



How To... Troubleshoot SSL with SAP Business Planning and Consolidation 10.0, version for the Microsoft Platform

Applicable Releases:

SAP Business Planning and Consolidation 10.0, version for the Microsoft Platform

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Document History

Document Version	Description
1.00	First official release of this guide

Typographic Conventions

Type Style	Description
<i>Example Text</i>	Words or characters quoted from the screen. These include field names, screen titles, pushbuttons labels, menu names, menu paths, and menu options. Cross-references to other documentation
Example text	Emphasized words or phrases in body text, graphic titles, and table titles
Example text	File and directory names and their paths, messages, names of variables and parameters, source text, and names of installation, upgrade and database tools.
Example text	User entry texts. These are words or characters that you enter in the system exactly as they appear in the documentation.
<Example text>	Variable user entry. Angle brackets indicate that you replace these words and characters with appropriate entries to make entries in the system.
EXAMPLE TEXT	Keys on the keyboard, for example, F2 or ENTER.

Icons

Icon	Description
	Caution
	Important
	Note
	Recommendation or Tip
	Example

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1. Scenario

This "How to Guide" will focus on how to troubleshoot a SAP Business Planning and Consolidation 10.0, version for the Microsoft platform environment that is configured with Secure Socket Layers (SSL).

There are several areas to investigate when troubleshooting SSL, which include:

- Internet Information Services (IIS)
- The Planning and Consolidation web.config files
- Server Manager
- The Planning and Consolidation Appserver tables
- The Planning and Consolidation client
- Microsoft SQL Server Reporting Services (SSRS) Configuration Tool

2. Background Information

SSL is a secure protocol developed for sending information securely over the Internet. Many websites use SSL for secure areas of their sites, such as user account pages and online checkout. Usually, when you are asked to "log in" on a website, the resulting page is secured by SSL.

SSL encrypts the data being transmitted so that a third party cannot "eavesdrop" on the transmission and view the data being transmitted. Only the user's computer and the secure server are able to recognize the data. SSL keeps your name, address, and credit card information between you and merchant to which you are providing it. When you visit a Web address starting with "https," the "s" after the "http" indicates the website is secure. These websites often use SSL certificates to verify their authenticity.

While SSL is most commonly seen on the Web (HTTP), it is also used to secure other Internet protocols, such as SMTP for sending e-mail and NNTP for newsgroups. Early implementations of SSL were limited to 40-bit encryption, but now most SSL secured protocols use 128-bit encryption or higher.

3. Prerequisites

You must have administrative privileges for Planning and Consolidation, Internet Information Services (IIS), Microsoft SQL Server.

4. Step-by-Step Procedure

4.1 Checking the Settings of Internet Information Services

Verifying the Validity of the Server Certificate

1. Open the IIS Manager, by choosing *Start* → *All Programs* → *Administrative Tools* → *Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager*.
2. In the *Connections* panel, choose the server node.
3. In *Features View* double-click *Server Certificates*, as shown in *Figure 1: Server Certificates*.
4. Select the certificate that you are using for your web site and in the *Actions* panel choose *View*.
5. In the *General* tab, check the validity of the certificate.

