One Identity Active Roles 7.5

Synchronization Service Administration Guide

Active Roles Synchronization Service Administration Guide
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Synchronization Service Overview

About Synchronization Service

Within the same organization identity information can be stored in many different data systems, such as directories, databases, or formatted dump files. To manage identity information and synchronize it between these data systems, administrators sometimes have to spend a considerable amount of time and effort. On top of that, performing the data synchronization tasks manually is error-prone and can lead to the duplication of information and incompatibility of data formats.

With Synchronization Service, a component of Active Roles (formerly known as ActiveRoles®), you can completely automate the process of identity data synchronization between the data systems used in your enterprise environment.

Synchronization Service increases the data management efficiency by allowing you to automate the creation, deprovision, and update operations between the data systems you use. For example, when an employee joins or leaves the organization, the related information in the data systems managed by Synchronization Service is automatically updated, thereby reducing your administrative workload and getting the new users up and running faster.

The use of scripting capabilities provides a flexible way to automate day-to-day administration tasks and integrate the administration of managed data systems with other business processes. By automating regular synchronization tasks, Synchronization Service allows administrators to concentrate on strategic issues, such as planning the directory, increasing enterprise security, and supporting business-critical applications.

In order to synchronize identity data between external data systems, you must connect Synchronization Service to these data systems through connectors. A connector enables Synchronization Service to access specific data system to read and synchronize data in that system according to your settings.

Out of the box, Synchronization Service includes a number of built-in connectors. The built-in connectors do not require any license file.

Features and benefits

Synchronization Service offers the following major features:

- Bidirectional synchronization
- Delta processing mode
- Synchronization of group membership
- Windows PowerShell scripting
- Attribute synchronization rules
- Rule-based generation of distinguished names
- Scheduling capabilities
- Extensibility

Bidirectional synchronization

Bidirectional synchronization allows you to synchronize all changes occurred to identity information between your data systems. Using this type of synchronization, you can proactively prevent potential identity information conflicts between different data sources. Note, that bidirectional synchronization is unavailable for some of the supported data systems. For details, refer to the sections about the supported data systems.

Delta processing mode

Delta processing mode allows you to more quickly synchronize identities by processing only the data that has changed in the source and target connected systems since their last synchronization.

Both the full mode and the delta mode provide you with the flexibility of choosing the appropriate method for your synchronization tasks.

Note, that delta processing mode is unavailable for some of the supported data systems. For details, refer to the sections about the supported data systems.

Synchronization of group membership

Synchronization Service allows you to ensure that group membership information is in sync in all connected data systems. For example, when creating a group object from an Active Directory domain to an AD LDS (ADAM) instance, you can configure rules to synchronize the Member attribute from the Active Directory domain to the AD LDS (ADAM) instance.

Windows PowerShell scripting

The Management Shell component of Synchronization Service is an automation and scripting shell that provides a command-line management interface for synchronizing data between connected systems via the Synchronization Service.

The Management Shell is implemented as a Windows PowerShell snap-in extending the standard Windows PowerShell functionality. The cmdlets provided by the Management Shell conform to the Windows PowerShell standards and are fully compatible with the default command-line tools that come with Windows PowerShell.

The Management Shell lets administrators perform attribute or password synchronization operations by using Windows PowerShell scripts. For example, you can compose and run a Windows PowerShell script that assigns values to the target object attributes using the values of the source object attributes. For more information, see Appendix B: Using a PowerShell script to transform passwords.

Attribute synchronization rules

With Synchronization Service, you can create and configure synchronization rules to generate values of target object attributes. These rules support the following types of synchronization:

- **Direct synchronization**. Assigns the value of a source object attribute to the target object attribute you specify.
- **Script-based synchronization**. Allows you to use a Windows PowerShell script to generate the target object attribute value.
- **Rule-based synchronization**. Allows you to create and use rules to generate the target object attribute value you want.

Rule-based generation of distinguished names

Synchronization Service lets you create flexible rules for generating the distinguished names (DNs) of objects being created. These rules allow you to ensure that created objects

are named in full compliance with the naming conventions existing in your organization.

Scheduling capabilities

You can schedule the execution of data synchronization operations and automatically perform them on a regular basis to satisfy your company's policy and save time and effort.

Extensibility

To access external data systems Synchronization Service employs special *connectors*. A connector enables Synchronization Service to read and synchronize the identity data contained in a particular data system. Out of the box, Synchronization Service includes connectors that allow you to connect to the following data systems:

- Microsoft Active Directory Domain Services
- Microsoft Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services
- Microsoft Exchange Server
- Microsoft Skype for Business Server
- Microsoft Azure Active Directory
- Microsoft Office 365
- Microsoft SQL Server
- Microsoft SharePoint
- Active Roles version 7.4.x, 7.3, 7.2, 7.1, 7.0, or 6.9
- One Identity Manager version 8.1, 8.0, or 7.0
- Data sources accessible through an OLE DB provider
- Delimited text files
- Generic LDAP Directory service
- MYSQL Database
- OpenLDAP Directory service
- Salesforce
- ServiceNow
- IBM DB2 Database
- IBM RACF Connector
- IBM AS/400 Connector
- Oracle Database connector
- Oracle Database User Accounts connector

- Micro Focus NetIQ Directory connector
- Oracle Unified Directory connector

Azure Backsync Configuration

In any hybrid environment, on-premises Active Directory objects are synchronized to Azure AD using some means such as Azure AD Connect. When Active Roles is deployed in such a hybrid environment, the existing users and groups' information, such as Azure objectID, must be synchronized back from Azure AD to on-premises AD to continue using the functionality. To synchronize existing AD users and groups from Azure AD to Active Roles we must use the back-synchronization operation.

Back Synchronization is performed by leveraging the existing functionality of Active Roles Synchronization Service. Synchronization workflows are configured to identify the Azure AD unique users or groups and map them to the on-premises AD users or groups. After the back-synchronization operation is completed, Active Roles displays the configured Azure attributes for the synchronized objects.

The Azure Backsync Configuration feature allows you to configure the backsync operation in Azure with on-premises Active Directory objects through the Synchronization Service Web interface. The required connections, mappings, and sync workflow steps are created automatically.

When you configure the back-synchronization, the Azure App registration is done automatically with the default app **ActiveRoles_AutocreatedAzureBackSyncApp_V2**.

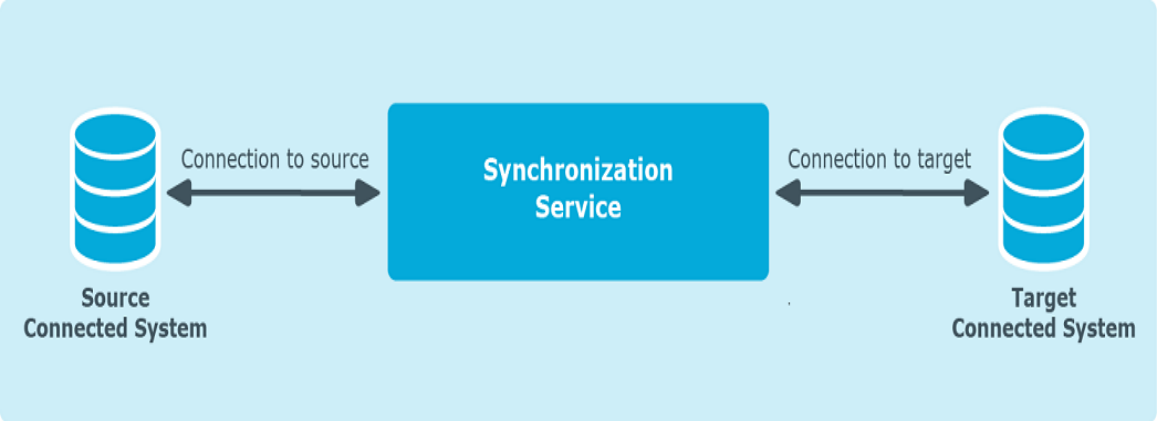
NOTE:

- In case of an application not found error, please try the configure back-synchronization operation again after some time, since the Azure App synchro-n- ization may take some time.
- If you use the existing back-synchronization configuration settings, then the existing default app **ActiveRoles_AutocreatedAzureBackSyncApp** is used to run the back-synchronization workflow. However, it is recommended to use the default app **ActiveRoles_AutocreatedAzureBackSyncApp_V2** since it requires reduced administrator privileges. To use the latest Azure App, configure the back-synchronization again. For information to configure the back-synchronization, see Step 3: Configuring Azure BackSync.
- For the back-synchronization to work as expected, the user in ARS must have write permissions for `edsvaAzureOffice365Enabled`, `edsaAzureContactObjectId`, `edsvaAzureObjectID`, and `edsvaAzureAssociatedTenantId`. The user must also have a local administrator privileges where the ARS synchronization service is running.

Technical overview

The following illustration shows how Synchronization Service synchronizes data between connected data systems.

Figure 1: Synchronization of data between connected systems



Synchronization Service uses Capture Agents, connected data systems, connectors, connections, and sync workflows to synchronize identity data.

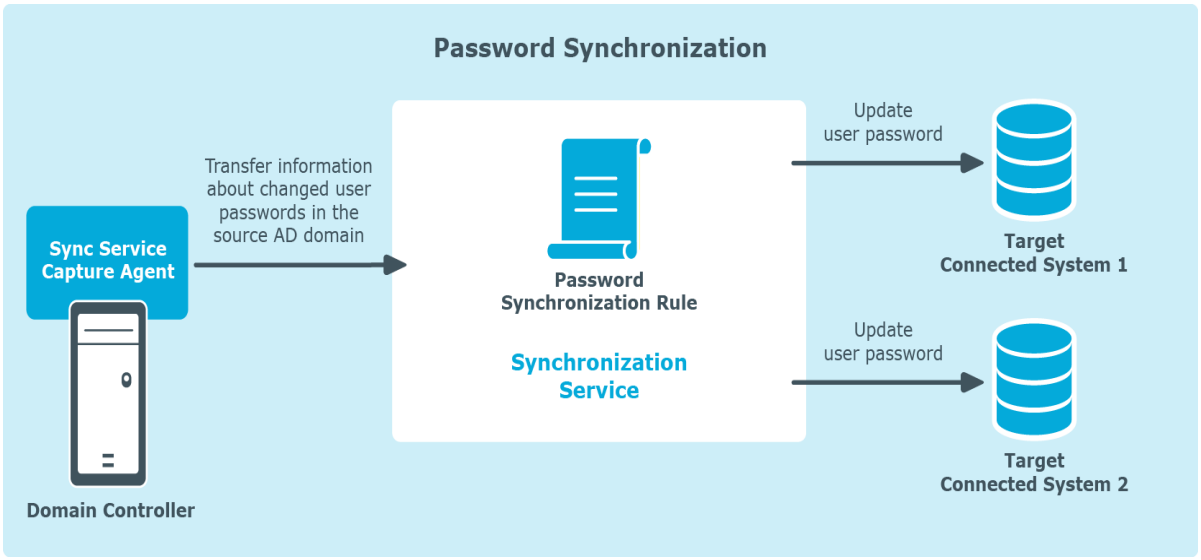
Synchronization Service

Synchronization Service performs data synchronization operations and include the Administration Console that provides a graphical user interface for managing connections to data systems and data synchronization operations.

Capture Agent

Synchronization Service Capture Agent allows you to synchronize user passwords between Active Directory domains managed by Synchronization Service and other connected data systems. The following diagram shows how the Password Synchronization feature of Synchronization Service works:

Figure 2: Password synchronization



Capture Agent tracks changes to user passwords in the source Active Directory domain and provides that information to Synchronization Service, which in turn synchronizes the changes with target connected data systems by using the password synchronization rules you specified. To synchronize passwords, you need to install Capture Agent on each domain controller in the Active Directory domain you want to use as a source for the password synchronization operations.

Connectors and connected data systems

Synchronization Service lets you synchronize identity information between a wide variety of external data systems. To synchronize identities, you must connect Synchronization Service to your data systems through special connectors. A connector enables Synchronization Service to access a specific data system and read and synchronize identity data in that system.

Out of the box, Synchronization Service supports the following data systems:

- Microsoft Active Directory Domain Services
- Microsoft Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services
- Microsoft Exchange Server
- Microsoft Skype for Business Server
- Microsoft Azure Active Directory
- Microsoft Office 365
- Microsoft SQL Server
- Microsoft SharePoint
- Active Roles version 7.4.x, 7.3, 7.2, 7.1, 7.0, or 6.9

- One Identity Manager version 7.0 (D1IM 7.0)
- One Identity Manager version 8.1 or 8.0
- Data sources accessible through an OLE DB provider
- Delimited text files
- Generic LDAP Directory service
- MY SQL Database
- OpenLDAP Directory service
- Salesforce
- Service now
- IBM DB2 Database
- IBM RACF Connector
- Oracle Database connector
- Oracle Database User Accounts connector
- Micro Focus NetIQ Directory connector
- Oracle Unified Directory connector
- IBM AS/400

Synchronization workflows and steps

A *synchronization workflow (sync workflow)* is a set of *synchronization steps* (or *synchronization operations*) that define how to synchronize objects between two connected data systems. A sync workflow can comprise one or more synchronization steps. You can use the Administration Console, a component of Synchronization Service, to configure as many sync workflows as needed.

You can configure a *synchronization step* to perform one of the following operations:

- **Creation**. Creates objects in the target connected data systems based on the changes made to specific objects in the source connected system. When creating a new object, Synchronization Service assigns initial values to the object attributes based on the attribute population rules you have configured.
- **Update**. Changes the attributes of objects in the target connected data systems based on the changes made to specific objects in the source connected system. To define the objects that will participate in the update operation you can use *object mapping rules*. For more information, see Mapping objects.
- **Deprovision**. Modifies or removes objects in the target connected data systems after their counterparts have been disconnected from the source connected system. Synchronization Service can be configured to remove objects permanently or change them to a specific state.

Deploying Synchronization Service

Deployment steps

Perform these steps to deploy Synchronization Service:

Step 1: Install Synchronization Service

To install Synchronization Service

1. Make sure the system on which you wish to install Synchronization Service meets the system requirements provided in the *Active Roles Release Notes*.
2. From the Active Roles installation package, run the Setup.exe file to launch the Active Roles setup.
3. Follow the instructions in the setup wizard.
4. On the **Component Selection** page, select the **Synchronization Service** check box and click **Next** to install Synchronization Service, console, built-in connectors, and Management Shell. The console is a graphical user interface providing access to the Synchronization Service functionality. Synchronization Service manages data flows between connected data systems. Connectors enable Synchronization Service to access specific data systems to read and synchronize identity data.

Management Shell is an automation and scripting shell that provides a command-line management interface for synchronizing data between external data systems via Synchronization Service. For more information, see Management Shell.

5. On the **Ready to Install** page, click **Install**.
6. Click **Finish** to exit the wizard.

To install Synchronization Service Management Shell

1. Open the command prompt with administrator privileges.
2. At the command prompt, navigate to **<Installer Location> | Components | ActiveRoles Synchronization Service** folder.
3. Type `SyncService.msi INSTALLSYNCSHELL=1` to install the Synchronization Service Management Shell.

   To uninstall, navigate to **Add or remove programs** and double click on the installed Active Roles Synchronization shell component and click **Uninstall** to remove the application.

   NOTE:

   - Running the `SyncService.msi` component with `INSTALLSYNCSHELL=0` or double clicking on the `SyncService.msi` directly installs both Synchronization Service and Synchronization Service Management Shell component .
   - When both the service and shell components for Synchronization Service are required, One Identity recommends to use the standard method of installing Synchronization service. For more information on installing Synchronization service, see Step 1: Install Synchronization Service.
   - To install only the Synchronization Service Management Shell component, use the command prompt.

Step 2: Configure Synchronization Service

To configure Synchronization Service you installed in Step 1: Install Synchronization Service, you can use one of the following methods:

- Specify new SQL Server or Azure SQL Server databases for storing the Synchronization Service data.
  With this method, you can select to store the configuration settings and synchronization data either in a single new SQL Server database or in two separate databases.
- Share existing configuration settings between two or more instances of Synchronization Service.

Prerequisite:

- If you are using an Azure SQL Server, set the **db_owner** database role to the user of the Azure SQL Server.
- If you are using an SQL Server, set the **dbcreator** server role to the user of the SQL Server.

  dbcreator is the minimum role that the user of the SQL Server or Azure SQL Server requires for the initial configuration of Synchronization Service.

  After creating the new database, you can revoke the **dbcreator** role because the **db_owner** role automatically assigned to the same user of the SQL Server is sufficient for Synchronization Service database connection.

To configure Synchronization Service using a new database

1. Start the Synchronization Service Administration Console.
2. Follow the steps in the wizard that starts automatically to configure Synchronization Service.
3. On the **Service Account and Mode** page, specify the following and click **Next**:
   - The account under which you want Synchronization Service to run.
   - The mode (local or remote) in which you want to use Synchronization Service. Use the remote mode to work with connectors installed remotely. For more information, see Using connectors installed remotely. If you select the remote mode, click **Finish** to close the wizard.
4. Select **Create a new configuration** and click **Next**.
5. On the **Database Connection** page, specify an SQL Server database.
   - **SQL Server**: Enter the name of the SQL Server computer that hosts the database you want to participate in data synchronization operations.
   - **Database**: Enter a name for the new SQL Server database.
6. (Optional)Select the **Store sync data in a separate database** check box.
   - If you want to store the configuration settings and synchronization data in a single SQL Server database, clear the checkbox.
   - If you want to store the configuration settings and synchronization data in two separate databases, select the check box, and then specify the database in which you want to store the synchronization data.
7. On the **Database Connection** page, select an SQL Server authentication method, and click **Next**.

   NOTE: For all Azure SQL Server variants, select **Use SQL Server authentication** because Windows authentication is not supported.

   - **Use Windows authentication**: Allows you to access the SQL Server in the security context of the account under which the Synchronization Service is running.

- **Use SQL Server authentication**: Allows you to access the SQL Server in the security context of the SQL Server user account whose user name and password you specify.

8. On the **Configuration File** page, select the file for storing the created configuration profile, protect the file with a password, and click **Finish**.

To configure Synchronization Service using an existing database

1. Start the Synchronization Service Administration Console.
2. Follow the steps in the wizard that starts automatically to configure Synchronization Service.
3. On the **Service Account and Mode** page, specify the following and click **Next**:
   - The account under which you want Synchronization Service to run.
   - The mode (local or remote) in which you want to use Synchronization Service. Use the remote mode to work with connectors installed remotely. For more information, see Using connectors installed remotely. If you select the remote mode, click **Finish** to close the wizard.
4. Select **Use an existing configuration** and click **Next**.
5. On the **Configuration File** page, select the **I have the configuration file** check box to provide the configuration file you exported from an existing Synchronization Service instance, enter the password if necessary, and click **Next**. If you do not have the configuration file, after clicking **Next** you will need to enter the required settings.
6. If you provided the configuration file, specify the authentication method for accessing the database. Otherwise, enter the required database name and select the authentication method. Click **Finish**.

After you configure Synchronization Service, you can change its settings at any time using this Configuration wizard. To start the wizard, start the Administration console and click the gear icon in the upper right corner of the console.

Step 3: Configuring Azure BackSync

In hybrid environments, on-premises Active Directory objects are synchronized to Azure AD, for example via Azure AD Connect. When you deploy Active Roles in such a hybrid environment, this synchronization works only if existing user and group information (such as the Azure objectID) are also synchronized back from Azure AD to the on-premises AD. Active Roles uses Azure back-synchronization (also known as Azure BackSync) for this purpose.

Prerequisites

The hybrid environment must meet the following requirements to configure Azure BackSync:

- Azure AD Connect must be installed and configured.
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) module version 2.0.0.131 or later must be installed and configured.
- The Directory Writers role must be enabled in Azure Active Directory. To enable the role, use the following script:

```
$psCred=Get-Credential
Connect-AzureAD -Credential $psCred
$roleTemplate = Get-AzureADDirectoryRoleTemplate | ? { $_.DisplayName -eq
"Directory Writers" }

# Enable an instance of the DirectoryRole template

Enable-AzureADDirectoryRole -RoleTemplateId $roleTemplate.ObjectId
```

In addition, the user account you use to configure Azure BackSync must have the following privileges:

- User Administrator
- Privileged Role Administrator
- Exchange Administrator
- Application Administrator

Automatic and Manual Azure BackSync

You can perform Azure back-synchronization via the Active Roles Synchronization Service Console, either automatically or manually:

- You can configure automatic Azure back-synchronization via the **(Settings)** > **Configure Azure BackSync** option of the Active Roles Synchronization Service Console. For more information, see Configuring automatic Azure BackSync.
- You can also configure manual Azure back synchronization, using existing Active Roles Synchronization Service feature components. For more information, see Configuring manual Azure BackSync.

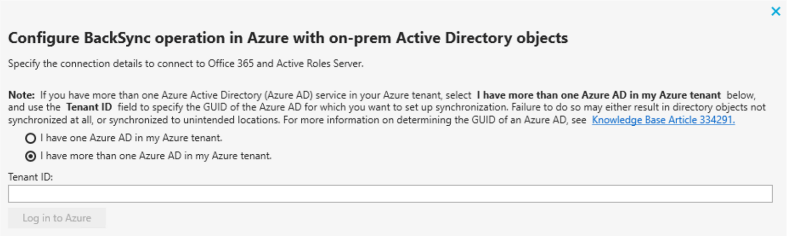
Configuring automatic Azure BackSync

You can configure automatic Azure back-synchronization (Azure BackSync) via the **(Settings)** > **Configure Azure BackSync** option of the Active Roles Synchronization Service Console. After you finish configuration, the Azure BackSync registration, its required connections, mappings and workflows will be created automatically by the Active Roles Synchronization Service.

For more information on setting up manual Azure back-synchronization, see Configuring automatic Azure BackSync.

To configure an automatic Azure BackSync workflow in Active Roles Synchronization Service

1. Open the **Configure BackSync operation in Azure with on-prem Active Directory objects** window of the Active Roles Synchronization Service Console. To do so, click **(Settings)** > **Configure Azure BackSync**.
2. Select the number of Azure AD services in your Azure tenant:
   - If you have a single Azure AD in your Azure tenant, select **I have one Azure AD in my Azure tenant**.
   - If you have multiple Azure AD services in your Azure tenant, select **I have more than one Azure AD in my Azure tenant**.
3. Authenticate your access to Azure AD:
   a. If you have selected **I have one Azure AD in my Azure tenant**, authenticate your access to Azure AD by clicking **Log in to Azure**.
   b. If you have selected **I have more than one Azure AD in my Azure tenant**, then in the **Tenant ID** text box, specify the GUID of the Azure AD for which you want to set up synchronization.



   > TIP: For more information on how to find the GUID of an Azure AD service, see Finding the GUID (Tenant ID) of an Azure AD for Azure BackSync.

   After specifying the tenant ID, click **Log in to Azure** to authenticate your access to Azure AD.

   > NOTE: If **I have more than one Azure AD in my Azure tenant** is selected, the **Log in to Azure** button will be enabled only if you specify a well-formed Azure AD GUID in the **Tenant ID** text box.
4. Specify whether you want to use a proxy server for the connection:
   - **Use WinHTTP settings**: Configures the connector to use the proxy server settings configured for Windows HTTP Services (WinHTTP).
   - **Automatically detect**: Automatically detects and uses proxy server settings.
   - **Do not use proxy settings**: Specifies to not use proxy server for the connection.
5. Under **Connect to**, specify the domain name of the computer where the Active Roles Synchronization Service Console is running.

6. Select the validation method used to access the Active Roles Administration Service. Depending on how Active Roles has been deployed in your organization, you can either use **Synchronization Service account** or **Windows account**-based validation. If you have selected **Windows account** authentication, enter your Windows user name and password.
7. To test the configured Active Roles connection, click **Test Active Roles Connection**. Successful validation will be indicated by a success message.
8. To apply your changes, click **Configure BackSync**.

   NOTE: If the Azure BackSync settings have already been configured previously, Active Roles Synchronization Service will display a warning message to confirm if you want to override the existing Azure BackSync settings with the new settings.

   - To override the existing settings, click **Override BackSync Settings**.
   - To keep the existing settings, click **Cancel**.
9. An **Application Consent** dialog will appear, prompting you for authentication. To consent Active Roles, click **OK**.

   Active Roles Synchronization Service will then automatically perform Azure application registration, and will create the required connections, mappings, and workflow steps for back-synchronization. For more information on the automatically created Azure BackSync settings, see Settings updated after Azure backsync configuration operation.
10. To make the new Azure BackSync workflow appear under **Sync Workflows**, close and reopen the Active Roles Synchronization Service Console. The new Azure BackSync workflow will appear with the following default name: **AutoCreated_ AzureADBackSyncWorkFlow_<tenant-name>**.

Configuring manual Azure BackSync

You can configure manual Azure back-synchronization (Azure BackSync) by using the existing features of Active Roles Synchronization Service components. When setting up manual Azure BackSync, you must configure synchronization workflows to identify Azure AD-specific users or groups, and to map them to the corresponding on-premises AD users or groups. After a manual Azure BackSync operation is completed, Active Roles will display the configured Azure attributes for the synchronized objects.

For more information on setting up automatic Azure back-synchronization, see Configuring automatic Azure BackSync.

Prerequisites

The hybrid environment must meet the following requirements to configure Azure BackSync manually:

- Azure AD Connect must be installed and configured.
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) module version 2.0.0.131 or later must be installed and configured.
- You must authenticate the Azure tenant of the Azure AD for which you configure back-synchronization. Also, you must consent Active Roles as an Azure application.

  For more information, see *Configuring Active Roles to manage Azure AD using the GUI* in the *Active Roles Administration Guide*.
- For the container where Active Roles performs back-synchronization, you must enforce the built-in Azure AD policy that automatically sets the attribute `edsvaazureOffice365enabled` to **`true`**.
- Your Active Roles user must have write permissions for the following attributes:
  - `edsvaAzureOffice365Enabled`
  - `edsaAzureContactObjectId`
  - `edsvaAzureObjectID`
  - `edsvaAzureAssociatedTenantId`
- Your Active Roles user must also have local administrator privileges on the machine where Active Roles Synchronization Service is running.

