.	meshIQ

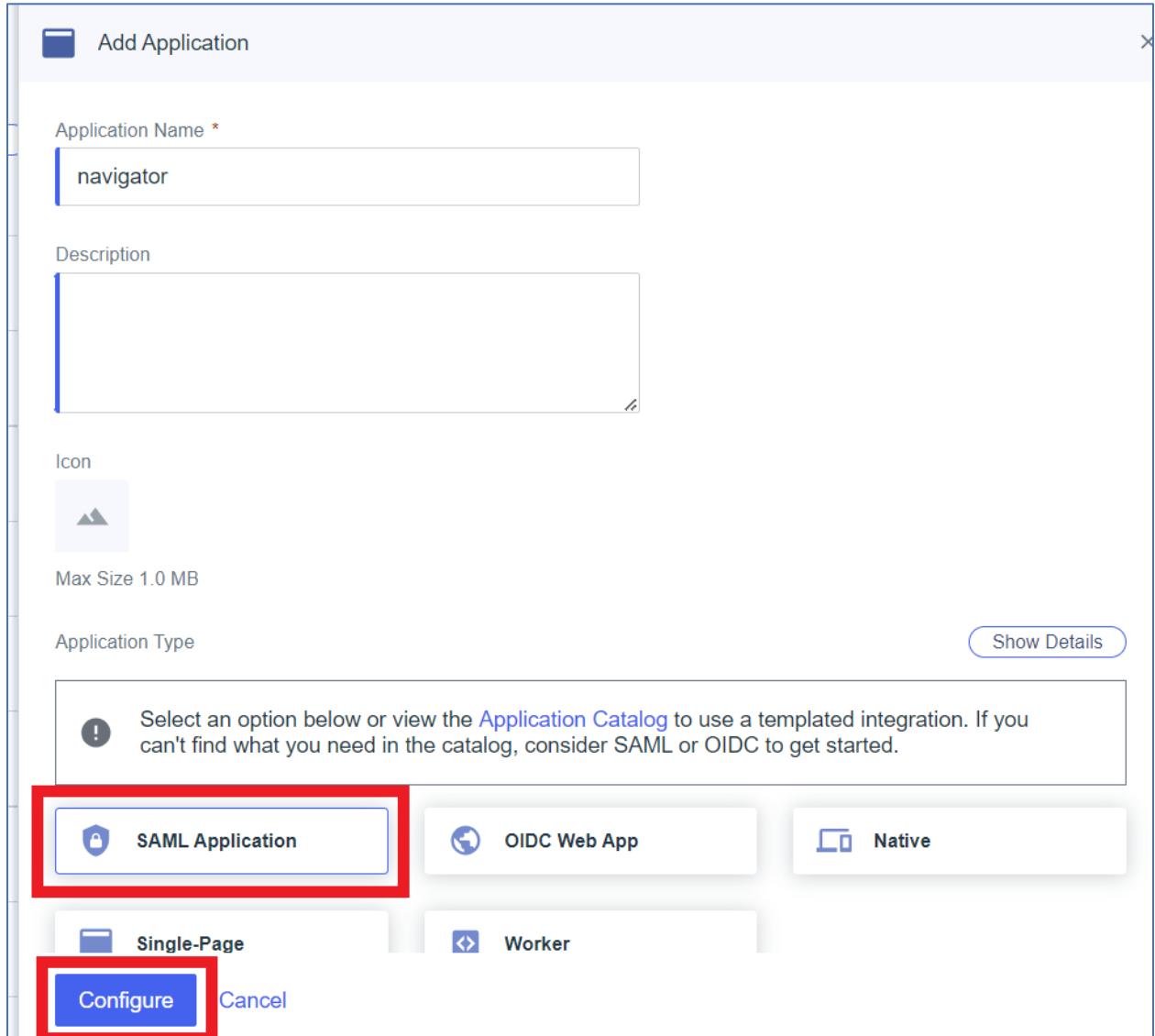
5.2 Create and configure the navigator application

1. In the PingOne console menu, select **Connections > Applications**.
2. Click  to add a new application.

3. Enter "navigator" for the **Application Name**.

The screenshot shows the PingIdentity application management interface. On the left is a sidebar with various navigation options. The main area is titled 'Applications' and shows a list of existing applications. One application, 'navigator', is selected and its details are shown on the right. The 'Edit Overview' screen includes fields for 'Application Name' (set to 'navigator'), 'Description' (set to 'test app'), and other configuration options like 'Icon' and 'Home Page URL'. A red arrow points to the 'Application Name' input field.

