



StarOffice™ Configuration Manager Version 1

Installation and Usage

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Contents

1 Introduction	5
Icons in the Documentation	5
2 Concepts	7
3 Deployment	11
Deployment Tool	11
Template Installation	11
Extending the LDAP Server Schema	11
Defining Organizational Mapping	12
Defining User Profile Mapping	13
Populating the LDAP Server	13
Enabling StarOffice for Central Configuration	15
LDAP Related Settings	15
Permission Settings	16
Authentication Settings	17
Sun™ ONE Directory Server Plug-ins	17
Steps for Loading Sun ONE Directory Server Plug-ins	18
Response File For Central Configuration	20
4 Installation	23
General Installation Tips	23
Required Knowledge and Recommendations	23
System Requirements	23
Contents of the Installation CD	24
Preparing the Installation from CD	24
Installation Requirements	25
LDAP Server Requirements	25
Application Server Requirements	25
Browser Requirements	25
Kerberos	25
RedHat Linux 8	25
Starting the Installation	26
Installing from CD under Unix	26
Installing from CD under Windows	26
The Setup Procedure	27

Welcome	27
Important Information	27
License Agreement	27
Web Server	28
Java™ Setup Dialog	29
LDAP Directory Server	30
Copying the Files	31
Concluding the Installation	31

5 Usage 33

Login	33
User Interface	34
Navigation Pane	34
Hierarchical Relationships	34
Identity Navigation	36
Changing Role Priorities	37
Search	37
Content Pane	38
Navigation in the Content Pane	39
Changing the Locale	40
Setting Preferences	40
Generic Editing Tab Page	41
Performing an Action on an Item or Property	43
Adding Items	44
Removing Items	44
Specific Editing Tab Pages	44
Logout	49
Help	49

Introduction

Icons in the Documentation

There are three icons used to call your attention to additional helpful information.



The "Important!" icon points out important information regarding data and system security.



The "Note" icon points out extra information: for example, alternative ways to reach a certain goal.



The "Tip" icon points out tips for working with the program in a more efficient manner.

Concepts

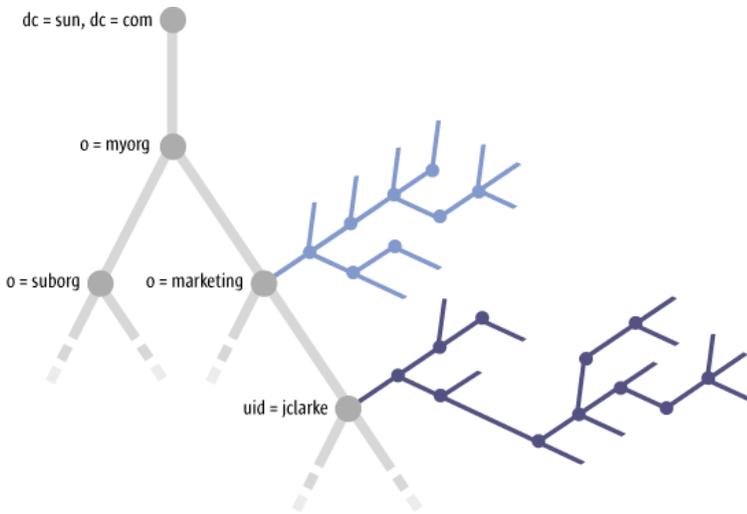
The StarOffice™ Configuration Manager provides the ability to view or change the settings found in an organization's StarOffice Enterprise configuration using an LDAP directory, instead of having to manage configurable settings on each machine locally. The knowledge of how the configuration data is organized is crucial for the usage of the SCM.

The configuration data is organized in two structures:

The first structure is an (in most cases, already existing) LDAP structure, which is an organizational structure consisting of entities, such as organizations, roles, and users, that reflect aspects of your company.

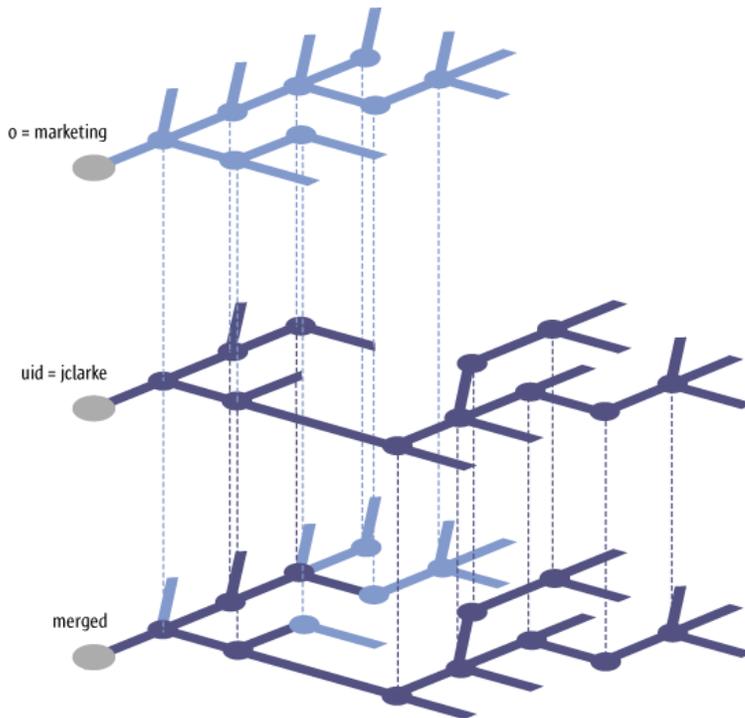
The second structure is the StarOffice configuration structure, consisting of elements that may contain configuration settings. On the highest level, elements are organized in components, with each component representing elements associated with a specific application (for instance, StarWriter related settings). The elements are organized in a hierarchy, forming a tree, with a particular configuration setting being represented by a path.

The StarOffice configuration data integrates seamlessly into the LDAP structure facilitating hierarchical security and data management by reusing that already existing LDAP structure. This is accomplished by inserting the initial configuration structure once (called the root or default layer) and being able to store entity-specific changes of that default layer in any LDAP entity of the LDAP tree. As this StarOffice configuration trees are attached to LDAP entities an "(LDAP) tree containing (StarOffice configuration) trees" is formed.

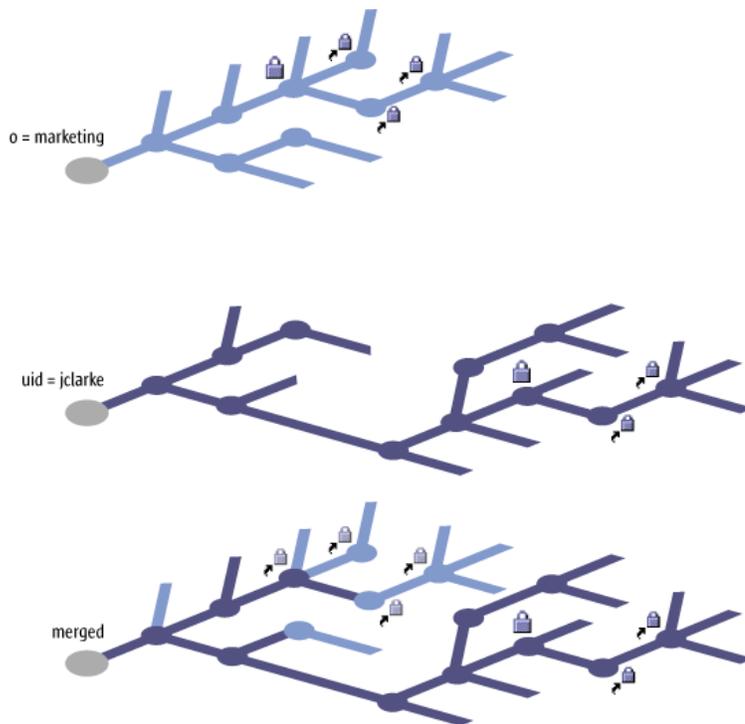


The actual valid StarOffice configuration for any LDAP entity is obtained by merging all configuration layers, beginning with the root layer and following the LDAP hierarchy until the questioned LDAP entity is reached. A change of a StarOffice configuration setting in a layer associated with an

LDAP entity (e.g. an organization defined as o=marketing) is inherited from all StarOffice configuration layers associated with LDAP entities (e.g. an user defined as uid=jclarke) that are in that organization – except if such a subsequent layer (e.g. uid=jclarke) defines its own setting.



This mechanism holds true not only for pure configuration data, but also for security characteristics: specifying the "protected" security attribute for one configuration setting in the layer o=marketing will make this setting in all subsequent layers read-only. Moreover the protected characteristic is inherited from all StarOffice configuration data that is below this protected setting. Thus all StarOffice configuration settings below the protected setting are protected, and all the settings in subsequent layers are read-only.



The StarOffice Configuration Manager user can traverse an organization's hierarchy, viewing and setting the configuration settings associated with any LDAP entity.

Deployment

Deployment Tool

The StarOffice Configuration Manager uses Sun WebServer™ technologies, therefore it needs to be deployed in a WebServer environment. The Tomcat WebServer is provided with the StarOffice Configuration Manager installation kit.

The deployment tool is used to deploy all the configuration data found in a template installation of StarOffice to an LDAP server.

Template Installation

A template installation is typically a standard installation of the product, containing all modules (Writer/Calc ...) and all available locales. It will be necessary to point to this installation when running the deployment in order for all the available components to be properly initialized.

