



SANGFOR



IAM

Web Single Sign-On Configuration Guide

Version 12.0.18



Change Log

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CONTENT

Chapter 1 Content requirements	1
1 Product Introduction	1
2 Application Scenario	1
3 Requirement Condition	1
4 Configuration Idea	1
5 Configuration Guide with Screenshot	1
5.1 Testing environment and requirement	1
5.2 Single Sign-On configuration	1
5.3 Authentication policy configuration	3
6 Precaution	3

Chapter 1 Content requirements

1 Product Introduction

While user login with their own web application, at the same time the user will login on our device with their business system username.

2 Application Scenario

1. Our devices as customer authentication system. Customer with their own web system to allow user for login at the same time login on our device as authenticate user to access internet.
2. Client has their own web authentication system with username and password system, to achieve after perform web authentication do not need to relogin on our device with submit the username and identify the identity on our device for internet access.

3 Requirement Condition

1. IAM device with version 12.0.18 or above
2. A web login system with data passing through our device

4 Configuration Idea

1. Prepare a testing environment.
2. Configure a Single Sign-On
3. Configure an authentication policy.

5 Configuration Guide with Screenshot

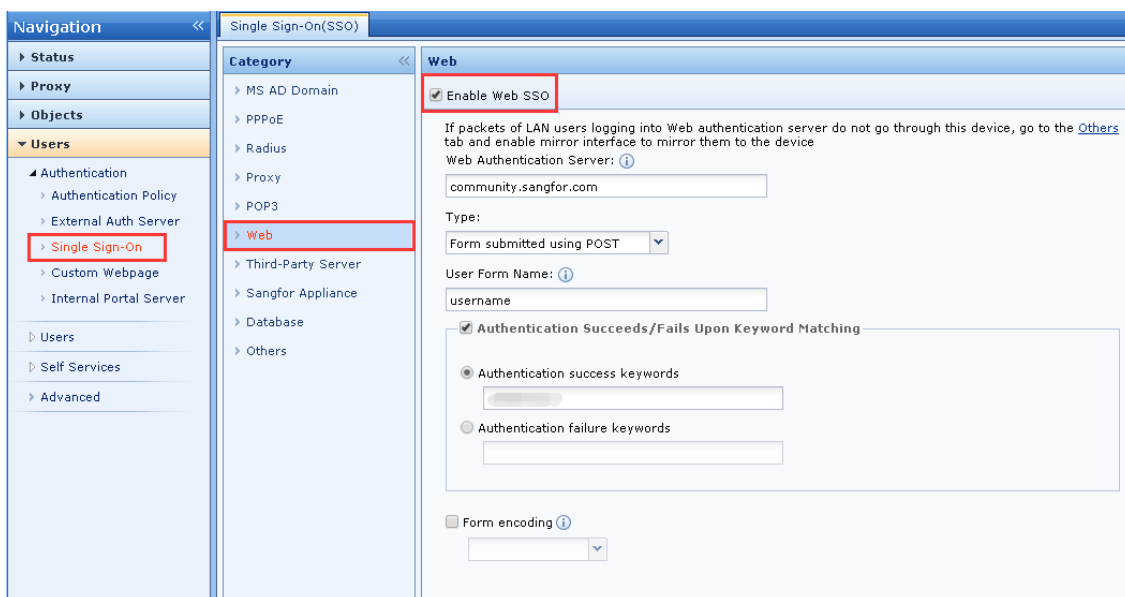
5.1 Testing environment and requirement

Before implement the web single sign-on, we must understand the client network environment which whether the web system traffic will pass through our device. Configure a web single sign-on if the traffic pass through our device, else if the traffic do not pass through our device, we need to redirect the corresponding data to our device.

5.2 Single Sign-On configuration

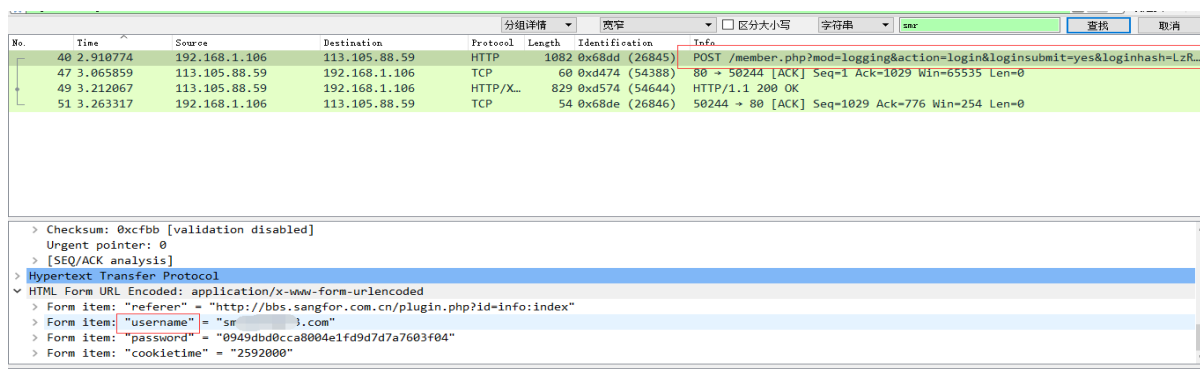
IAM 11.0 web single sign-on has major changes compared to previous versions. In addition supported POST submit username function, it added the function of taking user data through cookie and URL parameter. We will select the [Type] that to be related to the way that user submit the username on the web application. We can determine whether the user login is successful based on the return value of the server. We unable to identify whether the login was successful if no response from the server.

