



# Services Standard Build User Guide

---

Services Standard Build Version: 1.5, released 2/4/15

*This document is meant to be a user-friendly guide explaining how to set-up the services standard build, as well as its applications.*

© Copyright 2015 SailPoint Technologies, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

SailPoint Technologies, Inc. makes no warranty of any kind with regard to this manual, including, but not limited to, the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. SailPoint Technologies shall not be liable for errors contained herein or direct, indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages in connection with the furnishing, performance, or use of this material.

**Restricted Rights Legend.** All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be photocopied, reproduced, or translated to another language without the prior written consent of SailPoint Technologies. The information contained in this document is subject to change without notice.

Use, duplication or disclosure by the U.S. Government is subject to restrictions as set forth in subparagraph (c) (1) (ii) of the Rights in Technical Data and Computer Software clause at DFARS 252.227-7013 for DOD agencies, and subparagraphs (c) (1) and (c) (2) of the Commercial Computer Software Restricted Rights clause at FAR 52.227-19 for other agencies.

**Regulatory/Export Compliance.** The export and reexport of this software is controlled for export purposes by the U.S. Government. By accepting this software and/or documentation, licensee agrees to comply with all U.S. and foreign export laws and regulations as they relate to software and related documentation. Licensee will not export or reexport outside the United States software or documentation, whether directly or indirectly, to any Prohibited Party and will not cause, approve or otherwise intentionally facilitate others in so doing. A Prohibited Party includes: a party in a U.S. embargoed country or country the United States has named as a supporter of international terrorism; a party involved in proliferation; a party identified by the U.S. Government as a Denied Party; a party named on the U.S. Government's Entities List; a party prohibited from participation in export or reexport transactions by a U.S. Government General Order; a party listed by the U.S. Government's Office of Foreign Assets Control as ineligible to participate in transactions subject to U.S. jurisdiction; or any party that licensee knows or has reason to know has violated or plans to violate U.S. or foreign export laws or regulations. Licensee shall ensure that each of its software users complies with U.S. and foreign export laws and regulations as they relate to software and related documentation.

**Trademark Notices.** Copyright © 2015 SailPoint Technologies, Inc. All rights reserved. SailPoint, the SailPoint logo, SailPoint IdentityIQ, and SailPoint Identity Analyzer are trademarks of SailPoint Technologies, Inc. and may not be used without the prior express written permission of SailPoint Technologies, Inc. All other trademarks shown herein are owned by the respective companies or persons indicated.

## Table of Contents

Services Standard Build Overview .....	4
Process Overview .....	4
1. Downloading the Services Standard Build .....	5
Folder Structure .....	5
2. Exporting Custom Objects .....	8
Running the Export Script .....	8
3. Build Structure Set-up.....	10
Configuration Objects .....	10
IdentityIQ Product Files.....	11
4. Build Configuration .....	12
4.1 Configuring the build.properties file .....	12
4.2 Setting up environment specific properties files .....	15
4. Executing the build .....	18
Dev targets explained.....	19
5. Miscellaneous .....	21

## Services Standard Build Overview

---

A build process is critical to the smooth deployment to production of a configured IdentityIQ environment. A build process helps streamline the process of promoting an IdentityIQ installation's configuration objects through the development, test, and production environments so that all three contain the same custom objects like applications, rules, task definitions, and identity mappings. It also allows for new custom objects and custom java code to be integrated into IdentityIQ with a simple, manageable set of commands that can be easily automated.

The Services Standard Build (SSB) is a set of artifacts developed by the SailPoint Services team to support the build process for IdentityIQ deployments. These tools were designed with the following goals in mind:

- Automate effort of generating deployments for various environments such as development, testing, UAT, and production.
- Reduce time frame for new team members to become familiar with project structure and customizations.
- Reduce likelihood of errors due to improper deployment of patches, fixes, and configurations.
- Accelerate the software development process with useful methods and tools that make configuring IdentityIQ more efficient.
- Enable the SailPoint support team to quickly replicate IdentityIQ environments.
- Provide a build structure that is familiar to J2EE and servlet application developers that appeals to a broad audience.

The SSB tools should be configured directly after installing IdentityIQ in the first development environment for a project.

The SSB is a subset of what is known as the Services Standard Deployment (SSD). Downloading the SSD will incorporate all elements of the SSB, with some additional artifacts to help with deployment, known as the Services Standard Frameworks (SSF). Configuration and use of the larger SSD and SSF components is outside the scope of this document.

## Process Overview

Before beginning, please ensure you have the following:

1. Access to SailPoint's Compass website. <https://community.sailpoint.com/>
2. Command line access to your development and/or test servers. These are the servers where IdentityIQ's servlet container (web application server) runs. This may be JBoss, Tomcat, WebSphere, or WebLogic depending on the environment. Command line access to your production servers is only necessary if you will be installing IdentityIQ and migrating custom code to your production servers.
3. Ability to create a directory in the WEB-INF/bin folder of your Identity IQ installation directory on your development server.
4. Ability to stop and start your web application server (Tomcat, JBoss, WebLogic, WebSphere, etc.).
5. Ability to copy a directory from your development server to your test and/or production server.