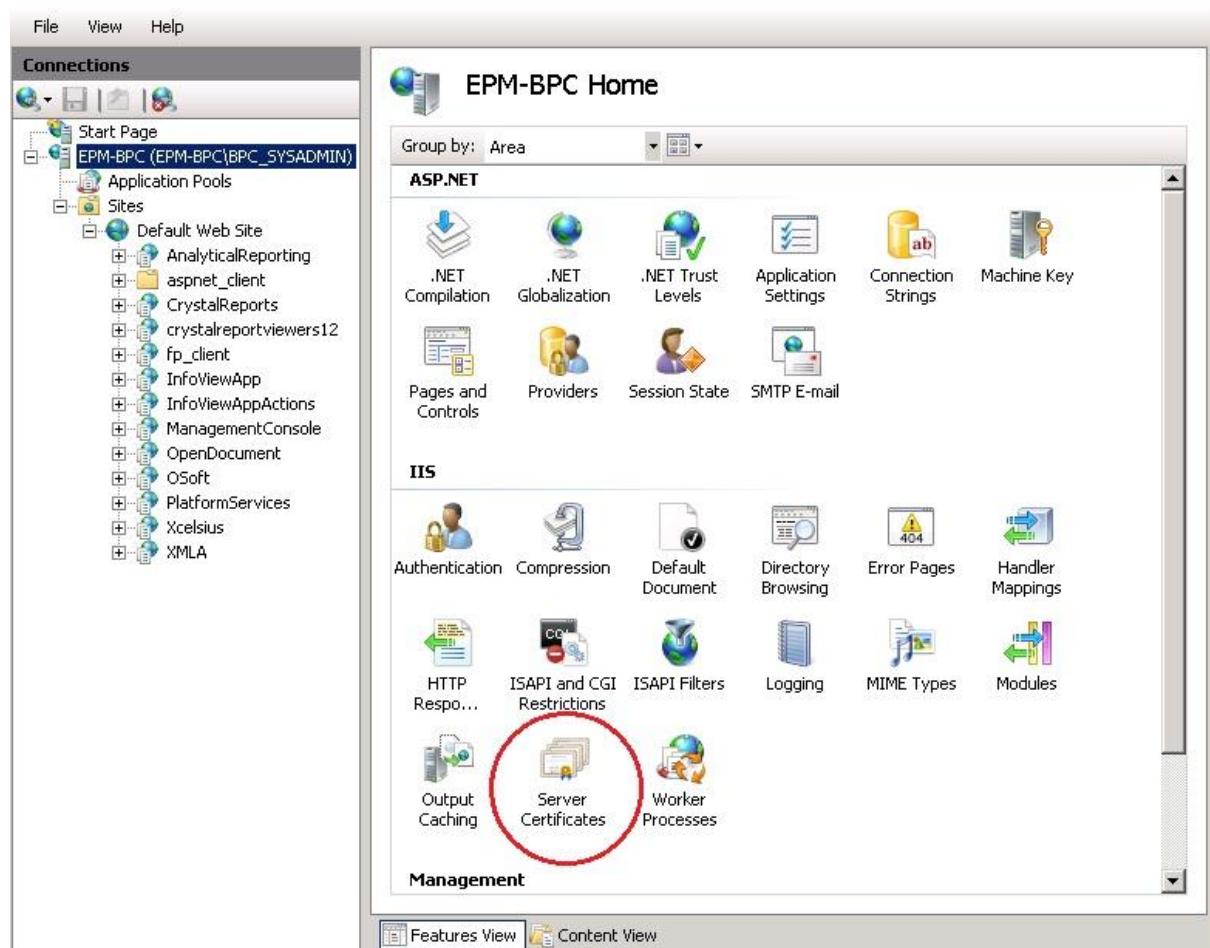


Figure 1: Server Certificates

Checking if SSL Connections are Required

1. In the IIS Manager, under the *IIS* section, choose *SSL Settings*, as shown in *Figure 2: SSL Settings*.
2. Make sure that the *Require SSL* checkbox is selected, as shown in *Figure 3: Require SSL*.

