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About this Book

The IIS Authentication Plug-in guide provides information about system requirements and how to install and configure the IIS Authentication plug-in on Windows.

Intended Audience

This guide is intended for the Advanced Authentication domain administrators.

About IIS Authentication Plug-in

The Advanced Authentication IIS Authentication plug-in facilitates you to configure multi-factor authentication for the websites that are hosted and managed on the Microsoft IIS server. So the users who want to access the websites must perform multi-factor authentication on the IIS server.

For example, Bob, who is an end-user wants to access his mails on the Outlook Web Access (OWA) or the shared applications through Remote Desktop Web (RDWeb) that are hosted on the IIS server. He must perform multi-factor authentication using the IIS Authentication plug-in and get a secured access to OWA or RDWeb.
System Requirements

For system requirements of IIS Authentication plug-in, see Plug-Ins Requirements.

You must have the administrator privileges to install and uninstall the IIS Authentication plug-in.
2 Configuring the Preliminary Settings

You must complete the following tasks before using the IIS Authentication plug-in for multi-factor authentication on the Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS) server:

- Change identity for an application pool, see Modifying Identity for an Application Pool.
- Configure Windows authentication for RDWeb, see Enabling Windows Authentication for RDWeb.
- Configure Windows authentication for OWA, see Enabling Windows Authentication for Outlook Web Access.
- Create an OAuth 2.0 event, see Configuring the Advanced Authentication Server.
- Configure Web Authentication event, see Configuring the Web Authentication Policy

Modifying Identity for an Application Pool

Perform the following steps to change the identity for any application that is running on IIS server to make the application secure and reliable:

1. Open the IIS Manager Console.
2. Click Application Pools.
3. Select a preferred application pool from the list. For example, RDWeb Access.
4. Click Advanced Settings from the Actions menu on the right pane.
5. Set Identity to LocalSystem in Process Model.
6. Click OK.

Enabling Windows Authentication for RDWeb

Windows authentication is required for the IIS Authentication plug-in to send the encrypted password in a cryptographic exchange to the web server. To enable Windows authentication for RDWeb, perform the following steps:

1. Navigate to C:\Windows\Web\RDWeb\Pages and open the web.config file on Remote Desktop Web Access server.
2. Follow the instructions in the comment that begins with To turn on Windows Authentication and make relevant changes.
3. Save the changes.
Enabling Windows Authentication for Outlook Web Access


Configuring the Advanced Authentication Server

Before configuring the IIS Authentication plug-in, you must create an OAuth 2.0 event to enable the multi-factor authentication for the websites that are hosted on the Microsoft IIS server.

To obtain the Client ID and Client secret to configure the IIS Authentication plug-in, perform the following steps:

1. Log in to the Advanced Authentication Administration portal.
2. Create a chain with the preferred authentication methods.
3. Create an OAuth 2.0 event and assign the preferred chain from the Available list to the event.
   Make a note of the Client ID and Client secret for further use.
4. Specify any one URL in the Redirect URIs. One URI per line.
   - For Remote Desktop Web (RDWeb), specify https://<rdwebaccess>/rdweb
   - For Outlook Web Access (OWA), specify https://<outlookwebaccess>/owa

   **NOTE**: The Redirect URIs. One URI per line is case insensitive. Therefore, URL can have mixed case and ensure the URL match the exact case.

   **NOTE**: You must specify single URL in Redirect URIs. One URI per line for integrating with IIS Authentication plug-in. If you have provided more than one URL, an error message No client redirect URI was supplied in the request is displayed when users try to authenticate to the URL using the plug-in.

5. Click Save.

Configuring the Web Authentication Policy

Perform the following steps to configure Web Authentication policy:

1. Log in to the Advanced Authentication Administration portal.
3. Specify the DNS name of the Advanced Authentication server in Identity Provider URL field.
Installing and Uninstalling the IIS Authentication Plug-in

This chapter contains the following sections:

- Installing the IIS Authentication Plug-in
- Uninstalling the IIS Authentication Plug-in

Installing the IIS Authentication Plug-in

1. Run the file `naaf-aafiisplugin-x64-release-<version>.msi` file.
2. Click Next.
3. Read and accept the License Agreement and click Next.
4. Click Next to install the plug-in in the default folder or click Change to select a preferred folder.
5. Click Install.
6. Click Finish.
7. Restart your machine.

Uninstalling the IIS Authentication Plug-in

You can uninstall the IIS Authentication plug-in in one of the following ways:

- Using Setup Wizard
- Using Control Panel

Using the Setup Wizard

1. Run the file `naaf-aafiisplugin-x64-release-<version>.msi` file.
2. Click Next.
3. Select Remove.
4. Click Remove to confirm.

