

Installation guide

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▸ agentadmin command

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Installation environment variables

Installation guide

This guide describes how to install ForgeRock Access Management Web Agent.

About ForgeRock Identity Platform™ Software

ForgeRock Identity Platform serves as the basis for our simple and comprehensive Identity and Access Management solution. For more information, visit <https://www.pingidentity.com> .

Prepare for installation

Before you install

Consider the following points before you install:

- Install AM and Web Agent in different servers.

- Make sure AM is running, so that you can contact AM from the agent web server.
- Install the web server before you install the agent.
- Install only one Web Agent for each web server, and configure as many agent instances as necessary.
- For environments with load balancers or reverse proxies, consider the communication between the agent and the AM servers, and between the agent and the client. Configure both AM and the environment **before** you install the agent. For more information, see [Configure load balancers and reverse proxies](#).

Download and unzip Web Agent

Go to the [ForgeRock BackStage download site](#) and download an agent based on your architecture, and operating system requirements. Verify the checksum of the downloaded file against the checksum posted on the download page.

Unzip the file in the directory where you plan to store the agent configuration and log files. The following directories are extracted:

Directory	Description
bin/	The installation and configuration program agentadmin .
config/	Configuration templates used by the agentadmin command during installation.
instances/	<p>Configuration files, and audit and debug logs for individual instances of the agents. The directory is empty when first extracted.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>IMPORTANT</p> <p>Agent configuration files are created in <code>/path/to/web_agents/<i>agent_type</i>/instances/agent_<i>n</i>/config/agent.conf</code>. Make sure that the path, including the parent path, does not exceed 260 characters.</p> </div>
legal/	Licensing information including third-party licenses.
lib/	Shared libraries used by the agent.

Directory	Description
log/	<p>Log files written during installation. The directory is empty when first extracted.</p> <p>When the agent is running, the directory can contain the following files:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POST data preservation files. The agent stores POST data preservation files temporarily. To store POST data in a dedicated directory, configure POST Data Storage Directory. • The <code>system_n.log</code> file, where the agent logs information related to agent tasks running in the background. Web Agent timestamps events in coordinated universal time (UTC). • (IIS Web Agent only) The backup of the site and application configuration files created after running the <code>agentadmin -g</code> command. • (IIS Web Agent only) Files related to the agent caches.

Pre-installation tasks

1. In AM, add an agent profile, as described in [Create an agent profile in AM using the console](#):

The example in this guide uses an agent profile in the top-level realm, with the following values:

- **Agent ID:** web-agent
- **Agent URL:** http://www.example.com:80
- **Server URL:** http://am.example.com:8080/am
- **Password:** password

2. In AM, add a policy set and policy, to protect resources with the agent, as described in [Configuring policies](#) in AM's *Authorization guide*.

The example in this guide uses a policy set and policy in the top-level realm, with the following values:

- **Policy set:**
 - **Name:** PEP
 - **Resource Types:** URL

- **Policy:**

- **Name:** PEP-policy
- **Resource Type:** URL
- **Resource pattern:** *://*:*/*
- **Resource value:** *://*:*/*
- **Actions** tab: Allow HTTP GET and POST
- **Subjects** tab: All Authenticated Users.

3. Configure AM to protect the CDSSO cookie from hijacking. For more information, see [Enabling restricted tokens for CDSSO session cookies](#) in AM's *Security guide*.

4. Create a text file for the agent password, and protect it. For example, use commands similar to these, changing the password value and path:

Unix	Windows
<pre>\$ cat > /tmp/pwd.txt password CTRL+D \$ chmod 400 /tmp/pwd.txt</pre>	

TIP

Although the agent accepts any password length and content, you are strongly encouraged to generate secure passwords. This can be achieved in various ways, for example, by using a password manager.

5. If either of the following are true, set up the required environment variables :

- AM is configured to perform client authentication
- The agent web server is to configured to validate AM's server certificate

For more information, see [Environment variables](#).

Configure AM to sign authentication information

AM communicates all authentication and authorization information to Web Agent, using OpenID Connect ID tokens. For security, configure AM and the agent to use signed tokens. For more information, see [RFC 7518: JSON Web Algorithms \(JWA\)](#).

AM also uses an HMAC signing key to protect requested ACR claims values between sending the user to the authentication endpoint, and returning from successful

authentication.

By default, AM uses a demo key and an autogenerated secret for these purposes. For production environments, perform one of the following procedures to create new key aliases and configure them in AM.

Configure AM secret IDs for the agents' OAuth 2.0 provider

By default, AM 6.5 and later versions are configured to:

- Sign the session ID tokens with the secret mapped to the `am.global.services.oauth2.oidc.agent.idtoken.signing` secret ID. This secret ID defaults to the `rsajwtsigningkey` key alias provided in AM's JCEKS keystore.
- Sign the claims with the secret mapped to the `am.services.oauth2.jwt.authenticity.signing` secret ID. This secret ID defaults to the `hmacsigningtest` key alias available in AM's JCEKS keystore.
 1. Create the following aliases in one of the secret stores configured in AM, for example, the default JCEKS keystore:
 - a. Create an RSA key pair.
 - b. Create an HMAC secret.
 2. In the AM console, go to **Configure** > **Secret Stores** > **Keystore Secret Store Name** > **Mappings**.
 3. Configure the following secret IDs:
 - a. Configure the new RSA key alias in the `am.global.services.oauth2.oidc.agent.idtoken.signing` secret ID.
 - b. Configure the new HMAC secret in the `am.services.oauth2.jwt.authenticity.signing` secret ID.

Note that you may already have a secret configured for this secret ID, since it is also used for signing certain OpenID Connect ID tokens and remote consent requests. For more information, see [Secret ID default mappings](#) in AM's *Security guide*.

- c. Save your changes.

For more information about secret stores, see [Configuring secret stores](#) in AM's *Security guide*.

No further configuration is required in the agents.

Create agent profiles

Use Web Agent profiles to connect to and communicate with AM.

Create an agent profile for a single agent instance

This section describes how to create an agent profile in the AM UI. Alternatively, create agent profiles by using the `/realm-config/agents/WebAgent/{id}` endpoint in the REST API. For more information, see [REST API explorer](#) in AM's *Getting started with REST*.

1. In the AM console, select **Realms** > **Realm Name** > **Applications** > **Agents** > **Web**, and add an agent.
2. Complete the web form using the following hints:

Agent ID

The ID of the agent profile, used during the agent installation.

TIP

When AM is not available, the related error message contains the agent profile name. Consider this in your choice of agent profile name.

Agent URL

The URL the Web Agent protects, such as `http://www.example.com:80`

In [centralized configuration mode](#), the Agent URL populates the agent profile for services, such as notifications.

Server URL

The full URL to an AM instance. If AM is deployed in a site configuration (behind a load balancer), enter the site URL.

In [centralized configuration mode](#), the Server URL populates the agent profile for use with as login, logout, naming, and cross-domain SSO.

Password

The password the agent uses to authenticate to AM. Use this password when installing an agent.

TIP

Although the agent accepts any password length and content, you are strongly encouraged to generate secure passwords. This can be achieved in various ways, for example, by using a password manager.

Create an agent profile for multiple agent instances when post data preservation is enabled

By default, the POST data preservation load balancer cookie name and value is set by the agent profile. Therefore, each agent instance behind a load balancer requires its own agent profile.

In scalable environments, such as deployments with load balancing, or environments that run Kubernetes, resources are dynamically created and destroyed.

To facilitate the rapid creation and destruction of agent instances when post data preservation is enabled, set the POST data preservation configuration in `agent.conf` to map one agent profile to multiple agent instances.

The configuration in `agent.conf` overrides the configuration in AM for the following properties:

- [POST Data Sticky Load Balancing Mode](#)
- [POST Data Sticky Load Balancing Value](#)

For an example, see [Map one agent profile to multiple agent instances when POST data preservation is enabled](#).

Create an agent profile group



Use agent profile groups when you set up multiple agents, and want to inherit settings from the group.

1. In the AM console, go to **Realms** > **Realm Name** > **Applications** > **Agents** > **Web**.
2. Select the **Groups** tab, and add a group with the following settings:
 - **Group ID**: A name for the profile group.
 - **Server URL**: The URL of the AM server in which to store the profile.

Inherit properties from an agent profile group

1. Set up an agent profile and agent profile group, as described in [Create an agent profile for a single agent instance](#) and [Create an agent profile group](#).
2. In the AM console, select your agent profile.
3. On the **Global** tab, select **Group**, and select a group from the drop-down menu. The agent profile is added to the group.

4. For each setting in the **Global** tab, select or deselect the  icon:

- : Inherit this setting from the group
- : Do not inherit this setting from the group

Secure communication between Web Agent and AM

Web Agent requires OpenSSL or the Windows built-in Secure Channel API to be available at install time. Unix agents support only OpenSSL. Windows agents support OpenSSL and the Windows Secure Channel API.

Find information about supported OpenSSL versions in the [Release notes](#).

Before installing, make sure that the OpenSSL libraries are located or referenced as shown in the following table:

Operating System	OpenSSL Library	Location or Variable
Windows 32-bit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <code>libeay32.dll</code>• <code>ssleay32.dll</code>• <code>libcrypto-1_1.dll</code> ⁽¹⁾• <code>libssl-1_1.dll</code> ⁽¹⁾	<code>\windows\syswow64</code>
Windows 64-bit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <code>libeay64.dll</code>• <code>ssleay64.dll</code>• <code>libcrypto-1_1-x64.dll</code> ⁽¹⁾• <code>libssl-1_1.dll</code> ⁽¹⁾	<code>\windows\system32</code>
Linux	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <code>libcrypto.so</code>• <code>libssl.so</code>	<code>\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH</code> <code>\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH_64</code>
AIX	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <code>libcrypto.so</code>• <code>libssl.so</code>	<code>\$LIBPATH</code>

⁽¹⁾OpenSSL 1.1.0+ only

NOTE

Windows 64-bit servers require both 32-bit and 64-bit OpenSSL libraries.

Install Web Agent

After installing Web Agent, perform the tasks in [Post-installation tasks](#).

Install Apache Web Agent

Examples in this section use Apache and the Apache HTTP Server agent path. For IBM HTTP Servers, replace the Apache HTTP Server agent path, `apache24_agent`, with the IBM HTTP agent path, `httpserver7_agent`.

Consider the following points before you install:

- By default, the agent replaces authentication functionality provided by Apache, for example, the `mod_auth_*` modules. To use built-in Apache authentication directives, such as `AuthName`, `FilesMatch`, and `Require`, for specified not-enforced URLs, configure [Use Built-in Apache HTTPD Authentication Directives](#).
- SELinux can prevent the web server from accessing agent libraries, and the agent from being able to write to audit and debug logs. See [Troubleshooting](#).

Tune Apache multi-processing modules

The Apache HTTP Server and the IBM HTTP Server include Multi-Processing Modules (MPMs) that extend the basic functionality of a web server to support the wide variety of operating systems and customizations for a particular site.

Before installing the Apache Web Agent, configure and tune the MPMs, as follows:

- Configure either the `mpm-event` or the `mpm-worker` modules for Unix-based servers, or the `mpm_winnt` module for Windows servers.

The `prefork-mpm` module may cause performance issues to both the agent and AM.

- Ensure that there are enough processes and threads available to service the expected number of client requests.

MPM-related performance is configured in the `conf/extra/http-mpm.conf` file. The key properties in this file are `ThreadsPerChild` and `MaxRequestWorkers`. Together, these the properties control the maximum number of concurrent requests that can be processed by Apache. The default configuration allows for 150 concurrent clients spread across 6 processes of 25 threads each.

```
<IfModule mpm_worker_module>
StartServers          2
MaxRequestWorkers    150
```

```
MinSpareThreads      25
MaxSpareThreads      75
ThreadsPerChild      25
MaxConnectionsPerChild  0
</IfModule>
```

For agent notifications, `MaxSpareThreads`, `ThreadLimit` and `ThreadsPerChild` default values must *not* be altered; otherwise the notification queue listener thread cannot be registered.

