Oracle® Enterprise Single Sign-on Anywhere

How-To: Creating and Exporting an SSL Certificate for ESSO-Anywhere

Release 11.1.1.2.0

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Table of Contents

Introduction

About This Guide

This document describes how to create and export an SSL certificate for use with ESSO-Anywhere. Instructions for users of standalone and enterprise certificate authorities (CAs) are provided.
The instructions in this document apply to the following operating systems:

- For standalone CAs, Windows 2000 Server and Windows Server 2003 operating systems are supported in both Standard and Enterprise editions.
- For enterprise CAs, only Windows Server 2003 Enterprise Edition is supported. No other versions and/or editions are supported.

Prerequisites

Readers of this document should have a thorough understanding of the Windows server operating systems, SSL certificate technology, and related concepts.

Terms and Abbreviations

The following table describes the terms and abbreviations used throughout this guide:

Term or Abbreviation	Description
ESSO-LM	Enterprise Single Sign-On Logon Manager
ESSO-Anywhere	Enterprise Single Sign-On Anywhere
Agent	ESSO-LM client-side software
Console	ESSO-LM Administrative Console

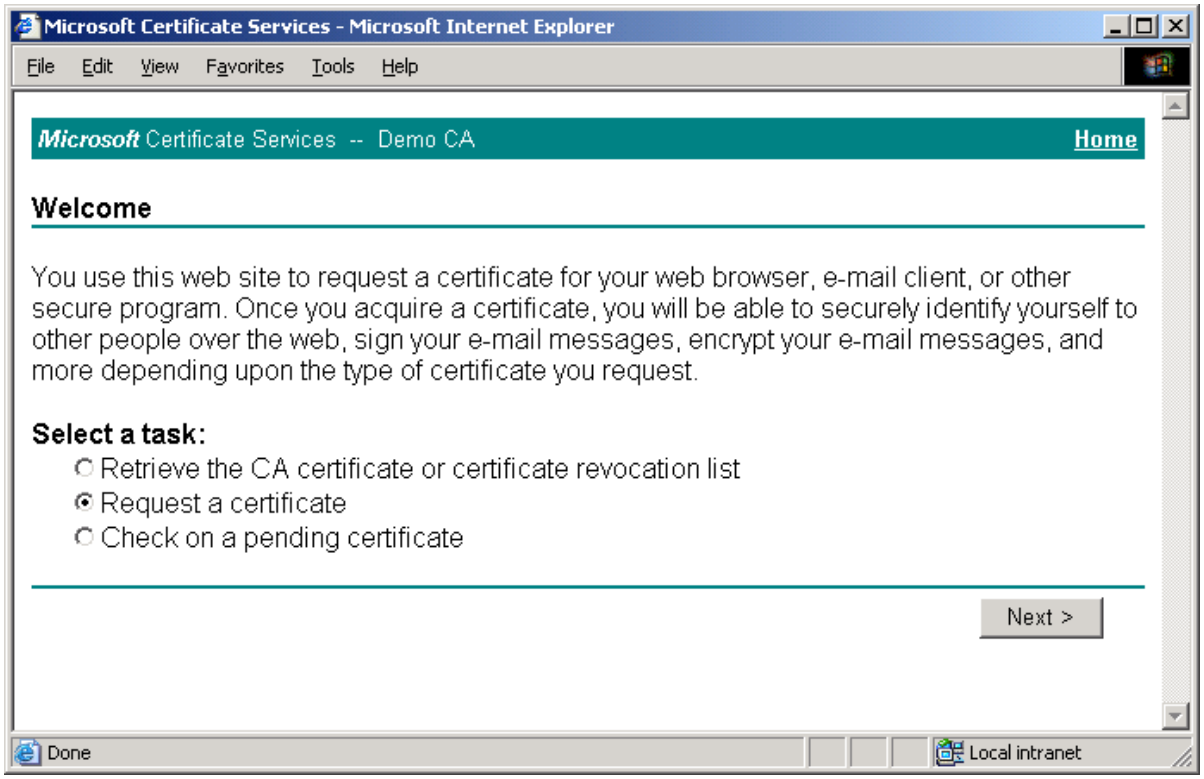
Accessing ESSO-Anywhere Documentation

We continually strive to keep ESSO-Anywhere documentation accurate and up to date. For the latest version of this and other ESSO-Anywhere documents, visit:
http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E15624_01/index.htm.

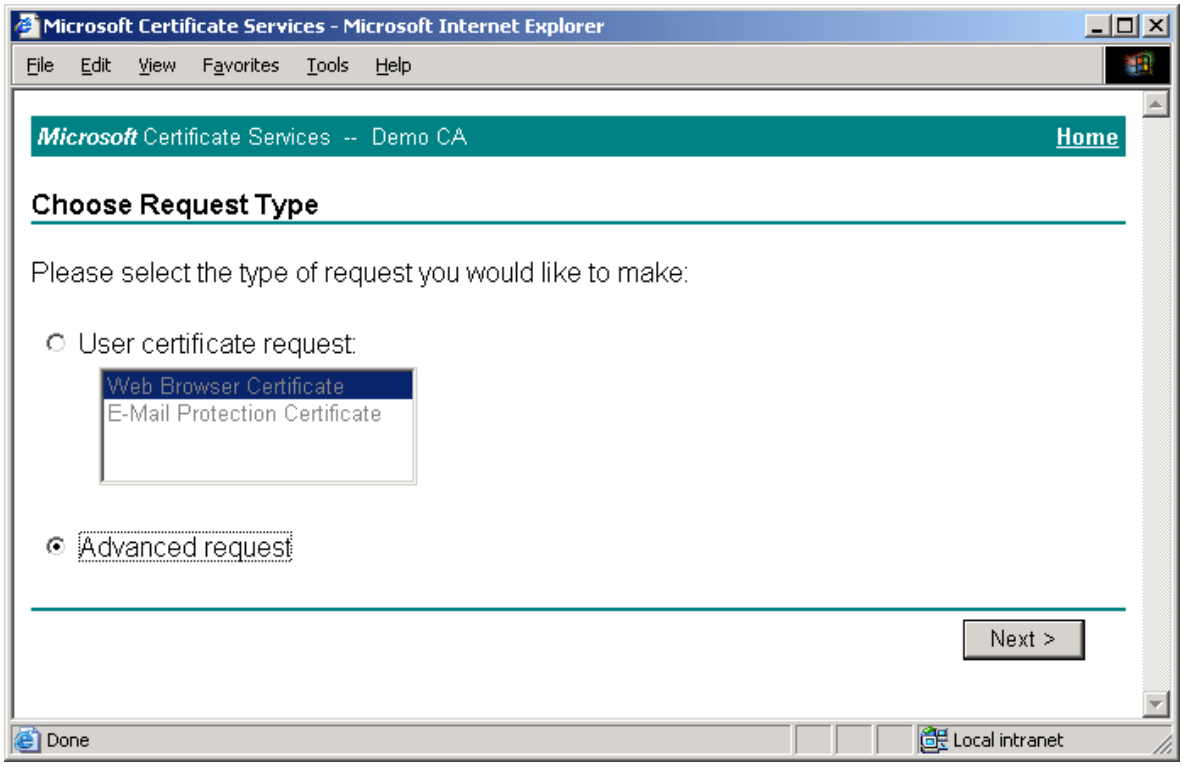
Creating an SSL Certificate with a Standalone Certificate Authority

To create an SSL certificate on Windows Server 2000 and Windows Server 2003 using a standalone certificate authority, do the following:

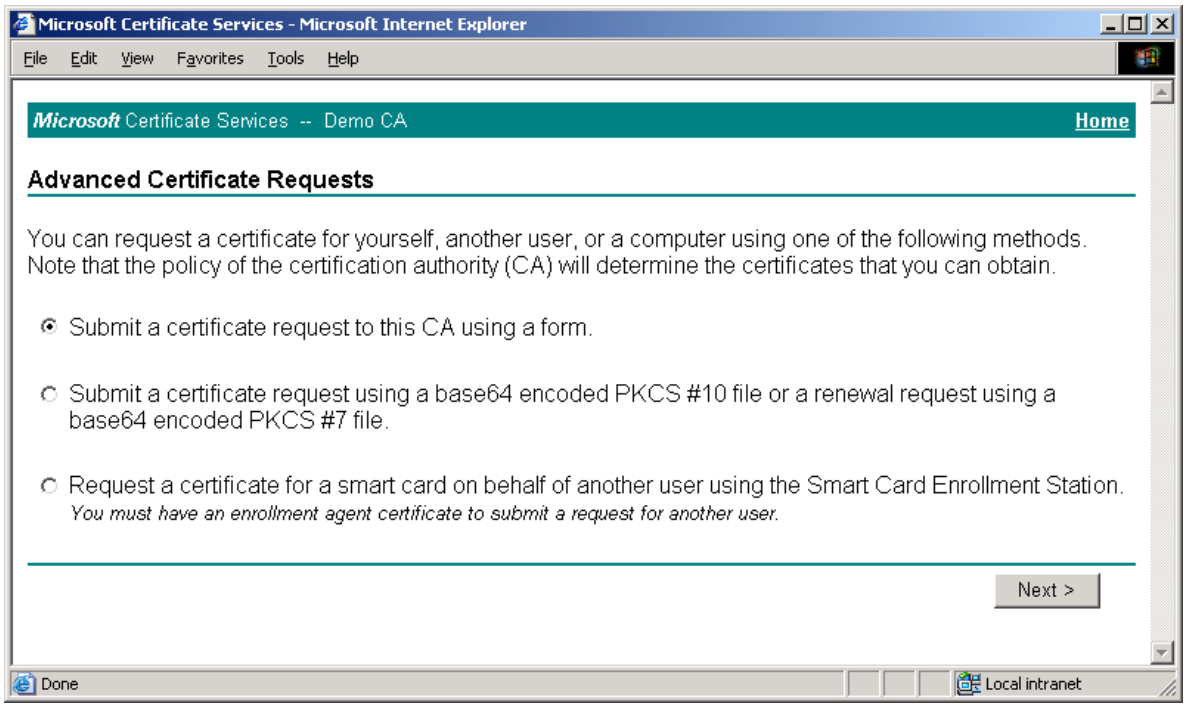
1. Navigate to the Microsoft Certificate Server enrollment page by accessing the following URL in a Web browser:
   `http://<server>:<port>/certsrv`
2. In the page that appears, select **Request a Certificate** and click **Next**.



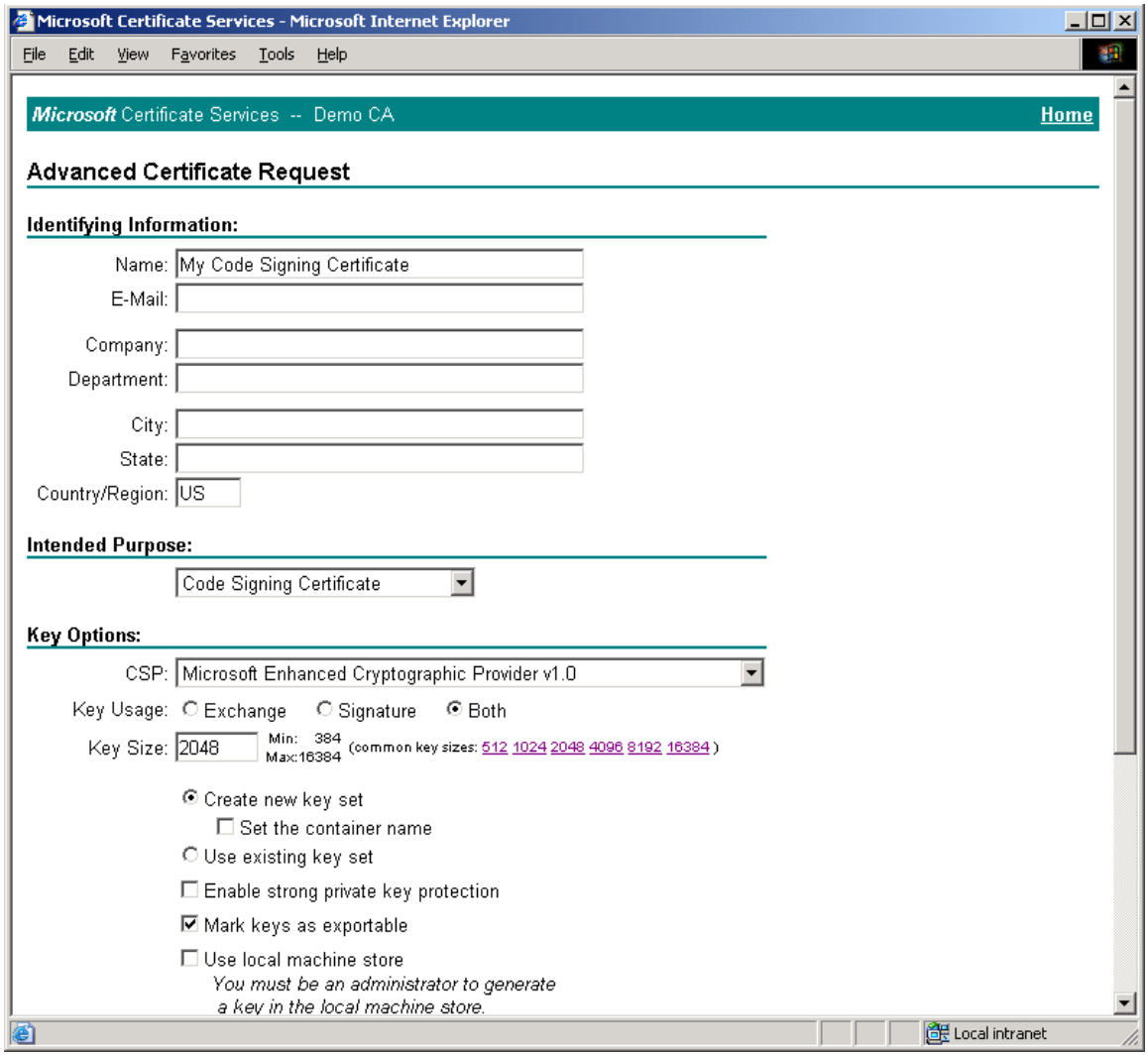
3. In the page that appears, select **Advanced request** and click **Next**.



