



Identité™

TECHNICAL MANUAL

NOPASS APPLICATION SERVER INSTALLATION

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Prepared For:

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SIGNATURE

This **Technical Manual** documents the request for development of the NoPass Application Server Installation Project to be performed by Identité™, Inc., for **Identité™, Inc.** (“Customer”).

APPROVED BY:

Identité™, Inc.	Date
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PREPARED BY:

Identité™, Inc.	Date
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ABOUT THIS MANUAL

This chapter contains the following:

- **Purpose and scope**
- **Intended audience**
- **Conventions**

Purpose and scope

This manual provides a detailed overview of the installation of the NoPass application server for conducting password less authentication. You can find all the requirements needed for the successful installation and detailed systematic instruction on the commands and configuration you will need to run the program. This manual is designed to guide you in setting up the environment and successfully installing the NoPass application server.

Aside from the general information chapter provided in the document, the document has two integration setups, which are:

- **Web integration:** which describes “How to install NoPass application server for Web”. up the environment to run the NoPass application server alongside its demo portal (Preshop) for demonstration purposes, by setting up this environment you will be able to witness how the NoPass password less authentication works on a demo environment. For Web intergration setup we have Test portal with configured API (Preshop) and you can download it from <https://www.identite.us/developers>.
- **Radius integration:** which is setting up the environment that you will be able to install the NoPass application server on your servers and connect it to your desired portal. Your user will have the ability to authenticate to your services by the help of the NoPass password-less authentication application.

This manual contains the following chapters:

- **About this manual.** Introduces the manual's scope and proposes, targeted audience, and contents organization.
- **System requirements.** Describes the requirements and preparations needed for a successful installation of the NoPass application server.
- **Infrastructure scheme.** Contains the application installation instructions.
- **Error! Reference source not found..** Shows how to activate your NoPass service via the NoPass license and the process of registration to access the NoPass administrator panel.

Intended audience

This manual is designed to be used by IT specialists with basic knowledge of computer networks, databases, operating systems, and the docker container software.

To learn more about our product, visit us at <https://www.identite.us/>.



If you need additional support, email Identité at support@identite.us.

Conventions

The following guidelines present some specific conventions used in this manual.

ELEMENT	DESCRIPTION
\	Used as a line break. Do not type.
<...>	Used to denote variables.

This manual uses the following icons:

ICON	NAME	DESCRIPTION
	Note	Additional information about a subject.
	Warning	Indicated a potential obstacle or condition requiring special attention.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

This chapter contains the following:

- [Prerequisites](#)
- [System requirements](#)
- [Prepare virtual machine](#)

Prerequisites

To successfully install NoPass, make sure you have the following:

1. An SSL certificate signed by Public Certification Authorities (NOT a self-signed certificate).
2. Access to the NoPass application server from an external network (Assign a public IP address or set up port forwarding on the Virtual Machine where the NoPass application server will be launched).
3. A database.
4. Internet access for the NoPass application and mobile devices.

System requirements

HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

- CPU: 1 core or higher
- RAM: 2 GB or more
- HDD: at least 2 GB of free space

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

The application server is delivered as a docker image. It can run on any server with an existing Docker engine. For more information about the operating systems supported by Docker, go to <https://docs.docker.com/get-docker/>.

- Docker Engine version 19.03.0 or higher
- Docker Compose tool version 1.25.0 or higher

ADDITIONAL SERVICES

To collect and store structured data you must have a database.

Supported databases:

- MySQL
- PostgreSQL
- MS SQL

CERTIFICATE REQUIREMENTS

Developing trust between two entities is established via the Secure Socket Layer (SSL) and SSL certificates. The purpose of SSL and certificates is encryption and identification to ensure that the communication exchange between the two parties is secure and trustworthy.

- SSL certificate for domain validation. You must use certificates signed by Public Certification Authorities.



Warning: DO NOT SUPPORT a self-signed certificate.

NETWORK REQUIREMENTS

Mobile phone requirements

The mobile phone must have internet access to receive Push Notifications.

If you have a firewall to restrict traffic to or from the Internet, you need to configure it to allow mobile devices to connect with Firebase Cloud Messaging (Push service) for devices on your network to **receive messages**.

Ports to open for **incoming messages**:

- 5228
- 5229
- 5230

- 443

For **outgoing connections**, FCM doesn't provide specific IPs because their IP range changes too frequently and your firewall rules could get out of date impacting your users' experience. Ideally, you will whitelist ports 5228-5230 with no IP restrictions. However, if you must have an IP restriction, you should whitelist all of the IP addresses in the IPv4 and IPv6 blocks listed in Google's [ASN of 15169](#). This is a large list and you should plan to update your rules monthly. Problems caused by firewall IP restrictions are often intermittent and difficult to diagnose.

Choose one of these IP configurations to allow **outgoing connections** (option #1 is preferred):

- No IP restrictions
- All IP addresses contained in the IP blocks listed in Google's [ASN of 15169](#). Do not forget to update this at least once a month.

For more information about Firebase Cloud Messaging, go to <https://firebase.google.com/docs/cloud-messaging/concept-options>.

NoPass server requirements

The NoPass server needs internet access to communicate with third party services. If you have a firewall to restrict traffic to or from the Internet, you need to open the following ports:

For **incoming connections**:

Whitelist the following default ports:

- 443 (HTTPS)
- 1812 (Radius authentication)
- 1813 (Radius accounting)

For **outgoing connections**:

Whitelist the following ports:

- 53 (DNS)
- 80 (HTTP)
- 443 (HTTPS)
- 25,465 or 587 (SMTP)
- 1812 (Radius authentication)
- 1813 (Radius accounting)

To use other ports for these protocols, open them.

Prepare virtual machine

You can use various operating systems for the application that supports Docker installation. We recommend using the Ubuntu Server, which is a variant of the standard Ubuntu you already know, tailored for networks and services that brings along a high technical stability.

This guide describes how to deploy to the Ubuntu server 18.04 and Windows 10 Professional.

Workflow

1. [Install OS](#)
2. [Allow firewall ports](#)
3. [Create DNS records](#)
4. [Install docker and docker-compose tool](#)
5. [Install and configure a database server](#)

Related topics

[System requirements](#)

Install OS

This documentation will show you how to deploy to Ubuntu Server 18.04 and Windows 10 Professional.

You can find the Ubuntu Server installation guide at <https://ubuntu.com/tutorials/install-ubuntu-server#1-overview> and Windows 10 installation guide at <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/software-download/windows10>.

Allow firewall ports

If your operating system does not have a public IP address, you need to configure a port forwarding to this server.

Procedure

- Ubuntu uses UFW to protect the system. Please see at <https://help.ubuntu.com/community/UFW> how to open ports on the UFW or disable it with command:

```
$ sudo ufw disable
```

- Windows 10 uses Windows Firewall to protect the system. Please see at <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/desktop/ics/portal> how to open ports on the Windows Firewall or disable it with command:

Related topics

[System requirements](#)

Create DNS records

You will have to create DNS records type A which will point to Reverse Proxy server.

You can use the Reverse proxy server you already have. For demo purposes we provide a configured proxy server as a Docker image.

Procedure

1. To find out the public address of the server, run the following command:

Ubuntu Server 18.04

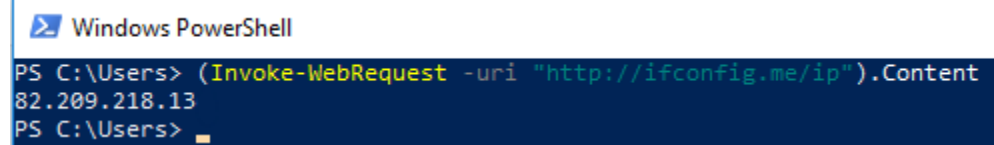
```
$ dig +short myip.opendns.com @resolver1.opendns.com
```

A successful result is as follows:

```
[root@ip-172-28-16-143 ec2-user]# dig TXT +short o-o.myaddr.l.google.com @ns1.google.com
"35.173.198.172"
[root@ip-172-28-16-143 ec2-user]#
```

Windows 10 Professional

```
$ (Invoke-WebRequest -uri "http://ifconfig.me/ip").Content
```



```
Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users> (Invoke-WebRequest -uri "http://ifconfig.me/ip").Content
82.209.218.13
PS C:\Users>
```

2. Create a DNS binding for the NoPass application server.

Related topics

[Install docker and docker-compose tool](#)

Install docker and docker-compose tool

The NoPass application server is delivered as a container image. To deploy it, you should have a Docker Engine to run Docker containers and the Docker-Compose tool to run multi-containers.

Before you begin

Ubuntu Server 18.04

- Uninstall older versions if there are any.

```
$ sudo apt-get remove docker docker-engine docker.io containerd runc
```

Windows 10 Professional

- Uninstall older versions Docker Desktop

To uninstall Docker Desktop from your Windows machine:

1. From the Windows Start menu, select Settings > Apps > Apps & features.
2. Select Docker Desktop from the Apps & features list and then select Uninstall.
3. Click Uninstall to confirm your selection.

Procedure

Ubuntu Server 18.04

To install a new version of docker using the repository, do the following:

1. Update the apt package index.

```
$ sudo apt-get update
```

2. Install packages to allow apt to use the repository over HTTPS.

```
$ sudo apt-get install \
    apt-transport-https \
    ca-certificates \
    curl \
    gnupg-agent \
```

3. Add Docker's official GPG key.

```
$ curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo apt-key add
```

4. Verify that you now have the key with the fingerprint 9DC8 5822 9FC7 DD38 854A E2D8 8D81 803C 0EBF CD88.

```
$ sudo apt-key fingerprint 0EBFCD88
```

A successful result is as follows:

```
root@ubuntu01:~# sudo apt-key fingerprint 0EBFCD88
pub  rsa4096 2017-02-22 [SCEA]
     9DC8 5822 9FC7 DD38 854A  E2D8 8D81 803C 0EBF CD88
uid  [ unknown] Docker Release (CE deb) <docker@docker.com>
sub  rsa4096 2017-02-22 [S]
```

5. Add a stable repository.

```
$ sudo add-apt-repository \
    "deb [arch=amd64] https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu \
    $(lsb_release -cs) \
    .."
```

6. Update the apt package index again.

```
$ sudo apt-get update
```

7. Install the latest stable version of Docker Engine Community and container.

```
$ sudo apt-get install docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io
```

For more information about installing Docker Engine on Ubuntu Server, go to www.docs.docker.com/engine/install/ubuntu/.

8. Verify the installed docker version.

```
$ sudo docker -v
```

A successful result is as follows:

```
root@ubuntu01:~# sudo docker -v
Docker version 19.03.2, build 6a30dfc
```

9. To verify that the Docker Engine Community is installed correctly, run the hello-world image.

```
$ sudo docker run hello-world
```

A successful result is as follows:

```

root@ubuntu01:~# sudo docker run hello-world
Unable to find image 'hello-world:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/hello-world
1b930d010525: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:fc6a51919cfeb2e6763f62b6d9e8815acbf7cd2e476ea353743570610737b752
Status: Downloaded newer image for hello-world:latest

Hello from Docker!
This message shows that your installation appears to be working correctly.

To generate this message, Docker took the following steps:
1. The Docker client contacted the Docker daemon.
2. The Docker daemon pulled the "hello-world" image from the Docker Hub.
   (amd64)
3. The Docker daemon created a new container from that image which runs the
   executable that produces the output you are currently reading.
4. The Docker daemon streamed that output to the Docker client, which sent it
   to your terminal.

To try something more ambitious, you can run an Ubuntu container with:
$ docker run -it ubuntu bash

Share images, automate workflows, and more with a free Docker ID:
https://hub.docker.com/

For more examples and ideas, visit:
https://docs.docker.com/get-started/
root@ubuntu01:~#

```

10. To download the current stable release of Docker-Compose, run the following command:

```
$ sudo curl -L "https://github.com/docker/compose/releases/download/1.26.0/docker-compose-$(uname -s)-$(uname -m)" -o /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
```

A successful result is as follows:

```

root@ubuntu01:~/git/MAPD# sudo curl -L "https://github.com/docker/compose/releases/download/1.26.0/docker-compose-$(uname -s)-$(uname -m)" -o /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
           % Done    0     0    0     0      0      0      0     0
100 651 100 651 0    0 3304 0 --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:-- 3304
100 11.6M 100 11.6M 0 0 214k 0 0:00:55 0:00:55 --:--:-- 302k
root@ubuntu01:~/git/MAPD#

```

11. Create a symbolic link to usr/bin or any other directory in your path.

```
$ sudo ln -s /usr/local/bin/docker-compose /usr/bin/docker-compose
```

12. Apply executable permissions to the binary.

```
$ sudo chmod +x /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
```

13. Verify the installed docker-compose version.

```
$ sudo docker-compose --version
```

A successful result is as follows:

```

root@ubuntu01:~# sudo docker-compose --version
docker-compose version 1.26.0, build d4451659
root@ubuntu01:~#

```

Windows 10 Professional

To install a new version of docker for Windows you will need to download Docker Desktop for Windows from Docker hub and install it. It contains Docker and Docker-compose tools. Please see at <https://docs.docker.com/docker-for-windows/install/>.

Related topics

[Create DNS records](#)

[Install and configure a database server](#)

Install and configure a database server

The application requires a database in which data is stored.

If you do not have an installed database server, install and configure one of the following:

- [How to install and configure MySQL](#)
- [How to install and configure PostgreSQL](#)
- [How to install and configure Microsoft SQL server](#)

Related topics

[System requirements](#)

How to install and configure MySQL

The following settings are for MySQL v.8.*

Before you begin

- Install the database server. For installation instructions, go to <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/mysql-installation-excerpt/5.7/en/>.

Procedure

To create the database and user accounts and set the following user permissions, do the following:

1. To create the database using the 'mysql' command line client, the first log into MySQL:

```
$ mysql -u root -p
```

2. Enter the password that you set during the installation.

Successful log into MySQL is as follows:

```
root@6bdbl77efe:/# mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 18
Server version: 8.0.19 MySQL Community Server - GPL

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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> █
```

3. Create a new database and name it 'identite' or any other name of your choice.

```
mysql> CREATE DATABASE nopass DEFAULT CHARACTER SET utf8mb4 COLLATE
```

Successfully created database is as follows:

```
mysql> CREATE DATABASE nopass DEFAULT CHARACTER SET utf8mb4 COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> █
```

4. Create a new MySQL user account. Replace the placeholder **identiteuser** with your intended new username, and placeholder **p@\$\$w0rd** with the user password.

```
mysql> CREATE USER ' identiteuser '@%' IDENTIFIED BY 'p@$$sw0rd';
```

Successfully created MySQL user is as follows:

```
mysql> CREATE USER ' identiteuser '@%' IDENTIFIED BY 'p@$$sw0rd';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> █
```

5. Grant all privileges to a user account for the database.

```
mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON nopass.* TO 'identiteuser'@'%';
```

Successfully granted privileges are as follows:

```
mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON nopass.* TO 'identiteuser'@'%';  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)  
  
mysql> █
```

Parent topic

[Install and configure a database server](#)

How to install and configure PostgreSQL

The following settings are for PostgreSQL v.11.*

Before you begin

- Install the database server. For installation instructions, go to www.postgresql.org/download/.