Any other values apart from these three in the worker MPM can be customized. For example, it is possible to use a combination of `MaxRequestWorkers` and `ServerLimit` to achieve a high level of concurrent clients.

Install Apache Web Agent interactively

1. Review the information in [Before you install](#), and perform the steps in [Preinstallation tasks](#).
2. (Optional) In non-Centos or virtual host environments, where an Apache user is not defined in `httpd.conf`, add the option to change ownership of created directories. Set the following environment variables in your command line session:

Linux

Windows

```
$ export APACHE_RUN_USER=apache
$ export APACHE_RUN_GROUP=apache
```

For more information, see [Installation environment variables](#)

3. Shut down the server where you plan to install the agent.
4. Make sure AM is running.
5. Run `agentadmin --i` to install the agent:

Linux

Windows

```
$ cd /web_agents/apache24_agent/bin/
$ ./agentadmin --i
```

You are prompted to read and accept the software license agreement for the agent installation.

6. When prompted, enter information for your deployment.

TIP

To cancel the installation at any time, press CTRL-C .

- a. Enter the complete path to the Apache configuration file. The installer modifies this file to include the agent configuration and module.

```
Enter the complete path to the httpd.conf file which is
used by Apache HTTP
Server to store its configuration.
[ q or 'ctrl+c' to exit ]
Configuration file
[/opt/apache/conf/httpd.conf] : /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.con
f
```

- b. When installing the agent as the root user, the **agentadmin** command can change the directory ownership to the same user and group specified in the Apache configuration.

NOTE

If User and Group are not defined in httpd.conf , such as in non Red Hat Enterprise Linux-based distributions, this step appears only if environment variables are set as described in step 2.

Determine which user or group is running the Apache server by viewing the Group and User directives in httpd.conf .

Enter yes to change directory ownership; press Enter to accept the default, no .

```
Change ownership of created directories using
User and Group settings in httpd.conf
[ q or 'ctrl+c' to exit ]
(yes/no): [no]:yes
```

Failure to set permissions causes issues, such as the Apache HTTP Server not starting up, getting a blank page when accessing a protected resource, or the web agent generating errors during log file rotation.

- c. Enter the full path to an existing agent configuration file to import the settings, or press Enter to skip the import.

The installer can import settings from an existing Web Agent on the new installation and skip prompts for values present in the existing configuration file. You are required to re-enter the agent profile password.

```
To set properties from an existing configuration enter
path to file
[ q or 'ctrl+c' to exit, return to ignore ]
Existing agent.conf file:
```

- d. Enter the full URL for the AM instance that the agent will use, including the deployment URI.

NOTE

If a reverse proxy is configured between AM and the agent, set the AM URL to the proxy URL, for example, `https://proxy.example.com:443/am`. For information about setting up an environment for reverse proxies, see [Configure Apache HTTP Server as a reverse proxy](#).

```
Enter the URL where the AM server is running. Please
include the
deployment URI also as shown below:
(http://am.sample.com:58080/am)
[ q or 'ctrl+c' to exit ]
AM server URL:http://am.example.com:8080/am
```

- e. Enter the full URL for the Agent.

```
Enter the Agent URL as shown below:
(http://agent.sample.com:1234)
[ q or 'ctrl+c' to exit ]
Agent URL:http://www.example.com:80
```

- f. Enter the name of the agent profile created in AM.

```
Enter the Agent profile name
[ q or 'ctrl+c' to exit ]
Agent Profile name: web-agent
```

- g. Enter the AM realm containing the agent profile. Realms are case-sensitive.

```
Enter the Agent realm/organization
[ q or 'ctrl+c' to exit ]
Agent realm/organization name: [ / ]:/
```

- h. Enter the full path to the file containing the agent profile password created earlier.

```
Enter the path to a file that contains the password to
be used
for identifying the Agent
[ q or 'ctrl+c' to exit ]
The path to the password file:/tmp/pwd.txt
```

- i. The installer displays a summary of the specified configuration settings.

If a setting is incorrect, type `no`, or press `Enter`. The installer loops through the configuration prompts again, using your provided settings as the default. Press `Enter` to accept each one, or enter a replacement setting.

If the settings are correct, type `yes` to proceed with installation.

```
Installation parameters:
  AM URL: http://am.example.com:8080/am
  Agent URL: http://www.example.com:80
  Agent Profile name: web-agent
  Agent realm/organization name: /
  Agent Profile password source: /tmp/pwd.txt

Confirm configuration (yes/no): [no]:yes
Validating...
Validating... Success.
Cleaning up validation data...
Creating configuration...
Installation complete.
```

On successful completion, the installer adds the agent as a module to the Apache configuration file, in this example, `/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf`.

The backup configuration file is in the configuration file with the installation datestamp: `http.conf_amagent_yyyymmddhhmmss`.

7. (Unix only) Ensure the user or group running the Apache HTTP server has the appropriate permissions on the following directories:
 - Read permission: `/web_agents/apache24_agent/lib`
 - Read and write permission:
 - `/web_agents/apache24_agent/instances/agent_nnn`
 - `/web_agents/apache24_agent/log`
 - Execute permission to validate an installation by using the `agentadmin --V[i] command`:

- /web_agents/apache24_agent/instances/agent_nnn
- /web_agents/apache24_agent/log

To determine which user or group is running the Apache HTTP server, check the Group and User directives in the Apache HTTP server configuration file, httpd.conf. When permission are incorrect, the following errors can occur:

- Apache HTTP doesn't start up
- Access to a protected resource returns a blank page
- The agent generates errors during log file rotation

NOTE

The same issues can occur if SELinux is enabled in enforcing mode, and not configured to allow access to agent directories. For more information, refer to [Troubleshooting](#).

8. Start the Apache HTTP Server.
9. Check the installation, as described in [Check the Apache Web Agent installation](#).

Install Apache Web Agent on a virtual host

Complete the following procedures to install Web Agent 5.10.4 on Apache virtual hosts.

Installing on an Apache virtual host is a manual process, which involves copying an instance directory created by the **agentadmin** installer and adding to the Apache configuration file of the virtual host.

Prepare for Web Agent installation on an Apache virtual host

Perform the following steps to create the configuration required to install a web agent on an Apache virtual host:

1. Install a web agent in the default root configuration of the Apache installation. For more information, see [Install Apache Web Agent](#)
2. Create an agent profile in AM. For more information, see [Creating Agent Profiles](#).
3. Create at least one policy in AM to protect resources on the virtual host, as described in the procedure [Configuring policies](#).

Install the Apache Web Agent on Apache virtual hosts

This procedure assumes you have installed a web agent on the default root configuration of your Apache installation, with configuration in `/web_agents/apache24_agent/instances/agent_1`.

To install on a virtual host, copy this configuration folder, modify required settings, and enable the web agent in the virtual host configuration file.

1. Review the information in [Before you install](#), and perform the steps in [Preinstallation tasks](#).
2. Shut down the Apache HTTP Server where you plan to install the agent.
3. Locate the web agent configuration instance to duplicate, and make a copy, for example `agent_2`:

Linux	Windows
--------------	---------

```
$ cd /web_agents/apache24_agent/instances
$ cp -r agent_1 agent_2
```

4. Give the user that runs the virtual host modify privileges to the new instance folder. The following examples demonstrate giving privileges to the `agent_2` configuration instance to a user named *apache*:

Linux	Windows example
--------------	-----------------

```
$ cd /web_agents/apache24_agent/instances
$ chown -hR apache agent_2
```

5. In the new instance folder, edit the `/config/agent.conf` configuration file as follows:

- a. Alter the value of `com.sun.identity.agents.config.username` to be the name of the agent profile you created in AM for the virtual host.
- b. Configure the virtual host's web agent encryption key and password. Consider the following scenarios and choose the one that suits your environment best:

- Scenario 1: The password of the virtual host's agent profile is the same as the password of the Apache root's agent profilefootnote:[

The Apache root's profile refers to the web agent installation you performed as part of the prerequisites to install web agents on virtual hosts.].

The encryption key and encryption password of the Apache root's agent and the virtual host's agent must match. Because you copied the configuration file, you do not need to perform any additional action.

- Scenario 2: The password of the virtual host's agent profile is different from the password of the Apache root's agent profile.(The Apache root's profile refers to the web agent installation you performed as part of the prerequisites to install web agents on virtual hosts.)

You need to generate a new encryption key and encrypt the new password before configuring them in the virtual host's agent profile. Perform the following steps:

- i. Generate a new encryption key by running the **agentadmin** command with the **--k** option. For example:

```
$ agentadmin --k
Encryption key value: YWM...5Nw==
```

- ii. Unix users only: Store the agent profile password in a file, for example, `newpassword.file` .
- iii. Encrypt the agent's profile password with the encryption key by running the **agentadmin** command with the **--p** option.

Linux	Windows
<pre>\$./agentadmin --p "YWM...5Nw==" "cat newpassword.file" Encrypted password value: 07b...d04=</pre>	

- iv. In the virtual host's `agent.conf` file, set the following properties:

- `com.sun.identity.agents.config.key` . Its value is the generated encryption key. For example:

```
com.sun.identity.agents.config.key =
YWM...5Nw==
```

- `com.sun.identity.agents.config.password` . Its value is the encrypted password. For example:

```
com.sun.identity.agents.config.password =
07b...d04=
```

- c. Replace any references to the original instance directory with the new instance directory. For example, replace the string `agent_1` with `agent_2` wherever it occurs in the configuration file.

Configuration options that are likely to require alterations include:

- [Local Agent Debug File Name](#)
- [Local Agent Audit File Name](#)

- d. Replace any references to the original website being protected with the new website being protected. For example, replace `http://www.example.com:80/amagent` with `http://customers.example.com:80/amagent`.

Configuration options that are likely to require alterations include:

- [Agent Deployment URI Prefix](#)
- [FQDN Default](#)

- e. Save and close the configuration file.

6. Edit the Apache configuration file. This is the same file specified when installing the web agent on the default Apache website. For example, `/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf`.

- a. At the end of the file the installer will have added three new lines of settings, for example:

```
LoadModule amagent_module
/web_agents/apache24_agent/lib/mod_openam.so
AmAgent On
AmAgentConf
/web_agents/apache24_agent/bin/./instances/agent_1/config/agent.conf
```

Leave the first line, `LoadModule ...`, and move the other two lines on the virtual host configuration element of the default site, for example:

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
# This first-listed virtual host is also the default
for *:80
ServerName www.example.com
ServerAlias example.com
DocumentRoot "/var/www/html"
AmAgent On
AmAgentConf
/web_agents/apache24_agent/instances/agent_1/config/age
```

```
nt.conf
</VirtualHost>
```

- b. Copy the same two lines on the new virtual host, and replace `agent_1` with the new agent configuration instance folder, for example `agent_2` :

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
ServerName customers.example.com
DocumentRoot "/var/www/customers"
AmAgent On
AmAgentConf
/web_agents/apache24_agent/instances/agent_2/config/age
nt.conf
</VirtualHost>
```

TIP

If the new virtual host configuration is in a separate file, copy the two configuration lines on the `VirtualHost` element within that file.

7. Save and close the Apache configuration file.
8. (Unix only) Ensure the user or group running the Apache HTTP server has the appropriate permissions on the following directories:
 - Read permission: `/web_agents/apache24_agent/lib`
 - Read and write permission:
 - `/web_agents/apache24_agent/instances/agent_nnn`
 - `/web_agents/apache24_agent/log`
 - Execute permission to validate an installation by using the `agentadmin --V[i] command`:
 - `/web_agents/apache24_agent/instances/agent_nnn`
 - `/web_agents/apache24_agent/log`

To determine which user or group is running the Apache HTTP server, check the `Group` and `User` directives in the Apache HTTP server configuration file, `httpd.conf` . When permission are incorrect, the following errors can occur:

- Apache HTTP doesn't start up
- Access to a protected resource returns a blank page
- The agent generates errors during log file rotation

NOTE

The same issues can occur if SELinux is enabled in enforcing mode, and not configured to allow access to agent directories. For more information, refer to [Troubleshooting](#).