4. Select the **SAML Application** option.



5. Click **Configure** to open SAML configuration.
6. In the SAML configuration, under Provide Application Metadata, select the **Manually Enter** option button. Add the **ACS URL** (described earlier in the [ACS URL](#) section).

7. Enter "navigator" for the **Entity ID**. The Entity ID is the last part of the ACS URL path. For example: navigator-server/ssologin/**navigator**.

The screenshot shows a configuration dialog for a SAML application. At the top, there's a blue header bar with a folder icon and the text "Add Application". Below it is a section titled "SAML Configuration" with the sub-instruction "Provide Application Metadata". There are three radio buttons: "Import Metadata" (unselected), "Import From URL" (unselected), and "Manually Enter" (selected). Under "ACS URLs *", a text input field contains the URL "https://172.16.31.142:8443/navigator-server/ssologin/...". A "+ Add" button is located below this field. Under "Entity ID *", another text input field contains the value "navigator". At the bottom of the dialog are two buttons: a blue "Save" button and a white "Cancel" button.

8. Click **Save**.
9. Go to the Configuration tab of the application.
10. Click **Download Metadata** to download a file containing the metadata that you will use to configure the apwmq_samlss.xml file.

5.3 Configure the apwmq_samlso.xml file

- Using the information on the Configuration tab and the downloaded metadata, refer to the table below to configure apwmq_samlso.xml:

The screenshot shows the PingOne configuration interface for a client named 'navigator'. The 'Configuration' tab is active. In the 'Connection Details' section, there are two buttons: 'Download Metadata' (which is highlighted with a red box) and 'Download Signing Certificate'. Below these buttons, there are several service URLs listed with checkboxes:

- Issuer ID:** https://auth.pingone.asia/31b9afba-1900-4031-b170-ab494e8b5931
- Single Logout Service:** https://auth.pingone.asia/31b9afba-1900-4031-b170-ab494e8b5931/saml20/idp/slo
- Single Signon Service:** https://auth.pingone.asia/31b9afba-1900-4031-b170-ab494e8b5931/saml20/idp/sso
- IDP Metadata URL:** https://auth.pingone.asia/31b9afba-1900-4031-b170-ab494e8b5931/saml20/metadata/cf476994-17e-e-4e65-823b-639532e62f46
- Initiate Single Sign-On URL:** https://auth.pingone.asia/31b9afba-1900-4031-b170-ab494e8b5931/saml20/idp/startss?spEntityId=navigator

Table 5 PingOne Parameter Mapping

PingOne Console Connection Details page	XML Parameter
Issuer ID	Used for idpEntityId https://auth.pingone.asia/31b9afba-1900-4031-b170-ab494e8b5931 Also used in the service URLs.
Single Logout Service	Used for idpSloServiceUrl

Table 5 PingOne Parameter Mapping	
PingOne Console Connection Details page	XML Parameter
	Example: https://auth.pingone.asia/31b9afba-1900-4031-b170-ab494e8b5931/saml20/idp/slo
Single Signon Service	Used for idpSsoServiceUrl. Also used in the idpArtifactResolveServiceUrl. Example: https://auth.pingone.asia/31b9afba-1900-4031-b170-ab494e8b5931/saml20/idp/sso
IDP Metadata URL	The Url from which metadata can be downloaded. (Opening this URL performs the same action as the Download Metadata link.) Example: https://auth.pingone.asia/31b9afba-1900-4031-b170-ab494e8b5931/saml20/metadata/cf476994-17ee-4e65-823b-639532e62f46
Initiate Single Sign-On URL	The Single Sign-On URL is the URL to which users are redirected after they provide their username and password for their chosen identity provider. Example: https://auth.pingone.asia/31b9afba-1900-4031-b170-ab494e8b5931/saml20/idp/startsso?spEntityId=navigator
<ds:X509Certificate> (See downloaded metadata)	Used for idpSignCert.