The steps you will perform to complete this process are as follows:

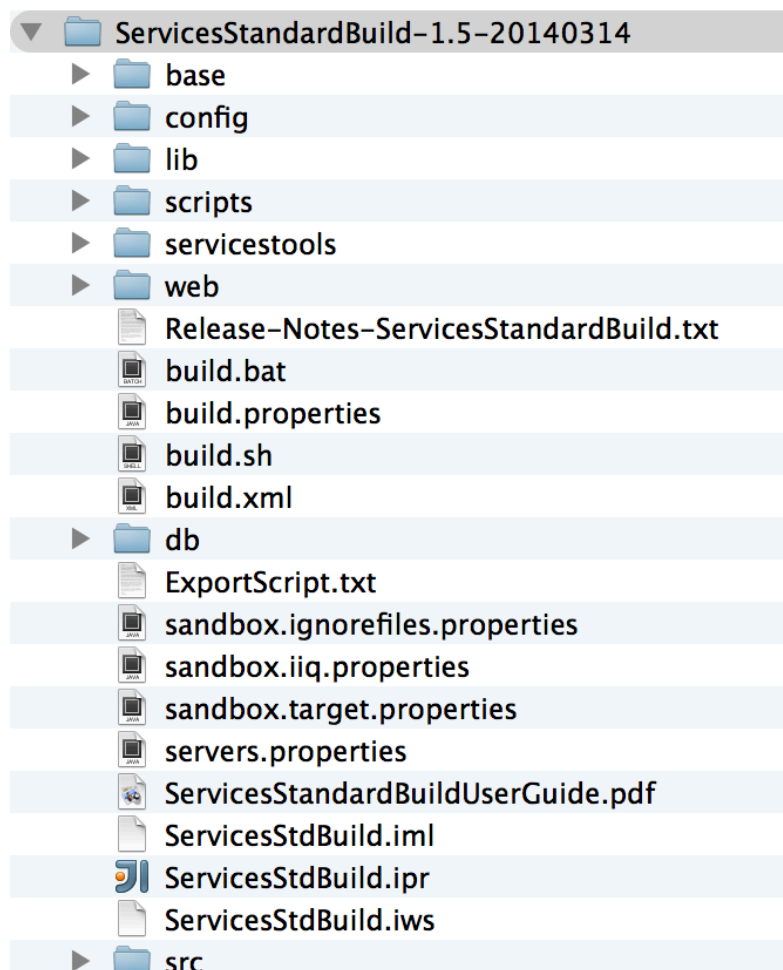
1. Download the Services Standard Build from Compass.
2. Export the custom objects from you development environment.
3. Set-up the directory structure of the build.
4. Configure the build.
5. Run the build command.

## 1. Downloading the Services Standard Build

First, download the latest version of the Services Standard Deployment on Compass, located here:  
<https://community.sailpoint.com/community/identityiq/standard-services-deployment>

Download the Zip file with the latest version and unzip it into a file directory accessible to the development environment. This will create the base build structure. Make note of the directory where you have un-zipped the services standard build files; this directory will be called the “SSB Install Directory” throughout the remainder of this guide, and you will return to it repeatedly throughout the build process.

### Folder Structure



This is the high-level folder structure of the build. The top level directories should not be modified, though objects will be placed into these folders, either directly or in subfolders, to be used in the build process.

- **base** - Contains binaries distributed by SailPoint. You can download these from [community.sailpoint.com](https://community.sailpoint.com)
  - **efix** - Contains any efix archives sorted by directory name where the directory name follows the naming convention <version><patchlevel>. If there is no patch level just have the version number. Because efix solutions only work with the specific product version they were designed for, you must make a unique directory for each version and patch level you want to build against. As of version 1.4, if properly named efix directory is not found, the build will generate one.
  - **ga** - Contains the SailPoint GA release binary. You can have as many GA release binaries as you want to build against and the appropriate one will be selected using the values you set in the build.properties file.

Example: /base/ga/identityiq-6.3.zip

- **patch** - Contains the SailPoint patch binaries. You can have as many patch binaries as you want to build against and the appropriate patch will be selected using the values you set in the build.properties file.

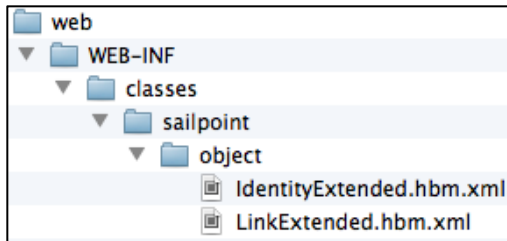
Example: /base/patch/identityiq-6.3p3.jar

- **config** - Contains all of your custom XML configuration objects sorted by folders where each sub directory is named by the type of top level SailPoint object it holds. In the provided example Application, Rule, TaskDefinition and TaskSchedule directories are shown. In general, as you customize more object types, you should add a directory to contain that object. While writing code, try to make the separation of object types as granular as possible such that it is easy to view all objects of a particular type. For example, instead of inserting a rule directly into a TaskDefinition, a reference to that rule should be created and the Rule itself would live in its own file in the Rule directory. Separate and encapsulate.
  - **Note:** While we recommend there just be objects in directories named for that object type (Application, Bundle, etc), there is nothing special about the directory names under the '/config/' directory. All files under '/config/' whose names end with a '.xml' suffix will be transformed through the build and tokenization and prepared for import into Identity IQ. Files with other kinds of name extensions (.txt, .old, etc.) under '/config/' are ignored by the build process.
- **db** - Contains customized database scripts.
- **lib** - Contains libraries used by the build process. It contains java code the ant build script uses, but it does not get added to your installation of IdentityIQ. Do not put additional jars here. Put them in the web/WEB-INF/lib directory.
- **scripts** - With the exception of the master build.xml file in the root directory, all other build files are contained in this directory. Shipped and supported build files are read-only and follow the name convention build.\*.xml. If you customize the build process you must declare your customizations in build files that follow the naming convention build.custom.\*.xml.

