
UnboundID® SCIM Extensions User's Guide

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Overview

The Simple Cloud Identity Management (SCIM) protocol is designed to make managing user identity in cloud-based applications and services easier. UnboundID® is one of the key contributors to the SCIM REST API and created one of the first open-source implementations for both SCIM client and server-side components. Now, we offer SCIM extensions for use with the UnboundID Directory and Directory Proxy Server.

This chapter introduces SCIM concepts and describes how it can be used in conjunction with your UnboundID product to facilitate moving users to, from and between clouds in a secure, fast, and simple way. It contains the following sections:

- Overview of SCIM Fundamentals
- About the SCIM Extensions
- Creating Your Own SCIM Application

Overview of SCIM Fundamentals

Understanding the basics concepts of SCIM will help you understand how to use the SCIM extensions to meet the needs of your deployment. SCIM allows you to :

- Provision individual identities. Through the API, you have access to the basic create, read, update, and delete functions, as well as other special functions.
- Provision groups and passwords. SCIM also allows you to manage users, groups, and passwords.
- Extensible default schema. The SCIM extensions contain the inetOrgPerson directory schema, as well as an easy mechanism to extend it.

Before starting to use the SCIM extensions, you may want to become familiar with following documents. They will help you understand and make efficient use of the SCIM extensions and the SCIM SDK.

- SCIM Core Schema:
<http://www.simplecloud.info/specs/draft-scim-core-schema-02.html>
- REST API:
<http://www.simplecloud.info/specs/draft-scim-rest-api-01.html>

About the SCIM Extensions

The SCIM extensions use the `SCIMServletExtension` class to allow HTTP requests and responses to be processed by the directory server and the directory proxy server. The SCIM extensions are installed using the `manage-extension` tool and configured using a `dsconfig` batch file.

The SCIM extensions use the `resources.xml` file, a configuration file that defines the SCIM schema and maps it to the LDAP schema. This file can be extended by users to accommodate the resources that are defined or exposed in a particular deployment.

The `SCIMServletExtension` Class

The SCIM extensions use the `SCIMServletExtension` class, which implements the `HTTPServletExtension` API introduced in Server SDK 3.2.1.0.

This class takes the following arguments:

- `resourceMappingFile`: The path to an XML resources (schema mapping) file.
- `contextPath`: The base URL path of the SCIM interface. Defaults to `"/"`. Changes to this argument take effect only if the associated HTTP connection handler, or entire server, is stopped and restarted.
- `maxResults`: The maximum number of resources returned in a response. The default value is 100.
- `debugEnabled`: Enables debug logging in the SCIM serverlet. Boolean.
- `debugType`: Specifies the type of debug logging. Possible values include `exception`, `coding-error`, `other`.

- `debugLevel`: Specifies the level of debug logging. Possible values include `SEVERE`, `WARN`, `INFO`, `CONFIG`, `FINE`, `FINER`, and `FINEST`.

Creating Your Own SCIM Application

SCIM is an open initiative designed to make moving identity data to, from, and between clouds standard, secure, fast, and easy. UnboundID provides an open source SCIM SDK and Reference Implementation with which you can build your own SCIM application.

The UnboundID SCIM Reference Implementation is an easy-to-use, self-contained implementation of a SCIM server provider (server) and consumer (client). The server is built on the UnboundID In-Memory Directory Server and allows for custom mappings between the LDAP and SCIM data models. The client is a simple class that opens a connection to the server and performs operations on it.

The SCIM SDK is a pre-packaged collection of libraries and extensible classes that provides developers with a simple, concrete API to interact with a SCIM service provider. The reference implementation uses the UNBOUNDID SCIM SDK, UnboundID LDAP SDK for Java, and other open-source libraries.

The reference implementation supports all required aspects of the SCIM API, schema, and schema extension model. Both the Reference Implementation and the SCIM SDK are open source and freely distributable under the terms of the GPLv2, LGPLv2.1, and UnboundID Free License.