9. Start the Apache HTTP Server.
10. Check the installation, as described in [Check the Apache Web Agent Installation](#).

Install Apache Web Agent silently

Use the **agentadmin --s** command for silent installation. For information about the options, see [agentadmin command](#).

1. Review the information in [Before you install](#), and perform the steps in [Preinstallation tasks](#).
2. Shut down the Apache HTTP Server where you plan to install the agent.
3. Make sure AM is running.
4. Run the **agentadmin --s** command with the required arguments. For example:

```
$ sudo agentadmin --s \  
  "/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf" \  
  "http://am.example.com:8080/am" \  
  "http://www.example.com:80" \  
  "/" \  
  "webagent4" \  
  "/tmp/pwd.txt" \  
  --changeOwner \  
  --acceptLicence  
Web Agent for Apache Server installation.  
  
Validating...  
Validating... Success.  
Cleaning up validation data...  
Creating configuration...  
Installation complete.
```

5. (Unix only) Ensure the user or group running the Apache HTTP server has the appropriate permissions on the following directories:
 - Read permission: `/web_agents/apache24_agent/lib`
 - Read and write permission:

- /web_agents/apache24_agent/instances/agent_nnn
- /web_agents/apache24_agent/log
- Execute permission to validate an installation by using the `agentadmin --V[i] command`:
 - /web_agents/apache24_agent/instances/agent_nnn
 - /web_agents/apache24_agent/log

To determine which user or group is running the Apache HTTP server, check the `Group` and `User` directives in the Apache HTTP server configuration file, `httpd.conf`. When permission are incorrect, the following errors can occur:

- Apache HTTP doesn't start up
- Access to a protected resource returns a blank page
- The agent generates errors during log file rotation

NOTE

The same issues can occur if SELinux is enabled in enforcing mode, and not configured to allow access to agent directories. For more information, refer to [Troubleshooting](#).

6. Start the Apache HTTP Server.
7. Check the installation, as described in [Check the Apache Web Agent Installation](#).

Check the Apache Web Agent installation

1. After you start Apache HTTP Server, check the error log to make sure startup completed successfully:

```
[Tue Sep ...] AH00163:  
Apache/2.4.6 (CentOS) Web Agent/5.10.4 configured -  
resuming normal operations
```

2. Make an HTTP request to a resource protected by the agent, then check the `/web_agents/apache24_agent/log/system_0.log` file to verify that no errors occurred on startup. The log should contain a message similar to this:

```
[0x7fb89e7a6700:22]: Web Agent Version: 5.10.4  
Revision: ab12cde, Container: Apache 2.4 Linux 64bit  
(Centos6),  
Build date: Mar ...
```

3. (Optional) If you have a policy configured, test that the agent is processing requests. For example, make an HTTP request to a resource protected by the agent, and check that you are redirected to AM to authenticate. After authentication, AM redirects you back to the resource you tried to access.

Install the IIS Web Agent

Consider the following points:

- Web Agent requires IIS to be run in Integrated mode.
- A Web Agent configured for a site or parent application protects any application configured within. The same is true for protected applications containing applications within.

Consider the following restrictions:

- Agents configured in a site or parent application do not protect children applications that do not inherit the parent's IIS configuration.
- Agents configured for a site or parent application running under a 64-bit pool *do not* protect child applications running under 32-bit pools due to architectural differences; 32-bit applications cannot load 64-bit web agent libraries and, therefore, will not be protected.

The same is true for the opposite scenario.

In this case, the child applications require their own web agent installation, as explained in the next item of this list. Both 32-bit and 64-bit agent libraries are supplied with the IIS Web Agent binaries.

- If an application requires a specific web agent configuration or, for example, the application is a 32-bit application configured within a 64-bit site, follow the procedures in this section to create a new web agent instance for it. Configuring a web agent on an application overrides the application's parent web agent configuration, if any.

IMPORTANT

Install Web Agent on the child application before installing it in the parent. Trying to install an agent on a child that is already protected results in error.

- You can disable the agent protection at any level of the IIS hierarchy, with the following constraints:
 - Disabling the agent in a parent application disables the protection on all children applications that do not have a specific agent instance installed on them.

- Disabling the agent in a child application does not disable protection on its parent application.
- Agents require that the *Application Development* component is installed alongside the core IIS services. Application Development is an optional component of the IIS web server. The component provides required infrastructure for hosting web applications.

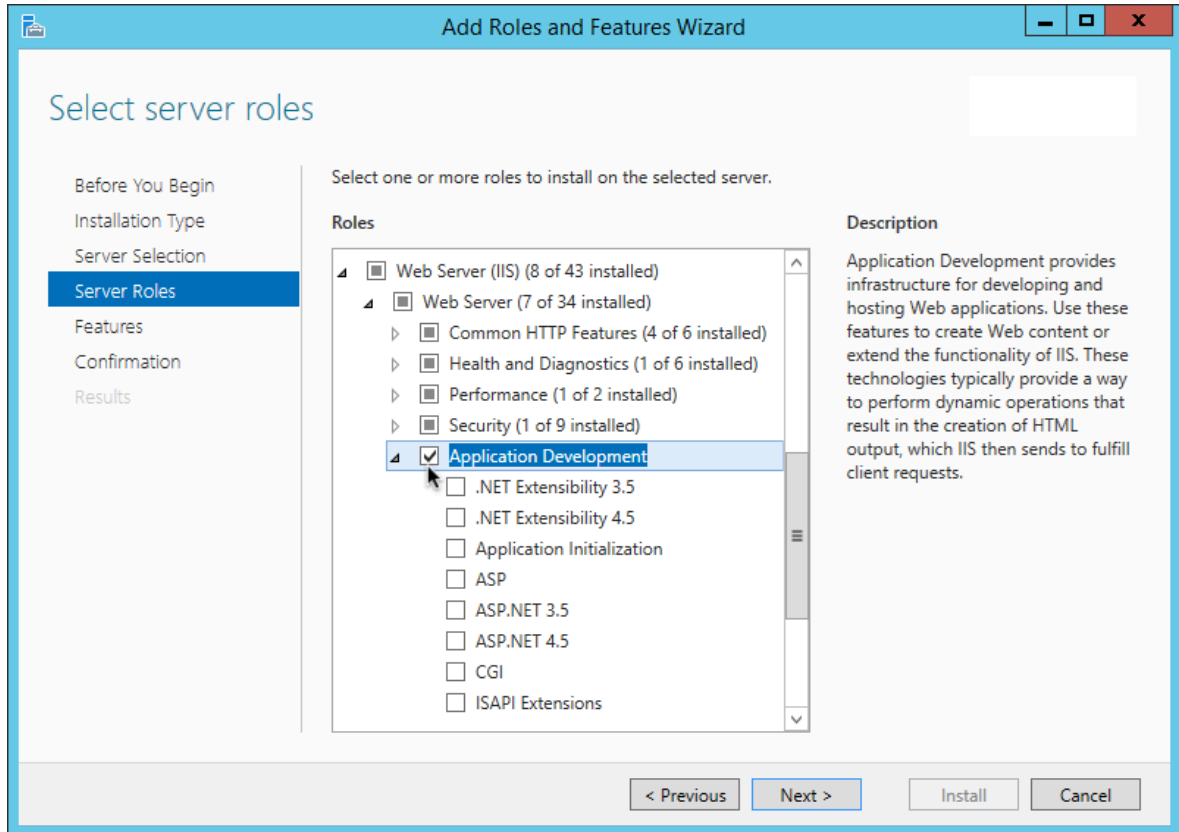


Figure 1. Adding the application development component to IIS

Install IIS Web Agent interactively

1. Review the information in [Before you install](#), and perform the steps in [Preinstallation tasks](#).
2. Log on to Windows as a user with administrator privileges.
3. Make sure AM is running.
4. Run **agentadmin.exe** with the `--i` switch to install the agent.

```
c:\> cd web_agents\iis_agent\bin
c:\web_agents\iis_agent\bin> agentadmin.exe --i
```

You are prompted to read and accept the software license agreement for the agent installation.

5. When prompted, enter information for your deployment.

TID

To cancel the installation at any time, press CTRL-C .

a. Choose the site and application in which to install the web agent.

The **agentadmin** command reads the IIS server configuration and converts the IIS hierarchy into an ID composed of three values separated by the dot (.) character:

- The first value specifies an IIS site. The number 1 specifies the first site in the server.
- The second value specifies an application configured in an IIS site. The number 1 specifies the first application in the site.
- The third value specifies an internal value for the web agent.

The following is an example IIS server configuration read by the **agentadmin** command:

```
IIS Server Site configuration:
=====
id      details
=====

        Default Web Site
        application path:/, pool DefaultAppPool
1.1.1   virtualDirectory path:/, configuration:
C:\inetpub\wwwroot\web.config

        MySite
        application path:/, pool: MySite
2.1.1   virtualDirectory path:/, configuration
C:\inetpub\MySite\web.config
        application path:/MyApp1, pool: MySite
2.2.1   virtualDirectory path:/ configuration
C:\inetpub\MySite\MyApp1\web.config
        application path:/MyApp1/MyApp2, pool:
MySite
2.3.1   virtualDirectory path:/ configuration
C:\inetpub\MySite\MyApp1\MyApp2\web.config

Enter IIS Server Site identification number.
[ q or 'ctrl+c' to exit ]
Site id: 2.1.1
```


- ID 2.1.1 corresponds to the first application, / configured in a second IIS site, MySite . You would choose this ID to install the web agent at the root of the site.
- ID 2.2.1 corresponds to a second application, MyApp1 , configured in a second IIS site, MySite . You would choose this ID to install the web agent in the MyApp1 application.
- ID 2.3.1 corresponds to a child application, MyApp1/MyApp2 , configured in the second application, MyApp1 , configured in a second IIS site, MySite . You would choose this ID to install the web agent in the sub-application, MyApp1/MyApp2 .

b. The installer can import settings from an existing web agent on the new installation and skips prompts for any values present in the existing configuration file. You will be required to re-enter the agent profile password.

Enter the full path to an existing agent configuration file to import the settings, or press Enter to skip the import.

```
To set properties from an existing configuration enter
path to file
[ q or 'ctrl+c' to exit, return to ignore ]
Existing agent.conf file:
```

c. Enter the full URL of the AM instance the web agents will be using. Ensure the deployment URI is specified.

NOTE

If a reverse proxy is configured between AM and the agent, set the AM URL to the proxy URL, for example, `https://proxy.example.com:443/am`. For information about setting up an environment for reverse proxies, see [Configure Apache HTTP Server as a reverse proxy](#).

```
Enter the URL where the AM server is running. Please
include the
deployment URI also as shown below:
(http://am.sample.com:58080/am)
[ q or 'ctrl+c' to exit ]
AM server URL: https://am.example.com:8443/am
```

d. Enter the full URL of the site the agent will be running in.

```
Enter the Agent URL as shown below:
(http://agent.sample.com:1234)
```

```
[ q or 'ctrl+c' to exit ]  
Agent URL: http://customers.example.com:80
```

- e. Enter the name given to the agent profile created in AM.

```
Enter the Agent profile name  
[ q or 'ctrl+c' to exit ]  
Agent Profile name: iisagent
```

- f. Enter the AM realm containing the agent profile. Realms are case-sensitive.

```
Enter the Agent realm/organization  
[ q or 'ctrl+c' to exit ]  
Agent realm/organization name: [/]: /
```

- g. Enter the full path to the file containing the agent profile password created earlier.

```
Enter the path to a file that contains the password to  
be used  
for identifying the Agent  
[ q or 'ctrl+c' to exit ]  
The path to the password file: c:\pwd.txt
```

- h. The installer displays a summary of the configuration settings you specified.