- Two example scripts are provided illustrate how to extend the build process with site-specific custom scripts.
  - `scripts/build.custom.Example-Extend-idAttrs.xml`
  - `scripts/build.custom.Example-Modify-WEB-XML.xml`
- Custom Ant scripts can inject their own site-specific logic in one of three places:
  - The "`clean`" target, which allows the custom ant script take whatever actions are necessary when resetting the builds to a clean or blank state.
  - The "`post.expansion.hook`" target, which allows the custom ant script to implement site-specific logic after the build has expanded the stock IdentityIQ war file into the `"/build/extract"` directory. This is an opportunity to transform files or alter what objects will end up in the finished `.war` file.
  - The "`post.war.hook`" target, which allows the custom script to take any action after the war file has been zipped together into a single file. This is commonly used automated copying or deployment of the war file common file server or repository.
- The example scripts provide guidance in their comments for readers interested in using them as templates to create their own site-specific build script functionality.
- Readers interested in learning more about how Ant works are encouraged to review Apache documentation: (<http://ant.apache.org/manual/>).
- **servicetools** - It contains the source code and an ANT project to build the `services-tools.jar` which is placed in the `lib` directory of the build. Code compiled and placed into the `services-tools.jar` is responsible for creating `sp.init-custom.xml`. Calling "`import sp.init-custom.xml`" from the `iiq` console is an additional way to push custom objects from your `<SSB Install Directory>/config` folder into your IdentityIQ database.
- **src** - Contains all of your custom java files. Note this java will be compiled and placed in a jar file, which will be placed in the main IdentityIQ installation's `WEB-INF/lib` directory. It will be named based off the "`customer`" property in `build.properties`. The jar will become `identityiqCustomizations.customer.jar`. You should NOT "clone and own" SailPoint shipped classes in this area. Since they will be placed in the classpath at the same level as the shipped classes you may get behavior you do not expect. If you absolutely must modify a core class you will have to define a `build.custom.*.xml` file to handle layout of these files as you are basically defining your own `efix`. By default the build will not play nice with this practice, and it is discouraged.
- **web** - Contains content that will be directly overlaid on the IIQ folder structure. Examples include custom graphics/branding, `xhtml`, `jsp`, custom message catalogs, and additional jar libraries. Under `web` you will need to create the folder structure to where these files are normally stored. For information on custom branding for your enterprise, go here: <https://community.sailpoint.com/docs/DOC-2503>

Example: to include custom changes to the Hibernate XML configuration file for identity extended attributes, put your customized version of `IdentityExtended.hbm.xml` in this directory nested in the full directory path:.

```
web/WEB-INF/classes/sailpoint/object/IdentityExtended.hbm.xml
```



## 2. Exporting Custom Objects

This section assumes that IdentityIQ has been successfully installed into a development environment and that object definitions (e.g., applications, rules) have been created. If IdentityIQ has not been installed in at least your development environment, please do this first. If there are no custom object definitions to export at this time, skip this step and add them to the build's `<SSB install directory>\config` folder as they are created. No out of the box objects need to be added to your build directory, they are all added to the IIQ database when running "import init.xml", and if implementing the Lifecycle Manager functionality of IIQ, "import init-lcm.xml". However, if you change an out of the box object (ObjectConfig-"Identity" is an example of a common out of the box object that changes when configuring identity mappings), this *does* need to be added to your build's config folder. This will ensure those changes migrate from environment to environment.

### Running the Export Script

The SSB includes an export script (called Export Script.txt), which tells IdentityIQ to export the 35 most common object classes. It exports all objects of each object type into a separate file per object type. For example, one line of the export script is "export -clean exports/CurrentApplicationExported.xml Application". This line exports all of the Application objects into a file called "CurrentApplicationExported.xml". These objects must be exported from the development environment and included in the build directory tree to be included in the build process. (Note: The "-clean" argument will tell the exporter to strip the object of all hibernate-generated ids. This is important for moving objects from environment to environment.)

Use the iiq console command line utility to see the configuration objects your environment has by type:

1. Navigate to the WEB-INF\bin folder within your IdentityIQ installation directory from a command prompt. Enter the command "iiq console" once inside this directory.
2. Enter the command "list" to see all of the object types or "Classes".
3. Enter "list objectType" to see all of the objects of that type in your environment.



```
> list Application
Name
-----
Active_Directory
AdminsApp
Composite_ERP_Global_App_Users
Composite_ERP_Global_DB
Composite_ERP_Global_Platform
ERP_Global
HR_Contractors
HR_Employees
NBA_Active_Directory
Oracle_DB_oasis
Procurement_System
RACF1
RealADWithDemoData
RealLDAPWithDemoData
Schooner_Active_Directory
testInstancesApplication
>
```

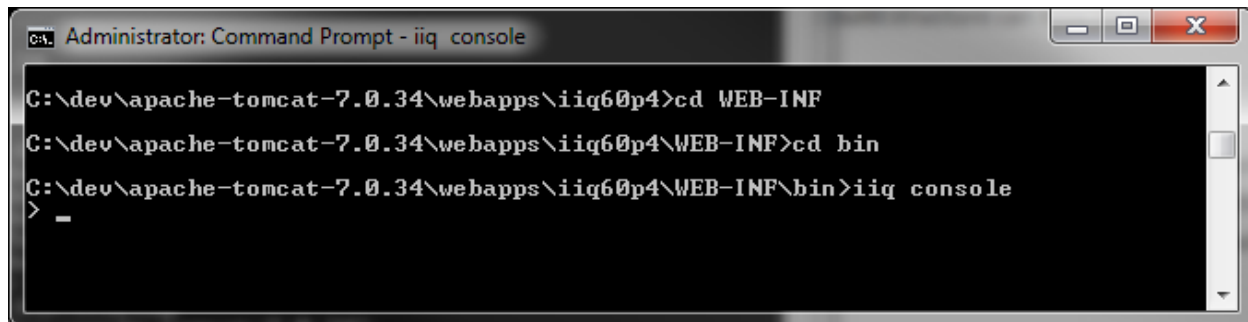
If your environment has configuration object types not covered in the 35 object classes listed in the export script, edit the file to add more export commands, following the syntax of the provided lines:

```
export -clean exports/CurrentObjectNameExported.xml ObjectClassName
```

```
export -clean=id,created,modified exports/CurrentActivityDataSourceExported.xml ActivityDataSource
export -clean=id,created,modified exports/CurrentApplicationExported.xml Application
export -clean=id,created,modified exports/CurrentApplicationScorecardExported.xml ApplicationScorecard
export -clean=id,created,modified exports/CurrentAuditConfigExported.xml AuditConfig
export -clean=id,created,modified exports/CurrentAuthenticationQuestionExported.xml AuthenticationQuestion
export -clean=id,created,modified exports/CurrentBundleExported.xml Bundle
export -clean=id,created,modified exports/CurrentCapabilityExported.xml Capability
```

Copy the “ExportScript.txt” from the <SSB install directory> directory you un-zipped earlier. Paste this text file into the WEB-INF\bin folder of your IdentityIQ installation directory. Also, create a folder called “exports” in the WEB-INF\bin folder.