Extending the LDAP Server Schema

- For a Netscape™ v4.x server, it is necessary to copy the `oo-common.conf` file in the configuration directory of the server (`<install>/slapd-<server name>/config`), and add a line in the `slapd.ldbm.conf` file to include the `oo-common.conf` file, then restart the server
- For an iPlanet™ v5.x server, it is necessary to copy the `oo-common.ldif` file in the schema directory of the server (`<install>/slapd-<server name>/config/schema`) and rename them to the `XY<name>.ldif` format, `XY` being a two-digit number greater than 50 (it is recommended to use 99 for user-defined schema extensions), then restart the server.
- For an ActiveDirectory server, it is necessary to ensure that first:
 - The user who is logged in has sufficient rights to modify the schema, meaning the user belongs to the Schema Administrators group or has been granted the rights to update the schema.
 - The schema master is writable. Schema modification is disabled by default on Windows 2000 Domain Controllers (DC). To enable schema modification on a given DC, the registry value `SchemaUpdateAllowed`, of type `REG_DWORD`, under `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\NTDS\Parameters`, has to exist and have a non-zero value.

Then, to extend the schema, it is necessary to run:

```
ldifde -i -v -f oo-common-ad.ldf -c "DC=sun, DC=com" <baseDN>
```

where `<baseDN>` is replaced with the base DN of the ActiveDirectory.



ldifde is a command line utility that is provided as part of the Windows 2000 resource kit.

The Active Directory object class used for roles (by default, "group") must be modified so that it allows the oo-prioritised-role object class as an auxiliary object class.

Defining Organizational Mapping

Define organizational mapping by editing the meta-configuration file containing the default version of that mapping.

The following is a commented version of the default organization data mapping provided with a default installation:

```
# User entity mapping
## Object class used to identify user entities
User/ObjectClass=inetorgperson
## Naming attribute used for user entities
User/NamingAttribute=uid
## Optional container where all user entities under an organisation
## are stored
User/Container=ou=People
## Information used by outside applications to display a user in a
## readable way (here, "LastName, FirstName")
User/DisplayNameFormat=sn, givenname
# Role entity mapping
## Static roles mapping
### Object classes used to identify static roles (semi-colon separated
### list)
Role/Static/ObjectClass=groupofuniquenames
### Corresponding naming attributes used for static roles (list
### aligned with the previous one)
Role/Static/NamingAttribute=cn
### Attribute of the static role entry that contains the list of its
### members
Role/Static/UserAttribute=uniquemember
## Dynamic roles mapping
### Object classes used to identify dynamic roles (semi-colon
### separated list)
Role/Dynamic/ObjectClass=groupofuniquenames
### Corresponding naming attributes used for dynamic roles (list
### aligned with the previous one)
Role/Dynamic/NamingAttribute=cn
### Attribute used in user entities to store the list of roles they're
### a member of
Role/Dynamic/UserAttribute=memberof
## Optional container where all roles under an organization are stored
Role/Container=ou=Groups
# Organization entity mapping
### Object classes used to identify organizations (semi-colon
### separated list)
Organisation/ObjectClass=organization
### Corresponding naming attributes used for organizations (list
### aligned with the previous one)
Organisation/NamingAttribute=o
```

Defining User Profile Mapping

Define user profile mapping by editing the meta-configuration file containing the default version of that mapping. Each line of the file is in the format `<User Profile Attribute>=<LDAP Attribute 1>;<LDAP Attribute 2>;...;<LDAP Attribute N>`.

The user profile attributes list is non-modifiable, but the list of corresponding LDAP attributes can be edited to reflect which attributes are used inside the user entities to hold the personal data. The LDAP attributes are queried using the order in the list as a preference indication. For instance, `<LDAP Attribute N>` contents will be used for `<User Profile Attribute>` if all the previous LDAP attributes specified held no data.

Populating the LDAP Server

To run the script under UNIX®, type `./deploy-reg.sh` from the deployment tool product directory. To run the script under Windows, open a standard DOS prompt (other prompts might not run the script properly) and run `deploy-reg.bat` from the deployment tool product directory.

The syntax of the command is:

```
deploy-reg <SO installation path> [-host <host>] [-port <port>] [-login <login>] [-dn <dn>] [-serviceentry <serviceEntry>]
```

where

- `<SO installation path>` is the full path to the template installation,
- `<host>` is the LDAP server hostname, defaults to `localhost`,
- `<port>` is the LDAP server port number, defaults to `389`,
- `<login>` is the DN that will be used to connect to the LDAP server, defaults to `cn=Directory Manager` (the DN provided must have write access to the base DN),
- `<dn>` is the base DN where the entries will be added, defaults to `dc=sun,dc=com`,
- `<serviceEntry>` is the name of the entry to be created under the base DN to hold the product's data, defaults to `OfficeRegistry`. The actual created entry's DN will be `cn=<serviceEntry>`.

This command will deploy all the data found in the template installation. This means that two entries, "schema" and "data", will be created under the specified service entry. For each component, a subentry will be added under these entries to hold the configuration data. A sub-entry will be added under the component ones for each supported locale to hold localized descriptions and default data.

Entries created in the repository are (using the default values for all parameters, and considering one component named `org.openoffice.Component` and two locales `en-US` and `de`):

- `cn=OfficeRegistry,dc=sun,dc=com`
- `cn=schema,cn=OfficeRegistry,dc=sun,dc=com`
- `cn=data,cn=OfficeRegistry,dc=sun,dc=com`
- `cn=org.openoffice.Component,cn=schema,cn=OfficeRegistry,dc=sun,dc=com`
- `cn=org.openoffice.Component,cn=data,cn=OfficeRegistry,dc=sun,dc=com`
- `cn=de,cn=org.openoffice.Component,cn=data,cn=OfficeRegistry,dc=sun,dc=com`
- `cn=de,cn=org.openoffice.Component,cn=schema,cn=OfficeRegistry,dc=sun,dc=com`
- `cn=en-US,cn=org.openoffice.Component,cn=data,cn=OfficeRegistry,dc=sun,dc=com`
- `cn=en-US,cn=org.openoffice.Component,cn=schema,cn=OfficeRegistry,dc=sun,dc=com`

If some parameters are omitted in the command line, the tool will automatically prompt for them. If you accept the default value, press Enter or else specify your own value and press Enter; for example:

```
> deploy.sh
Hostname [localhost] ? <enter>
Port [389] ? <enter>
BaseDn [dc=sun,dc=com] ? <enter>
LoginName [cn=Directory Manager] ? <enter>
ServiceEntry [OfficeRegistry] ? <enter>
```

The example creates in the LDAP server localhost:389, the OfficeRegistry service entry, and the dc=sun,dc=com base DN, using the login name cn=Directory Manager.

The connection to the LDAP server requires the provision of a password, which will be asked for by the tool:

```
> deploy.sh
Hostname [localhost] ?
Port [389] ?
BaseDn [dc=sun,dc=com] ?
LoginName [cn=Directory Manager] ?
ServiceEntry [OfficeRegistry] ?
LDAP Access Password:
```

If the authentication is correct, then the deployment starts. It will:

- Create the service entry (cn=OfficeRegistry, by default)
- Add attributes to the service entry holding the contents of the meta-configuration files:
 - ▷ UserProfile Mapping: oo-ldap-attr-map.properties
 - ▷ Org Mapping: oo-org-map.properties
- Add two sub-entries to the service entry:
 - ▷ cn=schema: will contain the configuration schema
 - ▷ cn=data: will contain the configuration default data
- Add for each component found in the template installation a sub-entry in both these entries.
- Add for each locale available an entry representing the locale under the component entries.
- For each component found in the template installation, set the value of the common attribute present in each entry to the contents of the file representing (depending on the entry) the component's schema, default data, localized descriptions and localized default data.

If for any reason some data already exists, the deployment tool will give you the option to replace the current value. The available choices are:

- Y => Yes (replace the existing value and proceed)
- N => No (leave the existing value and stop the deployment)
- A => Replace All (replace the existing value and any other found later).

The script will find the configuration data files in the installation automatically, starting at <install path>/share/registry, with subdirectories schema, data, and res holding respectively schema, defaults, and localized data.

Enabling StarOffice for Central Configuration

The central configuration feature does not impact the initial deployment of StarOffice. During installation of the StarOffice Configuration Manager, it is not possible to configure StarOffice for central configuration access. Typically, an administrator who is responsible for the network installation of StarOffice will enable the central configuration access. Therefore, he must prepare an enterprise LDAP directory server for storing StarOffice configuration data and needs to deploy the shared configuration data. After preparing the configuration backend, the administrator has to adjust several bootstrap settings within the network installation of StarOffice.

LDAP Related Settings

The component responsible for accessing configuration data is called the configuration provider. This component retrieves its configuration during startup out of the file `configmgr.ini` under Windows platforms, or the file `configmgr.rc` under Unix platforms. The file is located in the program directory of the network installation. To enable the central configuration access, the administrator has to manipulate or add the following settings:

- **CFG_BackendService:** provides the service name for configuration access, must be set to `com.sun.star.configuration.backend.LdapSingleBackend`.
- **CFG_BackendWrapper:** provides the service name for enabling offline access to configuration data, must be set to `com.sun.star.configuration.backend.OfflineBackend` (to use an offline cache) or `com.sun.star.configuration.backend.OnlineBackend` (to access the LDAP storage directly).
- **CFG_OfflineDataUrl:** provides the location for the offline cache, the recommended location is `${$BootstrapFile:UserInstallation}/user/registry/offline`.
- **CFG_LdapServerName:** provides the host name of the LDAP Directory Server.
- **CFG_LdapPortNumber:** provides the port number of the LDAP Directory Server, this is typically **389**.
- **CFG_LdapBaseDn:** locates the root entry of the enterprise directory.
- **CFG_LdapServiceDn:** specifies the location of the StarOffice shared configuration stored in the LDAP Directory. The location must be given as relative path to the BaseDN. The default is `OfficeRegistry`.
- **CFG_LdapAnonymousUser:** DN of an existing user with read-only access to the repository. This entry is optional. If not provided, the default anonymous access is used. It must be noted that Active-Directory does not provide anonymous access by default, hence a user with read access to the repository must be provided.
- **CFG_LdapAnonymousPassword:** corresponding password of the above mentioned user, also optional if anonymous access is used.
- **CFG_LdapKerberosService:** Kerberos service name to be used to connect to the LDAP server. The Kerberos service name must be registered with the KDC, see note below. The format of the service name comprises solely of the `ServiceName` (Solaris™/Linux) or `ServiceClass` (Windows), the host part is omitted. This entry is optional, used only with Kerberos authentication.