2. Add two more properties in the apwmq_samlsso.xml file. These are required for the PingOne identity provider only. (They are not used by other identity providers.)

```
<protocolPostBinding>true</protocolPostBinding>
```

```
<contextComparison>none</contextComparison>
```



The contextComparison value of "none" removes entity id conflicts, preventing an INVALID ACS URL error.

5.4 Sample apwmq_samlsso.xml file using Ping

```
<!-- SAML SSO handlers configurations -->
```

```
<configs>
```

```
<!-- ping SAML SSO handler configuration -->
```

```
<config>
    <!-- Unique name to select required handler, User defined -->
    <name>navigator</name>
    <!-- Description to show on link or button, User defined -->
    <descr>Login via ping SSO</descr>
    <!-- Position, User defined -->
    <position>2</position>
    <!-- Service Provider client ID, issuer on authentication request, User
        defined (must be same as on IdP) -->
    <spEntityId> navigator</spEntityId>
    <!-- Service Provider certificate will be used to sign requests or decrypt
        assertion, User defined (must be same as on IdP) -->

    <!-- Identity Provider entityID, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor >
        entityID] -->
    <idpEntityId>https://auth.pingone.asia/31b9afba-1900-4031-b170-
ab494e8b5931</idpEntityId>
    <!-- Identity Provider SSO service URL, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor
        > IDPSSODescriptor > SingleSignOnService
        Binding="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-Redirect"] -->
    <idpSsoServiceUrl>https://auth.pingone.asia/31b9afba-1900-4031-b170-
ab494e8b5931/saml20/idp/sso
    </idpSsoServiceUrl>
    <!-- Identity Provider SSO artifact resolve URL, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor
        > IDPSSODescriptor > ArtifactResolutionService
        Binding="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:SOAP"] -->
    <idpArtifactResolveServiceUrl>https://auth.pingone.asia/31b9afba-1900-4031-
b170-ab494e8b5931/saml20/idp/sso
    </idpArtifactResolveServiceUrl>
    <!-- Identity Provider SLO service URL, From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor
        > IDPSSODescriptor > SSingleLogoutService
        Binding="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-Redirect"] -->
    <idpSloServiceUrl>https://auth.pingone.asia/31b9afba-1900-4031-b170-
ab494e8b5931/saml20/idp/slo
    </idpSloServiceUrl>
    <!-- Identity Provider certificate will be used to validate signatures,
        From IdP metadata [EntityDescriptor > IDPSSODescriptor > KeyDescriptor use="signing"
        > KeyInfo > X509Data > X509Certificate] -->
```