Procedure

To create a database and user account and set user permissions via console, follow these steps.

1. To create a database using the 'PostgreSQL' command line client, first log into PostgreSQL.

```
$ psql -U postgres
```

2. Enter the password that you set during installation.
Successful log into PostgreSQL is as follows:

```
root@a203ba39a893:/# psql -U postgres
psql (12.2 (Debian 12.2-2.pgdg100+1))
Type "help" for help.

postgres=#
```

3. Create a new PostgreSQL user account and replace the placeholder *identiteuser* with your intended new username, and placeholder *p@\$\$sw0rd* with the user password.

```
postgres=# CREATE USER identiteuser WITH PASSWORD 'p@$$sw0rd';
```

4. Create a new database and name it *nopass* (substitute with another name if required).

```
postgres=# CREATE DATABASE nopass;
```

5. Grant all privileges to a user account for the database.

```
postgres=# GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE nopass to identiteuser ;
```

The successfully created user, database and granted permissions look as follows:

```
postgres=# CREATE USER identiteuser WITH PASSWORD 'p@$$sw0rd';
CREATE ROLE
postgres=# CREATE DATABASE nopass;
CREATE DATABASE
postgres=# GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE nopass to identiteuser ;
GRANT
postgres=#
```

6. To allow network access, do the following:
 - a. Edit configuration file:

```
$ sudo vim /etc/postgresql/11/main/postgresql.conf
```


- b. Add the following line under the CONNECTIONS AND AUTHENTICATION section. You can also specify the server IP address or all Addresses.

```
# CONNECTIONS AND AUTHENTICATION
#-----
# - Connection Settings -
listen_addresses = '*'
#listen_addresses = 'localhost'      # what IP address(es) to listen on;
#                                     # comma-separated list of addresses;
#                                     # defaults to 'localhost'; use '*' for all
#                                     # (change requires restart)
port = 5432                          # (change requires restart)
max_connections = 100                # (change requires restart)
#superuser_reserved_connections = 3  # (change requires restart)
unix_socket_directories = '/var/run/postgresql' # comma-separated list of directories
#                                     # (change requires restart)
#unix_socket_group = ''              # (change requires restart)
#unix_socket_permissions = 0777     # begin with 0 to use octal notation
#                                     # (change requires restart)
#bonjour = off                       # advertise server via Bonjour
#                                     # (change requires restart)
#bonjour_name = ''                  # defaults to the computer name
#                                     # (change requires restart)
```

Parent topic

[Install and configure a database server](#)

How to install and configure Microsoft SQL server

The following settings are for MS SQL v.2014.

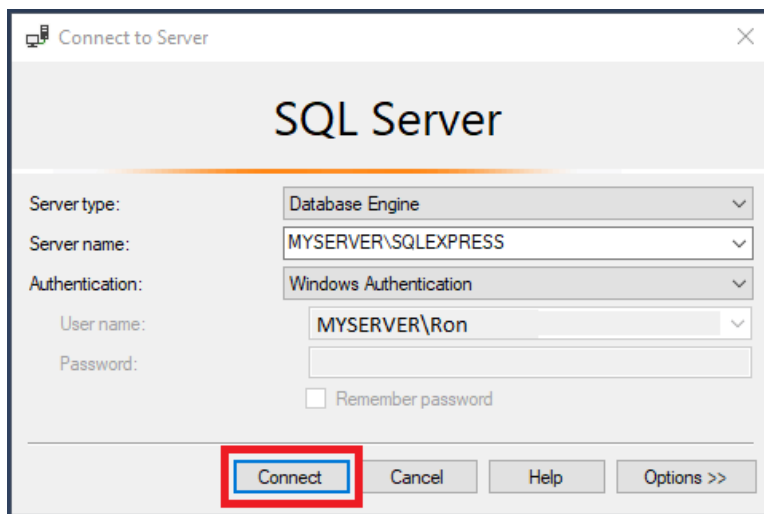
Before you begin

Install the database server. For installation instructions, go to www.docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/getting-started/quick-start-installation-of-sql-server-2014?view=sql-server-2014.

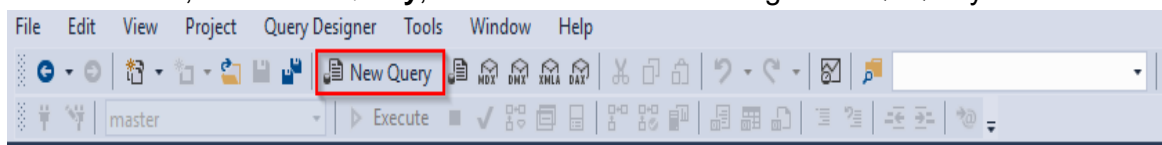
Procedure

To create a database and user account, and set user permissions via SQLQuery, do the following:

1. Open SSMS and connect to SQL Server.



2. On the ribbon, click **New Query**, to create a database using the 'SQLQuery.'



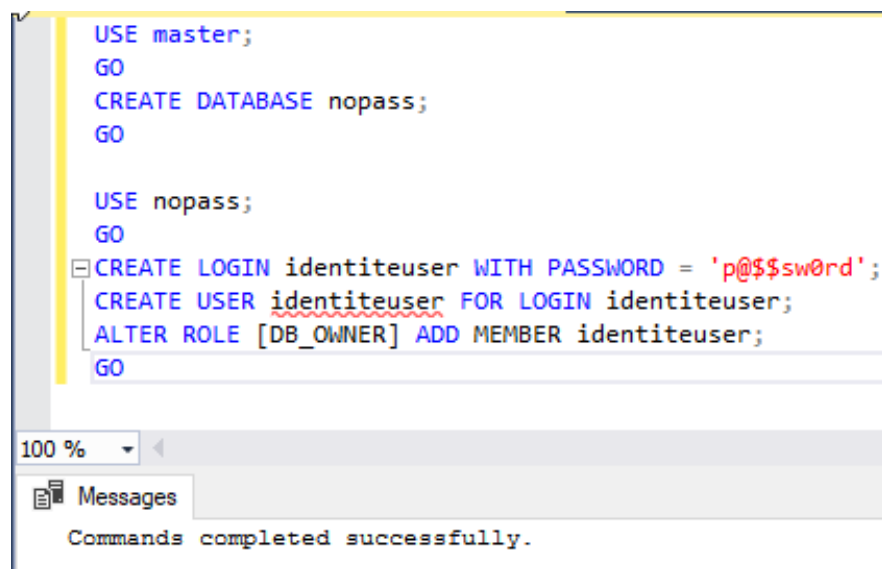
3. Create a new database named <Identite> or any other name of your choice.
4. Create a new user account and replace the placeholder *identiteuser* with your intended new username, and placeholder *p@\$\$sw0rd* with the password.
5. Grant all privileges to the user account for the database.

```
USE master;
GO
CREATE DATABASE nopass;
GO

USE nopass;
GO

CREATE LOGIN identiteuser WITH PASSWORD = 'p@$$sword';
CREATE USER identiteuser FOR LOGIN identiteuser;
ALTER ROLE [DB_OWNER] ADD MEMBER identiteuser;
GO
```

The successfully created user, database, and granted permissions look as follows:

A screenshot of the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The top pane shows a batch of SQL commands: 'USE master;', 'GO', 'CREATE DATABASE nopass;', 'GO', 'USE nopass;', 'GO', 'CREATE LOGIN identiteuser WITH PASSWORD = 'p@\$\$sword';', 'CREATE USER identiteuser FOR LOGIN identiteuser;', 'ALTER ROLE [DB_OWNER] ADD MEMBER identiteuser;', and 'GO'. The bottom pane, titled 'Messages', shows the status 'Commands completed successfully.' with a zoom level of 100%.

Parent topic

[Install and configure a database server](#)

SERVER DEPLOYMENT

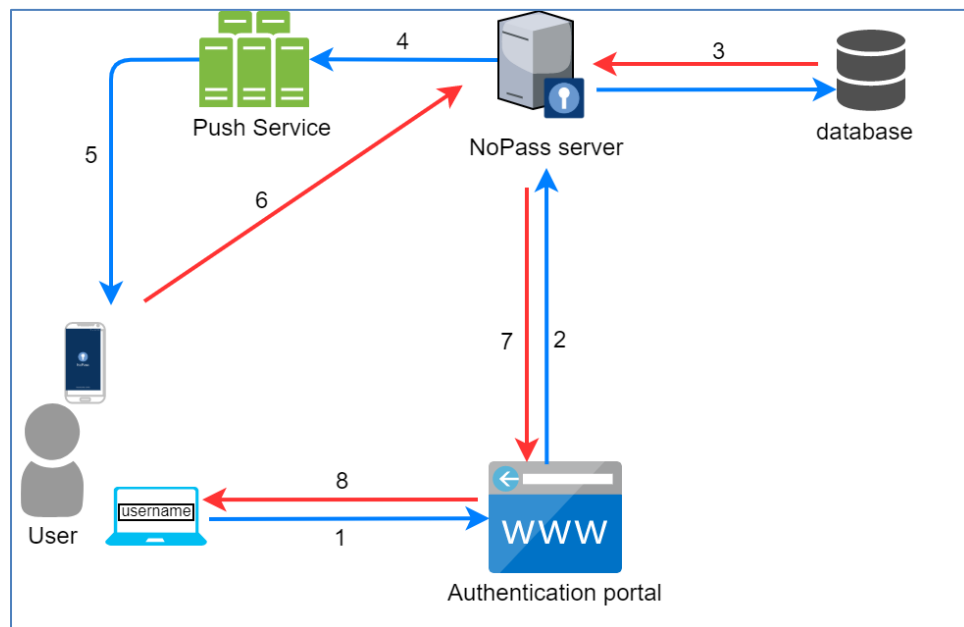
This chapter contains the following:

- [Infrastructure scheme](#)
- [Install the NoPass application server](#)
- [Configure the reverse proxy](#)
- [Launch the NoPass application server](#)
- [Stop the NoPass application server](#)
- [Update the application server](#)

Infrastructure scheme

Web portal integration scheme: shows the location of our NoPass server in the network structure and the different connections between the NoPass server and its Mobile application with the different elements of your network to provide you the ability to authenticate your users with the help of NoPass.

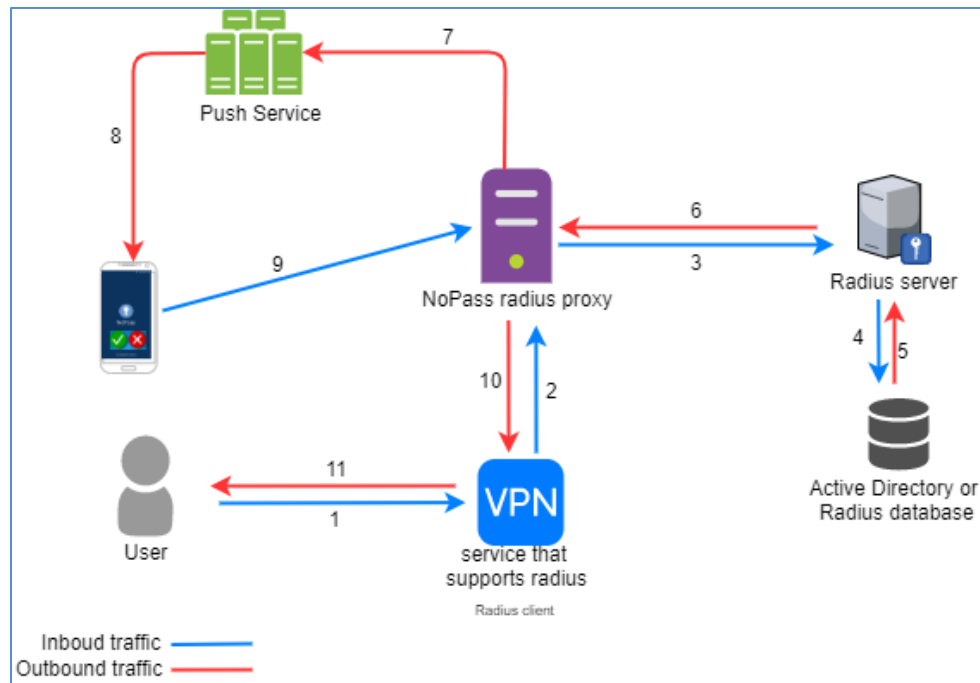
Web portal integration scheme



1. Initiation of authentication for the application.
2. Authentication portal sends an authentication request to the NoPass application server.
3. The NoPass server checks the user in the database.
4. Generates and sends push request to Push service.
5. The push service receives the push request and sends notification to the user device.
6. Send authentication response from the user device to the NoPass application server.
7. The NoPass server sends an authentication response to the Authentication portal.
8. Access to the service is provided or not.

Radius integration scheme

Radius integration scheme: here you can see how the NoPass server acts a RADIUS proxy server, its location in the network structure and different connections between the NoPass server and its Mobile application with the different elements of your network.



1. Initiating primary authentication to the application or service.
2. The application or server sends an authentication request to the NoPass proxy server.
3. The NoPass proxy server redirects the authentication request to the Radius server.
4. The Radius server does primary authentication.
5. Intercepts response from the Radius server and secondary authentication via NoPass radius proxy.
6. Generate and send a push request to the Push service.
7. The Push service receives the push request and sends notification to the user device.
8. Sends authentication response from the user device to the NoPass radius proxy.
9. The NoPass radius proxy sends an authentication response to the application or service.
10. Access to application/service is provided or not.