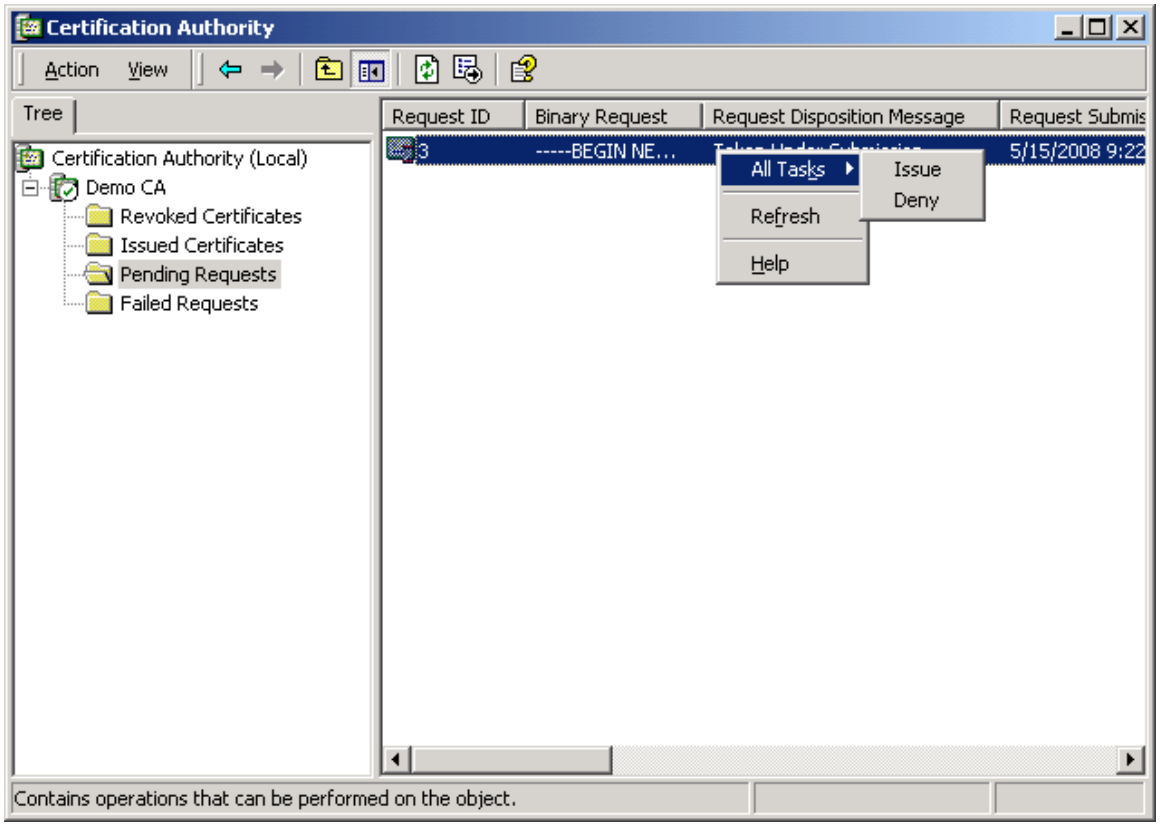
4. In the page that appears, select **Submit a certificate request to this CA using a form**, and click **Next**.



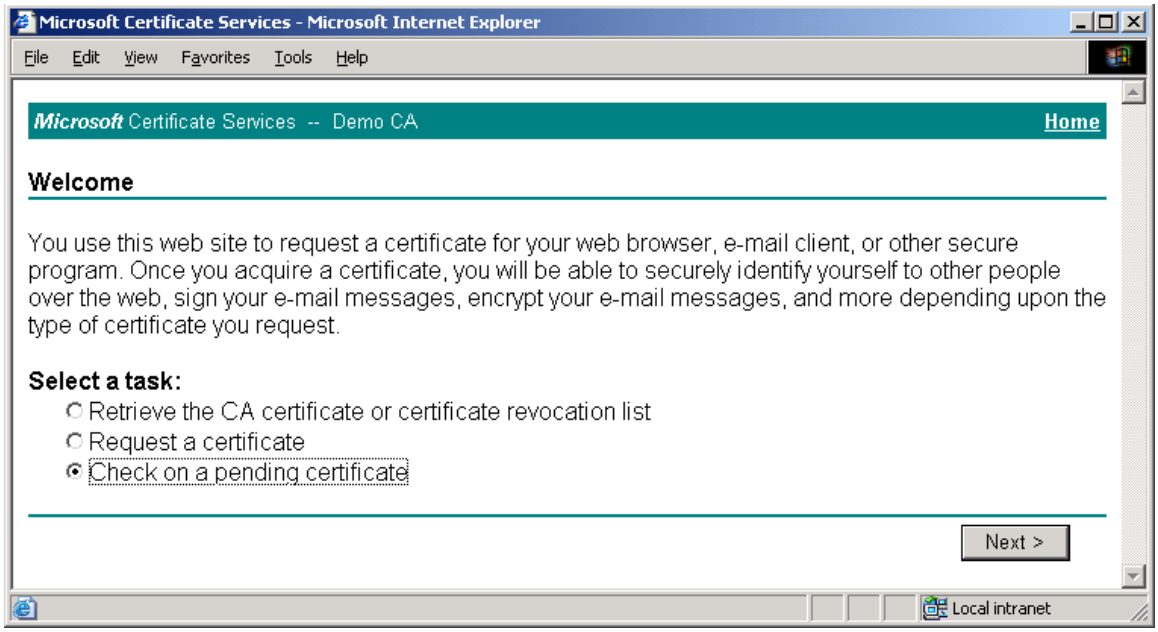
5. In the page that appears, do the following:
   a. Fill in the fields in the “Identifying Information” section as appropriate.
   b. In the “Intended Purpose” drop-down list, select **Code Signing Certificate**.
   c. In the “Key Options” section, make the choices appropriate to your environment.
   d. Click **Submit**.



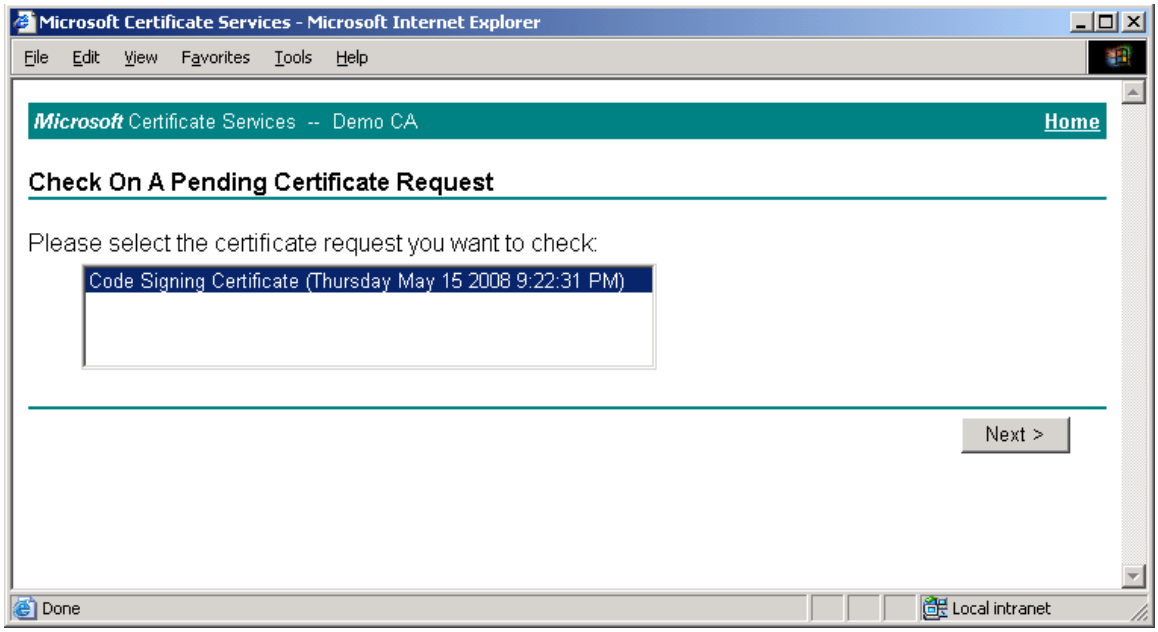
6. Depending on whether you have direct control over the certificate authority, do one of the following:
   - If you do not have direct control over the CA, wait until the certificate is approved by the CA administrator, then proceed to the next step.
   - If you have direct control over the CA, approve the certificate using the Certificate Authority tool, as shown below:



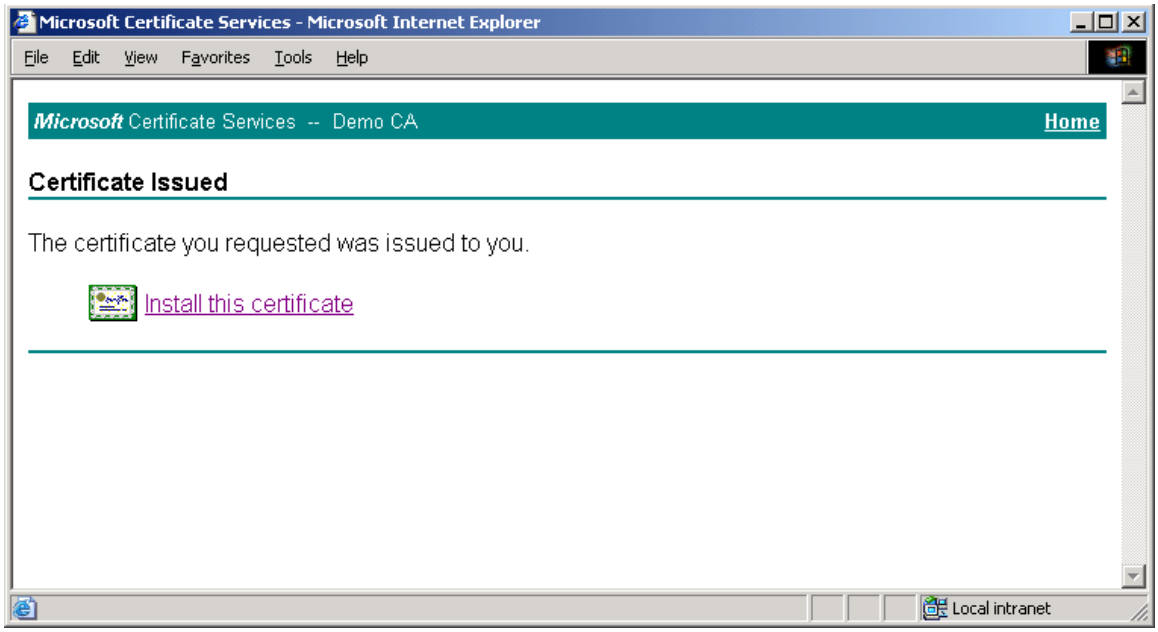
7. Once the certificate request has been approved, return to Microsoft Certificate Server's enrollment page, select **Check on a pending certificate**, and click **Next**.



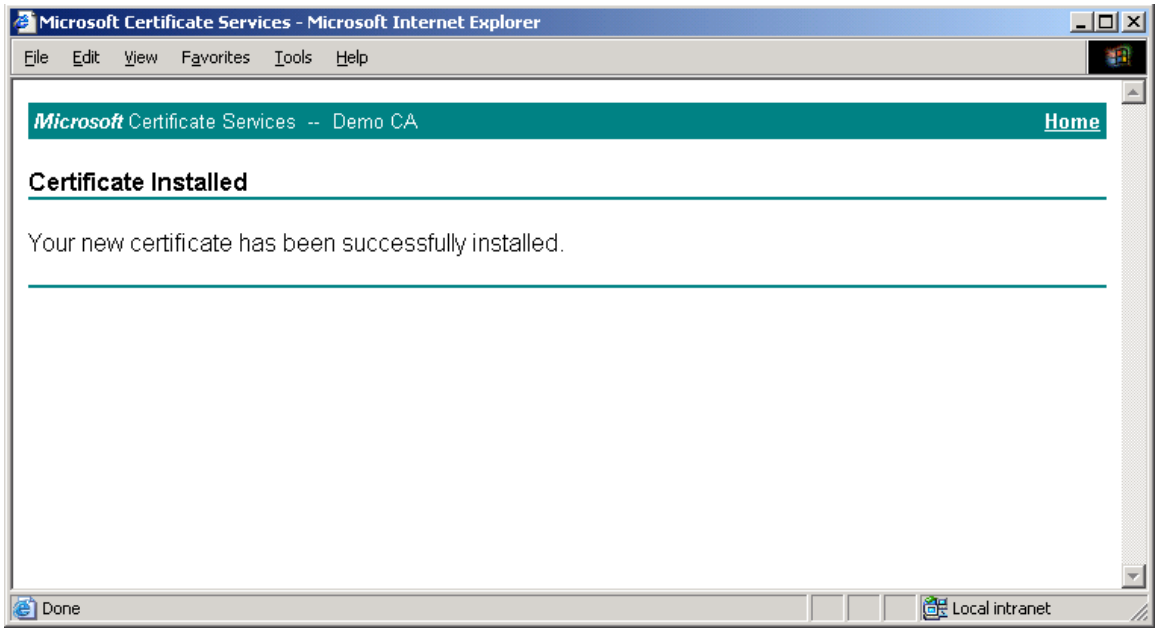
8. In the page that appears, select the target certificate request and click **Next**.