<idpSignCert>

MIIIDrjCCApagAwIBAgIGAYqTP6JpMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBCwUAMIGXMQswCQYDVQQGEwJVUzEWMBQGA1UECgwNUGluzyBJZGVudGI0eTEWMBQGA1UECwwNUGluzyBJZGVudGI0eTFYM FYGA1UEAwxPUGluZ09uZSBTU08gQ2VydGImaWNhdGUgZm9yIFdvcmtmb3JjZSBTb2x1dGlv biBFbnZpcm9ubWVudCBIZTRmNjBjMyBlbnZpcm9ubWVudDAeFw0yMzA5MTQxMDMyMTVa Fw0yNDA5MTMxMDMyMTVaMIGXMQswCQYDVQQGEwJVUzEWMBQGA1UECgwNUGluzyBJ ZGVudGI0eTEWMBQGA1UECwwNUGluzyBJZGVudGI0eTFYMFYGA1UEAwxPUGluZ09uZSBTU08gQ2VydGImaWNhdGUgZm9yIFdvcmtmb3JjZSBTb2x1dGlvbiBFbnZpcm9ubWVudCBIZTRmNjBjMyBlbnZpcm9ubWVudDCCASlwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADggEPADCCAQoCggEBAM1i4Q O5bil5lpgglDWI80bV4RSUuaZi/saDnL5ULwmFk2l2noBIFCasAVhw8N9UdhVouO3gQyexdgDe QeE0XaAPC23QLB/g0E9hxjYJbxOrA7efKnkDHIBCirtDf0qX0tmyTxSBg4Ci13NAi9ODjeJ+gG9q ynUKTpfpN/rCwifaN+8yKEVsVvnKUBmjIqtRGif1A6NRE8Mw9NBk1hHE6fi8YHbnCnY0noSygC JLgP4g+NM47u1Ph1NMoeplNJ/lf0ZYTBBjOm0uTHTORkxBBgYFBw1tTEvSCAGiRkgQxNL6Q2 ec0ZtXE4h/lMiN5bySvp7BOJcGBsxSKtLODu4LgMCAwEAATANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQsFAAOCAQE ArGRww/reXNEPS31c5PEInd5a/NhbLaGXHxfz058eon5i8QJ/HTV5x8WwAfVMIcccyVgVeLaqu dhC3B1UVAPepkKL4doTqXj/KgAt5bx6GKSRSd0USftLLZFR0ZvVag4V0hHJNqekM+/s/ZPU+2S 6PRJS2WwY5qotHpcfHCt0luDMasOQMWCa/2S8O15RF6WQHLIOspfzT8f6/qVZF3A9+O6h9lG Xy+zvpCHVD9tZbahKFXbq2BjoSV+qWxlfOj1j2bivMQg81i00MnjSdzeR9ksem/yizBa142FqQNs n1N0ILDlxLpNtWskwJR+jvP1L1f0hbgrKxavliSb7N5mpA==

</idpSignCert>

<!-- Service Provider must sign authentication request, User defined -->

<authnRequestSigned>true</authnRequestSigned>

<!-- Service Provider must sign artifact resolve request, User defined -->

<resolveArtifactRequestSigned>true</resolveArtifactRequestSigned>

<!-- Service Provider must sign logout request, User defined -->

<logoutRequestSigned>true</logoutRequestSigned>

<!-- Image can be added /image/path/img.* By default it will display an icon -->

<!-- <buttonIcon>image.png</buttonIcon>-->

<!-- true or false. If true, the protocol changes from the default HTTP Artifact Binding to the HTTP POST Binding uri. -->

<protocolPostBinding>true</protocolPostBinding>

<!-- changes the comparison type, can be "none", "minimum"(default one), "maximum", "exact", "better".-->

<contextComparison>none</contextComparison>

<buttonText>ping login</buttonText>

<buttonColor>#ffffff</buttonColor>

</config>

</configs>

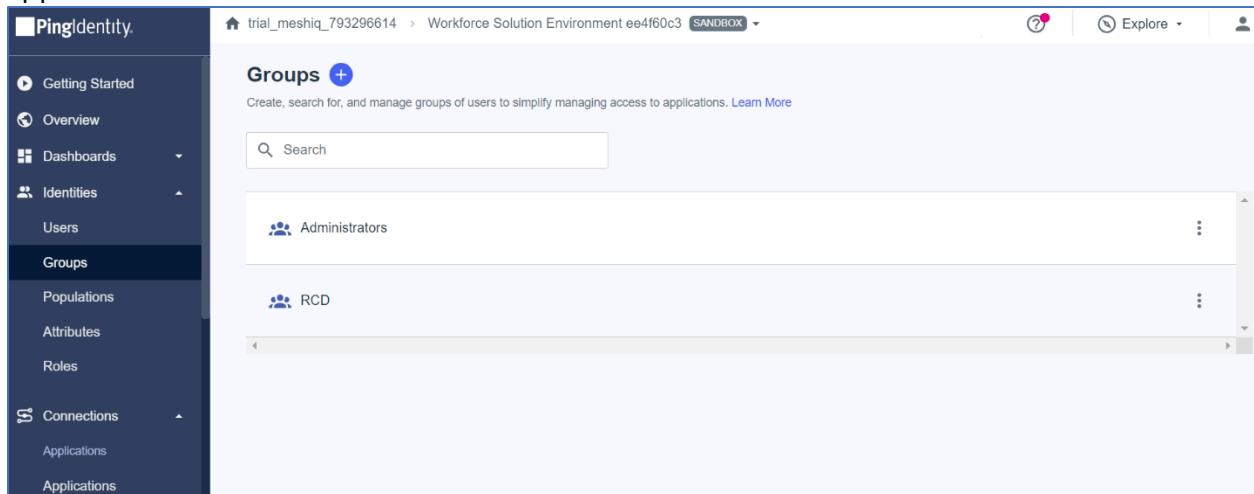
5.5 Groups and users

The next step is to define groups and users.