Install the NoPass application server

This chapter contains the following:

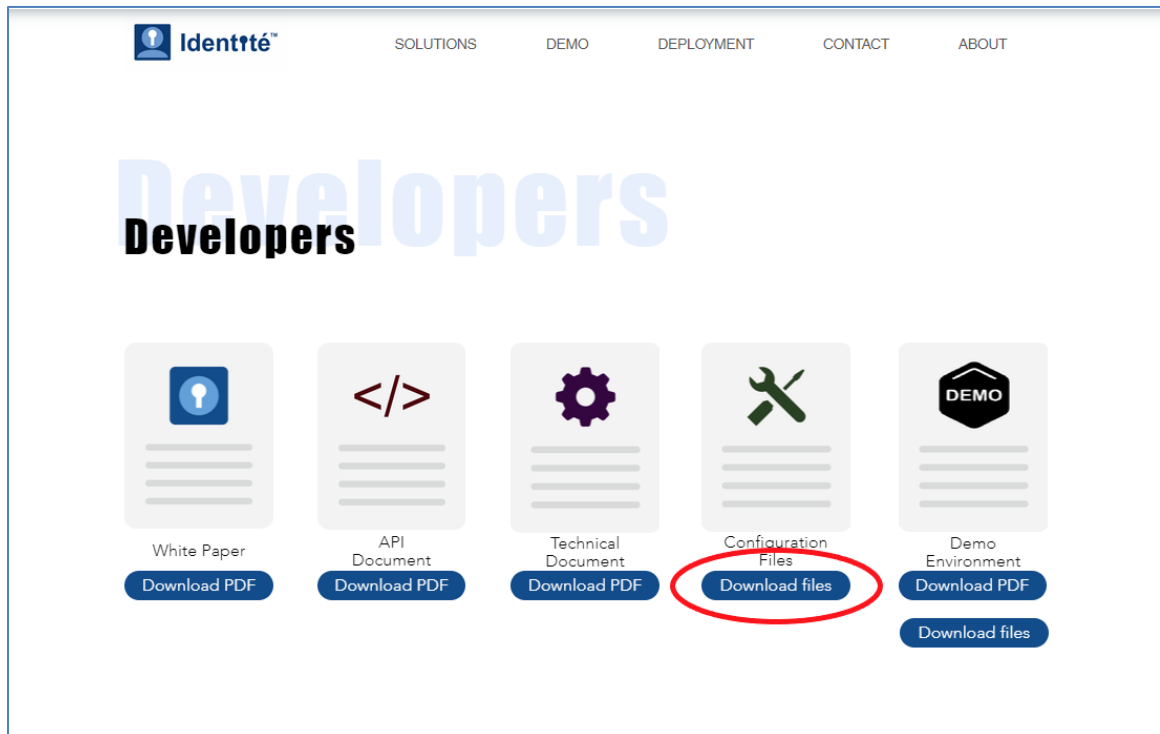
- [Prepare files](#)
- [NoPass server environment variables](#)

Prepare files

We provide pre-configured configuration files to help you install the NoPass application server.

Before you begin

- Download the configuration files from <https://www.identite.us/developers>.



Note: The login and password are sent to you by our team.

Procedure

1. Copy the link, download the zip archive to your server, and unzip.

Ubuntu Server 18.04

```
$ curl -LOJ https://download\_link (change the link)
```

Unpacking the archive:

```
$ tar -xzf NoPass.tar.gz
```

Unpacked files look as follows:


```

root@ubuntu01:~/NoPass# tar -xvzf NoPass.tar.gz
NoPass/
NoPass/docker-compose.yml
NoPass/nginx/
NoPass/nginx/nginx.conf
NoPass/nginx/certs/
NoPass/nginx/conf.d/
NoPass/nginx/conf.d/nopass.conf
NoPass/nopass.env
root@ubuntu01:~/NoPass#

```

Windows 10 Professional

```
$ Invoke-WebRequest -Uri https://download link -OutFile c:\NoPass.tar.gz (change the link)
```

Unpacking the archive using 7zp. Unpacked files look as follows:

```

PS C:\Users\Administrator\NoPass> tree /f
Folder PATH listing
Volume serial number is 2E61-1B32
C:.
|   docker-compose.yml
|   nopass.env
|
|--- nginx
|   |   nginx.conf
|   |   |
|   |   |-- certs
|   |   |-- conf.d
|   |   |   |   nopass.conf
|   |
|   PS C:\Users\Administrator\NoPass>

```

File description:

- **nopass.env**—environment variable file for the NoPass application server.
 - **docker-compose.yml**—a configuration file to run multi-container applications.
 - **nginx/conf.d/nopass.conf**—nginx server context.
 - **nginx/nginx.conf**—default nginx configuration file.
2. Change variables in the **nopass.env** configuration file. The environment variables you can see below.
 3. Change the **docker-compose.yml** configuration file if you use the NoPass application server without nginx. You need to change the expose port for nopass directive to publish port. Do the following:
 - a. Expose port in the Docker bridge network.

```

expose:
  - 80

```

- b. Publish a container's port to the host. You can use any other free port instead 8001.

```
ports:  
  - 8001:80
```

Related topics

[NoPass server environment variables](#)

[Configure the reverse proxy](#)

NoPass server environment variables

The application will not start without the required variables. The variables with mask **EmailSettings** required to configure sending mail to your administrator.

Environment variable	Value (example)	Description
Required variables		
MAPD_DatabaseSettings__DbType	MySql	Type of database. You can use MySql, Postgre, MsSql
MAPD_DatabaseSettings__ConnectionString OR MAPD_DatabaseSettings__Server=nopass_db MAPD_DatabaseSettings__Port=3306 MAPD_DatabaseSettings__DatabaseName=nopass-server MAPD_DatabaseSettings__UserId=root MAPD_DatabaseSettings__Password=nopassroot!	nopass_db;Database=nopass-server;User Id=root;password=nopassroot!;	Database connection string. You can also use a split database connection string, see below. Supported databases: MySQL, Postgre, MsSQL.
MAPD_ServerUrl	<i>https://nopass.example.com/</i>	URL of the NoPass application
Optional global variables		
MAPD_EmailSettings__Host	smtp.gmail.com	URL of an SMTP server
MAPD_EmailSettings__Port	587	SMTP port
MAPD_EmailSettings__EnableSSL	true	enable or disable SSL
MAPD_EmailSettings__EmailFrom	client.support@gmail.com	mail sender
MAPD_EmailSettings__UserName	login@gmail.com	login for mailbox
MAPD_EmailSettings__Password	pa\$\$w0rd	password for mailbox
MAPD_EmailSettings__Email	admin.nopass@gmail.com	recipient address
MAPD_EmailSettings__CC	sysadmins@gmail.com	copy address
MAPD_EmailSettings__Subject	Report issue	email subject
Optional variables for radius		
MAPD_RadiusProxySettings__AdminId	radiusadmin	Default login for radius administrator
MAPD_RadiusProxySettings__AdminPwd	radiuspassword	Default password for radius administrator

Related topics

[NoPass server environment variables](#)

Configure the reverse proxy

A reverse proxy terminates the HTTP request and forwards it to the application. We recommend using the Nginx server as a reverse proxy server. It will have to proxy requests to the NoPass application server and it can perform the decryption of requests and encryption of responses that NoPass application server would otherwise have to do. You can use your reverse proxy server or our pre-configured Nginx with the NoPass application server.

Before you begin

- Open the Nginx configuration file for the NoPass application server.

```
upstream nopass {
    server nopass_server:80;
}
server {
    listen 443 ssl;
    server_name nopass.example.com;
    location / {
        proxy_pass http://nopass;
        proxy_redirect off;
        proxy_http_version 1.1;
        proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;
        proxy_set_header Connection keep-alive;
        proxy_set_header Host $host;
        proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-Proto $scheme;
        client_max_body_size 10m;
        client_body_buffer_size 128k;
        proxy_connect_timeout 300;
        proxy_send_timeout 300;
        proxy_read_timeout 300;
        proxy_buffers 32 4k;
    }
    ssl_certificate /etc/certs/nopass.crt;
    ssl_certificate_key /etc/certs/nopass.key;
    ssl_ciphers ECDH:+AES256:RSA+AES:RSA+3DES:!NULL:!RC4:!ARIA!CAMELLIA:!AES256-SHA:!AES128-SHA;
    ssl_protocols TLSv1.1 TLSv1.2 TLSv1.3;
    ssl_prefer_server_ciphers on;
    ssl_session_cache shared:SSL:10m;
    ssl_session_timeout 10m;
    ssl_stapling on;
    ssl_stapling_verify on;
    resolver 8.8.8.8 8.8.4.4 valid=300s;
    resolver_timeout 10s;
    add_header Strict-Transport-Security "max-age=63072000; includeSubDomains; preload";
    add_header X-Content-Type-Options nosniff;
    add_header X-XSS-Protection "1; mode=block";
    add_header X-Frame-Options SAMEORIGIN;
    add_header Referrer-Policy 'same-origin';
    add_header Expect-CT 'enforce; max-age=3600';
    add_header Content-Security-Policy "default-src https;; connect-src https;; font-src https: data;; frame-src https;; frame-ancestors https;; img-src https: data;; media-src https;; object-src https;; script-src 'unsafe-inline' 'unsafe-eval' https;; style-src 'unsafe-inline' https;;";
}
```

Procedure

1. Change your path to the NoPass application server.

```
server nopass_server:80;
```



Warning: Do not touch this directive if you want to use the installed Nginx server with the NoPass server automatically.

2. Change the DNS name that you created during creating DNS records.

```
server_name nopass.example.com;
```

3. Copy the SSL certificate and key in the directory with the nginx server, change the path for them. If you use our Nginx server, copy the certificate to nginx/certs and change certificate names.

```
ssl_certificate      /etc/certs/nopass.crt;  
ssl_certificate_key  /etc/certs/nopass.key;
```

Related topics

[Create DNS records](#)

Launch the NoPass application server

Before you begin

- To download Docker images, log in to a Docker registry **hubdocker.identite.us**. Enter the credentials that we provided you.

```
$ docker login hubdocker.identite.us
```

Successful log into the Identité™ Docker registry looks as follows:

Ubuntu Server 18.04

```
root@ubuntu01:~/NoPass# docker login hubdocker.identite.us
Authenticating with existing credentials...
WARNING! Your password will be stored unencrypted in /home/senko/.docker/config.json.
Configure a credential helper to remove this warning. See
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/login/#credentials-store

Login Succeeded
root@ubuntu01:~/NoPass#
```

Windows 10 Professional

```
Windows PowerShell

PS C:\Users\admin> docker login hubdocker.identite.us
Username: mars
Password:
Login Succeeded
PS C:\Users\admin>
```

Procedure

- Enter the directory with the application installed. Do one of the following:
 - To start the production environment with Nginx server, run the following command:

```
$ sudo docker-compose up -d
```

A successful result is as follows:

Ubuntu Server 18.04

```
root@ubuntu01:~/NoPass_Production# docker-compose up -d
Creating network "nopass_production_network" with driver "bridge"
Creating network "nopass_production_nginx_rp" with driver "bridge"
Creating nopass_nginx_rp ... done
Creating nopass_server ... done
root@ubuntu01:~/NoPass_Production# docker ps
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	NAMES
779d714d5043	nginx:1.17.5-alpine	"nginx -g 'daemon of..."	4 seconds ago	Up 1 second	0.0.0.0:80->80/tcp, 0.0.0.0:443->443/tcp	nopass_nginx_rp
8d4425e533d1	hubdocker.identite.us/nopass:latest	"dotnet Mapd.Server..."	4 seconds ago	Up 2 seconds	80/tcp	nopass_server

```
root@ubuntu01:~/NoPass_Production#
```

Windows 10 Professional

```
PS C:\NoPass> docker-compose up -d
Creating network "nopass_nginx_rp" with driver "bridge"
Starting nopass ... done
Creating nopass_nginx_rp ... done
```

- To start the production environment without Nginx server, run the following command:

```
$ sudo docker-compose up -d nopass
```

A successful result is as follows:

Ubuntu Server 18.04

```
root@ubuntu01:~/NoPass_Production# docker-compose up -d server
Creating network "nopass_production_network" with driver "bridge"
Creating network "nopass_production_nginx_rp" with driver "bridge"
Creating nopass_server ... done
root@ubuntu01:~/NoPass_Production# docker ps
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE                                COMMAND                  CREATED             STATUS              PORTS               NAMES
708babe9e352        hubdocker.identite.us/nopass:latest  "dotnet Mapd.Server..." 4 seconds ago       Up 3 seconds       0.0.0.0:8001->80/tcp  nopass_server
root@ubuntu01:~/NoPass_Production#
```

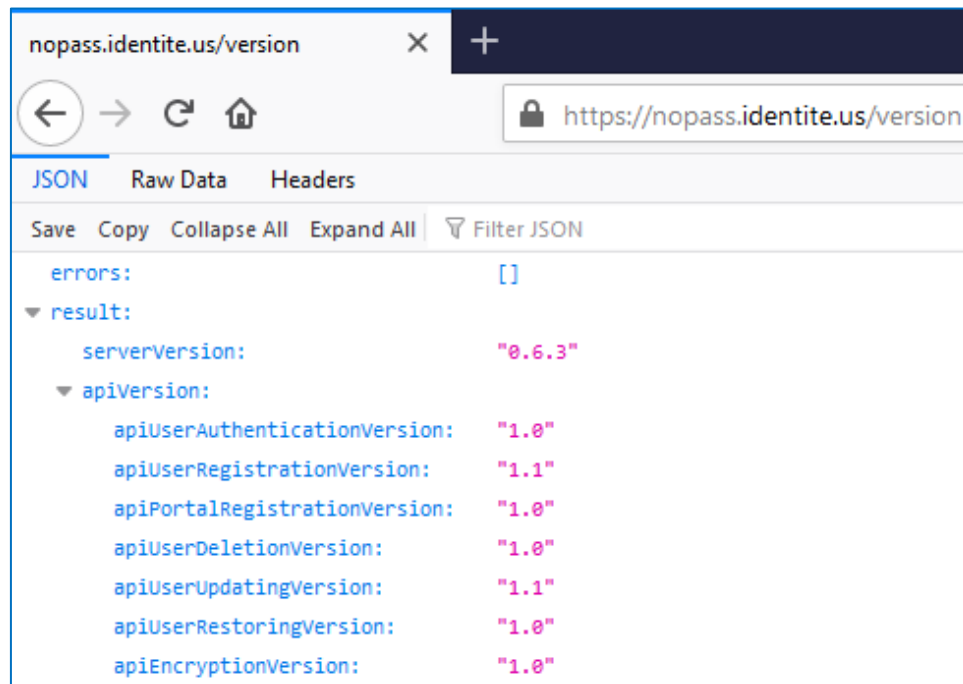
Windows 10 Professional

```
Creating network "nopass_network" with driver "bridge"
Creating network "nopass_nginx_rp" with driver "bridge"
Creating nopass ... done
PS C:\NoPass>
```

2. Check the running application in the browser using the following link:

```
https://SERVER_URL:port/version
```

Server status output example:



3. Register the portal on the NoPass application server.

Related topics

[Configure the reverse proxy](#)

[Stop the NoPass application server](#)

Stop the NoPass application server

Procedure

1. To stop the application, run the command:


```
$ sudo docker-compose down
```

A successful result for the environment with the Nginx server is as follows:

Ubuntu Server 18.04