The SCIM SDK is available for download at the following sites:

- UnboundID repository
<http://www.unboundid.com/labs/scim/downloads/scim-sdk-1.0.0.zip>
- Maven Central public repository
<http://search.maven.org>

You can use the following dependency element in your project's POM file:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>com.unboundid.product.scim</groupId>
  <artifactId>scim-sdk</artifactId>
  <version>1.0.0</version>
</dependency>
```

The SCIM Reference Implementation is available for download at:
<http://www.unboundid.com/labs/scim/downloads/scim-ri-1.0.0.zip>

The source code for the SCIM Reference Implementation is available from Google code at:
<http://scimsdk.googlecode.com>

Installing and Configuring the SCIM Extensions

This section describes how to install and configure the SCIM extensions.

It includes the following sections:

- Before You Begin
- Installing the SCIM Extensions
- Verifying Your Installation
- Updating the SCIM Extensions

Before You Begin

The process for setting up and installing a SCIM extension involves the following steps:

- Installing the SCIM extension bundle using the `manage-extension` tool.
- Setting up the SCIM extension using the `scim-extension-config.dsconfig` file.

The remainder of this section describes prerequisites for installing the SCIM extensions and provides an overview of configuring the SCIM extensions using the SCIM extension configuration file

SCIM Extension Prerequisites

Before you install the SCIM extensions, be sure that you have installed Directory Server 3.2.1.0 or higher. If you are installing the SCIM extension for Directory Proxy Server, you must also have installed Directory Proxy Server 3.2.1.0 or higher.

About the SCIM Extension Configuration File

The `scim-extension-config.dsconfig` batch file contains `dsconfig` commands to do the following:

- Creates a SCIM HTTP servlet extension configuration.
- Creates an HTTP connection handler that references the servlet extension.
- Creates an HTTP log publisher
- Configures access controls for the SCIM servlet extension.
- Optionally, creates virtual list view (VLV) indexes to support pagination.

You can modify this batch file as needed for your deployment. The following sections describe each in more detail.

About the HTTP Connection Handler

As receivers of information, the Directory Server and Directory Proxy Server need to receive HTTP requests through an HTTP connection handler. For each port and protocol (HTTP/HTTPS) combination that you want to support, you must define a single HTTP connection handler. For example, to receive unencrypted requests over port 80 and secure HTTPS requests on port 443, you need to define two HTTP connection handlers, one for each port.

About the HTTP Operation Log Publishers

The Common Log File HTTP Operation Log Publisher is a built-in log publisher that records HTTP operation information to a file using the W3C common log format. Because the W3C common log format is used, logs produced by this log publisher can be parsed by many existing web analytics tools.

Log messages are formatted as follows:

- IP address of the client.
- RFC 1413 identification protocol. The Ident Protocol is used to format information about the client. A dash appears in this field if the information is not available.
- The userid provided by the client in an Authorization header, which is typically available server-side in the `REMOTE_USER` environment variable. A dash appears in this field if this information is not available.
- A timestamp, formatted as `" ['dd/MMM/YYYY:HH:mm:ss Z'] "`.

- Request information, with the HTTP method followed by the request path and HTTP protocol version.
- The HTTP status code value.
- The content size of the response body in bytes. This number does not include the size of the response headers.

Common Log File HTTP Operation Log Publishers provide the following configuration properties:

- description
- enabled
- log-file
- log-file-permissions
- rotation-policy
- retention-policy
- compression-mechanism
- asynchronous
- append
- auto-flush
- buffer-size
- queue-size
- time-interval

About the ACIs

The `scim-extension-config.dsconfig` file modifies ACIs so that the directory server or directory proxy server can receive updates through SCIM. For example, without the ACI modifications in this file, only `cn=Directory Manager` can perform updates via SCIM.

To enable SSL in the directory server or the directory proxy server, include the `--generateSelfSignedCertificate` and the `--ldapsPort` arguments with the `setup` command. If your server already has a certificate that you would like to use, set the `key-manager-provider` to the value you set when you enabled SSL in the directory server.

Enabling Debug Logging

You can enable Server SDK Extension debug logging by uncommenting the following `dsconfig` command in the `scim-extension-config.dsconfig` batch file:

```
dsconfig set-log-publisher-prop \  
--publisher-name "Server SDK Extension Debug Logger" \  
--set enabled:true
```

Installing the SCIM Extensions

Use the `manage-extension` tool for initial setup of the SCIM extension. It copies files for the SCIM extension. Once you have run the `manage-extension` tool, use the example `dsconfig` batch file to configure the HTTP connection handler and the log publisher. The batch file, called `scim-extension-config.dsconfig`, configures your directory server to run with the SCIM extension. The batch file is located in the `<server-root>/extensions/com.unboundid.scim/config/` directory after the SCIM extensions have been installed. This file creates the extension object, creates VLV indexes, and modifies some ACIs.

This procedure assumes that you have already installed and configured a directory server or a directory proxy server.

To Install the SCIM Extensions

1. Unzip the SCIM extensions

```
$ unzip scim-extension-1.0.0.zip
```

2. Edit the `/config/resources.xml` file to suit your environment. For more information about the contents of this file, refer to “Mapping LDAP Schema to SCIM Resource Schema” on page 18.

3. Once you have updated the file, validate it using a tool such as `xmllint`.

```
$ xmllint --noout --schema resources.xsd resources.xml
```

4. Run the `manage-extension` tool to install and copy the files.

```
$ manage-extension --install scim-extension-1.0.0/
```

Note	If you did not modify the file path in the <code>resources.xml</code> file, then point to the original zip file when you run the <code>manage-extension</code> tool.
-------------	--

5. Run the `scim-extension-config.dsconfig` batch file, located by default in the `/extensions/com.unboundid.scim-extension/config/` directory. Modify the batch file as required for your deployment. For more information about this file, see “About the SCIM Extension Configuration File” on page 10.

```
$ dsconfig --no-prompt --batch-file ds-3.2.1.0/extensions/ \
com.unboundid.scim-extension/config/ \
scim-extension-config.dsconfig
```

6. Initialize the new indexes by using the `rebuild--index` tool.

```
$ ds1/bin/rebuild-index --baseDN "dc=example,dc=com" \
--index vlv.ascending-uid --index vlv.ascending-sn
```

7. Restart the server.

```
$ ds1/bin/start-ds
```

Note

If you are installing the SCIM extensions on the directory proxy server, the proxy requires some additional configuration to allow the SCIM extension to work. The SCIM extension uses the Virtual List View and Server-Side Sort controls, so the proxy request processor must be configured to pass these controls through. For example:

```
{noformat}
dsconfig set-request-processor-prop --processor-name
<name> \
    --add supported-control-oid:2.16.840.1.113730.3.4.9 \
    --add supported-control-oid:1.2.840.113556.1.4.473
{noformat}.
```

8. Make sure that the extension is running by issuing a test request. This request assumes that the user `uid=user.1` exists in the directory server.

```
$ curl --basic --user "cn=directory manager:password" \
http://localhost:8081/User/uid=user.1,ou=People,dc=example,dc=com
```

Verifying Your Installation

You can verify your installation of the SCIM extension by authenticating to the SCIM interface from either the command line or through a browser window. For example, `curl` is used in the following command-line example to verify that the SCIM plugin is running. The `-k` (or `-insecure`) option is used to turn off `curl`'s verification of the server certificate, since the example Directory Server set up using a self-signed certificate.