You can manage user groups in PingOne. Create a group in PingOne that has the same name as an existing Enterprise Manager group. Assign a user to it. When PingOne is used for the identity provider at login, the user is created in Enterprise Manager and assigned to the same-named Enterprise Manager group.

5.5.1 Add a group

1. On the PingOne console menu, select Identities > Groups.
2. Click  to add a group.
3. Define the group which is present in Enterprise Manager and meshIQ's security application.



The screenshot shows the PingOne interface with the sidebar navigation open. The 'Groups' option is selected under the 'Identities' section. The main content area is titled 'Groups' with a blue plus sign icon. It contains a search bar and a list of two groups: 'Administrators' and 'RCD'. Each group entry includes a small user icon, the group name, and a three-dot ellipsis button for more options.

4. In Enterprise Manager, make sure that users are defined and assigned to this group.

5.5.2 Add users to a PingOne group

To view the current members of a group:

1. On the PingOne console menu, select **Identities > Groups**.
2. Click a group and select the Users tab:

The screenshot shows the PingOne console interface. The left sidebar is dark blue with white text, listing various navigation options. The 'Groups' option is highlighted with a blue background. The main content area has a light gray header bar with the URL 'trial_meshiq_793296614 > Workforce Solution Environment ee4f60c3 SANDBOX'. Below the header, the title 'Groups' is followed by a blue plus icon. A sub-header says 'Create, search for, and manage groups of users to simplify...'. There is a search bar labeled 'Search'. On the right, there are two tabs: 'Overview' (disabled), 'Users' (selected, indicated by a blue underline), and 'Groups'. The 'Users' tab displays a list of group members. The first member listed is 'Admin' with the email 'admin@admin.com'. The second member listed is 'vjaishwal92' with the email 'vjaishwal@meshiq.com'. Each user entry includes a blue edit icon (pencil) and a three-dot menu icon.

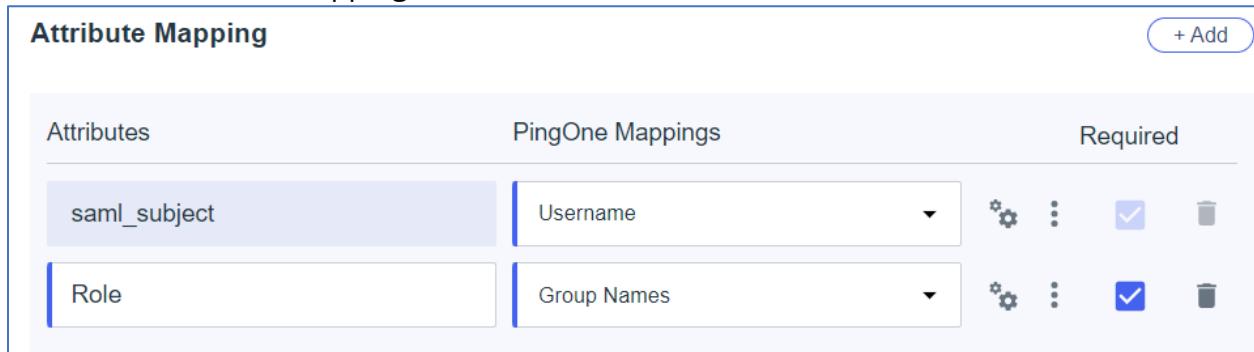
To add additional users, do one of the following:

- **From Groups:** Click on the Users tab, then select **Add/Remove Users** from the pop-up menu. Select the check boxes of the users you want to add to the group.
- **From Users:** On the PingOne console menu, select **Identities > Users**. Select a user to edit it. Select the Groups tab. Click . Select the groups to which you want to add the user.