```
root@ubuntu01:~/NoPass/NoPass# docker-compose down
Stopping nopass_nginx_rp ... done
Stopping nopass ... done
Removing nopass_nginx_rp ... done
Removing nopass ... done
Removing network nopass_network
Removing network nopass_nginx_rp
root@ubuntu01:~/NoPass/NoPass# docker ps
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND             CREATED             STATUS              PORTS              NAMES
```

Windows 10 Professional

 Administrator: Windows PowerShell

```
PS C:\NoPass> docker-compose down
Stopping nopass_nginx_rp ... done
Stopping nopass ... done
Removing nopass_nginx_rp ... done
Removing nopass ... done
Removing network nopass_network
Removing network nopass_nginx_rp
PS C:\NoPass>
```

Related topics

[Launch the NoPass application server](#)

[Update the application server](#)

Update the application server

Procedure

To update the application server, do the following:

1. Pull a new image from the repository.
2. Restart the server.
3. Run one of the following commands:
 - For the environment with the Nginx server:

```
$ sudo docker-compose pull && docker-compose up -d
```

- For the environment without the Nginx server:

```
$ sudo docker-compose pull && docker-compose up -d nopass
```

Related topics

[Stop the NoPass application server](#)

[Launch the NoPass application server](#)

IDENTITY PROVIDER AND SP MANAGEMENT

This chapter contains the following:

- [How to install Keycloak](#)
- [Set up the NoPass extension](#)
- [Set up service providers with Keycloak](#)

How to install Keycloak

The NoPass application has an ability to work with the Keycloak Identity and Access Management as an extension. In this manual, we will describe how to install Keycloak on Docker with MySQL database. For additional installation options, go to <https://www.keycloak.org/getting-started>.

Keycloak needs to persist and collect data to a database. Keycloak comes with its own embedded Java-based relational database called H2, but Keycloak recommends replacing it with a more production ready external database.

Prerequisites

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS:

- At least 512M of RAM
- At least 1G of disk space

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

- Docker Engine. For installation instructions, go to <https://docs.docker.com/engine/install/>.
- *Docker-Compose tool.* For installation instructions, go to <https://docs.docker.com/compose/install/>.
- A shared external database like PostgreSQL, MySQL, Oracle, etc. If you want to run in a cluster, Keycloak requires an external shared database. For more information about databases for Keycloak, go to https://www.keycloak.org/docs/latest/server_installation/index.html#database-configuration.

NETWORK REQUIREMENTS:

- 80/443 (HTTP/HTTPS). For additional network bindings, go to https://www.keycloak.org/docs/latest/server_installation/index.html#_bind-address.

Procedure

1. Create a database.
2. Create a directory where you can copy the extension and set permissions for it.

```
$ sudo mkdir extensions
$ sudo chmod -R 775 extensions/
```

3. Download the extension from <https://nexus-dev.identite.us/repository/maven-public/> and copy it to the directory you created in Step 2.



Note: We provide the following docker-compose configuration file for launching Keycloak:

```
version: '3'
services:

  keycloak:
    image: quay.io/keycloak/keycloak:11.0.1
    environment:
      DB_VENDOR: MYSQL
      DB_ADDR: mysql_address
      DB_DATABASE: keycloak
      DB_USER: keycloak
      DB_PASSWORD: password
      KEYCLOAK_USER: useradmin
      KEYCLOAK_PASSWORD: userpassword
    ports:
      - 8080:8080
    volumes:
      - ./extensions:/opt/jboss/keycloak/standalone/deployments
```

4. To see the status of the container, run the command:

```
docker ps
```

A successful result looks as follows:

```
root@ubuntu01:~/keycloak# docker ps
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE                                COMMAND                  CREATED        STATUS        PORTS                               NAMES
19876505a1b6   quay.io/keycloak/keycloak:11.0.1   "/opt/jboss/tools/do..." About a minute ago Up About a minute   0.0.0.0:8080->8080/tcp, 8443/tcp    keycloak-11.0.1
```

Related topics

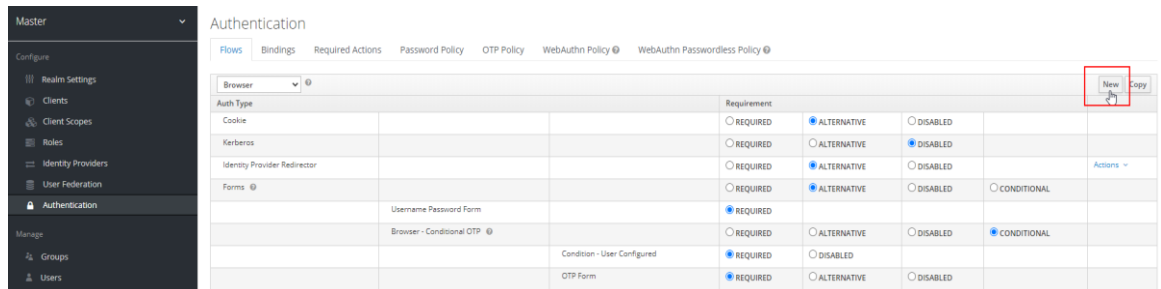
[Set up the NoPass extension](#)

[Set up service providers with Keycloak](#)

Set up the NoPass extension

Procedure

1. From the administrative console of your Keycloak server select a realm and click **New** to create a new Authentication flow.



2. To identify the flow, enter the alias name.



Note: Make sure that the Alias field is set to “NoPass”.

3. In the **Top Level Flow Type** box, select **generic**, and then click **Save**.

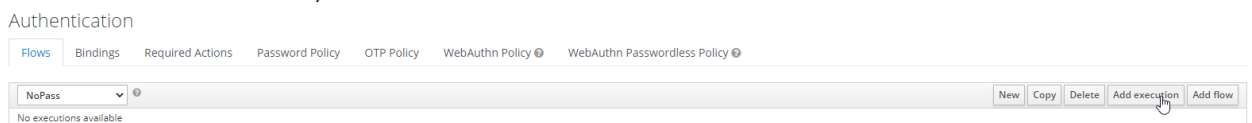
Alias NoPass

Description NoPass authentication

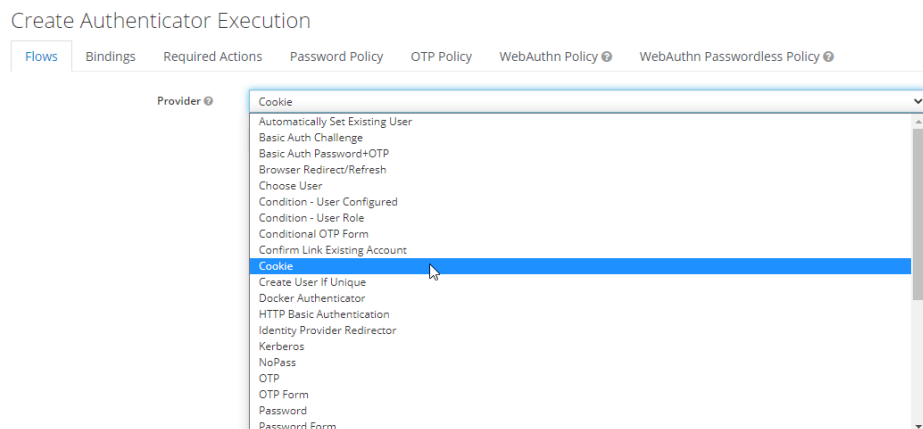
Top Level Flow Type generic

Save **Cancel**

4. After you have successfully created the new flow, you need to add a new execution. In the **Flows** tab, select **Add execution**.



5. From the **Provider** list, select **Cookies**.



6. Select **ALTERNATIVE** to enable cookies as an alternative authentication method.

Authentication

NoPass					New	Copy	Delete	Add execution	Add flow
Auth Type	Requirement								
Cookie	<input type="radio"/> REQUIRED	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ALTERNATIVE	<input type="radio"/> DISABLED			Actions			

7. Add a new flow for NoPass Authentication and enable it as an alternative authentication method.

Authentication

NoPass					New	Copy	Delete	Add execution	Add flow
Auth Type	Requirement								
Cookie	<input type="radio"/> REQUIRED	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ALTERNATIVE	<input type="radio"/> DISABLED			Actions			
NoPass Flow	<input type="radio"/> REQUIRED	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ALTERNATIVE	<input type="radio"/> DISABLED	<input type="radio"/> CONDITIONAL	Actions				

8. Under **Actions**, select **Add execution** to add the NoPass execution to the **NoPass Form** flow, and then select **REQUIRED**.

Authentication

NoPass					New	Copy	Delete	Add execution	Add flow
Auth Type	Requirement								
Cookie	<input type="radio"/> REQUIRED	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ALTERNATIVE	<input type="radio"/> DISABLED			Actions			
NoPass Flow	<input type="radio"/> REQUIRED	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ALTERNATIVE	<input type="radio"/> DISABLED	<input type="radio"/> CONDITIONAL	Actions				

Actions
 Delete
 Add execution
 Add flow

Create Authenticator Execution

Flows		Bindings	Required Actions	Password Policy	OTP Policy	WebAuthn Policy	WebAuthn Passwordless Policy
Provider		<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px;"> Browser Redirect/Refresh Automatically Set Existing User Basic Auth Challenge Basic Auth Password+OTP Browser Redirect/Refresh Choose User Condition - User Configured Condition - User Role Conditional OTP Form Confirm Link Existing Account Cookie Create User If Unique Docker Authenticator HTTP Basic Authentication Identity Provider Redirector Kerberos NoPass OTP OTP Form Password Password Form </div>					

Authentication

NoPass					New	Copy	Delete	Add execution	Add flow
Auth Type	Requirement								
Cookie	<input type="radio"/> REQUIRED	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ALTERNATIVE	<input type="radio"/> DISABLED			Actions			
NoPass Flow	<input type="radio"/> REQUIRED	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ALTERNATIVE	<input type="radio"/> DISABLED	<input type="radio"/> CONDITIONAL	Actions				
	NoPass	<input checked="" type="radio"/> REQUIRED	<input type="radio"/> DISABLED			Actions			

9. Under **Actions**, select **Config** to configure the extension.

Authentication

Flows Bindings Required Actions Password Policy OTP Policy WebAuthn Policy WebAuthn Passwordless Policy

NoPass

Auth Type	Requirement	Actions
Cookie	<input type="radio"/> REQUIRED <input checked="" type="radio"/> ALTERNATIVE <input type="radio"/> DISABLED	Actions
NoPass Flow	<input type="radio"/> REQUIRED <input checked="" type="radio"/> ALTERNATIVE <input type="radio"/> DISABLED <input type="radio"/> CONDITIONAL	Actions
NoPass	<input checked="" type="radio"/> REQUIRED <input type="radio"/> DISABLED	Actions

Delete Config

10. In the **Create authenticator config** dialog, enter the following parameters for the NoPass server, that you have installed earlier:

- **Alias**—configuration name.



Note: Make sure that the Alias field is set to “NoPass”.

- **NoPass URL**—the URL of the NoPass server
- **Verify SSL**—turned off
- **Admin login**—login that is allowed to the Administrative panel
- **S-Code**—secret key necessary for the Identité administration during Keycloak registration
- **Portal ID**—ID of the Identité Provider. Generates and fills automatically
- **Auth GUID**—GUID for authentication. Generates and fills automatically

Authentication Flows > NoPass Flow > Create authenticator config

Create authenticator config

Alias

NoPass URL

Verify SSL OFF

Admin login

S-Code

Portal Id

Auth GUID

Save Cancel

Before you begin

Procedure

- ```
<!--
- Copyright 2016 Red Hat, Inc. and/or its affiliates
- and other contributors as indicated by the Author tags.
- Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
- you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
- You may obtain a copy of the License at
- https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
- Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
- distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
- WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
- See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
- limitations under the License.
-->
<EntityDescriptor Name="urn:keycloak">
 <EntityDescriptor entityID="https://[redacted]auth/realms/master">
 <IDPSSODescriptor WantAuthnRequestSigned="true" protocolSupportEnumeration="urn:oasis:names:t:SAML:2.0:protocol">
 <KeyDescriptor use="signing">
 <dig:KeyInfo>
 <dig:KeyNameU[redacted]></dig:KeyName>
 <dig:X509Data>
 <dig:X509Certificate>
 [redacted]
 </dig:X509Certificate>
 <dig:X509Data>
 <dig:KeyInfo>
 <KeyDescriptor>
 <SingleLogoutService Binding="urn:oasis:names:t:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-POST" Location="https://[redacted]auth/realms/master/protocol/saml"/>
 <SingleLogoutService Binding="urn:oasis:names:t:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-Redirect" Location="https://[redacted]auth/realms/master/protocol/saml"/>
 </KeyDescriptor>
 <NameIDFormat>
 urn:oasis:names:t:SAML:2.0:nameid-format:persistent
 </NameIDFormat>
 <NameIDFormat>
 urn:oasis:names:t:SAML:2.0:nameid-format:transient
 </NameIDFormat>
 <NameIDFormat>
 urn:oasis:names:t:SAML:1.1:nameid-format:unspecified
 </NameIDFormat>
 <NameIDFormat>
 urn:oasis:names:t:SAML:1.1:nameid-format:emailAddress
 </NameIDFormat>
 <SingleSignOnService Binding="urn:oasis:names:t:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-POST" Location="https://[redacted]auth/realms/master/protocol/saml"/>
 <SingleSignOnService Binding="urn:oasis:names:t:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-Redirect" Location="https://[redacted]auth/realms/master/protocol/saml"/>
 <SingleSignOnService Binding="urn:oasis:names:t:SAML:2.0:bindings:SOAP" Location="https://[redacted]realms/master/protocol/saml"/>
 </SingleSignOnService>
 </dig:X509Data>
 </dig:KeyInfo>
 </dig:KeyInfo>
 </KeyDescriptor>
 </IDPSSODescriptor>
 </EntityDescriptor>
 </EntityDescriptor>
</EntityDescriptor>
```

- ```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
{Certificate}
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

SalesForce: How to configure SAML for SSO
Confluence: How to configure SAML for SSO
AD FS as a service provider

SalesForce: How to configure SAML for SSO

Before you begin

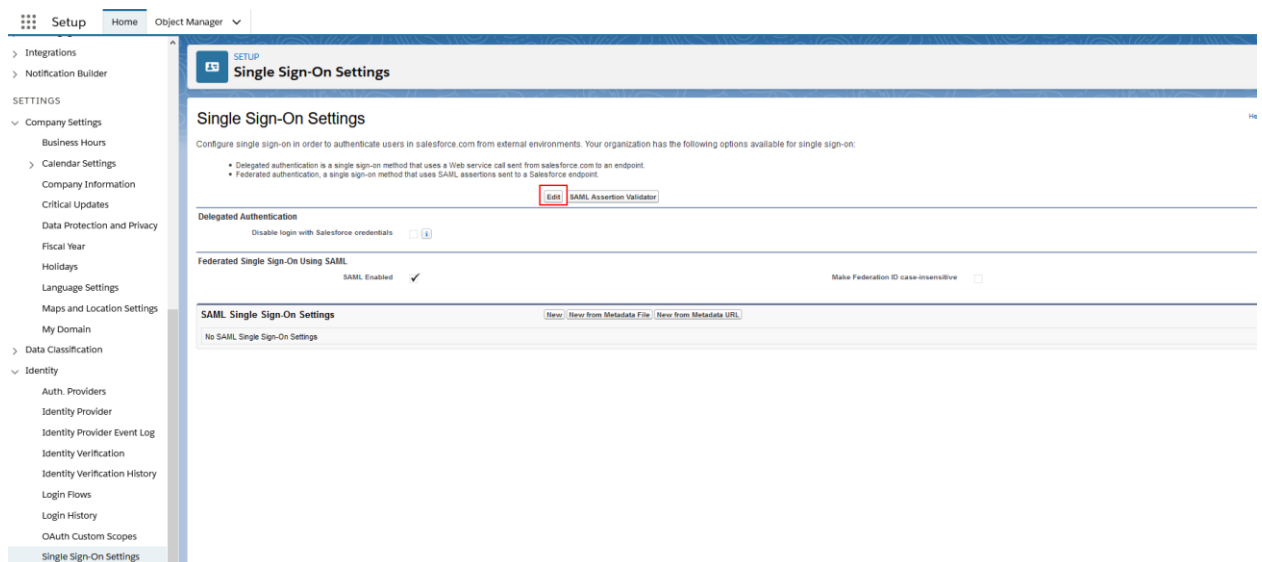
Salesforce offers the following ways to use SSO:

- Federated authentication using Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML).
- Federated authentication using OpenID Connect protocol.