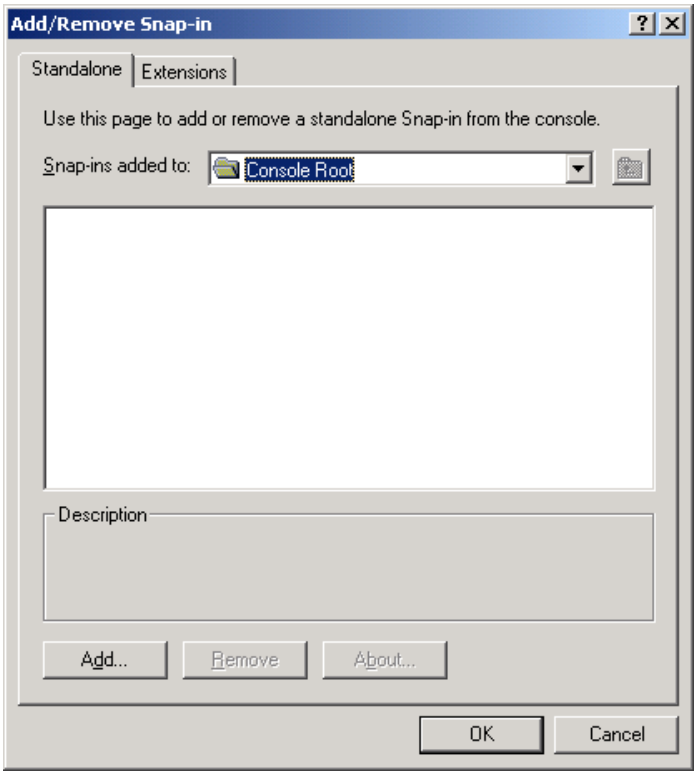
9. In the page that appears, click the **Install the certificate** link.



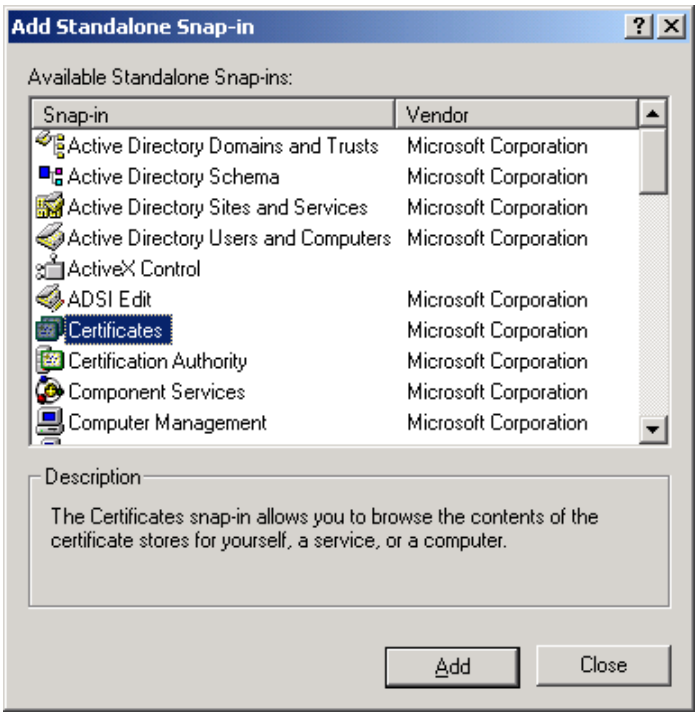
When the certificate is successfully installed, a confirmation page appears:



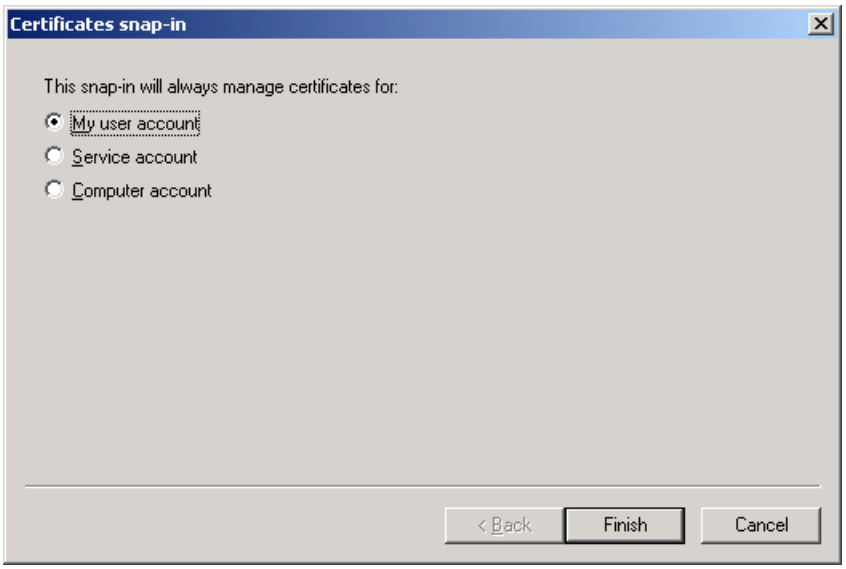
10. Launch the Microsoft Management Console.
11. In the console, add the “Certificates” snap-in:
    a. From the **Console** menu, select **Add/Remove Snap-in**.
    b. In the dialog that appears, click **Add**.



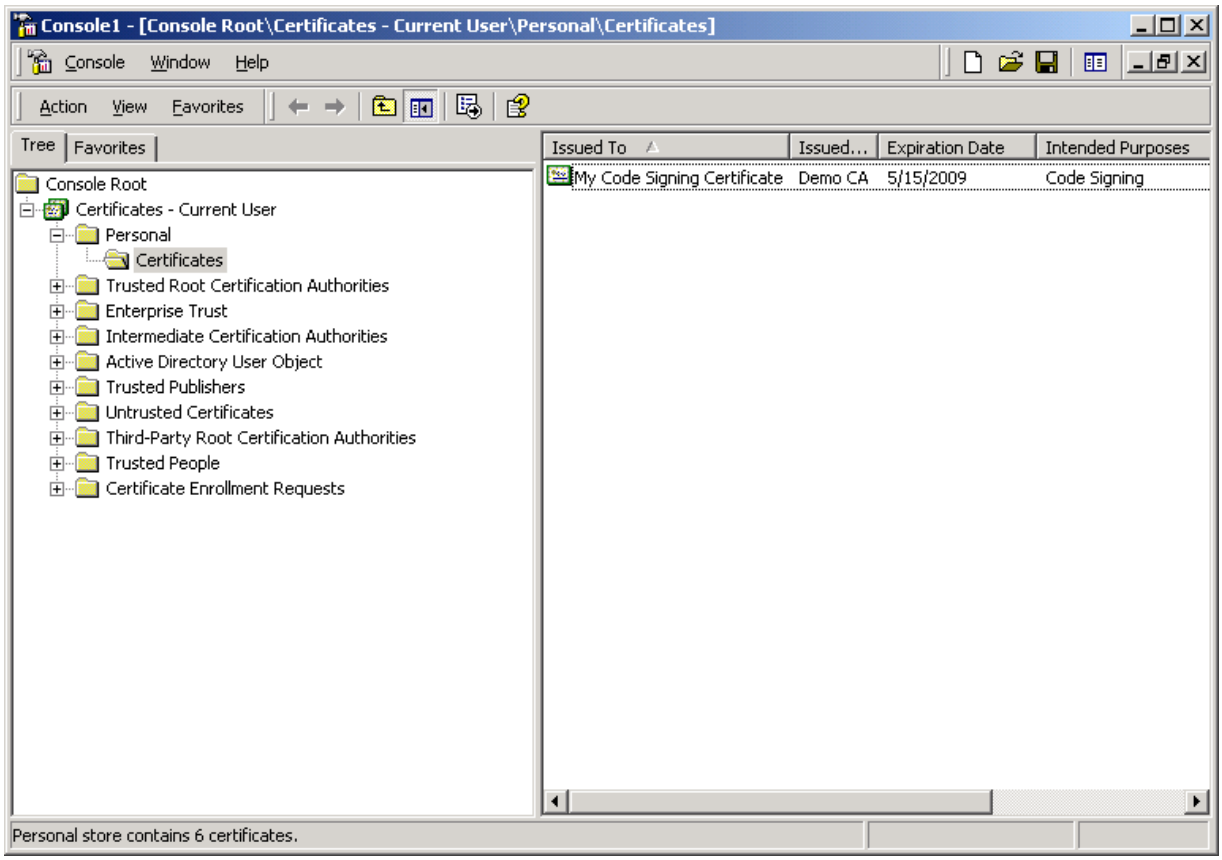
    c. In the list that appears, select **Certificates** and click **Add**.



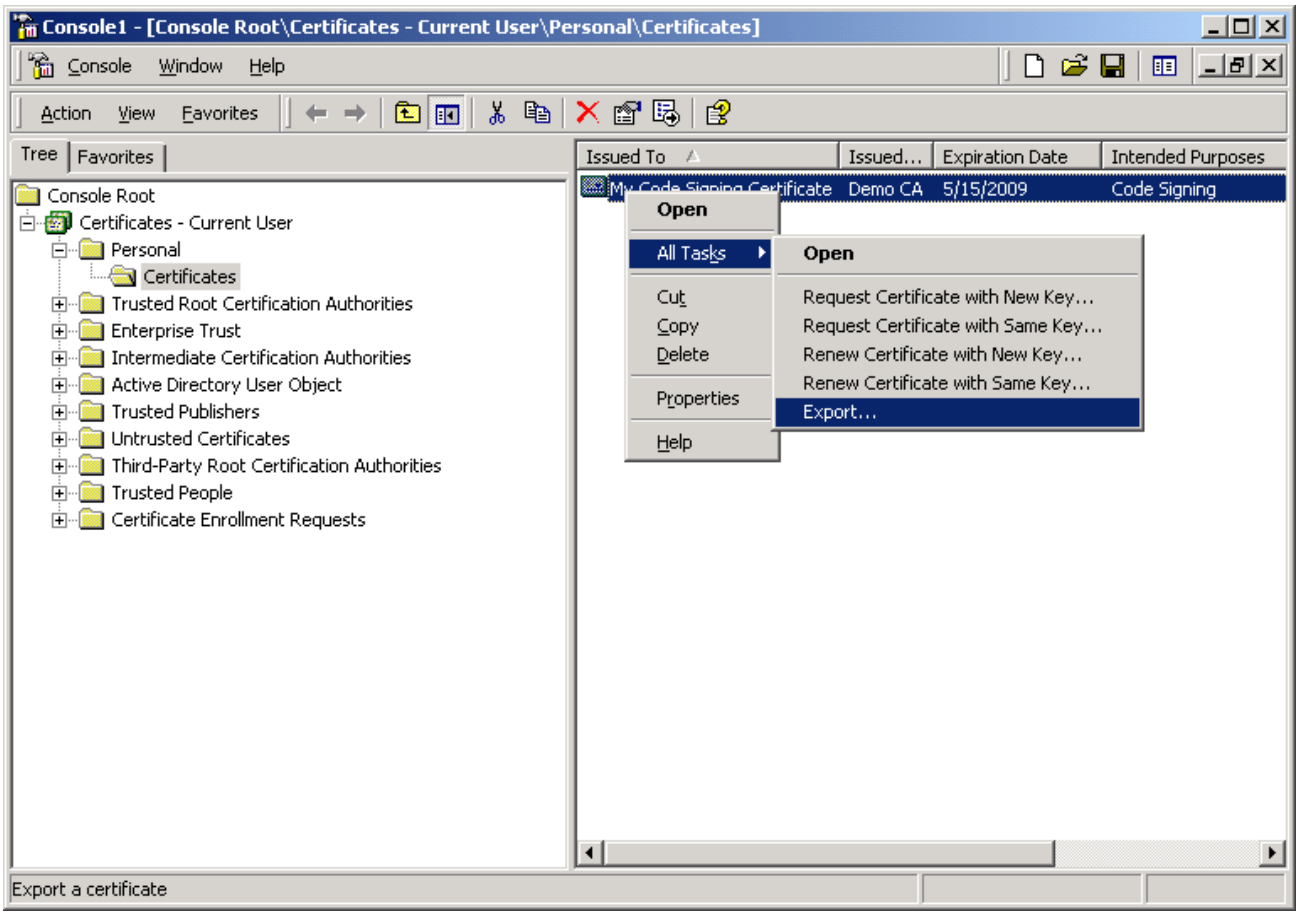
d. In the dialog that appears, select **My user account** and click **Finish**.



12. Close the remaining open dialog boxes inside the Management Console.
13. In the tree in the left-hand pane, navigate to:
    Certificates – Current User → Personal → Certificates.