Navigate back to the WEB-INF\bin folder within your IdentityIQ installation directory from a command prompt. Launch the console by entering the command “iiq console”.



```
C:\dev\apache-tomcat-7.0.34\webapps\iiq60p4>cd WEB-INF
C:\dev\apache-tomcat-7.0.34\webapps\iiq60p4\WEB-INF>cd bin
C:\dev\apache-tomcat-7.0.34\webapps\iiq60p4\WEB-INF\bin>iiq console
>
```

When you see the “>” prompt, enter the following command “source ExportScript.txt”. This will run the export script and export all of your environment’s configuration objects into the exports folder you just created.

```
TaskSchedule:
53f3c9712fe44c8297c1bb8dd66d45d6
8f19d525b3cb4f3c9b3ec848c27f03b8
b17e67600cf045b19568ef74cd741b31
Check expired mitigations daily
Check expired work items daily
Manager Certification [DATE] [4/1/13 1:55 PM]
Manager Certification [DATE] [4/3/13 1:54 PM]
Manager Certification [DATE] [4/3/13 2:09 PM]
Manager Certification [DATE] [4/3/13 2:39 PM]
Manager Certification [DATE] [4/4/13 10:25 AM]
Manager Certification [DATE] [4/4/13 11:59 AM]
Manager Certification [DATE] [4/4/13 12:04 PM]
Perform Identity Request Maintenance
Perform maintenance
TimePeriod:
first_quarter
second_quarter
third_quarter
fourth_quarter
holidays
weekdays
weekends
office_hours
non_office_hours
UIConfig:
UIConfig
Workflow:
Check Status of queued items
Do Manual Actions
Do Provisioning Forms
Entitlement Update
Identity Correlation
Identity Refresh
Identity Update
Password Intercept
Provision with retries
Role Modeler - Impact Analysis
Role Modeler - Owner Approval
Scheduled Assignment
Scheduled Role Activation
>
```

### 3. Build Structure Set-up

#### Configuration Objects

For the build process, all your environment's configuration objects should be placed into the <SSB install directory>config directory. Inside of this config folder, create a folder for every object class you exported. A folder for some objects -- Application, LocalizedAttribute, Rule, TaskDefinition, and TaskSchedule already exist as examples.

Place each class' exported xml into its respective folder. For example, place the "CurrentApplicationExported.xml" file from the "exports" folder, into the <SSB install directory>\config\Application folder.

#### Object Split-up







Many installations choose to split the export files into multiple files, storing each individual object in its own XML file. This practice is recommended, but not required. This makes it easier in the future to track exactly which objects have been changed between releases.

There is a Perl script on Compass that will perform the object separation. It is located here:  
<https://community.sailpoint.com/docs/DOC-2103>

To split the objects up manually, copy an object's entire definition into a separate file, wrapped in the following header, opening, and closing tags:

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<!DOCTYPE sailpoint PUBLIC "sailpoint.dtd" "sailpoint.dtd">
<sailpoint>
<Put Object Definition Here>
</sailpoint>
```

Place each xml object into its respective class folder. The recommended naming convention for each of these object files is *ObjectType-Name.xml*. For example, CurrentApplicationExported.xml would be split into Application-ActiveDirectory.xml and Application-MicrosoftExchange.xml, etc.

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
 Application-Active_Directory.xml	3/29/2013 10:56 AM	XML Document	1 KB
 Application-AD.xml	3/29/2013 10:56 AM	XML Document	21 KB
 Application-eDirectory.xml	3/29/2013 10:56 AM	XML Document	8 KB
 Application-Infinium.xml	3/29/2013 10:56 AM	XML Document	6 KB
 Application-Peoplesoft.xml	3/29/2013 10:56 AM	XML Document	5 KB
 Application-SAS.xml	3/29/2013 10:56 AM	XML Document	5 KB

## IdentityIQ Product Files

The build process will rebuild IdentityIQ for deployment into the target environment, merging the product zip files, patch jar files, and your custom artifacts. So next, you must put the desired product version zip files and patch jar files into the build directory tree.

Copy the zip file for the IdentityIQ version you are using into the `<SSB install directory>\base\ga` folder. Zip files can be downloaded from Compass if needed. **NOTE:** Multiple IdentityIQ zip files can coexist in this directory; a variable in the build.properties file for each environment determines which .zip file the build process will use.

If you are running a patched version of IdentityIQ, place the patch .jar file for your installation into the `<SSB install directory>\base\patch` folder. Again, multiple patch jar files can coexist in this directory and the build.properties file specifies which to use in the build (with the IIQPatchLevel variable). All patch .jar files can be downloaded from Compass as well.

If you have any efices for your current patch, be certain to copy those to an appropriate efix directory and remember to check them into your revision control system if you are using one on your project.

## 4. Build Configuration

### 4.1 Configuring the build.properties file

The build.properties file is a crucial configuration file that specifies many important configuration arguments, like the version of IdentityIQ you are running, the Customer name, and the path to your IdentityIQ installation. Without this information the build cannot run successfully.

Now configure the build.properties file found in the <SSB install directory>. Use your favorite text editor to edit this file. If desired, you can create environment specific build.properties files. Use the naming convention of “build.properites.targetName” when creating the files.