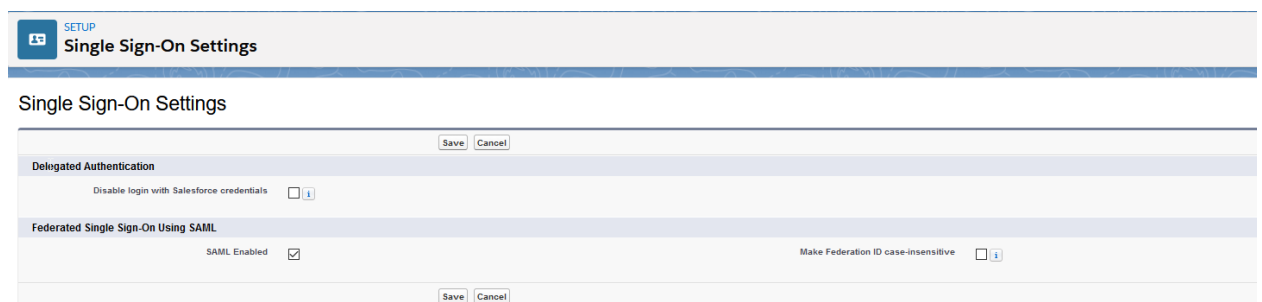
Procedure

To configure SAML for SSO, do the following:

1. In Salesforce, in the **Setup** tab, in the **Quick Find** box, enter *Single Sign-On Settings*, select **Single Sign-On Settings**, and then click **Edit**.



2. To view SAML single sign-on settings, select **SAML Enabled**, and click **Save**.



3. In SAML Sign-On Settings, click one of the following buttons to create a configuration:

- **New**—to specify all settings manually.
- **New from Metadata file**—Import SAML 2.0 settings from an XML file from your identity provider. This option reads the XML file and uses it to complete as many of the settings as possible.

- **New from Metadata URL**—Import SAML 2.0 settings from a public URL. This option reads the XML file at a public URL and uses it to complete as many of the settings as possible. The URL must be added to Remote Site Settings to access it from your Salesforce org.

4. Name this setting for referencing within your organization. Salesforce inserts the corresponding API value, which you can customize if necessary.
5. In the **Single-On Settings**, configure the following, and then click **Save**:

| | |
|--|--|
| Issuer | It is often referred to as the Entity ID for the identity provider . |
| Identity Provider Certificate | Click the Browse button to locate and upload the authentication certificate issued by your identity provider. The certificate size cannot exceed 4 KB. If it does, try using a DER encoded file to reduce the size. |
| Request Signing Certificate | SELECT the certificate you want from the ones saved in your Certificate and Key Management settings. |
| Request Signature Method | Select the hashing algorithm for encrypted requests, either RSA-SHA1 or RSA-SHA256. |
| Assertion Decryption Certificate | <i>Optional.</i> If the identity provider encrypts SAML assertions, select the assertion decryption certificate saved in your Certificate and Key Management settings. This field is available only if your org supports multiple SSO configurations. |
| SAML Identity Type

SAML Identity Location

and other fields described in Identity Provider Values | Specify the values provided by your identity provider, as appropriate. |
| Service Provider Initiated Request Binding | Select the appropriate value based on the information provided by your identity provider. |

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Custom Error URL | specify the URL of the page that the users are directed to if there is an error during SAML login. It must be a publicly accessible page, such as a public site Visualforce page. The URL can be absolute or relative. |
| SAML 2.0 | if your identity provider has specific login or logout pages, specify them in Identity Provider Login URL and Custom Logout URL , respectively. |

- If your Salesforce org has [domains](#) deployed, specify whether you want to use the base domain (<https://saml.salesforce.com>) or the custom domain for the **Entity ID**. Share this information with your identity provider.
- Optional.* Set up Just-in-Time user provisioning. For more information, see [Enable Just-in-Time user provisioning](#) and [About Just-in-Time Provisioning for SAML](#).

SAML Single Sign-On Settings

- To download the .xml file of your SAML configuration settings, click **Download Metadata**.
- Open the Keycloak admin console and select the realm that you want to use.
- From the **left navigation bar**, click **Clients** and create a new SP application.

Clients

Lookup @

| Client ID | Enabled | Base URL | Actions |
|-----------------|---------|---|--------------------|
| account | True | https://keycloak.identity.us:8443/auth/realms/master/account/ | Edit Export Delete |
| account-console | True | https://keycloak.identity.us:8443/auth/realms/master/account/ | Edit Export Delete |
| admin-cli | True | Not defined | Edit Export Delete |
| broker | True | Not defined | Edit Export Delete |

- Select the file that you downloaded earlier, and then click **Save**.

Add Client

Import [View details](#) [Clear import](#)

Client ID *

Client Protocol

Client SAML Endpoint

[Save](#) [Cancel](#)

12. Configure the following parameters:

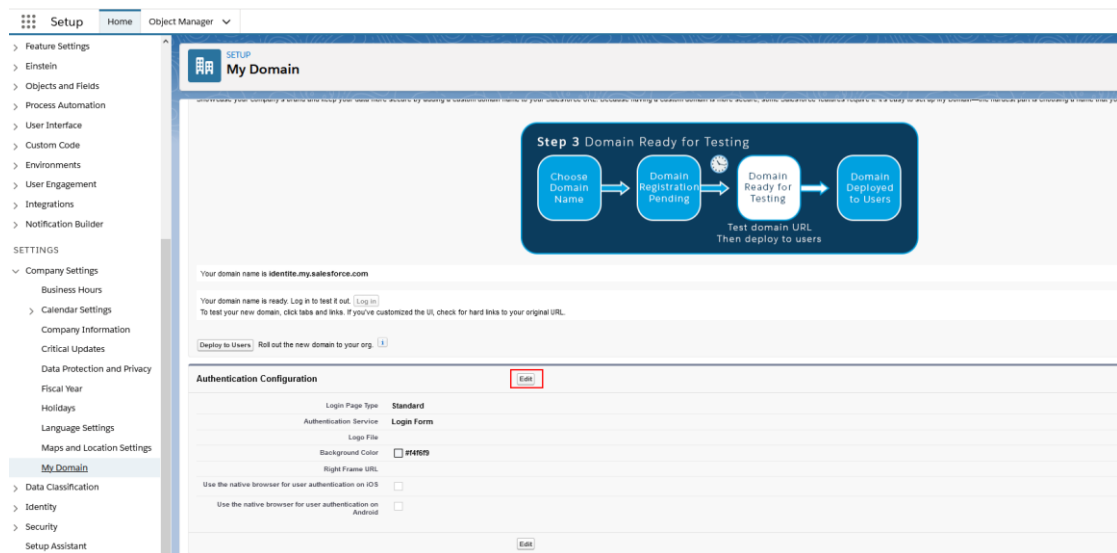
| | |
|---|---|
| Name | Provide a name for this client |
| Description (optional) | Provide a description |
| Enabled | ON |
| Consent Required | OFF |
| Client Protocol | SAML |
| Include AuthnStatement | ON |
| Sign Documents | ON |
| Optimize Redirect signing key lookup | OFF |
| Sign Assertions | ON |
| Signature Algorithm | RSA_SHA256 |
| Encrypt Assertion | OFF |
| Client Signature Required | ON |
| Canonicalization Method | EXCLUSIVE |
| Force Name ID Format | ON |
| Name ID Format | Email |
| Root URL | Leave empty |
| Valid Redirect URIs | The Assertion Consumer Service URL from Service Provider Metadata |

13. Under **Fine Grain SAML Endpoint Configuration**, configure the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Assertion Consumer Service POST Binding UR | The ACS (Assertion Consumer Service) URL from Service Provider Metadata |
| Logout Service Redirect Binding URL | The Single Logout URL from Service Provider Metadata |

14. To redirect Salesforce login to Keycloak IdP for Single Sign On (SSO), you need to enable authentication method type. Go to **Setup**, and then select **My Domain**. In the Login Page Branding section, select **Edit**:

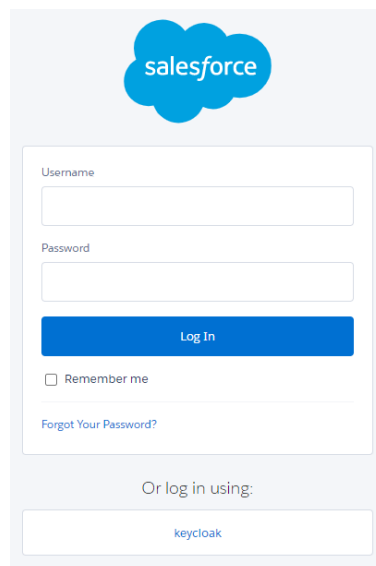
Technical Manual



15. Enable another authentication type:

Authentication Configuration

| Authentication Configuration | | Save | Cancel | Reset to Default |
|---|---|------|--------|------------------|
| Login Page Type | Standard | | | |
| Authentication Service | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Login Form
<input type="checkbox"/> keycloak | | | |
| Logo File | Browse... No file selected. | | | |
| Background Color | #F4F6F9 | | | |
| Right Frame URL | | | | |
| Use the native browser for user authentication on iOS | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |
| Use the native browser for user authentication on Android | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |
| | | Save | Cancel | Reset to Default |



For more information about Salesforce SAML configuration, go to https://help.salesforce.com/articleView?id=sso_saml.htm&type=5.

Related topics

[Set up service providers with Keycloak](#)

Confluence: How to configure SAML for SSO

Procedure

1. In the Confluence SSO configuration application, import the Keycloak metadata file.

2. Download the Confluence metadata.

3. Open the Keycloak admin console and select the realm you want to use.
4. In the left navigation bar, click **Clients** to create a new SP application.

Identité. Inc.

5. Select file that you downloaded earlier and click **Save**.

Add Client

Import View details Clear import

Client ID * 

Client Protocol 

Client SAML Endpoint 

Save Cancel

6. Configure the following parameters:

| | |
|---|---|
| Name | Provide a name for this client |
| Description (optional) | Provide a description |
| Enabled | ON |
| Consent Required | OFF |
| Client Protocol | SAML |
| Include AuthnStatement | ON |
| Sign Documents | ON |
| Optimize Redirect signing key lookup | OFF |
| Sign Assertions | ON |
| Signature Algorithm | RSA_SHA256 |
| Encrypt Assertion | OFF |
| Client Signature Required | ON |
| Canonicalization Method | EXCLUSIVE |
| Force Name ID Format | ON |
| Name ID Format | Email |
| Root URL | Leave empty |
| Valid Redirect URIs | The Assertion Consumer Service URL from Service Provider Metadata |

7. Under **Fine Grain SAML Endpoint Configuration**, configure the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Assertion Consumer Service POST Binding UR | The ACS (Assertion Consumer Service) URL from Service Provider Metadata |
| Logout Service Redirect Binding URL | The Single Logout URL from Service Provider Metadata |









8. Add attribute mapping:

- Username

- LastName
- GivenName
- Email









[Client Scopes](#) > [saml-nopass-attribute-mapping](#) > [Mappers](#) > [username](#)

Username

| | |
|---|---|
| Protocol  | saml |
| ID | 5aa2f791-e93a-4948-b29d-aa7bacecf870 |
| Name  | username |
| Mapper Type  | User Property |
| Property  | username |
| Friendly Name  | username |
| SAML Attribute Name  | username |
| SAML Attribute NameFormat  | Select One...  |
| <input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> | |









[Client Scopes](#) > [saml-nopass-attribute-mapping](#) > [Mappers](#) > [lastName](#)

LastName

| | |
|---|---|
| Protocol  | saml |
| ID | eab158f7-cc20-4b9a-81b8-11416abbfd0c |
| Name  | lastName |
| Mapper Type  | User Property |
| Property  | lastName |
| Friendly Name  | surname |
| SAML Attribute Name  | lastName |
| SAML Attribute NameFormat  | Select One...  |
| <input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> | |









[Client Scopes](#) > [saml-nopass-attribute-mapping](#) > [Mappers](#) > [givenName](#)

GivenName

| | |
|---|---|
| Protocol  | saml |
| ID | 49f55732-1815-4c52-a480-9826667973e2 |
| Name  | givenName |
| Mapper Type  | User Property |
| Property  | firstName |
| Friendly Name  | firstName |
| SAML Attribute Name  | firstName |
| SAML Attribute NameFormat  | Select One...  |
| <input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> | |

[Client Scopes](#) > [saml-nopass-attribute-mapping](#) > [Mappers](#) > [email](#)

Email

| | |
|---|---|
| Protocol  | saml |
| ID | 8e5fd51f-95dc-41e7-8971-ec9f418e88d1 |
| Name  | email |
| Mapper Type  | User Property |
| Property  | email |
| Friendly Name  | email |
| SAML Attribute Name  | email |
| SAML Attribute NameFormat  | Select One...  |
| <input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> | |

9. To redirect Confluence, login to **Keycloak IdP for Single Sign-On (SSO)** and enable an authentication method type.

In the **SSO Settings** tab, select **Enable SAML SSO for confluence server**.

miniOrange SAML Single Sign-On Configuration

[Manage apps](#) [Ask Us On Forum](#) [Frequently Asked Questions](#)

Service Provider Info | Configure IDP | User Profile | User Groups | **SSO Settings** | Certificates | Backup/Restore Configurations | User Directory Info

Step 7: SSO Settings

Control how your users and administrators login using SSO.