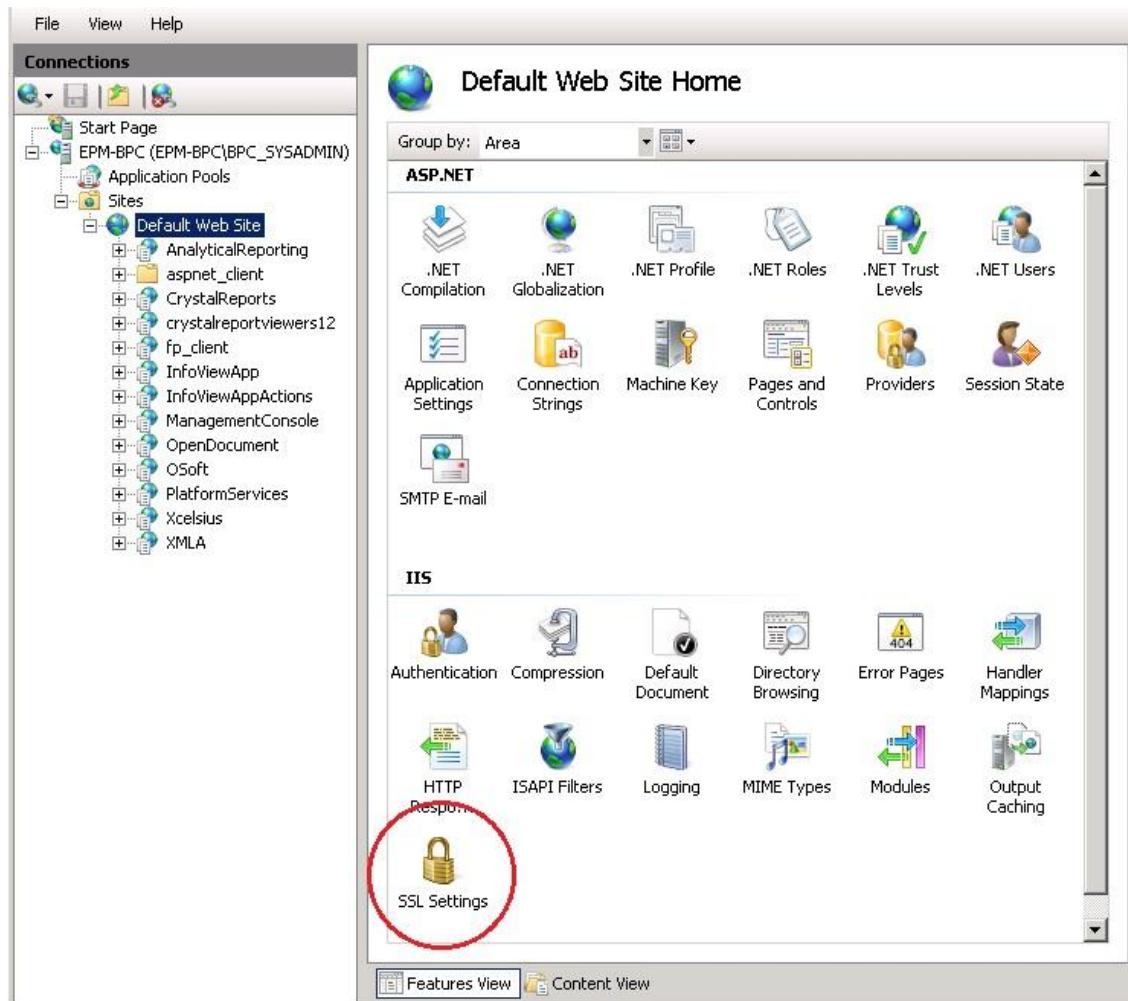


Figure 2: SSL Settings

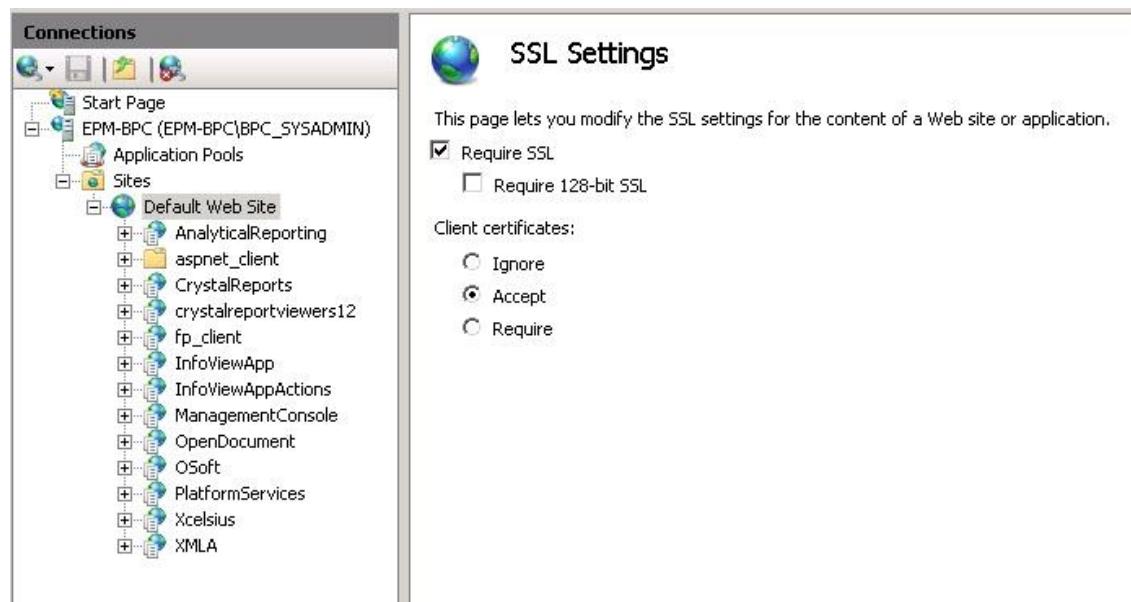


Figure 3: Require SSL

Verifying the Certificate is Bound to the Web Site

The server certificate must be properly bound to the web site for which you want to use SSL. Thus when a client opens the web site, the server will send its certificate and the client can use the certificate to encrypt information and send it to the server.

3. In the IIS Manager, in the *Connections* panel, select the web site node
4. In the *Actions* panel, choose *Bindings*.
5. Make sure there is a binding of type *https* and that this binding points to the local server. To do that, select the binding of type *https* and choose *Edit*.
6. Verify that the following parameters are set:
 - a. *Type = https*
 - b. *IP address = [::1]* - this is a shorthand expression for the local server name
 - c. *Port = 443* – this is the default port that SSL uses
 - d. *SSL Certificate* – this is the certificate that you want to use for SSL connections

4.2 Planning and Consolidation web.config files

Landing Page web.config File

1. Open the web.config file located in the <drive>:\BPC\Websvr\Web of the Planning and Consolidation web / application server.
2. Scroll to the bottom and ensure that the file is configured to use:
 - HTTPS
 - the name of the SSL certificate
 - designated SSL port (usually 443)

Management Console web.config file

1. Open the web.config file located in the <drive>:\BPC\Websrvr\Web\ManagementConsole of the Planning and Consolidation web / application server.
2. Scroll to the bottom and ensure that the file is configured to use:
 - HTTPS
 - the name of the SSL certificate
 - designated SSL port (usually 443)

4.3 Planning and Consolidation Server Manager

1. Go to *Server Manager* → *Server* → *Server Options*.
2. Ensure that the values for Reporting Services, Application, and Web Server names match the certificate.
3. For the Reporting Services, Application, and Web Servers, ensure that the *Protocol* parameter is set to **HTTPS** and that the *Port number* is set to the designated port (usually 443).