If a setting is incorrect, type `no`, or press `Enter`. The installer loops through the configuration prompts using your provided settings as the default. Press `Enter` to accept each one, or enter a replacement setting.

If the settings are correct, type `yes` to proceed with installation.

```
Installation parameters:  
AM URL: https://am.example.com:8443/am  
Agent URL: http://customers.example.com:80  
Agent Profile name: iisagent  
Agent realm/organization name: /  
Agent Profile password source: c:\pwd.txt  
  
Confirm configuration (yes/no): [no]: yes Validating...  
Validating... Success.  
Cleaning up validation data...  
Creating configuration...  
Installation complete.
```

On successful completion, the installer adds the agent as a module to the IIS site configuration.

NOTE

The installer grants full access permissions on the created instance folder to the user that the selected IIS site is running under, so that log files can be written correctly.

Each agent instance has a numbered configuration and logs directory. The first agent configuration and logs are located in `web_agents\iis_agent\instances\agent_1\`.

6. Ensure the application pool identity related to the IIS site has the appropriate permissions on the following agent installation folders:

- `\web_agents\iis_agent\lib`
- `\web_agents\iis_agent\log`
- `\web_agents\iis_agent\instances\agent_nnn`

To change the ACLs for files and folders related to the agent instance, run the `agentadmin --o` command. For example:

```
C:\web_agents\iis_agent\bin>agentadmin.exe --o
"ApplicationPoolIdentity1"
"C:\web_agents\iis_agent\lib"
```

For more information, see [agentadmin command](#).

When permissions are not set correctly, errors such as getting a blank page when accessing a protected resource can occur.

7. If you installed Web Agent in an application, set [CDSSO Redirect URI](#) to the application path, as follows:

- a. Go to **Realms > Realm Name > Agents > Web > Agent Name > SSO > Cross Domain SSO**.
- b. Add the application path to the default value of [CDSSO Redirect URI](#). For example, if you installed Web Agent in an application such as `MyApp1/MyApp2`, set the property to `MyApp1/MyApp2/agent/cdsso-oauth2`.
- c. Save your changes.

Install IIS Web Agent silently

Use the `agentadmin --s` command for silent installation. For information about the options, see [agentadmin command](#).

1. Review the information in [Before you install](#), and perform the steps in [Preinstallation tasks](#).
2. Make sure AM is running.
3. Run the **agentadmin --s** command with the required arguments. For example:

```
c:\web_agents\iis_agent\bin> agentadmin.exe --s ^
"2.1.1" ^
"https://am.example.com:8443/am" ^
"http://iis.example.com:80" ^
"/" ^
"iisagent" ^
"c:\pwd.txt" ^
--acceptLicence
```

AM Web Agent for IIS Server installation.

```
Validating...
Validating... Success.
Cleaning up validation data...
Creating configuration...
Installation complete.
```

4. Ensure the application pool identity related to the IIS site has the appropriate permissions on the following agent installation folders:
 - o \web_agents\iis_agent\lib
 - o \web_agents\iis_agent\log
 - o \web_agents\iis_agent\instances\agent_nnn

To change the ACLs for files and folders related to the agent instance, run the **agentadmin --o** command. For example:

```
C:\web_agents\iis_agent\bin>agentadmin.exe --o
"ApplicationPoolIdentity1"
"C:\web_agents\iis_agent\lib"
```

For more information, see [agentadmin command](#).

When permissions are not set correctly, errors such as getting a blank page when accessing a protected resource can occur.

5. (Optional) If you installed the agent in a parent application, enable it for its child applications by following the steps in [Disable and enable agent protection](#)

for child applications.

Enable and disable IIS Web Agent

Disable and enable Web Agent on an IIS site or application

The **agentadmin** command shows only instances of the web agent; to enable or disable the protection of children applications, see [Disable and enable agent protection for child applications](#).

1. Log on to Windows as a user with administrator privileges.
2. Run **agentadmin.exe --l** to output a list of the installed web agent configuration instances.

```
c:\web_agents\iis_agent\bin> agentadmin.exe --l

AM Web Agent configuration instances:

    id:          agent_1
    configuration:
c:\web_agents\iis_agent\bin\..\instances\agent_1
    server/site:  2.2.1
```

Make a note of the ID value of the configuration instance you want to disable or enable.

3. Perform one of the following steps:
 - To disable the web agent in a site, run **agentadmin.exe --d**, and specify the ID of the web web agent configuration instance to disable.

```
c:\web_agents\iis_agent\bin> agentadmin.exe --d agent_1

Disabling agent_1 configuration...
Disabling agent_1 configuration... Done.
```

- To enable the web agent in a site, run **agentadmin.exe --e**, and specify the ID of the web agent configuration instance to enable.

```
c:\web_agents\iis_agent\bin> agentadmin.exe --e agent_1
```

Enabling agent_1 configuration...
Enabling agent_1 configuration... Done.

Disable and enable agent protection for child applications

1. Edit the child application's `web.config` configuration.
2. Decide whether to enable or disable web agent protection:
 - To disable agent protection, add the following lines to the child application's `web.config` file:

```
<OpenAmModule enabled="false"  
configFile="C:\web_agents\iis_agent\instances\agent_1\c  
onfig\agent.conf" />  
<modules>  
  <add name="OpenAmModule64" preCondition="bitness64"  
/>  
</modules>
```

Note that the path specified in `configFile` may be different for your environment.

- To enable agent protection, understand that web agents configured in a site or parent application also protect any applications that are inheriting the IIS configuration from that site or parent.

If you have disabled the agent's protection for a child application by following the steps in this procedure, remove the lines added to the `web.config` file to enable protection again.

Enable support for IIS basic authentication and password replay

The IIS web agent now supports IIS basic authentication and password replay. You must use the appropriate software versions.

Given the proper configuration and with Active Directory as a user data store for AM, the IIS web agent can provide access to the IIS server variables. The instructions for configuring the capability follow in this section, though you should read the section in full, also paying attention to the required workarounds for Microsoft issues.

When configured as described, the web agent requests IIS server variable values from AM, which gets them from Active Directory. The web agent then sets the values in HTTP headers so that they can be accessed by your application.

The following IIS server variables all take the same value when set: REMOTE_USER , AUTH_USER , and login_USER . The agent either sets all three, or does not set any of them.

When Logon and Impersonation is enabled, the agent performs Windows login and sets the user impersonation token in the IIS session context.

When Show Password in HTTP Header is enabled, the agent adds the password in the USER_PASSWORD header.

The agent does not modify any other IIS server variables related to the authenticated user's session.

The agent requires that IIS runs in Integrated mode. Consider the following points for integration with additional Microsoft products:

- For Microsoft Office integration, you must use Microsoft Office 2007 SP2 or later.
- For Microsoft SharePoint integration, you must use Microsoft SharePoint Server 2007 SP2 or later.

Microsoft issues

Apply workarounds for the following Microsoft issues:

Microsoft support issue: 841215

Link: <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/841215>

Description: Error message when you try to connect to a Windows SharePoint document library: "System error 5 has occurred".

Summary: Enable Basic Authentication on the client computer.

Microsoft support issue: 870853

Link: <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/870853>

Description: Office 2003 and 2007 Office documents open read-only in Internet Explorer.

Summary: Add registry keys as described in Microsoft's support document.

Microsoft support issue: 928692

Link: <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/928692>

Description: Error message when you open a Web site by using Basic authentication in Expression Web on a computer that is running Windows Vista: "The folder name is not valid".

Summary: Edit the registry as described in Microsoft's support document.

Microsoft support issue: 932118

Link: <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/932118> 

Description: Persistent cookies are not shared between Internet Explorer and Office applications.

Summary: Add the website the list of trusted sites.

Microsoft support issue: 943280

Link: <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/943280> 

Description: Prompt for Credentials When Accessing FQDN Sites From a Windows Vista or Windows 7 Computer.

Summary: Edit the registry as described in Microsoft's support document.

Microsoft support issue: 968851

Link: <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/968851> 

Description: SharePoint Server 2007 Cumulative Update Server Hotfix Package (MOSS server-package): April 30, 2009.

Summary: Apply the fix from Microsoft if you use SharePoint.

Microsoft support issue: 2123563

Link: <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2123563> 

Description: You cannot open Office file types directly from a server that supports only Basic authentication over a non-TLS connection.

Summary: Enable TLS communications on the web server.

To Configure IIS basic authentication and password replay support

1. Use the **openssl** tool to generate a suitable encryption key:

```
$ openssl rand -base64 32  
e63...sw=
```

2. In the AM console, go to **Deployment > Servers > Server Name > Advanced**, and then add a property `com.sun.am.replaypasswd.key` with the encryption key you generated in a previous step as the value.
3. Go to **Realms > Realm Name > Authentication > Settings > Post Authentication Processing**, and in **Authentication Post Processing Classes**, add the class `com.sun.identity.authentication.spi.ReplayPasswd`.
4. Restart AM.

5. In the AM console go to **Realms** > **Realm Name** > **Applications** > **Agents** > **Web** > **Agent Name** > **Advanced**

- a. In Replay Password Key, enter the encryption key generated in a previous step.
- b. For Windows login for user token impersonation, enable Logon and Impersonation.
- c. Save your changes.

6. (Optional) To set the encrypted password in the IIS AUTH_PASSWORD server variable, go to **Realms** > **Realm Name** > **Applications** > **Agents** > **Web** > **Agent Name** > **Advanced**, and enable Show Password in HTTP Header.

7. (Optional) If you require Windows login, or you need to use basic authentication with SharePoint or OWA, then you must do the following so that the agent requests AM to provide the appropriate account information from Active Directory in its policy response:

- o Configure Active Directory as a user data store
- o Configure the IIS web agent profile **User ID Parameter** and **User ID Parameter Type**.

Skip this step if you do not use SharePoint or OWA and no Windows login is required.

Make sure the AM data store is configured to use Active Directory as the user data store.

In the AM console under **Realms** > **Realm Name** > **Applications** > **Agents** > **Web** > **Agent Name** > **AM Services**, set User ID Parameter and User ID Parameter Type.

For example, if the real username for Windows domain login in Active Directory is stored on the `sAMAccountName` attribute, then set the User ID Parameter to `sAMAccountName`, and the User ID Parameter Type to `LDAP`.

Setting User ID Parameter Type to `LDAP` causes the web agent to request that AM get the value of the User ID Parameter attribute from the data store, in this case, Active Directory. Given that information, the agent can set the HTTP headers `REMOTE_USER`, `AUTH_USER`, or `login_USER` and `USER_PASSWORD` with Active Directory attribute values suitable for Windows login, setting the remote user, and so forth.

8. (Optional) To access Microsoft Office from SharePoint pages, configure AM to persist the authentication cookie. For information, see "Persistent cookie module" or "Persistent cookie decision node in AM's *Authentication and single sign-on guide*.

Install NGINX Plus Web Agent

Examples use the NGINX Plus R25 agent path. For other supported versions, replace the R25 agent path with the required version. Find information about supported versions of NGINX in the [Release notes](#).

Note that SELinux can prevent the web server from accessing agent libraries and the agent from being able to write to audit and debug logs. See [Troubleshooting](#).

Install NGINX Plus Web Agent interactively

1. Review the information in [Before you install](#), and perform the steps in [Preinstallation tasks](#).
2. Shut down the server where you plan to install the agent.
3. Make sure AM is running.
4. Run the **agentadmin --i** command to install the agent:

```
$ cd /web_agents/nginx25_agent/bin/  
$ ./agentadmin --i
```

You are asked to read and accept the software license agreement for the agent installation.

5. When prompted, enter information for your deployment.

TIP

To cancel the installation at any time, press CTRL-C .