1. Hide Sign In Settings

☒ **Enable SAML SSO for confluence server.**

☐ **Enable Header Based Authentication**

Login Button Text:
Set button label for SSO button shown on login page.

Relay State URL:

Log in

Username

Password

☐ Remember me

[Forgot your password?](#)

No username and password? [Sign up here](#)

[français](#) · [Íslenska](#) · [Italiano](#) · [Magyar](#) · [Nederlands](#) · [Norsk](#) · [Polski](#) · [Português](#) · [R](#)

Powered by Atlassian Confluence 7.1.0 · [Report a bug](#) · [Atlassian News](#)

ATLASSIAN

For more information about configuring Confluence SAML, go to <https://plugins.miniorange.com/saml-single-sign-sso-confluence-using-jboss-keycloak>.

Related topics

[Set up service providers with Keycloak](#)

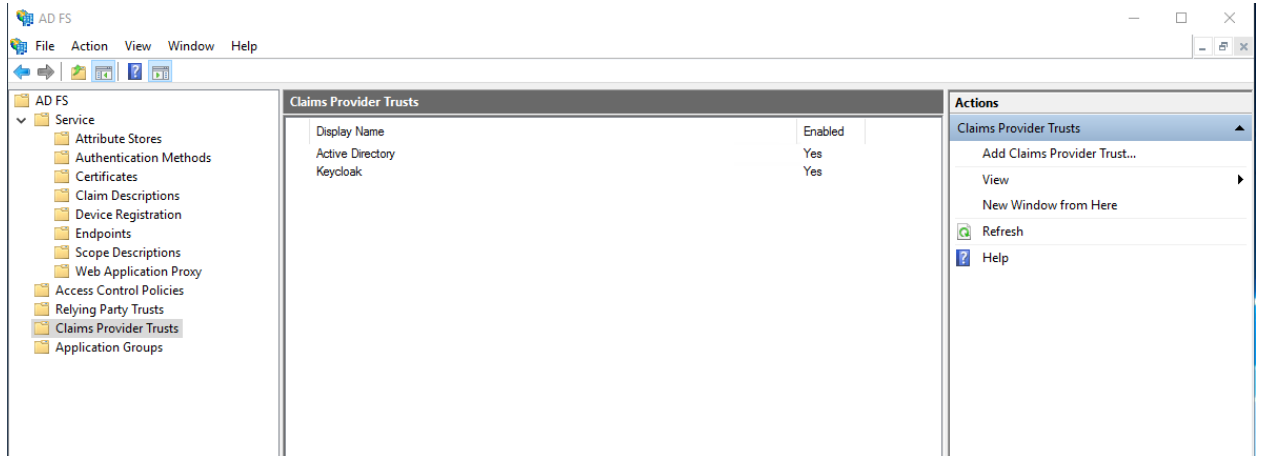
[SalesForce: How to configure SAML for SSO](#)

[AD FS as a service provider](#)

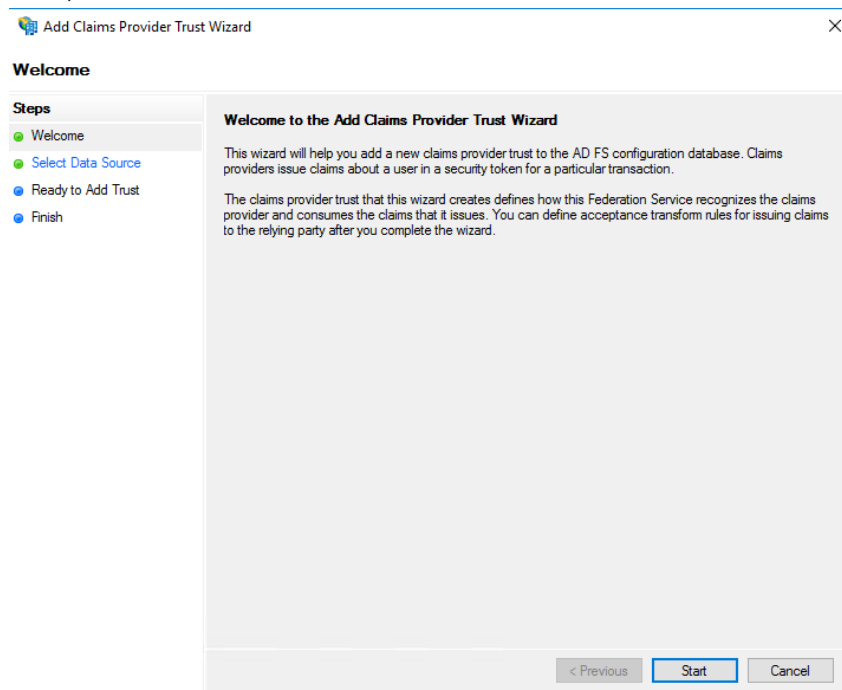
AD FS as a service provider

Procedure

1. In the AD FS Management console, on the left pane, select the **Claims Provider Trusts** folder.



2. On the right pane, select **Add Claims Provider Trust** to open the Wizard.
3. In **Welcome**, select **Start**.



4. In Select Data Source, select the following options, as appropriate:
 - Using metadata URL
 - Using metadata XML
 - Manual configuration

Add Claims Provider Trust Wizard

Select Data Source

Steps

- Welcome
- Select Data Source
- Ready to Add Trust
- Finish

Select an option that this wizard will use to obtain data about this claims provider:

☒ Import data about the claims provider published online or on a local network
Use this option to import the necessary data and certificates from a claims provider organization that publishes its federation metadata online or on a local network.

Federation metadata address (host name or URL):

 Example: fs.fabrikam.com or https://fs.fabrikam.com/

☐ Import data about the claims provider from a file
Use this option to import the necessary data and certificates from a claims provider organization that has provided its federation metadata in a file.

Federation metadata file location:

☐ Enter claims provider trust data manually
Use this option to manually input the necessary data about this claims provider organization.

< Previous Next > Cancel

5. To configure Claims Provider Trust manually, do the following:
 - a. In the **Specify Display Name**, enter display name and notes.

Add Claims Provider Trust Wizard

Specify Display Name

Steps

- Welcome
- Select Data Source
- Specify Display Name
- Configure URL
- Configure Identifier
- Configure Certificates
- Ready to Add Trust
- Finish

Type the display name and any optional notes for this claims provider.

Display name:

Notes:

< Previous Next > Cancel

- b. In **Configure URL**, enter a service provider URL.

Add Claims Provider Trust Wizard

Configure URL

Steps

- Welcome
- Select Data Source
- Specify Display Name
- Configure URL**
- Configure Identifier
- Configure Certificates
- Ready to Add Trust
- Finish

On an AD FS 1.0 or 1.1 Federation Service, the Federation Service endpoint URL is the WS-Federation Passive URL. Specify the login URL from AD FS to use as the WS-Federation Passive URL.

WS-Federation Passive URL:

Example: https://www.fabrikam.com/adfs/ls/

< Previous Next > Cancel

- c. In **Configure Identifier**, enter claims provider trust identifier.

Add Claims Provider Trust Wizard

Configure Identifier

Steps

- Welcome
- Select Data Source
- Specify Display Name
- Configure URL
- Configure Identifier**
- Configure Certificates
- Ready to Add Trust
- Finish

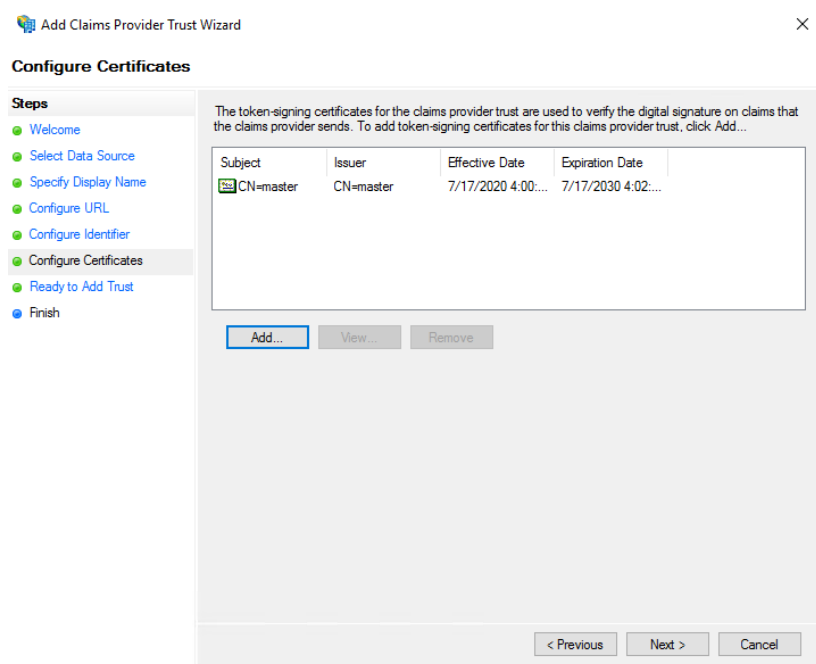
Claims providers may be identified by one or more unique identifier strings. Specify the identifier for this claims provider trust.

Claims provider trust identifier:

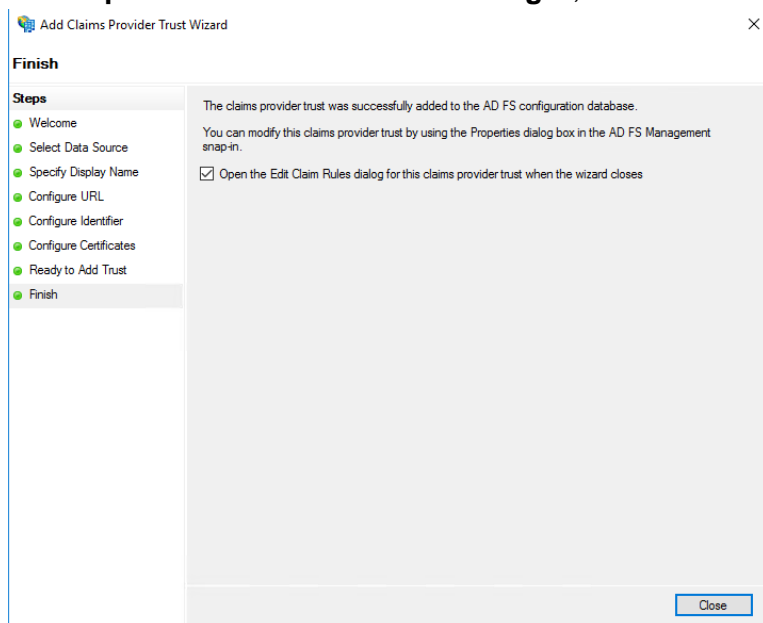
Example: https://fs.fabrikam.com/adfs/services/trust

< Previous Next > Cancel

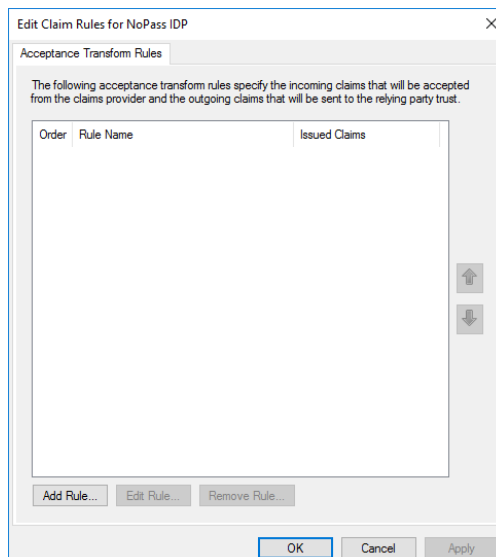
- d. In **Configure Certificates**, add the token-signing certificate from Keycloak provider.



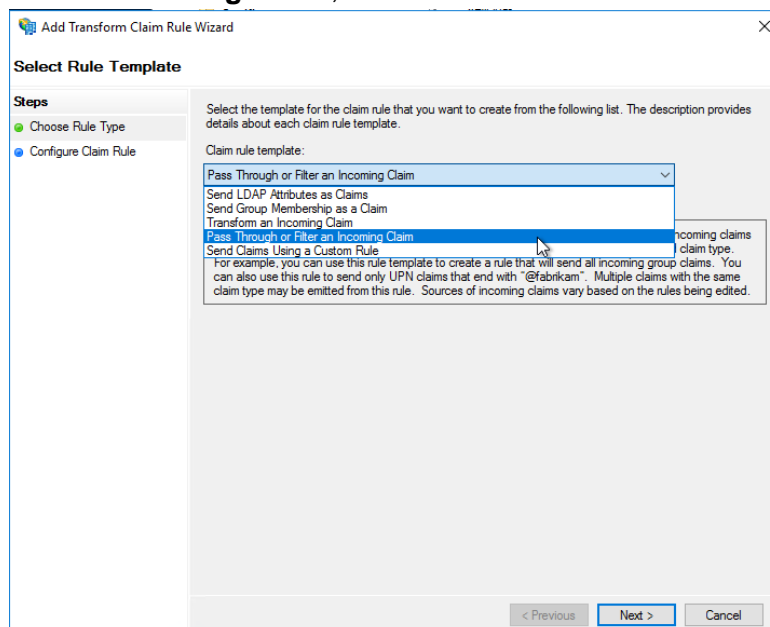
- e. Check ready status and click **Next**.
- f. In **Finish**, select **Open the Edit Claim Rules dialog...**, and select **Close**.



- g. In the **Edit Claim Rules for NoPass IDP** dialog box, select **Add Rule**.



- h. In **Select Rule Template**, from the **Claim rule template** list, select **Pass Through of Filter Incoming Claim**, and then select **Next**.



- i. In the **Configure Rule** dialog box, in Choose Rule Type, configure the following parameters:
- Name ID
 - Email
 - UPN

Add Transform Claim Rule Wizard

Configure Rule

Steps

- Choose Rule Type
- Configure Claim Rule

You can configure this rule to pass through or filter an incoming claim. You can also configure this rule to filter claims that are generated by previous rules. Specify the claim type and whether only some claim values or all claim values should pass through.