```
#required properties
IIQVersion=6.4
IIQPatchLevel=p1
#application server iiq home
customer=AcmeBank
jdk.home.1.6=c:/Sun/Jdk
runCustomScripts=false

#dev properties
#make sure any app server specific env variables,like CATALINA_HOME for tomcat, are set on your system
IIQHome=g:/tomcat5.5/webapps/iiq
application.server.host=localhost
application.server.port=8080
application.server.start=G:/tomcat5.5/bin/startup.bat
application.server.stop=G:/tomcat5.5/bin/shutdown.bat
db.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost?useServerPrepStmts=true&tinyInt1isBit=true&useUnicode=true&characterEncoding=utf8
db.userid=root
db.password=password
db.driver=com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
iiq.path=/iiq
#type must be db2,mysql,oracle,sqlserver
db.type=mysql
db.name=identityiq60p1
#set this to true if you make test scripts that call targets with user warnings like drop db etc.
override.safety.prompts=false
#for export, the original install date string that we can use to determine new or changed objects
installDate=4/25/12 14:48:58 PM CDT

#tomcat properties. You only need to set these if you have a CATALINA_HOME env var set
#NOTE: for tomcat 7+ the manager url is /manager/text for 6 and lower its just /manager
#You will also need to setup a manager-script user in your tomcat user config, check out
#http://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-7.0-doc/manager-howto.html#Executing_Manager_Commands_With_Ant
manager.url=http://localhost:8080/manager/text
manager.login=tomcat
manager.pw=tomcat

# If Lifecycle Manager is required you can have it included in the init.xml by setting usingLcm to true (i.e. usingLcm=true)
usingLcm=false
```

Set properties in the build.properties as described in the table below.

Variable	Description	Required?
IIQVersion	Specify the base version of IdentityIQ that you are building Ex. 4.0, 5.0, 5.1, 5.2, 5.5, 6.0, 6.1, 6.2, or 6.3	Yes
IIQPatchLevel	If you want to deploy a patch version, specify what level with pX syntax. Ex. p1 or p6. If you are deploying only the GA version, leave this blank.	No, only if deploying a patch version
IIQHome	The home directory of the IdentityIQ web application in your sandbox/development environment. When using the “deploy”	No, only when

	build target, the IIQHome property tells the build where to deploy your custom IdentityIQ installation.	using “deploy” target
<b>Customer</b>	The name of the client or project phase. The build will create a .jar file, compiling all .java code in the build’s “src” folder and name that jar identityIqCustomizations. <i>Customer</i> .jar.	Yes
<b>jdk.home</b>	The path on your system to the Java Development Kit (jdk) you want to use to compile any custom Java code you may have developed as part of your IdentityIQ configuration. As with all system paths, if there are spaces in your jdk path, put the entire path in double quotes.	No
<b>runCustomScripts</b>	(true/false) The build is not meant to be modified. You will notice the core build files are set to be read only. The main build has two hook points after file layout and after war creation where you can execute customized build scripts. This flag indicates if these customizations should be executed.	Yes, leave as false if unsure
<b>application.server.host</b>	The IP address of your application server in your sandbox/development environment	No, only when using “cycle” or “importcycle” build targets
<b>application.server.port</b>	The port the application server is running on. For example, 8080 is the Tomcat default.	No, only when using “cycle” or “importcycle” build targets
<b>application.server.start</b>	Script to start the application server. Since there are so many different application servers we leave it to you to write a script that starts and stops the server, sets up JVM parameters etc. Many application servers already ship with these but you can specify which ones you want to use here. This script (and the stop script below) is used in development targets that include steps to cycle the application server for you.	No, only when using “cycle” or “importcycle” build targets
<b>application.server.stop</b>	Script to stop the application server.	No, only when using “cycle” or “importcycle” build targets
<b>db.url</b>	The JDBC URL to your local database.	No, only when using build targets “createdb” or “dropdb”
<b>db.userid</b>	Database user with create and drop schema privileges. Ex. root on MySQL. <b>NOTE:</b> Supply these parameters only for the sandbox/development environment. Test and Production environment are managed in a more secure fashion.	No, only when using build targets “createdb” or “dropdb”

<b>db.password</b>	The password for the root db user. <b>NOTE:</b> Supply these parameters only for the sandbox/development environment. Test and Production environment are managed in a more secure fashion.	No, only when using build targets “createdb” or “dropdb”
<b>db.driver</b>	The class of the JDBC driver to use for SQL connections. This is the same value you would put in your iiq.properties file, as instructed in the IdentityIQ Installation Guide.	No, only when using build targets “createdb” or “dropdb”
<b>iiq.path</b>	The installation directory within the application server directory of the IdentityIQ application. Usually /iiq or /identityiq	Yes
<b>db.type</b>	One of these values: db2, mysql, oracle, sqlserver; used to pick which database scripts to run	No, only when using build targets “createdb” or “dropdb”
<b>override.safety.prompts</b>	Certain dangerous build targets like dropdb will prompt the user for confirmation before executing. If you are using the build to make test cases you may want to turn off these prompts.	Yes, leave as false if unsure
<b>manager.url</b>	URL to the tomcat manager script interface; Prior to Tomcat Version 6 the url is usually /manager but post Version 6 it is /manager/text.	Only if deploying using Tomcat application server
<b>manager.login</b>	A user who has the manager-script role in the Tomcat manager application. For information on how to set this up check out <a href="http://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-7.0-doc/manager-howto.html#Executing_Manager_Commands_With_Ant">http://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-7.0-doc/manager-howto.html#Executing_Manager_Commands_With_Ant</a>	Only if deploying using Tomcat application server
<b>manager.pw</b>	The password for the above account.	Only if deploying using Tomcat application server
<b>usingLcm</b>	(true/false) If your implementation includes Lifecycle Manager, you can ensure that it is included in your project build by enabling the “usingLcm” property in the build.xml file. This will insure that init-lcm.xml is called immediately after init.xml (which is renamed to init-default-org.xml by the Services Standard Build.) When not specified, users can still call “import init-lcm.xml” from the IIQ console to import the required LCM artifacts.	Yes

## Supporting multiple platforms (Windows/Linux/Unix) for different environments

If your installation uses different operating systems for different stages of IdentityIQ development – for example, Windows for sandboxes and Linux for Test and Production servers – you must configure multiple “build.properties” files.

The generic “build.properties” file described above loads the defaults for the build with respect to the path to Java binaries, IdentityIQ version and other details. These can be overridden on a per-server basis by specifying another properties file with properties that just apply to one server. Each server or host used in development and testing can override the settings in “build.properties” by using its own “build.properties.<targetName>” file. For example if your host is named “sailsandbox” then the properties file unique to that server would be called “build.properties.sailsandbox”. The server’s properties file has the exact same format and fields as the “build.properties” file described in the previous section and only has to specify the fields that it wants to override with values that are different from the default build.properties file’s values. If you have environments with identical build.properties, do not create environment specific files. Put those values in “build.properties”. The build will recognize that there is no environment specific file, and will use “build.properties” as the default.

## 4.2 Setting up environment specific properties files

The goal of this process is to create a uniform Identity IQ distribution process for all environments (development, test, and production), but each environment will need different login usernames, IP addresses, passwords, etc. Therefore it is important to configure environment specific properties files that the SSB can use to do token string replacements in the objects during the build process. The SSB will automatically look for tokenized strings in your custom configuration xml and substitute the appropriate values per environment.

### <target>.target.properties

This set of files contains name value pairs for token substitution during build time. You should have one file for each environment in your deployment.

Examples:

```
sandbox.target.properties
test.target.properties
UAT.target.properties
prod.target.properties
```

Each file is just a list of key/value pairs. The build’s convention is that the keys follow a %%KEYNAME%% pattern.

For example, you may have an Active Directory application configuration that looks like this:

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<!DOCTYPE sailpoint PUBLIC "sailpoint.dtd" "sailpoint.dtd">
<sailpoint>
<Application authoritative="true"
connector="sailpoint.connector.ADLDAPConnector"
featuresString="AUTHENTICATE, MANAGER_LOOKUP, SEARCH, UNSTRUCTURED_TARGETS"
name="AD" profileClass="" type="Active Directory">
  <Attributes>
    <Map>
      <entry key="password" value="mySuperSecretProductionPassword"/>
      <entry key="managerCorrelationFilter">
        <value>
          <Filter operation="EQ" property="DN" value="manager"/>
        </value>
      </entry>
    </Map>
  </Attributes>
</Application>
</sailpoint>
```

```

</entry>
<entry key="user" value="productionADuser"/>
<entry key="groupHierarchyAttribute" value="memberOf"/>
<entry key="port" value="3379"/>
<entry key="authorizationType" value="simple"/>
...

```

To support deploying the same XML artifact to multiple environments, you would substitute passwords, ports, etc. with keys that will go in your <target>.target.properties file, so your application configuration file instead looks like this:

```

<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<!DOCTYPE sailpoint PUBLIC "sailpoint.dtd" "sailpoint.dtd">
<sailpoint>
<Application authoritative="true"
connector="sailpoint.connector.ADLDAPConnector"
featuresString="AUTHENTICATE, MANAGER_LOOKUP, SEARCH, UNSTRUCTURED_TARGETS"
name="AD" profileClass="" type="Active Directory">
  <Attributes>
    <Map>
      <entry key="password" value="%%AD_PROXY_PASSWORD%%"/>
      <entry key="managerCorrelationFilter">
        <value>
          <Filter operation="EQ" property="DN" value="manager"/>
        </value>
      </entry>
      <entry key="user" value="%%AD_PROXY_USER%%"/>
      <entry key="groupHierarchyAttribute" value="memberOf"/>
      <entry key="port" value="%%AD_PORT%%"/>
      <entry key="authorizationType" value="simple"/>
    </Map>
  </Attributes>
</Application>
...

```

Then, for example, in the file “prod.target.properties” you would have:

```

#####
# AD Connectors
#####

%%AD_HOST%%=example.com

%%AD_PORT%%=3379

%%AD_PROXY_USER%%=productionADuser

%%AD_PROXY_PASSWORD%%=mySuperSecretProductionPassword

```

... and so on for each of your environments. **Note: the password values should be encrypted using the `iiq encrypt` utility, and the encrypted strings should be recorded in these properties files.**



### *Setting the target variables by editing servers.properties*

It is common for deployments to specify each environment's hostnames to the servers.properties file to support running the build on every server in the environment. This tells the build what environment you want to use. Replace "YOURMACHINENAME" with your sandbox hostname, "SAILPTAPP" with your production hostname, etc. The build will detect the hostname of the machine on which you are running the build script, and apply sandbox.target.properties if you are running the build on your sandbox, for example.

**Note:** The hostname used in servers.properties is case-sensitive.

```
YOURMACHINENAME=sandbox
SAILPTAPP=prod
SAILPTDEV=dev
SAILPTTEST=test
```

### *<target>.iiq.properties*

The iiq.properties file contains properties used by IdentityIQ for connecting to and interacting with its own database. Your build environment can specify different iiq.properties files for the build to use for deploying to each target environment. Create separate <target>.iiq.properties files for each environment by copying the product i and place them in the build directory (wherever you unzipped the SSB).

1. Download the product image
2. Expand the identityiq-<version>.zip
3. Expand the identityiq.war
4. Copy the iiq.properties to the SSB <target>.iiq.properties files
  - a. For example Copy WEB-INF/classes/iiq.properties to sandbox.iiq.properties

For example, if your environments are sandbox, test, UAT and prod, you would have four files each containing the iiq.properties that know how to connect to the database server in that environment. This way you can support different properties for different environments, such as having a direct connection in sandbox and test while having a JNDI named connection in UAT and production. When creating these <target>.iiq.properties files, use the iiq.properties file that ships with your IdentityIQ version's .zip file.