- a. Enter the full path to the NGINX Plus server configuration file, `nginx.conf` :

```
Enter the complete path to your NGINX server  
configuration file  
[ q or 'ctrl+c' to exit ]  
[nginx.conf] :/etc/nginx/nginx.conf
```

- b. The installer can import settings from an existing web agent to the new installation and skips prompts for any values present in the existing configuration file. You will be required to re-enter the agent profile password.

Enter the full path to an existing agent configuration file to import the settings, or press `Enter` to skip the import:

```
To set properties from an existing configuration enter
path to file
[ q or 'ctrl+c' to exit, return to ignore ]
Existing OpenSSOAgentBootstrap.properties file:
```

- c. Enter the full URL of the AM instance that the agent should connect to:

NOTE

```
If a reverse proxy is configured between AM and the agent, set the
AM URL to the proxy URL, for example,
https://proxy.example.com:443/am. For information about
setting up an environment for reverse proxies, see Configure Apache
HTTP Server as a reverse proxy.
```

```
Enter the URL where the AM server is running. Please
include the
deployment URI also as shown below:
(http://am.sample.com:58080/am)
[ q or 'ctrl+c' to exit ]
AM server URL:https://am.example.com:8443/am
```

- d. Enter the full URL of the server the agent is running on.

```
Enter the Agent URL as shown below:
(http://agent.sample.com:1234)
[ q or 'ctrl+c' to exit ]
Agent URL:\http://www.example.com:80
```

- e. Enter the name of the agent profile created in AM:

```
Enter the Agent profile name
[ q or 'ctrl+c' to exit ]
Agent Profile name:nginx_agent
```

- f. Enter the AM realm containing the agent profile. Realms are case-sensitive:

```
Enter the Agent realm/organization
[ q or 'ctrl+c' to exit ]
Agent realm/organization name: [ / ]:/
```

- g. Enter the full path to the file containing the agent profile password created in the prerequisites:

```
Enter the path to a file that contains the password to
be used
  for identifying the Agent
  [ q or 'ctrl+c' to exit ]
  The path to the password file: /tmp/pwd.txt
```

- h. The installer displays a summary of the configuration settings you specified.

If a setting is incorrect, type `no`, or press `Enter`. The installer loops through the configuration prompts again, using your provided settings as the default. Press `Enter` to accept each one, or enter a replacement setting.

If the setting is correct, type `yes` to proceed with installation:

```
Installation parameters:
  AM URL: https://am.example.com:8443/am
  Agent URL: http://www.example.com:80
  Agent Profile name: nginx_agent
  Agent realm/organization name: /
  Agent Profile password source: /tmp/pwd.txt

Confirm configuration (yes/no): [no]: yes
Validating...
Validating... Success.

Cleaning up validation data...

Creating configuration...

In order to complete the installation of the agent,
update the configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf

  if this is the first agent in the installation, please
  insert the following directives into the top section of
  the NGINX configuration
  load_module
  /web_agents/nginx25_agent/lib/openam_ngx_auth_module.so
  ;

  then insert the following directives into the server
  or location NGINX configuration sections that you wish
  this agent to protect:
  openam_agent on;
```

```
openam_agent_configuration
/web_agents/nginx25_agent/instances/agent_1/config/agen
t.conf;
```

Please ensure that the agent installation files have read/write permissions for the NGINX server's user

Please press any key to continue.

Installation complete.

Each agent instance has a numbered configuration and logs directory. The first agent configuration and logs are located in `/web_agents/nginx25_agent/instances/agent_1/`.

6. Finish installation as described in [Complete the NGINX Plus Web Agent Installation](#).

Install NGINX Plus Web Agent silently

Use the `agentadmin --s` command for silent installation. For information about the options, see [agentadmin command](#).

1. Review the information in [Before you install](#), and perform the steps in [Preinstallation tasks](#).
2. Shut down the server where you plan to install the agent.
3. Make sure AM is running.
4. Run the `agentadmin --s` command with the required arguments. For example:

```
$ agentadmin --s \  
  "/etc/nginx/nginx.conf" \  
  "https://am.example.com:8443/am" \  
  "http://www.example.com:80" \  
  "/" \  
  "nginx_agent" \  
  "/tmp/pwd.txt" \  
  --acceptLicence  
Web Agent for NGINX Server installation.
```

```
Validating...
```

```
Validating... Success.
```

Cleaning up validation data...

Creating configuration...

In order to complete the installation of the agent, update the configuration file `/etc/nginx/nginx.conf`

if this is the first agent in the installation, please insert the following directives into the top section of the NGINX configuration

```
load_module
/web_agents/nginx25_agent/lib/openam ngx_auth_module.so;
```

then insert the following directives into the server or location NGINX configuration sections that you wish this agent to protect:

```
openam_agent on;
openam_agent_configuration
/web_agents/nginx25_agent/instances/agent_3/config/agent.conf;
```

Please ensure that the agent installation files have read/write permissions for the NGINX server's user

Please press any key to continue.

5. Finish the installation as described in [Complete the NGINX Plus Web Agent Installation](#).

Complete the NGINX Plus Web Agent installation

After [interactive](#) or [silent](#) installation, following these steps to complete the installation.

1. Edit the NGINX Plus server configuration file `nginx.conf` to load the web agent module `openam_ngx_auth_module.so`, if it is not already configured:

```
$ vi nginx.conf
user  nginx;
worker_processes  auto;

error_log  /var/log/nginx/error.log notice;
```

```
pid /var/run/nginx.pid; load_module
/web_agents/nginx25_agent/lib/openam ngx_auth_module.so;...
```

2. Edit the NGINX Plus server configuration file containing the context you want to protect and add web agent directives to it. The following directives are supported:

openam_agent [on | off]

Controls if an agent instance is on or off for a particular http, server, or location context.

Set to on for a context to protect it and its contents. If a context already protected requires a specific web agent configuration, follow the procedures in this section again to create a new web agent instance for it. The installer will configure the next available web agent instance, for example, agent_2.

Set to off for a context to disable the web agent protection for that context and its contents. If the context has a parent, disabling the directive does not affect the protection for the parent.

Example 1

```
server {
    listen      80 default_server;
    server_name localhost; openam_agent on;
    openam_agent_configuration
/web_agents/nginx25_agent/instances/agent_1/config/agent
.conf;
    #charset koi8-r;
    #access_log /var/log/nginx/log/host.access.log  main;

    location / {
        root    /www/;
        index  index.html index.htm;
    }

    location /customers { openam_agent on;
        openam_agent_configuration
/web_agents/nginx25_agent/instances/agent_2/config/agent
.conf;
        root    /www/customers
        index  index.html
    }

    location /market {
        root    /www/marketplace
```

```
    index index.html
  }
}
```

The web agent instance `agent_1` configured at the `server` context is protecting the `/` and `/market`` location contexts. The location context `/customers` is protected by a second web agent instance, `agent_2`.

Example 2

```
server {
    listen      80 default_server;
    server_name localhost; openam_agent on;
    openam_agent_configuration
/web_agents/nginx25_agent/instances/agent_1/config/agent
.conf;
    #charset koi8-r;
    #access_log /var/log/nginx/log/host.access.log main;

    location / {
        root    /www/;
        index  index.html index.htm;
    }

    location /customers { openam_agent off
root    /www/customers
        index index.html
    }

    location /market {
root    /www/marketplace
        index index.html
    }
}
```

The agent instance `agent_1` is protecting the `server` context and the `/` and `/market`` location contexts. Protection is disabled for the `/customers`` location context.

3. Ensure the user or group running the NGINX Plus server has the appropriate permissions over the following directories:
 - Read Permission: `/web_agents/nginx25_agent/lib`
 - Read and Write Permission:
 - `/web_agents/nginx25_agent/instances/agent_nnn`

- `/web_agents/nginx25_agent/log`

Apply execute permissions on the folders listed above, recursively, for the user that runs the NGINX Plus server.

To determine which user or group is running the NGINX Plus server, check the `User` directive in the NGINX Plus server configuration file.

Failure to set permissions causes issues, such as the NGINX Plus server not starting up, getting a blank page when accessing a protected resource, or the web agent generating errors during log file rotation.

NOTE

You may see the same issues if SELinux is enabled in enforcing mode and it is not configured to allow access to agent directories. For more information, see [Troubleshooting](#).

4. Start the server.

TIP

The NGINX Plus server only sets the `REMOTE_USER` variable if the request contains an HTTP Authorization header, but the NGINX agent does not set an HTTP Authorization header after the user has authenticated. Therefore, if you need to set the variable so CGI scripts can use it, configure the agent to create a custom header with the required attribute and then configure the NGINX Plus server to capture that header and convert it into the `REMOTE_USER` variable.

Check the NGINX Web Agent installation

1. After you start the server, check the server error log to make sure startup completed successfully:

```
2021... [info] 31#31: agent worker startup complete
```

2. Make an HTTP request to a resource protected by the agent, then check the `/web_agents/nginx23_agent/log/system_0.log` file to verify that no startup errors occurred:

```
Web Agent Version: 5.10.4  
Revision: ab12cde, Container: NGINX Plus 23 Linux 64bit
```

```
(Ubuntu20),  
Build date: ...
```

3. (Optional) If you have a policy configured, test that the agent is processing requests. For example, make an HTTP request to a resource protected by the agent, and check that you are redirected to AM to authenticate. After authentication, AM redirects you back to the resource you tried to access.

Post-installation tasks

Note the location of configuration files and logs

Each agent instance has a numbered configuration and logs directory, starting with `agent_1`. The first agent configuration and logs are located at `web_agents/agent_type/instances/agent_1/`.

The following configuration files and logs are created:

- `web_agents/agent_type/instances/agent_1/config/` : Bootstrap properties to connect to AM and download the configuration. This directory contains properties that are used only in [local configuration mode](#).
- `web_agents/agent_type/instances/agent_1/logs/audit/` : Audit log directory. Used only if `Audit Log Location` is `LOCAL` or `ALL`.
- `web_agents/agent_type/instances/agent_1/logs/debug/` : The directory where the agent writes debug log files after startup.

During agent startup, the location of the logs can be based on the agent web server, or defined in the site configuration file for the server. For example, bootstrap logs for NGINX Plus Web Agent can be written to `/var/log/nginx/error.log`.

Validate the agent instance

Validate the agent instance by using the `agentadmin --V[i]` command. For information about the options and requirements for this command, see [agentadmin](#).

Linux

Windows

```
$ sudo -u web-server-user  
$ cd /web_agents/agent_type/bin/  
$ ./agentadmin --Vi agent_name am_identity_name  
/path/to/am_identity_password
```

A result similar to this is displayed:

```
Running configuration validation for agent_1:

Agent instance is configured with 1 naming.url value(s):
1. https://am.example.com:8443/am is valid
selected https://am.example.com:8443/am as naming.url value
validate_bootstrap_configuration: ok
validate_ssl_libraries: ok
validate_agent_login: ok
get_allocator_blockspace_sz(): trying for configured cache size
16777216 bytes
validate_system_resources: ok
validate_session_profile: ok
validate_websocket_connection: ok
validate_worker_init_shutdown: ok

Result: 7 out of 7 tests passed, 0 skipped.
```

If `validate_websocket_connection` is not `ok`, make sure that the web server and the network infrastructure between the web server and the AM servers support WebSockets.

Configure shared runtime resources and memory

By default, agent instances share the Unix Apache and NGINX Plus agent shared memory, runtime resources, and installation files. For example, `Agent_1` and `Agent_2` instances write the same session log and audit files (even though each one writes to their own file), use the same agent policy cache, and run a single set of worker processes and background tasks.

Choose whether to share resources

You can choose to configure several related agent instances to share resources, and configure others to be independent.

Despite sharing resources, agent instances can be started and stopped individually and can run as different users as long as the agent resources can be shared by their effective user and groups.

