TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION DOCUMENT

Automation Anywhere Enterprise 10 LTS

Abstract

Technical details described to help you understand product deployment and security aspects.



Contents

Introduction	2
System Requirements	2
Architecture Diagram	4
Deployment	6
Control Room	6
Client	8
Protocols	10
Ports	11
Credentials	13
Sensitive User Information	13
Encryption Algorithms	14
AES + RSA Algorithms	14
SHA-256 (For hashing)	14



Introduction

This document contains following technical details for the Automation Anywhere Enterprise 10.3.0 product.

- Deployment
- Protocols
- Ports
- · Encryption and credentials
- Sensitive user information

System Requirements

The below section contains recommended software and hardware requirements for the Automation Anywhere Enterprise product.

Control Room:

Standalone Installation

Processor	x64 Server Based CPU with Minimum 4 Core and Two Threads.	
RAM	8 GB	
Disk Space	100 GB (Depends on repository size)	
Operating System	Microsoft Windows 7 SP1 (Minimum)	
	Microsoft Windows Server 2012 R2 (Recommended)	
Web Server/IIS	Internet Information Services 7.5 onward	
.NET Framework	Microsoft .NET 4.6	
Data Management	For Express:	
	Microsoft SQL Server 2014 Express Service Pack 1 (SP1)	
	For Custom Standalone:	
	Microsoft SQL Server 2012 Express/Standard/Enterprise or higher	

Distributed Installation

Application Server

Processor	x64 Server Based CPU with Minimum 4 Core and Two Threads	
RAM	8 GB	
Disk Space	20 GB (Depends upon repository size)	
Operating System	Microsoft Windows 7 SP1 (<i>Minimum</i>) Microsoft Windows Server 2012 R2 (<i>Recommended</i>)	
Web Server/IIS	Internet Information Services 7.5 onward	
.NET Framework	Microsoft .NET 4.6	



Java Runtime	JRE 1.8
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Shared Server

Processor	x64 Server Based CPU with Minimum 4 Core and Two Threads	
RAM	12 GB	
Disk Space	100 GB (Depends on repository size)	
Operating System	Microsoft Windows Server 2012 R2 (Recommended)	

Client:

Processor	Intel Core i5 2.6 GHz
RAM	8 GB
Disk Space	32 GB (Depends on repository size)
Operating System	Microsoft Windows 8.1 Pro 64-bit
.NET Framework	Microsoft .NET 4.6



Architecture Diagram

The following diagram describes Automation Anywhere Enterprise product architecture.

Bot Creator is a Client component which creates bots. Bot Runner runs the bots with/without supervision of Control Room.

In a typical scenario, all the communication between Client and Control Room pass through a Network Firewall and a Load Balancer.

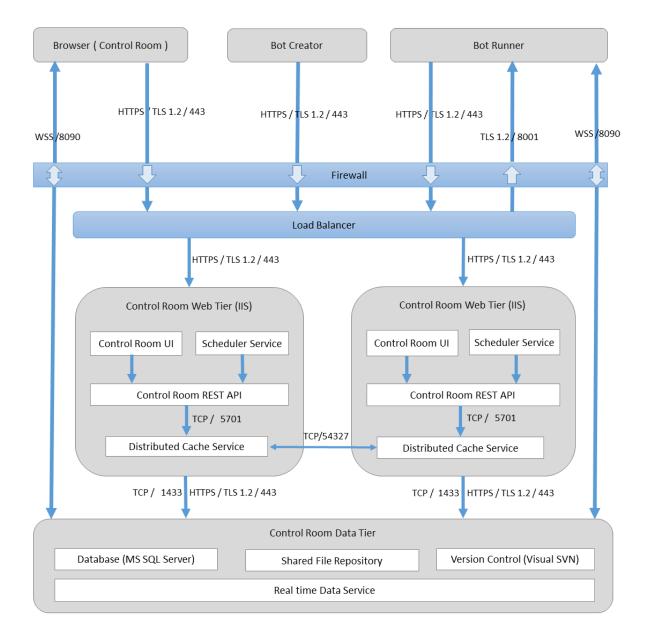


Figure 1

Various secure protocols are used to communicate between different modules of Client and Control Room. Two Application Servers with Data tier are represented in above diagram to describe how load balancing and synchronization take place between servers.