To configure a manual Azure BackSync workflow

1. Create a connection to Azure AD using the Azure AD Connector. The configuration requires the following data:
   - The Azure domain name.
   - The Client ID in Azure AD.
   - The Client Key to establish the connection to Azure AD.
2. Create an Azure Web Application (or use any relevant existing Azure Web Application) under the Azure tenant of your Azure AD. The application must have Application Permissions to read and write directory data in Azure AD.

   TIP: You can assign the required permissions to the application by running a Windows PowerShell script. For more information, see Creating a Microsoft Azure Active Directory connection
3. Open the application properties and copy the following:
   - Client ID
   - The valid Client Key of the application.
4. Use the Client ID and Client Key when creating a new Azure AD connection or modifying an existing one. For more information, see Creating a Microsoft Azure Active Directory connection

   NOTE: Two applications are required for Azure BackSync operations:
   - The Web Application that you created in this step, or is already available for the Synchronization Service Azure AD Connector.

- An Azure application that you created while configuring Azure AD in the Active Roles Administration Service.

  For details, see *Configuring Active Roles to manage Azure AD using the GUI* in the *Active Roles Administration Guide*).

Both applications are required for Azure BackSync operations.

5. Create a connection to Active Roles using the Active Roles Connector. The configuration requires the local domain details and the version of Active Roles you use. Define the scope to select the container from which Active Roles will select the objects for synchronization.
6. In the Active Roles Synchronization Service Console, create a new sync workflow with **Sync Workflows** > **Add sync workflow**. Use the Azure AD and Active Roles connections configured previously, and add a synchronization step to synchronize the Azure AD users or groups with the on-premises users or groups in Active Roles.
7. In the on-premises Active Roles users or groups, set the `edsvaAzureAssociatedTenantIdattribute` attribute to the value of the Azure tenant ID.

   NOTE: If you did not configure `edsvaAzureAssociatedTenantIdattribute`, an error will be logged for each object in the Event Viewer.
8. Configure the **Forward Sync Rule** to synchronize the following:
   - The Azure Object ID property of the Azure AD user or group to the **edsvaAzureObjectID** property of the corresponding on-premises Active Roles user or group.
   - Set the **edsvaAzureOffice365Enabled** attribute in the on-premises Active Roles user or group to **`true`**.
   - Set the **edsvaAzureAssociatedTenantId** attribute to the value of the Azure tenant ID.
9. Create a **Mapping Rule**. A mapping rule has two functions:
   - It uniquely identifies the synchronized users or groups both in Azure AD in the on-premises AD.
   - It maps the specified properties from Azure AD to Active Roles appropriately.

   For example, the property **userprincipalname** can be used to map users between the on-premises AD and Azure AD in a federated environment.

   CAUTION: Based on the environment, make sure to create the correct mapping rule to identify the user or group uniquely. Incorrect mapping rules may create duplicate objects, resulting in Azure BackSync not working as expected.

   NOTE: Consider the following when configuring manual Azure back-synchronization:
   - You must perform the initial configuration and back-synchronization of Azure AD user IDs only once.

- Azure AD groups cannot be created in Federated or Synchronized environments. Instead, Azure AD groups are created in Active Roles and are synchronized to Azure AD using native Microsoft tools, such as AAD Connect. To manage the Azure AD group through Active Roles, you must perform periodic back-synchronization to the on-premises AD.

Settings updated after Azure backsync configuration operation

This section gives descriptions about the Azure App registration, connections, mappings, and workflow steps that are created automatically as a result of the Azure backsync configuration operation.

App registration

The Azure App is created automatically with the default name as **ActiveRoles AutocreatedAzureBackSyncApp_V2**.

NOTE: After the Azure App is registered in Azure, you must not delete or modify the application. The backsync operation will not work as expected in case you modify or delete the registered Azure App.

Sync Workflows

On the Synchronization Service Administration Console, click **Sync Workflows** to view the sync workflow named **AutoCreated_AzureADBackSyncWorkflow_<tenant name>** that is created as a result of the Azure BackSync configuration. The workflow displays the following synchronization update steps from Azure AD to Active Roles for users, groups, and contacts.

- Step 1: AutoCreated_UpdateFromAzureToARSForBackSyncWorkFlowUser_ <tenant> for users.
- Step 2: AutoCreated_UpdateFromAzureToARSForBackSyncWorkFlowGroup_ <tenant> for groups.
- Step 3: AutoCreated_UpdateFromO365ToARSForBackSyncWorkFlowContact_ <tenant> for contacts.

NOTE:

- Multiple tenants are supported in back-sync. The workflows can be identified using the name of the tenant.
- The Forward Sync Rules to synchronize the following are automatically configured and displayed in the synchronization update steps for user and group:
  - Azure **ObjectID** property of a user or group is mapped to the Active Roles user or group **edsvaAzureObjectID** property.

- The **edsvaAzureOffice365Enabled** attribute in Active Roles user or group is set to True.
- The **edsvaAzureAssociatedTenantId** attribute in Active Roles user or group is set to Azure Tenant ID.

- The Forward Sync Rule to synchronize the following are automatically configured and displayed in the synchronization update steps for contacts:
  - Azure **ExternalDirectoryObjectID** property of a contact is mapped to the Active Roles contact **edsaAzureContactObjectId** property.
  - The **edsvaAzureOffice365Enabled** attribute in Active Roles user or group is set to True.
  - The **edsvaAzureAssociatedTenantId** attribute in Active Roles user or group is set to Azure Tenant ID.

Connections

On the Synchronization Service Administration Console, click **Connections** to view the connections from Active Roles, Azure AD, and Office 365 to external data systems. The following connections are configured and displayed by default:

- AutoCreated_ARSConnectorForBackSyncWorkFlow_<tenant>
- AutoCreated_AzureADConnectorForBackSyncWorkFlow_<tenant>
- AutoCreated_O365ConnectorForBackSyncWorkFlow_<tenant>

NOTE: Multiple tenants are supported in back-sync. The connection name can be identified using the name of the tenant.

Mapping

On the Synchronization Service Administration Console, click **Mapping** to view the Mapping rules which identify the users, groups, or contacts in Azure AD and on-premises AD uniquely and map the specified properties from Azure AD to Active Roles appropriately.

On the Mapping tab, click a connection name to view or modify the mapping settings for the corresponding connection. The user, group, and contact mapping pair information is displayed by default as a result of the Azure BackSync configuration. For example, the property **userprincipalname** can be used to map users between on-premises AD and Azure AD in a federated environment.

NOTE:

- For more information to manage mapping pairs for the connections see the Mapping Tab section.
- The mapping rules are created by default. Based on the environment, make sure that the default mapping rules identify the user or group uniquely. Else, make sure to correct the Mapping rule as required. In-correct mapping rules may create duplicate objects and the back-sync operation may not work as expected.

- Initial configuration and execution of back-sync operation for Azure AD users ID and group ID is a one-time activity. If required, you can re-configure the Azure backsync settings which will override the previously configured backsync settings.

Finding the GUID (Tenant ID) of an Azure AD for Azure BackSync

If the Azure tenant of your organization contains multiple Azure AD services, One Identity highly recommends to specify its GUID (also known as Tenant ID) when configuring Azure BackSync automatically.

For details on configuring Azure BackSync automatically, see Configuring automatic Azure BackSync.

The GUID of each Azure AD service is listed on the Microsoft Azure Portal.

To find the GUID (Tenant ID) of an Azure AD

1. Log in to the Microsoft Azure Portal.
2. Click **Show portal menu**.
3. Click **Azure Active Directory**.
4. In the **Overview** tab, under the **Basic information** heading, the value of the **Tenant ID** is the GUID (Tenant ID) of the Azure AD.

   TIP: If you have access to multiple Azure AD services, you can switch between them with **Manage tenants**.

Upgrade from Quick Connect and Synchronization Service

If you have synchronization workflows configured and run by Quick Connect (predecessor of Synchronization Service), or earlier versions of Synchronization Service, then you can transfer those synchronization workflows to Active Roles and have them run by Synchronization Service.

You can transfer synchronization workflows from the following Quick Connect or Synchronization Service versions:

- Quick Connect Sync Engine 5.2.0, 5.3.0, 5.4.0, 5.4.1, 5.5.0, 6.1.0
- Quick Connect Express for Active Directory 5.3.0, 5.4.0, 5.4.1, 5.5.0, 5.6.0, or 6.1.0

- Quick Connect for Cloud Services 3.3.0, 3.4.0, 3.5.0, 3.6.0, 3.6.1, 3.6.2, or 3.7.0
- Quick Connect for Base Systems 2.2.0, 2.3.0, or 2.4.0
- Synchronization Service 7.0, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, or 7.4.x

Limitations

Synchronization Service is unable to run synchronization workflows that employ connections to the following systems:

- ActiveRoles Sever 6.5
- ODBC-compliant data source
- OpenDS directory service
- PeopleSoft HCM
- Red Hat Directory Server
- SAP Systems
- Workday

If you need to synchronize data held in these systems, then you should continue using Quick Connect. This limitation is because not all connectors provided by Quick Connect are included with Synchronization Service.

IMPORTANT: Google Postini Services, IBM Lotus Domino, IBM Lotus Notes, Google Apps are removed as the mentioned systems reached End of Life.

Upgrade steps

Perform the following steps to transfer synchronization workflows from Quick Connect to Synchronization Service:

1. Install Synchronization Service.

   You can install Synchronization Service on the computer running Quick Connect or on a different computer. For installation instructions, see Step 1: Install Synchronization Service earlier in this document.

2. Configure Synchronization Service to use a new database for storing configuration settings and synchronization data.

   To perform this step, use the Configuration Wizard that appears when you start the Synchronization Service Administration Console the first time after you install Synchronization Service. For detailed instructions, see Step 2: Configure Synchronization Service earlier in this document.

3. Import configuration settings from Quick Connect or Synchronization Service.

   Before you proceed with this step, it is highly recommended to disable the scheduled workflows and mapping operations in Quick Connect or earlier versions of Synchronization Service. You can resume the scheduled workflows and mapping operations after you complete this step.

   To import configuration settings:

   1. On the computer where you have installed Synchronization Service, start the Synchronization Service Administration Console.
   2. In the upper right corner of the Administration Console window, click the gear icon, and then click **Import Configuration**.
   3. In the wizard that appears, select the version of Quick Connect Sync Engine used by your Quick Connect version or Active Roles Synchronization Service from which you want to import the configuration settings.

      Optionally, you can select the **Import sync history** check box to import the sync history along with the configuration settings.
   4. Follow the steps in the wizard to complete the import operation.

   If the synchronization data you want to import is stored separately from the configuration settings, then, on the **Specify source SQL Server databases** step, select the **Import sync data from the specified database** check box, and specify the database.

4. Retype access passwords in the connections that were imported from Quick Connect.

   You need to retype access passwords in the imported connections because, for security reasons, the import of configuration settings does not retrieve the encrypted passwords from Quick Connect. Use the Synchronization Service Administration Console to make changes to each connection as appropriate, depending upon the data system to which the connection applies. For instructions on how to modify connections, see External data systems supported out of the box later in this document.

5. If your synchronization workflows involve synchronization of passwords, then you need to install the new version of Capture Agent on your domain controllers. For installation instructions, see Managing Capture Agent later in this document.

   The new version of Capture Agent replaces the old version. However, as the new version supports both Synchronization Service and Quick Connect, you do not lose the password synchronization functions of Quick Connect after you upgrade Capture Agent.

Communication ports

The following table lists the default communication ports used by Synchronization Service:

Table 1:
Default communication ports

Port	Protocol	Type of traffic	Direction of traffic
53	TCP/UDP	DNS	Inbound, outbound
88	TCP/UDP	Kerberos	Inbound, outbound
139	TCP	SMB/CIFS	Inbound, outbound
445	TCP	SMB/CIFS	Inbound, outbound
389	TCP/UDP	LDAP	Outbound
3268	TCP	LDAP	Outbound
636	TCP	SSL This port is only required if Synchronization Service is configured to use SSL to connect to an Active Directory domain.	Outbound
3269	TCP	SSL This port is only required if Synchronization Service is configured to use SSL to connect to an Active Directory domain.	Outbound
15173	TCP	Synchronization Service This port is used by Capture Agent to communicate with Active Roles Synchronization Service.	Outbound
7148	TCP	Capture Agent (only if Synchronization Service is configured to synchronize user passwords from an Active Directory domain to other connected data systems) This port is used by Active Roles Synchronization Service to communicate with Capture Agent.	Inbound
135	TCP	RPC endpoint mapper Port 135 is a dynamically allocated TCP port for RPC communication with Active Directory domain controllers. For more information	Inbound, outbound

Port	Protocol	Type of traffic	Direction of traffic
		about ports used for RPC communication, see the following Microsoft Support Knowledge Base articles at support.microsoft.com: • Restricting Active Directory replication traffic and client RPC traffic to a specific port (article ID: 224196) • How to configure RPC dynamic port allocation to work with firewalls (article ID: 154596) • How to configure RPC to use certain ports and how to help secure those ports by using IPsec (article ID: 908472) • The default dynamic port range for TCP/IP has changed in Windows Vista and in Windows Server 2008 (article ID: 929851)	

3

Getting started

Synchronization Service Administration Console

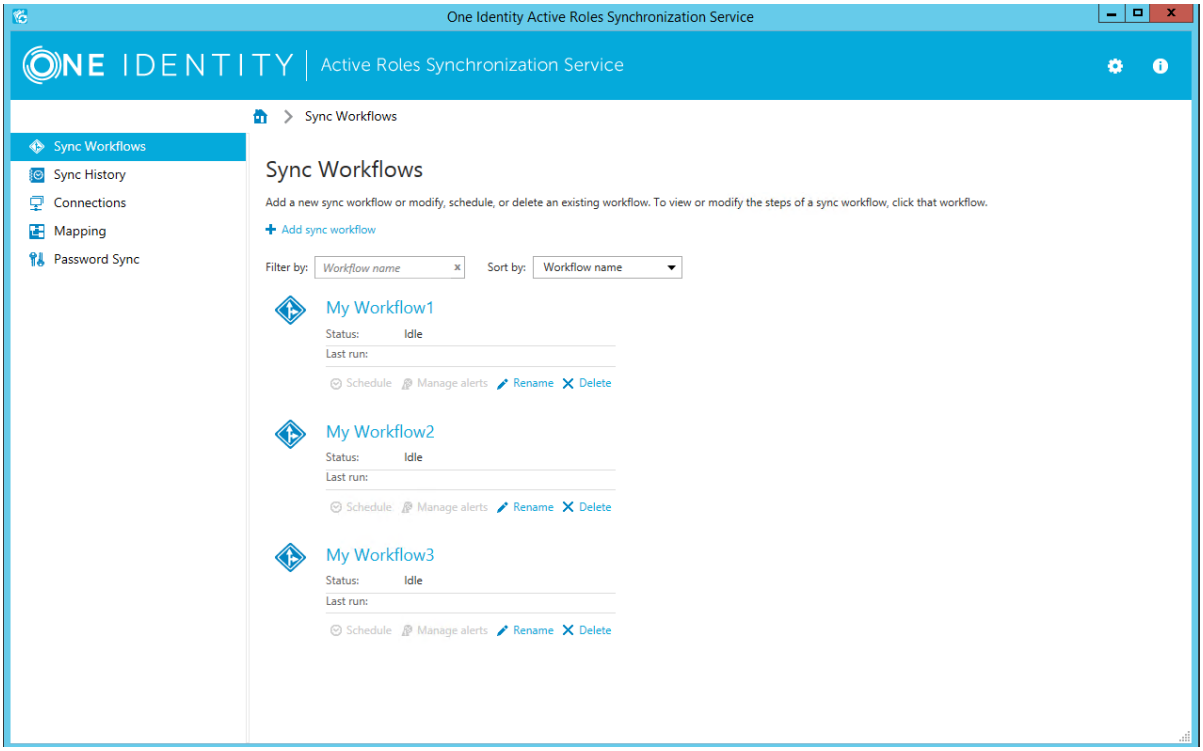
The Synchronization Service Administration Console is a graphical user interface that provides access to the Synchronization Service functionality. You can use the Administration Console to connect Synchronization Service to external data systems, manage existing connections, and perform data synchronization operations between the connected data systems. The Administration Console is installed as part of Synchronization Service.

To start the Administration Console

To start the Active Roles Synchronization Console, depending upon the version of your Windows operating system, click Active Roles 7.4 Synchronization Service on the **Apps** page or select **All Programs** | **One Identity Active Roles 7.4** | **Active Roles 7.4 Synchronization Service** from the **Start** menu.

The Synchronization Service Administration Console looks similar to the following:

Figure 3: Administrator Console



In the upper right corner of the console, you can click the following items:

Table 2:

Item	Description
The Gear icon	Provides the following commands: • **Configure Sync Service** Starts a wizard that helps you change the configuration settings of the current Synchronization Service instance. • **Import Configuration** Starts a wizard that helps you to import configuration settings from a configuration file created by another instance of Synchronization Service. • **Export Configuration** Starts a wizard that helps you to save the configuration profile of the current Synchronization Service instance to a file. You can use this file to apply the saved configuration to other instances of Active Roles Synchronization Service deployed in your environment. • **Mail Profiles** Allows you to add, edit, or delete mail profiles for sending notification emails about sync workflow runs. For more information on how to use the email notification, see Using sync workflow alerts.

Item	Description
	• **Diagnostic Logging** Allows you to specify settings for writing Synchronization Service diagnostic data to the Synchronization Service log file or Windows Event Log. • **Communication Port** Allows you to change the communication port number used by the Synchronization Service. • **Configure Azure BackSync** Allows you to configure backsync operation in Azure with on-premises Active Directory objects.

In this section:

- Sync Workflows tab
- Sync History tab
- Connections tab
- Mapping tab
- Password Sync tab
- Configuring diagnostic logging

For more information about the elements you can use on these tabs, see the next subsections.

Sync Workflows tab

Allows you to manage data synchronization workflows for connected data systems. A sync workflow can include a number of synchronization steps, each performing a specific data synchronization operation (creation, deprovision, or update). For more information on sync workflows and their steps, see Synchronizing identity data.

You can also use this tab to manage email notification settings for each existing sync workflow. For more information, see Using sync workflow alerts.

On the **Sync Workflows** tab, you can use the following elements (some of these elements become available only after you create at least one sync workflow with one or more synchronization steps):

- **Add sync workflow**. Creates a new sync workflow.
- **Filter by**. Allows you to filter existing sync workflows by the letters or text you type in the text box. The filter applies to the sync workflow names.
- **Sort by**. Allows you to sort existing sync workflows by workflow name, last run time, or the number of synchronization steps.
- **<Workflow Name>**. Represents a sync workflow. You can click the workflow name to view and add, delete, or modify synchronization steps in that workflow.
- **Schedule**. Allows you to create a schedule for running the sync workflow.

- **Manage alerts**. Allows you to add, delete, or edit alerts for a sync workflow. An alert allows you to automatically send notification emails about the completion of the sync workflow run to specified recipients.
- **Rename**. Allows you to rename the sync workflow.
- **Delete**. Deletes the sync workflow.

Sync History tab

Allows you to view and selectively clean up the synchronization history. This is the history of sync workflow runs and object mapping operations. For more information, see Synchronization history.

On the **Sync History** tab, you can use the following elements:

- **Clean up now**. Allows you to selectively clean up sync history entries by specifying the age of the entries that you want to clean up.
- **Schedule cleanup**. Allows you to schedule a recurring cleanup operation for the sync history.
- **Sync Workflow History**. Allows you to view a list of completed sync workflow runs and the details of objects that participated in a particular sync workflow run.
- **Mapping History**. Allows you to view a list of completed map and unmap operations and the details of objects that participated in those operations.
- **Search**. Allows you to search the Synchronization Service synchronization history for completed creation, deprovision, update, and sync passwords operations. You can search by a number of criteria, such as the target connected data system and object type on which the operation was performed and the time period during which the operation completed.
- **Usage Statistics**. Allows you to view usage statistics for each connector i.e. a number of processed objects, sync runs, etc.

Connections tab

Allows you to manage connections between the Synchronization Service and the external data systems you want to use for data synchronization operations.

For instructions on creating connections to external data systems supported out of the box, see External data systems supported out of the box.

On the **Connections** tab, you can use the following elements (some of these elements become available only after you create at least one connection):

- **Add connection**. Allows you to create a new connection to an external data system.
- **Filter by**. Allows you to filter existing connections by the letters or text you type in the text box. The filter applies to the connection names.

- **Sort by**. Allows you to sort existing connections by connection name, name of the connector used, or the frequency of usage in sync workflow steps.
- **<Connection Name>**. Represents a connection to external data system. You can click a connection name to view or modify the corresponding connection settings.
- **Connection settings**. Allows you to view or modify settings for the connection.
- **Synchronization scope**. Allows you to view or modify synchronization scope for the connection.
- **Delete connection**. Deletes the connection.

Mapping tab

Allows you to manage mapping pairs and mapping rules for existing connections. To view or modify mapping pairs or rules for a connection, click the name of that connection on the **Mapping** tab. For more information on mapping pairs and rules, see Mapping objects.

On the **Mapping** tab, you can use the following elements (some of these elements become available only after you create at least one connection to an external data system):

- **Filter by**. Allows you to filter existing connections by the letters or text you type in the text box. The filter only applies to the connection names.
- **Sort by**. Allows you to sort existing connections by connection name, name of the connector used, or the frequency of usage in the sync workflow steps.
- **<Connection Name>**. Displays the name of a connection. You can click a connection name to view or modify the mapping settings for the corresponding connection.

When you click a connection name on this tab, you can manage mapping pairs for the connection by using the following elements (some of these elements become available after you create at least one mapping pair for the connection):

- **Add mapping pair**. Allows you to specify the types of objects in two connected systems for which you want to create a mapping pair.
- **<ObjectType1> - <ObjectType2>**. Represents a mapping pair and displays the object types that belong to the same mapping pair. You can click a mapping pair to view and change the scope of conditions where the object types belonging to that mapping pair will be mapped. To define these conditions, you can create mapping rules.
- **Schedule**. Allows you to schedule a recurring map operation for the current pair of objects.
- **Map now**. Allows you to manually run the map operation on the current pair of objects.
- **Delete**. Deletes the mapping pair on which you click this link.

When you click a mapping pair, you can manage mapping rules for the mapping pair by using the following elements (some of these elements become available only after you create at least one mapping rule for the mapping pair):

- **Map now**. Allows you to manually run the map operation on the mapping pair by using the conditions specified in the existing mapping rules.
- **Unmap**. Allows you to unmap the objects that were earlier mapped according to the settings specified for the mapping pair.
- **Schedule mapping**. Allows you to schedule a recurring map operation for the mapping pair.
- **Add mapping rule**. Allows you to create a rule that will define a condition for mapping objects that belong to the mapping pair.
- **Delete rule**. Deletes the mapping rule on which you click this link.
- **Move up**. Moves the current mapping rule one position up in the list.
- **Move down**. Moves the current mapping rule one position down in the list.

Mapping rules are applied in the order they are listed.

Password Sync tab

Allows you to manage password sync rules to automate password synchronization from a specified Active Directory domain to other connected data systems. For more information, see Automated password synchronization.

On the **Password Sync** tab, you can use the following elements (some of these elements become available only after you create at least one password sync rule):

- **Add password sync rule**. Allows you to create a rule for synchronizing passwords from an Active Directory domain to another connected system.
- **Password sync settings**. Allows you to specify how many times you want to retry the password synchronization operation in the event of a failure. Also allows you to type a Windows PowerShell script to generate passwords for the target connected system. For more information, see Appendix B: Using a PowerShell script to transform passwords.
- **Delete rule**. Deletes the password sync rule on which you click this link.

Configuring diagnostic logging

In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, you can configure a number of settings to write the Synchronization Service diagnostic data to a separate log file or to the Windows Event Log.

To configure diagnostic logging

1. In the upper right corner of the Synchronization Service Administration Console, select

Settings | Diagnostic Logging.

2. In the dialog box that opens, use the following options:

Table 3: Diagnostic logging options

Option	Description
Windows Event Log level	Drag the slider to select one of the following options to write Synchronization Service data to the Windows Event Log: • **Error, Warning, and Information**. Records errors, warnings, and information events generated by Synchronization Service to the Windows Event Log. • **Error and Warning**. Records error and warning events generated by Synchronization Service to the Windows Event Log. • **Error**. Records error events generated by Synchronization Service to the Windows Event Log. • **Off**. Disables writing Synchronization Service data to the Windows Event Log.
Synchronization Service log level	Drag the slider to select one of the following logging levels for the Synchronization Service log: • **All Possible Events**. Writes detailed diagnostic data to the Synchronization Service log file. • **Important Events**. Writes only essential events to the Synchronization Service log file. • **Off**. Disables writing data to the Synchronization Service log file.

3. When you are finished, click **OK** to apply your settings.

Steps to synchronize identity data

On a very high level, you need to complete the following steps to synchronize identity data between two external data systems:

1. Connect the Synchronization Service to the data systems between which you want to synchronize identity data.

   For more information, see Connections to external data systems.

2. Configure synchronization scope for the connected data systems.

   For more information, see Modifying synchronization scope for a connection.

3. Create a sync workflow.

   For more information, see Creating a sync workflow.

4. Create one or more steps in the sync workflow, and, if necessary, define synchronization rules for these steps.

   For more information, see Managing sync workflow steps.

5. Run the sync workflow you have created.

   For more information, see Running a sync workflow.

You can also use the Synchronization Service to automatically synchronize passwords from a specified Active Directory domain to other connected data systems. For more information, see Automated password synchronization.

Management Shell

Management Shell is implemented as a Windows PowerShell module, providing an extension to the Windows PowerShell environment. The commands provided by Management Shell conform to the Windows PowerShell standards, and are fully compatible with the default command-line tools that come with Windows PowerShell.

You can open Management Shell by using either of the following procedures. Each procedure loads the Management Shell module into Windows PowerShell. If you do not load the Management Shell module before you run a command (cmdlet) provided by that module, you will receive an error.

To open Management Shell

- At the Windows PowerShell command prompt, run the following command:

  Import-Module [-Name]

  In the Name parameter specify the name of a file in the module and the file path. By default, the following path to the **SyncServiceManagementShell** module is used: C:\Program Files\One Identity\Active Roles\7.4\SyncService\SyncServiceShell\SyncServiceManagementShell.psd1.

Alternatively to start the Active Roles Synchronization Management Shell, depending upon the version of your Windows operating system, click Active Roles 7.4 Synchronization Service Management Shell on the **Apps** page or select **All Programs** | **One Identity Active Roles 7.4** | **Active Roles 7.4 Synchronization Service Management Shell** from the **Start** menu.