Choosing whether to share runtime resources and shared memory is an important decision that depends on your environment. Consider the information in the following table before configuring your agents:

Impact of Sharing Resources

Impact	Advantage	Caution
Shared agent policy and session cache	Potentially reduces overhead of requests to AM for authentication and authorization.	Cache may fill with irrelevant entries.
	Reduced memory consumption.	Sharing the cache among different locations or virtual hosts may not be desirable.
	-	Agent instances that are members of the same agent group must be configured in the same Apache or NGINX Plus installation.
Reduced number of background threads. (Single WebSocket connection to AM for notifications)	Reduced system resource usage.	Ensure the <code>AM_MAX_AGENTS</code> environment variable is set to, at least, the total number of agent instances in the installation.
Agent instances share runtime files and semaphores	Reduced system resource usage.	Must ensure files and resources can be accessed by all the agent instances. For example, add the users running the instances to the same group and configure the resources to have 660 permissions. For more information, see <code>AM_RESOURCE_PERMISSIONS</code> in Environment variables .

Configure agent groups

An agent group is a group of agent instances that share runtime resources and shared memory. Agent groups are defined by adding `AmAgentId` (Apache agent) and `openam_agent_instance` (NGINX Plus agent) directives to Apache and NGINX Plus configuration files.

Consider these constraints when configuring agent groups:

- Neither the Apache agent nor the NGINX Plus agent set the directives during installation.
- When not set, the `AmAgentId` directive defaults to `0`, and the `openam_agent_instance` directive defaults to `1`.
- The value of the directives must increase by one for each agent group configured. For example, if the default value of the `AmAgentId` directive is `0`, the next agent group must be `1`.
- Agent instances that are members of the same agent group must be part of the same Apache or NGINX Plus installation.
- By default, the maximum number of agent instances in a single installation is `32`. For more information about changing this limit, see `AM_MAX_AGENTS` in [Environment variables](#).

The following table shows an example of six Apache agent instances split into three different agent groups:

Apache Agent Groups Example

Agent Instances	Directive Configuration	Description
Agent_1 and Agent_2	Not Set (defaults to 0)	The instances share runtime resources and policy cache.
Agent_3, Agent_4, and Agent_5	1	The instances share runtime resources and policy cache.
Agent_6	2	The instance does not share runtime resources and policy cache with any other instance.

To configure the agent group, set the `AmAgentId` or `openam_agent_instance` directives and their value along with the rest of the agent directives in the `httpd.conf` or `nginx.conf` files:

AmAgentId (Apache only)

The following is an example of a `httpd.conf` file with the `AmAgentId` directive configured:

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
  ServerName www.site1.com
  DocumentRoot /home/www/site1.com
```

```

AssignUserID site1 www-data
LoadModule amagent_module
/web_agents/apache24_agent/lib/mod_openam.so
AmAgent On
AmAgentConf
/web_agents/apache24_agent/bin/../../instances/agent_1/config/agen
t.conf
AmAgentId 1
...
</VirtualHost>

<VirtualHost *:8080>
ServerName www.site2.com
DocumentRoot /home/www/site3.com
AssignUserID site2 www-data
LoadModule amagent_module
/web_agents/apache24_agent/lib/mod_openam.so
AmAgent On
AmAgentConf
/web_agents/apache24_agent/bin/../../instances/agent_2/config/agen
t.conf AmAgentId 1
...
</VirtualHost>

```

In this example, each virtual host is protected by a different instance of the agent, yet both agent instances belong to the agent group 1. They share runtime resources and shared memory.

openam_agent_instance (NGINX Plus only)

The following is an example of the `nginx.conf` file with the `openam_agent_instance` directive configured:

```

server {
listen      80 default_server;
server_name localhost;
openam_agent on;
openam_agent_configuration
/web_agents/nginx25_agent/bin/../../instances/agent_3/config/agent
.conf; openam_agent_instance 2
...
    location /customers {
        openam_agent on;
        openam_agent_configuration
/web_agents/nginx25_agent/bin/../../instances/agent_4/config/agent
.conf; openam_agent_instance 2

```

```
root    /www/customers
      index index.html
    }
    ...
```

In this example, `agent_1` protects the server context while `agent_2` protects a location. Both instances belong to agent group `1`, and share runtime resources and shared memory.

Secure communication between the agent and AM

CAUTION

Be mindful of security breaches and vulnerabilities. Ensure your environment isn't using outdated, insecure protocols, such as SSL 3.0, TLS 1.0, and others.

To secure communications, configure the agent to validate server certificates installed in the server where AM runs and/or to present a client certificate to AM. Learn more from AM's [Secure HTTP and LDAP connections](#).

To facilitate integration and test, Web Agent is configured by default to trust any server certificate. Test client certificates aren't provided or configured.

To send cookies only when the communication channel is secure, set [Enable Cookie Security](#) to `true`.

Secure internal communication with OpenSSL

Unix-based agents support only OpenSSL libraries. Windows-based agents can use OpenSSL or [Secure communication with the Windows Secure Channel API](#).

For information about supported versions of OpenSSL, and where to locate related libraries, see [Secure communication between Web Agent and AM](#).

Configure server-side and client-side validation using OpenSSL

Perform the following steps to configure the agent to validate AM's server certificate chain and to present client certificates if requested:

1. Open the `/web_agents/agent_type/instances/agent_nnn/config/agent.conf` configuration file.
2. (For IIS or the Apache for Windows Web Agent) Configure the agent to use OpenSSL.

- a. Set the bootstrap property Enable OpenSSL to Secure Internal Communications to `true`.
 - b. Ensure that the OpenSSL libraries are in the appropriate place, as specified in OpenSSL library location by operating system.
3. (Optional) Configure the agent to validate AM's server certificate:
- a. Create a Privacy-Enhanced Mail (PEM) file that contains the certificates required to validate AM's server certificate. For example, `ca.pem`.
 - b. Set the bootstrap property Server Certificate Trust to `false`.
 - c. Set the bootstrap property CA Certificate File Name to the PEM file previously created. For example:

Unix	Windows
<pre>com.forgerock.agents.config.cert.ca.file = /opt/certificates/ca.pem</pre>	

- d. Set the bootstrap property OpenSSL Certificate Verification Depth to the level of certificate validation required in your environment.
4. (Optional) To configure the agent to present its client certificate when AM is configured to perform client authentication, perform the following steps:
- a. Create a PEM file that contains the certificate chain for the agent. For example, `client-cert.pem`.
 - b. Create a PEM file that contains the private key corresponding to the certificate. For example, `client-private-key.pem`.
 - c. Set the bootstrap property Public Client Certificate File Name to the file containing the certificate chain. For example:

Unix	Windows
<pre>com.forgerock.agents.config.cert.file = /opt/certificates/client-cert.pem</pre>	

- d. Set the bootstrap property Private Client Certificate File Name to the file containing the client certificate private key. For example:

Unix	Windows
<pre>com.forgerock.agents.config.cert.key =</pre>	


```
/opt/certificates/client-private-key.pem
```

- e. If the private key is password-protected, obfuscate the password by using the **agentadmin --p** command and configure it in the bootstrap property `Private Key Password`. For example:

Unix

Windows

```
$ /path/to/web_agents/agent_type/bin/> agentadmin -  
-p "Encryption Key" "cat certificate_password.file"  
Encrypted password value:  
zck...jtc=com.forgerock.agents.config.cert.key.pass  
word = zck...tc=
```

Encryption Key is the value of the bootstrap property `Agent Profile Password Encryption Key`.

5. Review your configuration. It should look similar to the following:

Unix

Windows

```
//Server-side  
com.sun.identity.agents.config.trust.server.certs =  
false  
com.forgerock.agents.config.cert.ca.file =  
/opt/certificates/ca.pem  
//Client-side  
com.forgerock.agents.config.cert.file =  
/opt/certificates/client-cert.pem  
com.forgerock.agents.config.cert.key =  
/opt/certificates/client-private-key.pem  
com.forgerock.agents.config.cert.key.password =  
zck+6RKqjtc=
```

6. Restart the agent.

Secure communication with the Windows Secure Channel API

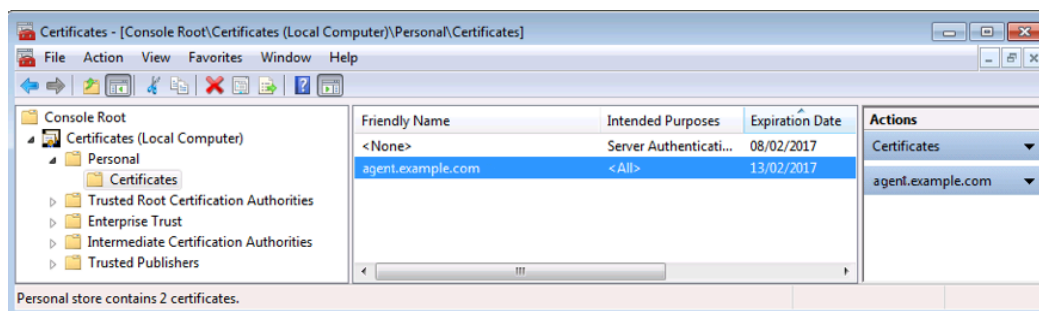
By default, the IIS and Apache for Windows Web Agent uses the Windows built-in Secure Channel API. To use OpenSSL, see [Securing internal communication with OpenSSL](#).

Configure server-side and client-side validation using the Windows built-in Secure Channel API

Perform the following steps to configure the agent to validate AM's certificate chain and to present client certificates if requested:

1. Open the `/web_agents/agent_type/instances/agent_nnn/config/agent.conf` configuration file.
2. Configure the agent to use the Windows built-in Secure Channel API:
 - a. If this is a new installation, continue to the next step. Windows-based agents use the Windows built-in Secure Channel API by default.
 - b. If you ever configured the IIS or Apache for Windows web agent to use OpenSSL libraries, set the bootstrap property `Enable OpenSSL to Secure Internal Communications` to `false`.
3. (Optional) To configure the agent to validate AM certificate chain, perform the following steps:
 - a. Add the certificates required to validate AM's server certificate to the Windows certificate store. For example, to use PowerShell, add root certificates to the `Cert:\LocalMachine\Root` location, and CA certificates to the `Cert:\LocalMachine\Ca` location.
 - b. Set the bootstrap property `Server Certificate Trust` to `false`.
4. (Optional) When AM is configured to perform client authentication, configure the agent to present client certificates:
 - a. Import the client certificate chain and private key into the Windows certificate store. For example, for PowerShell, import them to `Cert:\LocalMachine\My`.
 - b. Set the bootstrap property `Public Client Certificate File Name` to the friendly name of the client certificate chain. For example:

```
com.forgerock.agents.config.cert.file =  
agent.example.com
```



NOTE

NOTE

For compatibility, the agent supports an alternative configuration that does not use the Windows certificate store.

1. Create a Personal Information Exchange (PFX) file containing the certificate chain for the agent and its private key. For example, `client.pfx`.
2. Set the bootstrap property Public Client Certificate File Name to the previously created PFX file. For example:

```
com.forgerock.agents.config.cert.file =
C:\Certificates\client.pfx
```

3. Obfuscate the certificate password by using the `agentadmin --p` command. For example:

```
C:\path\to\web_agents\agent_type\bin> agentadmin.exe -
-p "Encryption_Key" "Certificate_File_Password"
Encrypted password value: zck+6RKqjtc=
```

`Encryption_Key` is the value of the Agent Profile Password Encryption Key bootstrap property.

4. Set the bootstrap property Private Key Password to the value of the encrypted password. For example:

```
com.forgerock.agents.config.cert.key.password =
zck+6RKqjtc=
```

5. Restart the agent.

5. Review your configuration. It should look similar to the following:

Windows Cert Store

Windows PFX / PCKS12 File