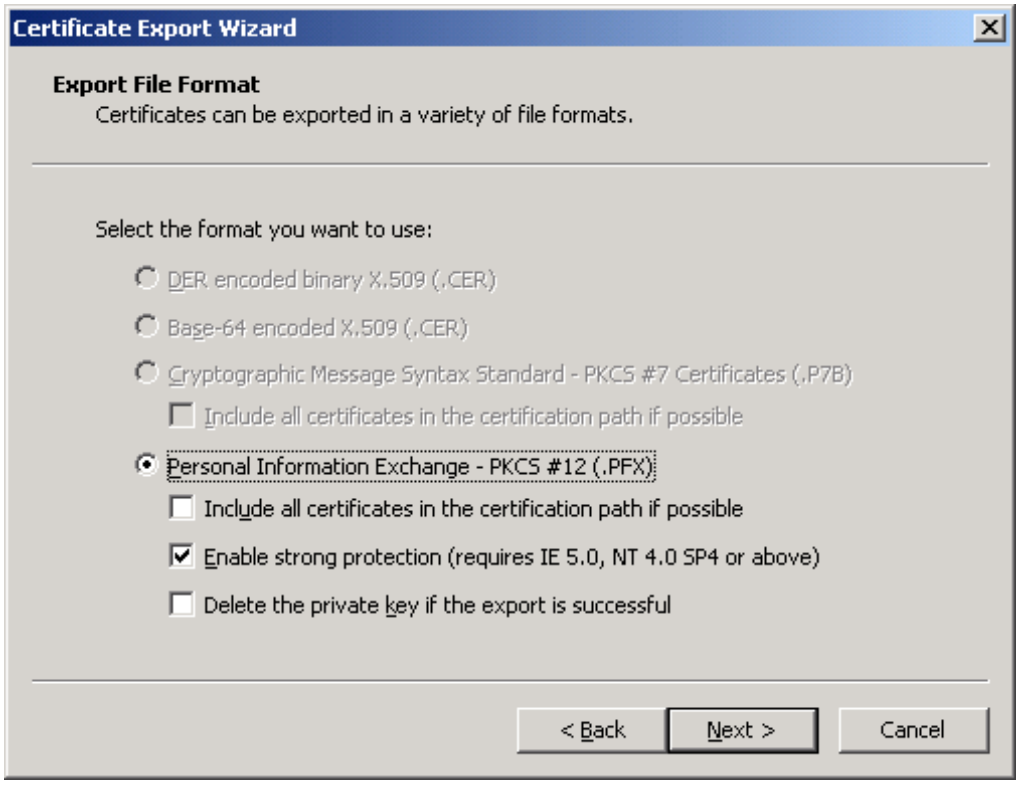
14. In the right-hand pane, right-click the desired certificate, then select **All Tasks → Export** from the context menu.



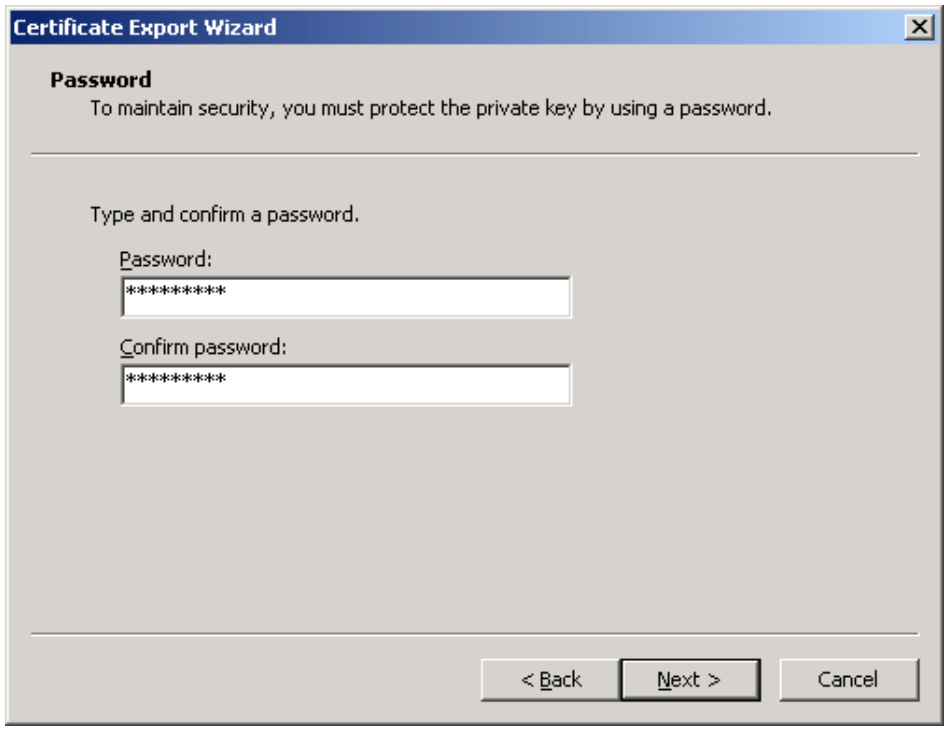
15. In the "Certificate Export Wizard" that appears, click **Next**.

16. In the “Export Private Key” screen, select **Yes, export the private key** and click **Next**.

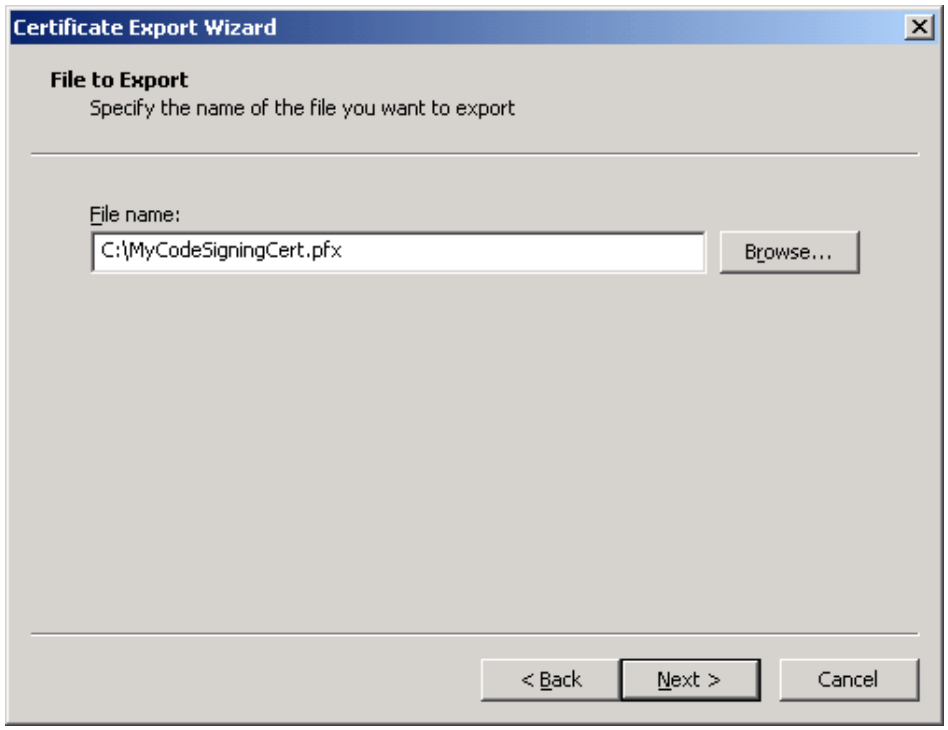
17. In the “Export File Format” screen, leave the options at their default values and click **Next**.



18. In the “Password” screen, enter and confirm a password that will protect the exported file, then click **Next**.



19. In the “File to Export” screen, provide an absolute path to and the name of the file to which you want to export the certificate, then click **Next**.



20. In the summary screen, click **Finish** to close the wizard.

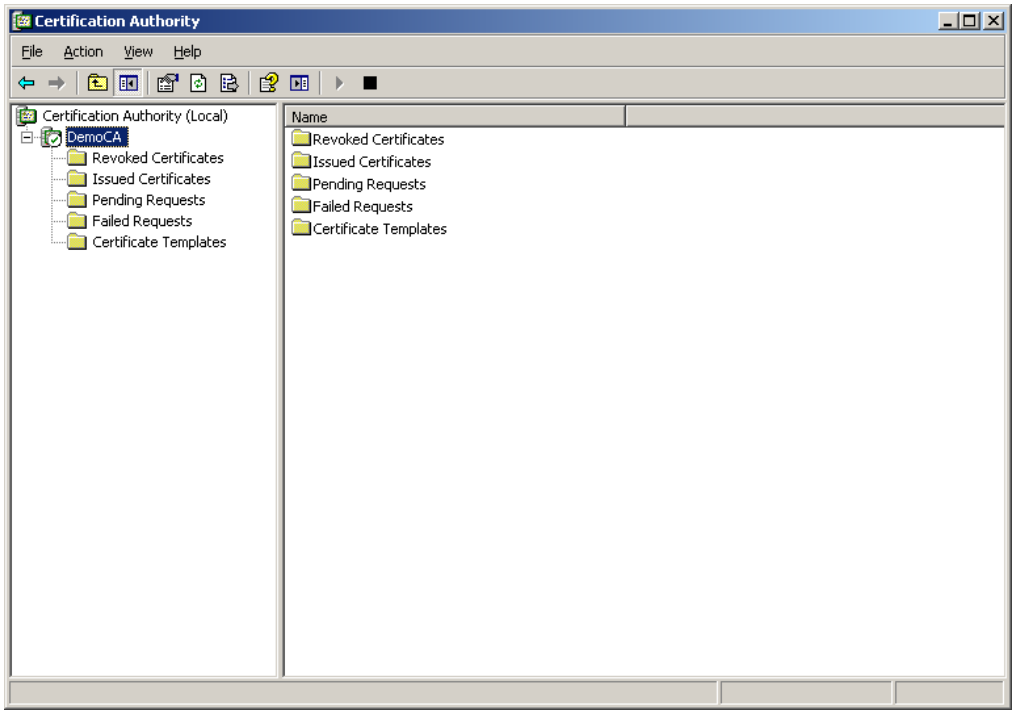
The certificate is now available as a password-protected file at the location you have chosen.

Creating an SSL Certificate with an Enterprise Certificate Authority

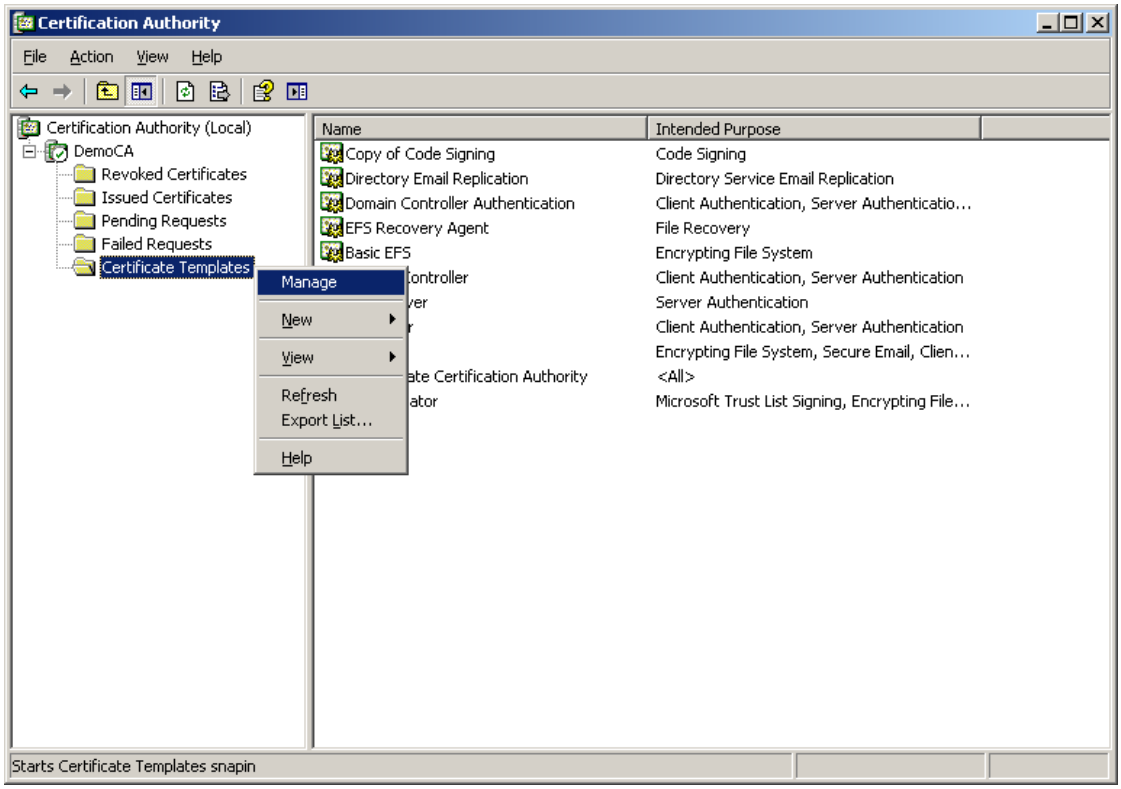
To create an SSL certificate on Windows Server 2003 Enterprise Edition using an enterprise certificate authority, do the following:

Note: Only Windows Server 2003 Enterprise Edition is supported in the enterprise CA scenario. Other versions and/or editions are not supported.

