

# The NetSpective Logon Agent

## Configuring the Logon Agent for Domain Logins

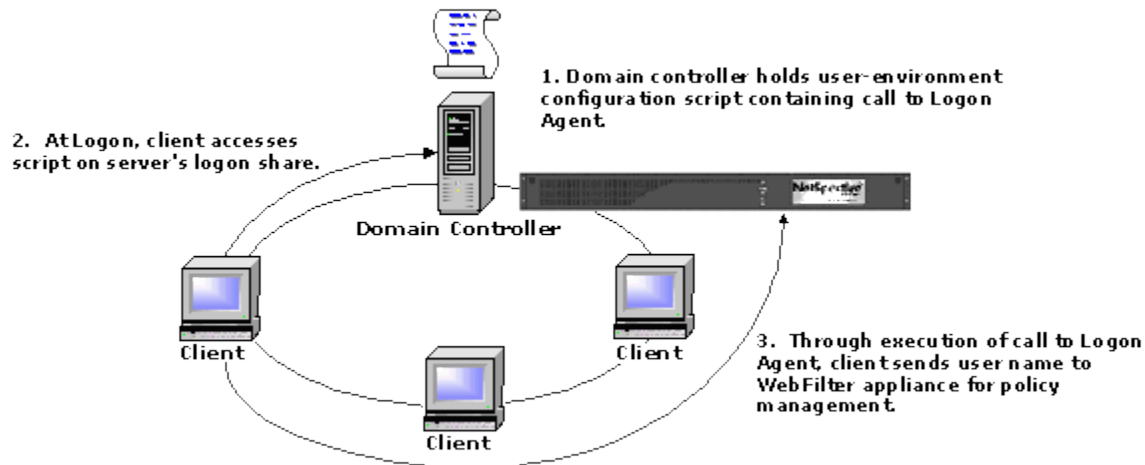


Figure 1: NetSpective Logon Agent Process

The deployment of the Logon Agent requires **1)** copying the Logon Agent executable to the appropriate network logon shares and **2)** the modification (or creation) of logon scripts to include a call to the Logon Agent executable.

**Note:** Although you may install this software on any Windows-based computer, you must copy the executable file to the Domain Controller (as explained below) and make the appropriate logon script modifications on that server.

**Important:** Before installing the NetSpective Logon Agent, verify that all target client systems are correctly filtered by NetSpective Appliance using the Public Group policy. This will ensure that your client systems can communicate with the NetSpective Appliance. Consult the **Getting Started** guide included with your Appliance and the NetSpective Online Help.

The Logon Agent sends packets over UDP to a corresponding processing application on the NetSpective appliance. Since NetSpective processes the information with minimal overhead, the network will not be burdened with the traffic generated by the application.

### Syntax

**wflogon** is a 32-bit application that runs on Windows XP through Windows 7.

The NetSpective Logon Agent is invoked as **wflogon [-p] [-uUSERNAME] netspective\_ip\_address [netspective\_ip\_address...]**, where **netspective\_ip\_address** is the IP address of the NetSpective appliance (required).

## Replication

When multiple NetSpective appliances are being used with replication, configure the Logon Agent to notify both the local appliance and the parent appliance. For added safety, configure the Logon Agent to notify all the NetSpective appliances. For example, the NetSpective Logon Agent would be invoked as ***wflogon local\_netspective\_ip\_address parent\_netspective\_ip\_address***.