```
//Server-side
com.sun.identity.agents.config.trust.server.certs =
false
//Client-side
com.forgerock.agents.config.cert.file =
agent.example.com
```

6. Restart the agent.

Support load balancers and reverse proxies between clients and agents

When your environment has reverse proxies or load balancers configured between agents and clients, you must perform additional configuration in the agents to account for the anonymization of both the clients and the agents.

Failure to do so may cause policy evaluation and other agent features to fail.

For more information, see [Configure load balancers and reverse proxies](#).

Configure audit logging

Web Agent supports the logging of audit events for security, troubleshooting, and regulatory compliance. Store agent audit event logs in the following ways:

Remotely

Log audit events to the audit event handler configured in the AM realm. In a site comprised of several AM servers, agents write audit logs to the AM server that satisfies the agent request for client authentication or resource authorization.

Agents cannot log audit events remotely if:

- AM's audit logging service is disabled.
- No audit event handler is configured in the realm where the web agent is configured.
- All audit event handlers configured in the realm where the web agent is configured are disabled.

For more information about audit logging in AM, see [Setting up audit logging in AM's Security guide](#).

Locally

Log audit events in JSON format to a file in the agent installation directory, `/web_agents/agent_type/logs/audit/`.

Locally and remotely

Log audit events:

- To a file in the agent installation directory.
- To the audit event handler configured in the AM realm in which the agent profile is configured.

The example is an agent log record:

```

{
  "timestamp": "2017-10-30T11:56:57Z",
  "eventName": "AM-ACCESS-OUTCOME",
  "transactionId": "608831c4-7351-4277-8a5f-b1a83fe2277e",
  "userId": "id=demo,ou=user,dc=openam,dc=forgerock,dc=org",
  "trackingIds": [
    "fd5c8ccf-7d97-49ba-a775-76c3c06eb933-82095",
    "fd5c8ccf-7d97-49ba-a775-76c3c06eb933-82177"
  ],
  "component": "Web Policy Agent",
  "realm": "/",
  "server": {
    "ip": "127.0.0.1",
    "port": 8020
  },
  "request": {
    "protocol": "HTTP/1.1",
    "operation": "GET"
  },
  "http": {
    "request": {
      "secure": false,
      "method": "GET",
      "path": "http://my.example.com:8020/examples/",
      "cookies": {
        "am-auth-jwt": "eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOi[...]\"",
        "i18next": "en",
        "am1bcookie": "01",
        "iPlanetDirectoryPro": "Ts2zDkGUqgtkoxR[...]"
      }
    }
  },
  "response": {
    "status": "DENIED"
  },
  "_id": "fd5c8ccf-7d97-49ba-a775-76c3c06eb933-81703"
}

```

NOTE

Local audit logs do not have an `_id` attribute, which is an internal AM id.

The audit log format adheres to the log structure shared across the ForgeRock Identity Platform. For more information about the audit log format, see [Audit log format](#) in AM's *Security guide*.

Web Agent supports propagation of the transaction ID across the ForgeRock Identity Platform using the HTTP header `X-ForgeRock-TransactionId`. For more information about configuring the header, see [Configuring the trust transaction header system property](#) in AM's *Security guide*.

By default, Web Agent does not write audit log records. To configure audit logging, perform the following procedure:

To configure audit logging

This procedure assumes that Web Agent is in [centralized configuration mode](#). Property names are provided for [local configuration mode](#).

1. In the AM console, go to **Realms > Realm Name > Applications > Agents > Web > Agent Name > Global > Audit**.
2. In [Audit Access Types](#), select the type of messages to log. For example, select `LOG_ALL` to log access allowed and access denied events.
3. In [Audit Log Location](#), select whether to write the audit logs locally to the agent installation (`LOCAL`), remotely to AM (`REMOTE`), or to both places (`ALL`). For example, keep `REMOTE` to log audit events to the AM instances.
4. In [Local Audit Log Rotation Size](#), specify the maximum size, in bytes, of the audit log files.

This is a bootstrap property. After changing this property, restart the web server where the agent runs.

Upgrade Web Agent

1. Read the [Release notes](#) for information about changes in Web Agent.
2. Back up the directories for the agent installation, and the web server configuration:

- In [local configuration mode](#):

```
$ cp -r /path/to/web_agents/apache24_agent  
/path/to/backup  
$ cp -r /path/to/apache/httpd/conf /path/to/backup
```

- In [centralized configuration mode](#), back up as described in AM's [Maintenance guide](#).
3. Redirect client traffic away from the protected website.

4. Stop the web server where the agent is installed.
5. Remove the old Web Agent, as described in [Remove Web Agent](#).
6. Install the new agent, as described in [Install Web Agent](#).

In [local configuration mode](#), provide the `agent.conf` file. For more information, see [Local configuration \(agent.conf\)](#).

7. Review the agent configuration:

- In [local configuration mode](#), use the backed-up copy of the `agent.conf` file for guidance. Use the agent's [Release notes](#) and AM's [Release notes](#) to check for changes. Update the file manually to include properties for your environment.

IMPORTANT

To prevent errors, make sure that the `agent.conf` file contains all required properties. For a list of required properties, see [Configuration location](#).

- In [centralized configuration mode](#), review the agent's [Release notes](#) and AM's [Release notes](#) to check for changes. If necessary, change the agent configuration using the AM console.
8. If you provided the `agent.conf` file to the installer, and you are upgrading from an agent version earlier than 4.1.0 hotfix 23, re-encrypt the password specified in the [Agent Profile Password](#):
 - a. Obtain the encryption key from the bootstrap property [Agent Profile Password Encryption Key](#) in the new `agent.conf` file.
 - b. (Unix only) Store the agent profile password in a file; for example, `newpassword.file`. Obtain the encryption key from the
 - c. Encrypt the agent profile password with the encryption key by running the [agentadmin command](#) with the `--p` option.

Unix

Windows

```
$ ./agentadmin --p "YWM00ThlMTQtMzMxOS05Nw==" "cat  
newpassword.file"  
Encrypted password value: 07bJ0SeM/G8yd04=
```

- d. Set the encrypted password as the value of the [Agent Profile Password](#) property in the new `agent.conf` file.
9. (NGINX Plus and Unix Apache agents only) Configure shared runtime resources and shared memory. For more information, see [Configure shared runtime resources and memory](#).

10. Ensure the communication between AM and the web agent is secured with the appropriate keys. For more information, see [Configuring AM to Sign Authentication Information](#).
11. Start the web server where the agent is installed.

NOTE

Web Agent 5 changed the default size of the agent session and policy cache from 1 GB to 16 MB. In the unlikely case that an old Apache agent could not release the shared memory, the new Apache agent may not start. For more information, see [Troubleshooting](#).

12. Validate that the agent is performing as expected.

For example, go to a protected page on the website and confirm whether you can access it according to your configuration.

TIP

To troubleshoot your environment, run the [agentadmin command](#) with the `--V` option.

13. Allow client traffic to flow to the protected website.

Remove Web Agent

Remove Apache Web Agent

1. Shut down Apache HTTP Server where the agent is installed.
2. Run `agentadmin --l` to output a list of the installed web agent configuration instances.

Note the ID of the Web Agent instance to remove.

3. Run `agentadmin --r`, and specify the ID of the web agent configuration instance to remove. A warning is displayed. Type `yes` to proceed with removing the configuration instance.

```
$ ./agentadmin --r agent_1
```

```
Warning! This procedure will remove all Web Agent
references from
a Web server configuration. In case you are running Web
Agent in a
```


multi-virtualhost mode, an uninstallation must be carried out manually.

```
Continue (yes/no): [no]: yes
```

```
Removing agent_1 configuration...  
Removing agent_1 configuration... Done.
```

4. Start the Apache HTTP Server.

Remove a single instance of IIS Web Agent

Perform the steps in this procedure to remove :

1. Log on to Windows as a user with administrator privileges.
2. Run **agentadmin.exe --l** to output a list of the installed agent configuration instances.

```
c:\web_agents\iis_agent\bin> agentadmin.exe --l  
agentadmin.exe --l  
Web Agent configuration instances:  
  
id:          agent_1  
configuration:  
c:\web_agents\iis_agent\bin\..\instances\agent_1  
server/site: 2.2.1
```

Note the ID of the Web Agent instance to remove.

3. Run **agentadmin.exe --r** , specifying the ID of the Web Agent instance to remove.

```
c:\web_agents\iis_agent\bin> agentadmin.exe --r agent_1  
Removing agent_1 configuration...  
Removing agent_1 configuration... Done.
```

IMPORTANT

The **--r** option does not remove the agent libraries. To remove all agent instances and libraries, see [Remove all instances of IIS Web Agent](#).

Remove all instances of IIS Web Agent

1. Log on to Windows as a user with administrator privileges.
2. Run **agentadmin --g**. A warning is displayed. Type **yes** to proceed with removing the configuration instance.

```
c:\web_agents\iis_agent\bin> agentadmin.exe --g

Warning! This procedure will remove all Web Agent
references from
IIS Server configuration.

Continue (yes/no): [no]: yes
Removing agent module from IIS Server configuration...
Removing agent module from IIS Server configuration... Done.
```

Remove NGINX Plus Web Agent

1. Shut down the NGINX Plus server where the agent is installed.
2. Run the **agentadmin --l** command to output a list of installed agent instances. For example:

```
$ ./agentadmin --l
OpenAM Web Agent configuration instances:

id:          agent_1
configuration: /web_agents/nginx25_agent/instances/agent_1
server/site:  /etc/nginx/nginx.conf

id:          agent_2
configuration: /web_agents/nginx25_agent/instances/agent_2
server/site:  /etc/nginx/nginx.conf

id:          agent_3
configuration: /web_agents/nginx25_agent/instances/agent_3
server/site:  /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
```

Note the ID of the Web Agent instance to remove.

3. Run the **agentadmin --r** command, specifying the ID of the agent instance to remove. A warning is displayed. Type **yes** to remove the instance.

```
$ ./agentadmin --r agent_1
Warning! This procedure will remove the Web Agent
configuration for agent_1
but not references to it your NGINX server configuration
file: /etc/nginx/nginx.conf.

Continue (yes/no): [no]: yes

In order to complete the removal of the agent from your
NGINX installation,
remove the openam_agent_ directives for this agent
from your NGINX configuration file: /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
and, if this is the only agent in the installation,
remove the load_module directive for the
openam_agent_auth_module
in the NGINX configuration file.

Please press any key to continue.