Distributed Cache Service is introduced from Control Room 10.3.0 version. It holds application specific data and shares with REST Service as well as the other instances of Cache Service. Internally it uses *Hazelcast Distributed Cache* mechanism.

Real time Data Service is a common service for all Application Servers. It receives and broadcasts real time task progress data coming from each running Bot Runner. It listens on WSS protocol. It plays a mediator role between browser where Control Room is opened and a Bot Runner where actually task is running.

Shared File Repository is a file system location where all the bots reside physically. It is shared across all the Application Servers, so that same repository view and operations become possible.

Version Control System (VCS) and MS SQL Server are external software applications. They may or may not be on the Data tier depending upon the need.

Data tier can be configured for failover cases separately if high availability is concerned. Refer the <u>AAE Control Room 10.3.0 High Availability Configuration Guide</u> for detailed information.



Deployment

This section provides high-level deployment environment for the Automation Anywhere Enterprise products.

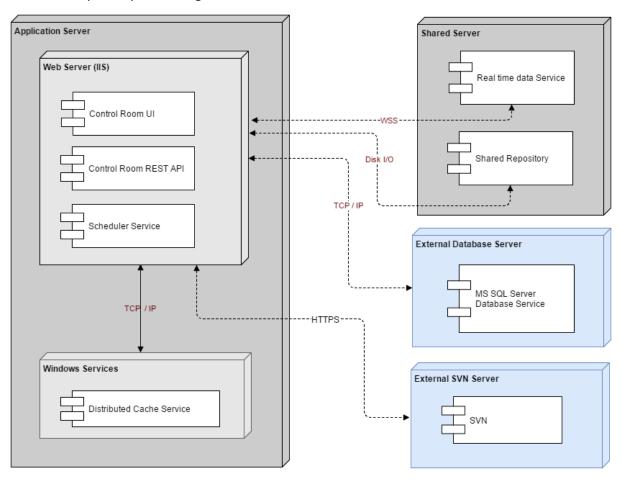
Control Room

Control Room supports two different installation modes:

- 1. Distributed mode
- 2. Standalone mode

Diagram 2.1 describes high-level deployment of the Automation Anywhere Enterprise Control Room components in case of distributed mode installation.

MS SQL Server and SVN server are not bundled with installer. They are external components as illustrated separately in the diagram.



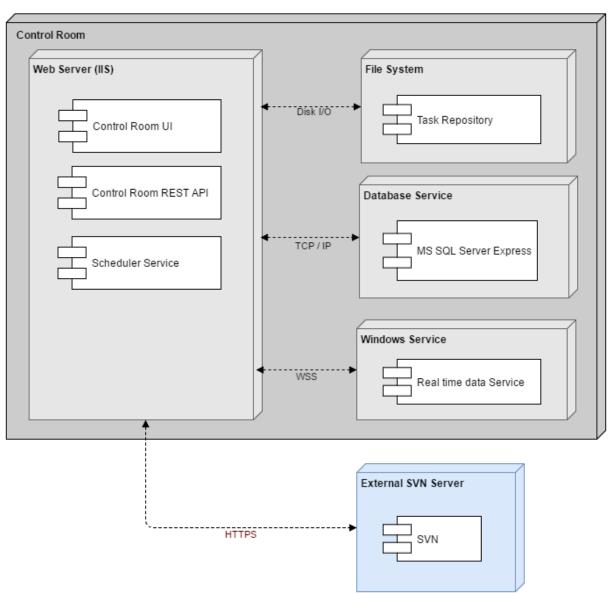
Automation Anywhere Enterprise Control Room 10.2.0 Deployment Diagram

Distributed mode installation

Figure 2.1



In standalone installation mode, all the components are installed in a single machine. MS SQL Server Express edition is bundled with the installer. SVN Server is an external component as illustrated separately in the diagram.