Example file names:

```
sandbox.iiq.properties
test.iiq.properties
UAT.iiq.properties
prod.iiq.properties
```

Example test.iiq.properties file:

```
##### iiq.properties #####
#
# (c) Copyright 2008 SailPoint Technologies, Inc., All Rights Reserved.
#
# This file contains configuration settings for IdentityIQ. For your unique
```

```
# environment, you will need to adjust the username and password properties on
# the dataSource below and uncomment the applicable database settings.
#

##### Data Source Properties #####
dataSource.maxWait=10000
dataSource.maxActive=50
dataSource.minIdle=5
#dataSource.minEvictableIdleTimeMillis=300000
#dataSource.maxOpenPreparedStatements=-1

dataSource.username=root
dataSource.password=root

##### MySQL 5 #####
## URL Format:
dataSource.url=jdbc:mysql://<host_name>:<port>/<dbname>?useServerPrepStmts=true&tinyIn
tIsBit=true&useUnicode=true&characterEncoding=utf8
dataSource.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost/identityiq?useServerPrepStmts=true&tinyIntIsBit
=true&useUnicode=true&characterEncoding=utf8
dataSource.driverClassName=com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
sessionFactory.hibernateProperties.hibernate.dialect=org.hibernate.dialect.MySQL5InnoDBDialect
#
# Setting for the BSFManagerPool set on the ruleRunner
#
bsfManagerFactory.maxManagerReuse=100
bsfManagerPool.maxActive=30
bsfManagerPool.minEvictableIdleTimeMillis=900000
bsfManagerPool.timeBetweenEvictionRunsMillis=600000

##### Debug Settings #####

# Uncomment to send all SQL queries to std out. This provides a lot of output
# and slows down execution, so use it wisely.
#sessionFactory.hibernateProperties.hibernate.show_sql=true

# Hibernate Transaction Isolation Levels
# 1 = Read Uncommitted, 2 = Read Committed, 4 = Repeatable Read, 8 = Serializable
#sessionFactory.hibernateProperties.hibernate.connection.isolation=1
```

## 4. Executing the build

Once you have performed all the steps in the previous sections you are ready to build. Copy your entire build structure and add it to your new environment, ensuring your `build.properties` is configured to match this new environment. A common approach to copying the entire build to a new server is to check in the entire build (and all of the files, directories, and artifacts included with it) into a revision control system like SVN, CVS, Git or TFS. Tools like these can automate checking out the entire current copies of set of files onto new target servers. More basic installations sometimes simply "zip up" the entire set of artifacts and transfer one file to the new target server. As a best practice SailPoint recommends using a revision control system if one is available. Executing the build in the new server's environment can ensure that environment specific variables defined in `target.iiq.properties`, and `target.target.properties` will be added to your war file.

To create a custom, deployable IdentityIQ war file in the standard J2EE Web Application Archive that can be deployed to a web application server such as Tomcat, you can perform the following steps.

- Open a Terminal or Command Prompt window
- Navigate to `<SSB install directory>\`
- Enter `build war`
- This will generate a deployable war file in your `<SSB install directory>\deploy` folder and you will receive a confirmation message similar to the one below:

```
war:
    [war] Building war:
    /home/workspace/SSB/build/deploy/identityiq.war
    [echo] A MD5 checksum was generated for this war file
    and placed in the war file directory. Keep this checksum to
    diagnose potential version issues

BUILD SUCCESSFUL
```

- Deploy this file to the target web application server. You may need to consult your application server's deployment guide for details. For Tomcat:
  - Copy this custom `identityiq.war` to a folder under `<Tomcat>/webapps` (e.g. `<Tomcat>/webapps/identityiq`)
  - Navigate to that directory and expand and delete the war: `jar xvf identityiq.war`

If this is a new deployment or if the build is an upgrade of the IdentityIQ version running on that server, you will need to perform additional actions to create the IIQ database and tables or upgrade the system; consult the IdentityIQ Installation Guide for details as needed. Otherwise you are ready to use your customized IdentityIQ application.

If you wish to update any custom objects and redeploy them to IdentityIQ you can perform the following steps. Open a terminal or command prompt window,

- Navigate to the `<SSB install directory>\` folder and enter `"build importdynamic"`. This command will import all of the custom xml from your config folder into IdentityIQ. It will utilize the db connection from `<target>.iiq.properties` and push those xml objects into the IdentityIQ database. It will not cycle the application server, a step required if changes are made to any class files included in your SSB directory.
- Open IdentityIQ in a web browser and you will see the applications, rules, and other custom objects from your original environment in this new one.

## Dev targets explained

Here are the other build targets and their uses.

## **No target (just entering “build” into a windows terminal or “./build.sh” into a Linux terminal)**

Runs the entire build process, placing a fully expanded war file in the <SSB install directory>\build\extract folder, and all compiled, custom .class files in <SSB install directory>\build\classes

### **clean**

Deletes everything in the <SSB install directory>\build directory.

### **createdb**

Depends on the build.properties file having a database account setup that has schema creation privileges. The properties “db.url”, “db.password”, and “db.userid” in the build.properties file must be configured properly to use this build target. This will setup the IIQ schema and apply any patch updates.

### **cycle**

Depends on the application.server.start and stop properties being set. This will cycle your application server and reload all web applications. If you are using Tomcat and you have the CATALINA\_HOME environment variable set this target will just reload the IIQ application and not the entire server.

### **dropdb**

Depends on the build.properties file having a database account setup that has drop privileges. The properties “db.url”, “db.password”, and “db.userid” in the build.properties file must be configured properly to use this build target. Drops the IIQ database.

### **dist**

Copies the entire expanded war content to your application server webapps directory (wherever the “IIQHome” property points to).

### **deploy**

Runs entire build process, and deploys the expanded war content to your application server webapps directory (wherever the “IIQHome” property points to). The equivalent of running the build with no target, plus running the “dist” target.