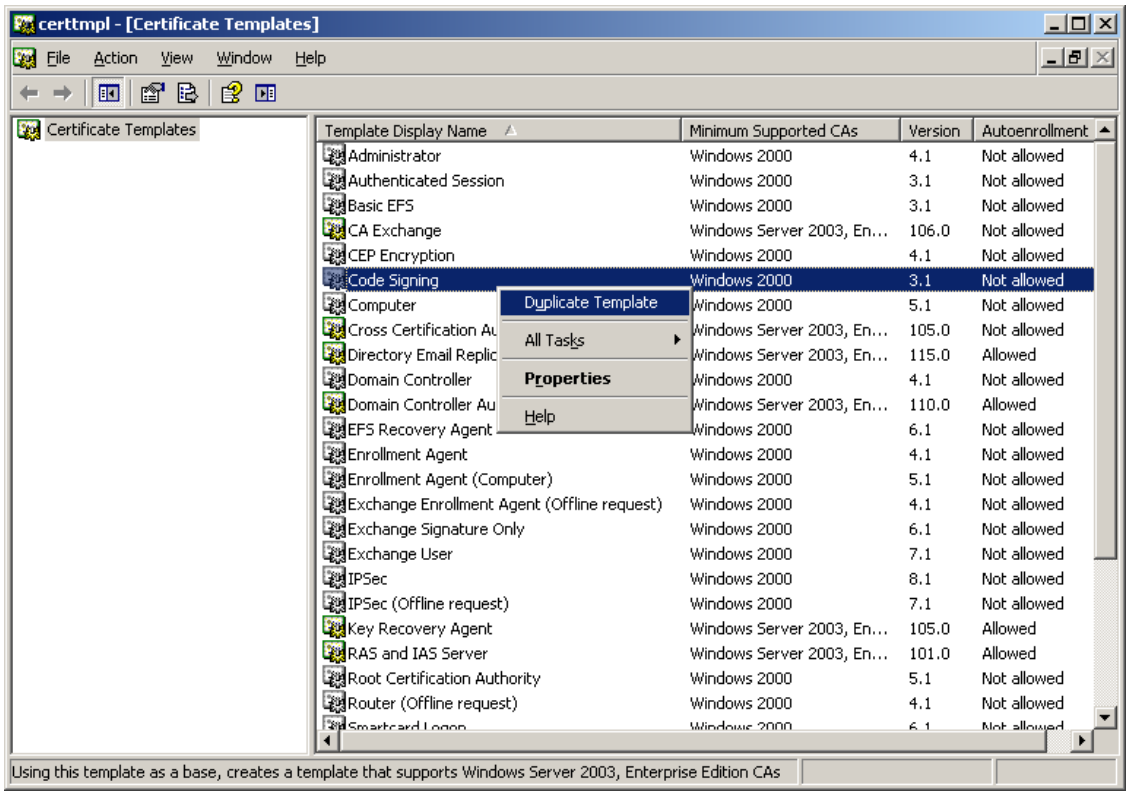
1. Launch the Certificate Authority tool.
2. In the tree in the left-hand pane, expand the root node.



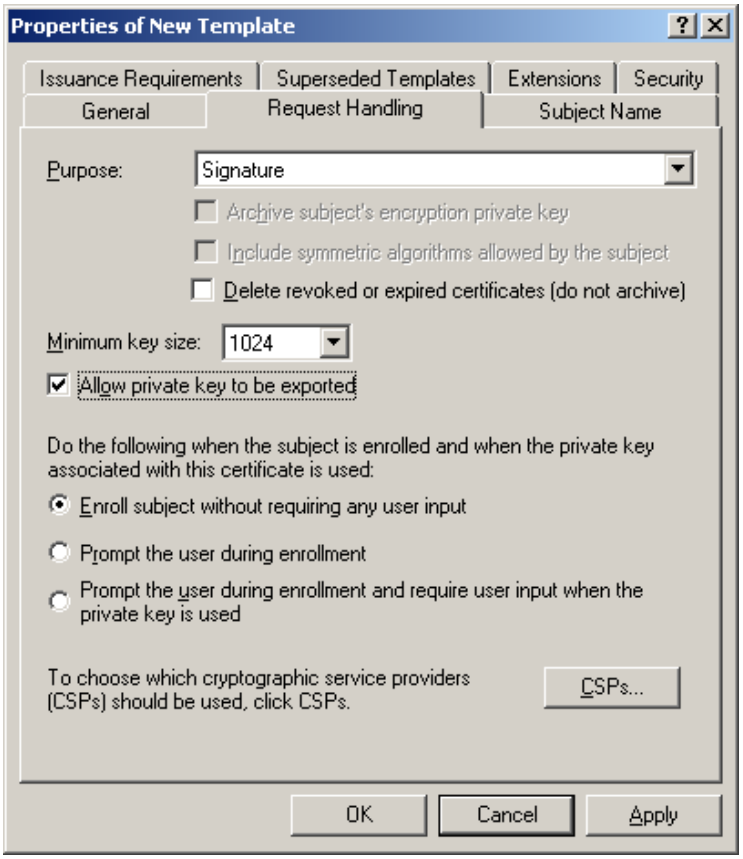
3. Right-click the **Certificate Templates** node, and select **Manage** from the context menu.



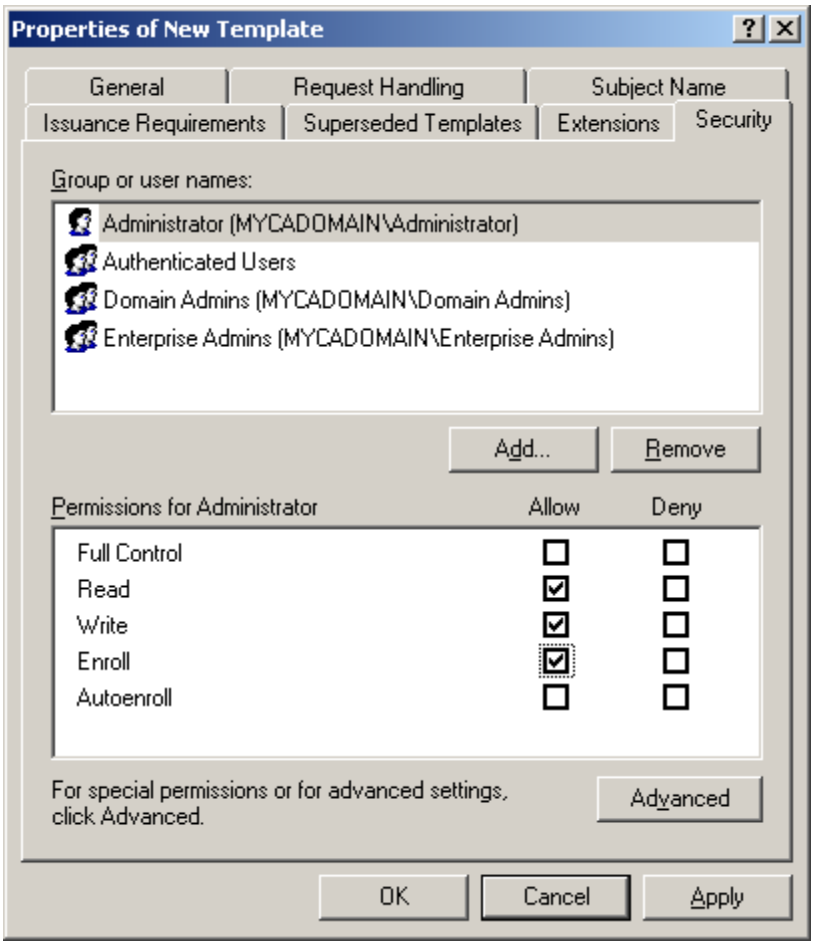
4. In the list of templates in the right-hand pane, right-click the **Code Signing** template and select **Duplicate Template** from the context menu.



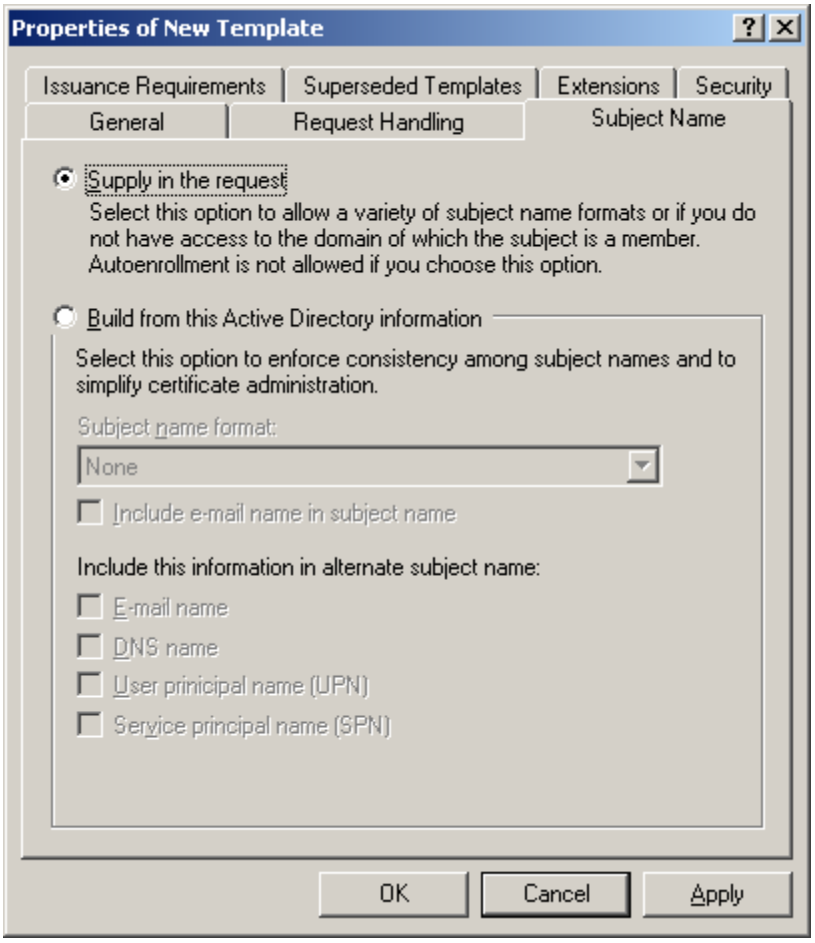
5. In the template properties dialog that appears, do the following:
    a. Select the **Request Handling** tab and select the **Allow private key to be exported** check box.



b. Select the **Security** tab and grant the **Enroll** permission to the desired users. For example:

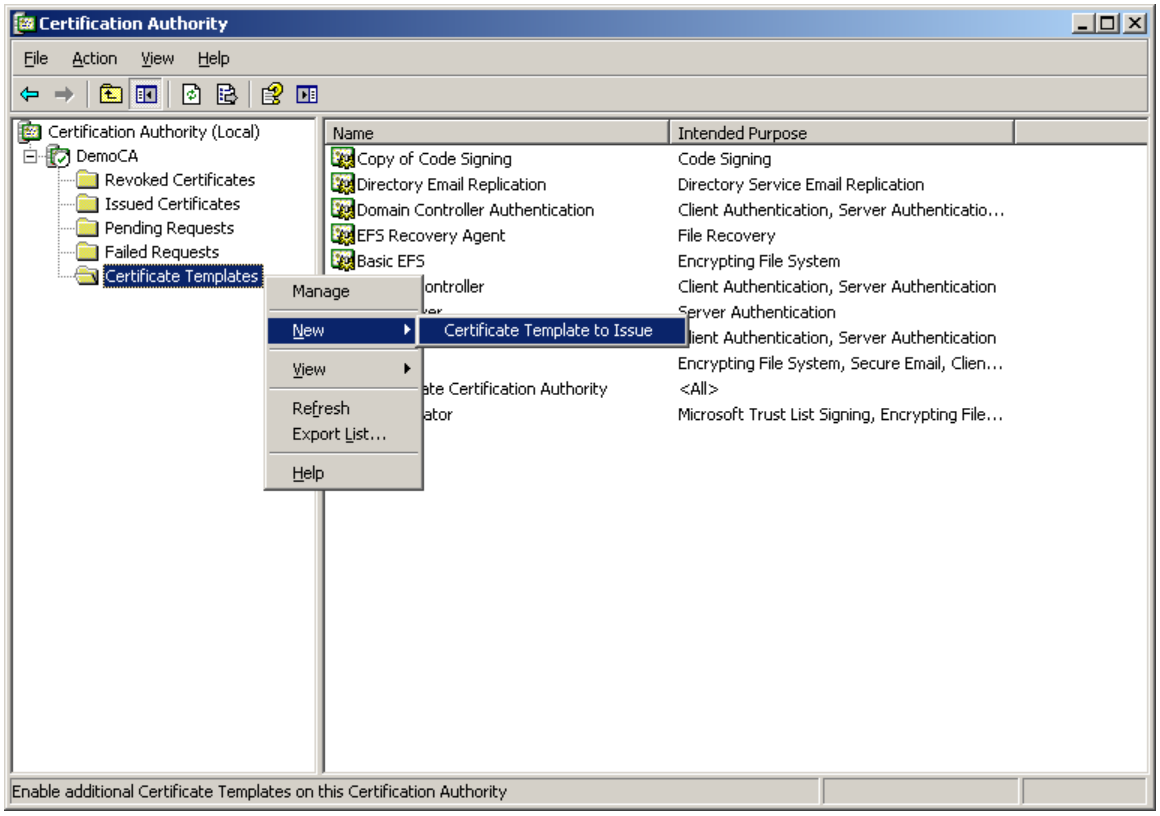


c. If you want to specify the subject name during certificate enrollment, select the **Subject Name** tab and select the **Supply the request** radio button. (If you want to use the default subject name of the enrolling user's account name, skip this step.)

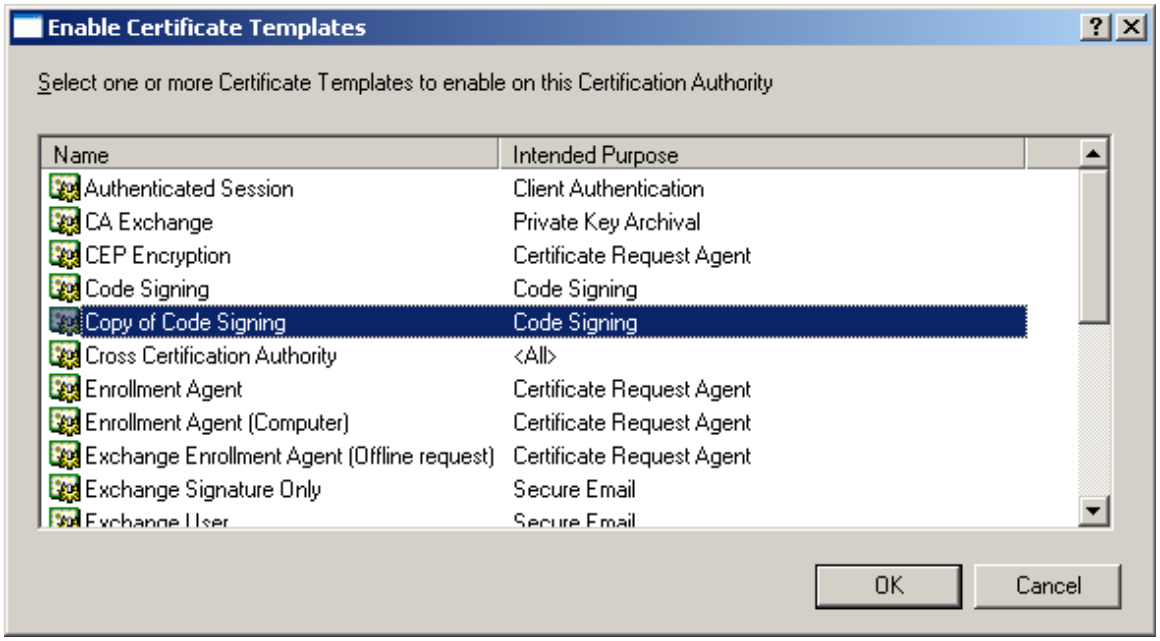


d. Configure other template options as desired, then click **OK** to save your changes. The new template appears in the list in the "Certificate Templates" window.