Claim rule name:

Rule template: Pass Through or Filter an Incoming Claim

Incoming claim type:

Incoming name ID format:

☒ Pass through all claim values

☐ Pass through only a specific claim value

Incoming claim value:

☐ Pass through only claim values that match a specific email suffix value:

Email suffix value:

☐ Pass through only claim values that start with a specific value:

Starts with:

< Previous Finish Cancel

Add Transform Claim Rule Wizard

Configure Rule

Steps

- Choose Rule Type
- Configure Claim Rule

You can configure this rule to pass through or filter an incoming claim. You can also configure this rule to filter claims that are generated by previous rules. Specify the claim type and whether only some claim values or all claim values should pass through.

Claim rule name:

Rule template: Pass Through or Filter an Incoming Claim

Incoming claim type:

Incoming name ID format:

☒ Pass through all claim values

☐ Pass through only a specific claim value

Incoming claim value:

☐ Pass through only claim values that match a specific email suffix value:

Email suffix value:

☐ Pass through only claim values that start with a specific value:

Starts with:

< Previous Finish Cancel

Add Transform Claim Rule Wizard

Configure Rule

Steps

- Choose Rule Type
- Configure Claim Rule

You can configure this rule to pass through or filter an incoming claim. You can also configure this rule to filter claims that are generated by previous rules. Specify the claim type and whether only some claim values or all claim values should pass through.

Claim rule name:

Rule template: Pass Through or Filter an Incoming Claim

Incoming claim type:

Incoming name ID format:

☒ Pass through all claim values

☐ Pass through only a specific claim value

Incoming claim value:

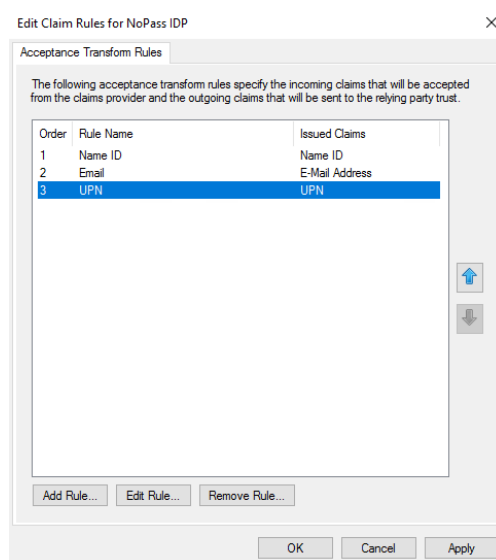
☐ Pass through only claim values that match a specific email suffix value:

Email suffix value:

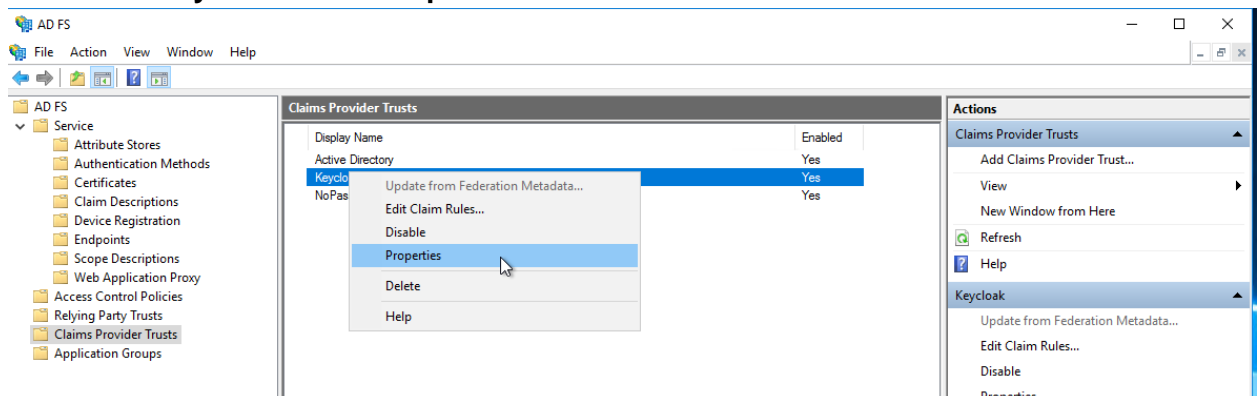
☐ Pass through only claim values that start with a specific value:

Starts with:

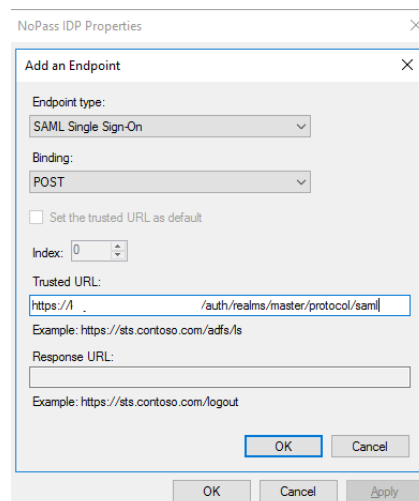
< Previous Finish Cancel



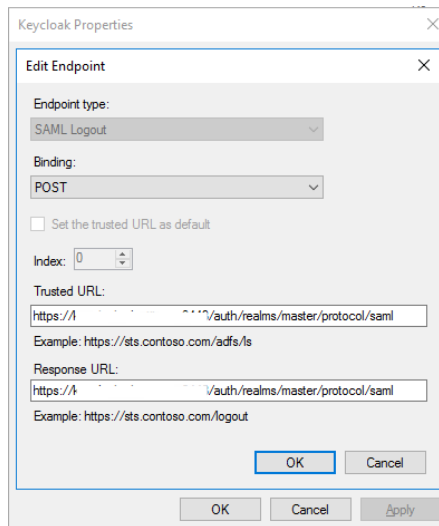
6. In the **AD FS Management** console, select the **Claims Provider Trusts** folder, and under **Keycloak** select **Properties**.



7. In the NoPass IDP Properties, select **Endpoints**, and add the following URLs:
 - a. In **Add and Endpoint**, in the **Endpoint type** list, select **SAML Single Sign-On**. In the **Binding** list, select **POST**. In the **Trusted URL** field, enter your service provider URL.



- b. In **Edit Endpoint**, in the **Endpoint type** list, select **SAML Logout**. In **Binding**, select **POST**. In the **Trusted URL**, enter your service provider URL.



- j. Export the AD FS SAML metadata to XML.

<https://adfs.domain.name/FederationMetadata/2007-06/FederationMetadata.xml>

- k. Import the AD FS SAML metadata to Keycloak.

8. In the **Keycloak admin console**, select the realm you want to use.
9. In the left navigation bar, select **Clients**, and create a new SP application.

Clients

| Client ID | Enabled | Base URL | Actions | | |
|-----------------|---------|---|---------|--------|--------|
| account | True | https://keycloak.identity.us:8443/auth/realms/master/account/ | Edit | Export | Delete |
| account-console | True | https://keycloak.identity.us:8443/auth/realms/master/account/ | Edit | Export | Delete |
| admin-cli | True | Not defined | Edit | Export | Delete |
| broker | True | Not defined | Edit | Export | Delete |

10. Select the file that you have downloaded earlier and click **Save**.

Add Client

Import

Client ID

Client Protocol

Client SAML Endpoint

11. Configure the following parameters:

| | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Name | Provide a name for this client |
| Description (optional) | Provide a description |
| Enabled | ON |
| Consent Required | OFF |
| Client Protocol | SAML |
| Include AuthnStatement | ON |
| Sign Documents | ON |
| Optimize Redirect signing key lookup | OFF |
| Sign Assertions | ON |
| Signature Algorithm | RSA_SHA256 |
| Saml Signature Key Name | CERT_SUBJECT |
| Encrypt Assertion | OFF |
| Client Signature Required | OFF |

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Canonicalization Method | EXCLUSIVE |
| Force Name ID Format | ON |
| Name ID Format | Email |
| Root URL | Leave empty |
| Valid Redirect URIs | The Assertion Consumer Service URL from Service Provider Metadata |

12. Under **Fine Grain SAML Endpoint Configuration**, configure the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Assertion Consumer Service POST Binding UR | The ACS (Assertion Consumer Service) URL from Service Provider Metadata |
| Logout Service Redirect Binding URL | The Single Logout URL from Service Provider Metadata |



Note: To login to AD FS with SSO use the following URL:

`https://adfs01.domain.name/adfs/ls/idpinitiatedsignon`

Http://r.../adfs/services/trust

Settings Roles Client Scopes Mappers Scope Sessions Offline Access Clustering Installation

Client ID

Name

Description

Enabled ☒

Consent Required ☐

Login Theme

Client Protocol

Include AuthnStatement ☒

Include OneTimeUse Condition ☐

Sign Documents ☒

Optimize REDIRECT signing key lookup ☐

Sign Assertions ☒

Signature Algorithm

SAML Signature Key Name

Canonicalization Method

Encrypt Assertions ☐

Client Signature Required ☐

Force POST Binding ☒

Front Channel Logout ☒

Force Name ID Format ☐

Name ID Format

Root URL

Valid Redirect URIs

Related topics

[Set up service providers with Keycloak](#)

[SalesForce: How to configure SAML for SSO](#)

[Confluence: How to configure SAML for SSO](#)

ADMINISTRATION

This chapter contains the following:

- [Licensing](#)
- [Web portal](#)
- [Error! Reference source not found.](#)

Licensing

We offer two service types of licensing: Portal licensing and Radius licensing.

Procedure

1. Provide the following data to license NoPass:

Service type: Portal, Radius, Identite Provider

Portal domain name: portal.example.com:port. For radius portal name is radius.local

Service domain name: nopass.example.com:port

Valid to: 12/12/2020

UserLimit: 50

2. Send a license request to sales@identite.us.

Related topics

[Web portal](#)

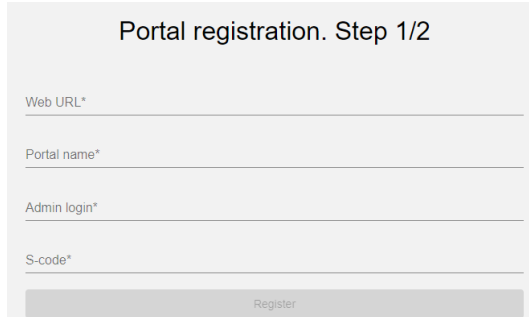
Radius portal

Web portal

Procedure

To register the web portal, do the following:

1. On the portal registration page, enter the Admin login and S-code.



Portal registration. Step 1/2

Web URL*

Portal name*

Admin login*

S-code*

Register



Note: choose a name for your admin login and generate a password (S-code) to bind the authentication portal to the application server. These parameters are defined by you and saved on your database. Mind the following restrictions for the credentials:

- Admin login: length is less than 64 case sensitive characters.
- Password (S-code): length is a minimum of 8 characters including capital letters and numbers or symbols.

Example of AdminID and S-code:

```
AdminID: nopass-admin
SCode: passCODE99!
```

2. Send this data into the portal response. For more information about it, see the API documentation.
3. [How to register web portal in application server.](#)
4. On the admin portal settings page, enter (import) the license code that your received from us earlier and then customize the settings.

Related topics

[How to register web portal in application server](#)

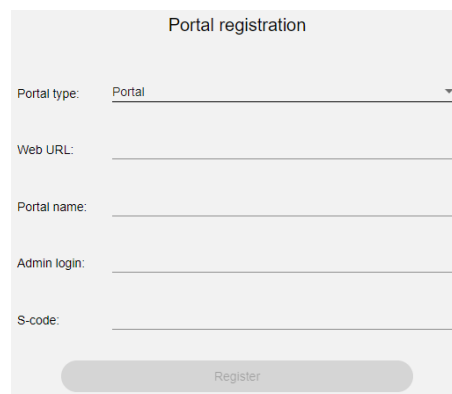
Error! Reference source not found.

How to register web portal in application server

Procedure

1. Follow the WEB URL **that is assigned to the application server.**
2. On the **Portal registration** page, fill the following fields, and then click **Register**:

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Web URL | Authentication portal |
| Portal Name | Unique portal name in the database |
| Admin login | Admin login name from the previous stage |
| S-code | Password from the previous stage, which was generated by you |



The screenshot shows a web form titled "Portal registration". It contains five input fields with labels: "Portal type:" (with a dropdown menu showing "Portal"), "Web URL:", "Portal name:", "Admin login:", and "S-code:". At the bottom of the form is a rounded rectangular button labeled "Register".

3. In the admin portal settings page, enter or import the license code that you have received earlier.
4. Customize the following settings and click **Apply Settings**:
 - a. **General information**—information created in Step 2. The license information is available after entering or importing to this page.
 - b. **Security**—can be triggered or manipulated by admin for all users using our authentication system to access your services.
 - c. **General settings**—information of your admin panel.

Portal registration. Step 2/2

General information

Portal Name: preshop
 Portal URL: https://demo-devops.identite.us
 Portal admin: admindevops
 Number of users: Active: 0 Inactive: 0 Blocked: 0 Locked: 0 Total: 0
 License: No License


Security

Rooted/jailbroken device: ☒ Allow ☐ Block
 2nd factor of authentication: ☐ Mandatory ☒ Voluntary
 Screen Lock: ☐ Mandatory ☒ Voluntary
 Supported OS: ☒ iOS: min version _____
☒ Android: min version _____

General settings

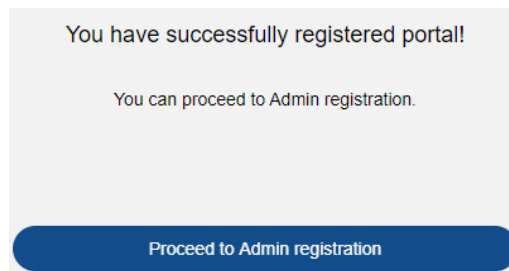
Region: North America
 Language: English
 Logging: ☒ Never delete logs
☐ Delete logs every 0 days

General settings

Support email: _____
 Logo: 
 Change logo
 png or jpeg, to 2 mb

Apply settings

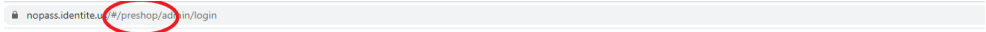
A successful result is as follows:



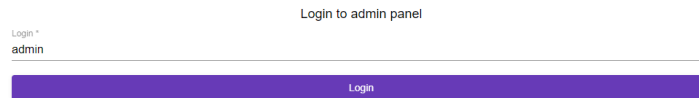
5. Click **Proceed to Admin registration**, scan the QR code, and enter the confirmation code.
6. On the **Admin panel login** page, save the link to the admin panel. The link consists of the NoPass application URL and Portal name that was set during the registration in [Step 2](#).

https://SERVER_URL/#/PORTAL_NAME/admin/login

7. Enter the **Admin panel** using the link and click **Login**.



nopass.identite.us/#/preshop/admin/login



Login to admin panel

Login *

admin

Login

8. Go to *nopass.identite.us/#/preshop/admin/login* (the name of the registered portal is highlighted in red) and enter your AdminID.
9. After accepting the authentication attempt, by default, you will be logged into the admin panel.