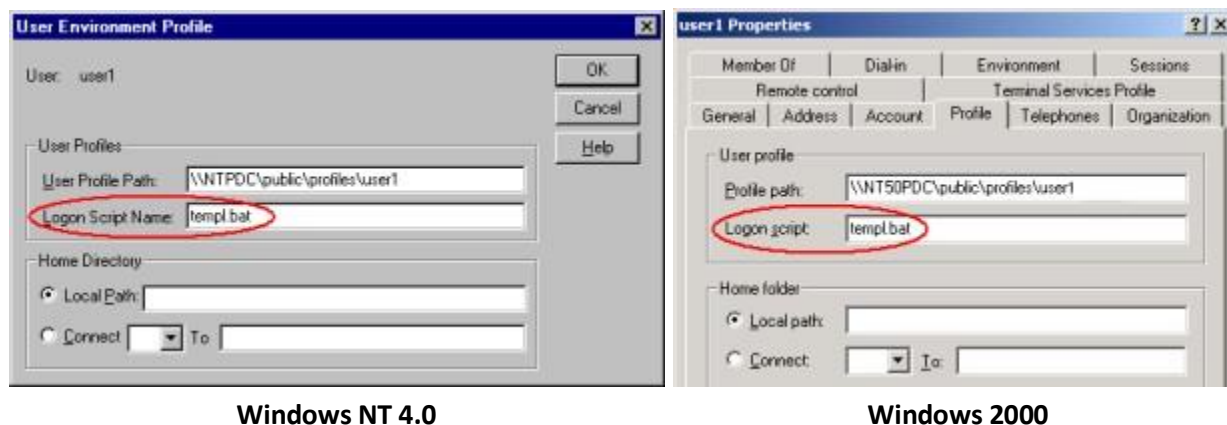
## Installation Notes

### ***Basic Logon Scripts in Windows NT 4.0 and Windows 2000 Domains***

The NetSpective Logon Agent executable should be placed in specific shared folders on the domain controller. The application can then be called from a default logon script (.bat or .cmd) file. In the basic NT 4.0/Windows 2000 Net Logon service, the NETLOGON share on the domain controller contains the script files that configure the initial user environment. The physical default locations of the NETLOGON share on NT 4.0 and 2000 servers are as follows:

Server	NETLOGON default location
Windows NT 4.0	%SYSTEMROOT%\system32\Repl\Import\Scripts
Windows 2000	%SYSTEMROOT%\SYSVOL\sysvol%\%USERDNSDOMAIN%\Scripts
Windows 2003	C:\windows\sysvol\sysvol%\%USERDNSDOMAIN%.com\scripts (run DCpromo)

Logon scripts placed in the NETLOGON share can be assigned to individual users by modifying the User Properties. Figure 2 illustrates the manual configuration on both Windows NT and Windows 2000 servers. On the User Manager for Domains in NT 4.0, the profile settings can be configured by clicking on the Profile button under the User Properties page.



**Figure 2: Manual Configuration of Logon Script**

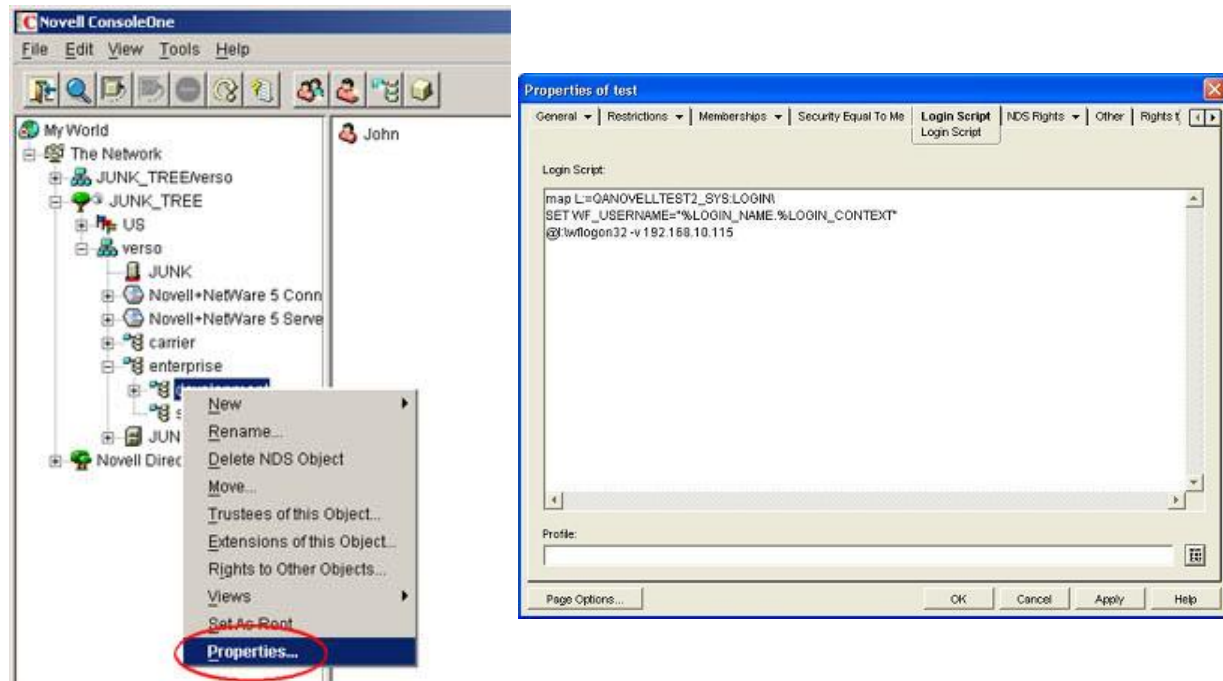
On Windows 2000 servers, user properties can be modified from the Profile tab on the properties page in the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in. The logon script (or logon script name in Windows NT) field points to the name of the script file ***relative to the root of the NETLOGON share*** on the domain controller.