The LDAP Kerberos service name must be registered with the KDC. The procedure to register Kerberos service name is as follows:

Solaris :

The Kerberos service name should take the format `ServiceName/Hostname@REALM`, where:

- *ServiceName* is the unique string identifying the service.
 - *Hostname* is the FQDN of the LDAP server host.
1. Add Kerberos `ServiceName` principal to the KDC
 - Log on to the machine where the LDAP server is running
 - Run `kadmin`
 - Type `addprinc -randkey host/Hostname@REALM`
 - Type `addprinc -randkey ServiceName/Hostname@REALM`
 2. Add the LDAP server's key to the host's service key table (keytab file)
 - Log on to machine where the LDAP server is running.
 - Run `kadmin`
 - Type `ktadd -k /etc/krb5.keytab host/Hostname@REALM`
`ServiceName/Hostname@REALM`

Windows 2000:

Register the Service Principal Name (SPN) in Active Directory.

The format of the SPN should be `ServiceClass/host`. *ServiceClass* is a unique string identifying service, *host* is the DNS name of the host computer for the service instance.

If the SunONE Directory Server is running under LocalSystem account, register the SPN under the local computer account (Domain Controller).

If the SunONE Directory Server is running under a domain user account, register the SPN under the domain user account.

Permission Settings

Authenticated users must have the right to create entries below their own in the LDAP server to be able to store their configuration data. This right is not granted by default to regular users and thus the LDAP administrator must modify the permissions of the user to enable users to do so.

For Sun™ Open Net Environment (SunONE) servers 5.x, this can be done with the following ACI added on the base DN of the repository:

```
(targetattr="*)(target = "ldap:///cn=OfficeRegistry,($dn),dc=sun,dc=com") (version 3.0;acl "Create a service entry under authenticated users";allow (add,write)(userdn="ldap:///($dn),dc=sun,dc=com");)
```

where *OfficeRegistry* and *dc=sun,dc=com* must be replaced, respectively, with the service entry and the base DN provided at deployment time.

For Active Directory servers, permissions have to be changed to allow users to create entries of object class `oo-registry-object` under their own entry.

Authentication Settings

Typically a user must be authenticated and authorized to access an LDAP Directory Server. StarOffice provides two alternatives for authentication. The first method is called 'simple'. Using this method the user is asked for authentication information during startup. The second alternative is to use Kerberos based authentication. In this case, the credentials are retrieved from the operating system environment, and the user does not need to provide additional information during startup.

By default StarOffice uses the 'simple' method for authentication. If the administrator wants to enable Kerberos based authentication, a properties file has to be added in the program directory of the network installation, called `sso.ini` under Windows platforms or `ssorc` under Unix platforms. This file should contain one setting for selecting the authentication method:

- `SSO_Mechanism`: defines the mechanism StarOffice should use. Possible values are `KERBEROS` or `SIMPLE`.

The `configmgr.ini` under Windows platforms or the file `configmgrp` under Unix platforms must contain the entry `CFG_LdapKerberosService` as detailed in previous section. In addition, under Unix the `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` environment variable must be set to include the Kerberos library directory.



A user is able to influence the kind of authentication used. Therefore it is possible to select the authentication mechanism in the options dialog of StarOffice.

Sun™ ONE Directory Server Plug-ins



Sun ONE Directory Servers were formerly available under the title "iPlanet Directory Servers". We use the two terms here interchangeably.

A set of Sun ONE Directory Server plug-ins is provided to enable Kerberos authentication in the Sun ONE/iPlanet Directory Servers.

The relevant plug-in must be loaded into the LDAP server. This in effect gives the LDAP server Kerberos authentication capabilities. The Kerberized LDAP server can now verify Kerberos tickets from StarOffice.

The three plug-ins are:

- `SunKerberos_i4.so` for iPlanet 4.x (Solaris)
- `SunKerberos_i5.so` for iPlanet 5.x (Solaris)
- `SunKerberos_i5.dll` for iPlanet 5.x (Windows 2000)

No plug-in is needed for Microsoft Active Directory as it has built-in support for Kerberos.

Steps for Loading Sun ONE Directory Server Plug-ins

iPlanet 4.x directory server:

1. Stop the directory server.
2. Copy the plug-in to the Directory Server's lib directory.

For example, if your iPlanet Directory Server is installed in `/usr/iplanet`, copy the plug-in to `/usr/iplanet/lib/SunKerberos_i4.so`.

3. Configure the plug-in in the directory server

An entry identifying the plug-in needs to be added to the server's `slapd.ldbm.conf` file. This file should be located in the `slapd-<HOSTNAME>/config` directory under the directory server installation directory where `HOSTNAME` is the name of the host on which the directory server runs. The following entry should be added after the initial `database ldbm` entry:

- Plug-in preoperation on "Sun Kerberos Authentication":
`usr/iplanet/lib/SunKerberos_i4.so "SunKerberosAuthInit:
"theServiceName" "theLibraryPath"`

Replace `/usr/iplanet` in the example above with your iPlanet installation directory name.

Replace `theServiceName` in the example above with the Service Name that you have registered with the KDC. The format of the name is `ServiceName@host`.

Replace `theLibraryPath` with the path to where the `gssapi` shared object `libgssapi_krb5.so` is located.

The format of path should be `/usr/iplanet/lib/`, i.e include last `/`.

4. Restart the directory server

iPlanet 5.x directory server

1. Stop the directory server
2. Copy the plug-in to the Directory Server's lib directory.
3. For example, if your iPlanet Directory Server is installed in `/usr/iplanet`, copy the plug-in to

`/usr/iplanet/lib/SunKerberos_i5.so` (`SunKerberos_i5.dll` under Windows)

4. Configure the plug-in in the directory server
5. The plug-in should be configured from the directory server console using the following steps:
 1. Start directory server and administration server.
 2. Start the directory server console.
 3. On the directory server console, select the **Directory** tab.
 4. Open the config folder in the navigation tree.
 5. Select the plug-ins folder under config.

6. Select the **Object - New - Other** menu option.
7. Choose **nsslapdplug-in** from the list of objects presented and click OK.
8. The following list details the information you must add in the Property Editor for the plug-in:
 - Full name: SunKerberosAuthentication
 - nsslapd-plugindescription: Kerberos Authentication Plug-in.
 - nsslapd-pluginenabled: on
 - nsslapd-pluginid: SunKerberosAuthentication
 - nsslapd-plugininitfunc: SunKerberosAuthInit
 - nsslapd-pluginpath: <install directory>/lib/SunKerberos_i5.so
 - nsslapd-plugintype: preoperation
 - nsslapd-pluginvendor: Sun Microsystems Inc.
 - nsslapd-pluginversion: 1.0



Replace <install directory> above with the name of your iPlanet installation directory

Having specified the values above,

9. Select Object class in the Property Editor and click **Add Value**.
10. Select **extensibleobject** from the list of object classes presented and click OK.
11. Click OK in the Property Editor to save the new plug-in entry.
12. Select the **Configuration** tab.
13. Select the **View - Refresh All** menu option.
14. Open the **Plug-ins** folder in the navigation bar.
15. Select the **SunKerberosAuthentication** plug-in.
16. Click **Add** to add a plug-in argument.
17. For Solaris:
 - Enter the Service Name. This is the name of the service you have registered with the KDC. The format of this name is `ServiceName@host`.
 - Enter the Library Path, this is the path to where the `gssapi` shared object `libgssapi_krb5.so` is located.
 - The format of path should be `/usr/iplanet/lib/`, i.e include last `/`.
18. For Windows:
 - If the iPlanet Directory server is running under LocalSystem, no arguments are required.
 - If the iPlanet Directory server is running under a Domain user account, enter:
 - the DNS name of the Domain controller as argument 1
 - the Domain user account as argument 2
 - the Domain user password as argument 3

19. Click **Save**
20. Click **OK**
21. Restart the directory server



It is advisable that administrators turn on plug-in logging in the iPlanet Directory servers.

Response File For Central Configuration

A response file can be used to automate a user installation that will set up the configuration manager properties to enable access to central configuration. An example of a response file follows (the procedure to use response files and the necessary environment adjustments can be found in the Administration Guide):

```
[ ENVIRONMENT ]
INSTALLATIONMODE=INSTALL_NORMAL
INSTALLATIONTYPE=STANDARD
MIGRATION=NO
DESTINATIONPATH=<home>/staroffice6.1
LANGUAGELIST=49
STARTPROCEDURE=
ENDPROCEDURE=changeConfigMgrFile

[ JAVA ]
JavaSupport=preinstalled_or_none

[ PROCEDURES ]

Sub changeConfigMgrFile
    Dim filePath As String
    Dim configFile As String
    Dim configFileSav As String
    Dim aFileName As String
    Dim localSystem As String
    Dim strLine As String
    Dim newString As String
    Dim searchString1 As String
    Dim searchString2 As String
    Dim completeSourcePath As String
    Dim completeDestPath As String
    Dim fileNrRead As Integer
    Dim fileNrWrite As Integer

    Dim hostName As String
    Dim portNumber As String
    Dim baseDn As String
    Dim serviceDn As String
    Dim anonymousDn As String
    Dim anonymousPassword As String
    Dim kerberosService As String
    Dim isActiveDirectory As String

    REM *****
    REM please insert your LDAP configuration:

    REM Mandatory settings

    serverName = "localhost"           REM LDAP server host name
    portNumber = "389"                 REM LDAP server port number
    baseDn = "dc=sun,dc=com"           REM LDAP repository base DN
    serviceDn = "OfficeRegistry"       REM Service entry name (as input during
```

```

                                REM deployment)
REM Optional anonymous connection details
REM Only use these settings if the server does
REM not accept anonymous connection and provide
REM here an acceptable DN/password combination
REM allowing readonly access to the repository.

anonymousDn = "uid=someUser,ou=People,o=Somewhere,dc=sun,dc=com"
REM Anonymous user DN
anonymousPassword = "soopersikreet"      REM Anonymous user password

REM Optional Kerberos SSO integration
REM Only specify this setting if Kerberos is
REM being used for authentication to the LDAP
REM server and provide the service name.

kerberosService = "someServiceName" REM Kerberos service name

REM Optional Active Directory integration
REM Only specify this setting if the server
REM being accessed is an Active Directory one
REM and Kerberos authentication is being used.

isActiveDirectory = "true" REM Only meaningful value is "true"

REM *****

filePath = DirEntry(GetSetupEnv.DestPath, "program")

chdir filePath

REM searching for configmgrcc (Unix) or configmgr.ini (Windows)

aFileName = Dir(filePath, 0)

Do while (aFileName <> "")
    If (aFileName = "configmgr.ini") Then
        localSystem = "windows"
        Goto file_found
    End If

    If (aFileName = "configmgrcc") Then
        localSystem = "unix"
        Goto file_found
    End If

    aFileName = Dir
Loop

Goto file_not_found

file_found:

configFile = aFileName
configFileSav = configFile & ".sav"

completeSourcePath = DirEntry(filePath, configFile)
completeDestPath = DirEntry(filePath, configFileSav)

FileCopy(completeSourcePath, completeDestPath)

Kill completeSourcePath

REM reading configmgrcc.sav (Unix) or configmgr.ini.sav (Windows)
REM writing configmgrcc (Unix) or configmgr.ini (Windows)

fileNrRead = 1