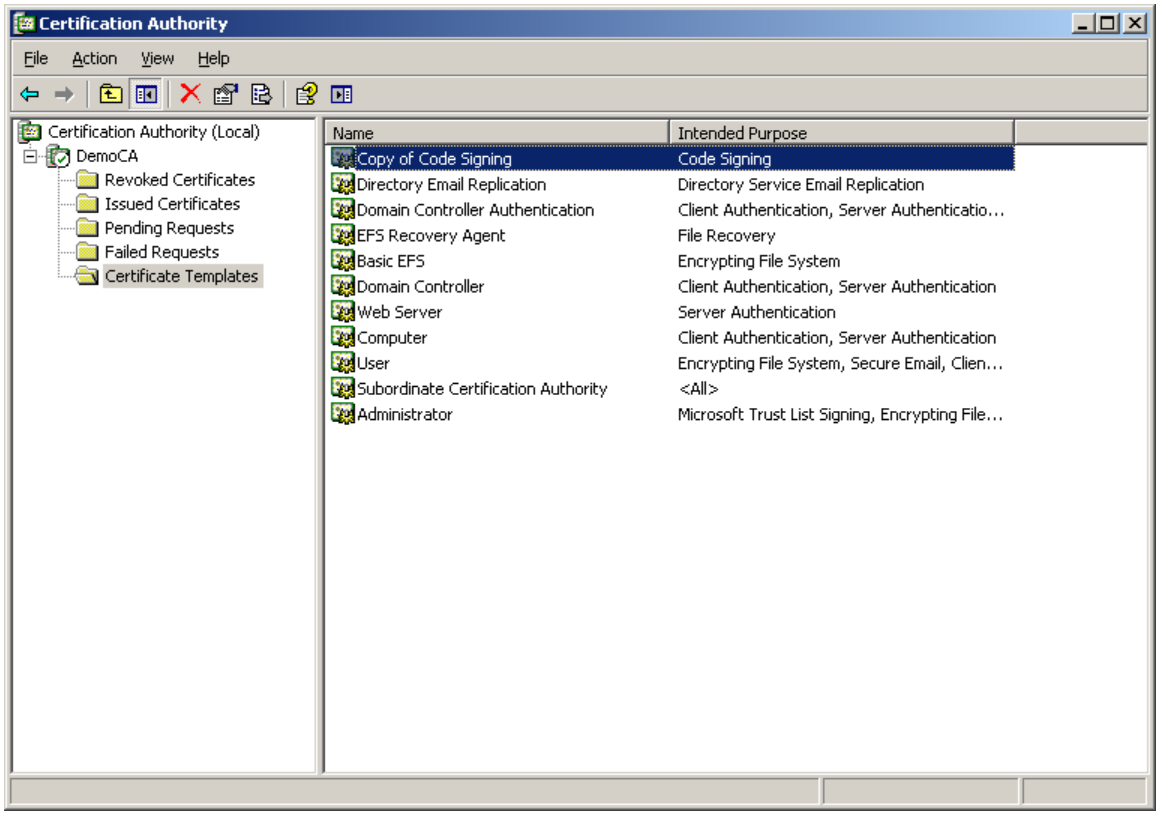
6. Close the “Certificate Templates” window and return to the Certificate Authority tool.
7. In the Certificate Authority tool, right-click the **Certificate Templates** node in the tree and select **New → Certificate Template to Issue** from the context menu.



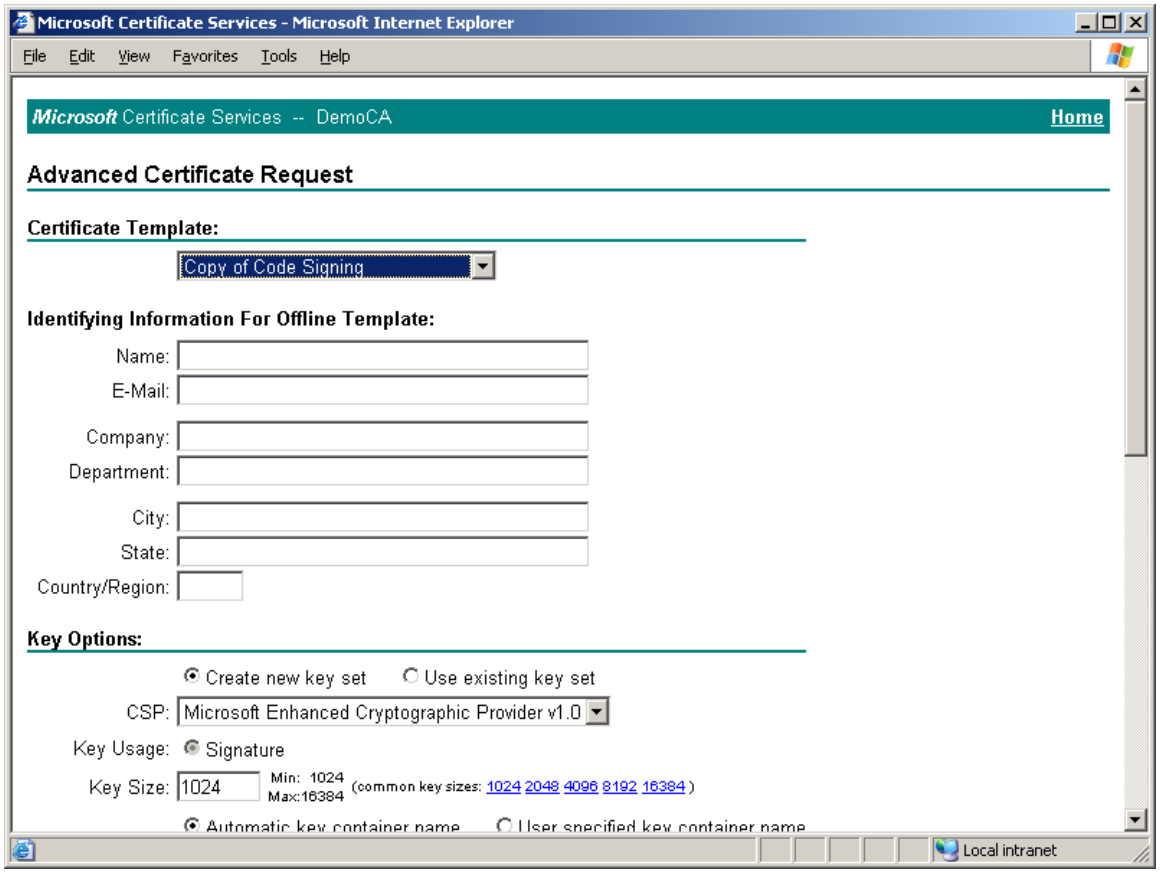
8. In the “Enable Template Certificates” dialog, select the template you created in the previous step, then click **OK**.



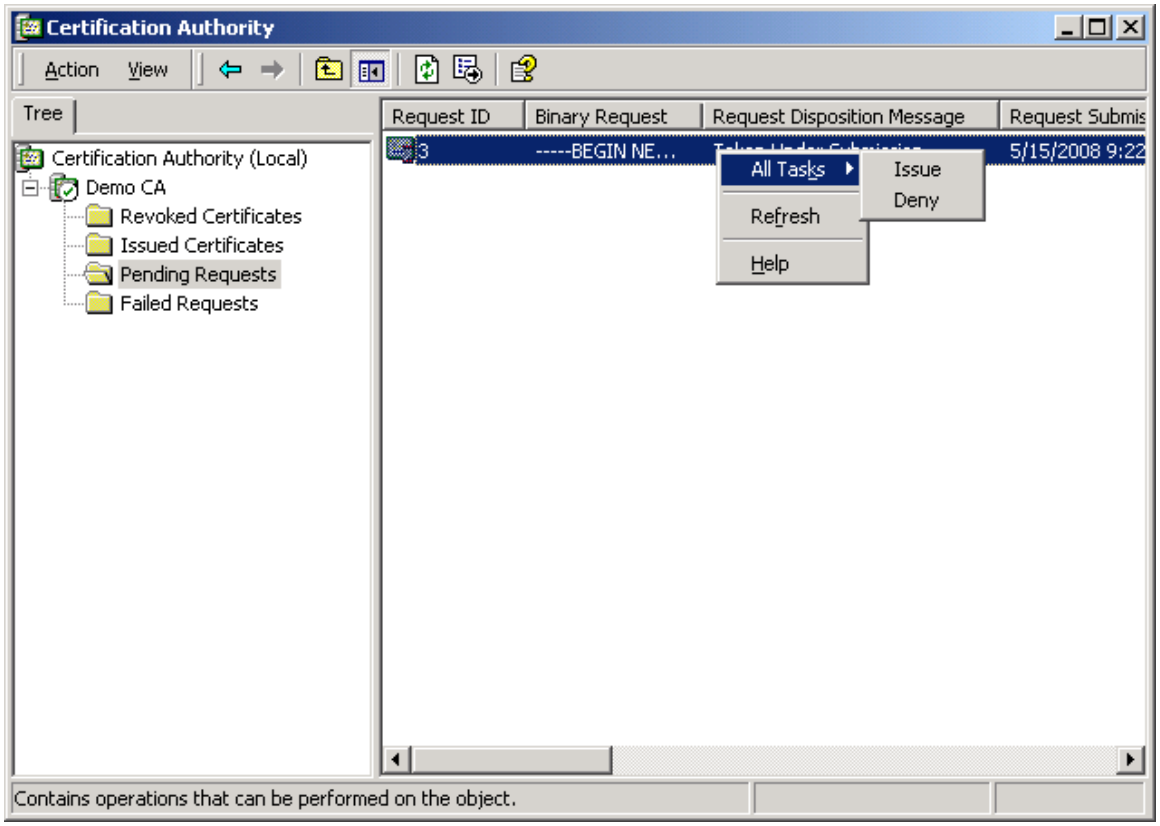
9. Click the **Certificate Templates** node again to refresh the template list and verify that the new template has been successfully enabled.



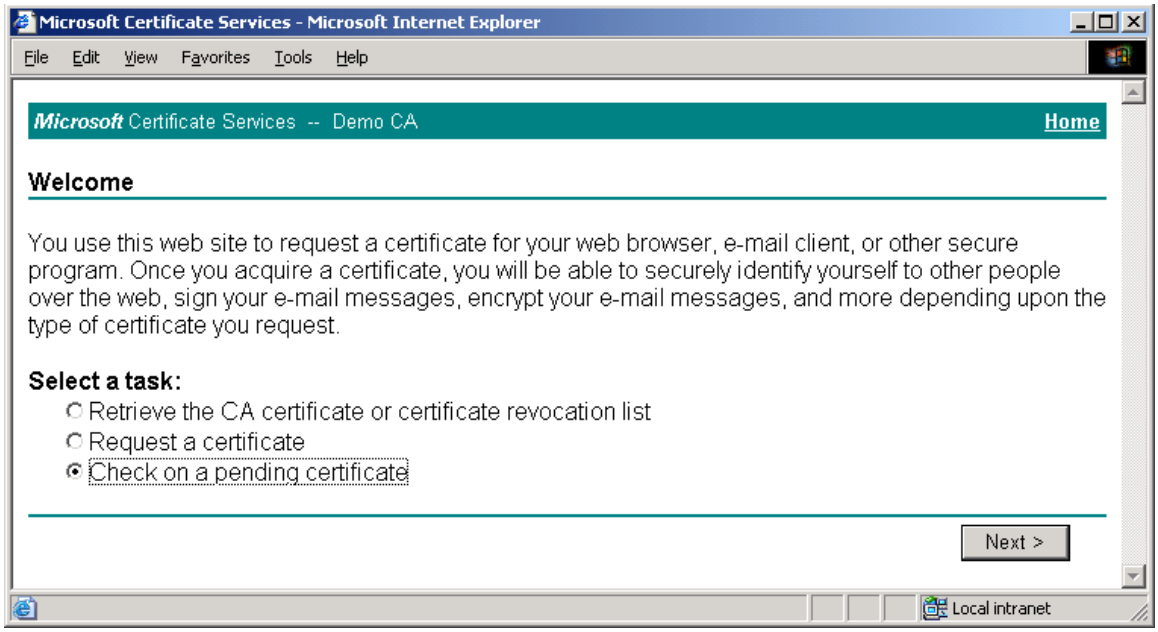
10. In the page that appears, do the following:
    a. Fill in the fields in the “Identifying Information” section as appropriate.
    b. In the “Certificate Template” drop-down list, select your newly created template.
    c. In the “Key Options” section, make the choices appropriate to your environment.
    d. Click **Submit**.