### ***Basic Logon Scripts in Novell Domains***

The NetSpective Logon Agent executable should be placed in a specific shared folder on the domain server or somewhere on the network. The application can then be called from a logon script that can be

set up on the Novell Server. The logon script must set the environment variables WF\_USERNAME and WF\_USERDOMAIN then execute the logon agent executable. Figure 8 contains a sample Novell logon script making the call to the Logon Agent.

There are multiple ways to set up logon scripts on a Novell Domain. The logon scripts can be added per User, using a Profile or at the Organizational Unit (OU). For example, to set up a logon script at the OU open the Novell ConsoleOne application. Navigate the Novell directory until you find the OU that the logon script will be added to. In order for the logon script to work it must be added to the OU that contains the users that are to be affected. Once the OU has been found, right click on the OU and select properties. From the properties window select the login script tab and add the logon script. Figure 3 illustrates the basic steps in adding a logon script to the Organizational Unit. Check your Novell documentation for more information on setting up logon scripts.



Editing the container

Adding the logon script

Figure 3: Adding a Novell Logon Script

*Note:* NetSpective does not support all of the characters that are usable in Novell usernames. The characters <>:" do not work in NetSpective.

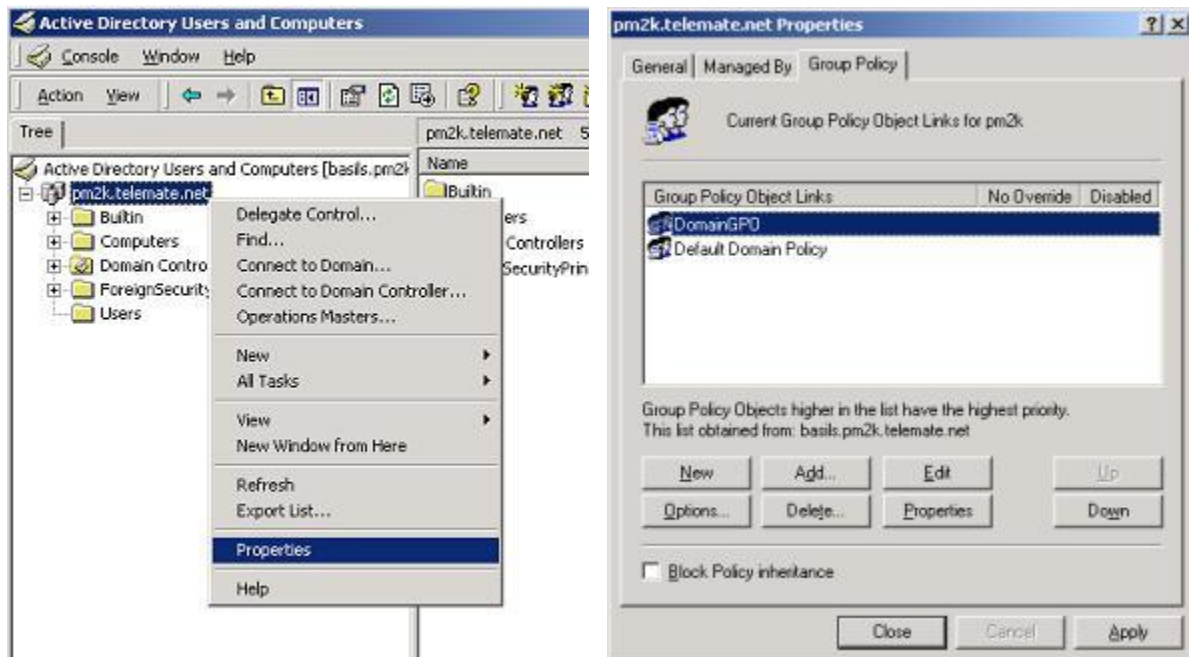
**Editing the Script:** If all users share the same logon script (or a master script is available), edit the script so that it contains the call to the Logon Agent as described in the previous sections. For multiple logon scripts, edit all appropriate scripts. Refer to the examples at the end of this document.