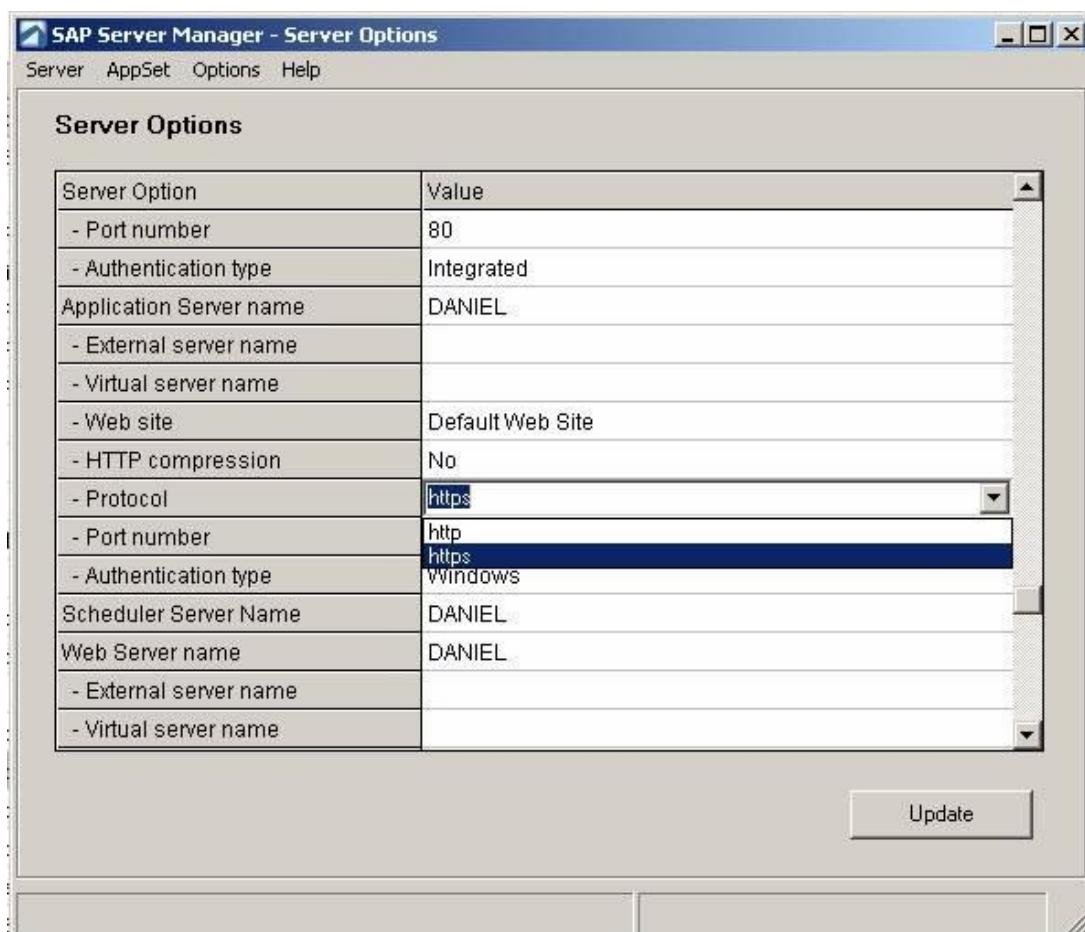


Figure 4: Server Options

4.4 Planning and Consolidation AppServer Tables

The information regarding the server configuration, security and protocol are saved in the table *tblServerInfo*, in the *AppServer* database.



Note

Under normal circumstances you do not need to make any changes directly in the database. All the necessary configurations are done in the Server Manager and then are propagated to the tables and files as needed.

1. Within the *AppServer* database in SQL, open *tblServerInfo*.
2. Ensure that the values match the values in Server Manager from the previous section of this guide.

4.5 Planning and Consolidation Client

When configuring a connection to the Planning and Consolidation server using the Connection Wizard, make sure that you have selected the option to use secure connection. Note that this option only works if SSL has already been enabled on the server side.

4.6 Checking the Configuration of SQL Server Reporting Services

Open the *Reporting Services Configuration Manager* program. To do this, open the Windows *Start* menu and navigate to *All Programs* → *Microsoft SQL Server <version>* → *Configuration Tools* → *Reporting Services Configuration Manager*.

Checking Reporting Services Web Service URL

1. In the *Connect* panel, choose *Web Service URL*.
2. Verify that the correct SSL port and SSL Certificate are assigned. For more information, see *Figure 4: Web Service URL*.