Upon the shell start, the console may display a message stating that a certain file published by One Identity is not trusted on your system. This security message indicates that the certificate the file is digitally signed with is not trusted on your computer, so the console requires you to enable trust for the certificate issuer before the file can be run. Press either **R** (Run once) or **A** (Always run). To prevent this message from appearing in the future, it is advisable to choose the second option (**A**).

Cmdlet naming conventions

All cmdlets are presented in verb-noun pairs. The verb-noun pair is separated by a hyphen (-) without spaces, and the cmdlet nouns are always singular. The verb refers to the action that the cmdlet performs. The noun identifies the entity on which the action is performed. For example, in the **Get-QCObject** cmdlet name, the verb is **Get** and the noun is **QCObject**. All the Management Shell cmdlets have the nouns prefixed with QC, to distinguish the Management Shell cmdlets from those provided by PowerShell itself or by other PowerShell modules.

Getting help

This section provides instructions on how to get help information for the cmdlets added by Management Shell to the Windows PowerShell environment.

Table 4: To view help

To view this	Run this command
A list of all the Synchronization Service Management Shell cmdlets available to the shell.	Get-QCCommand
Information about the parameters and other components of a Synchronization Service Management Shell cmdlet.	Run one of the following: • Get-QCCommand <*CmdletName*> • Get-Command <*CmdletName*> NOTE: You can use wildcard character expansion. For example, to view information about the cmdlets with the names ending in Workflow, run this command: Get-Command *Workflow.
Basic help information for a Synchronization Service Management Shell cmdlet.	Get-Help <*CmdletName*>

To view this	Run this command
Detailed help information for a Synchronization Service Management Shell cmdlet, including the descriptions of available parameters and usage examples.	Get-Help <*CmdletName*> -full
Basic information about how to use the help system in Windows PowerShell, including Help for the Synchronization Service Management Shell.	Get-Help

Connections to external data systems

External data systems supported out of the box

This section provides information on working with external data systems supported by Synchronization Service out of the box.

This section covers:

- Working with Microsoft SQL Server
- Working with Micro Focus NetIQ Directory
- Working with Salesforce
- Working with ServiceNow
- Working with Oracle Unified Directory
- Working with an LDAP directory service
- Working with IBM DB2
- Working with MySQL database
- Working with an OpenLDAP directory service
- Working with IBM RACF connector
- Working with an OLE DB-compliant relational database
- Working with SharePoint
- Working with Microsoft Office 365
- Working with Microsoft Azure Active Directory
- Creating a connection
- Renaming a connection
- Deleting a connection
- Modifying synchronization scope for a connection
- Using connection handlers
- Specifying password synchronization settings for a connection

Working with Active Directory

This section describes how to create or modify a connection to Active Directory so that Synchronization Service could work with data in that data system.

To create a connection to Active Directory domain, you need to use Synchronization Service in conjunction with a special connector called *Active Directory Connector*. This connector is included in the Synchronization Service package.

The Active Directory Connector supports the following features:

Table 5: Supported features

Feature	Supported
Bidirectional synchronization Allows you to read and write data in the connected data system.	Yes

Feature	Supported
Delta processing mode Allows you to process only the data that has changed in the connected data system since the last synchronization operation, thereby reducing the overall synchronization operation time.	Yes
Password synchronization Allows you to synchronize user passwords from an Active Directory domain to the connected data system.	Yes

The Active Directory Connector supports linked attributes existing in the Active Directory schema. Linked attributes allow you to establish associations between two objects.

Linked attributes exist in pairs, as follows:

- **Forward link attribute**. This is a linked attribute that exists on a source object (example: the **member** attribute on the Group object). Forward link attributes can be single-valued or multivalued.
- **Back link attribute**. This is a linked attribute that can be specified on a target object (example: the **memberOf** attribute on the User object). Back link attributes are multivalued and they must have a corresponding forward link attribute. Back link attributes are not stored in Active Directory. Rather, they are calculated based on the corresponding forward link attribute each time a query is issued.

In this section:

Creating an Active Directory connection

To create a new connection

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Add connection**, and then use the following options:
    - **Connection name**. Type a descriptive name for the connection.
    - **Use the specified connector**. Select **Active Directory Connector**.
3. Click **Next**.

4. On the **Specify connection settings** page, use the following options:
    - **Any available domain controller in the specified domain**. Allows you to connect to an available domain controller in the Active Directory domain you specify. In the **Domain** text box, type the fully qualified domain name of the domain to which you want to connect.
    - **Specified domain controller**. Allows you to connect to a specific domain controller in a particular Active Directory domain. In the **Domain controller** text box, type the fully qualified domain name of the domain controller to which you want to connect.
    - **Active Directory forest**. Allows you to connect to the Active Directory forest you specify in this option. When synchronizing data to or from a connected forest, Synchronization Service automatically selects the appropriate domain controllers in the forest to read and write data according to the synchronization scope configured for the connection.
        - **Secure Sockets Layer usage**. Use this list to select one of the following:
            - **None**. Allows you to connect without using Secure Sockets Layer (SSL).
            - **Use**. Allows you to connect through SSL.
            - **Preferred**. Allows you to attempt the connection through SSL first. If this connection attempt fails, the Synchronization Service tries to connect without using SSL.
        - **Access Active Directory using**. Use this option to select one of the following:
            - **Synchronization Service account**. Allows you to access the Active Directory domain in the security context of the account under which the Synchronization Service is running.
            - **Windows account**. Allows you to access Active Directory in the security context of the account whose user name and password you specify below this option.
    - **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.
5. Click **Finish** to create a connection to Active Directory.

Modifying an existing Active Directory connection

To modify connection settings

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Connection settings** below the existing Active Directory connection you want to modify.
3. On the **Connection Settings** tab, click the **Specify connection settings** item to expand it, and then use the following options:

- **Any available domain controller in the specified domain.** Allows you to connect to any available domain controller in the Active Directory domain you specify. In the **Domain** text box, type the fully qualified domain name of the domain to which you want to connect.
- **Specified domain controller**. Allows you to connect to a specific domain controller in a particular Active Directory domain. In the **Domain controller** text box, type the fully qualified domain name of the domain controller to which you want to connect.
- **Active Directory forest**. Allows you to connect to the Active Directory forest you specify in this option. When synchronizing data to or from a connected forest, Synchronization Service automatically selects the appropriate domain controllers in the forest to read and write data according to the synchronization scope configured for the connection.
    - **Secure Sockets Layer usage**. Use this list to select one of the following:
        - **None**. Allows you to connect without using Secure Sockets Layer (SSL).
        - **Use**. Allows you to connect through SSL.
        - **Preferred**. Allows you to attempt the connection through SSL first. If this connection attempt fails, the Synchronization Service tries to connect without using SSL.
- **Access Active Directory using**. Use this option to select one of the following:
- **Synchronization Service account**. Allows you to access Active Directory in the security context of the account under which the Synchronization Service is running.
- **Windows account**. Allows you to access Active Directory in the security context of the account whose user name and password you specify below this option.
- **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.

4. Optionally, you can narrow the number of objects participating in the connection scope by setting up filter conditions: on the **Connection Settings** tab, click the **Advanced** item to expand it, and then use the following list columns:
    - **Object type**. Use this column to select the Active Directory object types for which you want to configure filter conditions: click the **Add Object Type** button to add an object type to the list. Once you have added an object type, use the **Filter condition** column to specify a condition the objects of that type must meet in order to participate in the connection scope.
    - **Filter condition**. Use this column to specify a filter condition for the corresponding Active Directory object type. To specify a filter condition, type an LDAP query. The Active Directory objects that meet the specified filter condition will participate in the connection scope. When no filter condition

specified for an object type, all objects that belong to that type participate in the connection scope.

5. When you are finished, click **Save**.

Communication ports required to synchronize data between two AD domains

When Synchronizing data between two Active Directory domains, Synchronization Service uses the following ports to access domain controllers in the domains:

Table 6: Required communication ports

Port	Protocol	Type of traffic	Direction of traffic
53	TCP/UDP	DNS	Inbound
88	TCP/UDP	Kerberos	Outbound
389	TCP/UDP	LDAP	Outbound
636	TCP	LDAP over SSL (LDAPS)	Outbound

Synchronizing user passwords between two AD domains

You can automatically synchronize user passwords from one Active Directory domain to the other by using Synchronization Service. The next procedure assumes that Synchronization Service is already connected to the source and target domains. For more information, see Creating an Active Directory connection.

To synchronize user passwords between two AD domains

1. Install Capture Agent on all domain controllers in the source and target Active Directory domains.
2. Use the **pwdHash** attribute to perform an initial synchronization of user passwords between the source and target domains:
    a. Create a new or choose an existing creating or updating synchronization step for the source and target domains.
    b. If you use an updating synchronization step, ensure that user objects in the source domain are properly mapped to their counterparts in the target domain. For more information on mapping objects, see Mapping objects.

c. In the creating or updating synchronization step, configure a rule to synchronize the **pwdHash** attribute value from the user objects in the source domain to their counterparts in the target domain.

d. Run the creating or updating synchronization step to perform an initial synchronization of user passwords from the source to the target domain.

Step 2 allows you to synchronize user passwords only once. If you want to synchronize all subsequent password changes on a permanent basis, complete step 3.

3. Create a recurring run schedule for the synchronization step you configured in step 1 of this procedure. For instructions, see Running a sync workflow on a recurring schedule.

   - To synchronize all subsequent password changes from the source to the target domain, do one of the following:
   - Configure a password sync rule to automate the password synchronization between the two Active Directory domains. For instructions, see Automated password synchronization.

Synchronizing SID history of users or groups

You can use Synchronization Service to synchronize SID history between user or group objects in two Active Directory domains. For example, you can synchronize SID history when migrating users from one Active Directory domain to the other.

Before you start synchronizing SID history, consider the following:

- To read SID data in the source Active Directory domain, you can use the **sIDHistory** or **objectSid** attribute.
- To write SID data to the target Active Directory domain, always use the **sIDHistory** attribute.

To synchronize SID history of users or groups

1. Install Capture Agent on all domain controllers in the source and target Active Directory domains you want to participate in the SID history synchronization.

   For instructions on how to install Capture Agent, see Managing Capture Agent.

2. Use the **Specified domain controller** option to connect Synchronization Service to the source and target domains.

   For instructions on how to connect Synchronization Service to an Active Directory domain, see Creating an Active Directory connection.

3. Create a new or choose an existing creating or updating synchronization step for the source and target domains.

   If you use an updating synchronization step, ensure that user or group objects in the source domain are properly mapped to their counterparts in the target domain. For more information on mapping objects, see Mapping objects.

4. Configure the synchronization step to do the following:
   - Read SID data in the source Active Directory domain. For this purpose, you can use the **sIDHistory** attribute or the **objectSid** attribute, or both.
   - Write SID data to the target Active Directory domain by using the **sIDHistory** attribute.

   To read attribute values in the source domain and write them to the target domain, you can configure attribute modification rules in your sync workflow step. For detailed instructions, see Modifying attribute values by using rules.
5. Run the created step to synchronize SID history.

Working with an AD LDS (ADAM) instance

This section explains how to create or modify a connection to an AD LDS (ADAM) instance so that Synchronization Service could work with data in that data system.

To create a connection to an AD LDS (ADAM) instance, you need to use Synchronization Service in conjunction with a special connector called *AD LDS (ADAM) Connector*. This connector is included in the Synchronization Service package.

The AD LDS (ADAM) Connector supports the following features:

Table 7: Supported features

Feature	Supported
Bidirectional synchronization Allows you to read and write data in the connected data system.	Yes
Delta processing mode Allows you to process only the data that has changed in the connected data system since the last synchronization operation, thereby reducing the overall synchronization operation time.	Yes
Password synchronization Allows you to synchronize user passwords from an Active Directory domain to the connected data system.	Yes

In this section:

- Creating an AD LDS (ADAM) instance connection
- Modifying an existing AD LDS (ADAM) instance connection

Creating an AD LDS (ADAM) instance connection

To create a new connection

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Add connection**, and then use the following options:
    - **Connection name**. Type a descriptive name for the connection.
    - **Use the specified connector**. Select **AD LDS (ADAM) Connector**.
3. Click **Next**.
4. On the **Specify connection settings** page, use the following options:
    - **Server**. Type the fully qualified domain name of the computer on which the AD LDS (ADAM) instance to which you want to connect is running.
    - **Port**. Type the LDAP communication port number used by the AD LDS (ADAM) instance.
        - **Access AD LDS (ADAM) instance using**. Use this option to select one of the following:
            - **Synchronization Service account**. Allows you to access the target AD LDS (ADAM) instance in the security context of the account under which the Synchronization Service is running.
            - **Windows account**. Allows you to access the target AD LDS (ADAM) instance in the security context of the account whose user name and password you specify below this option.
    - **Advanced**. Click to specify advanced settings for connecting to the AD LDS (ADAM) instance.
    - **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.
5. Click **Finish** to create a connection to the AD LDS (ADAM) instance.

Modifying an existing AD LDS (ADAM) instance connection

To modify connection settings

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Connection settings** below the existing AD LDS (ADAM) instance connection you want to modify.
3. On the **Connection Settings** tab, click the **Specify connection settings** item to expand it and use the following options:
    - **Server**. Type the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the computer on which the AD LDS (ADAM) instance to which you want to connect is running.

- **Port**. Type the LDAP communication port number used by the AD LDS (ADAM) instance.
    - **Access AD LDS (ADAM) instance using**. Use this option to select one of the following:
        - **Synchronization Service account**. Allows you to access the target AD LDS (ADAM) instance in the security context of the account under which the Synchronization Service is running.
        - **Windows account**. Allows you to access the target AD LDS (ADAM) instance in the security context of the account whose user name and password you specify below this option.
- **Advanced**. Click to specify advanced settings for connecting to the AD LDS (ADAM) instance.
- **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.

4. Optionally, you can narrow the number of AD LDS (ADAM) objects participating in the connection scope by setting up filter conditions: on the **Connection Settings** tab, click the **Advanced** item to expand it, and then use the following list columns:
    - **Object type**. Use this column to select the AD LDS (ADAM) object types for which you want to configure filter conditions: click the **Add Object Type** button to add an object type to the list. Once you have added an object type to the list, use the **Filter condition** column to specify a condition the objects of that type must meet in order to participate in the connection scope.
    - **Filter condition**. Use this column to specify a filter condition for the corresponding AD LDS (ADAM) object type. To specify a filter condition, type an LDAP query. The AD LDS (ADAM) objects that meet the specified filter condition will participate in the connection scope. When no filter condition specified for an object type, all objects that belong to that type participate in the connection scope.
5. When you are finished, click **Save**.

Working with Skype for Business Server

This section describes how to create or modify a connection to Microsoft Skype for Business Server so that Synchronization Service could read and write data in Skype for Business Server. This section also describes what data you can read and/or write in Skype for Business Server by using Synchronization Service.

To create a connection to Microsoft Skype for Business Server, you need to use Synchronization Service in conjunction with a special connector called *Skype for Business Server Connector*. This connector is included in the Synchronization Service package.

The Skype for Business Server Connector supports the following features:

Table 8: Supported features

Feature	Supported
Bidirectional synchronization Allows you to read and write data in the connected data system.	Yes For more information on what data you can read and write in Skype for Business Server, see Skype for Business Server data supported out of the box.
Delta processing mode Allows you to more quickly synchronize identity data by processing only the data that has changed in the source and target systems since their last synchronization.	No
Password synchronization Allows you to synchronize user passwords from an Active Directory domain to the connected data system.	No

In this section:

- Creating a new Skype for Business Server connection
- Modifying an existing Skype for Business Server connection
- Skype for Business Server data supported out of the box
- Attributes required to create a Skype for Business Server user
- Getting or setting the Telephony option value in Skype for Business Server

Creating a new Skype for Business Server connection

Before creating a new connection to Skype for Business Server, make sure that unsigned Windows PowerShell scripts are allowed to run on the computer on which Synchronization Service is installed. This is required because Synchronization Service uses Windows PowerShell scripts to work with Microsoft Skype for Business Server.

NOTE: To view the current Windows PowerShell execution policy, you can use the **Get-ExecutionPolicy** cmdlet supplied with Windows PowerShell. To change the Windows PowerShell execution policy, you can use the **Set-ExecutionPolicy** cmdlet supplied with Windows PowerShell.

To create a new connection

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Add connection**, and then do the following:
    a. In the **Connection name** box, type a descriptive name for the connection.
    b. From the **Use the specified connector** list, select **Skype for Business Server Connector**.
    c. Click **Next**.
3. Use the following text boxes:
    - **Skype for Business Server computer name**. Specify the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the Skype for Business Server computer to which you want to connect.
    - **User name**. Specify a domain user account that has sufficient rights to administer Skype for Business Server users. The account must be a member of all of the following groups that Skype for Business Server creates in Active Directory: CsAdministrator, CsUserAdministrator, and CsServerAdministrator.
    - **Password**. Type the password of the specified user account.

    When you are finished, you can click **Test Connection** to verify the specified connection settings.
4. Click **Finish**.

Modifying an existing Skype for Business Server connection

To modify connection settings

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Connection settings** below the existing Skype for Business Server connection you want to modify.
3. Expand the **Specify Skype for Business Server name and access account** element to modify the following settings:
    - **Skype for Business Server computer name**. Specify the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the Skype for Business Server computer to which you want to connect.
    - **User name**. Specify a domain user account that has sufficient rights to administer Skype for Business Server users. The account must be a member of all of the following groups that Skype for Business Server creates in Active Directory: CsAdministrator, CsUserAdministrator, and CsServerAdministrator.
    - **Password**. Type the password of the specified user account.
4. When you are finished, click **Save**.

Skype for Business Server data supported out of the box

The next table lists the Skype for Business Server object types supported by the Skype for Business Server Connector out of the box and the operations you can perform on these objects by using the Skype for Business Server Connector.

Table 9: Supported objects and operations

Object	Read	Create	Delete	Update
User Allows you to read and write data related to users in Skype for Business Server.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ArchivingPolicy Allows you to read and write data related to custom archiving policies configured by user in Skype for Business Server.	Yes	No	No	Yes NOTE: You can only update one attribute provided for this object type. For details, see ArchivingPolicy object attributes.
ClientPolicy Allows you to read and write data related to custom client policies configured by user in Skype for Business Server. Client policies define which Skype for Business Server features are available to users.	Yes	No	No	Yes NOTE: You can only update one attribute provided for this object type. For details, see ClientPolicy object attributes.
ClientVersionPolicy Allows you to read and write data related to custom client version policies configured by user in Skype for Business Server. These policies define what clients (such as Microsoft Office Communicator 2007	Yes	No	No	Yes NOTE: You can only update one attribute provided for this object type. For details, see ClientVersionPolicy object attributes For details, see ClientVersionPolicy object

Object	Read	Create	Delete	Update
R2) and their versions can be used in conjunction with Skype for Business Server.				attributes.
ConferencingPolicy Allows you to read and write data related to custom conferencing policies configured by user in Skype for Business Server.	Yes	No	No	Yes NOTE: You can only update one attribute provided for this object type. For details, see ConferencingPolicy object attributes.
DialPlanPolicy Allows you to read and write data related to custom dial plan policies configured by user in Skype for Business Server.	Yes	No	No	Yes NOTE: You can only update one attribute provided for this object type. For details, see DialPlanPolicy object attributes.
ExternalAccessPolicy Allows you to read and write data related to custom external access policies configured by user in Skype for Business Server.	Yes	No	No	Yes NOTE: You can only update one attribute provided for this object type. For details, see ExternalAccessPolicy object attributes.
LocationPolicy Allows you to read and write data related to custom location policies configured by user in Skype for Business Server. These policies determine the configuration of the Enhanced 9-1-1 (E9-1-1) Location Information service.	Yes	No	No	Yes NOTE: You can only update one attribute provided for this object type. For details, see LocationPolicy object attributes.
MobilityPolicy Allows you to read and write	Yes	No	No	Yes NOTE: You can only

Object	Read	Create	Delete	Update
data related to custom mobility policies configured by user in Skype for Business Server. These policies determine who can use mobility features (such as Call via Work, voice over IP (VoIP), or video).				update one attribute provided for this object type. For details, see MobilityPolicy object attributes.
PersistentChatPolicy Allows you to read and write data related to custom persistent chat policies configured by user in Skype for Business Server.	Yes	No	No	Yes NOTE: You can only update one attribute provided for this object type. For details, see PersistentChatPolicy object attributes.
PinPolicy Allows you to read and write data related to custom PIN policies configured by user in Skype for Business Server.	Yes	No	No	Yes NOTE: You can only update one attribute provided for this object type. For details, see PinPolicy object attributes.
VoicePolicy Allows you to read and write data related to custom voice policies configured by user in Skype for Business Server.	Yes	No	No	Yes NOTE: You can only update one attribute provided for this object type. For details, see VoicePolicy object attributes.
Skype for BusinessSettings Allows you to read data related to a number of Skype for Business Server settings. Skype for BusinessSettings is not a native Skype for BusinessServer object type	Yes	No	No	No

Object	Read	Create	Delete	Update
and only exists in the Skype for Business Server Connector schema.				

For each of the above-listed Skype for Business Server object types Synchronization Service provides special attributes that allow you to read or write data in Skype for Business Server. You can access and use these attributes from the Synchronization Service Administration Console (for example, when selecting the source and target attributes you want to participate in the synchronization operation).

The next sections describe the attributes provided by Synchronization Service and explain what data you can read or write in Skype for Business Server by using a particular attribute.

In the next sections:

- User object attributes
- ArchivingPolicy object attributes
- ClientPolicy object attributes
- ClientVersionPolicy object attributes
- ConferencingPolicy object attributes
- ExternalAccessPolicy object attributes
- LocationPolicy object attributes
- MobilityPolicy object attributes
- PersistentChatPolicy object attributes
- PinPolicy object attributes
- VoicePolicy object attributes
- Skype for BusinessSettings object attributes

User object attributes

Table 10: User object attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
ArchivingPolicy	Single-valued, reference	Gets or sets the value of the **Archiving policy** option for the Skype for Business Server user.	Read, write

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
AudioVideoDisabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Allow you to get or set the **Telephony** option value for the Skype for Business Server user. For more information, see Getting or setting the Telephony option value in Skype for Business Server.	Read, write
EnterpriseVoice Enabled	Single-valued, Boolean		Read, write
RemoteCallControl TelephonyEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean		Read, write
ClientPolicy	Single-valued, reference	Gets or sets the value of the **Client policy** option for the Skype for Business Server user.	Read, write
ClientVersionPolicy	Single-valued, reference	Gets or sets the value of the **Client version policy** option for the Skype for Business Server user.	Read, write
ConferencingPolicy	Single-valued, reference	Gets or sets the value of the **Conferencing policy** option for the Skype for Business Server user.	Read, write
DialPlan	Single-valued, reference	Gets or sets the dial plan for the Skype for Business Server user.	Read, write
DisplayName	Single-valued, string	Gets the value of the **Display name** option for the Skype for Business Server user.	Read
DistinguishedName	Single-valued, string	Gets the distinguished name of the Skype for Business Server user.	Read
EnabledForSkype for BusinessServer	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether or not the user account is enabled and can log on to Skype for Business Server.	Read, write
ExternalAccessPolicy	Single-valued, reference	Gets or sets the value of the External access policy option for the Skype for Business Server user.	Read, write

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
Identity	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier of the User object.	Read
LineServerURI	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the value of the **Line Server URI** option for the Skype for Business Server user.	Read, write
LineURI	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the value of the **Line URI** option for the Skype for Business Server user.	Read, write
LocationPolicy	Single-valued, reference	Gets or sets the value of the **Location policy** option for the Skype for Business Server user.	Read, write
ObjectClass	Single-valued, string	Gets the type of the Skype for Business Server object. For possible Skype for Business Server object types, see the table at the beginning of the section titled Skype for Business Server data supported out of the box.	Read
PinPolicy	Single-valued, reference	Gets or sets the value of the **Pin policy** option for the Skype for Business Server user.	Read, write
PrivateLine	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets phone number for the user's private telephone line. This private phone number is not published in Active Directory.	Read, write
RegistrarPool	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the value of the **Registrar pool** option for the Skype for Business Server user.	Read, write
SipAddress	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the value of the **SIP address** option for the Skype for Business Server user. SIP address is a unique identifier that allows the user	Read, write

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
		to communicate by using devices that support Session Initiation Protocol (SIP).	

ArchivingPolicy object attributes

Table 11: ArchivingPolicy object attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
Description	Single-valued, string	Gets the policy description.	Read
Identity	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier of the policy.	Read
Members	Multivalued, reference	Gets or sets the user accounts to which the policy is applicable.	Read, write
Name	Single-valued, string	Gets the name of the policy.	Read
ObjectClass	Single-valued, string	Gets the type of the Skype for Business Server object. For possible Skype for Business Server object types, see the table at the beginning of the section titled Skype for Business Server data supported out of the box.	Read

ClientPolicy object attributes

Table 12: ClientPolicy object attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
Description	Single-valued, string	Gets the policy description.	Read
Identity	Single-	Gets the unique identifier of the	Read

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
	valued, string	policy.	
Members	Multivalued, reference	Gets or sets the user accounts to which the policy is applicable.	Read, write
Name	Single-valued, string	Gets the name of the policy.	Read
ObjectClass	Single-valued, string	Gets the type of the Skype for Business Server object. For possible Skype for Business Server object types, see the table at the beginning of the section titled Skype for Business Server data supported out of the box.	Read

ClientVersionPolicy object attributes

Table 13: ClientVersionPolicy attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
Description	Single-valued, string	Gets the policy description.	Read
Identity	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier of the policy.	Read
Members	Multivalued, reference	Gets or sets the user accounts to which the policy is applicable.	Read, write
Name	Single-valued, string	Gets the name of the policy.	Read
ObjectClass	Single-valued, string	Gets the type of the Skype for Business Server object. For possible Skype for Business Server object types, see the table at the beginning of the section titled Skype for Business Server data supported out of the box.	Read

ConferencingPolicy object attributes

Table 14: ConferencingPolicy object attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
Description	Single-valued, string	Gets the policy description.	Read
Identity	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier of the policy.	Read
Members	Multivalued, reference	Gets or sets the user accounts to which the policy is applicable.	Read, write
Name	Single-valued, string	Gets the name of the policy.	Read
ObjectClass	Single-valued, string	Gets the type of the Skype for Business Server object. For possible Skype for Business Server object types, see the table at the beginning of the section titled Skype for Business Server data supported out of the box.	Read

DialPlanPolicy object attributes

Table 15: DialPlanPolicy object attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
Description	Single-valued, string	Gets the policy description.	Read
Identity	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier of the policy.	Read
Members	Multivalued, reference	Gets or sets the user accounts to which the policy is applicable.	Read, write
Name	Single-valued, string	Gets the name of the policy.	Read
ObjectClass	Single-valued, string	Gets the type of the Skype for Business Server object. For possible Skype for Business Server object types, see the table at the beginning of the section titled Skype for Business Server data supported out of the box.	Read

ExternalAccessPolicy object attributes

Table 16: ExternalAccessPolicy object attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
Description	Single-valued, string	Gets the policy description.	Read
Identity	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier of the policy.	Read
Members	Multivalued, reference	Gets or sets the user accounts to which the policy is applicable.	Read, write
Name	Single-valued, string	Gets the name of the policy.	Read
ObjectClass	Single-valued, string	Gets the type of the Skype for Business Server object. For possible Skype for Business Server object types, see the table at the beginning of the section titled Skype for Business Server data supported out of the box.	Read

LocationPolicy object attributes

Table 17: LocationPolicy object attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
Description	Single-valued, string	Gets the policy description.	Read
Identity	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier of the policy.	Read
Members	Multivalued, reference	Gets or sets the user accounts to which the policy is applicable.	Read, write
Name	Single-valued, string	Gets the name of the policy.	Read
ObjectClass	Single-	Gets the type of the Skype for	Read

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
	valued, string	Business Server object. For possible Skype for Business Server object types, see the table at the beginning of the section titled Skype for Business Server data supported out of the box.	