## Active Directory

### Windows 2000 Active Directory Group Policy Objects

Active Directory allows the creation of specific Group Policies to handle various aspects of user profiles, including computer startup/shutdown and user logon/logoff scripting. This is an effective way to implement logon scripts that apply to all users on a particular domain without the need to edit individual user property pages.

This discussion assumes that you are somewhat familiar with the configuration of Group Policy Objects (GPO's) in Active Directory. Launch the Active Directory Users and Computers MMC Snap-In on the domain controller and select Properties from the context menu for the domain. Then, click on the Group Policy tab.



**Figure 4: Accessing Users/Computers Properties and Adding/Editing GPO.**

If there are no Group Policies defined except the Default Domain Policy, click New to define a new GPO (a new policy, renamed as DomainGPO, is used in the example on Figure 4). Use the Up/Down buttons so that the GPO is processed in the required order (in the example, DomainGPO is placed so that it is processed first). Select the GPO and click Edit (if there is an existing GPO defined, select it and click Edit).

On the Group Policy Snap-In, expand the Windows Settings folder under User Configuration. Select **Scripts (Logon/Logoff)** and double-click on **Logon** on the View.

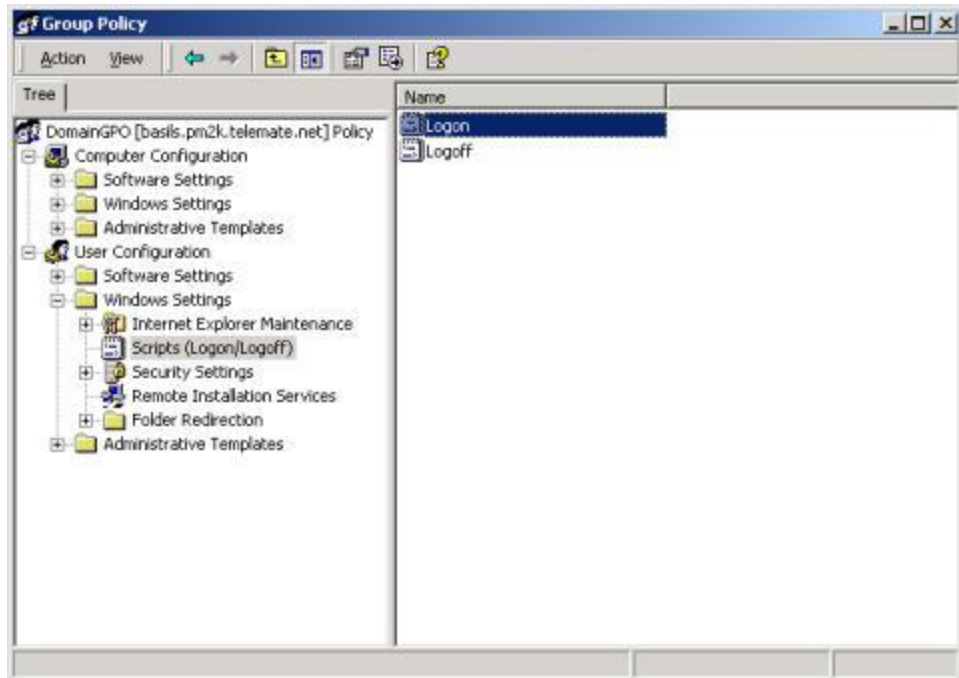


Figure 5: Accessing User Logon Properties

On **Logon Properties**, you can specify the scripts that you want to run and the order of execution. If you have a written script, use Windows Explorer to copy it from its current location and then select the **Show Files** button to paste the script into the Logon script folder.