Automation Anywhere Enterprise Control Room 10.2.0 Deployment Diagram

Standalone mode installation

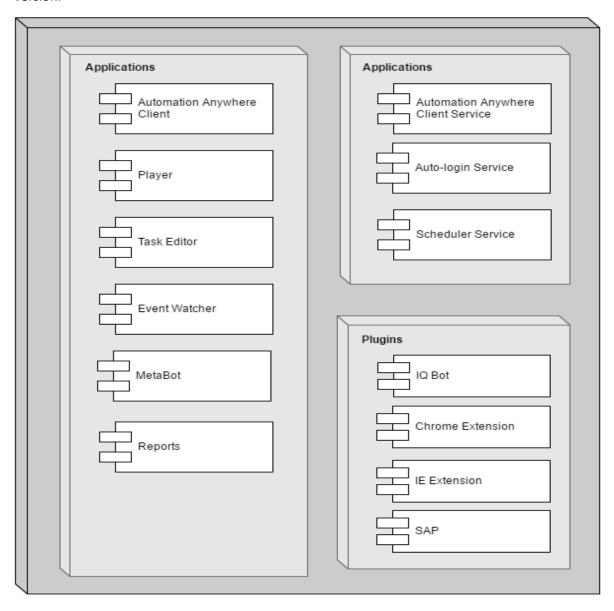
Figure 3.2



Client

Figure 3 describes deployment of Enterprise Client Core Components. The illustrated components are installed by Automation Anywhere Enterprise Client setup.

MetaBot plugin is bundled with Automation Anywhere Enterprise Client installer from 10.3.0 version.



Automation Anywhere Enterprise Client 10.2.0 Deployment Diagram

Figure 4

Automation Anywhere Client provides launch points for various functionalities with a single interface. Primarily it validates a user account on Control Room and gives accessibility to authorized features.



Task Editor allows to create tasks. It produces physical files for task. Player runs tasks which actually do a desired set of automation.

Event Watcher manages easy task execution facilities like hot key assigned to execute a task, various triggers defined to execute a task etc.

Meta Bots enable you to apply robotic process automation across environments. Meta Bots automate repeatable, complex, system-to-system processes using API-level integrations, then share them with Task Bots to get the job done.

Auto-login service is working in background and performs login process automatic on a given system. This applies specifically when Control Room administrator runs a task on a system and that system is logged off or locked state.

IQ Bot helps facilitate end-to-end process automation of both structured and unstructured data, extracting and digitizing key information within, acting on that data, and learning to manage exceptions as it goes. It has a self-directed process management capabilities.

Scheduler Service manages schedules defined at client side.

SAP plugin provides the integration capability to execute SAP BAPI APIs.

IE Extension is an IE browser extension. It acts like an agent between browser and task recorder module and helps in capturing objects with maximum possible information during task record. It also performs pre-defined actions on target objects during task play.

Chrome Extension is a Chrome browser extension. It acts like an agent and performs pre-defined actions on target objects during task play.

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Protocols

A standard set of regulations and requirements that allow two electronic items to connect to and exchange information with one another.

The following table contains list of the protocols Automation Anywhere Enterprise products utilize to enable various task automation.

Sr. No	Protocol	Deployment	
1	SNMP	Client	
2	IMAP	Client	
3	FTP / SFTP	Client	
4	POP3	Client	
5	HTTP/HTTPS	Client & Control Room	
6	WS / WSS	Client & Control Room	
7	TCP/IP	Client & Control Room	
8	TLS	Control Room	
9	SMTP	Client & Control Room	
10	SOAP	Client	
11	Named Pipes	Client	
12	NTLM / NTLM v2	Control Room	



Ports

Port is an endpoint of communication in an operating system. Automation Anywhere Enterprise uses below ports for internal and external communications.

Port	Description	Deployment	Used for
110	POP3	Client	"Email Automation" command to retrieve emails from
995	POP3		mail server.
143	IMAP	Client	
993	IIVIAF		
21	FTP/SFTP	Client	"FTP/SFTP" command
		Client	Client:
			"Send email" command
25			"Error handling" command
465	SMTP		"Email notification" feature
587			Control Room:
			Send email when user created, password
			set/reset, role changed etc.
161	UDP	Client	"SNMP" command
22	Terminal Emulator	Client	"Terminal Emulator" command
23	Terminal Emalater		
80	НТТР	Client	Hosting of Control Room in IIS (Not recommended)
		Control Room	
113	HTTDS	Client	Hosting Control Room in IIS (Recommended)
443	HTTPS	Control Room	
8001	TCD/ID	Client	Client Service to receive deploy/run/schedule requests
9001	TCP/IP	Control Room	from Control Room.
0000	MC (MCC	Client	Operation room data and pause/resume/stop actions.
8090	WS / WSS	Control Room	