MobilityPolicy object attributes

Table 18: MobilityPolicy attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
Description	Single-valued, string	Gets the policy description.	Read
Identity	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier of the policy.	Read
Members	Multivalued, reference	Gets or sets the user accounts to which the policy is applicable.	Read, write
Name	Single-valued, string	Gets the name of the policy.	Read
ObjectClass	Single-valued, string	Gets the type of the Skype for Business Server object. For possible Skype for Business Server object types, see the table at the beginning of the section titled Skype for Business Server data supported out of the box.	Read

PersistentChatPolicy object attributes

Table 19: PersistentChatPolicy attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
Description	Single-valued, string	Gets the policy description.	Read
Identity	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier of the policy.	Read
Members	Multivalued, reference	Gets or sets the user accounts to which the policy is applicable.	Read, write
Name	Single-valued, string	Gets the name of the policy.	Read
ObjectClass	Single-valued, string	Gets the type of the Skype for Business Server object. For possible Skype for Business Server object types, see the table at the beginning of the section titled Skype for Business Server data supported out of the box.	Read

PinPolicy object attributes

Table 20: PinPolicy attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
Description	Single-valued, string	Gets the policy description.	Read
Identity	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier of the policy.	Read
Members	Multivalued, reference	Gets or sets the user accounts to which the policy is applicable.	Read, write
Name	Single-valued, string	Gets the name of the policy.	Read
ObjectClass	Single-valued, string	Gets the type of the Skype for Business Server object. For possible Skype for Business Server object types, see the table at the beginning of the section titled Skype for Business Server data supported out of the box.	Read

VoicePolicy object attributes

Table 21: VoicePolicy attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
Description	Single-valued, string	Gets the policy description.	Read
Identity	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier of the policy.	Read
Members	Multivalued, reference	Gets or sets the user accounts to which the policy is applicable.	Read, write
Name	Single-valued, string	Gets the name of the policy.	Read
ObjectClass	Single-valued, string	Gets the type of the Skype for Business Server object. For possible Skype for Business Server object types, see the table at the beginning of the section titled Skype for Business Server data supported out of the box.	Read

Skype for BusinessSettings object attributes

Table 22: Skype for BusinessSettings attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
Domains	Multivalued, string	Gets information about Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) domains existing in your organization.	Read
Identity	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier of the Skype for Business Server object.	Read
ObjectClass	Single-valued, string	Gets the type of the Skype for Business Server object. For possible Skype for Business Server object types, see the table	Read

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
		at the beginning of the section titled Skype for Business Server data supported out of the box.	
Pools	Multivalued, string	Gets information about Skype for Business Server pools. A pool is a collection of computers that all run the same set of Skype for Business Server services.	Read
ServerVersion	Single-valued, string	Gets the Skype for Business Server version.	Read

Attributes required to create a Skype for Business Server user

To create a Skype for Business Server user, you must populate the following required attributes provided by Synchronization Service:

- RegistrarPool
- SipAddress
- DistinguishedName, DisplayName, or Identity

For more information about the attributes listed above, see User object attributes.

Getting or setting the Telephony option value in Skype for Business Server

To get or set the **Telephony** option value for a Skype for Business Server user object, you need to use the following attributes provided by Synchronization Service:

- AudioVideoDisabled
- EnterpriseVoiceEnabled
- RemoteCallControlTelephonyEnabled

For more information about these and other attributes that Synchronization Service provides for a Skype for Business Server user object, see User object attributes.

The next table describes the combinations of the attribute values that correspond to a particular value in the **Telephony** option.

Table 23: Telephony option: Combinations of attribute values

Telephony option value in Skype for Business Server	AudioVideo Disabled	EnterpriseVoice Enabled	RemoteCallControlTelephony Enabled
Audio/video disabled	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
PC-to-PC only	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Enterprise voice	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
Remote call control	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE
Remote call control only	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE

Working with Oracle

This section explains how to create or modify a connection to Oracle Database and Oracle Database User Accounts so that Synchronization Service could work with database and user accounts data in the system.

Working with Oracle Database

This section describes how to create or modify a connection to Oracle Database so that Synchronization Service for Oracle Database could work with data in that data system. This section also describes what data you can read and/or write in Oracle Database by using Synchronization Service.

To create a connection to Oracle Database, you need to use Synchronization Service in conjunction with a special connector called *Oracle Database Connector*. This connector is included in the Synchronization Service.

The Oracle Database Connector supports the following features:

Table 24: Supported features

Feature	Supported
Bidirectional synchronization Allows you to read and write data in the	Yes

Feature	Supported
connected data system.	
Delta processing mode Allows you to more quickly synchronize identity data by processing only the data that has changed in the source and target systems since their last synchronization.	No
Password synchronization Allows you to synchronize user passwords from an Active Directory domain to the connected data system.	No Password synchronization is only supported for user accounts that are authenticated entirely by Oracle Database. The Oracle Database Connector does not support password synchronization for Oracle Database user accounts that use external or global authentication in Oracle terms.

In this section:

- Creating an Oracle Database connection
- Modifying an existing Oracle Database connection
- Sample SQL queries

Creating an Oracle Database connection

To create a new connection

1. Make sure that the Synchronization Service computer has the following software installed:
   - Oracle Client. Ensure Oracle Client is configured to connect to the Oracle service that can be used to access Oracle Database that hosts the data you want to work with.
   - Oracle Net Services
   - Oracle Data Provider for .NET

   For supported versions of this software, see the System Requirements section in the Active Roles Release Notes.
2. In the Synchronization Service Administrator console, open the **Connections** tab.
3. Click **Add connection**, and then use the following options:
   - **Connection name**. Type a descriptive name for the connection.
   - **Use the specified connector**. Select Oracle Database Connector.
4. Click **Next**.
5. On the **Specify connection settings** page, use the following options:

- **Oracle service name**. Specify the name of the Oracle service you want to use to access Oracle Database. You can click Refresh to get a list of available Oracle services.
- **Access Oracle service with**. Type the user name and password of the account with which you want to access the Oracle service.
- **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.

6. Click **Next**.
7. On the Specify how to select and modify data page, use the following options:
   - **Use data from this table**. Allows you to select a database table that includes the data you want to participate in the synchronization operations. You can click Preview to preview the database table you have selected.
   - **Use an SQL query to specify data**. Allows you to compose an SQL query that provides a more flexible way for specifying the data for synchronization. For example, you can use this option to specify multiple database tables.
8. Click **Next**.
9. On the **Specify attributes to identify objects** page, use the following options:
   - **Available attributes**. Lists the attributes that are available in the external data system. Use this list to select the attributes whose values you want to use to generate a unique identifier for each object in the external data system. You can filter attributes by typing in the text box at the top of this list. To select multiple attributes, hold down CTRL and click to select attributes in the list.
   - **UniqueID attributes**. Lists the attributes whose values are currently used to generate a unique identifier for each object in the external data system.
   - **Add->**. Moves the selected attributes from the Available attributes list to the UniqueID attributes list.
   - **<-Remove**. Moves the selected attributes from the UniqueID attributes list to the Available attributes list.
   - **Constructed UniqueID**. Displays a combination of the attributes whose values will make up a unique identifier for each object in the external data system.
10. Click **Finish** to create a connection to Oracle Database.

Modifying an existing Oracle Database connection

To modify connection settings

1. Make sure that the Synchronization Service computer has the following software installed:
   - Oracle Client. Ensure Oracle Client is configured to connect to the Oracle service that can be used to access Oracle Database that hosts the data you want to work with.

- Oracle Net Services
- Oracle Data Provider for .NET

For supported versions of this software, see the System Requirements section in the Active Roles Release Notes.

2. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
3. Click **Connection settings** below the existing Oracle Database connection you want to modify.
4. On the **Connection Settings** tab, click an appropriate item to expand it and use the options it provides.

   You can expand the following items:

   - Specify connection settings
   - Advanced
   - Specify attributes to identify objects
5. Click **Save**.

Specify connection settings

This expandable item provides the following options that allow you to modify the connection settings:

- **Oracle service name**. Specify the name of the Oracle service you want to use to access Oracle Database. You can click **Refresh** to get a list of available Oracle services.
- **Access Oracle service with**. Type the user name and password of the account with which you want to access the Oracle service.
- **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.

Advanced

This expandable item provides the following options that allow you to specify custom SQL queries which will automatically run each time Synchronization Service has created, updated, or deleted a user account in Oracle Database:

- **SQL queries to run after user provisioned**. Lists the SQL queries you want to run each time Synchronization Service has created a user account in Oracle Database.
- **SQL queries to run after user updated**. Lists the SQL queries you want to run each time Synchronization Service has updated a user account in Oracle Database.
- **SQL queries to run after user deprovisioned**. Lists the SQL queries you want to run each time Synchronization Service has deleted a user account in Oracle Database.

Below each of these options you can use these buttons:

- **Add**. Adds a new SQL query to the list.
- **Edit**. Allows you to edit the SQL query selected in the list.
- **Delete**. Deletes the SQL query selected in the list.

SQL queries run in the order they are listed. If necessary, you can rearrange the SQL queries in the lists: select an SQL query in the appropriate list, and then click the up or down arrow button to move the query as necessary.

Specify attributes to identify objects

This expandable item provides the following options that allow you to specify the attributes with which you want to uniquely identify each object in the connected data system:

- **Available attributes**. Lists the attributes that are available in the external data system. Use this list to select the attributes whose values you want to use to generate a unique identifier for each object in the external data system. You can filter attributes by typing in the text box at the top of this list. To select multiple attributes, hold down CTRL and click to select attributes in the list.
- **UniqueID attributes**. Lists the attributes whose values are currently used to generate a unique identifier for each object in the external data system.
- **Add->**. Moves the selected attributes from the Available attributes list to the UniqueID attributes list.
- **<-Remove**. Moves the selected attributes from the UniqueID attributes list to the Available attributes list.
- **Constructed UniqueID**. Displays a combination of the attributes whose values will make up a unique identifier for each object in the external data system.

Sample SQL queries

The sample queries provided in this section are only applicable if Synchronization Service is connected to the target Oracle Database through the Oracle Database Connector.

Sample SQL query 1

This SQL query illustrates how to add a new entry to the table named SQLConnTest1 in Oracle Database to which you want to provision data from another connected system.

Table 25: Add a new entry to the SQLConnTest1 table

Database table structure	Sample query
`CREATE TABLE "SQLConnTest1"("Id" number,"attr1" nchar(64), "attr2" nchar(64))`	`Insert into SQLConnTest1(attr1) values (:attr1) returning Id into :Id`

In this sample query, Id stands for the attribute that uniquely identifies each object in Oracle Database.

Sample SQLI query 2

This SQL query illustrates how to create a new user in Oracle Database:

```
call dbms_utility.exec_ddl_statement('CREATE USER ' || :USERNAME || ' IDENTIFIED BY '
|| :newPassword)
```

In this sample query:

- **USERNAME** refers to the name of the attribute that uniquely identifies a user in Oracle Database.
- **newPassword** refers to the name of the attribute that will store the initial password you want to set for the Oracle Database user being created.

Working with Oracle Database user accounts

This section describes how to create or modify a connection to Oracle Database user accounts so that Synchronization Service could work with Oracle Database user accounts data in that data system. This section also describes what data you can read and/or write in Oracle Database user accounts by using Synchronization Service.

To create a connection to Oracle Database user accounts and work with the user accounts in that data system, you need to use Synchronization Service in conjunction with a special connector called *Oracle Database User Account* Connector. This connector is included in the Synchronization Service.

The Oracle Database User Accounts Connector supports the following features:

Table 26: Supported features

Feature	Supported
Bidirectional synchronization Allows you to read and write data in the connected data system.	Yes
Delta processing mode Allows you to more quickly synchronize identity data by processing only the data that has changed in the source and target systems since their last synchronization.	No
Password synchronization Allows you to synchronize user passwords from an Active Directory domain to the	Yes Password synchronization is only supported for user accounts that are authenticated

Feature	Supported
connected data system.	entirely by Oracle Database. The Oracle Database User Accounts Connector does not support password synchronization for Oracle Database user accounts that use external or global authentication in Oracle terms.

In this section:

- Creating an Oracle Database user accounts connection
- Modifying an existing Oracle Database user account connection
- Sample SQL queries

Creating an Oracle Database user accounts connection

To create a new connection

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Add connection**, and then use the following options:
   - **Connection name**. Type a descriptive name for the connection.
   - **Use the specified connector**. Select **Oracle Database User Accounts Connector**.
3. Click **Next**.
4. On the **Specify connection settings** page, use the following options:
   - **Oracle service name**. Specify the name of the Oracle service you want to use to access Oracle Database. You can click Refresh to get a list of available Oracle services.
   - **Access Oracle service with**. Type the user name and password of the account with which you want to access the Oracle service.
   - **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.
5. Click **Next**.
6. On the Specify how to select and modify data page, use the following options:
   - **Use data from this table**. Allows you to select a database table that includes the data you want to participate in the synchronization operations. You can click Preview to preview the database table you have selected.
   - **Use an SQL query to specify data**. Allows you to compose an SQL query that provides a more flexible way for specifying the data for synchronization. For example, you can use this option to specify multiple database tables.
7. Click **Next**.
8. On the **Specify attributes to identify objects** page, use the following options:

- **Oracle service name**. Specify the name of the Oracle service you want to use to access Oracle Database. You can click Refresh to get a list of available Oracle services.
- **Access Oracle service with**. Type the user name and password of the account with which you want to access the Oracle service.
- **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.

9. Click **Finish** to create a connection to Oracle Database.

After connecting Synchronization Service to Oracle Database with the Oracle Database User Accounts Connector, you can specify custom SQL queries you want to automatically run each time after Synchronization Service has created, updated, or deleted a user account in Oracle Database User Accounts. For more information, see Modifying an existing Oracle Database user account connection.

Modifying an existing Oracle Database user account connection

To modify connection settings

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. On the **Connection Settings** tab, click an appropriate item to expand it and use the options it provides.

   You can expand the following items:

   - Specify connection settings
   - Advanced
3. Click **Save**.

Specify connection settings

This expandable item provides the following options that allow you to modify the connection settings:

- **Oracle service name**. Specify the name of the Oracle service you want to use to access Oracle Database user account. You can click **Refresh** to get a list of available Oracle services.
- **Access Oracle service with**. Type the user name and password of the account with which you want to access the Oracle service.
- **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.

Advanced

This expandable item provides the following options that allow you to specify custom SQL queries which will automatically run each time Synchronization Service has created, updated, or deleted a user account in Oracle Database:

- **SQL queries to run after user provisioned**. Lists the SQL queries you want to run each time Synchronization Service has created a user account in Oracle Database.
- **SQL queries to run after user updated**. Lists the SQL queries you want to run each time Synchronization Service has updated a user account in Oracle Database.
- **SQL queries to run after user deprovisioned**. Lists the SQL queries you want to run each time Synchronization Service has deleted a user account in Oracle Database.

Below each of these options you can use these buttons:

- **Add**. Adds a new SQL query to the list.
- **Edit**. Allows you to edit the SQL query selected in the list.
- **Delete**. Deletes the SQL query selected in the list.

SQL queries run in the order they are listed. If necessary, you can rearrange the SQL queries in the lists: select an SQL query in the appropriate list, and then click the up or down arrow button to move the query as necessary.

Sample SQL queries

The sample queries provided in this section are only applicable if Synchronization Service is connected to the target Oracle Database system through the Oracle Database User Accounts Connector.

Sample SQL query 1

This SQL query illustrates how to call a specific Oracle stored procedure:

```
CALL "<ProcedureName>"('&USERNAME')
```

In this query:

- **ProcedureName** specifies the name of the Oracle stored procedure you want to call.
- **USERNAME** refers to the name of the attribute that uniquely identifies a user in the target Oracle Database system.

Sample SQL query 2

This SQL query illustrates how to create a new user in Oracle Database:

```
insert into DatabaseTable(ColumnName) values (upper('&USERNAME'))
```

In this sample query:

- **DatabaseTable** specifies the name of the table into which the entry will be added.
- **USERNAME** refers to the name of the attribute that uniquely identifies a user in the target Oracle Database system.

Working with Exchange Server

This section describes how to create or modify a connection to Microsoft Exchange Server so that Synchronization Service could read and write data in that data system. This section also describes what data you can read and/or write in Exchange Server by using Synchronization Service.

To create a connection to Microsoft Exchange Server, you need to use Synchronization Service in conjunction with a special connector called *Exchange Server Connector*. This connector is included in the Synchronization Service package.

The Exchange Server Connector supports the following features:

Table 27: Supported features

Feature	Supported
Bidirectional synchronization Allows you to read and write data in the connected data system.	Yes
Delta processing mode Allows you to more quickly synchronize identity data by processing only the data that has changed in the source and target systems since their last synchronization.	No
Password synchronization Allows you to synchronize user passwords from an Active Directory domain to the connected data system.	No

In this section:

- Creating a new connection to Exchange Server
- Modifying an existing connection to Exchange Server
- Exchange Server data supported out of the box

Creating a new connection to Exchange Server

To create a new connection

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Add connection**, and then do the following:
    a. In the **Connection name** box, type a descriptive name for the connection.
    b. From the **Use the specified connector** list, select **Exchange Server Connector**.
    c. Click **Next**.
3. On the **Specify connection settings** page, use the following options:
    a. **Select the Exchange Server version to which you want to connect**. Select the Exchange Server version to which you want to connect. If you select the **Automatically select latest version** option, the connector searches your environment for available Exchange Server 2019, 2016, 2013, or 2010, and connects to the latest of these versions found. Use the **Automatically select latest version** option only together with the **Any available Exchange Server in the forest** option.
    b. **Connect to**. Choose how you want to connect to Exchange Server by selecting one of the following:
        - **Any available Exchange Server in the forest**. Allows you to connect to any available Exchange Server computer residing in the Active Directory forest you specify. In the **Domain in the forest** text box, type the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of any domain that belongs to the forest that includes the Exchange Server you want to connect to. If you select this option, make sure the account you specify under **Access Exchange Server using** has sufficient permissions to read the Root Directory Service Entry (rootDFS) and configuration naming context of the forest.
        - **Specified Exchange Server**. Allows you to connect to the Exchange Server computer whose fully qualified domain name (FQDN) you type in the provided text box.
    - **Advanced**. Opens a dialog box that allows you to specify advanced options for connecting to Exchange Server and reading and writing Exchange configuration data in Active Directory.
        - Options related to reading and writing Exchange configuration data in Active Directory:
            - **Use default domain controller**. Causes Synchronization Service to read and write Exchange configuration data in Active Directory by using the default domain controller defined on the Exchange Server used for the connection.

- **Use specified domain controller**. Causes Synchronization Service to read and write Exchange configuration data in Active Directory by using the domain controller whose FQDN is specified in the text box below this option.

- Options related to connecting to Exchange Server:
  - **Connect using HTTPS**. Select this check box to connect to Exchange Server by using HTTPS.
  - **Validate server certificate**. Select this check box to validate server certificate on the target Exchange Server.
  - **Authentication method**. Select an authentication method to access Exchange Server.
- **Access Exchange Server using**. Select one of the following access options:
  - **Synchronization Service account**. Allows you to access Exchange Server in the security context of the account under which the Synchronization Service is running.
  - **Windows account**. Allows you to access Exchange Server in the security context of the account whose user name and password you type in the provided text box.
- **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.

4. Click **Finish**.

Modifying an existing connection to Exchange Server

To modify connection settings

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Connection settings** below the existing Exchange Server connection you want to modify.
3. Expand **Specify connection settings** option to modify the options it provides.
   - **Select the Exchange Server version to which you want to connect**. Select the Exchange Server version to which you want to connect.
   - **Connect to**. Choose how you want to connect to Exchange Server by selecting one of the following:
     - **Any available Exchange Server in the forest**. Allows you to connect to an Exchange Server computer residing in the Active Directory forest you specify. In the **Domain in the forest** text box, type the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of any domain that belongs to the forest that includes the Exchange Server you want to connect to. If you select this option, make sure the account you specify under **Access Exchange**

Server using has sufficient permissions to read the Root Directory Service Entry (rootDFS) and configuration naming context of the forest.

- **Specified Exchange Server**. Allows you to connect to the Exchange Server computer whose fully qualified domain name (FQDN) you type in the provided text box.

- **Advanced**. Opens a dialog box that allows you to specify advanced options for connecting to Exchange Server and reading and writing Exchange configuration data in Active Directory.
- Options related to reading and writing Exchange configuration data in Active Directory:
  - **Use default domain controller**. Causes Synchronization Service to read and write Exchange configuration data in Active Directory by using the default domain controller defined on the Exchange Server used for the connection.
  - **Use specified domain controller**. Causes Synchronization Service to read and write Exchange configuration data in Active Directory by using the domain controller whose FQDN is specified in the text box below this option.

  Options related to connecting to Exchange Server:
  - **Connect using HTTPS**. Select this check box to connect to Exchange Server by using HTTPS.
  - **Validate server certificate**. Select this check box to validate server certificate on the target Exchange Server.
  - **Authentication method**. Select an authentication method to access Exchange Server.
- **Access Exchange Server using**. Select one of the following access options:
  - **Synchronization Service account**. Allows you to access Exchange Server in the security context of the account under which the Synchronization Service is running.
  - **Windows account**. Allows you to access Exchange Server in the security context of the account whose user name and password you type in the provided text box.
- **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.

4. When you are finished, click **Save**.

Exchange Server data supported out of the box

The next table lists the Exchange Server object types supported by the Exchange Server Connector out of the box and the operations you can perform on these objects by using the connector.

Table 28: Supported objects and operations

Object	Read	Create	Delete	Update
ActiveSyncMailboxPolicy Allows you to read the Mobile Device mailbox policy settings for a specified Mobile Device mailbox policy. This object type is supported for Exchange Server 2013, 2016, and 2019.	Yes	No	No	No
AddressBookPolicy Allows you to read data related to address book policies. This object type is supported for Exchange Server 2013, 2016, and 2019.	Yes	No	No	No
AddressList Allows you to read data related to a specified address list. This object type is supported for Exchange Server 2013, 2016, and 2019.	Yes	No	No	No
DistributionGroup Allows you to read or write data related to a specified distribution group. This object type is supported for Exchange Server 2013, 2016, and 2019.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DynamicDistributionGroup Allows you to read or write data related to a specified dynamic distribution group. This object type is supported for Exchange Server 2013, 2016, and 2019.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ExchangeServer Allows you to read attribute values of a specified Exchange	Yes	No	No	No

Object	Read	Create	Delete	Update
Server. This object type is supported for Exchange Server 2013, 2016, and 2019.				
GlobalAddressList Allows you to read data related to a specified global address list (GAL). This object type is supported for Exchange Server 2013, 2016, and 2019.	Yes	No	No	No
Mailbox Allows you to read or write data related to a specified mailbox. This object type is supported for Exchange Server 2013, 2016, and 2019.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MailboxDatabase Allows you to read a specified mailbox database object. This object type is supported for Exchange Server 2013, 2016, and 2019.	Yes	No	No	No
MailContact Allows you to read or write data related to a specified mail-enabled contact. This object type is supported for Exchange Server 2013, 2016, and 2019. NOTE: The Exchange Server Connector cannot create new users in Active Directory. You can create new AD users with the Active Directory Connector.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MailUser Allows you to read or write data	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Object	Read	Create	Delete	Update
related to a specified mail-enabled user. This object type is supported for Exchange Server 2013, 2016, and 2019. NOTE: The Exchange Server Connector cannot create new users in Active Directory. You can create new AD users with the Active Directory Connector.				
OfflineAddressBook Allows you to read data related to an offline address book (OAB). This object type is supported for Exchange Server 2013, 2016, and 2019.	Yes	No	No	No
OrganizationConfig Allows you to read configuration data of an Exchange organization. This object type is supported for Exchange Server 2013, 2016, and 2019.	Yes	No	No	No
OwaMailboxPolicy Allows you to read data related to Microsoft Office Outlook Web App mailbox policies in the Exchange organization. This object type is supported for Exchange Server 2013, 2016, and 2019.	Yes	No	No	No
PublicFolder Allows you to read data related to a public folder. This object type is supported for Exchange Server 2013, 2016, and 2019.	Yes	No	No	No

Object	Read	Create	Delete	Update
RoleAssignmentPolicy Allows you to read data related to a management role assignment policy. This object type is only supported for Exchange Server 2013, 2016, and 2019.	Yes	No	No	No
UmDialPlan Allows you to read data related to a Unified Messaging (UM) dial plan. This object type is supported for Exchange Server 2013, 2016, and 2019.	Yes	No	No	No
UmMailboxPolicy Allows you to read data related to a Unified Messaging (UM) mailbox policy. This object type is supported for Exchange Server 2013, 2016, and 2019.	Yes	No	No	No

For each of the above-listed Exchange Server object types Synchronization Service provides a number of special attributes that allow you to read and/or write the data related to that object type in Exchange Server. You can access and use these attributes from the Synchronization Service Administration Console (for example, when selecting the source and target attributes you want to participate in the synchronization operation).