```
$ curl -u "cn=Directory Manager:password" \
-k "https://localhost:8443/ServiceProviderConfigs"

{"schemas":["urn:scim:schemas:core:1.0"],"id":"urn:scim:schemas:core:1.0","patch":{"supported":false},"bulk":{"supported":false,"maxOperations":0,"maxPayloadSize":0},"filter":{"supported":true,"maxResults":100},"changePassword":{"supported":false},"sort":{"supported":false},"etag":{"supported":false},"authenticationSchemes":[{"name":"HttpBasic","description":"The HTTP Basic Access Authentication scheme. This scheme is not considered to be a secure method of user
```

```
authentication (unless used in conjunction with some external secure
system such as SSL), as the user name and password are passed over the
network as cleartext.", "specUrl": "http://www.ietf.org/rfc/
rfc2617.dsconfig", "documentationUrl": "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
Basic_access_authentication"}}}
```

If the user ID is a valid DN (such as `cn=Directory Manager`), the SCIM extension authenticates by binding to the Directory as that user. If the user ID is not a valid DN, the SCIM extension searches for an entry with that uid value, and binds to the directory as that user. The following command line verifies authentication to the directory as the user with the uid `user.0`.

```
$ curl -u "user.0:password" \
-k "https://localhost:8443/ServiceProviderConfigs"
```

If you want to verify that the SCIM plugin is working through a browser window, use the following address:

```
https://localhost:8443/ServiceProviderConfigs
```

If you used a self-signed certificate, then the browsers will not trust the certificate without your permission.

The following command line verifies that the SCIM schema loads properly:

```
$ curl -u "cn=Directory Manager:password" \
-k "https://localhost:8443/Schemas"

{"totalResults":2,"itemsPerPage":2,"startIndex":1,"schemas":
["urn:scim:schemas:core:1.0"],"Resources":

*** lots more output ***
```

You can verify the schema through a browser window using the following address:

```
https://localhost:8443/Schemas
```

You can verify that queries over SCIM are working properly by issuing the following request for user entries. The command should return the first hundred users.

```
$ curl -u "cn=Directory Manager:password" \
-k "https://localhost:8443/Users"
```

Verify user queries through a browser window using the following address:

```
https://localhost:8443/Users
```

Updating the SCIM Extensions

You use the `manage-extension` tool for SCIM updates as well. The tool verifies the bundle is already installed and is older. It also stops the server if it is running. After prompting you with the information about the older and newer versions, it uses the information in `manifest.xml` and `file-directives.properties` files to replace the existing bits. It does not overwrite any files in `config` that have been modified. Finally, it starts the server and provides information about how to configure the installed extensions.

Managing the SCIM Extensions

This chapter describes how to manage and monitor the SCIM extensions. It includes the following sections:

- About SCIM Schema
- Mapping LDAP Schema to SCIM Resource Schema
- Using Pre-defined Transformation
- Mapping LDAP Entries to SCIM Using the SCIM API
- Testing SCIM Query Performance
- Monitoring Resources Using the SCIM Extensions

About SCIM Schema

SCIM provides a common user schema and extension model, making it easier to interoperate with multiple application marketplaces. The SCIM schema provides elements for representing users and groups, encompassing common attributes found in many existing schemas. Users and groups are referred to as resources.

Each attribute is defined as either a single attribute, allowing only one instance per resource, or a multi-valued attribute, in which case several instances may be present for each resource. SCIM information is formatted using labeled attributes with either structured or unstructured string data.

While the SCIM schema follows an object extension model similar to ObjectClasses in LDAP, it does not have an inheritance model. Instead, all extensions are additive, similar to LDAP Auxiliary Object Classes.

Mapping LDAP Schema to SCIM Resource Schema

The resources configuration file is an XML file that is used to define the SCIM resource schema and its mapping to LDAP schema. The default configuration of the `resources.xml` file provides definitions for the standard SCIM User and Group resources, and mappings to the standard LDAP `inetOrgPerson` and `groupOfUniqueNames` object classes.

The default configuration may be customized by adding extension attributes to the User and Group resources, or by adding new extension resources.

The resources file is composed of a single `<resources>` element, containing one or more `<resource>` elements. The remainder of this section describes the elements available in the `resources.xml` file.

About the `<resource>` Element

A `resource` element has the following XML attributes:

- `schema`: a required attribute specifying the SCIM schema URN for the resource. Standard SCIM resources already have URNs assigned for them, e.g. "urn:scim:schemas:core:1.0". A new URN must be obtained for custom resources using any of the standard URN assignment methods.
- `name`: a required attribute specifying the name of the resource used to access it through the SCIM REST API.
- `mapping`: a custom Java class that provides the logic for the resource mapper. This class must extend the `com.unboundid.scim.ldap.ResourceMapper` class.

A `resource` element contains the following XML elements in sequence:

- `description`: a required element describing the resource.
- `endpoint`: a required element specifying the endpoint to access the resource using the SCIM REST API.
- `LDAPSearch`: an optional element specifying information to allow a SCIM query for the resource to be handled by an LDAP service. If the element is not provided then the resource cannot be queried through the SCIM service.
- `LDAPAdd`: an optional element specifying information to allow a new SCIM resource to be added through an LDAP service. If the element is not provided then new resources cannot be created through the SCIM service.

- `attribute`: one or more elements specifying the SCIM attributes for the resource.

About the `<attribute>` Element

An `attribute` element has the following XML attributes:

- `schema`: an optional attribute specifying the schema URN for the SCIM attribute. If omitted, the schema URN is assumed to be the same as that of the enclosing resource so this only needs to be provided for SCIM extension attributes. Standard SCIM attributes already have URNs assigned for them, e.g. "urn:scim:schemas:core:1.0". A new URN must be obtained for custom SCIM attributes using any of the standard URN assignment methods.
- `name`: a required attribute specifying the name of the SCIM attribute.
- `readOnly`: an optional attribute indicating whether the SCIM sub-attribute is not allowed to be updated by the SCIM service consumer. The default value is false.
- `required`: an optional attribute indicating whether the SCIM attribute is required to be present in the resource. The default value is false.

An `attribute` element contains the following XML elements in sequence:

- `description`: a required element describing the attribute. Then just one of the following elements:
- `simple`: specifies a simple, singular SCIM attribute.
- `complex`: specifies a complex, singular SCIM attribute.
- `simpleMultiValued`: specifies a simple, multi-valued SCIM attribute.
- `complexMultiValued`: specifies a complex, multi-valued SCIM attribute.

About the `<simple>` Element

A `simple` element has the following XML attributes:

- `dataType`: a required attribute specifying the simple data type for the SCIM attribute. The following values are permitted: binary, boolean, dateTime, integer, string.

- `caseExact`: an optional attribute that is only applicable for string data types. It indicates whether comparisons between two string values use a case-exact match or a case-ignore match. The default value is false.

A `simple` element contains the following XML element:

- `mapping`: an optional element specifying a mapping between the SCIM attribute and an LDAP attribute. If this element is omitted then the SCIM attribute has no mapping and the SCIM service ignores any values provided for the SCIM attribute.

About the `<complex>` Element

The `complex` element does not have any XML attributes. It contains the following XML element:

- `subAttribute`: one or more elements specifying the sub-attributes of the complex SCIM attribute, and an optional mapping to LDAP. The standard 'type', 'primary' and 'display' sub-attributes do not need to be specified.

About the `<simpleMultiValued>` Element

A `simpleMultiValued` element has the following XML attributes:

- `tag`: a required attribute specifying the name of the tag that is used to encode values of the SCIM attribute in XML in the REST API protocol. For example, the tag for the standard 'emails' SCIM attribute is 'email'.
- `dataType`: a required attribute specifying the simple data type for the plural SCIM attribute (i.e. the data type for the 'value' sub-attribute). The following values are permitted: binary, boolean, dateTime, integer, string.
- `caseExact`: an optional attribute that is only applicable for string data types. It indicates whether comparisons between two string values use a case-exact match or a case-ignore match. The default value is false.

A `simpleMultiValued` element contains the following XML elements in sequence:

- `canonicalValue`: specifies the values of the 'type' sub-attribute that is used to label each individual value, and an optional mapping to LDAP.

- `mapping`: an optional element specifying a default mapping between the SCIM attribute and an LDAP attribute.

About the `<complexMultiValued>` Element

A `complexMultiValued` element has the following XML attribute:

- `tag`: a required attribute specifying the name of the tag that is used to encode values of the SCIM attribute in XML in the REST API protocol. For example, the tag for the standard 'addresses' SCIM attribute is 'address'.

A `complexMultiValued` element contains the following XML elements in sequence:

- `subAttribute`: one or more elements specifying the sub-attributes of the complex SCIM attribute. The standard 'type', 'primary' and 'display' sub-attributes do not need to be specified.
- `canonicalValue`: specifies the values of the 'type' sub-attribute that is used to label each individual value, and an optional mapping to LDAP.

About the `<subAttribute>` Element

A `subAttribute` element has the following XML attributes:

- `name`: a required element specifying the name of the sub-attribute.
- `readOnly`: an optional attribute indicating whether the SCIM sub-attribute is not allowed to be updated by the SCIM service consumer. The default value is false.
- `required`: an optional attribute indicating whether the SCIM sub-attribute is required to be present in the SCIM attribute. The default value is false.
- `dataType`: a required attribute specifying the simple data type for the SCIM sub-attribute. The following values are permitted: binary, boolean, dateTime, integer, string.
- `caseExact`: an optional attribute that is only applicable for string data types. It indicates whether comparisons between two string values use a case-exact match or a case-ignore match. The default value is false.

A `subAttribute` element contains the following XML elements in sequence:

- `description`: a required element describing the sub-attribute.

- `mapping`: an optional element specifying a mapping between the SCIM sub-attribute and an LDAP attribute. This element is not applicable within the `complexMultiValued` element.

The `<canonicalValue>` element

A `canonicalValue` element has the following XML attribute:

- `name`: specifies the value of the 'type' sub-attribute. For example, 'work' is the value for emails, phone numbers and addresses intended for business purposes.

A `canonicalValue` element contains the following XML element:

- `subMapping`: an optional element specifying mappings for one or more of the sub-attributes. Any sub-attributes that have no mappings will be ignored by the mapping service.

About the `<mapping>` Element

A `mapping` element has the following XML attributes:

- `ldapAttribute`: A required element specifying the name of the LDAP attribute that the SCIM attribute or sub-attribute maps to.
- `transform`: An optional element specifying a transformation to apply when mapping an attribute value from SCIM to LDAP and vice-versa. The available transformations are described later.

About the `<subMapping>` Element

A `subMapping` element has the following XML attributes:

- `name`: a required element specifying the name of the sub-attribute that is mapped.
- `ldapAttribute`: a required element specifying the name of the LDAP attribute that the SCIM sub-attribute maps to.
- `transform`: an optional element specifying a transformation to apply when mapping an attribute value from SCIM to LDAP and vice-versa. The available transformations are described later.

About the <LDAPSearch> Element

An `LDAPSearch` element contains the following XML elements in sequence:

- `baseDN`: a required element specifying the LDAP Search base DN to be used when querying for the SCIM resource.
- `filter`: a required element specifying an LDAP filter that matches entries representing the SCIM resource. This is typically an equality filter on the LDAP object class.

Note	The <code>LDAPSearch</code> element can be added as a top-level element outside of any <code><Resource></code> elements, and then referenced within them via an <code>ID</code> attribute.
-------------	--

About the <LDAPAdd> Element

An `LDAPAdd` element contains the following XML elements in sequence:

- `DNTemplate`: a required element specifying a template that is used to construct the DN of an entry representing a SCIM resource when it is created. The template may reference values of the entry after it has been mapped using `{ldapAttr}` where `ldapAttr` is the name of an LDAP attribute.
- `fixedAttribute`: zero or more elements specifying fixed LDAP values to be inserted into the entry after it has been mapped from the SCIM resource.

About the <fixedAttribute> Element

A `fixedAttribute` element has the following XML attributes:

- `ldapAttribute`: a required attribute specifying the name of the LDAP attribute for the fixed values.
- `onConflict`: an optional attribute specifying the behavior when the LDAP entry already contains the specified LDAP attribute. The value 'merge' indicates that the fixed values should be merged with the existing values. The value 'overwrite' indicates that the existing values are to be overwritten by the fixed values. The value 'preserve' indicates that no changes should be made. The default value is 'merge'.

A `fixedAttribute` element contains the following XML element:

- `fixedValue`: one or more elements specifying the fixed LDAP values.

Validating Updated SCIM Schema

The UnboundID SCIM extensions are bundled with an XML Schema document, `resources.xsd`, which describes the structure of a `resources.xml` resource configuration file. After updating the resource configuration file, you should confirm that its contents are well-formed and valid using a tool such as `xmllint`.

For example, you could validate your updated file as follows:

```
$ xmllint --noout --schema resources.xsd resources.xml
resources.xml validates
```

Using Pre-defined Transformation

The following pre-defined transformations may be referenced by the `transform` XML attribute:

- `com.unboundid.scim.ldap.BooleanTransformation`
Transforms SCIM boolean data type values to LDAP Boolean syntax values and vice-versa.
- `com.unboundid.scim.ldap.GeneralizedTimeTransformation`
Transforms SCIM `dateTime` data type values to LDAP Generalized Time syntax values and vice-versa.
- `com.unboundid.scim.ldap.PostalAddressTransformation`
Transforms SCIM formatted address values to LDAP Postal Address syntax values and vice-versa. SCIM formatted physical mailing addresses are represented as strings with embedded newlines, whereas LDAP uses the '\$' character to separate address lines. This transformation interprets newlines in SCIM values as address line separators.

You can also write your own transformations using the the SCIM API described in the following section.

Mapping LDAP Entries to SCIM Using the SCIM API

In addition to the SCIM SDK, UnboundID provides a library called SCIM-LDAP, which provides facilities for writing custom transformations and more advanced mapping. This API

is provided with the SCIM Reference Implementation and hoos in the resources.xml file. It is also available via the Maven Central public repository at: <http://search.maven.org>.

You can use the following dependency element in your project's POM file:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>com.unboundid.product.scim</groupId>
  <artifactId>scim-ldap</artifactId>
  <version>1.0.0</version>
</dependency>
```