```

```

fileNrWrite = 2
Open completeDestPath For Input As FileNrRead
Open completeSourcePath For Output As FileNrWrite

searchString1 = "CFG_BackendService"
searchString2 = "CFG_BackendWrapper"

Do While Not EOF(fileNrRead)
    Line Input #fileNrRead strLine

    If ((InStr(strLine, searchString1)=0) And (InStr(strLine,
searchString2)=0) And (strLine <> "")) Then
        print #fileNrWrite strLine
    EndIf
Loop
Close #1

REM ... and now we can add the new lines
REM Mandatory entries

newString =
"CFG_BackendService=com.sun.star.comp.configuration.backend.LdapSingleBackend"
print #fileNrWrite newString

REM The following setting can have two values:
REM - if you want to use an offline cache for central configuration
REM access, use:
newString =
"CFG_BackendWrapper=com.sun.star.comp.configuration.backend.OfflineBackend"
REM - if you want to use direct access to the central configuration,
REM use:
newString =
"CFG_BackendWrapper=com.sun.star.comp.configuration.backend.SingleBackendAdapt
er"

print #fileNrWrite newString

newString = "CFG_LdapServerName=" & serverName
print #fileNrWrite newString

newString = "CFG_LdapPortNumber=" & portNumber
print #fileNrWrite newString

newString = "CFG_LdapBaseDn=" & baseDn
print #fileNrWrite newString

newString = "CFG_LdapServiceDn=" & serviceDn
print #fileNrWrite newString

REM Optional settings, refer above for instructions

newString = "CFG_LdapAnonymousUser=" & anonymousUser
print #fileNrWrite newString

newString = "CFG_LdapAnonymousPassword=" & anonymousPassword
print #fileNrWrite newString

newString = "CFG_LdapKerberosService=" & kerberosService
print #fileNrWrite newString

newString = "CFG_LdapActiveDirectory=" & isActiveDirectory
print #fileNrWrite newString

Close #2

file_not_found:
End Sub

```

Installation

General Installation Tips

Required Knowledge and Recommendations

- The user of the StarOffice Configuration Manager should be familiar with the concept of an LDAP directory.
- The user should not specify a live LDAP server when installing the StarOffice Configuration Manager.
- Because this is an Early Access version of StarOffice Configuration Manager, it is recommended that the user use a non-production system for installation.
- There is no de-installation tool for the Early Access version of the StarOffice Configuration Manager. However, a de-installation tool will be available in the final version.

System Requirements

General System Requirements

- A CD-ROM drive, when installing from CD-ROM
- 250 MB available hard-disk space
- Graphics capabilities of at least 800 x 600 resolution and 256 colors

Special System Requirements for the Solaris™ Operating Environment on the SPARC™ Platform

- Operating environment Solaris 7 or 8 (for support of Asian languages, Solaris 8 is recommended)
- Solaris 8 requires patches 108434-01 and 108435-01 (64 bit)
- Solaris 7 requires patches 106327-08, 106300-09 (64 bit)
- CDE or GNOME desktop
- 128 MB RAM



Patches for the Solaris Operating Environment can be found at <http://www.sunsolve.com>

Special System Requirements for the Solaris™ Operating Environment on the Intel Platform

- PC with Pentium or compatible processor
- Operating Environment Solaris 7 or 8 (We recommend Solaris 8 for support of Asian languages)
- Solaris 8 requires patch 108436-01
- Solaris 7 requires patch 106328-08
- CDE or GNOME desktop
- 64 MB RAM



Patches for the Solaris Operating Environment can be found at <http://www.sunsolve.com>

Special System Requirements for Linux

- PC with Pentium or compatible processor
- Linux Kernel 2.2.13 or higher
- CDE or GNOME desktop
- 64 MB RAM

Special System Requirements for Windows

- Windows 95 or higher (Windows 2000 or Windows XP is recommended). Windows 95 requires a DCOM95 update.
- PC with Pentium or compatible processor
- 64 MB RAM

Contents of the Installation CD

If you have a StarOffice CD for a single platform, you will find the installation files in the directory `/admin`. If you have a multiplatform CD, the names of the directories are as follows:

- **Windows** version: `windows\admin`
- **Linux** version: `linux/admin`
- **Solaris™ Operating Environment on Sparc** version: `solsparc/admin`
- **Solaris X86** version: `solia/admin`

Preparing the Installation from CD

You can find important installation tips in the files: `readme.txt` (Windows) or `README` (Solaris and Linux) in the subdirectory `/admin`. We strongly recommend that you read these files because they may contain information that only became available after this guide was printed.

Installation Requirements

Depending on the options you choose, the StarOffice Configuration Manager installation requires about 100 MB of free space. Temporary files created during the installation require an additional 75 MB. These files are deleted following the installation. The Unix installation requires a temporary swap volume of about 80 MB.

LDAP Server Requirements

The StarOffice Configuration Manager requires the successful installation and use of the StarOffice Configuration Manager deployment tools. For more information, see section *Deployment* on page 11 in this document.

Application Server Requirements

J2SE 1.4.0 or later is required.

Supported application servers are the SunONE Application Server 7.0 and Tomcat 4.0.4. If the system has no application server, then Tomcat 4.0.4 will be installed. The hard disk space requirement for Tomcat 4.0.4 is 12.0 MB.



The privileges necessary to write into the installation location are required.

Browser Requirements

The StarOffice Configuration Manager supports the following browsers:

- Netscape 4.7x and later
- Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.0 and later
- Mozilla 1.0 and later

Kerberos

Kerberos authentication is supported for Solaris, Linux and Windows clients. MIT Kerberos 1.2.5 or later is required for correct operation on Solaris and Linux. No additional software is required on Windows.

Kerberos authentication is also supported for the Sun One Directory server on Solaris and Windows and Active Directory on Windows. A set of Sun One Directory Server plug-ins is provided to enable Kerberos support for iPlanet Directory servers. No additional software is required on Windows.

RedHat Linux 8

Under RedHat Linux 8, if you choose to install J2SE 1.4.0 along with Tomcat, you will also need to have `compat-libstdc++6.21-2.9.0.0.i386.rpm` installed. This file is located in the `/RedHat/RPMS` directory on the RedHat Linux CD-ROM. You may also obtain a copy of this file from <http://rpmfind.net>.

To install the file, use the following command:

```
rpm -install compat-libstdc++-6.21-2.9.0.0.i386.rpm
```

Starting the Installation

Installing from CD under Unix

1. Log in to the system with your user name.
2. Log in to CDE or GNOME.
3. Go to the installation directory on the CD. On a multiple-platform installation CD, the installation files are found in:

```
solsparc/admin (for Solaris on SPARC)
solia/admin (for Solaris on Intel platform)
linux/admin (for Linux)
```

4. Start the installation script with the command

```
./setup
```

Installing from CD under Windows

1. Log in to the system with your user name.
2. Change to the setup directory on the installation CD.
The Windows setup directory on a multiple-platform CD is: `windows/admin`.
3. Double-click `setup.exe`
or
3. Open the Windows **Start** menu.
4. Choose **Run**
5. Enter the following the **Open** text box:
`X:\windows\admin\setup.exe`
(X stands for the letter of your CD-ROM drive).
6. Click **OK** to start the installation.

The Setup Procedure

In many of the setup program dialogs you will see a **Help** button which displays brief information about the current dialog. After you have read the Help text, use the **Back** button to return to the setup program. Do NOT close the Help with the "X" system button (top right) as this would exit the setup program.

Welcome

The first object to appear on the screen is a welcome dialog.

- Click **Next**

Important Information

The next window to appear contains the `readme.txt` (Windows) or `README` file (Solaris and Linux). This file can also be opened and read from the user's chosen installation directory after the installation process is completed.

- Read the information and click **Next**.