Related topics

[Web portal](#)

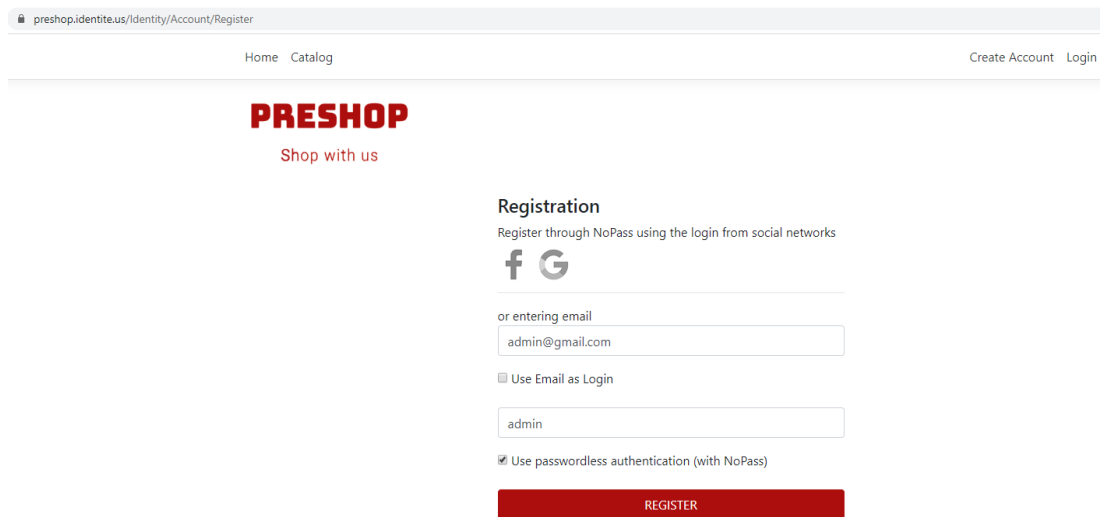
[How to create administrator account on Preshop portal](#)

How to create administrator account on Preshop portal

You need to register and bind an administrator account to your mobile device to have access to the admin panel. If you accidentally missed this step during Web Portal Registration, you can do it on the Preshop Web portal

Procedure

1. Click Create Account.
2. On the Registration Page, enter the same login name that you entered to the AdminID field in Step 2, “How to register the web portal in the application server” and click Register.



The screenshot shows the Preshop Registration page. At the top, the browser address bar displays 'preshop.identity.us/identity/Account/Register'. The page header includes 'Home' and 'Catalog' links on the left, and 'Create Account' and 'Login' links on the right. The Preshop logo is prominently displayed in the center, with the tagline 'Shop with us' below it. On the right side, the 'Registration' section offers options to 'Register through NoPass using the login from social networks', with icons for Facebook and Google+. Below this, there is a section for 'or entering email' with a text input field containing 'admin@gmail.com'. A checkbox labeled 'Use Email as Login' is present. Another text input field contains the username 'admin'. A checked checkbox indicates 'Use passwordless authentication (with NoPass)'. At the bottom of the registration section is a red 'REGISTER' button.

Related topics

[How to register web portal in application server](#)

Radius portal

In this chapter you will find the following:

- [How to register radius portal](#)
- [How to configure radius portal](#)
- [How to bind a User](#)

How to register radius portal

Procedure

1. To register the radius portal, on the **Portal registration** page, set the following parameters and click **Register**:

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Portal type | Radius server |
| Portal name | The portal name is displayed in this field |
| Admin login | By default, the admin login is <i>radiusadmin</i> . To override this value, you can use the environment variable for the NoPass server. |
| S-code | Admin password. The same as in the Admin login field. By default, it is <i>radiuspassword</i> . |

Portal registration

Portal type: Identité provider

Keycloak URL: https://{keycloak.domain[:port]}/auth/realms/{realm}/nopass

Provider name:

Admin login:

S-code:

Register

2. On **Portal settings**, configure the settings and add the license response file that you got during **Step 2**.

Portal settings

General information

Portal Name: Keycloak

Portal URL: https://keycloak.identite.us:8443/auth/realms/develop/nopass

Portal admin/s: admindevelop

Number of users: Active: 0 Inactive: 0 Blocked: 0 Locked: 0 Total: 0

License: No License

A successful result is as follows:

You have successfully registered portal!

You can proceed to Admin registration.

Proceed to Admin registration

3. Click **Proceed to Admin registration** and scan the QR-code to link the account to your mobile phone.



The result on your mobile phone is as follows:



Related topics

How to configure radius portal

[How to bind a User](#)

How to configure radius portal

Procedure

To configure the radius portal, do the following:

1. Log in to the radius admin panel using the following link:

```
https://SERVER_URL/#/PortalName/admin/login
```

2. On the **Radius Admin** panel, select **Radius settings**.

The screenshot shows the 'RADIUS settings' tab in the Radius Admin panel. It is divided into three sections:

- General settings:**
 - RADIUS enabled: ☐
 - 2FA timeout: 30 sec
 - Block Unverified users: ☒
- Remote server settings:**
 - Server address: _____
 - Server authentication port: 1812
 - Server accounting port: 1813
 - Server secret: _____
 - Server timeout: 3000 msec
- Remote clients:**

| # | Name | Address |
|------------|------|---------|
| Add client | | |

3. In the **Radius settings** tab, in the **General settings** group, configure the following parameters:
 - a. Select **RADIUS enabled**.
 - b. Set **2FA timeout**—confirmation timeout on a mobile device—less than the service connection timeout.
 - c. Select **Block Unverified users** to block connection for unverified users.
4. In the **Radius settings** tab, in the **Remote server settings** group, configure the following parameters:
 - a. Fill the **Server address** field.
 - b. Fill the **Server authentication port** field.
 - c. Fill the **Server accounting port** field.
 - d. In the **Server secret** field, enter the radius server secret.
 - e. Set the **Server timeout** for connection timeout to radius server.
5. In the **Radius settings** tab, in the **Remote clients** group, configure the following parameters:
 - a. **Name**—service display name.
 - b. **Address**—service address.
 - c. **Secret**—service secret.

- d. **Link**—link to the server user manual.
6. *Optional.* Select **Require additional decline** if needed.
7. To customize design of the radius login page, configure the following parameters:
 - a. In the **Login form** group, set **Form header**, **Introductory text**, and **Field names**.
 - b. In the **Final page** group, set **Text header**, **Final text**, **Client list**.

| Login form | | Username confirmation form | |
|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|
| Form header: | Log in to your account | Form header: | Confirm your username |
| Introductory text: | Please verify your account to register in the passwordless authentication system | Introductory text: | Please enter your username to register on the passwordless authentication system |
| Field names: | Username
Password | Username: | Username |
| Final page | | | |
| Text header: | You have successfully registered! | | |
| Final text: | You can log in to one of the available clients: | | |
| Client list: | It's a list of your Remote clients (look at the table above). If a client has a link, for users its name is shown like a link. | | |
| Username confirmation form | | | |
| Email subject: | Registration on the passwordless authentication system | | |
| Email text: | <p>Hello,</p> <p>For registration on the passwordless authentication system you should follow the link below. You will need to confirm your username, then scan a QR-code and follow the instructions.</p> <p>If you have any problems please contact your system administrator.</p> | | |
| Confirmation link: | The link will be added to the email automatically for each user. | | |

Related topics

[How to register radius portal](#)

[How to bind a User](#)

How to bind a User

The Radius server checks that information is correct using authentication schemes such as PAP, CHAP or EAP. NoPass Proxy server supports the following radius authentication protocols: PAP, CHAP, MS-CHAP, PEAP, EAP-MSCHAPv2.

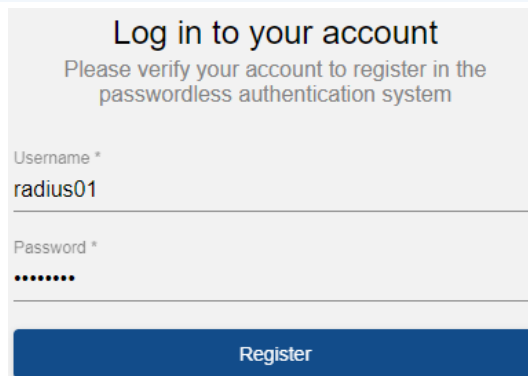
There are two ways to bind a user to the NoPass server depending on the type of radius authentication protocol.

Procedure 1

To bind a new user if the **PAP/CHAP/MS-CHAP/MS-CHAPv2** settings of your radius server are enabled, do the following:

1. Register an administrator using the following link:

https://SERVER_URL/#/radius-user-registration



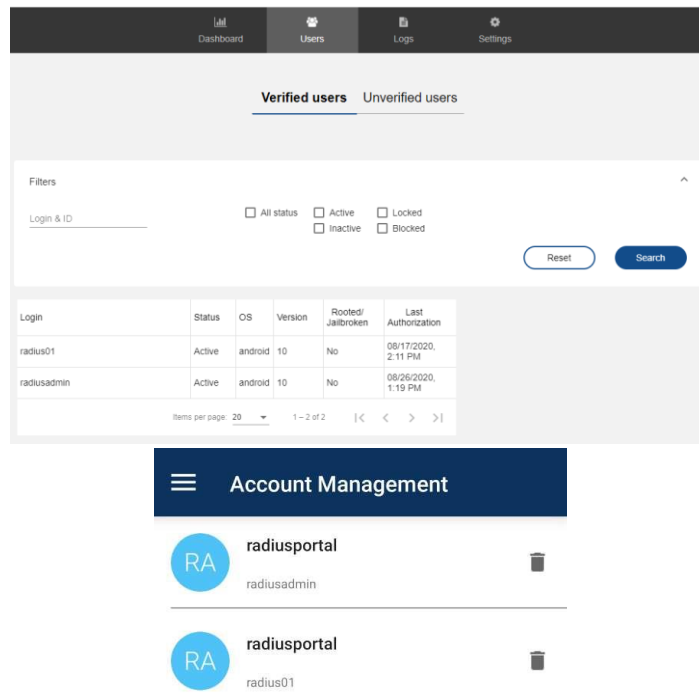
Log in to your account
Please verify your account to register in the passwordless authentication system

Username *
radius01

Password *
••••••••

Register

The user registers by the link and the administrator can see it on the verified user page in the admin panel.



Verified users | Unverified users

Filters

Login & ID

☐ All status ☐ Active ☐ Locked ☐ Inactive ☐ Blocked

Reset **Search**

| Login | Status | OS | Version | Rooted/Jailbroken | Last Authorization |
|-------------|--------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------------------|
| radius01 | Active | android | 10 | No | 08/17/2020, 2:11 PM |
| radiusadmin | Active | android | 10 | No | 08/26/2020, 1:19 PM |

Items per page: 20 | 1 - 2 of 2 | < > >|

Account Management

RA

radiusportal
radiusadmin

RA

radiusportal
radius01

Procedure 2

To bind a new user with any radius authentication protocol, do the following:

1. In the **Admin panel**, select **Block Unverified users**.



Note: NoPass can proxy all connections from radius services to the radius server. When the user connects for the first time, the **Block Unverified users** checkbox appears in the **Unverified users** tab of the **Admin panel**.

Verified users **Unverified users**

Search by login

| # | Login | Status | Email | Last connection | Actions |
|---|----------|------------------|-------|---------------------|---------|
| 1 | radius01 | Waiting for link | | 08/26/2020, 6:03 PM | |

Items per page: 20 1 – 1 of 1

Copy the user registration link Remove the user

Add user Send all Import users Export users

2. Send the unique registration link to the user. You can send it by email but you have to enter the email address for user.

| # | Login | Status | Email | Last connection | Actions |
|---|----------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------|
| 1 | radius01 | Waiting for link | radius01@identite.us | 08/26/2020, 6:03 PM | |

Items per page: 20 1 – 1 of 1

Send the registration link by email

Add user Send all Import users Export users

3. *Optional.* You can import users from CSV.

```
radius02,radius02@identite.us
radius03,radius03@identite.us
radius04,radius04@identite.us
radius05,radius05@identite.us
radius06,radius06@identite.us
```

| # | Login | Status | Email | Last connection | Actions |
|---|----------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------|
| 1 | radius01 | Waiting for link | radius01@identite.us | 08/26/2020, 6:03 PM | |
| 2 | radius02 | Waiting for link | radius02@identite.us | | |
| 3 | radius03 | Waiting for link | radius03@identite.us | | |
| 4 | radius04 | Waiting for link | radius04@identite.us | | |
| 5 | radius05 | Waiting for link | radius05@identite.us | | |
| 6 | radius06 | Waiting for link | radius06@identite.us | | |

Items per page: 20 1 – 6 of 6

Add user Send all Import users Export users

The user needs to follow the link and bind account to the NoPass Proxy server to change their status to verified users.

Related topics

Identity Provider

In this chapter you will find the following:

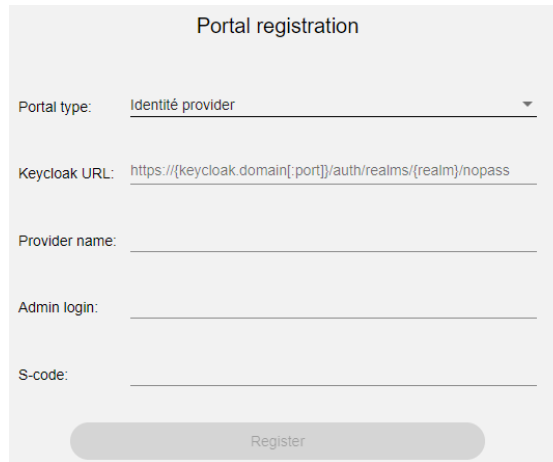
- [How to register Identity Provider](#)

How to register Identity Provider

Procedure

To register the identity provider, do the following:

1. On the **Portal registration** page, set the following parameters and click **Register**:
 - a. From the **Portal type** list, select **Identity provider**.
 - b. In the **Keycloak URL** field, enter the URL of the Keycloak server.
 - c. In the **Provider name** field, enter the name of identity provider.
 - d. In the **Admin login** field, enter the login, which is allowed to the **Admin panel**.
 - e. In the **S-code** field, enter the secret key necessary for the Identité administrator to register Keycloak.



The screenshot shows a 'Portal registration' form with the following fields and values:

- Portal type:** A dropdown menu with 'Identité provider' selected.
- Keycloak URL:** A text field containing the URL 'https://{keycloak.domain[:port]}/auth/realms/{realm}/nopass'.
- Provider name:** An empty text field.
- Admin login:** An empty text field.
- S-code:** An empty text field.
- Register:** A button at the bottom of the form.