Testing SCIM Query Performance

You can use the `scim-query-rate` tool to test query performance. The tool performs repeated resource queries against the SCIM server. For example, you can test performance by querying randomly across a set of one million users with eight concurrent threads. The user resources returned to the client will be in XML format and will include the `userName` and `name` attributes.

```
scim-query-rate --hostname server.example.com --port 80 \
--authID admin --authPassword password --xml \
--filter "userName eq \"user.[1-1000000]\"" --attribute userName \
--attribute name --numThreads 8
```

The `scim-query-rate` tool will report the error `"java.net.SocketException: Too many open files"` if the open file limit is too low. You can increase the open file limit using the following procedure

To Increase the File Descriptor Limit

1. Display the current kernel version of your system. Check if the kernel is 2.6.27 or later. If so, the `epoll` resource limit must be changed.

```
$ uname -r
```

2. Display the current hard limit of your system. The hard limit is the maximum server limit that can be set without tuning the kernel parameters in the `proc` filesystem.

```
$ ulimit -aH
```

3. Edit the `/etc/sysctl.conf` file. If there is a line that sets the value of the `fs.file-max` property, make sure its value is set to 65535. If there is no line that sets a value for this property, add the following line to the end of the file:

```
fs.file-max = 65535
```


4. If the Linux kernel is 2.6.27, add the following line in the `/etc/sysctl.conf` to set the `epoll` resource limit:

```
fs.epoll.max_user_instances = 65535
```

5. Edit the `/etc/security/limits.conf` file. If the file has lines that sets the soft and hard limits for the number of file descriptors, make sure the values are set to `65535`. If the lines are not present, add the following lines to the end of the file (before “#End of file”). Also note that you should insert a tab, rather than spaces, between the columns:

```
* soft nofile 65535
* hard nofile 65535
```

6. Reboot your system, and then use the `ulimit` command to verify that the file descriptor limit is set to `65535`.

```
$ ulimit -n
```

7. Check that the `epoll` resource limit was configured correctly.

```
$ cat /proc/sys/fs/epoll/max_user_instances
```

Monitoring Resources Using the SCIM Extensions

The monitor provider exposes the following information for each resource:

- Number of successful operations per request type (GET, PUT, POST, etc...).
- Number of failed operations and their error codes per request type.
- Number of operations with XML or JSON from client.
- Number of operations that sent XML or JSON to client.