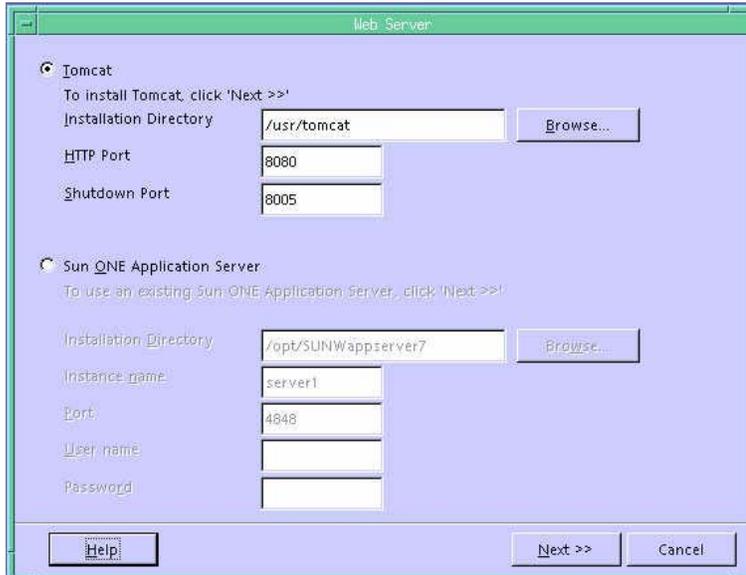
License Agreement

The next dialog contains the license agreement.

- Carefully read the license agreement. If you agree to all points, mark the **Accept** check box and click **Complete** to continue with the installation. If you do not agree to the license agreement click **Cancel**. In the latter case the StarOffice Configuration Manager will not be installed.
- Click **Cancel** to end the setup program if you do not accept the licensing agreement.

Web Server

The **Web Server** dialog allows users to select their preferred servlet container from a set of currently installed or installable containers.

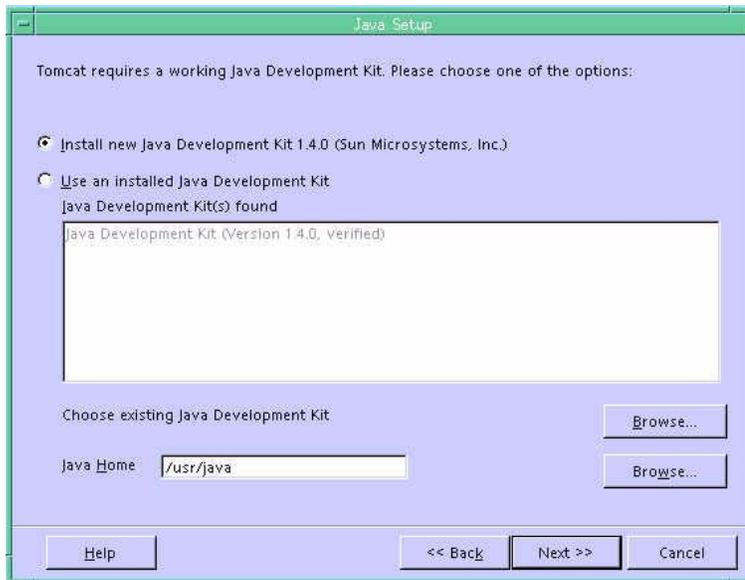


- If **Tomcat** is chosen as the preferred servlet container:
 - You should indicate your preferred Tomcat installation location in the **Installation Directory** field.
 - You should indicate your preferred Tomcat HTTP request port in the **HTTP Port** field.
 - You should indicate your preferred Tomcat Shutdown request port in the **Shutdown Port** field.
 - Clicking **Next** will cause the **Java Setup** dialog to be displayed.
- If **Sun One Application Server** is chosen as your preferred servlet container ...
 - You should indicate the installation location of your existing Sun ONE Application Server using the **Installation Directory** field.
 - You should indicate the name of an existing Sun ONE Application Server instance to which the StarOffice Configuration Manager should be deployed using the **Instance Name** field.
 - You should indicate the Sun ONE Application Server administration port using the **Port** field.
 - You should indicate the user name and password of a user with administrative rights to the relevant Sun ONE Application Server using the **User name** and **Password** fields respectively.
 - Clicking **Next** will cause the **LDAP Directory Server** dialog to be displayed.

Java™ Setup Dialog

This dialog lists the Java Development Kit versions registered in your system.

In this dialog, select the Java Development Kit (JDK) you want to use. Version 1.4 or higher is required. If you already have a JDK installed, you do not have to install the version provided.

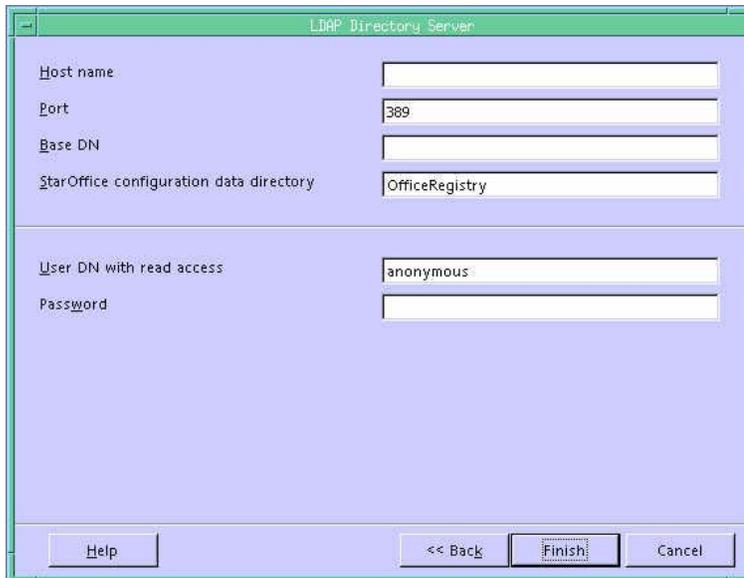


- Install a new Java Development Kit, or select an existing one from the list.
- If the user chooses to install a new JDK, they can indicate where it should be installed by modifying the **Java Home** field.
- The user can add existing JDKs to the list by clicking the **Browse** button next to **Add Java Development Kit**.
- Click **Next** to continue.

If a new JDK is to be installed, it will only be installed after the user has clicked **Finish** on the LDAP Directory Server dialog.

LDAP Directory Server

The **LDAP Directory Server** dialog allows users to indicate appropriate settings for connecting to and interacting with the Directory Server that holds the relevant StarOffice configuration information.



- Type the LDAP directory server information into the corresponding fields:
 - ▷ **Host name:** the host name of the LDAP Directory Server
 - ▷ **Port:** the port number of the LDAP Directory Server. This is typically **389**.
 - ▷ **Base DN:** location of the root entry of the enterprise directory.
 - ▷ **StarOffice configuration data directory:** specifies the location of the StarOffice configuration stored in the LDAP Directory. The location must be chosen during deployment (see Deployment), and the same value must be typed here. The default is **OfficeRegistry**.
 - ▷ **User DN with read access:** the full DN of an existing LDAP user with read and search access to the repository. This entry is optional. If not provided, anonymous access to the server is used.
 - ▷ **Password:** corresponding password of the above-mentioned user, also optional if anonymous access is used.



The LDAP Directory Server information supplied is not verified during setup. This information is written to a text file, `jproxy.cfg`, in the `WEB-INF` subdirectory of the deployed StarOffice Configuration Manager and may be corrected/modified using any simple text editor.

- Click **Finish** to complete the installation.

Copying the Files

On screen, you will see how the installation is progressing and approximately how much time is left until the installation is complete.

Concluding the Installation

After the installation is finished, the final dialog is displayed.

- Click **Complete** to finish the installation.

Usage

Login



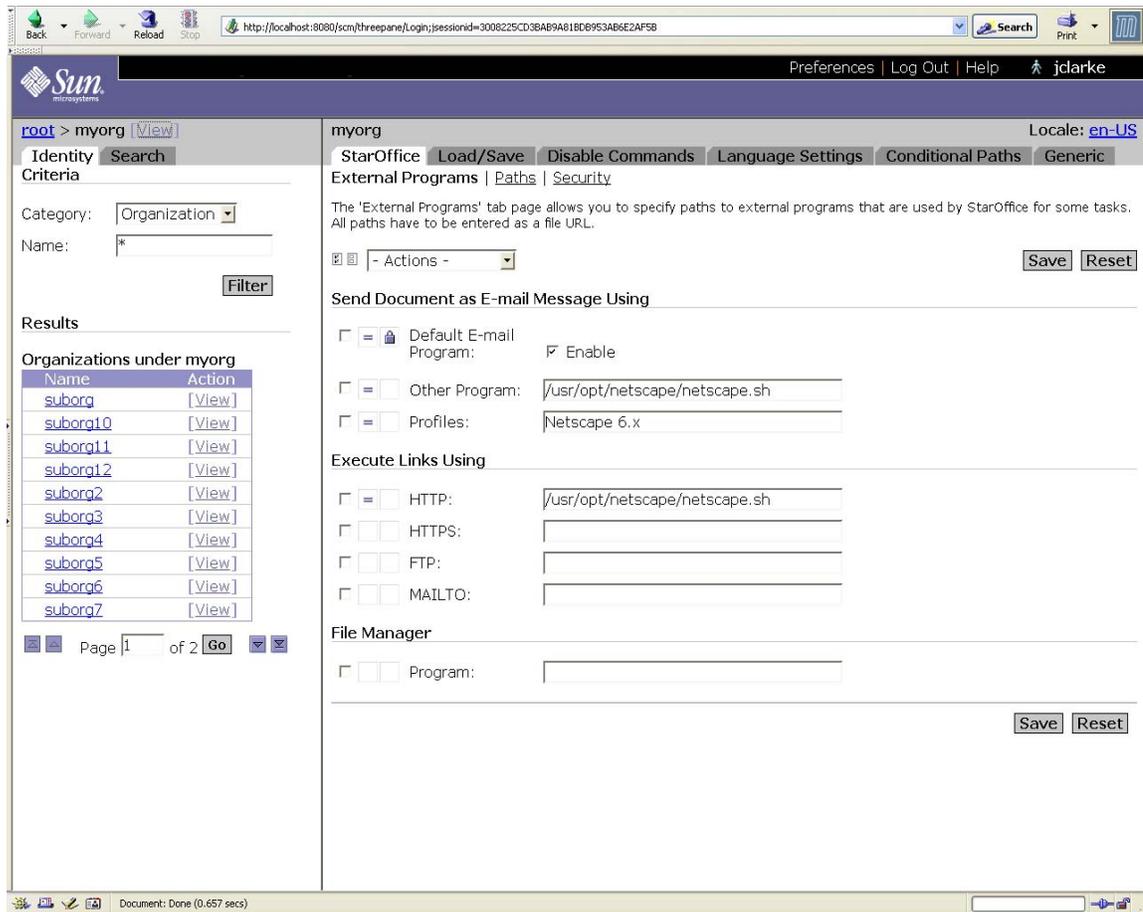
The StarOffice Configuration Manager requires Netscape 4.7, Internet Explorer 5.0, or Mozilla 1.0, or higher.