5.6 Application configuration for users and groups

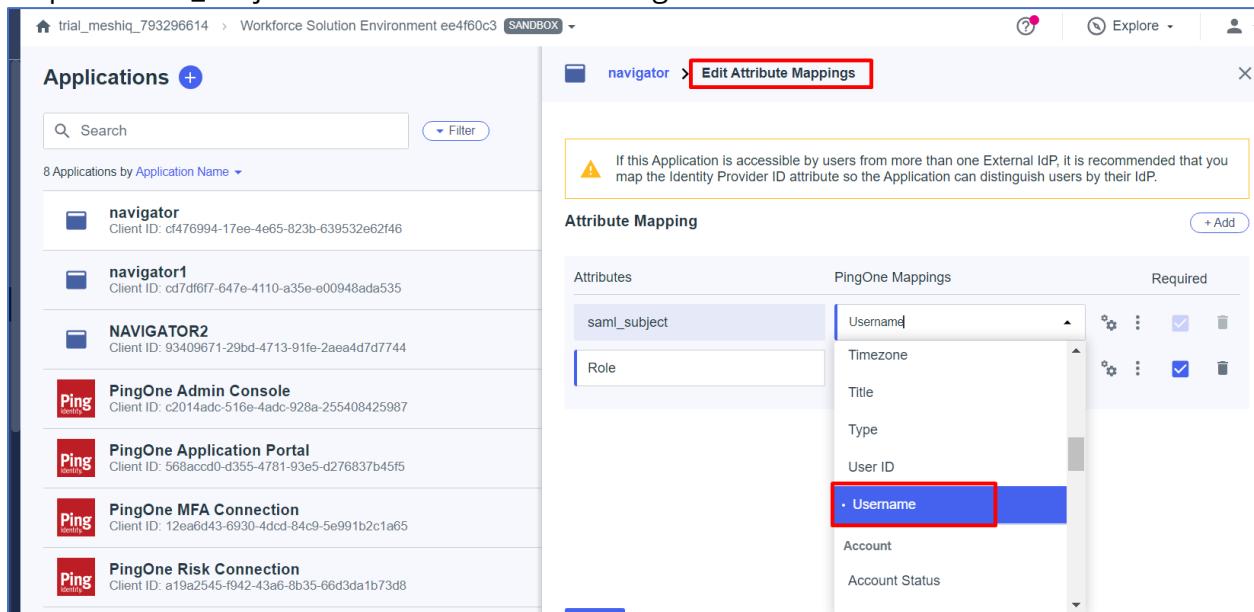
5.6.1 Map SAML to PingOne attributes

1. On the PingOne console menu, select **Connections > Applications**.
2. Select the Navigator application and select the Attribute Mappings tab to map SAML attributes to PingOne attributes.
3. Click  to edit the mappings.



Attributes	PingOne Mappings	Required
saml_subject	Username	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Role	Group Names	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4. By default, `saml_subject` is mapped to User ID. However, since User ID values are not generated in a format that makes them easy to recognize, the best practice is to map the `saml_subject` SAML attribute to the PingOne Username.



The screenshot shows the PingOne console interface. On the left, the Applications list is displayed with several entries. The 'navigator' application is selected. On the right, the 'Edit Attribute Mappings' screen for the 'navigator' application is shown. The 'Attribute Mapping' table has two rows:

Attributes	PingOne Mappings	Required
saml_subject	Username	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Role	Username	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

A yellow warning message at the top right of the mapping table states: "If this Application is accessible by users from more than one External IdP, it is recommended that you map the Identity Provider ID attribute so the Application can distinguish users by their IdP."

5. Mark `saml_subject` and `Role` as Required fields. Select the **Required** check box to define the attribute as required for the application.
6. Enter “Role” in the second row under Attributes, and select **Group Names** from the PingOne Mappings list.