1433	TCP/IP	MS SQL Server	Default port used by MS SQL Server
4530 TCP/IP	TCP/IP	Client	It's used to communicate between client to respected
1357		(AAProxyServer.exe)	plugins via TCP socket for AAE Client, Editor or Player
		Control Room	Control Room uses to connect to Cache Service.
5701 TCP/IP	TCP/IP	(Distributed Cache	
		Service)	
		Control Room	Uses for distributing cache to other cache service
54327	TCP/IP	(Distributed Cache	instances.
		Service)	

Figure 4 explains component level communication channels with protocols and ports. Ports and protocols are same for standalone and distributed installations except the Cache service.

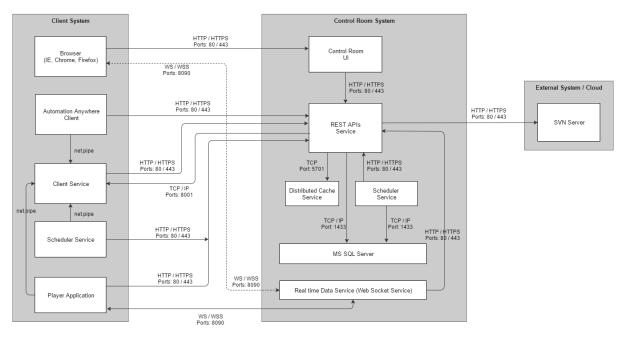


Figure 5

As presented on above figure, REST APIs uses Distributed Cache Service to get shared cached data which are required for specific functionality. It also access SVN server for various task versioning activities like check-in/out, get latest, rollback etc.

Scheduler Service makes REST API calls to run a task on specific client machine at specific time. It also uses database (MS SQL Server) to get details about task scheduled for clients.



Real time Data Service makes REST API calls to authenticate coming connection requests. It receives task execution progress updates by Bot Runners and sends that information to all connected browser clients using WSS protocol.

Automation Anywhere Client makes REST calls for user authentication and some repository operations like upload a task, download a task or compare two tasks.

Client Service makes REST calls to validate user session at some regular interval. Control Room deploys and runs a task on a specific client using Client Service. It uses TCP/IP channel.

Scheduler service makes REST call to get machine's credential to do auto-login to system. It also communicates to Client Service to get license and user session related information.

Player makes REST call to get auto-login credentials for logged in client. It also communicates to Client Service to get license and user session related information.

Credentials

- 1. Password and other confidential information are encrypted while transferring over the wire. This is implemented using hybrid security using RSA+AES+HMAC (2048 bit key).
- 2. Passwords entered in the application or any other sensitive information are not stored on the client machine, rather it is encrypted using AES (256 bits key length) and RSA (2048 bits key length) and stored into the database using SHA256 algorithm after salting.
- 3. To perform auto-login to system when schedule occurs and machine is locked or logged off, user credentials are fetched from server.
- 4. Passwords are protected in memory using system level Data Protection API (DPAPI), so that it cannot be discovered by memory mapping tools.

Sensitive User Information

- 1. To remember a user on a specific machine, last logged in user information is saved on the local disk. However this information does not contain any password. It is used to do application level auto-login on next application start up.
- 2. Fields data which are used with Encrypt Keystroke & Encrypt Text options in commands are protected using machine level data protection APIs to avoid its direct visibility on the screen.
- 3. To send notification emails and for user registration, control room requires SMTP email credentials. This can be provided during installation. It is optional from Automation Anywhere Enterprise 10.1.0 onwards
- 4. To fulfil the end level automation, whatever information added by automation author at the command level are saved within task file, where same task file level encryption is applied.



- 5. Client sessions are very much secured by JSON based token authentication mechanism. It includes management of session expiration and session renewal policies.
- 6. Task files are obfuscated to protect against direct access of task contents. This includes all the information provided while recording or creating a task.

Encryption Algorithms

AES + RSA Algorithms

Before sending the password to Control Room for authentication, AES and RSA algorithms are used to secure the password entered by the user. These algorithms are used to secure the client sensitive data on Control Room.

SHA-256 (For hashing)

Control Room user passwords are stored in database after hashed using SHA-256 algorithm.



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