1. To access the StarOffice Configuration Manager Login page, type the following URL in your browser: `http://host:port/smc/threepane/Login`, where *host* and *port* refer to the server name and the port that were specified during the setup procedure.
For example, `http://myserver:8080/somc/threepane/Login`
2. In the StarOffice Configuration Manager Login page, type the name and the password of the user, and then click the **Log In** button.
3. After successful authentication, the StarOffice Configuration Manager displays the opening page for a StarOffice Configuration Manager session. If there are any login errors, the user is returned to the Login page and the reason for the error is displayed.



Any activities following a login are performed according to the set of rights afforded to the user.

User Interface



The layout for most of the StarOffice Configuration Manager pages consists of three panes:

- a **Masthead** (top),
- a **Navigation** pane (left),
- a **Content** pane (right).

Additionally, separate browser windows open when dialogs or the online help is called.

Navigation Pane

Allows you to view and traverse the hierarchy of an organization's functional groups.

Hierarchical Relationships

Before navigating through the StarOffice Configuration Manager, it is important to understand the relationships between the three entity types. The possible relationships are:

- An *Organization* can contain other organizations, roles, and users.

- A *Role* can contain other roles and have user members.
- *Users* cannot contain anything, but can be a member of a role.

It is important to note the difference between the "contain" and the "member" relationship. The "contain" relationship is a one to many relationship, while the "member" relationship is a many to many relationship. This means that:

- Each entity type can only have one parent entity. For this purpose, the top-level root is considered a special organization.
- Any role that is a sub-role belongs to the same organization as its parent node.

Role Priorities

Priorities provide sequencing to the entities, which is needed to merge the layers into a defined order. In most cases, priorities are determined by the position of the entities in the organization hierarchy. The top-level entity of the hierarchy is the most generic entry and has the lowest priority. But if, for example, the entity in question is a member of two roles that are on the same organizational level, priorities must be assigned to define an order. These priorities are called **Role Priorities**.

- Priorities are derived from the organization hierarchy.
- The top-most entity has the lowest priority.
- Following the path to the entity in question, the priority increases. Sub-organizations always have a higher priority than their parent organization.
- Since a user can be a member of multiple roles that may belong to the same organization, it is necessary to have criteria to determine the priorities for these roles. You can specify arbitrary numeric values denoting the role priorities (see the section Changing Role Priorities). If you do not explicitly specify role priorities, the priority is derived from the alphabetical order of the role names.
- Roles can contain other roles. This role hierarchy does not affect the priority.
- A user priority is always the highest.

Example:

There are two organizations, Org1 and Org2. Org1 contains organization Org11 and roles O1Role1 and O1Role2. O1Role1 contains role O1R1Role1. Org2 contains O2Role1 and O2Role2. Org11 contains role O11Role1 and user User1. User1 is a member of O1Role2, O1R1Role1, O2Role1 and O11Role1.

Role priorities have to be set for roles O1Role1, O1Role2 and O1R1Role1 because they belong to the same organization. Those priorities are 0, 2 and 1, respectively (0 being the most generic, i.e. lowest priority). Role priorities also have to be set for roles O2Role1 and O2Role2, and they are 0 and 1, respectively.

The resulting layers involved in the configuration data of various entities are:

- Org11 --> Default/Org1/Org11
- O1Role2 --> Default/Org1/O1Role2
- O1R1Role1 --> Default/Org1/O1R1Role1: note that O1Role1 is not involved since the role hierarchy is ignored

- User1 --> Default/Org1/O1R1Role1/O1Role2/Org11/O11Role1/User1: note that a) the roles of Org1 are ordered according to their priority value and not their respective hierarchy, b) O2Role1 is not involved due to it being in a different branch of the organizational tree than User1.

Identity Navigation

This function gives the user the ability to browse through four different categories and levels of an organization:

- Organizations
- Roles
- Users
- Role Priority

For more information on organizational hierarchy and role priorities, see also Hierarchical Relationships

To navigate through a category:

1. Select a category from the **Category** list box.
2. To further refine category results, type a string into the **Name** field.

The default value for the **Name** filter string is *, indicating "all". The asterisk can be used within a string typed in the **Name** field as a wildcard.

The filters in the **Identity** page perform only single-level searches of the current category level. To perform a search of the entire organization tree, use the **Search** page functionality.

3. Click the **Filter** button, or press Enter.

The results are displayed in a table in the **Results** section. The table has two headings, **Name** and **Action**. The filter results are listed under **Name**, and each result has an associated action. Clicking the corresponding **View** link updates the Content pane with that entity's configuration details. An arrow in the results table points to which entity's configurations are displayed.

All entities that can contain sub-entities are represented as a link in the table.

4. To view sub-organizations or sub-roles, click on the desired entity in the **Results** table in the "Name" column. This entity must be in the form of a link.

The table updates, displaying all existing sub-entities. By continuing to click on entities in the table, you can traverse through the levels of the organization. The current location of the user in the hierarchy is reflected in the parentage path at the top of the Navigation pane.

5. To move up through the current hierarchy, click a on the corresponding link in the parentage path at the top of the Navigation pane.

The Navigator pane and the Content pane are always synchronized with each other. Selecting a different entity in the Navigation pane automatically updates the Content pane with the corresponding configuration settings.



Changing Role Priorities

Selecting the Role Priorities category allows the user to view and edit the priorities of all roles within an organization. If a user is a member of more than one role and if these roles are subelements of the same organization, you can use Role Priorities to correctly order the merging of layers. (See also section Hierarchical Relationships on page 34)

1. Select Role Priority from the **Category** list box.
2. Click the **Filter** button.

The roles are displayed in a table in the **Results** section in alphabetical order. The current priority values are shown in the "Old Priority" column. If priorities have not been assigned, a "-" appears in the "Old Priority" column.

3. To change priority values, type in a value for each role in the fields in the "New Priority" column. Each role must have a unique priority value.
4. Click the **Save** button to save the changes.

The **Save** button also validates the value entries, insuring that each role has a priority value, and that there are no duplicate values.

5. To reset the role priorities back to the state last saved in the LDAP, click the **Reset** button.

Search

This function allows an entity to be found based on a search pattern or an entity type. The **Query** tab allows advanced searching details to be entered. You can search for:

- Organizations
- Roles
- Users

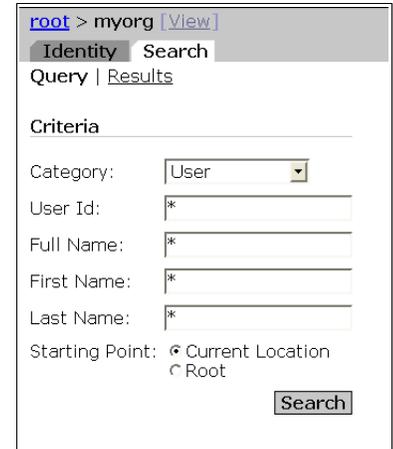
To search for an entity:

1. Click the **Search** tab in the Navigation pane.

The **Search** tab has two possible layouts, depending on the selected category:

- Both layouts contain the **Category** list box and allow the user to select whether to search from the **Root** or from the **Current Location**.
- The "Organization" and "Role" category search allows the user to search on the **Name** text field only.
- The "User" category search allows a search to take place on the **User Id, Full Name, First Name, or Last Name**.

2. Select a criteria from the **Category** list box.
3. To further refine category results, type a string into the search fields available for each category type.



The screenshot shows a web interface for searching. At the top, it displays the breadcrumb 'root > myorg' with a 'View' link. Below this, there are two tabs: 'Identity' and 'Search', with 'Search' being the active tab. Under the 'Search' tab, there are two sub-tabs: 'Query' and 'Results', with 'Query' being active. The 'Criteria' section contains a dropdown menu for 'Category' set to 'User'. Below this are five text input fields for 'User Id', 'Full Name', 'First Name', and 'Last Name', each containing an asterisk (*). At the bottom, there is a 'Starting Point' section with two radio buttons: 'Current Location' (selected) and 'Root'. A 'Search' button is located at the bottom right of the form.

The default value for the filter strings is *, indicating "all". The asterisk can be used within a string typed in a search field as a wildcard.

4. Select **Current Location** or **Root** from the **Starting Point** section to determine the starting point of the search.

Both selections begin a depth search of the organization tree. The difference lies in the starting point of the search. A search from the root begins at the top of the organization tree, a current location search starts from the current level of the tree.

5. Click the **Search** button.

Once the search is complete, the **Results** tab becomes active and the results are displayed in a table. This table has the same behavior as the **Results Table** in the Identity tab.

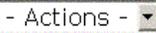
6. To make another query, click on the **Query** link at the top of the **Search** tab page.

Content Pane

Navigating and editing an entity's configuration occurs in the Content pane. At the top of the Content pane are several tabs that represent the configuration categories. In the top left of the Content pane is the name of the entity that is currently being viewed. At the top right is the **Locale** link, which allows the user to change the current configuration locale.

There are two types of tabs in the Content pane. One of the tabs is a **Generic Editing** tab, which provides an overall view of all configuration items. All other tabs are **Specific Editing** tabs. The specific tabs are customized for the most important and commonly used administration tasks. Most of the settings available through the specific tabs directly correspond to the settings that are available in the StarOffice/StarSuite **Tools – Options** dialog. Each tab category can have sub-categories within that tab page.