7. Click **Save** to return to the Attribute mappings tab.

The screenshot shows the 'Attribute Mappings' tab for the 'navigator' application. It lists two mappings:

- saml_subject** — Username (Required)
- Role** — Group Names (Required)

A yellow warning box at the top right of the mapping table states: "If this Application is accessible by users from more than one External IdP, it is recommended that you map the Identity Provider ID attribute so the Application can distinguish users by their IdP."

5.6.2 Provide application access to groups

1. If you are not already working on the application, select **Connections > Applications** on the PingOne console menu.
2. Select the Navigator application and select the Access tab.
3. Click to edit access settings for the application.
4. Provide access to one or more groups by selecting the check box next to each one. To view a list of the selected groups only, click **Applied Groups** above the list.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit Access' page for the 'navigator' application. The 'Groups' tab is selected, showing two groups with checkboxes:

- Administrators** (checkbox checked)
- RCD** (checkbox unchecked)

At the bottom are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons.

5. Click **Save** to return to the Access tab.

The screenshot shows the 'Applications' page in the PingOne console. The left sidebar lists several applications, including 'navigator', 'NAVIGATOR2', and various PingOne services. The right panel shows the configuration for the 'navigator' application under the 'Access' tab. A red box highlights the 'Group Membership Policy' section, which contains a list of users with the role 'Administrators'.

5.7 Grant user roles



You must grant all users the Organization admin role.
IMPORTANT!

1. On the PingOne console menu, select **Identities > Users**.
2. Select a user on the left to edit it.

The screenshot shows the 'Users' page in the PingOne console. The left sidebar has 'Users' selected. The right panel displays a list of users, both labeled 'Admin'. There is a search bar and a filter icon at the top of the user list.

3. Select the Roles tab.

4. To add roles to the user, click **Grant roles**. Available responsibilities are listed.

Role	Scope	Granted
Identity Data Admin	Administrators	Environment
Client Application Developer	Administrators	Environment
Identity Data Read Only	Administrators	Environment
PingFederate Crypto Administrator	trial_meshiq_793296614	Organization
DaVinci Admin	trial_meshiq_793296614	Organization
Organization Admin	trial_meshiq_793296614	Organization

5. Select the Organization Admin responsibility. To view a list of responsibilities that have already been granted, select Granted responsibilities.
6. Click **Save** to return to the Roles tab.

Role	Granted
Organization Admin	1 Organization

Chapter 6: Final Steps

Once you have prepared your configuration file, you are ready to complete the SSO configuration and test Single Sign On.

6.1 Complete SSO Configuration

To complete your SSO configuration, you must perform the following two steps:

1. Place the SSO configuration file (xray_samlso.xml or apwmq_samlso.xml) in the expected system location, which is the Tomcat config directory. For example:

```
$CATALINA_HOME/conf/xray_samlso.xml
```

```
$CATALINA_HOME/conf/apwmq_samlso.xml
```

2. Identify the SSO Configuration file in the context.xml file.

- a. In the \$APIN_HOME/AutoPilotM6/apache-tomcat/conf directory, right-click context.xml and select **Edit** from the menu to open it in a text editor.
- b. Locate the lines of code labeled <!--samlso configuration file -->. This section indicates the location of the Tomcat samlso configuration file.
- c. Uncomment the line underneath the samlso configuration file label. (Remove the preceding “<!--” and the following “-->” characters.) After you perform this step, the lines of code should look like the example below:

XRay

```
<!--samlso configuration file -->  
<Parameter name="xray.samlso.manager.config"  
value="${Catalina_home}/conf/xray_samlso.xml"/>
```

Or if xray.samlso.manager.config parameter not found:

```
<!--samlso configuration file -->  
<Parameter name="samlso.manager.config"  
value="${Catalina_home}/conf/xray_samlso.xml"/>
```

Navigator

```
<!--samlso configuration file -->  
<Parameter name="apwmq.samlso.manager.config"  
value="${Catalina_home}/conf/apwmq_samlso.xml"/>
```

6.2 Test Single Sign On

**IMPORTANT!**

After any changes to the Tomcat samlso configuration files, you must restart Apache Tomcat before testing Single Sign On.

If you have made any changes to the samlso configuration files, restart Apache Tomcat. Then test Single Sign On by going to the application's login page and attempting to log in using one of the user accounts you added.