Using Control Panel

1. Click Start > Control Panel > Programs and Features.
2. Right click NetIQ AAF IIS Module and select Uninstall.
3. Click OK.
Installing and Uninstalling the IIS Authentication Plug-in
Configuring the IIS Authentication Plug-in

You can configure the IIS Authentication plug-in with the Advanced Authentication server, OAuth 2.0 event details and then integrate the plug-in with IIS Manager to implement multi-factor authentication for the websites hosted on the IIS server.

To configure the IIS Authentication plug-in perform the following steps:

1. Click Start > Administration Tool on Windows system where you have installed the IIS Authentication plug-in.
2. Specify the following details:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Server URL</td>
<td>DNS name of the Advanced Authentication server without https://.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE:</strong> You cannot specify IP address of Advanced Authentication server in Server URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Client ID</td>
<td>ID that is obtained from the OAuth 2.0 event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Client secret</td>
<td>Secret that is obtained from the OAuth 2.0 event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenant name</td>
<td>If the Multitenancy mode is enabled, specify the preferred tenant name. If the Multitenancy mode is not enabled then specify TOP by default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logout URL</td>
<td>To handle logout in another application, set this field with URL related to that application. For example, to allow Outlook Web Access (OWA) to manage logout, set Logout URL with /owa/logoff.owa. This field can be empty. For example, in case of RDWeb. However, if the Logout URL is empty, IIS plug-in cannot manage the logout process.</td>
</tr>
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3. Click Save.
4. Click Registrations.
   
   The Manage IIS registrations window is displayed. All the websites that are hosted on the IIS Manager are populated in this window.
5. Select the preferred website and click Enable.
   
   The users must pass the authentication methods in the IIS Authentication plug-in to access these websites that are enabled in the Manage IIS registrations window.

   To disable a website, select the website and click Disable. The users can access the disabled websites without authenticating through the IIS Authentication plug-in.

   To update the websites list, click Refresh.
To integrate the IIS Manager with the IIS Authentication plug-in, perform the following steps:

1. Open the IIS Manager console.
2. In Features View of IIS Manager, double-click Authentication.
   Click Edit to set the anonymous authentication for users who will connect to the site.
4. In the Edit Anonymous Authentication Credentials dialog box, select Application pool identity and set this identity to LocalSystem.
5 Troubleshooting

This chapter contains the following section on troubleshooting:

- “Debugging Logs” on page 15
- “Outlook Web App Is Not Logged out Until the Browser Is Closed” on page 16

Debugging Logs

You can obtain the debug logs for IIS Authentication plug-in in two ways:

- “Using the Diagnostic Tool for Debugging Logs” on page 15
- “Manually Debugging Logs” on page 16

Using the Diagnostic Tool for Debugging Logs

To collect the debug logs using the Diagnostic Tool, perform the following steps:

1. Run DiagTool.exe (the tool must have Microsoft .NET Framework 3.5 installed).
2. Click Clear All in the Debug logs tab.
3. Click Enable.
4. Restart the system.
5. Reproduce your issue.
7. Click Save logs in the Debug logs tab.
8. Specify a file name and path.
9. Click Save.
10. Click Disable.
11. Click Clear All.

With the Diagnostic Tool, you can also check the network problems on a workstation, issues in connection between a workstation and DNS Server, and to get a list of the Advanced Authentication Servers that can be discovered. To do this, perform the following steps:

1. Run DiagTool.exe (the tool must have Microsoft .NET Framework 3.5 installed).
2. Switch to the Servers tab.
3. In the Search settings you must specify FQDN in Domain and click Search.
   A list of Advanced Authentication Servers is displayed.
4. If the list is not displayed, clear Use system DNS server and specify the IP address of your DNS server in DNS server and click Search again.
Manually Debugging Logs

If you do not have the Diagnostic Tool, you can collect the debug logs manually. To collect the debug logs manually, perform the following steps:

1. Create a text file \ProgramData\NetIQ\Logging\config.properties.
2. Add a string to the file: logEnabled=True that ends with a line break.
3. Create a directory \ProgramData\NetIQ\Logging\Logs\.
4. Restart the system.
5. Repeat the issue.
6. Compress the logs located in \ProgramData\NetIQ\Logging\Logs\ into a ZIP file.

Outlook Web App Is Not Logged out Until the Browser Is Closed

If you have configured the exchange server to use the Windows Authentication and a prompt stating to close the browser to terminate the browser session is displayed then you can switch to the Form-based authentication.

Run the following command in the Exchange Management shell to use Form-based authentication:

```
Set-OwaVirtualDirectory -FormsAuthentication $true -WindowsAuthentication $fasle -Identity "IDENTITY_NAME"
```

Replace the IDENTITY_NAME with valid hostname\owa (web site name)