The next sections describe the attributes provided by Synchronization Service and explain what data you can read and/or write in Exchange Server by using a particular attribute.

In the next sections:

- ActiveSyncMailboxPolicy object attributes
- AddressBookPolicy object attributes
- AddressList object attributes
- DistributionGroup object attributes
- DynamicDistributionGroup object attributes
- ExchangeServer object attributes
- GlobalAddressList object attributes
- Mailbox object attributes
- MailContact object attributes

- MailboxDatabase object attributes
- MailUser object attributes
- OfflineAddressBook object attributes
- OrganizationConfig object attributes
- OwaMailboxPolicy object attributes
- PublicFolder object attributes
- PublicFolderDatabase object attributes
- RoleAssignmentPolicy object attributes
- StorageGroup object attributes
- UmDialPlan object attributes
- UmMailboxPolicy object attributes

ActiveSyncMailboxPolicy object attributes

Table 29: ActiveSyncMailboxPolicy attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
ObjectID	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier for a specified object in Exchange Server.	Read

Other attributes provided for the **ActiveSyncMailboxPolicy** object have the same names and descriptions as parameters of the following Exchange Management Shell cmdlet:

- Get-ActiveSyncMailboxPolicy

For more information, see the Exchange Management Shell Help topic for this cmdlet.

AddressBookPolicy object attributes

Table 30: AddressBookPolicy attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
ObjectID	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier for a specified object in Exchange Server.	Read

Other attributes provided for the **AddressBookPolicy** object have the same names and descriptions as parameters of the following Exchange Management Shell cmdlet:

- Get-AddressBookPolicy

For more information, see the Exchange Management Shell Help topic for this cmdlet.

AddressList object attributes

Table 31: AddressList object attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
ObjectID	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier for a specified object in Exchange Server.	Read

Other attributes provided for the **AddressList** object have the same names and descriptions as parameters of the following Exchange Management Shell cmdlet:

- Get-AddressList

For more information, see the Exchange Management Shell Help topic for this cmdlet.

DistributionGroup object attributes

Table 32: DistributionGroup attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
Members	Multivalued, reference	Gets or sets the distribution group members. For recipients, this attribute accepts any of the following values: • Alias • Canonical DN • Display Name • Distinguished Name (DN) • Domain\Account	Read, Write

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
		• GUID • Immutable ID • Legacy Exchange DN • SMTP Address • User Principal Name For Active Directory users, this attribute accepts any of the following values: • Distinquished Name (DN) • Domain\Account • GUID • User Principal Name (UPN)	
ObjectID	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier for a specified object in Exchange Server.	Read

Other attributes provided for the **DistributionGroup** object have the same names and descriptions as parameters or return types of the following Exchange Management Shell cmdlets:

- Enable-DistributionGroup
- Get-DistributionGroup
- Set-DistributionGroup

For more information, see the Exchange Management Shell Help topic for an appropriate cmdlet.

DynamicDistributionGroup object attributes

Table 33: DynamicDistributionGroup attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
ObjectID	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier for a specified object in Exchange Server.	Read

Other attributes provided for the **DynamicDistributionGroup** object have the same names and descriptions as parameters or return types of the following Exchange Management Shell cmdlets:

- Get-DynamicDistributionGroup
- New-DynamicDistributionGroup
- Set-DynamicDistributionGroup

For more information, see the Exchange Management Shell Help topic for an appropriate cmdlet.

ExchangeServer object attributes

Table 34: ExchangeServer attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
ObjectID	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier for a specified object in Exchange Server.	Read

Other attributes provided for the **ExchangeServer** object have the same names and descriptions as parameters of the following Exchange Management Shell cmdlet:

- Get-ExchangeServer

For more information, see the Exchange Management Shell Help topic for this cmdlet.

GlobalAddressList object attributes

Table 35: GlobalAddressList attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
ObjectID	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier for a specified object in Exchange Server.	Read

Other attributes provided for the **GlobalAddressList** object have the same names and descriptions as parameters of the following Exchange Management Shell cmdlet:

- Get-GlobalAddressList

For more information, see the Exchange Management Shell Help topic for this cmdlet.

Mailbox object attributes

Table 36: Mailbox attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
LinkedCredentialLogin	Single-valued, string	Specifies the user name of the account with which you want to access the domain controller specified in the LinkedDomainController attribute.	Write
LinkedCredentialPassword	Single-valued, string	Specifies the password that matches the user name specified in the LinkedCredentialLogin attribute.	Write
MoveMailboxTo	Single-valued, string	Moves mailbox to the Exchange Server database whose name is specified in this attribute.	Write
ObjectID	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier for a specified object in Exchange Server.	Read
RecipientTypeDetails	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets a mailbox type. When you create a mailbox object, this attribute supports the following values: • **DiscoveryMailbox** • **EquipmentMailbox** • **RoomMailbox** • **SharedMailbox** • **UserMailbox** When you update a mailbox object, this attribute supports the following values: • **EquipmentMailbox** • **RoomMailbox** • **SharedMailbox** • **UserMailbox**	Read, Write

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
		When you read data of a mailbox object, this attribute supports the following values: • **DiscoveryMailbox** • **EquipmentMailbox** • **LegacyMailbox** • **LinkedMailbox** • **RoomMailbox** • **SharedMailbox** • **UserMailbox**	

Other attributes provided for the **Mailbox** object have the same names and descriptions as parameters or return types of the Exchange Management Shell cmdlets listed in the next table. Also, some attributes may perform actions by calling certain Exchange Management Shell cmdlets, as noted in the table.

For more information, see the Exchange Management Shell Help topic for an appropriate cmdlet.

Table 37: Exchange Management Shell cmdlets

Exchange Server 2013
Set-CalendarProcessing
Get-CASMailbox
Set-CASMailbox
Disable-Mailbox (called by Archive and RemoteArchive attributes)
Enable-Mailbox (called by Archive and RemoteArchive attributes)
Get-Mailbox
Set-Mailbox
Get-MailboxAutoReplyConfiguration
Set-MailboxAutoReplyConfiguration
Get-MailboxStatistics
Get-MoveRequest
New-MoveRequest

Exchange Server 2013
Remove-MoveRequest
Set-MoveRequest
Disable-UMMailbox (called by UMEnabled attribute)
Enable-UMMailbox (called by UMEnabled attribute)
Get-UMMailbox
Set-UMMailbox
Get-UMMailboxPIN
Set-UMMailboxPIN

MailContact object attributes

Table 38: MailContact attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
ObjectID	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier for a specified object in Exchange Server.	Read

Other attributes provided for the **MailContact** object have the same names and descriptions as parameters or return types of the following Exchange Management Shell cmdlets:

- Enable-MailContact
- Get-MailContact
- Set-MailContact

For more information, see the Exchange Management Shell Help topic for an appropriate cmdlet.

Note that the Exchange Server Connector cannot create new users in Active Directory. You can create new AD users with the Active Directory Connector.

MailboxDatabase object attributes

Table 39: MailboxDatabase attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
ObjectID	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier for a specified object in Exchange Server.	Read

Other attributes provided for the **MailboxDatabase** object have the same names and descriptions as parameters of the following Exchange Management Shell cmdlet:

- Get-MailboxDatabase

For more information, see the Exchange Management Shell Help topic for this cmdlet.

MailUser object attributes

Table 40: MailUser attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
ObjectID	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier for a specified object in Exchange Server.	Read

Other attributes provided for the **MailUser** object have the same names and descriptions as parameters or return types of the following Exchange Management Shell cmdlets:

- Enable-MailUser
- Get-MailUser
- Set-MailUser

For more information, see the Exchange Management Shell Help topic for an appropriate cmdlet.

Note that the Exchange Server Connector cannot create new users in Active Directory. You can create new AD users with the Active Directory Connector.

OfflineAddressBook object attributes

Table 41: OfflineAddressBook attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
ObjectID	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier for a specified object in Exchange Server.	Read

Other attributes provided for the **OfflineAddressBook** object have the same names and descriptions as parameters of the following Exchange Management Shell cmdlet:

- Get-OfflineAddressBook

For more information, see the Exchange Management Shell Help topic for this cmdlet.

OrganizationConfig object attributes

Table 42: OrganizationConfig attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
ObjectID	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier for a specified object in Exchange Server.	Read

Other attributes provided for the **OrganizationConfig** object have the same names and descriptions as parameters of the following Exchange Management Shell cmdlet:

- Get-OrganizationConfig

For more information, see the Exchange Management Shell Help topic for this cmdlet.

OwaMailboxPolicy object attributes

Table 43: OwaMailboxPolicy attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
ObjectID	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier for a specified object in Exchange Server.	Read

Other attributes provided for the **OwaMailboxPolicy** object have the same names and descriptions as parameters of the following Exchange Management Shell cmdlet:

- Get-OwaMailboxPolicy

For more information, see the Exchange Management Shell Help topic for this cmdlet.

PublicFolder object attributes

Table 44: PublicFolder attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
ObjectID	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier for a specified object in Exchange Server.	Read

Other attributes provided for the **PublicFolder** object have the same names and descriptions as parameters of the following Exchange Management Shell cmdlet:

- Get-PublicFolder

For more information, see the Exchange Management Shell Help topic for this cmdlet.

PublicFolderDatabase object attributes

Table 45: PublicFolderDatabase attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
ObjectID	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier for a specified object in Exchange Server.	Read

Other attributes provided for the **PublicFolderDatabase** object have the same names and descriptions as parameters of the following Exchange Management Shell cmdlet:

- Get-PublicFolderDatabase

For more information, see the Exchange Management Shell Help topic for this cmdlet.

RoleAssignmentPolicy object attributes

Table 46: RoleAssignmentPolicy attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
ObjectID	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier for a specified object in Exchange Server.	Read

Other attributes provided for the **RoleAssignmentPolicy** object have the same names and descriptions as parameters of the following Exchange Management Shell cmdlet:

- Get-RoleAssignmentPolicy

For more information, see the Exchange Management Shell Help topic for this cmdlet.

StorageGroup object attributes

Table 47: StorageGroup attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
ObjectID	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier for a specified object in Exchange Server.	Read

Other attributes provided for the **StorageGroup** object have the same names and descriptions as parameters of the following Exchange Management Shell cmdlet:

- Get-StorageGroup

For more information, see the Exchange Management Shell Help topic for this cmdlet.

UmDialPlan object attributes

Table 48: UmDialPlan attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
ObjectID	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier for a specified object in Exchange Server.	Read

Other attributes provided for the **UmDialPlan** object have the same names and descriptions as parameters of the following Exchange Management Shell cmdlet:

- Get-UMDialPlan

For more information, see the Exchange Management Shell Help topic for this cmdlet.

UmMailboxPolicy object attributes

Table 49: UmMailboxPolicy attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
ObjectID	Single-valued, string	Gets the unique identifier for a specified object in Exchange Server.	Read

Other attributes provided for the **UmMailboxPolicy** object have the same names and descriptions as parameters of the following Exchange Management Shell cmdlet:

- Get-UMMailboxPolicy

For more information, see the Exchange Management Shell Help topic for this cmdlet.

Scenario: Migrate mailboxes from one Exchange Server to another

To migrate a mailbox, you need to use the **MoveMailboxTo** attribute provided for the **Mailbox** object. Update the value of the **MoveMailboxTo** attribute, so that it includes the name or GUID of the Exchange Server database to which you want to move the mailbox. As a result, the mailbox is migrated to the Exchange Server computer that hosts the specified database.

Before migrating mailboxes, consider the following:

- You can only migrate mailboxes between Exchange Servers that belong to the same Exchange organization.
- If the computers between which you want to migrate mailboxes run the same version of Exchange Server, make sure they have either no or the same Exchange Server Service Pack installed.

Migrating a mailbox includes the following steps:

- Step 1: Configure a connection to Exchange Server
- Step 2: Create a new sync workflow

- Step 3: Configure a step to update MoveMailboxTo attribute value
- Step 4: Run your sync workflow

Step 1: Configure a connection to Exchange Server

Configure a connection to the Exchange Server you will use to move the mailbox object. See the table below to determine which Exchange Server you must use to perform the move operation in a particular migration scenario.

Table 50: Migration Scenarios

Source	Target	Configure connection to
Exchange Server 2013	Exchange Server 2013 NOTE: The source and target computers must have either no or the same Exchange Server Service Pack installed.	Exchange Server 2013

For instructions on how to configure a connection to Exchange Server, see Creating a new connection to Exchange Server.

Step 2: Create a new sync workflow

For instructions on how to create a new sync workflow, see Creating a sync workflow.

Step 3: Configure a step to update MoveMailboxTo attribute value

1. In the sync workflow you created in Step 2: Create a new sync workflow, create a new update step.
2. In the update step, select the target data system for the data synchronization operation. This must be the Exchange Server to which you created connection in Step 1: Configure a connection to Exchange Server.
3. Configure the update step so that it updates the value of the **MoveMailboxTo** attribute on the appropriate **Mailbox** objects. The new attribute value must include the name or GUID of the Exchange Server database to which you want to move the mailboxes.

For instructions on how to create and configure an update step, see Creating an updating step.

Step 4: Run your sync workflow

For instructions on how to run a sync workflow, see Running a sync workflow.

Working with Active Roles

To create a connection to Active Roles, you need to use Synchronization Service in conjunction with a special connector called *Active Roles* included in the Synchronization Service package.

The Active Roles Connector supports the following Synchronization Service features:

Table 51: Supported features

Feature	
Bidirectional synchronization Allows you to read and write data in the connected data system.	Yes
Delta processing mode Allows you to process only the data that has changed in the connected data system since the last synchronization operation, thereby reducing the overall synchronization operation time.	Yes
Password synchronization Allows you to synchronize user passwords from an Active Directory domain to the connected data system.	Yes

The Active Roles Connector supports linked attributes in the Active Directory schema. Linked attributes allow you to associate one object with another object. Linked attributes exist in pairs:

- **Forward link attribute**. This is a linked attribute that exists on a source object (example: the **member** attribute on the Group object). Forward link attributes can be single-valued or multivalued.
- **Back link attribute**. This is a linked attribute that can be specified on a target object (example: the **memberOf** attribute on the User object). Back link attributes are multivalued and they must have a corresponding forward link attribute. Back link attributes are not stored in Active Directory. Rather, they are calculated based on the corresponding forward link attribute each time a query is issued.

In this section:

- Creating an Active Roles connection
- Modifying an Active Roles connection

See also:

- Renaming a connection
- Deleting a connection
- Modifying synchronization scope for a connection
- Specifying password synchronization settings for a connection

Creating an Active Roles connection

You can create a connection to Active Roles right after you install Synchronization Service on your computer.

To create a new connection

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Add connection**, and then use the following options:
    - **Connection name**. Type a descriptive name for the connection.
    - **Use the specified connector**. Select **Active Roles Connector**.
3. Click **Next**.
4. On the **Specify connection settings** page, use the following options:
    - **Connect to**. Allows you to specify the Active Roles Administration Service to be used by the Synchronization Service. You can use one of the following options:
        - **Administration Service on the specified computer**. Type the name of the computer running the Administration Service you want the Synchronization Service to use.
        - **Any Administration Service of the same configuration**. Specify any Administration Service whose database holds the necessary configuration: type the DNS name of the computer running that Administration Service. If Active Roles replication is used to synchronize configuration data, this must be any Administration Service whose database server acts as the Publisher for the configuration database.
    - **Active Roles version.** Prompts you to specify the version of the Active Roles Administration Service to which you want to connect. You can choose to connect either to version 7.0 or later or to version 6.9 or earlier. In the latter case, you have to install the Active Roles ADSI Provider of the respective legacy Active Roles version on the computer running the Synchronization Service. For installation instructions, see the Quick Start Guide for Active Roles version 6.9 or earlier.

- **Access Active Roles Administration Service using**. Allows you to specify an authentication option to access the Active Roles Administration Service. You can use one of the following options:
  - **Synchronization Service account**. Allows you to access the Administration Service in the security context of the user account under which the Synchronization Service is running.
  - **Windows account**. Allows you to access the Administration Service in the security context of the user account whose user name and password you specify below this option.
  - **Test Connection**. Allows you to verify the specified connection settings.

5. Click **Finish** to create a connection to Active Roles.

Modifying an Active Roles connection

To modify connection settings

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Connection settings** below the existing Active Roles connection you want to modify.
3. Expand **Specify connection settings** and modify settings as necessary.
4. You can use the following options:
   - **Connect to**. Allows you to specify the Active Roles Administration Service to be used by the Synchronization Service. You can use one of the following options:
     - **Administration Service on the specified computer**. Type the name of the computer running the Administration Service you want the Synchronization Service to use.
       - **Any Administration Service of the same configuration**. Specify any Administration Service whose database holds the necessary configuration: type the DNS name of the computer running that Administration Service. If Active Roles replication is used to synchronize configuration data, this must be any Administration Service whose database server acts as the Publisher for the configuration database.
       - **Active Roles version.** Prompts you to specify the version of the Active Roles Administration Service to which you want to connect. You can choose to connect either to version 7.0 or above or to version 6.9 or earlier. In the latter case, you have to install the Active Roles ADSI Provider of the respective legacy Active Roles version on the computer running the Synchronization Service. For installation instructions, see the Quick Start Guide for Active Roles version 6.9 or earlier.

- **Access Active Roles Administration Service using**. Allows you to specify an authentication option to access the Active Roles Administration Service. You can use one of the following options:
  - **Synchronization Service account**. Allows you to access the Administration Service in the security context of the user account under which the Synchronization Service is running.
  - **Windows account**. Allows you to access the Administration Service in the security context of the user account whose user name and password you specify below this option.
- **Test Connection**. Allows you to verify the specified connection settings.

5. Click **Save**.

Working with One Identity Manager

To create a connection to One Identity Manager, you need to use Synchronization Service in conjunction with a special connector called *One Identity Manager Connector*. This connector is included in the Synchronization Service package.

The One Identity Manager Connector supports the following Synchronization Service features:

Table 52: Supported features

Feature	
Bidirectional synchronization Allows you to read and write data in the connected data system.	Yes
Delta processing mode Allows you to process only the data that has changed in the connected data system since the last synchronization operation, thereby reducing the overall synchronization operation time.	Yes
Password synchronization Allows you to synchronize user passwords from One Identity Manager domain to the connected data system.	No

In this section:

- Creating a One Identity Manager connection
- Modifying a One Identity Manager connection

- One Identity Manager Connector configuration file

See also:

- Renaming a connection
- Deleting a connection
- Modifying synchronization scope for a connection
- Specifying password synchronization settings for a connection

Creating a One Identity Manager connection

Synchronization Service supports One Identity Manager out of the box, so you can create a connection to Identity Manager just after you install Synchronization Service.

To create a new connection

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Add connection**, and then use the following options:
   - **Connection name**. Type a descriptive name for the connection.
   - **Use the specified connector**. Select **One Identity Manager Connector**.
3. Click **Next**.
4. On the **Specify connection settings** page, use the following options:
   - **Application Server URL**. Specify the address of the One Identity Manager application server to which you want to connect.
   - **Authentication module**. Identifies the One Identity Manager authentication module that is to be used to verify the connection's user ID and password.
   - **User name**. Specify the user ID for this connection.
   - **Password**. Specify the password of the user ID for this connection.
   - **Test Connection**. Click to verify the specified connection settings.
5. Click **Next**.

   The One Identity Manager modules, target systems, and containers are displayed.
6. Select the required One Identity Manager modules.

   NOTE: The One Identity Manager target systems and One Identity Manager containers are applicable only for the Target System Base module (UNS..B tables).
7. Click **Finish** to create a connection to One Identity Manager.

Modifying a One Identity Manager connection

To modify connection settings

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Connection settings** below the existing One Identity Manager connection you want to modify.
3. Expand **Specify connection settings** and use the following options to modify the settings as necessary:
   - **Application Server URL**. View or change the address of the One Identity Manager application server for this connection.
   - **Authentication module**. Identifies the One Identity Manager authentication module that is used to verify the connection's user ID and password.
   - **User name**. View or change the user ID for this connection.
   - **Password**. Specify the password of the user ID for this connection.
   - **Test Connection**. Click to verify the specified connection settings.
4. Click **Next**.

   The One Identity Manager modules, target systems, and containers are displayed.
5. Select the required One Identity Manager modules.

   NOTE: The One Identity Manager target systems and One Identity Manager containers are applicable only for the Target System Base module (UNS..B tables).
6. Click **Finish** to create a connection to One Identity Manager.

One Identity Manager Connector configuration file

One Identity Manager connector saves its configuration settings in the configuration file (.xml file) located in the Active Roles Synchronization Service installation folder. You can edit the XML elements in the file to configure the various parameters of the One Identity Manager Connector. The table below describes the XML elements you can edit.

Table 53: XML elements

XML element	Description
<ExcludeDeletedObjects>	Specifies how Active Roles will treat objects marked as deleted in Identity Manager. This element can take one of the following values: • **TRUE**. Specifies to ignore deleted objects during data synchronization operations. • **FALSE**. Specifies to process deleted objects during data synchronization operations.

XML element	Description

	Example:
	`<ExcludeDeletedObjects>`
	`TRUE`
	`</ExcludeDeletedObjects>`

<PasswordAttributes>	Specifies the default Identity Manager attribute to be used for storing passwords for objects of a particular type. Specifying an attribute for storing passwords in the Active Roles GUI overrides the value set in this XML element. Example: <PasswordAttributes> <PasswordAttributeDefinitions> <PasswordAttributeDefinition objectType="Person" attribute="CentralPassword" /> </PasswordAttributeDefinitions> </PasswordAttributes>
<ReadFullSync>	Specifies a value of the FullSync variable for Read operations performed in Identity Manager.
<CreateFullSync>	Specifies a value of the FullSync variable for Create operations performed in Identity Manager.
<ModifyFullSync>	Specifies a value of the FullSync variable for Modify operations performed in Identity Manager.
<DeleteFullSync>	Specifies a value of the FullSync variable for Delete operations performed in Identity Manager.
<ObjRefFullSync>	Specifies a value of the FullSync variable for Modify Object Reference operations performed in Identity Manager.
<SyncStatusFullSync>	Specifies a value of the FullSync variable for Sync Status operations performed in Identity Manager.

For more information about the FullSync variable and the values it can take, see the One Identity Manager documentation.

Working with a delimited text file

This section describes how to create or modify a connection to a delimited text file so that Synchronization Service could work with data in that file.

To create a connection to a delimited text file, you need to use Synchronization Service in conjunction with a special connector called *Delimited Text File Connector*. This connector is included in the Synchronization Service package.

The Delimited Text File Connector supports the following features:

Table 54: Supported features

Feature	
Bidirectional synchronization Allows you to read and write data in the connected data system.	No By using this connector, you can only read data in the connected data system.
Delta processing mode Allows you to process only the data that has changed in the connected data system since the last synchronization operation, thereby reducing the overall synchronization operation time.	Yes
Password synchronization Allows you to synchronize user passwords from an Active Directory domain to the connected data system.	No

In this section:

- Creating a delimited text file connection
- Modifying an existing delimited text file connection
- Modifying an existing Active Directory connection

Creating a delimited text file connection

To create a new connection

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Add connection**, and then use the following options:
   - **Connection name**. Type a descriptive name for the connection.
   - **Use the specified connector**. Select **Delimited Text File Connector**.
3. Click **Next**.
4. On the **Specify connection settings** page, use the following options:
   - **Delimited text file**. Click **Browse** to locate and select the delimited text file to which you want to connect.
   - **Access delimited text file using**. Select an access option:
     - **Synchronization Service account**. Access the delimited text file in the security context of the account under which the Synchronization Service

is running.

- **Windows account**. Access the delimited text file in the security context of the account whose user name and password you specify below this option.

- **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.

5. Click **Next**.
6. On the **Specify delimited text file format** page, use the following options to provide information about the delimited text file format:
   - **Delimiter**. Select the delimiter used in the file you specified.
   - **Use first row for attribute names**. Select this check box if the first line of the specified file contains names of attributes. Otherwise, leave this check box cleared.
   - **Advanced**. Click this button to specify advanced options to access the delimited text file, such as encoding, row delimiter, value delimiter, and text qualifier.
7. Click **Next**.
8. On the **Specify attributes to identify objects** page, use the following options to select the attributes with which you want to uniquely identify each object in the file:
   - **Available attributes**. Lists the attributes that are available in the external data system. Use this list to select the attributes whose values you want to use to generate a unique identifier for each object in the external data system. You can filter attributes by typing in the text box at the top of this list. To select multiple attributes, hold down CTRL and click to select attributes in the list.
   - **UniqueID attributes**. Lists the attributes whose values are currently used to generate a unique identifier for each object in the external data system.
   - **Add->**. Moves the selected attributes from the **Available attributes** list to the **UniqueID attributes** list.
   - **<-Remove**. Moves the selected attributes from the **UniqueID attributes** list to the **Available attributes** list.
   - **Constructed UniqueID**. Displays a combination of the attributes whose values will make up a unique identifier for each object in the external data system.
9. Click **Finish** to create a connection to the delimited text file.

Modifying an existing delimited text file connection

To modify connection settings

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Connection settings** below the existing delimited text file connection you want to modify.
3. On the **Connection Settings** tab, click an appropriate item to expand it and use the options it provides.
4. You can expand the following items:
   - Specify connection settings
   - Specify delimited text file format
   - Schema
   - Specify attributes to identify objects

   See the next subsections for the descriptions of these items.
5. When you are finished, click **Save**.

Specify connection settings

In this expandable item, you can use the following options:

- **Delimited text file**. Click **Browse** to locate and select the delimited text file to which you want to connect.
- **Access delimited text file using**. Select an access option:
  - **Synchronization Service account**. Access the delimited text file in the security context of the account under which the Synchronization Service is running.
  - **Windows account**. Access the delimited text file in the security context of the account whose user name and password you specify below this option.
- **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.