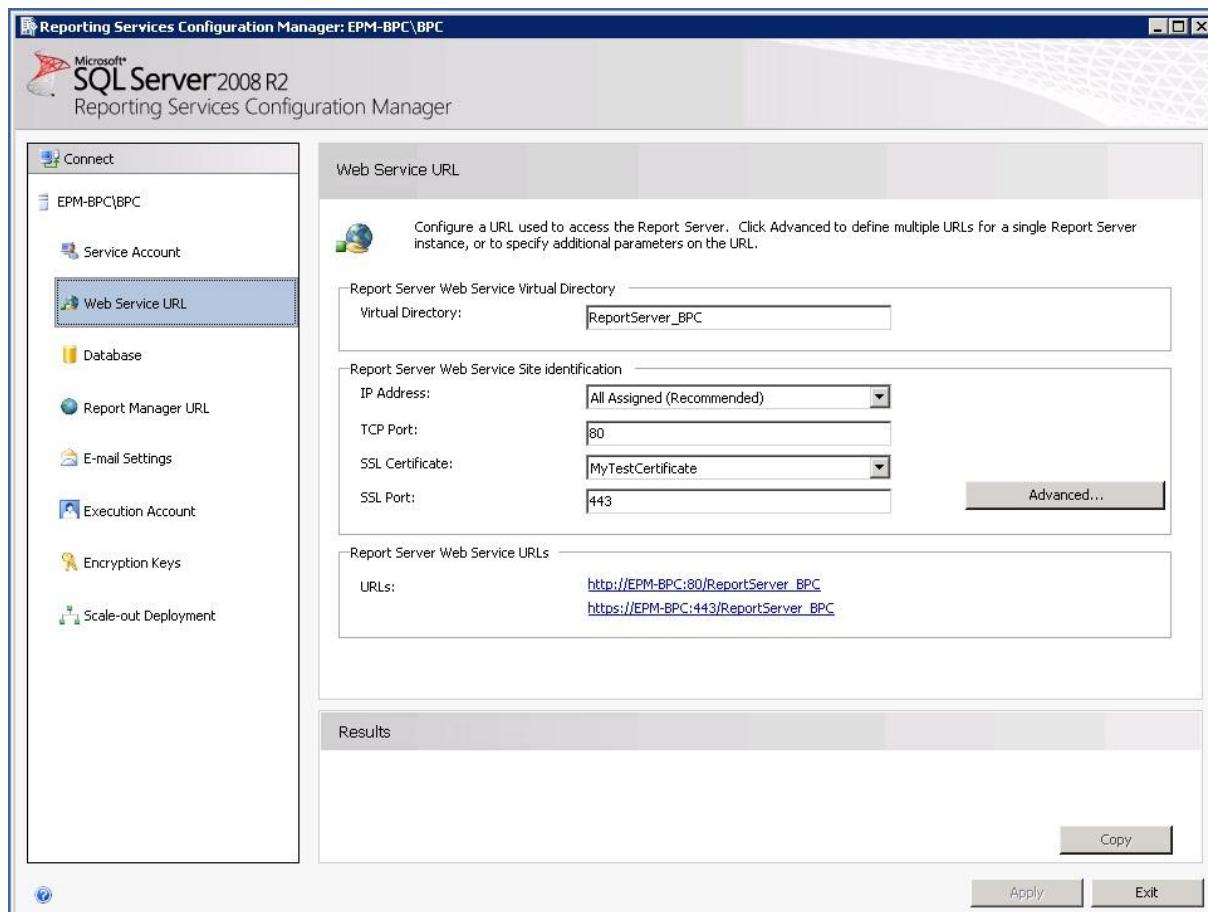


Figure 5: Web Service URL

Checking Reporting Services Report Manager URL

1. In the *Connect* panel, choose *Report Manager URL*.
2. Choose *Advanced*.
3. Verify that in the section *Multiple SSL Identities for Report Manager* the correct SSL port and SSL Certificate are assigned.