Diagram below is the Single Sign-On configuration by POST submit as example,

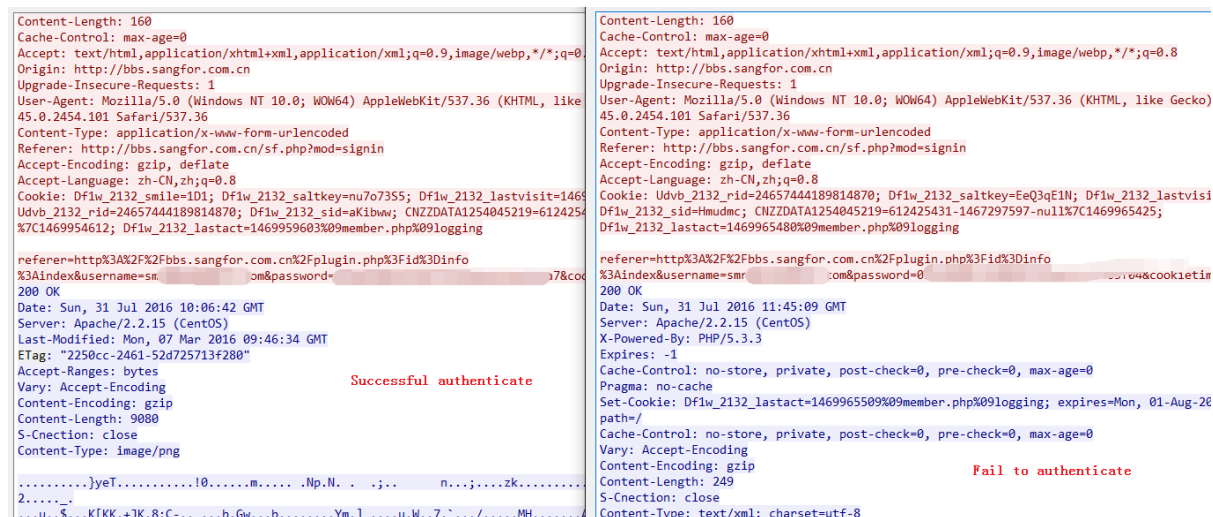


Web authentication server fill in with user web domain name or ip address, as diagram above fill in with community.sangfor.com, select the [Type] as form submitted using POST, fill in the [User Form Name:] based on the actual form name, you may look for the web admin to provide the information, else you may use httpswatch for wireshark to capture the traffic packet to identify the needed information.

By capturing the packet from “community.sangfor.com” as diagram below, we able to see the username from the form name is “Username”.

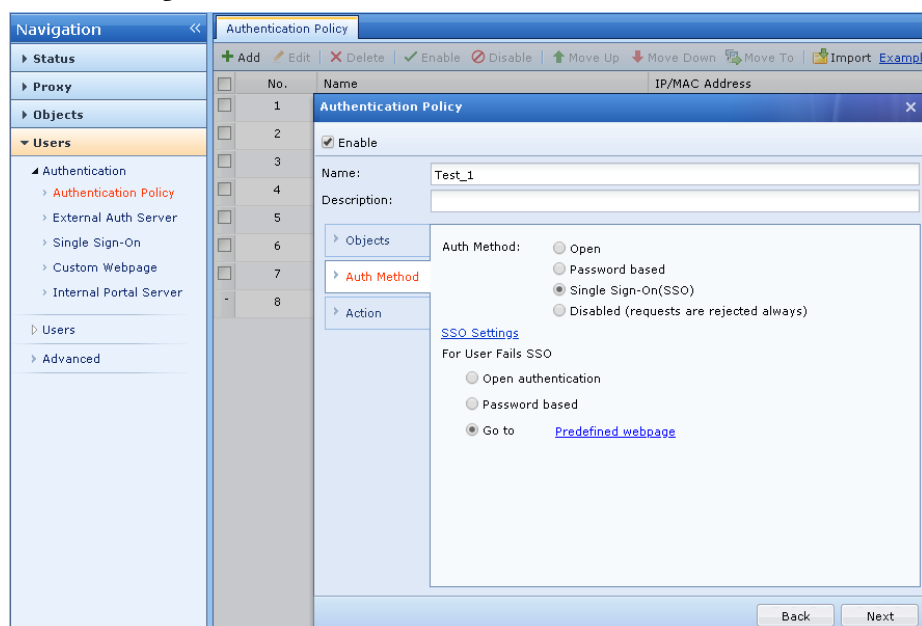


The following is enable the [Authentication keyword], here you able to choose the success keyword or the failure keyword. You may get the keyword from the returned data by the web server. As the diagram below is the packet capture by wireshark and compare the successful authenticate and fail to authenticate data that returned by server.



5.3 Authentication policy configuration

For the authentication policy, ensure that understand the authenticate object before configure the policy, select [Single Sign-On] as the authentication method, for user fails SSO can be configure according to customer needs as the diagram below.



6 Precaution

1. During the testing, do not perform repeated login and logout operations on an IP address, it will cause fail SSO authenticate.
2. The way that we mention to obtain the “username” for the form table and the authenticate keyword is using httpwatch and wireshark, from this document we do not provide the operating guide and you may find out the operation method by yourself.



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