Specify delimited text file format

This expandable item provides the following options:

- **Delimiter**. Select the delimiter used in the file you specified.
- **Use first row for attribute names**. Select this check box if the first line of the specified file contains names of attributes. Otherwise, leave this check box cleared.
- **Advanced**. Specify advanced options to access the delimited text file, such as encoding, row delimiter, value delimiter, and text qualifier.

Schema

You can use this expandable item to view and modify the delimited text file schema saved in the Synchronization Service configuration database.

When you create a connection to a delimited text file, Synchronization Service reads the schema in the file (that is, the fields or columns related to each record in the file), and then saves the schema in the Synchronization Service configuration database. Synchronization Service then uses the saved file schema to read and modify the data in the connected file. Should the schema in the connected file change, you will need to reflect these changes in the **Schema** option so that Synchronization Service could correctly handle (read and write) the data in the changed file.

This expandable item provides the following options:

- **Attributes**. Lists the names of Synchronization Service attributes that correspond to certain columns or fields in the connected file. Basically, these are the names of attributes you can select and use in the Synchronization Service Administration Console for each object in the connected delimited text file.
- **Add**. Allows you to add a new entry (for example, column or field) to the file schema saved in the Synchronization Service configuration database. You can use this button in case a new column or field was added to the connected file and you want to reflect this change in the file schema saved in the Synchronization Service configuration database.
- **Edit**. Allows you to edit the name of the selected Synchronization Service attribute associated with a certain column or field in the connected file. For example, you can use this button in case a field or column name was changed in the connected file and you want to reflect this change in the file schema saved in the Synchronization Service configuration database. Also you can use this button to edit the display name of a Synchronization Service attribute associated with a certain column or field in the connected file.
- **Remove**. Allows you to remove the selected attribute from the file schema saved in the Synchronization Service configuration database. For example, you can use this button in case a field or column name was deleted from the connected file and you want to reflect this change in the file schema saved in the Synchronization Service configuration database.
- **Reload schema**. Allows you to update the file schema saved in the Synchronization Service configuration database by reloading the schema from the file to the configuration database. As a result, the file schema saved in the Synchronization Service configuration database will be completely rewritten with new data from the file.
- **Up arrow**. Moves the selected attribute up.
- **Down arrow**. Moves the selected attribute down.

Specify attributes to identify objects

This expandable item provides the following options that allow you to specify the attributes with which you wish to uniquely identify each object in the delimited text file:

- **Available attributes**. Lists the attributes that are available in the external data system. Use this list to select the attributes whose values you want to use to generate a unique identifier for each object in the external data system. You can filter attributes by typing in the text box at the top of this list. To select multiple attributes, hold down CTRL and click to select attributes in the list.
- **UniqueID attributes**. Lists the attributes whose values are currently used to generate a unique identifier for each object in the external data system.
- **Add->**. Moves the selected attributes from the **Available attributes** list to the **UniqueID attributes** list.
- **<-Remove**. Moves the selected attributes from the **UniqueID attributes** list to the **Available attributes** list.
- **Constructed UniqueID**. Displays a combination of the attributes whose values will make up a unique identifier for each object in the external data system.

Working with Microsoft SQL Server

This section describes how to create or modify a connection to Microsoft SQL Server so that Synchronization Service could work with data in that data system.

To create a connection to Microsoft SQL Server, you need to use Synchronization Service in conjunction with a special connector called *Microsoft SQL Server Connector*. This connector is included in the Synchronization Service package.

The Microsoft SQL Server Connector supports the following features:

Table 55: Supported features

Feature	Supported
Bidirectional synchronization Allows you to read and write data in the connected data system.	Yes
Delta processing mode Allows you to process only the data that has changed in the connected data system since the last synchronization operation, thereby reducing the overall synchronization operation time.	No
Password synchronization Allows you to synchronize user passwords from an Active Directory domain to the connected data system.	Yes

In this section:

- Creating a Microsoft SQL Server connection
- Modifying an existing Microsoft SQL Server connection
- Sample queries to modify SQL Server data

Creating a Microsoft SQL Server connection

To create a new connection

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Add connection**, and then use the following options:
   - **Connection name**. Type a descriptive name for the connection.
   - **Use the specified connector**. Select **Microsoft SQL Server Connector**.
3. Click **Next**.
4. On the **Specify connection settings** page, use the following options:
   - **SQL Server**. Type or select the name of the SQL Server computer that hosts the database you want to participate in data synchronization operations.
   - **Access SQL Server using**. Select an access option:
     - **Use Windows authentication**. Allows you to access the SQL Server in the security context of the account under which the Synchronization Service is running.
     - **Use SQL Server authentication**. Allows you to access the SQL Server in the security context of the SQL Server user account whose user name and password you specify below this option.
   - **Connect to database**. Type the name of the database to which you want to connect.
   - **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.
5. Click **Next**.
6. On the **Specify how to select and modify data** page, use the following options:
   - **Use data from this table**. Allows you to select a database table that includes the data you want to participate in the synchronization operations. You can click **Preview** to preview the database table you have selected.
   - **Use an SQL query to specify data**. Allows you to compose an SQL query that provides a more flexible way for specifying the data for synchronization. For example, you can use this option to specify multiple database tables.
   - **Configure Settings**. Click this button to specify settings for modifying data in the connected system during synchronization operations. For example, you can specify the database tables in which you want to insert, update, or delete data during synchronization operations.
7. Click **Next**.

8. On the **Specify attributes to identify objects** page, use the following options:
    - **Available attributes**. Lists the attributes that are available in the external data system. Use this list to select the attributes whose values you want to use to generate a unique identifier for each object in the external data system. You can filter attributes by typing in the text box at the top of this list. To select multiple attributes, hold down CTRL and click to select attributes in the list.
    - **UniqueID attributes**. Lists the attributes whose values are currently used to generate a unique identifier for each object in the external data system.
    - **Add->**. Moves the selected attributes from the **Available attributes** list to the **UniqueID attributes** list.
    - **<-Remove**. Moves the selected attributes from the **UniqueID attributes** list to the **Available attributes** list.
    - **Constructed UniqueID**. Displays a combination of the attributes whose values will make up a unique identifier for each object in the external data system.
9. Click **Finish** to create a connection to the Microsoft SQL Server database.

Modifying an existing Microsoft SQL Server connection

To modify connection settings

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Connection settings** below the existing Microsoft SQL Server connection you want to modify.
3. On the **Connection Settings** tab, click an appropriate item to expand it and use the options it provides.

    You can expand the following items:
    - Specify connection settings
    - Specify how to select and modify data
    - Advanced
    - Specify attributes to identify objects.

    See the next subsections for the descriptions of these items.
4. When you are finished, click **Save**.

Specify connection settings

This expandable item provides the following options that allow you to modify the connection settings:

- **SQL Server**. Type or select the name of the SQL Server computer that hosts the database you want to participate in data synchronization operations.
- **Access SQL Server using**. Select an access option:
  - **Use Windows authentication**. Allows you to access the SQL Server in the security context of the account under which the Synchronization Service is running.
  - **Use SQL Server authentication**. Allows you to access the SQL Server in the security context of the SQL Server user account whose user name and password you specify below this option.
- **Connect to database**. Type the name of the database to which you want to connect.
- **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.

Specify how to select and modify data

This expandable item provides the following options that allow you to specify how to select and modify the data you want to participate in the synchronization:

- **Use data from this table**. Allows you to select a database table that includes the data you want to participate in the synchronization operations. You can click **Preview** to preview the database table you have selected.
- **Use an SQL query to specify data**. Allows you to compose an SQL query that provides a more flexible way for specifying the data for synchronization. For example, you can use this option to specify multiple database tables.
- **Configure Settings**. Click this button to specify settings for modifying data in the connected system during synchronization operations. For example, you can specify the database tables in which you want to insert, update, or delete data during synchronization operations.

Advanced

Allows you to configure the execution timeout for all SQL queries you specified in the connection settings (for example, those specified in the **Specify How to Select and Modify Data** option). Use the **SQL query execution timeout** box to type the timeout value you want to use.

Specify attributes to identify objects

This expandable item provides the following options that allow you to specify the attributes with which you want to uniquely identify each object in the connected data system:

- **Available attributes**. Lists the attributes that are available in the external data system. Use this list to select the attributes whose values you want to use to generate a unique identifier for each object in the external data system. You can

filter attributes by typing in the text box at the top of this list. To select multiple attributes, hold down CTRL and click to select attributes in the list.

- **UniqueID attributes**. Lists the attributes whose values are currently used to generate a unique identifier for each object in the external data system.
- **Add->**. Moves the selected attributes from the **Available attributes** list to the **UniqueID attributes** list.
- **<-Remove**. Moves the selected attributes from the **UniqueID attributes** list to the **Available attributes** list.
- **Constructed UniqueID**. Displays a combination of the attributes whose values will make up a unique identifier for each object in the external data system.

Sample queries to modify SQL Server data

This section provides some sample SQL queries illustrating how to modify SQL Server data during synchronization operations. In the sample queries, **Id** refers to an attribute (a column name in an SQL Server table) that uniquely identifies an object in your SQL database. These examples can be used only for configuring connections to Microsoft SQL Server 2005.

How to insert an object into a table

This sample illustrates how to create a query that inserts an object with specified attributes into the table named **SQLConnTest1**.

Table 56: How to insert an object into a table

Database table structure	Sample query
`CREATE TABLE [SQLConnTest1]([Id] [bigint] IDENTITY(1,1),[attr1] [nchar](64),[attr2] [nchar](64)))`	`INSERT into SQLConnTest1(Id) values(@Id)`

How to create a SQL Server account

This sample illustrates how to create a SQL Server account, and then retrieve the UniqueID attribute for that account.

To define the scope where to create the SQL Server account, insert the following query in the **Query Editor** dialog box:

```
SELECT sid as Id,name as login from sys.server_principals
```

Insert the following SQL query into the **Configure SQL Statements** dialog box:

```
EXEC sp_addlogin @login, @newPassword;
```

```
EXEC sp_adduser @login,@login,'db_owner';
```

```
SELECT sid as Id from sys.server_principals where name=@login;
```

IMPORTANT: None of attribute names used in SQL queries can include white-space characters. For example, you cannot use names such as **"user password"**.

Working with Micro Focus NetIQ Directory

This section describes how to create or modify a connection to Micro Focus NetIQ Directory so that Synchronization Service could work with Micro Focus NetIQ Directory data in that data system.

To create a connection to Micro Focus NetIQ Directory, you need to use Synchronization Service in conjunction with a special connector called *Micro Focus NetIQ Directory Connector*. This connector is included in the Synchronization Service package.

NOTE: Micro Focus NetIQ Directory was formerly know as Novell eDirectory.

The Micro FocusNetIQ Directory Connector supports the following features:

Table 57: Supported features

Feature	Supported
Bidirectional synchronization Allows you to read and write data in the connected data system.	Yes
Delta processing mode Allows you to process only the data that has changed in the connected data system since the last synchronization operation, thereby reducing the overall synchronization operation time.	No
Password synchronization Allows you to synchronize user passwords from an Active Directory domain to the connected data system.	Yes

In this section:

- Creating a Micro Focus NetIQ Directory connection
- Modifying an existing Micro Focus NetIQ Directory connection

Creating a Micro Focus NetIQ Directory connection

To create a new connection

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Add connection**, and then use the following options:
   - **Connection name**. Type a descriptive name for the connection.
   - **Use the specified connector**. Select **Micro Focus NetIQ Directory Connector**.
3. Click **Next**.
4. On the **Specify connection settings** page, use the following options:
   - **Server**. Type the fully qualified domain name of the Micro Focus NetIQ Directory server to which you want to connect.
   - **Port**. Type the number of the communication port used by the Micro Focus NetIQ Directory server.
   - **Access Micro Focus NetIQ Directory Service using**. Type the user name and password with which you want to access Micro Focus NetIQ Directory. Ensure the account has sufficient permissions to perform operations (read, write) on objects in Micro Focus NetIQ Directory.
   - **Advanced**. Click this button to specify a number of advanced options to access Micro Focus NetIQ Directory. For example, you can select an authentication method, configure TLS/SSL usage for the connection, and select whether or not you want to use paged search.

     From this Authentication method list, select one of the following methods:
     - **Anonymous**. Allows you to establish the connection without passing credentials.
     - **Basic**. Specifies to use basic authentication.
     - **Microsoft Negotiate**. Specifies to use Microsoft Negotiate authentication.
     - **NTLM**. Specifies to use Windows NT Challenge/Response authentication.
     - **Digest**. Specifies to use Digest Access authentication.
     - **Sicily**. Employs a negotiation mechanism (Sicily) to choose the Microsoft Network Authentication Service, Distributed Password Authentication, or NTLM method.
     - **Distributed Password Authentication**. Specifies to use DPA authentication.
     - **Microsoft Network Authentication Service**. Specifies to authenticate with Microsoft Network Authentication Service.

- **External**. Specifies to use an external authentication method for the connection.
- **Kerberos**. Specifies to use Kerberos authentication.

You can also use the following check boxes:

- **Use TLS/SSL**. Allows you to use the TLS (SSL) encryption to establish and maintain the connection.
- **Switch to TLS/SSL after establishing connection**. Establishes the connection without using the TLS (SSL) encryption. Then, after the connection has been established, enables the TLS (SSL) encryption.
- **Verify TLS/SSL certificate**. Specifies whether or not to check the TLS (SSL) certificate on the server.
- **Use paged search**. Specifies whether or not to use paged search for the connection. When selecting this check box, you can set a page size limit in the text box below.
- **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.

5. Click **Finish** to create a connection to Micro Focus NetIQ Directory.

Modifying an existing Micro Focus NetIQ Directory connection

You can modify the various settings for an existing connection to Micro Focus NetIQ Directory, such as the Micro Focus NetIQ Directory server to connect to, communication port, access credentials, and the attributes used for naming objects in Micro Focus NetIQ Directory.

Every object in Micro Focus NetIQ Directory has a naming attribute from which the object name is formed. When you create a connection to Micro Focus NetIQ Directory, a default naming attribute is selected for each object type in that data system. You can view the default naming attribute currently selected for each object type in the directory and optionally specify a different naming attribute.

To modify connection settings

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Connection settings** below the existing Micro Focus NetIQ Directory connection you want to modify.
3. On the **Connection Settings** tab, click an appropriate item to expand it and use the options it provides.

   You can expand the following items:

   - Specify connection settings
   - Specify naming attributes
4. Click **Save**.

Specify connection settings

This expandable item provides the following options that allow you to modify the connection settings:

- **Server**. Type the fully qualified domain name of the Micro Focus NetIQ Directory server to which you want to connect.
- **Port**. Type the number of the communication port used by the Micro Focus NetIQ Directory server.
- **Access Micro Focus NetIQ Directory Service using**. Type the user name and password with which you want to access Micro Focus NetIQ Directory. Ensure the account has sufficient permissions to perform operations (read, write) on objects in Micro Focus NetIQ Directory.
- **Advanced**. Click this button to specify a number of advanced options to access Micro Focus NetIQ Directory. For example, you can select an authentication method, configure TLS/SSL usage for the connection, and select whether or not you want to use paged search.

  From this Authentication method list, select one of the following methods:

  - **Anonymous**. Allows you to establish the connection without passing credentials.
  - **Basic**. Specifies to use basic authentication.
  - **Microsoft Negotiate**. Specifies to use Microsoft Negotiate authentication.
  - **NTLM**. Specifies to use Windows NT Challenge/Response authentication.
  - **Digest**. Specifies to use Digest Access authentication.
  - **Sicily**. Employs a negotiation mechanism (Sicily) to choose the Microsoft Network Authentication Service, Distributed Password Authentication, or NTLM method.
  - **Distributed Password Authentication**. Specifies to use DPA authentication.
  - **Microsoft Network Authentication Service**. Specifies to authenticate with Microsoft Network Authentication Service.
  - **External**. Specifies to use an external authentication method for the connection.
  - **Kerberos**. Specifies to use Kerberos authentication.

1. On the **Specify connection settings** page, use the following options:
   - **Server**. Type the fully qualified domain name of the Micro Focus NetIQ Directory server to which you want to connect.
   - **Port**. Type the number of the communication port used by the Micro Focus NetIQ Directory server.
   - **Access Micro Focus NetIQ Directory Service using**. Type the user name and password with which you want to access NetIQ Directory. Ensure the

account has sufficient permissions to perform operations (read, write) on objects in Micro Focus NetIQ Directory.

- **Advanced**. Click this button to specify a number of advanced options to access Micro Focus NetIQ Directory. For example, you can select an authentication method, configure TLS/SSL usage for the connection, and select whether or not you want to use paged search.

  From this Authentication method list, select one of the following methods:

  - **Anonymous**. Allows you to establish the connection without passing credentials.
  - **Basic**. Specifies to use basic authentication.
  - **Microsoft Negotiate**. Specifies to use Microsoft Negotiate authentication.
  - **NTLM**. Specifies to use Windows NT Challenge/Response authentication.
  - **Digest**. Specifies to use Digest Access authentication.
  - **Sicily**. Employs a negotiation mechanism (Sicily) to choose the Microsoft Network Authentication Service, Distributed Password Authentication, or NTLM method.
  - **Distributed Password Authentication**. Specifies to use DPA authentication.
  - **Microsoft Network Authentication Service**. Specifies to authenticate with Microsoft Network Authentication Service.
  - **External**. Specifies to use an external authentication method for the connection.
  - **Kerberos**. Specifies to use Kerberos authentication.

You can also use the following check boxes:

- **Use TLS/SSL**. Allows you to use the TLS (SSL) encryption to establish and maintain the connection.
- **Switch to TLS/SSL after establishing connection**. Establishes the connection without using the TLS (SSL) encryption. Then, after the connection has been established, enables the TLS (SSL) encryption.
- **Verify TLS/SSL certificate**. Specifies whether or not to check the TLS (SSL) certificate on the server.
- **Use paged search**. Specifies whether or not to use paged search for the connection. When selecting this check box, you can set a page size limit in the text box below.
- **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.

Specify naming attributes

Every object in Micro Focus NetIQ Directory has a naming attribute from which the object name is formed. When you create a connection to the directory, a default naming attribute

is selected for each object type in that data system. You can use the **Specify Naming Attributes** item to view the naming attribute currently selected for each object type in Micro Focus NetIQ Directory and optionally specify a different naming attribute.

This expandable item provides following options:

- **Default naming attribute**. Displays the default naming attribute set for the currently selected object type.
- **Add**. Adds a new naming attribute for the selected object type.
- **Edit**. Allows you to edit the name of the naming attribute currently specified for the selected object type.
- **Remove**. Removes the currently selected entry from the list.

Working with Salesforce

This section describes how to create or modify a connection to Salesforce so that Synchronization Service could work with data in that data system.

To create a connection to Salesforce, you need to use Synchronization Service in conjunction with a special connector called *Salesforce Connector*. This connector is included in the Synchronization Service package.

The Salesforce Connector supports the following features:

Table 58: Supported features

Feature	Supported
Bidirectional synchronization Allows you to read and write data in the connected data system.	Yes
Delta processing mode Allows you to process only the data that has changed in the connected data system since the last synchronization operation, thereby reducing the overall synchronization operation time.	No
Password synchronization Allows you to synchronize user passwords from an Active Directory domain to the connected data system.	Yes
Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) data	Yes

Feature	Supported
encryption Uses SSL to encrypt data that is transmitted between Synchronization Service and connected data system.	

In this section:

- Creating a Salesforce connection
- Modifying an existing Salesforce connection

For instructions on how to rename a connection, delete a connection, modify synchronization scope for a connection, or specify password synchronization settings for a connection, see *Synchronization Service Administration Guide*

Creating a Salesforce connection

To create a new connection

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Add connection**, and then use the following options:
   - **Connection name**. Type a descriptive name for the connection.
   - **Use the specified connector**. Select **Salesforce Connector**.
3. Click **Next**.
4. Specify connection settings by using the following options:
   - **Connect to Salesforce Sandbox**. Select this check box if you want to connect to your Salesforce testing environment. If you want to connect to production environment, make sure this check box is cleared. For more information about Salesforce Sandbox, see the Salesforce documentation.
   - **User name**. Type the user name of the account with which you want to access Salesforce. The account must have the System Administrator profile in the target Salesforce system.
   - **Password**. Type the password of the account with which you want to access Salesforce.
   - **Security token**. Enter the security token provided to you by Salesforce. For more information on what a security token is and how to obtain it, see the Salesforce documentation.
   - **Use a proxy server for your LAN**. Select this check box if your LAN uses a proxy server, and then enter the proxy server address in the Proxy server box.
   - **Use credentials for proxy**. Select this check box if your proxy server requires authentication. Use the appropriate text boxes to specify the user

name and password with which you want to authenticate.

- **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.

5. Click **Finish** to create a connection to Salesforce.

Modifying an existing Salesforce connection

To modify connection settings

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Connection settings** below the existing Salesforce connection you want to modify.
3. On the **Connection Settings** tab, click the **Specify connection settings** item to expand it and use the following options:
   - **Connect to Salesforce Sandbox**. Select this check box if you want to connect to your Salesforce testing environment. If you want to connect to production environment, make sure this check box is cleared. For more information about Salesforce Sandbox, see the Salesforce documentation.
   - **User name**. Type the user name of the account with which you want to access Salesforce. The account must have the System Administrator profile in the target Salesforce system.
   - **Password**. Type the password of the account with which you want to access Salesforce.
   - **Security token**. Enter the security token provided to you by Salesforce. For more information on what a security token is and how to obtain it, see the Salesforce documentation.
   - **Use a proxy server for your LAN**. Select this check box if your LAN uses a proxy server, and then enter the proxy server address in the Proxy server box.
   - **Use credentials for proxy**. Select this check box if your proxy server requires authentication. Use the appropriate text boxes to specify the user name and password with which you want to authenticate.
   - **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.
4. Click **Save**.

Salesforce data supported out of the box

Out of the box, the Salesforce Connector supports all object types existing in Salesforce. For each Salesforce object, the Salesforce Connector supports the same operations (Read, Create, Delete, or Update) that you can perform on that object by using native Salesforce tools.

To read and/or write data related to a particular object in Salesforce, you can use the following:

- Native Salesforce fields. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console user interface these fields are referred to as attributes. For more information on native Salesforce fields, see the "Reference | Standard Objects" section in the Salesforce Web Services API Developer's Guide available online at www.salesforce.com/us/developer/docs/api/.
- Additional attributes provided by the Salesforce Connector. The names of all such attributes start with the va prefix. For information about these attributes, see the following sections:
  - User object additional attributes
  - Group object additional attributes

User object additional attributes

Table 59: User additional attributes

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
vaProfileName	Allows you to specify a Salesforce profile. For example, you can use this attribute to assign a Salesforce profile to a user being provisioned to Salesforce. To specify a profile, enter the profile name as it appears in the Salesforce user interface. Examples of vaProfileName values: • System Administrator • Force.com - Free User	Read, Write
vaRoleName	Allows you to specify a Salesforce role. For example, you can use this attribute to assign a Salesforce role to a user being provisioned to Salesforce. To specify a role, enter the role name in the format used in the Salesforce user interface. For more information on roles, see the Salesforce documentation.	Read, Write
vaManagerName	Allows you to specify a manager for a particular user.	Read, Write

	To specify a manager, enter the manager name in the format used in the Salesforce user interface.	
vaContactName	Allows you to specify an associated contact for a particular user. To specify an associated contact, enter the associated contact name in the format used in the Salesforce user interface.	Read, Write
vaMemberOf	Allows you to define group membership for a particular user (this attribute is primarily intended for group membership synchronization). This attribute contains references to the groups where the user is a member.	Read, Write
vaMemberOfName	Allows you to define group membership for a particular user (for example, when provisioning a user to Salesforce). Specify the names of the Salesforce groups where you want the user to be a member.	Read, Write
vaLocale	Allows you to specify a locale for a particular user (for example, when provisioning a user to Salesforce). To specify a locale, enter the locale name in the format used in the Salesforce user interface. Example of a vaLocale value: English (United States)	Read, Write
vaTimeZone	Allows you to specify a time zone for a user (for example, when provisioning a user to Salesforce). To specify a time zone, enter the time zone name in the format used in the Salesforce user interface. Example of a vaTimezone value: (GMT+00:00) Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)	Read, Write
vaEmailEncoding	Allows you to specify outbound	Read, Write

	email encoding to be used for a user (for example, when provisioning a user to Salesforce). Specify email encoding in the format used in the Salesforce user interface. Example of a vaEmailEncoding value: Unicode (UTF-8)	
vaLanguage	Allows you to specify a user interface language for a particular user. The Salesforce user interface and help will be displayed to the user in the language you specify in this attribute.	Read, Write
vaDelegatedApproverUserName	Allows you to specify the name of the user you want to appoint as a delegated approver.	Read, Write
vaDelegatedApproverGroupName	Allows you to specify the name of a group all members of which you want to appoint as delegated approvers.	Read, Write

Group object additional attributes

Table 60: Group additional attributeses

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
vaMemberOf	Allows you to define group membership for the group in Salesforce (this attribute is primarily intended for group membership synchronization). The attribute contains references to other groups where the group is a member.	Read, Write
vaMemberOfName	Allows you to define group membership for the group. Specify the names of Salesforce groups where you want the group to be a member.	Read, Write
vaMember	Allows you to define members of the group. This attribute contains references to the users and/or groups that are members of a particular group.	Read, Write

vaMemberName	Allows you to define members of a particular group. Specify the names of users and/or groups you want to be members of the group.	Read, Write

Scenario: Provisioning users from an Active Directory domain to Salesforce

This scenario illustrates how to configure a synchronization workflow to provision users from an Active Directory domain to Salesforce. The scenario includes the following steps:

- Step 1: Configure a connection to source Active Directory domain
- Step 2: Configure a connection to Salesforce
- Step 3: Create a new synchronization workflow
- Step 4: Configure a workflow step
- Step 5: Run your workflow

Step 1: Configure a connection to source Active Directory domain

For instructions on how to create a new connection to an Active Directory domain, see *Synchronization Service Administration Guide*.

Step 2: Configure a connection to Salesforce

For instructions on how to create a new connection to Salesforce, see Creating a Salesforce connection.

Step 3: Create a new synchronization workflow

For instructions on how to create a new connection to Salesforce, see *Synchronization Service Administration Guide*.

Step 4: Configure a workflow step

1. Open the workflow you created (in the Synchronization Service Administration Console, on the Workflows tab, click the workflow name), and then click the Add synchronization step link.
2. On the Select an action page, click Provision, and then click Next.