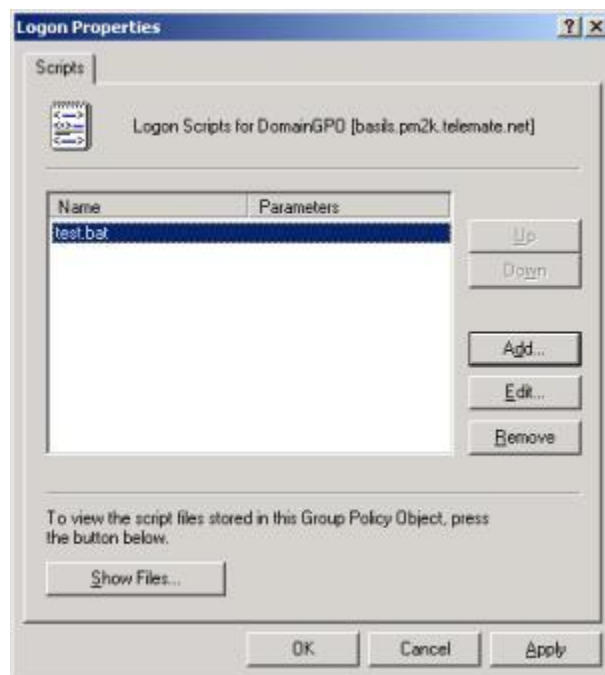


Figure 6: Logon Properties

The Logon script share folder is managed by Active Directory, and contains all of the Logon scripts pertinent to the GPO in question. You will also place the Logon Agent executable in this folder. The default absolute path to this policy-based share is

%SYSTEMROOT%\SYSVOL\sysvol\%USERDNSDOMAIN%\Policies\{GPO\_Key}\User\Scripts\Logon

where the GPO\_Key is a key created and maintained by Active Directory during GPO setup. All displayed script names are **relative to the root of the Logon share**. Since the path is GPO-dependent, it is best to use the Show Files button on the Logon Properties page and paste the selected scripts and the Logon Agent executable into the folder.

**Note:** Active Directory relies on the Domain Name Service (DNS) to provide Group Policy access. This may require installing DNS on the domain controller and configuring the client systems so that they use the controller as their DNS server. Consult the appropriate documentation on Active Directory from Microsoft for more details. *Active Directory Group Policies are not supported by the Active Directory Client Extensions for Windows 9x/Windows NT 4.0 Workstation.*

### Example - Basic Logon Script

#### Windows Sample

Please refer to the following example of a short logon script, which includes the required call to the NetSpective Logon Agent. Note that some clients (e.g. Windows 9x) may require you to specify the full UNC path of scripts and executables in the NETLOGON share.

```
rem Sample net logon script
rem SMS calls for net boot, etc...
call \\PDC01\NETLOGON\smsls.bat
rem Add some basic network shares
net use H: \\Server1\UserFiles
net use K: \\Server2\Utilities
rem Sync time with server
net time \\PDC01 /set y
rem add a call to netspective logon agent, located in this share
rem use full unc path for 9x clients
\\PDC01\NETLOGON\wflogon 10.0.30.1
```

**Figure 7: Sample Windows Logon Script**

#### Novell Sample

Please refer to the following example of a short Novell logon script, which includes the setting of the environment variables WF\_USERNAME and WF\_USERDOMAIN and the required call to the NetSpective Logon Agent. Note that the path for the executable may vary between domains.

```
REM Sample Novell logon script
REM set environment variables
REM NOTE: WF_USERDOMAIN is not used on NOVELL

DOS SET WF_USERNAME="%LOGIN_NAME.%LOGIN_CONTEXT"

REM Call netspective logon agent
@NOVELLSERVER/SYS:\PUBLIC\wflogon32 192.168.10.227
```

**Figure 8: Sample Novell Logon Script**