In addition to the information about the user-defined resources, monitoring information is also generated for the schema, service provider configuration, and monitor resources.

The attributes of the monitor entry are formatted as follows:

```
{resource name}-resource-{request type}-{successful or error status code}
```

You can search for one of these monitor providers using an `ldapsearch` such as the following:

```
$ bin/ldapsearch --port 1389 bindDN uid=admin,dc=example,dc=com \
--bindPassword password --baseDN cn=monitor \
--searchScope sub "(objectclass=scim-servlet-monitor-entry)"
```

Monitoring and Troubleshooting the SCIM Extensions

This chapter describes how to monitor and troubleshoot the SCIM extensions. It contains the following sections:

- Monitoring Internal Operations
- Using the Server SDK Extension Debug Log Publisher

Monitoring Internal Operations

The SCIM extension rewrites incoming HTTP requests as internal LDAP operations. You can create a logger for these internal operations to troubleshoot a problem or to tune the underlying directory server.

For example, you can create a request criteria object that will be used to match as closely as possible any operations initiated by the SCIM extension. This example assumes that all user and group entries use the base DN's "dc=example,dc=com" and "dc=example,dc=org".

```
dsconfig create-request-criteria \  
  --criteria-name "Example Co Internal Operations Request Criteria" \  
  --type simple \  
  --set operation-origin:internal-operation \  
  --set included-target-entry-dn:dc=example,dc=com \  
  --set included-target-entry-dn:dc=example,dc=org \  
  --set using-administrative-session-worker-thread:false
```

Using `set operation-origin:internal-operation` ensures that external requests from LDAP clients are not matched. Because the SCIM extension does not use administrative sessions, we set the `using-administrative-session-worker-thread` attribute to `false`. The `included-target-entry-dn` values are used to filter out requests against administrative and monitoring backends, such as `cn=config` or `cn=monitor`.

Next, create a log publisher that uses the above request criteria object.

```
dsconfig create-log-publisher \  
--publisher-name "Internal Operations Access Logger" \  
--type file-based-access --set enabled:true \  
--set suppress-internal-operations:false \  
--set suppress-replication-operations:true \  
--set log-connects:true --set log-disconnects:true \  
--set log-requests:true --set log-search-entries:true \  
--set "request-criteria:Example Co Internal Operations Request |  
Criteria" \  
--set include-request-controls:true \  
--set log-file:logs/internal-ops \  
--set "rotation-policy:24 Hours Time Limit Rotation Policy" \  
--set "rotation-policy:Size Limit Rotation Policy" \  
--set "retention-policy:File Count Retention Policy" \  
--set "retention-policy:Free Disk Space Retention Policy"
```

Note

You may not be able to completely filter out requests generated by sources other than the SCIM extension. This logger picks up requests initiated by other extensions if they use internal resources.

Using the Server SDK Extension Debug Log Publisher

By default, the server contains a file-based log publisher called Server SDK Extension Debug Logger. This debug logger is configured so that it will only record debug messages generated by Server SDK extensions. To ensure this, the default-debug-level should remain 'disabled' so that server-wide debug messages will be disabled. A special debug target has been defined, scoped to the `com.unboundid.directory.sdk.impl.ServerContextImpl` class, which is where all Server SDK extension debug messages will be generated. This debug target will record any debug messages generated by Server SDK extensions.

By default, this debug target will record any messages with any debug level. You may modify the debug target configuration to set the desired debug level. For example, to set the debug level to error, use dsconfig as follows:

```
dsconfig set-log-publisher-prop \  
--publisher-name "Server SDK Extension Debug Logger" \  
--set default-debug-level:error
```