### **importcycle**

Runs through the entire build process. Validates and imports all custom xml, compiled java and static web content. This command also cycles (restarts) the application server. Useful while developing custom java.

### **importdynamic**

Imports all content that does not require an application reload; Custom XML, static web content etc. Useful for developing rules, workflow and branding.

## export

Exports objects specified within `objectsToExport.properties` (this will now be generated – edit `Rule-OutputCustomObjectFile.xml` in scripts if you need to add more objects to ignore or export – the variable name of ignored object classes is `listOfIgnoredClasses`.) from your IIQHome repository to build/export so that you don't manually have to copy and paste xml from console-exported files to your build environment. Edit the property file to include all types of objects you want to export, as well as the names of the objects for each type.

## SPTARGET environment Variable

To build out environment specific war files in other environments, utilize the SPTARGET environment variable. This environment variable will dictate which `<target>.iiq.properties` file and `<target>.target.properties` file to use. If not set the environment's hostname will be used. Here is an example of using the SPTARGET environment variable on a Linux system to create a dev, test, and prod war file.

```
./build.sh clean

export SPTARGET=dev
./build.sh war
mv identityiq.war identityiq-dev.war

export SPTARGET=test
./build.sh war
mv identityiq.war identityiq-test.war

export SPTARGET=prod
./build.sh war
mv identityiq.war identityiq-prod.war
```

## 5. Miscellaneous

### Version 1.5 Release Notes –

3/14/14:

Pi-Day Release of version 1.5 of the Services Standard Build.

Bug Fix: Allow the build to continue in backward compatible fashion when the ignorefiles feature is not used and an ignorefile does not exist for the build target.

Bug Fix: Rename this file to have correct spelling of the word "Build".

2/21/14:

New Feature: Skip import of specific XML files in a target environment

The system now supports specifying certain XML files that are skipped during the import for a specific environment. Implement this by creating a text file for each environment where you want to skip the import of specific files. A sandbox example file is provided with the build. You can copy and paste this file for all of your environments as a template to get started. See the provided file for an example of how to populate the list of files that can be ignored in each environment.

The file naming pattern is similar to the \*.target.properties naming pattern.

Common names of the ignore files are:

sandbox.ignorefiles.properties

dev.ignorefiles.properties

uat.ignorefiles.properties

staging.ignorefiles.properties

prod.ignorefiles.properties

This feature has multiple uses. It can be used to configure different Applications with the same name but containing different underlying XML and connector configurations in your development versus acceptance and production environments. For example, you could use a JDBC application to simulate SAP or Active Directory in your sandbox environment but use a proper Active Directory application in your UAT and production environments.

This feature also allows you to load temporary or testing applications in your sandbox or development environments and not load those applications in your UAT or production environments. Before this feature you had to manually modify the init-custom.xml file to remove any imports that you did not want to take place after the build performed the token transformation across the set of XML files.

There are other, additional benefits from this as well: QuickLink objects can be loaded into certain environments and redacted from others. This allows for different dashboard configurations between different environments. The system configuration files can now be different across your environment with this feature by redacting different configuration files from each environment's build. Care should be taken when choosing what files to ignore in specific environments; a goal of the build is to synchronize as much as possible the configuration between development, UAT, and production installations of IdentityIQ.

Bug Fix: The -generatedDTD target fails when the path contains spaces.

Line 51 of build.java.xml has been modified to address this from:

```
<arg line="sailpoint.tools.xml.DTDGenerator ${dtd}"/>
```

to

```
<arg line="sailpoint.tools.xml.DTDGenerator &quot;${dtd}&quot;"/>
```

12/31/13:

Changed build.config.xml so that the sandbox.iq.properties or prod.iq.properties always overwrites the iq.properties that ships with the stock .WAR file. This was a problem for clients upgrading from 6.1pX to 6.2 because the 6.2 iq.properties file was newer than their existing iq.properties file.

## **Version 1.4 Release Notes –**

10/2/13:

Added a support for un-archiving eFixes delivered in both .jar and .zip format. Previously only .jar format eFixes were supported.

Changed the class path construction for how "javac" is executed when compiling custom class files under the /src/ directory. Previously the core IdentityIQ.jar files and /lib/\*.jar files had precedence over newly patched eFix and newly delivered patch files. This order has been reversed, now the eFix files have precedence over the patch files and patch files have precedence over the "GA" release product files. This way the "newer" updates are used first when compiling.

9/26/13:

This version adds the following features:

Adds support back in for the SPTARGET environment variable. This allows users to build a QA, TEST, or PROD war file from their development workstation by setting the SPTARGET environment variable to the desired environment name before building. This feature was available in earlier releases of the tool kit and has been added back.

Adds an example custom ANT script that shows how to patch the web.xml file in a forward-compatible fashion so that future patches and upgrades of IdentityIQ will continue to work with the build.

Adds an example custom ANT script that shows how to use the ExtendedPropertyAccessor to define new searchable Identity attributes by patching the Hibernate .hbm.xml file. This feature was added with IdentityIQ release 6.1+ and allows projects an unlimited number of indexed and search-able Identity attributes. This example shows how to automate patching of the hibernate file. Once patched the database schema still needs to be generated by running "iiq schema" or "iiq extendedSchema" commands to produce DDL that has the new columns and indexes defined.

## Document Revision History

---

Revision Date	Written/Edited By	Comments
February 2013	Blake Bowen	Initial Creation (Current IdentityIQ version: 6.0)
March 11, 2013	Tina Timmerman	1 <sup>st</sup> Revision
April 19, 2013	Brendon Jones	2 <sup>nd</sup> Revision
June 3, 2013	Blake Bowen	Final Revision for SSB 1.2, posted to Compass
August 1, 2013	Blake Bowen	Updated Compass links to new Compass
January 28, 2015	Blake Bowen	Updated with version 1.5 features, new Compass links, and further clarification.