Each Specific Editing page contains fields that are relevant to its purpose. Some common buttons and icons in the Generic and Specific Editing pages are:

	Select All – the user can select all items from a displayed list.
	De-select All – the user can de-select all marked items from a displayed list.
	Action List – after selecting the relevant items, a user can specify the action to perform on the selected items.
	Defined (here) – indicates that the element is defined in this layer.
	Defined (layer) – indicates that the element is defined in another layer above.
	Protected (here) – indicates that the element is protected. The source element for this attribute is the current element.
	Protected (config) – indicates that the element is protected. The source element for this attribute is an element above this element in the same layer.
	Protected (layer) – indicates that the item is protected. The source element for this attribute is located in a layer above. This renders the current element read-only.
	Removable – indicates that the element can be removed. Applies to extended properties and not mandatory set elements only.
	Required – indicates that the element value is required, therefore the value of this element must not be null.

In addition, the **Save** and **Reset** buttons are visible on every page that contains editable elements. The **Save** button allows the user to save any changes made to the configuration item values. **Reset** allows any changed (but unsaved) values to be reset to their original values; the page is just reloaded with the original values.

Navigation in the Content Pane

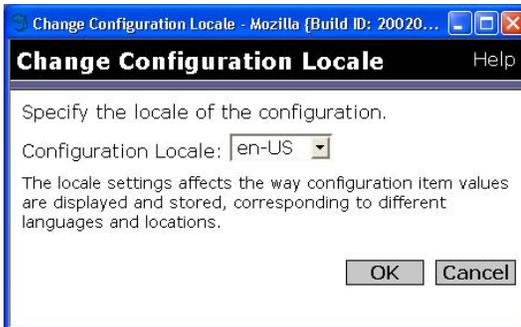
To navigate between different sections in the Content pane, click on the tab page that you want.

For information on the organizational hierarchy of the StarOffice Configuration Manager, see section Hierarchical Relationships on page 34.

Changing the Locale

The locale setting affects the way configuration item values are displayed and stored, corresponding to different languages and locations. This allows the StarOffice Configuration Manager to store and retrieve values that belong to a specific locale. Editing and storing new item values only affects the item for the current locale. Values for the same item in other locales are not changed.

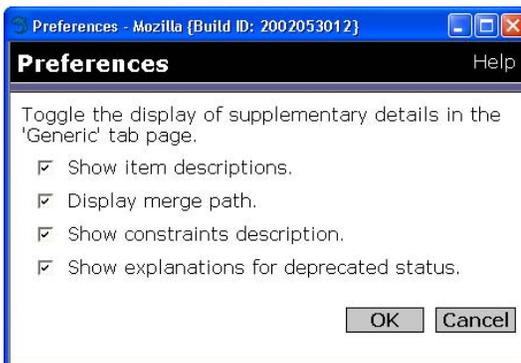
The user can change the current locale by clicking the **Locale** link in the upper right corner of the Content pane. This launches the **Change Configuration Locale** dialog. The user can select a different locale from the **Configuration Locale** list in the dialog.



Within the StarOffice Configuration Manager, there is a second type of locale setting called the **Application Locale**. This setting affects the content and labeling of user interface items, and is automatically extracted from the user's browser settings. This setting is neither connected to nor affected by the **Select Locale** function in the Content pane.

Setting Preferences

Clicking on the **Preferences** link in the masthead opens the **Preferences** window. This window allows users to set preferences with respect to the information they wish to be shown while browsing the SCM.



At present, preference settings only affect the appearance of the **Generic** tab page in the Content pane. The user can toggle the behavior of the following items:

- **Display merge paths:** The merge path is the order of layers (entity levels) by which a property value has been reached.

- **Show item descriptions:** The item description is a brief outline of the property and what the setting of the property means.
- **Show explanations for deprecated status:** Some properties in the configuration are marked as deprecated. It is possible to display additional explanations for the deprecated status.
- **Show constraints description:** Constraints limit the valid range for property values. They are always displayed next to the corresponding value input field, however the user can use this option to display further explanations for constraints.

Generic Editing Tab Page

The **Generic Editing** tab page allows navigation through a user's entire configuration details and provides an overall view of all configuration items.

myorg Locale: [en-US](#)

[StarOffice](#) [Load/Save](#) [Disable Commands](#) [Language Settings](#) [Conditional Paths](#) [Generic](#)

The 'Generic' tab page provides an overall view of all the configuration items. It allows you to navigate through all the details of the configuration.

Components

Name	Comment
Addons	Contains general structures used to integrate external components into the Office user interface.
Calc	Contains settings for the spreadsheet application.
Chart	Contains settings for the Chart application.
Commands	Contains general information about ~ and rules, and about actions based on office commands.
Common	Contains common settings which are potentially shared by other components.
Configuration	Contains components and templates used for UCB configuration related data.
DataAccess	org.openoffice.Office.DataAccess
Draw	Defines the properties of the Draw application.
Hierarchy	Contains components and templates used by UCB's Hierarchy Content Provider (HCP).
Impress	Contains configuration items related to the Impress application.
Inet	Contains Internet-related configurations (proxies, search engines, etc.).
Java	org.openoffice.Office.Java
Jobs	Contains informations about registered jobs, bound on events.
Labels	Contains settings for Writer documents used as labels.
Linguistic	Contains linguistic (spell checking, hyphenation, thesaurus) related configurations.
Math	Contains settings for Math.
ProtocolHandler	Contains UNO services that support special URL protocols. These services are used generically.
SFX	Contains the component-schema for the sfx module.
Security	Stores security related settings.
Setup	Contains Setup preferences, such as the installed UI locales or the available modules.
Store	Contains components and templates used for storing UCB related data.
Substitution	Stores rules for user-defined path variables called SharePoint. These rules are evaluated when a user-defined path variable must be substituted with a real path.
TypeDetection	Contains common content types, filters, deep detection services, as well as the frame loader and the content handler for Office.
UIT	org.openoffice.Office.UIT

At the top of the page there is a parentage path link reflecting the current location within the configuration navigation. Underneath the parentage path link is the **Components** table, which displays the items of the configuration. The table contains two columns:

- The "Name" column lists all items. Clicking on an item updates the Content pane with that item's page.
- The "Comment" column contains a description of its corresponding item.

Navigation in the Generic Tab Page

To navigate through the Generic tab page, click one of the listed items in the **Components** table. A **Subitems** table appears, which lists all the selected component's subitems.

suborg Locale: [en-US](#)

StarOffice Load/Save Disable Commands Language Settings Conditional Paths Generic

[Components](#) > [Common](#) > AsianLayout

Jump to [Properties](#)

Subitems

- Actions -

Name	Comment
<input type="checkbox"/> StartEndCharacters	Contains the characters at which lines are not allowed to begin or to end. For each locale there is a separate entry with the locale as its node name. <i>Merge path: myorg + suborg</i>

Properties

- Actions - [Save](#) [Reset](#)

CompressCharacterDistance: (short)
Determines the type of character distance compression in asian text: 0 - no compression; 1 - compress punctuation only; 2 - compress interpunction an japanese kana.
Merge path: [myorg](#) + suborg (=a)

IsKerningWesternTextOnly:
Determines the kerning of western text and/or punctuation inside of asian text.
Merge path: [myorg](#) + suborg (=)

In the "Comment" column, there is a merge path for each subitem. The merge path helps the user to visualize the order in which the layers are merged to create the data displayed.

A **Properties** section is also displayed, if appropriate. The **Properties** section lists any properties that the current component or subitem has. If there are no properties, the **Properties** section is not displayed. On pages that contain a **Properties** section, a **Jump to Properties** link is provided underneath the parentage path of the page.

Clicking on the current item's subitem causes the Content pane to navigate to that subitem. When no further navigation is available, only properties will be listed, and the **Subitems** table is not displayed.

To navigate back up through the hierarchy, click on a link in the parentage path at the top of the Content pane.

Performing an Action on an Item or Property

Both the **Subitems** and **Properties** sections have **Select All** and **De-select All** icons, check boxes corresponding to each item, and an **Actions** list box. These allow the user to select all or individual items and then select the action to be performed.

1. Mark the check box corresponding to the desired item or property.
2. Select an action from the **Actions** list above the corresponding table. The possible actions and their operation are listed in the following table.
3. The action is performed and the changes are stored in the LDAP server. It is *not* necessary to click the **Save** button.

Action	Function	Functionality Available For:
Protect	Set the selected item or property to be protected. When a Protect action is performed on an item, users will not be able to individually configure that particular item or property in StarOffice	Writable, unprotected items and properties
Unprotect	Unset the protection for the selected item or property. If the protection is inherited from within the configuration hierarchy, the source of the protection is found and protection is unset at the source.	Writable, protected items and properties
Unprotect (Path)	Unset the protection for the selected item or property. If the protection is inherited from within the configuration hierarchy, the source of the protection is found and only the path from the source to the item or property has its protection unset. All other subitems or properties underneath the source will still be protected.	Writable, protected items and properties
Set Mandatory	Sets the selected item or property to be mandatory within the current set.	Set type items
Unset Mandatory	The selected item or property is not mandatory.	Mandatory set type items
Set to Nil	The value of the selected item or property can be nil.	Writable properties
Set to Default	Resets the value of the property to what it would have been if the current layer hadn't been read.	Writable properties
Remove	Remove the selected item or property.	Set type items and extendible items.

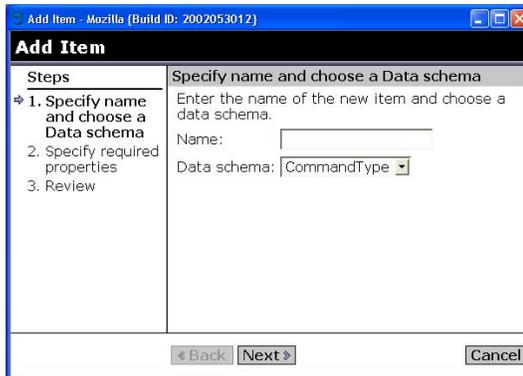
- "Set items" are items that have the ability to contain an arbitrary number of other items. And these sub-items (if they are set or group items) may again contain items. This feature enables the user to build a tree structure out of the items.
- "Extendible" items are items that properties can be added and removed from. If an item that is being displayed is extendible, the **Add** and **Remove** functionality will be available
- "Nillable properties" can have a nil value. This is different than an empty string value.