Removing agent_1 configuration... Done.
```

4. Edit the NGINX Plus configuration file that contains the context protected by the removed web agent instance.
5. Delete the `openam_agent_` directives from the context.

If this is the last agent in the NGINX Plus server, remove the directive that loads the `openamngx_auth_module.so` library.

6. Restart the NGINX Plus server.

agentadmin command

The **agentadmin** command manages Web Agent installation. It returns `EXIT_SUCCESS` (or `0`) when it completes successfully, and `EXIT_FAILURE` (or a code greater than zero) when it fails.

The following options are supported:

--i

Install a new agent instance.

Usage: **agentadmin --i**

--s

Silently, non-interactively, install a new agent instance.

Usage: **agentadmin --s** *web-server-config-file* *openam-url* *agent-url* *realm* *agent-profile-name* *agent-profile-password* [--changeOwner] [--acceptLicense] [--forceInstall]

web-server-config-file

(Apache HTTP Server) The full path to the Apache HTTP server configuration file. The installer modifies this file to include the agent configuration and module.

(Microsoft IIS) The ID number of the IIS site in which to install the web agent. To list the available sites in an IIS server and the relevant ID numbers, run **agentadmin.exe --n**.

am-url

The full URL of the AM instance that the agent will use. Ensure the deployment URI is specified.

Example: `https://am.example.com:8443/am`

NOTE

If a reverse proxy is configured between AM and the agent, set the AM URL to the proxy URL, for example, `https://proxy.example.com:443/am`. For information about setting up an environment for reverse proxies, see [Configure Apache HTTP Server as a reverse proxy](#).

agent-url

The full URL of the server on which the agent is running.

Example: `http://www.example.com:80`

realm

The AM realm containing the agent profile.

agent-profile-name

The name of the agent profile in AM.

agent-profile-password

The full path to the agent profile password file.

--changeOwner

Apache web agent for Unix only: Change the ownership of created directories to the user and group as specified in the Apache configuration file.

To use this option, you must run the **agentadmin** command as the `root` user or with the **sudo** command. If you cannot run the **agentadmin** command as the `root`

user or with the **sudo** command, you must change the ownership manually.

--acceptLicense

Suppress the license agreement prompt. Specifying this option indicates that you have read and accepted the terms stated in the license.

View the license agreement at

/path/to/web_agents/agent_type/legal/Forgerock_License.txt .

--forceInstall

If the agent cannot connect to the specified AM server during installation, proceed with a silent installation instead of exiting.

--n

(IIS web agent only) List the sites available in an IIS server.

Example:

```
c:\web_agents\iis_agent\bin> agentadmin.exe --nIIS Server Site
configuration:
=====
id      details
=====

Default Web Site
application path:/, pool DefaultAppPool
1.1.1    virtualDirectory path:/, configuration:
C:\inetpub\wwwroot\web.config

MySite
application path:/, pool: MySite
2.1.1    virtualDirectory path:/, configuration
C:\inetpub\MySite\web.config
application path:/MyApp1, pool: MySite
```

--l

List existing configured agent instances.

Usage: **agentadmin --l**

Example:

```
$ ./agentadmin --l
```

```
AM Web Agent configuration instances:
```

```
    id:          agent_1
    configuration:
/opt/web_agents/apache24_agent/bin/../../instances/agent_1
    server/site:  /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf

    id:          agent_2
    configuration:
/opt/web_agents/apache24_agent/bin/../../instances/agent_2
    server/site:  /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf

    id:          agent_3
    configuration:
/opt/web_agents/apache24_agent/bin/../../instances/agent_3
    server/site:  /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
```

--g

(IIS web agent only) Remove all web agent instances and libraries from an IIS installation.

Usage: **agentadmin.exe --g**

For more information, see [To remove Web Agents from IIS](#).

--e

(IIS web agent only) Enable an existing agent instance.

Usage: **agentadmin.exe --e *agent-instance***

For more information, see [To disable and enable Web Agents](#).

--d

(IIS web agent only) Disable an existing agent instance.

Usage: **agentadmin.exe --d *agent-instance***

For more information, see [To disable and enable Web Agents](#).

--o

(IIS web agent only) Modify Access Control Lists (ACLs) for files and folders related to a web agent instance.

Usage: **agentadmin.exe --o "identity_or_siteID" "directory" [--siteId]**

Usage: **agentadmin.exe --o "directory" --addAll --removeAll**

"identity_or_siteID"

Specify the identity to be added to the directory's ACLs. When used with the `--siteId` option, this option specifies an IIS site ID.

"directory"

Specify the directory that would be modified.

[--siteId]

Specify that the **agentadmin** should use `identity_or_siteID` as an IIS site ID.

--addAll

Add all IIS application pool identities to the directory's ACLs. This option is not compatible with the `--removeAll` option.

--removeAll

Remove all IIS application pool identities from the directory's ACLs. This option is not compatible with the `--addAll` option.

Example:

```
C:\web_agents\iis_agent\bin> agentadmin.exe --o "IIS_user1"
"C:\web_agents\iis_agent\lib"
```

```
C:\web_agents\iis_agent\bin> agentadmin.exe --o "2"
"C:\web_agents\iis_agent\lib" --siteId
```

```
C:\web_agents\iis_agent\bin> agentadmin.exe --o
"C:\web_agents\iis_agent\lib" --addAll
```

--r

Remove an existing agent instance.

Usage: **agentadmin --r agent-instance**

agent-instance

The ID of the agent configuration instance to remove.

Respond `yes` when prompted to confirm removal.

On IIS web agents, the `--r` option does not remove the web agent libraries since they can be in use by other web agent instances configured on the same site. To remove all web agent instances and libraries, use the `--g` option instead.

`--k`

Generate a new signing key.

Usage: **agentadmin --k**

Example:

Unix	Windows
-------------	---------

```
$ cd /web_agents/apache24_agent/bin/  
$ ./agentadmin --k  
Encryption key value: YWM...5Nw==
```

`--p`

Use a generated encryption key to encrypt a new password.

Usage: **agentadmin --p *encryption-key password***

encryption-key

An encryption key, generated by the **agentadmin --k** command.

password

The password to encrypt.

Examples:

Unix	Windows
-------------	---------

```
$ ./agentadmin --p "YWM00Th1MTQtMzMxOS05Nw==" "cat  
newpassword.file"  
Encrypted password value: 07b...d04=
```

`--V[i]`

Use this command in conjunction with sustaining to troubleshoot an installation. This command validates the following points:

- The agent can reach the AM server(s) configured in [AM Connection URL](#).
- Critical bootstrap properties are set. For more information, see [Configuration location](#).
- TLS/SSL libraries are available and that SSL configuration properties are set, if the agent is configured for SSL communication.
- The agent can log in to AM to fetch the agent profile.
- The system has enough RAM and shared memory.
- The agent can log in to AM with the provided user and password credentials.
- WebSocket connections are available between the agent and AM.
- The core init and shutdown agent sequences are working as expected. This validation requires the `--Vi` flag.
- (IIS agent only) IIS is configured for running application pools in Integrated mode.

IMPORTANT

- To prevent service outage or an unresponsive agent, run **agentadmin --V[i]** only when the agent instance is not actively protecting a website.
- On Unix, run **agentadmin --V[i]** as the same user that runs the web server. For example, to use the Apache HTTP Server `daemon` user:

```
$ sudo -u daemon ./bin/agentadmin --V agent_1
```

Running the command as a different user can cause the `log/system_0.log` and `log/monitor_0.pipe` files to be created with permissions that prevent the agent from writing to them, causing an error such as:

```
2018-09-19 13:54:52 GMT ERROR [0x7f0c9cf05700:22420]: unable to open event channel
```

- Make sure the user running the command has execute permission on the following directories:
 - `/web_agents/apache24_agent/instances/agent_nnn`
 - `/web_agents/apache24_agent/log`

Usage:

```
agentadmin --V[i] agent_instance [user name] [password file] [realm]
```

[i]

(Optional) Ensure that the core init and shutdown agent sequences are working as expected.

agent_instance

(Required) The agent instance where to run the validation tests. For example, agent_1.

user name

(Optional) A user ID that exists in the AM server. Required only for the validate_session_profile test. For example, demo.

password file

(Optional) A file containing the password of the user ID used for the validate_session_profile test. For example, /tmp/passwd.txt

realm

(Optional) The realm of the user ID used for the validate_session_profile test. For example, /customers.

Example:

```
$ ./agentadmin --Vi agent_1 demo passwd.txt /
Saving output to
/web_agents/apache24_agent/bin/../../log/validate_20180831121402.log

Running configuration validation for agent_1:

Agent instance is configured with 1 naming.url value(s):
1. https://am.example.com:8443/am is valid
selected https://am.example.com:8443/am as naming.url value
validate_bootstrap_configuration: ok
validate_ssl_libraries: ok
validate_agent_login: ok
get_allocator_blockspace_sz(): trying for configured cache size
16777216 bytes
validate_system_resources: ok
validate_session_profile: ok
validate_websocket_connection: ok
validate_worker_init_shutdown: ok

Result: 7 out of 7 tests passed, 0 skipped.
```

--V

Display information about **agentadmin** build and version numbers, and available system resources.

Example:

AM Web Agent for IIS Server 7.5, 8.x
Version: 5.10.4
Revision: ab12cde
Build machine: WIN-6R2CH15R77
Build date: Nov 8 2016 11:30:18

System Resources:

total memory size: 7.7GB
pre-allocated session/policy cache size: 1.0GB
log buffer size: 128.5MB
min audit log buffer size: 2MB, max 2.0GB
total disk size: 162.4GB
free disk space size: 89.6GB

System contains sufficient resources (with remote audit log feature enabled).

Installation environment variables

This section lists Web Agent properties that are configured by environment variables, and set during installation.

Use installation environment variables with the **agentadmin -V[i]** command to validate the installation with different parameters:

Linux

Windows

```
$ AM_PROXY_HOST=proxy.host.net AM_PROXY_PORT=8080  
AM_PROXY_USER=user AM_PROXY_PASSWORD=pass ./agentadmin --Vi.
```

For information about other environment variables, see [Environment variables](#).

AM_PROXY_HOST

The proxy FQDN, when AM and the agent communicate through a proxy configured in forward proxy mode.

AM_PROXY_PASSWORD

The agent password, when AM and the agent communicate through a proxy configured in forward proxy mode, and the proxy requires that the agent authenticates using Basic Authentication.

AM_PROXY_USER

The agent username, when AM and the agent communicate through a proxy configured in forward proxy mode, and the proxy requires that the agent authenticates using Basic Authentication.

AM_PROXY_PORT

The proxy port number, when AM and the agent communicate through a proxy configured in forward proxy mode.

APACHE_RUN_USER

The user running the Apache HTTP or IBM HTTP Server. Set this variable before installation when an Apache user is not defined in `httpd.conf`. This can be the case in non Red Hat Enterprise Linux-based distributions.

APACHE_RUN_GROUP

The group to which the user running the Apache HTTP Server or IBM HTTP Server belongs. Set this variable before installation when an Apache group is not defined in `httpd.conf`. This can be the case in non Red Hat Enterprise Linux-based distributions.

AM_SSL_SCHANNEL

Use for Windows only, when TLS/SSL is configured in AM or the agent web server.

A flag for whether the agent installation process should use the Windows Secure Channel API:

- 0 . Disable Windows Secure Channel API support. The agent uses OpenSSL libraries instead.

Ensure that the OpenSSL libraries are in the appropriate place, as specified in the [OpenSSL library location by operating system](#) table.

- 1 . Enable Windows Secure Channel API support.

AM_SSL_KEY

Use for OpenSSL only, when TLS/SSL is configured in AM or the agent web server.

When AM is configured to perform client authentication, this environment variable specifies a PEM file that contains the private key corresponding to the certificate specified in the `AM_SSL_CERT` environment variable.

For example:



AM_SSL_PASSWORD

Use for OpenSSL only, when TLS/SSL is configured in AM or the agent web server.

When AM is configured to perform client authentication, this environment variable specifies the obfuscated password of the private key configured in the `AM_SSL_KEY` variable. Configure this variable only if the private key is password-protected.

To obfuscate the password, use the `agentadmin --p` command:

Unix	Windows
<pre>\$ /path/to/web_agents/agent_type/bin/> agentadmin --p "Encryption Key" "cat certificate_password.file" Encrypted password value: zck...jtc=com.forgerock.agents.config.cert.key.password = zck+6RKqjtc=</pre>	

AM_SSL_CIPHERS

Use for OpenSSL only, when TLS/SSL is configured in AM or the agent web server.

The list of ciphers to support. The list consists of one or more cipher strings separated by colons, as defined in the man page for ciphers at <http://www.openssl.org>.

For example, `HIGH:MEDIUM`.

AM_SSL_CERT

Use when TLS/SSL is configured in AM or the agent web server.

When AM is configured to perform client authentication, this environment variable specifies a PEM file that contains the certificate chain for the agent.

For example, `/opt/certificates/client-cert.pem`, `C:\Certificates\client-cert.pem` (Windows with OpenSSL), or `Cert:\LocalMachine\My location` (Windows with the Windows Secure Channel API).

AM_SSL_CA

When configuring the agent to validate AM's certificate, this environment variable specifies a PEM file that contains the certificates required to validate AM's server certificate. For example, `/opt/certificates/ca.pem`, `C:\Certificates\ca.pem` (Windows with OpenSSL), or `Cert:\LocalMachine\Ca` (Windows with the Windows Secure Channel API).

Was this helpful?  

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