3. On the Specify source and criteria page, do the following:
    a. Click the Specify button in the Source connected system option, then click Select existing connected system, and select the Active Directory connection you configured in Step 1: Configure a connection to source Active Directory domain.

       Click Finish.
    b. Click the Select button in the Source object type option, and then select the User object type from the list. Click OK.
    c. Click Next.
4. On the Specify target page, do the following:
    a. Click the Specify button in the Target connected system option, then click Select existing connected system, and select the Salesforce connection you configured in Step 2: Configure a connection to Salesforce

       Click Finish.
    b. Click the Select button in the Target object type option, and then select the User object type from the list. Click OK.
    c. Click Next.
5. On the Specify provisioning rules page, in the Initial Attribute Population Rules option, add rules to populate the following required attributes:
    - **Username**. Use this attribute to specify a Salesforce user name for the user being provisioned. Make sure the user name you specify meets the format <UserName>@<Domain>, for example jdoe@domain.com.
    - **vaProfileName**. Use this attribute to assign a Salesforce profile to the user being provisioned. A profile defines specific permissions a user has in Salesforce. For more information on profiles, see the Salesforce documentation. Alternatively, you can specify a Salesforce profile by using the ProfileId attribute.
    - **Email**. Use this attribute to specify an existing valid email address for the user being provisioned.
    - **LastName**. Use this attribute to specify the last name of the user being provisioned.
    - **Alias**. Use this attribute to specify a unique Salesforce alias for the user being provisioned. A Salesforce alias can include up to 8 characters. For more information on alias, see the Salesforce documentation.

Step 5: Run your workflow

For instructions on how to run a synchronization workflow, see *Synchronization Service Administration Guide*.

Working with ServiceNow

This section describes how to create or modify a connection to ServiceNow so that Synchronization Service could work with data in that data system.

To create a connection to ServiceNow, you need to use Synchronization Service in conjunction with a special connector called *ServiceNow Connector*. This connector is included in the Synchronization Service package.

The ServiceNow Connector supports the following features:

Table 61: Supported features

Feature	Supported
Bidirectional synchronization Allows you to read and write data in the connected data system.	Yes
Delta processing mode Allows you to process only the data that has changed in the connected data system since the last synchronization operation, thereby reducing the overall synchronization operation time.	No
Password synchronization Allows you to synchronize user passwords from an Active Directory domain to the connected data system.	Yes
Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) data encryption Uses SSL to encrypt data that is transmitted between Synchronization Service and connected data system.	Yes

In this section:

- Creating a ServiceNow connection
- Modifying an existing ServiceNow connection
- ServiceNow data supported out of the box

For instructions on how to rename a connection, delete a connection, modify synchronization scope for a connection, or specify password synchronization settings for a connection, see *Synchronization Service Administration Guide*.

Creating a ServiceNow connection

Creating a new connection to ServiceNow includes the following steps:

- Step 1: Configure ServiceNow
- Step 2: Create a new connection to ServiceNow

Step 1: Configure ServiceNow

In this step, you need to configure your ServiceNow instance to make it accessible to Synchronization Service.

To configure ServiceNow

1. Open the Web site of your ServiceNow instance.
2. In the left pane of the ServiceNow Web site, under **System Properties**, click **Web Services**.
3. Make sure ServiceNow requires basic authorization for incoming RSS and SOAP requests.
4. In the right pane, make sure you clear the check box below **This property sets the elementFormDefault attribute**.
5. Click the **Save** button.

Step 2: Create a new connection to ServiceNow

To create a new connection

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Add connection**, and then use the following options:
   - **Connection name**. Type a descriptive name for the connection.
   - **Use the specified connector**. Select ServiceNow Connector.
3. Click **Next**.
4. On the **Specify connection settings** page, use the following options:
   - **ServiceNow instance name**. Type the name of the ServiceNow instance to which you want to connect.
   - **Access ServiceNow instance using**. Type the user name and password of the account with which you want to access the specified ServiceNow instance.
   - **Use a proxy server for your LAN**. Select this check box if your LAN uses a proxy server. Then enter the proxy server address in the Proxy server box.
   - **Use credentials for proxy**. Select this check box if your proxy server requires authentication. Use the appropriate text boxes to specify the user

name and password with which you want to authenticate.

- **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.

5. Click **Finish** to create a connection to ServiceNow.
6. Synchronize the ServiceNow Connector schema with that of the connected ServiceNow instance.

   This step is required to pass information about object classes and attributes existing in the connected ServiceNow instance to the ServiceNow Connector, so that the connector could correctly read and write data in the connected ServiceNow instance.

   To synchronize the connector schema, do the following:

   a. Below the ServiceNow connection you have just created, click the **Connection settings** link.

   b. On the **Connection Settings** tab, click the Update connector schema item to expand it.

   c. Click the **Update Schema** button.

Modifying an existing ServiceNow connection

To modify connection settings

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Connection settings** below the existing ServiceNow connection you want to modify.
3. On the **Connection Settings** tab, click the **Specify connection settings** item to expand it and use the following options and use the options they provide:

   Specify connection settings item:

   - **ServiceNow instance name**. Type the name of the ServiceNow instance to which you want to connect.
   - **Access ServiceNow instance using**. Type the user name and password of the account with which you want to access the specified ServiceNow instance.
   - **Use a proxy server for your LAN**. Select this check box if your LAN uses a proxy server. Then enter the proxy server address in the Proxy server box.
   - **Use credentials for proxy**. Select this check box if your proxy server requires authentication. Use the appropriate text boxes to specify the user name and password with which you want to authenticate.
   - **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.

   Update connector schema item:

   - **Update Schema**. Synchronizes the ServiceNow Connector schema with changes in the connected ServiceNow instance. Use this button whenever schema changes occur in the connected ServiceNow instance (for example, object classes or attributes are added or deleted in the ServiceNow instance).

In order the ServiceNow Connector could correctly read and write data in the ServiceNow instance, the connector schema must be completely in sync with that of the ServiceNow instance.

4. Click **Save**.

ServiceNow data supported out of the box

The ServiceNow Connector supports all object classes and attributes existing in the connected ServiceNow instance, provided that the ServiceNow Connector schema and the ServiceNow instance schema are completely in sync.

To synchronize the ServiceNow Connector schema with the connected ServiceNow instance schema, use the Update Connector Schema button in the ServiceNow connection settings. For more information, see Modifying an existing ServiceNow connection

Working with Oracle Unified Directory

This section describes how to create or modify a connection to Oracle Unified Directory so that Synchronization Service could work with data in that data system.

To create a connection to Oracle Unified Directory, you need to use Synchronization Service in conjunction with a special connector called *Oracle Unified Directory Connector*. This connector is included in the Synchronization Service package.

NOTE: Oracle Unified Directory was formerly know as Sun One Directory.

The Oracle Unified Directory Connector supports the following features:

Table 62: Supported features

Feature	Supported
Bidirectional synchronization Allows you to read and write data in the connected data system.	Yes
Delta processing mode Allows you to process only the data that has changed in the connected data system since the last synchronization operation, thereby reducing the overall synchronization operation time.	No
Password synchronization Allows you to synchronize user passwords from an Active Directory domain to the connected data system.	Yes

In this section:

- Creating an Oracle Unified Directory connection
- Modifying an existing Oracle Unified Directory Server connection

For instructions on how to rename a connection, delete a connection, modify synchronization scope for a connection, or specify password synchronization settings for a connection, see *Synchronization Service Administration Guide*.

Creating an Oracle Unified Directory connection

To create a new connection

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the Connections tab.
2. Click Add connection, and then use the following options:
    - Connection name. Type a descriptive name for the connection.
    - Use the specified connector. Select Oracle Unified Directory Server Connector.
3. Click **Next**.
4. On the Specify connection settings page, use the following options:
    - Server. Type the fully qualified domain name of the computer running Oracle Unified Directory Server that manages the directory to which you want to connect.
    - Port. Type the number of the communication port used by Oracle Unified Directory Server.
    - Access Oracle Unified Directory Server using. Type the user name and password of the account with which you want to access Oracle Unified Directory Server. Ensure the account has sufficient permissions to perform operations (read, write) on objects in the directory managed by Oracle Unified Directory Server.
    - Advanced. Click this button to specify a number of advanced options to access the directory managed by Oracle Unified Directory Server. For example, you can select an authentication method, configure TLS/SSL usage for the connection, and select whether or not you want to use paged search.
    - From the Authentication method list, select one of the following methods:
        - **Anonymous**. Allows you to establish the connection without passing credentials.
        - **Basic**. Specifies to use basic authentication.
        - **Microsoft Negotiate**. Specifies to use Microsoft Negotiate authentication.
        - **NTLM**. Specifies to use Windows NT Challenge/Response authentication.
        - **Digest**. Specifies to use Digest Access authentication.

- **Sicily**. Employs a negotiation mechanism (Sicily) to choose the Microsoft Network Authentication Service, Distributed Password Authentication, or NTLM method.
- **Distributed Password Authentication**. Specifies to use DPA authentication.
- **Microsoft Network Authentication Service**. Specifies to authenticate with Microsoft Network Authentication Service.
- **External**. Specifies to use an external authentication method for the connection.
- **Kerberos**. Specifies to use Kerberos authentication.

You can also use the following check boxes:

- **Use TLS/SSL**. Allows you to use the TLS (SSL) encryption to establish and maintain the connection.
- **Switch to TLS/SSL after establishing connection**. Establishes the connection without using the TLS (SSL) encryption. Then, after the connection has been established, enables the TLS (SSL) encryption.
- **Verify TLS/SSL certificate**. Specifies whether or not to check the TLS (SSL) certificate on the server.
- **Use paged search**. Specifies whether or not to use paged search for the connection. When selecting this check box, you can set a page size limit in the text box below.

- **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.

5. Click **Finish** to create a connection to Oracle Unified Directory Server.

Modifying an existing Oracle Unified Directory Server connection

You can modify the various settings for an existing connection to a directory managed by Oracle Unified Directory Server, such as server computer to which the connection is established, communication port, access credentials, and the attributes used for naming objects in the directory.

Every object in a directory managed by Oracle Unified Directory Server has a naming attribute from which the object name is formed. When you create a connection to the directory, a default naming attribute is selected for each object type in that data system. You can view the default naming attribute currently selected for each object type in the directory and optionally specify a different naming attribute.

To modify connection settings

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Connection settings** below the existing Oracle Unified Directory connection you want to modify.

3. On the **Connection Settings** tab, click an appropriate item to expand it and use the options it provides.

   You can expand the following items:

   - Specify connection settings
   - Specify naming attributes

4. Click **Save**.

Specify connection settings

This expandable item provides the following options that allow you to modify the connection settings:

- **Server**. Type the fully qualified domain name of the computer running Oracle Unified Directory Server that manages the directory to which you want to connect.
- **Port**. Type the number of the communication port used by Oracle Unified Directory Server.
- **Access Oracle Unified Directory Service using**. Type the user name and password of the account with which you want to access Oracle Unified Directory Server. Ensure the account has sufficient permissions to perform the operations you want (Read, Write) on objects in the directory managed by Oracle Unified Directory Server.
- **Advanced**. Click this button to specify a number of advanced options to access the directory managed by Oracle Unified Directory Server. For example, you can select an authentication method, configure TLS/SSL usage for the connection, and select whether or not you want to use paged search.

  From this Authentication method list, select one of the following methods:

  - **Anonymous**. Allows you to establish the connection without passing credentials.
  - **Basic**. Specifies to use basic authentication.
  - **Microsoft Negotiate**. Specifies to use Microsoft Negotiate authentication.
  - **NTLM**. Specifies to use Windows NT Challenge/Response authentication.
  - **Digest**. Specifies to use Digest Access authentication.
  - **Sicily**. Employs a negotiation mechanism (Sicily) to choose the Microsoft Network Authentication Service, Distributed Password Authentication, or NTLM method.
  - **Distributed Password Authentication**. Specifies to use DPA authentication.
  - **Microsoft Network Authentication Service**. Specifies to authenticate with Microsoft Network Authentication Service.
  - **External**. Specifies to use an external authentication method for the connection.
  - **Kerberos**. Specifies to use Kerberos authentication.

You can also use the following check boxes:

- **Use TLS/SSL**. Allows you to use the TLS (SSL) encryption to establish and maintain the connection.
- **Switch to TLS/SSL after establishing connection**. Establishes the connection without using the TLS (SSL) encryption. Then, after the connection has been established, enables the TLS (SSL) encryption.
- **Verify TLS/SSL certificate**. Specifies whether or not to check the TLS (SSL) certificate on the server.
- **Use paged search**. Specifies whether or not to use paged search for the connection. When selecting this check box, you can set a page size limit in the text box below.
- **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.

Specify naming attributes

Every object in a directory managed by Oracle Unified Directory Server has a naming attribute from which the object name is formed. When you create a connection to the directory, a default naming attribute is selected for each object type in that data system. You can use the **Specify Naming Attributes** item to view the naming attribute currently selected for each object type in the directory and optionally specify a different naming attribute.

This expandable item provides following options:

- **Default naming attribute**. Displays the default naming attribute set for the currently selected object type.
- **Add**. Adds a new naming attribute for the selected object type.
- **Edit**. Allows you to edit the name of the naming attribute currently specified for the selected object type.
- **Remove**. Removes the currently selected entry from the list.

Working with an LDAP directory service

This section describes how to create or modify a connection to an LDAP directory service so that Synchronization Service could work with data in that data system.

To create a connection to an LDAP directory service, you need to use Synchronization Service in conjunction with a special connector called *Generic LDAP Connector*. This connector is included in the Synchronization Service package.

The Generic LDAP directory service Connector supports the following features:

Table 63: Supported features

Feature	Supported
Bidirectional synchronization Allows you to read and write data in the connected data system.	Yes
Delta processing mode Allows you to process only the data that has changed in the connected data system since the last synchronization operation, thereby reducing the overall synchronization operation time.	No
Password synchronization Allows you to synchronize user passwords from an Active Directory domain to the connected data system.	Yes

In this section:

- Creating an LDAP directory service connection
- Modifying an existing Generic LDAP directory service connection
- Specify attributes to identify objects

For instructions on how to rename a connection, delete a connection, modify synchronization scope for a connection, or specify password synchronization settings for a connection, see *Synchronization Service Administration Guide*.

Creating an LDAP directory service connection

To create a new connection

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Add connection**, and then use the following options:
   - **Connection name**. Type a descriptive name for the connection.
   - Use the specified connector. Select Generic LDAP Connector.
3. Click **Next**.
4. On the **Specify connection settings** page, use the following options:
   - **Server**. Type the fully qualified domain name of the computer running an LDAP directory service to which you want to connect.
   - **Port**. Type the number of the communication port used by the LDAP server to which you want to connect.

- **Use TLS/SSL**. Allows you to use the TLS (SSL) encryption to establish and maintain the connection.
- **Use connectionless LDAP**. Enables the use of the connectionless LDAP (CLDAP) protocol for the connection.
- **User name**. Type the user name of the account with which you want to bind.
- **Password**. Type the password of the account with which you want to bind.
- **Bind with Synchronization Service account**. Allows you to bind with the account under which the Synchronization Service is running.
- **Bind with credentials**. Allows you to bind by specifying the credentials of a particular user account.
- **Use simple bind**. Allows you to bind either without specifying user account credentials or with a user password only. In the latter case, the password you type is transmitted as clear text.
- **Use custom bind**. Allows you to configure a number of advanced settings for binding. Click Configure, and then use the next options.
- From the **Authentication method** list, select one of the following methods:
  - **Anonymous**. Allows you to establish the connection without passing credentials.
  - **Basic**. Specifies to use basic authentication.
  - **Microsoft Negotiate**. Specifies to use Microsoft Negotiate authentication.
  - **NTLM**. Specifies to use Windows NT Challenge/Response authentication.
  - **Digest**. Specifies to use Digest Access authentication.
  - **Sicily**. Employs a negotiation mechanism (Sicily) to choose the Microsoft Network Authentication Service, Distributed Password Authentication, or NTLM method.
  - **Distributed Password Authentication**. Specifies to use DPA authentication.
  - **Microsoft Network Authentication Service**. Specifies to authenticate with Microsoft Network Authentication Service.
  - **External**. Specifies to use an external authentication method for the connection.
  - **Kerberos**. Specifies to use Kerberos authentication.

  You can also use the following check boxes:
  - **Switch to TLS/SSL after establishing connection**. Establishes the connection without using the TLS (SSL) encryption. Then, after the connection has been established, enables the TLS (SSL) encryption.
  - **Verify TLS/SSL certificate**. Specifies whether or not to check the TLS (SSL) certificate on the server.

- **Use paged search**. Specifies whether or not to use paged search for the connection. When selecting this check box, you can set a page size limit in the text box below.

- **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.

5. Click **Next**.
6. On the **Specify directory partitions** page, select the check boxes next to the directory partitions you want to participate in the synchronization operations.

   You can also use the following additional options:

   - **Select all**. Selects the check boxes next to all directory partitions in the list.
   - **Add**. Adds a new directory partition to the list.
   - **Remove**. Removes currently selected directory partition from the list.
   - **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.
7. Click **Next**.
8. On the **Specify attributes to identify objects** page, specify the attributes with which you want to uniquely identify each object in the LDAP directory service.

   You can use the following options:

- **Available attributes**. Lists the attributes that are available in the external data system. Use this list to select the attributes whose values you want to use to generate a unique identifier for each object in the external data system. You can filter attributes by typing in the text box at the top of this list. To select multiple attributes, hold down CTRL and click to select attributes in the list.
- **UniqueID attributes**. Lists the attributes whose values are currently used to generate a unique identifier for each object in the external data system.
- **Add->**. Moves the selected attributes from the **Available attributes** list to the UniqueID attributes list.
- **<-Remove**. Moves the selected attributes from the **UniqueID attributes** list to the Available attributes list.
- **Constructed UniqueID**. Displays a combination of the attributes whose values will make up a unique identifier for each object in the external data system.

9. Click **Finish** to create a connection to the LDAP directory service.

Modifying an existing Generic LDAP directory service connection

To modify connection settings

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Connection settings** below the existing generic LDAP connection you want to modify.
3. On the **Connection Settings** tab, click an appropriate item to expand it and use the options it provides.

   You can expand the following items:

   - Specify connection settings
   - Specify directory partitions
   - Specify naming attributes
   - Specify attributes to identify objects

   See the next subsections for the descriptions of these items.
4. Click **Save**.

Specify connection settings

This expandable item provides the following options that allow you to modify the connection settings:

- **Server**. Type the fully qualified domain name of the computer running the LDAP directory service to which you want to connect.
- **Port**. Type the number of the communication port used by the LDAP server to which you want to connect.
- **Use TLS/SSL**. Allows you to use the TLS (SSL) encryption to establish and maintain the connection.
- **Use connectionless LDAP**. Allows you to use the connectionless LDAP (CLDAP) protocol for the connection.
- **User name**. Type the user name of the account with which you want to bind.
- **Password**. Type the password of the account with which you want to bind.
- **Domain**. Type the domain to which belongs the user account with which you want to bind.
- **Bind with Synchronization Service account**. Allows you to bind with the account under which the Synchronization Service is running.
- **Bind with credentials**. Allows you to bind by specifying the credentials of a particular user account.

- **Use simple bind**. Allows you to bind either without specifying user account credentials or only with password. In the latter case, the password you specify is transmitted as clear text.
- **Use custom bind**. Allows you to configure a number of advanced settings for binding. Click Configure, and then use the next options.

From the Authentication method list, select one of the following methods:

- **Anonymous**. Allows you to establish the connection without passing credentials.
- **Basic**. Specifies to use basic authentication.
- **Microsoft Negotiate**. Specifies to use Microsoft Negotiate authentication.
- **NTLM**. Specifies to use Windows NT Challenge/Response authentication.
- **Digest**. Specifies to use Digest Access authentication.
- **Sicily**. Employs a negotiation mechanism (Sicily) to choose the Microsoft Network Authentication Service, Distributed Password Authentication, or NTLM method.
- **Distributed Password Authentication**. Specifies to use DPA authentication.
- **Microsoft Network Authentication Service**. Specifies to authenticate with Microsoft Network Authentication Service.
- **External**. Specifies to use an external authentication method for the connection.
- **Kerberos**. Specifies to use Kerberos authentication.

You can also use the following check boxes:

- **Switch to TLS/SSL after establishing connection**. Establishes the connection without using the TLS (SSL) encryption. Then, after the connection has been established, enables the TLS (SSL) encryption.
- **Verify TLS/SSL certificate**. Specifies whether or not to check the TLS (SSL) certificate on the server.
- **Use paged search**. Specifies whether or not to use paged search for the connection. When selecting this check box, you can set a page size limit in the text box below.
- **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.

Specify directory partitions

Allows you to specify the directory partitions you want to participate in the synchronization operations by selecting the check boxes next to such directory partitions. You can also use the following additional options:

- **Select all**. Selects the check boxes next to all directory partitions in the list.
- **Add**. Adds a new directory partition to the list.
- **Remove**. Removes currently selected directory partition from the list.
- **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.

Specify naming attributes

Every object in an LDAP directory service has a naming attribute from which the object name is formed. When you create a connection to an LDAP directory service, a default naming attribute is selected for each object type in the data system. You can use the **Specify Naming Attributes** item to view the naming attribute currently selected for each object type in the data system and optionally specify a different naming attribute.

This expandable item provides following options:

- **Default naming attribute**. Displays the default naming attribute currently selected for each object type.
- **Add**. Adds a new naming attribute for the selected object type.
- **Edit**. Allows you to edit the name of the naming attribute currently specified for the selected object type.
- **Remove**. Removes the currently selected entry from the list.

Specify attributes to identify objects

This expandable item provides the following options that allow you to specify the attributes with which you wish to uniquely identify each object in the connected LDAP directory service:

- **Available attributes**. Lists the attributes that are available in the external data system. Use this list to select the attributes whose values you want to use to generate a unique identifier for each object in the external data system. You can filter attributes by typing in the text box at the top of this list. To select multiple attributes, hold down CTRL and click to select attributes in the list.
- **UniqueID attributes**. Lists the attributes whose values are currently used to generate a unique identifier for each object in the external data system.
- **Add->**. Moves the selected attributes from the Available attributes list to the UniqueID attributes list.
- **<-Remove**. Moves the selected attributes from the UniqueID attributes list to the Available attributes list.
- **Constructed UniqueID**. Displays a combination of the attributes whose values will make up a unique identifier for each object in the external data system.

Specify password sync parameters for LDAP directory service

To synchronize passwords in an LDAP directory service connected to Synchronization Service through the Generic LDAP Connector, you must specify the following parameters:

- The target object type for which you want to synchronize passwords.
- The object attribute for storing passwords in the LDAP directory service.

To specify the target object type and attribute for storing passwords

1. Click the **Connection settings** link below the LDAP directory service connection for which you want to specify the target object type and attribute for storing passwords.
2. Open the **Password** tab.
3. Make sure the **Synchronize and manage passwords** check box is selected.
4. Use the **Synchronize passwords for objects of this type** option to specify the object type in LDAP directory service for which you want to synchronize passwords.
5. Use the **Store password in this attribute** option to specify the attribute in which you want to store passwords.
6. Click **Save**.

Working with IBM DB2

This section describes how to create or modify a connection to IBM DB2 so that Synchronization Service could work with data in that data system.

To create a connection to IBM DB2, you need to use Synchronization Service in conjunction with a special connector called *IBM DB2 Connector*. This connector is included in the Synchronization Service package.

The IBM DB2 Connector supports the following features:

Table 64: Supported features

Feature	Supported
Bidirectional synchronization Allows you to read and write data in the connected data system.	Yes
Delta processing mode Allows you to process only the data that has changed in the connected data system since the last synchronization operation, thereby reducing the overall synchronization operation time.	No
Password synchronization Allows you to synchronize user passwords from an Active Directory domain to the connected data system.	Yes

In this section:

- Creating an IBM DB2 connection
- Modifying an existing IBM DB2 connection

Creating an IBM DB2 connection

To create a new connection

1. On the system where Synchronization Service is installed, install IBM Data Server Client supplied with the IBM DB2 version with which you plan to work.
2. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
3. Click **Add connection**, and then use the following options:
    - **Connection name**. Type a descriptive name for the connection.
    - **Use the specified connector**. Select **IBM DB2 Connector**.
4. Click **Next**.
5. On the **Specify connection settings page**, use the following options:
    - **IBM DB2 server**. Type or select the fully qualified domain name of the IBM DB2 computer that hosts the database you want to participate in data synchronization operations. You can click **Refresh** to get a list of available IBM DB2 servers.
    - **Access IBM DB2 server using**. Type the user name and password with which you want to access the IBM DB2 server.
    - **Connect to database**. Type the name of the database to which you want to connect on the IBM DB2 server.
    - **Advanced**. Optionally, you can click this button to specify additional parameters you want to add to the connection string that will be used to access the IBM DB2 server. In the dialog box that opens, click the **Add Parameter** button to specify the name and value of the parameter you want to add to the connection string.
    - **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.
6. Click **Next**.
7. On the **Specify how to select and modify data page**, use the following options:
    - **Use data from this table**. Allows you to select the database table that includes the data you want to participate in the synchronization operations. You can click **Preview** to preview the database table you have selected.
    - **Use an SQL query to specify data**. Allows you to compose an SQL query that provides a more flexible way for specifying data for synchronization. For example, you can use this option to specify multiple database tables.

- **Configure Settings**. Click this button to specify settings for modifying data in the connected system during synchronization operations. For example, you can specify the database tables in which you want to insert, update, or delete data during synchronization operations.

8. On the **Specify attributes to identify objects** page, use the following options:
   - **Available attributes**. Lists the attributes that are available in the external data system. Use this list to select the attributes whose values you want to use to generate a unique identifier for each object in the external data system. You can filter attributes by typing in the text box at the top of this list. To select multiple attributes, hold down CTRL and click to select attributes in the list.
   - **UniqueID attributes**. Lists the attributes whose values are currently used to generate a unique identifier for each object in the external data system.
   - **Add->**. Moves the selected attributes from the **Available attributes** list to the UniqueID attributes list.
   - **<-Remove**. Moves the selected attributes from the **UniqueID attributes** list to the **Available attributes** list.
   - **Constructed UniqueID**. Displays a combination of the attributes whose values will make up a unique identifier for each object in the external data system.
9. Click **Finish** to create a connection to the IBM DB2 system.