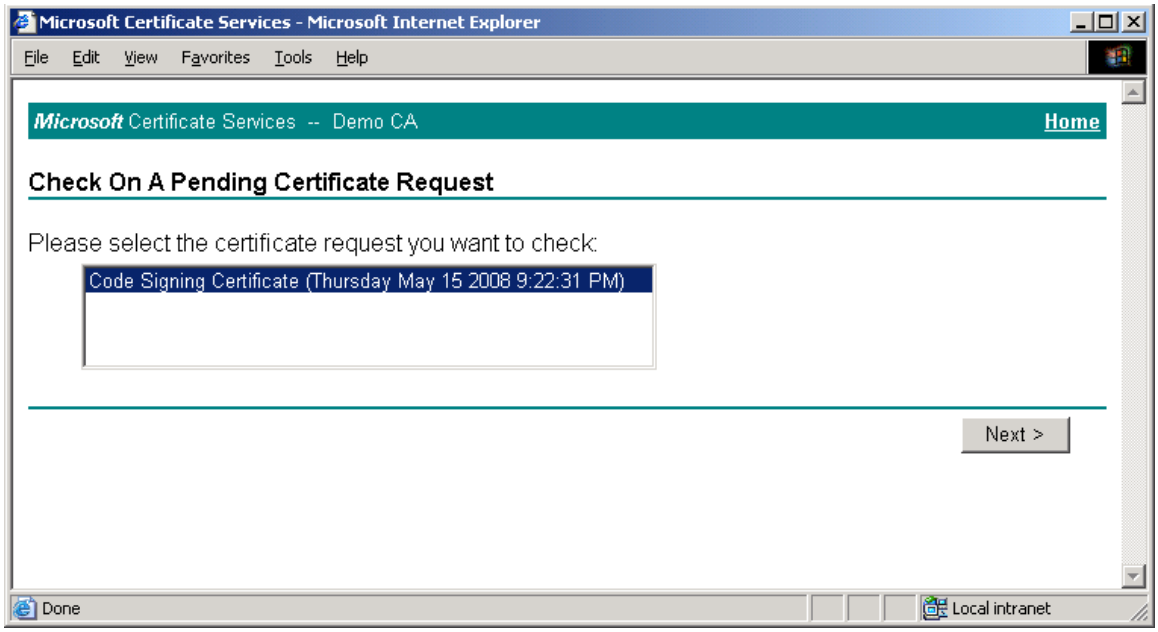
11. Depending on whether you have direct control over the certificate authority, do one of the following:
    - If you do not have direct control over the CA, wait until the certificate is approved by the CA administrator, then proceed to the next step.
    - If you have direct control over the CA, approve the certificate using the Certificate Authority tool, as shown below:



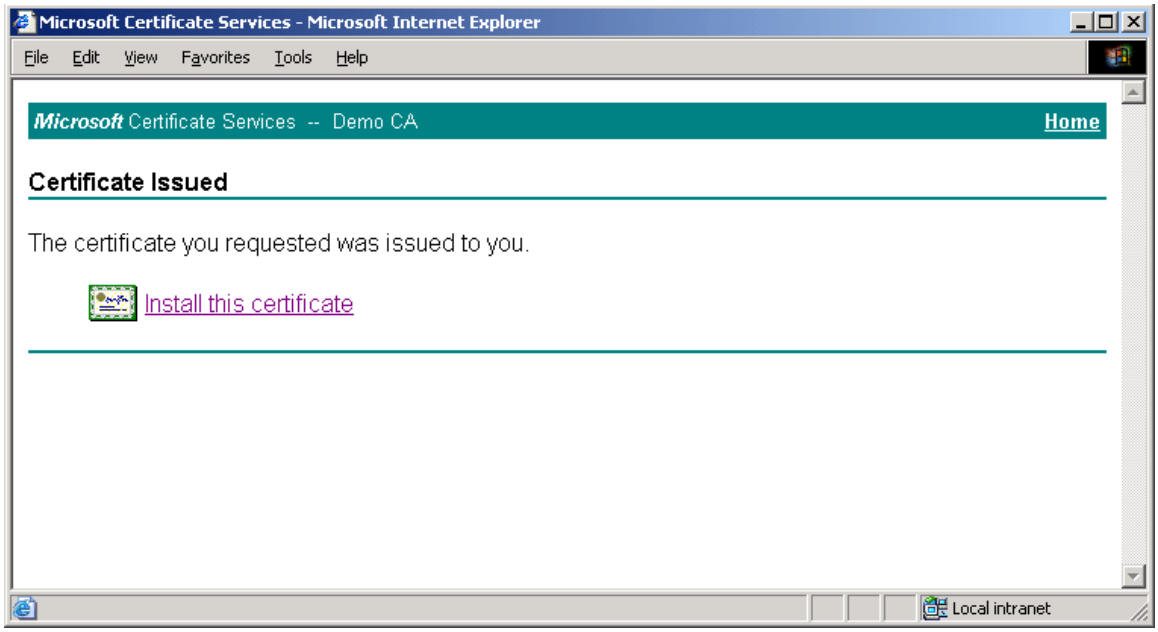
12. Once the certificate request has been approved, return to Microsoft Certificate Server's enrollment page, select **Check on a pending certificate**, and click **Next**.



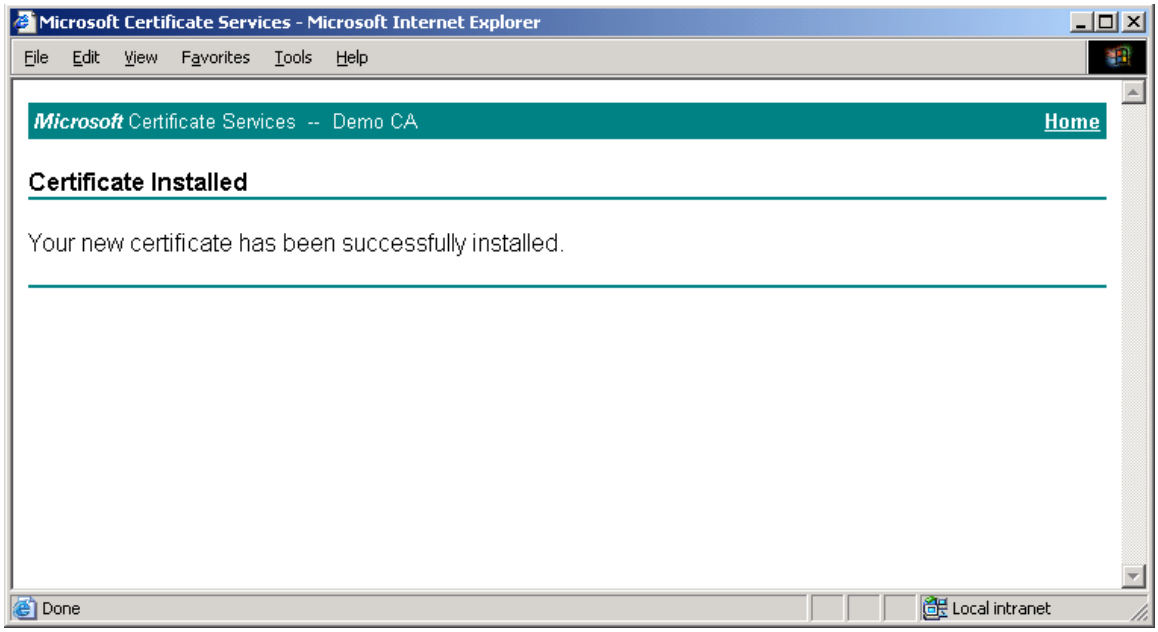
13. In the page that appears, select the target certificate request and click **Next**.



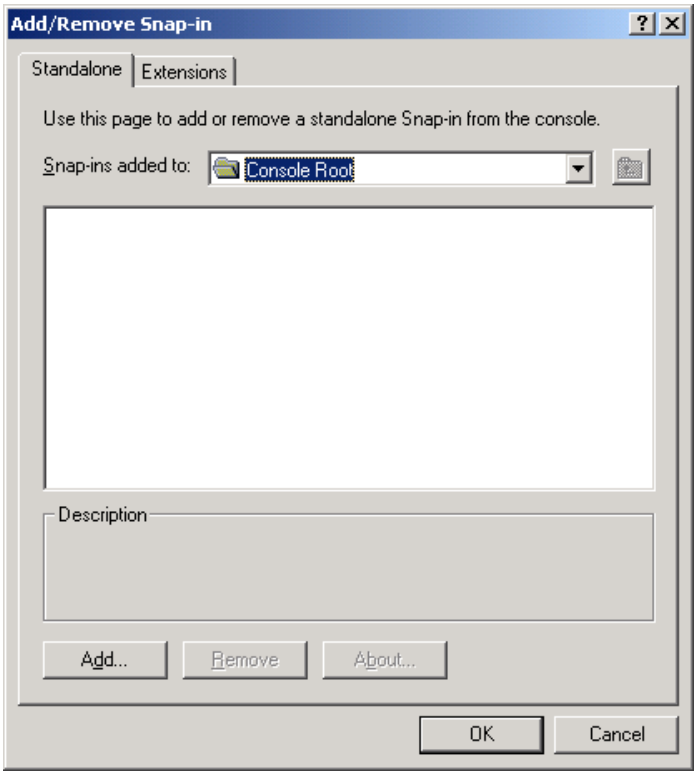
14. In the page that appears, click the **Install the certificate** link.



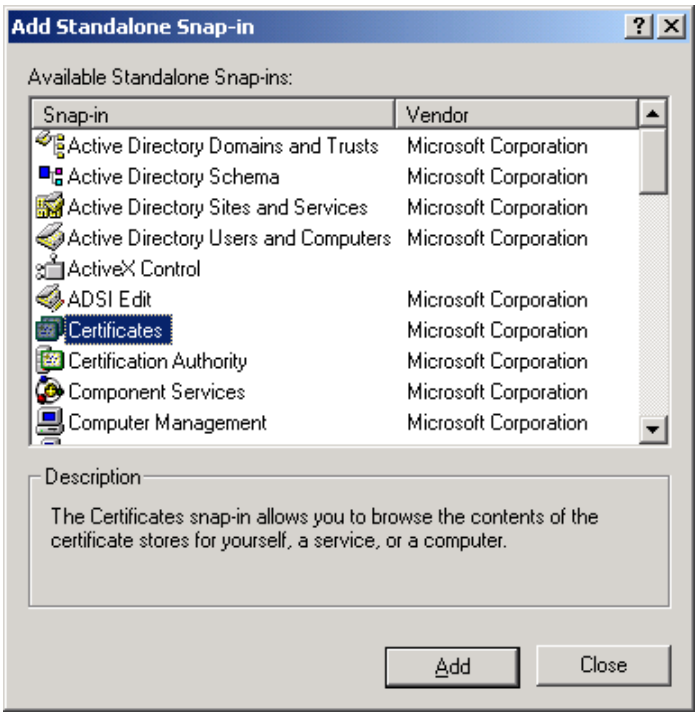
When the certificate is successfully installed, a confirmation page appears:



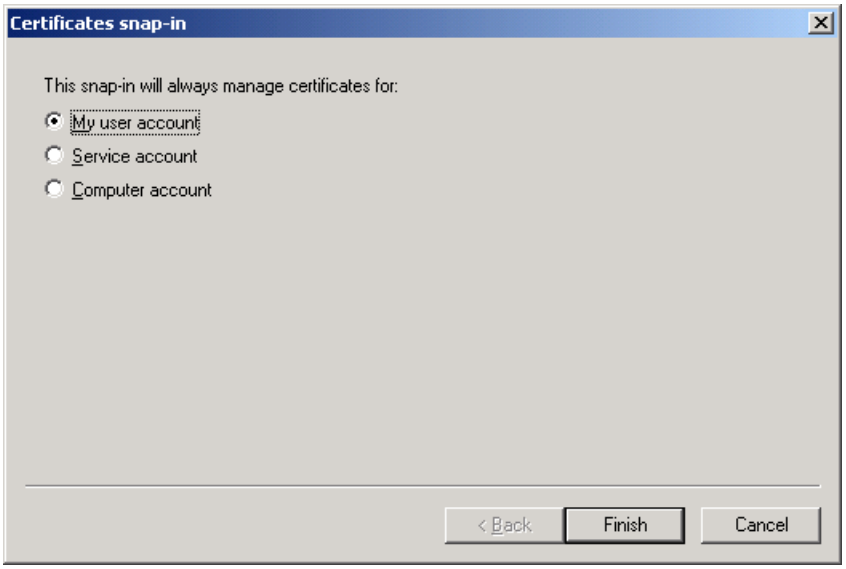
15. Launch the Microsoft Management Console.
16. In the console, add the “Certificates” snap-in:
    a. From the **Console** menu, select **Add/Remove Snap-in**.
    b. In the dialog that appears, click **Add**.