Adding Items

If the current item is a set type item, the user can add new items.

1. Click the **Add** button. The **Add Item** dialog opens.
2. Specify the name and data schema of the item in the respective fields and click **Next**.
3. Specify any required properties of the item and click **Next**.
4. Review the settings. Click **Finish** if they are correct, or click **Back** to make changes.



When the user has finished adding the item, the dialog closes, and the list of items updates to reflect the newly added item.

Removing Items

If the item is a set type item, the user can remove the subitems belonging to it from the list:

1. Mark the item in the corresponding table.
2. Select **Remove** from the list of actions above the table.
3. The item is removed and the changes are stored on the LDAP server. It is not necessary to explicitly click on the **Save** button.

Specific Editing Tab Pages

The following contains descriptions of the specific editing tab pages found in the Content pane:

The StarOffice External Programs Tab Page

The **External Programs** tab page allows you to specify paths to external programs that are used by StarOffice for some tasks. All paths have to be entered as a file URL.

The **Send Document as E-mail Message Using** section specifies the external mailer to be used:

- Enable **Default E-mail Program** to use the user's registered mailer application (Please notice, that this setting will only affect StarOffice users on Windows platforms).

- The **Other Program** field specifies the path (must be a file URL) to the external mailer.
- The **Profiles** field specifies the way parameters are passed to the external mailer. "Netscape 6.x" is the only existing profile at this time.



To add your own profile, use the generic tab and navigate to *Components>Common>ExternalMailer>Profiles*

The **Execute Links Using** section specifies the application called when using links, and is applicable for non-windows operating systems only:

- The **HTTP**, **HTTPS**, **FTP** and **MAILTO** fields refer to the according protocol of the link. You can enter the path (must be a file URL) to the application.

The **File Manager** section specifies the file manager and is applicable for non-windows operating systems only:

- The **Program** field contains the path (file URL notation) to the application that is started when you open a file with StarOffice that is of an unknown file type, or if you follow a link having a file protocol.

The StarOffice Paths Tab Page

The **Paths** tab page allows you to specify paths that StarOffice will use to access and save data, e.g. for automatic backup copies. All paths have to be entered as a file URL.

- The **Add-ins** field specifies the path denoting the directory for the StarOffice add-ins.
- The **AutoText** field specifies the path denoting the directory where the AutoText files are stored.
- The **Backups** field specifies the path denoting the directory where StarOffice saves the automatically created backup copies for the edited documents.
- The **My Documents** field specifies the path that is initially displayed if you want to open a file.
- The **Templates** field specifies the path denoting the directory where the templates are stored.

To edit all default paths use the Generic tab page and navigate to *Components>Common>Path>Current*.



You can specify variables that change their content according to the environment in which StarOffice instance is running use the Conditional Path tab page.

The following are predefined path variables containing often used paths. They are case-sensitive:

Variable	Explanation
<i>\$(prog)</i>	Program directory
<i>\$(inst)</i>	Installation directory
<i>\$(user)</i>	User directory
<i>\$(work)</i>	Work directory
<i>\$(home)</i>	Home directory
<i>\$(temp)</i>	The temporary directory set for the user
<i>\$(lang)</i>	Language dependent directory with LanguageId used as directory name
<i>\$(langid)</i>	Language Type of the application as string (for example, "1031")
<i>\$(vlang)</i>	Language dependent directory with English language name as directory name
<i>\$(path)</i>	The current path

The following variables are deprecated but fully supported:

Variable	Explanation
<i>\$(insturl)</i>	Use <i>\$(inst)</i> instead
<i>\$(instpath)</i>	Use <i>\$(inst)</i> instead
<i>\$(progurl)</i>	Use <i>\$(prog)</i> instead
<i>\$(progpah)</i>	Use <i>\$(prog)</i> instead
<i>\$(userurl)</i>	Use <i>\$(user)</i> instead
<i>\$(userpath)</i>	Use <i>\$(user)</i> instead

The StarOffice Security Tab Page

The **Security** tab page allows you to change important security settings for StarOffice.

Use the **Run Macro** dropdown list to specify if StarOffice allows macros. You can choose "*Never*", "*Always*" and "*According to Path List*". If you choose "*According to Path List*", macros are run only if the corresponding document stems from one of the listed paths.

You can specify the list of allowed paths in the **Path List** text field. List the paths in continuous text, separated with spaces – do not use carriage return or tabs to format the text. The paths must be specified as a file URL, or you can use a path variable such as *\$(temp)*.

The **Advanced Options** section summarizes the security relevant features that can be activated:

- The **Java** check box toggles the Java support of StarOffice.
- The **Plug-ins** check box toggles the use of plug-ins.
- The **Applets** check box toggles the use of applets.

The Load/Save Tab Page

The **Load/Save** tab page allows you to specify settings relevant for saving documents. You can specify the standard format for every document type.

The **Always Create Backup Copy** check box allows you to specify whether StarOffice saves a copy of the original file before it is modified.

The **Standard File Format** section deals with the standard file formats to be used if you save StarOffice documents:

- Use the **Document Type** list box to select the StarOffice document type.
- For the selected document type, the **Always Save As** dropdown box can be used to specify the file format used by StarOffice to save the document type.

The Disable Commands Tab Page

The **Disable Commands** tab page allows you to disable certain commands of StarOffice, thus disabling single menu items or whole components.

Use the text field to enter the command you want to disable, then click the **Add** button. Some examples of commands are:

Command	Effect
NewDoc	User cannot create any new document.
Open	User cannot paste content.
Paste	User cannot open any existing document.
Quit	User cannot quit the application.

The Language Settings Tab Page

The **Language Settings** tab page allows you to change language and locale settings to adapt StarOffice to your geographic region. Support for Asian languages and complex text layout (CTL) is also provided.

The **Language Of** section specifies language dependent settings:

- The **Locale Setting** specifies the language according to the ISO-639 language code and the ISO-3166 country code. Both codes are separated by a dash. For example, if you want to specify the locale for Canadian English, the correct input would be "en-CA".
- The **Default Currency** specifies the default currency StarOffice uses, according to the ISO-4217 currency code. Since there are different currencies with the same name (e.g. Canadian and US Dollar), the ISO-639 language code and the ISO-3166 country code are appended. The correct entry for the Canadian dollar would be "CAD-en-CA".

The **Advanced Language Support** section specifies options that enable the use of languages that require a more complex text layout and font.

- **Asian Languages** enables some additional GUI elements, such as vertical writing, that are needed for a seamless workflow in Asian languages.
- **Complex Text Layout (CTL)** enables some additional GUI elements, such as special fonts, that are needed for a seamless workflow in languages that require a right-to-left layout, such as Hindi or Hebrew.
- **CTL Sequence Checking** specifies whether CTL strings are checked for the correct input sequence.

The **Default Languages for Documents** section specifies the default language for documents:

- The **Western** setting specifies all western languages such as English or German.
- The **Asian** setting contains all Asian languages, such as Chinese or Japanese. You can change this setting only if you have activated **Asian Languages**.
- The CTL setting contains all languages that need complex text layout support, such as Arabic. You can change this setting only if you have activated **Complex Text Layout (CTL)**.

The Conditional Paths Tab Page

The **Conditional Paths** tab page allows you to specify different paths for different working environments for StarOffice. This proves useful for installations in heterogeneous environments, e.g. UNIX and Windows.

The first step is to add a new variable by entering its name (e.g. *myPath*) in the text field and click the **Add** button. Note that the name is case-sensitive. Clicking on this new variable will bring up the **Condition** subscreen for this variable. In this screen you can add an arbitrary number of conditions, and associate the condition with the path that is substituted for the variable (here: *\$(myPath)*). Clicking the **Add** button will open a new dialog window.

In the **Specify Condition** dialog, you can specify the name of the condition (e.g. *WindowsEnvironment*) and the path to be used if the following condition holds true (e.g. *file:///C:/temp*). Be sure to enter a file URL and not an OS specific path.

The condition can be OS-, host- or domain-based. If you select OS, you can choose Solaris, Linux, UNIX or Windows. The host can be any hostname ("*" can be used as wildcard). The domain can be any DNS, YP or NT domain ("*" can be used as wildcard). After you have specified the appropriate condition (e.g. OS is *Windows*) you can finish the dialog.

To exploit the full use of this feature, add at least a second named condition. For example, you can add the condition *SolarisEnvironment* (you may have some StarOffices running under Solaris), for which you select *Solaris* as OS and */tmp* as path.

The newly defined variable *\$(myPath)* can then be used in the **StarOffice – Paths** tab page. If the user for whom this variable is defined starts StarOffice, it will check the conditions one by one to see if any of them holds true. If so, the variable will be substituted by the defined path. This will enable users to have Offices installed under Windows and Solaris and to obtain the correct (different) paths for each of the operating systems.

For a list of predefined, non-conditional path variables, see the help pages for **StarOffice-Path**.

Logout

Click the **Log Out** link in the masthead to end the StarOffice Configuration Manager session.

Help

Help throughout a user's navigation is provided in three different ways:

- The main help pages are accessed by clicking the **Help** link on the upper right side of the masthead. This opens a separate browser window.

When navigating through the Content pane, the help facility is context sensitive. Clicking **Help** scrolls the help page to the section corresponding to the current tab page.

- Inline help is provided, giving the user a short description of the particular item they are working on. The description can be seen at the top of each page.

Where necessary, inline help provides descriptions of configurable settings and the types of values they will accept.

- Tool Tips are provided under all graphical images and links. To see the Tool Tip, leave the mouse over an image or link.