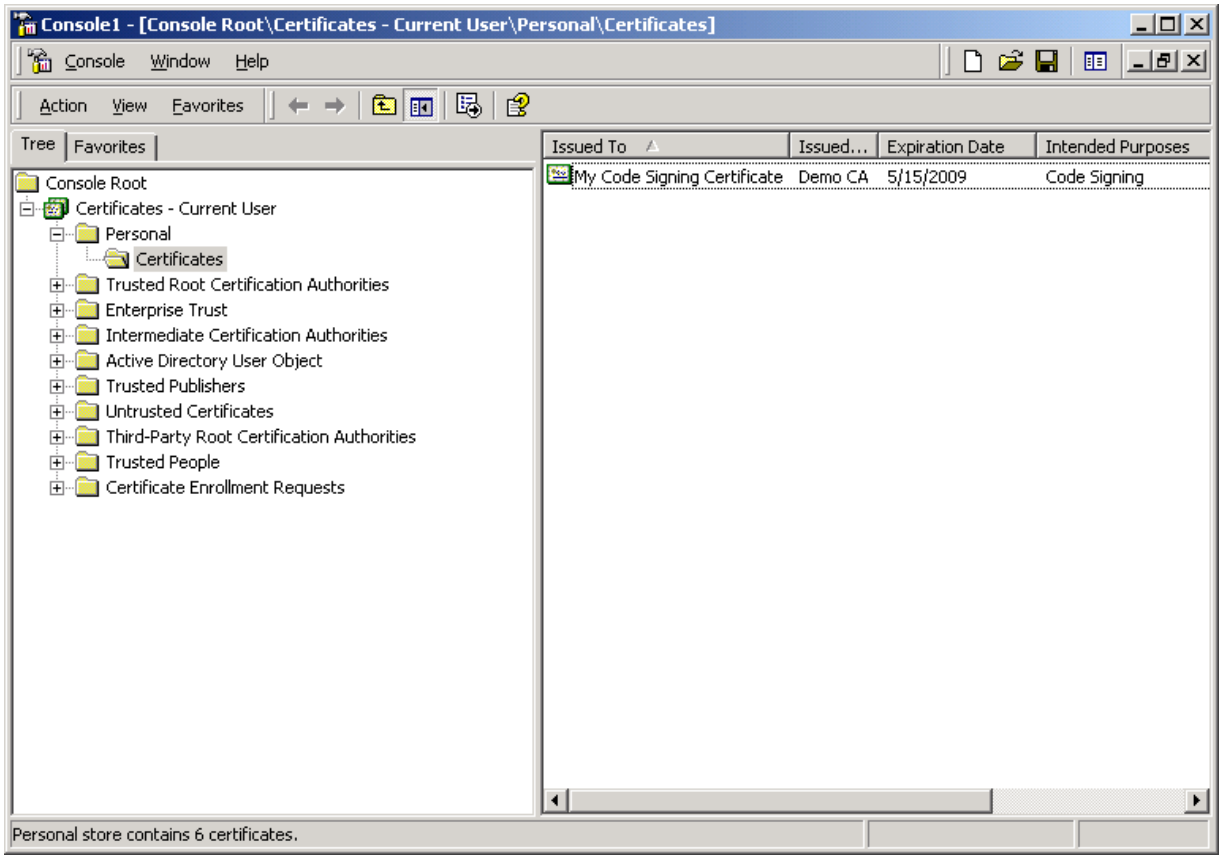
    c. In the list that appears, select **Certificates** and click **Add**.



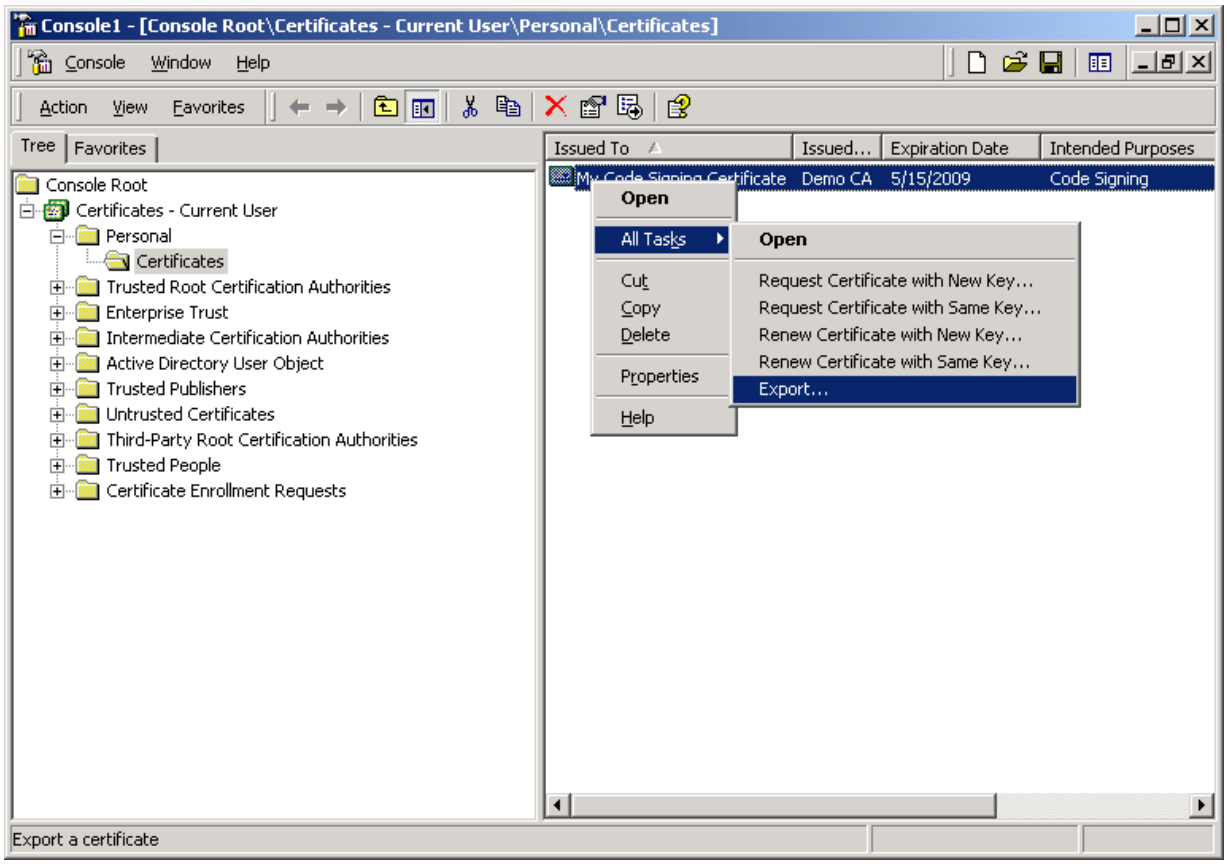
d. In the dialog that appears, select **My user account** and click **Finish**.



17. Close the remaining open dialog boxes inside the Management Console.
18. In the tree in the left-hand pane, navigate to:
    Certificates – Current User → Personal → Certificates.



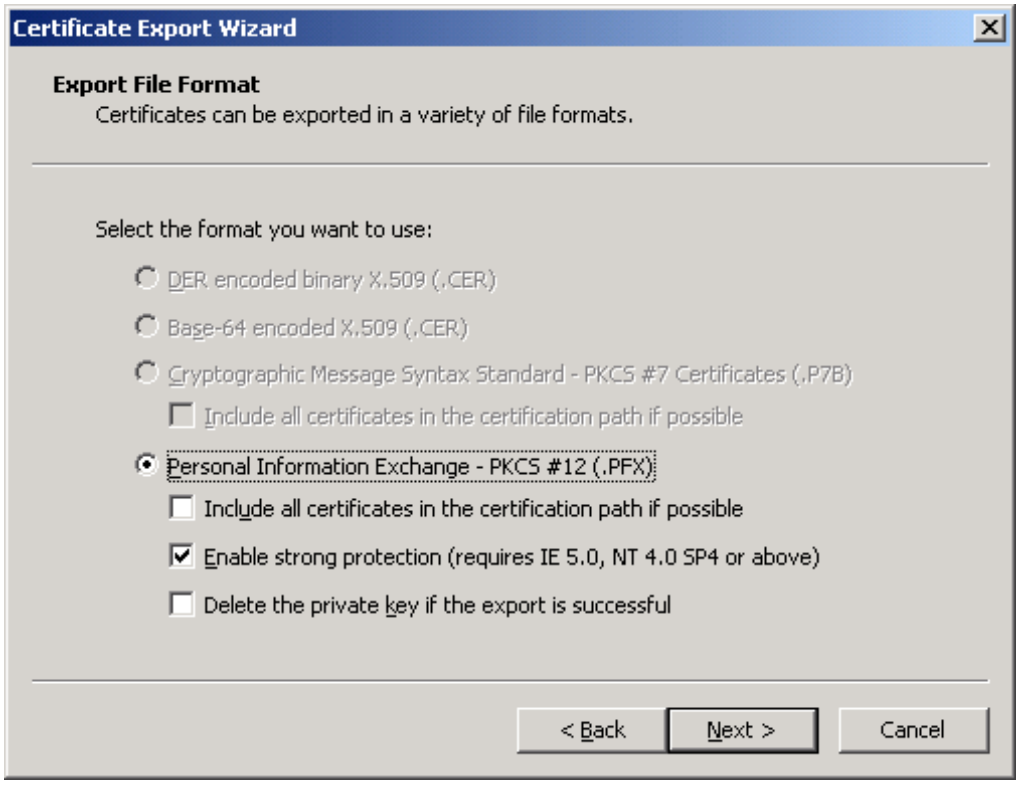
19. In the right-hand pane, right-click the desired certificate, then select **All Tasks → Export** from the context menu.



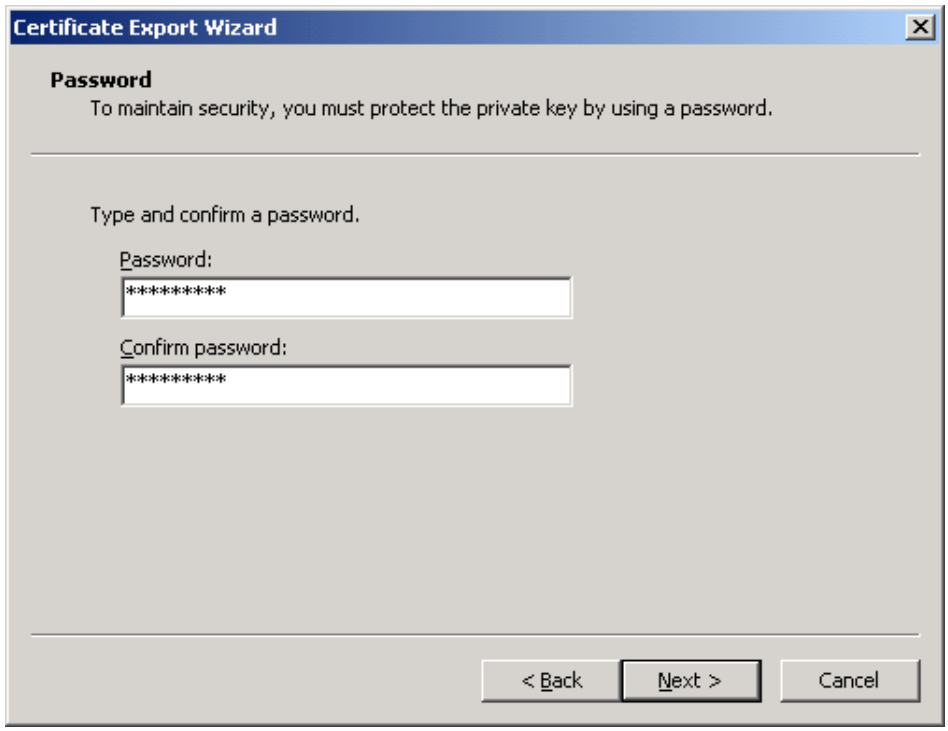
20. In the "Certificate Export Wizard" that appears, click **Next**.

21. In the “Export Private Key” screen, select **Yes, export the private key** and click **Next**.

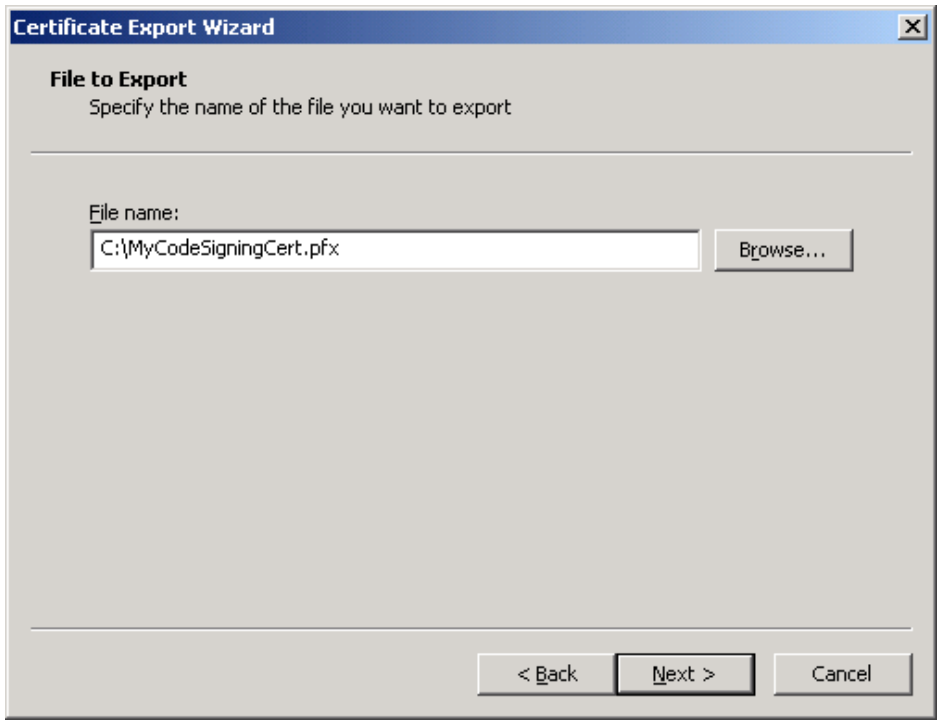
22. In the “Export File Format” screen, leave the options at their default values and click **Next**.



23. In the “Password” screen, enter and confirm a password that will protect the exported file, then click **Next**.



24. In the “File to Export” screen, provide an absolute path to and the name of the file to which you want to export the certificate, then click **Next**.



25. In the summary screen, click **Finish** to close the wizard.

The certificate is now available as a password-protected file at the location you have chosen.