Modifying an existing IBM DB2 connection

To modify connection settings

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Connection settings** below the existing IBM DB2 connection you want to modify.
3. On the **Connection Settings** tab, click an appropriate item to expand it and use the options it provides.

   You can expand the following items:
   - Specify connection settings
   - Specify how to select and modify data
   - Advanced
   - Specify attributes to identify objects
4. Click **Save**.

Specify connection settings

This expandable item provides the following options that allow you to modify the connection settings:

- **IBM DB2 server**. Type or select the fully qualified domain name of the IBM DB2 computer that hosts the database you want to participate in data synchronization operations. You can click **Refresh** to get a list of available IBM DB2 servers.
- **Access IBM DB2 server using**. Type the user name and password with which you want to access the IBM DB2 server.
- **Connect to database**. Type the name of the database to which you want to connect on the IBM DB2 server.
- **Advanced**. Click this button to specify additional parameters you want to add to the connection string that will be used to access the IBM DB2 server. Then, click the **Add Parameter** button to specify the name and value of the parameter you want to add to the connection string.
- **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.

Specify how to select and modify data

This expandable item provides the following options that allow you to specify the data you want to participate in the synchronization:

- **Use data from this table**. Allows you to select the database table that includes the data you want to participate in the synchronization operations. You can click **Preview** to preview the database table you have selected.
- **Use an SQL query to specify data**. Allows you to compose an SQL query that provides a more flexible way for specifying data for synchronization. For example, you can use this option to specify multiple database tables.
- **Configure Settings**. Click this button to specify settings for modifying data in the connected system during synchronization operations. For example, you can specify the database tables in which you want to insert, update, or delete data during synchronization operations.

Advanced

Allows you to configure the execution timeout for all SQL queries you specified in the connection settings (for example, those specified in the **Specify How to Select and Modify Data** option). Use the **SQL query execution timeout** box to type the timeout value you want to use.

Specify attributes to identify objects

This expandable item provides the following options that allow you to specify the attributes with which you want to uniquely identify each object in the connected data system:

- **Available attributes**. Lists the attributes that are available in the external data system. Use this list to select the attributes whose values you want to use to generate a unique identifier for each object in the external data system. You can

filter attributes by typing in the text box at the top of this list. To select multiple attributes, hold down CTRL and click to select attributes in the list.

- **UniqueID attributes**. Lists the attributes whose values are currently used to generate a unique identifier for each object in the external data system.
- **Add->**. Moves the selected attributes from the **Available attributes** list to the UniqueID attributes list.
- **<-Remove**. Moves the selected attributes from the **UniqueID attributes** list to the Available attributes list.
- **Constructed UniqueID**. Displays a combination of the attributes whose values will make up a unique identifier for each object in the external data system.

Working with IBM AS/400

This section describes how to create or modify a connection to IBM AS/400 Directory so that Synchronization Service could work with IBM AS/400 Directory data in that data system.

To create a connection to IBM AS/400 Directory, you need to use Synchronization Service in conjunction with a special connector called *IBM AS/400* Directory Connector. This connector is included in the Synchronization Service package.

The IBM AS/400 Directory Connector supports the following features:

Table 65: Supported features

Feature	Supported
Bidirectional synchronization Allows you to read and write data in the connected data system.	Yes
Delta processing mode Allows you to process only the data that has changed in the connected data system since the last synchronization operation, thereby reducing the overall synchronization operation time.	No
Password synchronization Allows you to synchronize user passwords from an Active Directory domain to the connected data system.	Yes

Prerequistes

- The IBM AS/400 server must have LDAP directory services installed and configured.
- An LDAP service account must be created on your IBM AS/400 server which has the appropriate permissions to administer users and groups on this platform.

In this section:

Creating an IBM AS/400 connection

To create a new connection

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Add connection**, and then use the following options:
    - **Connection name**. Type a descriptive name for the connection.
    - **Use the specified connector**. Select **IBM AS/400 Connector**.
3. Click **Next**.
4. On the **Specify connection settings page**, use the following options:
    - **Server**. Type or select the fully qualified DNS name of the IBM AS/400 server running the LDAP service.
    - **Port**. Type the IBM AS/400 LDAP communication port number in use by the service.
    - **User name**. Specify the fully distinguished name (DN) of the account under which the application will access the IBM AS/400 LDAP directory service.
    - **Password**. specify the password of the user account under which the application will access the IBM AS/400 LDAP directory service. We recommend that you select the SSL check box if synchronizing sensitive data between connectors.
    - **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.
5. Click **Next**.
6. Click **Finish** to create a connection to the IBM AS/400 system.

Modifying an existing IBM AS/400 connection

To modify connection settings

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Connection Settings** below the existing IBM AS/400 connection you want to modify.
3. On the **Connection Settings** tab, click the **Specify connection settings** item to expand it and use the following options and use the options they provide:
    - **Server**. Type or select the fully qualified DNS name of the IBM AS/400 server running the LDAP service.
    - **Port**. Type the IBM AS/400 LDAP communication port number in use by the service.
    - **User name**. Specify the fully distinguished name (DN) of the account under which the application will access the IBM AS/400 LDAP directory service.
    - **Password**. specify the password of the user account under which the application will access the IBM AS/400 LDAP directory service. We recommend that you select the SSL check box if synchronizing sensitive data between connectors.
    - **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.
4. Click **Save**.

Specify connection settings

This expandable item provides the following options that allow you to modify the connection settings:

- **Server**. Type or select the fully qualified DNS name of the IBM AS/400 server running the LDAP service. You can click **Refresh** to get a list of available servers.
- **Port**. Type the IBM AS/400 LDAP communication port number in use by the service.
- **User name**. Specify the fully distinguished name (DN) of the account under which the application will access the IBM AS/400 LDAP directory service.
- **Password**. specify the password of the user account under which the application will access the IBM AS/400 LDAP directory service. We recommend that you select the SSL check box if synchronizing sensitive data between connectors.
- **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.

Additional considerations

This topic briefs about the additional points to consider when configuring the IBM AS/400 connector.

Using groups with IBM AS/400

The IBM AS/400 operating system does not have any concept of groups as discrete entities. Instead, an administrator creates a user profile which is used as a group profile. Other user profiles are then linked to this using the `GrpPrf` or `SupGrpPrf` parameters of the `ChgUsrPrf` command. The `GrpPrf` value maps to the `os400-grpprf` attribute in the IBM AS/400 schema, while the `SupGrpPrf` value maps to the `os400-supgrpprf` attribute. The IBM AS/400 Quick Connect mappings must be defined for users and groups to enable full user and group synchronization.

Optional IBM AS/400 account unlock during password reset function

You can optionally unlock a user's IBM AS/400 account at the same time as performing a password reset. This functionality is switched off by default and can be enabled by editing the connector's configuration file as follows:

Edit the file:

<Program Files folder>\One Identity\Active Roles\7.4\SyncService\AS400Connector_ConnectorConfig.xml

and add the following lines just before the </ConnectorInfo> which appears on the last line of the file:

```
<SelfConfig>
<EnableAccount>true</EnableAccount>
</SelfConfig>
```

Only the value true will enable the new functionality.

The LDAP password request sent to IBM AS/400 will then also include a request to modify the account status (`os400-status=*ENABLED`)).

The configuration file is read every time an LDAP connection is made to the IBM AS/400, so the new value will be picked up for the next set of synchronizations.

> NOTE: If you edited `ConnectorConfig.xml` to implement the optional unlock of a user's IBM AS/400 account at the same time as performing a password reset in an earlier version of the connector for IBM AS/400, then you will need to repeat that edit after installing a later version.

Working with an OpenLDAP directory service

This section describes how to create or modify a connection to an OpenLDAP directory service so that Synchronization Service could work with data in that data system.

To create a connection to an OpenLDAP directory service, you need to use Synchronization Service in conjunction with a special connector called *OpenLDAP Connector*. This connector is included in the Synchronization Service package.

The OpenLDAP directory service Connector supports the following features:

Table 66: Supported features

Feature	Supported
Bidirectional synchronization Allows you to read and write data in the connected data system.	Yes
Delta processing mode Allows you to process only the data that has changed in the connected data system since the last synchronization operation, thereby reducing the overall synchronization operation time.	No
Password synchronization Allows you to synchronize user passwords from an Active Directory domain to the connected data system.	Yes

In this section:

- Creating an OpenLDAP directory service connection
- Modifying an existing Generic LDAP directory service connection

For instructions on how to rename a connection, delete a connection, modify synchronization scope for a connection, or specify password synchronization settings for a connection, see *Synchronization Service Administration Guide*.

Creating an OpenLDAP directory service connection

To create a new connection

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Add connection**, and then use the following options:
   - **Connection name**. Type a descriptive name for the connection.
   - **Use the specified connector**. Select OpenLDAP Connector.
3. Click **Next**.
4. On the **Specify connection settings** page, use the following options:
   - **Server**. Type the fully qualified domain name of the computer running an OpenLDAP directory service to which you want to connect.

- **Port**. Type the number of the communication port used by the OpenLDAP server to which you want to connect.
- **Access LDAP directory service using**. Type the user name and password of the account with which you want to access the OpenLDAP directory service. Ensure the account has sufficient permissions to perform the operations you want (Read, Write) on objects in the OpenLDAP directory service.
- **Advanced**. Click this button to specify a number of advanced options to access the OpenLDAP directory service. For example, you can select an authentication method to access the directory service, configure TLS/SSL usage for the connection, and select whether or not you want to use paged search.
- From the **Authentication method** list, select one of the following methods:
  - **Anonymous**. Allows you to establish the connection without passing credentials.
  - **Basic**. Specifies to use basic authentication.
  - **Microsoft Negotiate**. Specifies to use Microsoft Negotiate authentication.
  - **NTLM**. Specifies to use Windows NT Challenge/Response authentication.
  - **Digest**. Specifies to use Digest Access authentication.
  - **Sicily**. Employs a negotiation mechanism (Sicily) to choose the Microsoft Network Authentication Service, Distributed Password Authentication, or NTLM method.
  - **Distributed Password Authentication**. Specifies to use DPA authentication.
  - **Microsoft Network Authentication Service**. Specifies to authenticate with Microsoft Network Authentication Service.
  - **External**. Specifies to use an external authentication method for the connection.
  - **Kerberos**. Specifies to use Kerberos authentication.

  You can also use the following check boxes:
  - **Use TLS/SSL**. Allows you to use the TLS (SSL) encryption to establish and maintain the connection.
  - **Switch to TLS/SSL after establishing connection**. Establishes the connection without using the TLS (SSL) encryption. Then, after the connection has been established, enables the TLS (SSL) encryption.
  - **Verify TLS/SSL certificate**. Specifies whether or not to check the TLS (SSL) certificate on the server.
  - **Use paged search**. Specifies whether or not to use paged search for the connection. When selecting this check box, you can set a page size limit in the text box below.

- **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.

9. Click **Finish** to create a connection to the OpenLDAP directory service.

After establishing a connection, you can define attributes to name objects in the data system. For more information, see Modifying an existing Generic LDAP directory service connection

Modifying an existing OpenLDAP directory service connection

You can modify the various settings for an existing OpenLDAP directory service connection, such as directory service server, communication port, access credentials, and the attributes used for naming objects in the OpenLDAP directory service.

Every object in an OpenLDAP directory service has a naming attribute from which the object name is formed. When you create a connection to an OpenLDAP directory service, a default naming attribute is selected for each object type in the data system. You can view the default naming attribute currently selected for each object type in the data system and optionally specify a different naming attribute.

To modify connection settings

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Connection settings** below the existing OpenLDAP connection you want to modify.
3. On the **Connection Settings** tab, click an appropriate item to expand it and use the options it provides.

   You can expand the following items:

   - Specify connection settings
   - Specify naming attributes

   See the next subsections for the descriptions of these items.
4. Click **Save**.

Specify connection settings

This expandable item provides the following options that allow you to modify the connection settings:

- **Server**. Type the fully qualified domain name of the computer running an OpenLDAP directory service to which you want to connect.
- **Port**. Type the number of the communication port used by the OpenLDAP server to which you want to connect.

- **Access LDAP directory service using**. Type the user name and password of the account with which you want to access the OpenLDAP directory service. Ensure the account has sufficient permissions to perform the operations you want (Read, Write) on objects in the OpenLDAP directory service.
- **Advanced**. Click this button to specify a number of advanced options to access the OpenLDAP directory service. For example, you can select an authentication method to access the directory service, configure TLS/SSL usage for the connection, and select whether or not you want to use paged search.
- From the **Authentication method** list, select one of the following methods:
  - **Anonymous**. Allows you to establish the connection without passing credentials.
  - **Basic**. Specifies to use basic authentication.
  - **Microsoft Negotiate**. Specifies to use Microsoft Negotiate authentication.
  - **NTLM**. Specifies to use Windows NT Challenge/Response authentication.
  - **Digest**. Specifies to use Digest Access authentication.
  - **Sicily**. Employs a negotiation mechanism (Sicily) to choose the Microsoft Network Authentication Service, Distributed Password Authentication, or NTLM method.
  - **Distributed Password Authentication**. Specifies to use DPA authentication.
  - **Microsoft Network Authentication Service**. Specifies to authenticate with Microsoft Network Authentication Service.
  - **External**. Specifies to use an external authentication method for the connection.
  - **Kerberos**. Specifies to use Kerberos authentication.

  You can also use the following check boxes:
  - **Use TLS/SSL**. Allows you to use the TLS (SSL) encryption to establish and maintain the connection.
  - **Switch to TLS/SSL after establishing connection**. Establishes the connection without using the TLS (SSL) encryption. Then, after the connection has been established, enables the TLS (SSL) encryption.
  - **Verify TLS/SSL certificate**. Specifies whether or not to check the TLS (SSL) certificate on the server.
  - **Use paged search**. Specifies whether or not to use paged search for the connection. When selecting this check box, you can set a page size limit in the text box below.
- **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings

Specify naming attributes

Allows you to specify a naming attribute for each object type in the connected data system. You can use the following options:

This expandable item provides following options:

- **Default naming attribute**. Displays the default naming attribute set for the currently selected object type.
- **Add**. Adds a new naming attribute for the selected object type.
- **Edit**. Allows you to edit the name of the naming attribute currently specified for the selected object type.
- **Remove**. Removes the currently selected entry from the list.

Working with IBM RACF connector

To create a connection to IBM RACF connector, you need to use Synchronization Service in conjunction with a special connector called *IBM RACF* Connector. This connector is included in the Synchronization Service package.

Table 67: Supported features

Feature	Supported
Bidirectional synchronization Allows you to read and write data in the connected data system.	Yes
Delta processing mode Allows you to process only the data that has changed in the connected data system since the last synchronization operation, thereby reducing the overall synchronization operation time.	No
Password synchronization Allows you to synchronize user passwords from an Active Directory domain to the connected data system.	Yes

Prerequsites

- The IBM mainframe must have LDAP directory services installed and configured.
- The IBM RACF connector can be installed on Microsoft Windows Server 2008 or later.

NOTE: There is an 8 character limit for user and group names on IBM RACF. The character limit is also applicable to the passwords on IBM RACF.

Creating a IBM RACF connection

To create a new connection

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Add connection**, and then use the following options:
    - **Connection name**. Type a descriptive name for the connection.
    - **Use the specified connector**. Select IBM RACF Connector.
3. Click **Next**.
4. On the **Specify connection settings** page, use the following options:
    - **Server**. Type the fully qualified DNS name of the IBM RACF server running the LDAP service.type the fully qualified DNS name of the IBM RACF server running the LDAP service.
    - **Port**. Type the fully qualified DNS name of the IBM RACF server running the LDAP service.
    - **User name**. Specify the fully distinguished name (DN) of the account that the application will use to access the IBM RACF LDAP directory service
    - **Password**. Specify the password of the user account that the application will use to access the IBM RACF LDAP directory service.
    - **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.
5. Click **Next**.
6. Click **Finish** to create a connection to IBM RACF connector.

Modifying a IBM RACF connection

To create a new connection

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Connection Settings** below the existing IBM RACF connection you want to modify.
3. On the **Connection Settings** tab, click the **Specify connection settings** item to expand it and use the following options and use the options they provide:
    - **Server**. Type the fully qualified DNS name of the IBM RACF server running the LDAP service.type the fully qualified DNS name of the IBM RACF server running the LDAP service.
    - **Port**. Type the fully qualified DNS name of the IBM RACF server running the LDAP service.

- **User name**. Specify the fully distinguished name (DN) of the account that the application will use to access the IBM RACF LDAP directory service
- **Password**. specify the password of the user account that the application will use to access the IBM RACF LDAP directory service.
- **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.

4. Click **Save**.

Example of Mapping for Dataset Information

The IBM RACF connector can be used to synchronize IBM RACF dataset information. The LDAPX exit must be installed and configured for this functionality to be supported.

The examples in this topic shows how IBM RACF dataset information can be synchronised. IBM RACF dataset names contain asterisk characters and as such cannot be synchronised to AD which does not allow asterisk characters in names. As such, the example shows a synchronization to a Microsoft SQL database. It is assumed that Microsoft SQL Server and Microsoft SQL Server Manager have been installed and configured.

Create SQL Database and Table

Using Microsoft SQL Server Manager, create a database called **IBM RACF_Datasets**. Within that database, create a table called **Datasets** with the following columns:

Column Name	Data Type
Audit	nchar(100)
Create_Group	nchar(10)
Owner	nchar(10)
UACC	nchar(10)
UID (database key)	nchar(100)

Create a connection to this database and table with the ARSS Microsoft SQL Server Connector.

Provisioning Datasets

To synchronize the SQL table to IBM RACF follow the steps provided here.

To synchronize the SQL table to IBM RACF

1. Navigate to the **Workflow** tab.
2. Click **Add sync workflow**.
3. Enter **IBM RACF Datasets** and click **OK**.
4. Click on the **IBM RACF Datasets workflow**.
5. Click on **Add synchronization.**
6. Click **Creation** and then **Next**.
7. From the Source connected system section, click **Specify**.
8. Select your **Microsoft SQL Server Connector** and click **Finish**.

   The SQL source object type is currently set to **sql-Object**. Do not change this value.
9. Click **Next**.
10. In the **Target connected system** field, click **Specify** and then locate your IBM RACF connector and click **Finish**.
11. The object type in the Target object system field is populated automatically by Synchronization service to **racfUser**. Change this to **racfDataset**.
12. Click **Next**.
13. In the **Specify provisioning** rules section, click **Forward Sync Rule**.
14. In the **Source attribute** field, click **Attribute** locate **UID** and click **OK**.
15. In the **Target attribute** field, click **Attribute**, locate **racfDataset** and click **OK**.
16. Repeat these steps so that the following five items are mapped:

SQL Attribute	IBM RACF Attribute
Owner	racfOwner
UACC	racfUacc
Create_Group	racfCreateGroup
Audit	racfAudit
UID	racfDataset

17. Click **OK**.
18. Click **Finish** to complete the synchronization.

Updating datasets

To synchronize Microsoft SQL attribute(s) to IBM RACF follow the steps provided here.

To synchronize the SQL table to IBM RACF

1. Navigate to the **Sync Workflows** tab, select **IBM RACF Datasets** and click **OK**.
2. Click **Add synchronization step**.
3. Click **Update** and then click **Next**.
4. From the **Source connected** system section and click **Specify**.
5. Select your **Microsoft SQL Server Connector** and click **Finish**.

   The SQL source object type is currently set to **sql-Object**. Do not change this value.
6. Click **Next**.
7. In the **Target connected system** field, click **Specify** and then locate your IBM RACF connector and click **Finish**.
8. The object type in the Target object system field is populated automatically by Synchronization service to **racfUser**. Change this to **racfDataset**.
9. Click **Next**.
10. In the **Specify provisioning** rules section, click **Forward Sync Rule**.
11. In the **Source attribute** field, click **Attribute** locate **UID** and click **OK**.
12. In the **Target attribute** field, click **Attribute**, locate **racfDataset** and click **OK**.
13. Repeat these steps so that the following five items are mapped:

SQL Attribute	IBM RACF Attribute
Owner	racfOwner
UACC	racfUacc
Create_Group	racfCreateGroup
Audit	racfAudit
UID	racfDataset

14. Click **OK**.
15. Click **Finish** to complete the synchronization.

Deprovisioning datasets

To deprovision the datasets follow the steps provided here.

To deprovision datasets

1. Navigate to the **Workflows** tab and select **IBM RACF Datasets**.
2. Click **Add synchronization step**.
3. Click **Deprovision** and then click **Next**.

4. From the **Source connected system** section and click **Specify**.
5. Select your **SQL Server Connector** and click **Finish**.
6. Select **Source object is deleted or is out of synchronization scope** option in the **Deprovision target objects if** section.
7. Optionally, configure the **Source object meets the following criteria**.
8. Click **Next**.
9. In the **Target connected system** field, click **Specify** and then locate your IBM RACF connector and click **Finish**.
10. The object type in the Target object system field is populated automatically by Synchronization service to **racfDataset**.
11. Click **Next**.
12. Select **Delete target object**.
13. Click **Finish** to complete the synchronization.

Running TSO command

The IBM RACF connector can be used to run any command in the Time Sharing Option (TSO) environment on the target IBM mainframe. The LDAPX exit must be installed and configured for this functionality to be supported.

Working with TSO command

The TSO command is run using an ARSS synchronization step to create an object of type **ldapxtsocmd** on the target IBM RACF system and supplying the name of the TSO command or script to be run in the attribute **racfprogrammername**. When the step is run, the IBM RACF connector intercepts the create command and instead sends an LDAP search command with the required parameters via the LDAP protocol.

The LDAPX exit intercepts this request, extracts the TSO command information and runs the command. The LDAP response is constructed, containing the results obtained from running the command. The IBM RACF connector receives this LDAP response, extracts the results and saves them in a text file that can be examined later.

No object is created during the synchronization step so it can be run indefinitely, each time executing the TSO command stored in the racfprogrammername attribute from the same or any other synchronization step.

The following example shows a method of issuing a TSO command using synchronisation from Active Directory (AD).

1. Using **Active Directory Users and Computers** create a container in AD that can be filtered on by the ARSS. For example, create an organisational unit container called **TSO Commands**.

2. Create a dummy computer object within this container with name **TSOCMD** and description field set to the string **STATUS**. The TSO command **STATUS** will return the current system status.
3. Create a workflow called **Run TSO Command**.
4. Within this workflow, create a synchronization step item as follows:
    a. Synchronization step type: Create
    b. Source object: Active Directory, specified container as created above, name starts with **TSOCMD**.
    c. Target connector: **IBM RACF**
    d. Object type: **ldapxtsocmd**
    e. Mapping: from AD **Description** attribute to IBM RACF **racfprogrammername** attribute
5. Save the step.
6. Run the synchronization step. There should be one item to be created with the following properties:

    objecttype: **ldapxtsocmd**

    racfprogrammername: **STATUS**
7. Perform the synchronization step.
8. The LDAP command will be sent and interpreted by the LDAPX exit to run the TSO command.
9. Once complete, the synchronization step will show as being successful.
10. The output from running the command can be found in the following text file:

    <ARSS installation folder>\SyncService\TSOCommandOutput\YYDDMM.txt, where, **YYMMDD** represents the date when the command was run.
11. The text file will contain the output returned from IBM RACF having run the **STATUS** command.
12. Multiple commands run on the same day will have their output appended to the same daily text file.

Working with MySQL database

This section describes how to create or modify a connection to MySQL database so that Synchronization Service could work with data in that data system.

To create a connection to MySQL database, you need to use Synchronization Service in conjunction with a special connector called *MySQL Connector*. This connector is included in the Synchronization Service package.

The MySQL database Connector supports the following features:

Table 68: Supported features

Feature	Supported
Bidirectional synchronization Allows you to read and write data in the connected data system.	Yes
Delta processing mode Allows you to process only the data that has changed in the connected data system since the last synchronization operation, thereby reducing the overall synchronization operation time.	No
Password synchronization Allows you to synchronize user passwords from an Active Directory domain to the connected data system.	Yes

In this section:

- Creating a MySQL database connection
- Modifying an existing MySQL database connection

For instructions on how to rename a connection, delete a connection, modify synchronization scope for a connection, or specify password synchronization settings for a connection, see *Synchronization Service Administration Guide*.

Creating a MySQL database connection

To create a new connection

1. Make sure that on the system where Synchronization Service is installed, you install the connector/Net, an ADO.NET driver for MySQL.

   For supported versions of connector/Net, see the System Requirements section in the latest version of the Active Roles Release Notes.
2. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
3. Click **Add connection**, and then use the following options:
   - **Connection name**. Type a descriptive name for the connection.
   - **Use the specified connector**. Select MySQL Connector.
4. Click **Next**.
5. On the **Specify connection settings** page, use the following options:

- **MySQL server**. Type the fully qualified domain name of the MySQL server that hosts the MySQL database that you want to participate in data synchronization operations.
- **Access MySQL server using**. Type the user name and password of the account with which you want to access MySQL server. Ensure the account has sufficient permissions to perform operations (Read, Write) on objects in the database to which you want to connect.
- **Connect to database**. Type the name of the database to which you want to connect on the MySQL server.
- **Advanced**. Click this button to specify additional parameters you want to add to the connection string that will be used to access the MySQL server. In the dialog box that opens, click the Add Parameter button to specify the name and value of the parameter you want to add to the connection string.
- **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.

6. Click **Next**.
7. On the **Specify how to select and modify data page**, use the following options:
   - **Use data from this table**. Allows you to select the database table that includes the data you want to participate in the synchronization operations. You can click Preview to preview the database table you have selected.
   - **Use an SQL query to specify data**. Allows you to compose an SQL query that provides a more flexible way for specifying data that will participate in the synchronization operations. For example, you can use this option to specify multiple database tables. Select this option, and then click the **Configure Query** button to type your SQL query.
   - **Configure Settings**. Click this button to configure settings for modifying data in the connected system during synchronization operations. For example, you can specify the database tables in which you want to insert, update, or delete data during synchronization operations.
8. Click **Next**.
9. On the **Specify attributes to identify objects** page, use the following options:
   - **Available attributes**. Lists the attributes that are available in the external data system. Use this list to select the attributes whose values you want to use to generate a unique identifier for each object in the external data system. You can filter attributes by typing in the text box at the top of this list. To select multiple attributes, hold down CTRL and click to select attributes in the list.
   - **UniqueID attributes**. Lists the attributes whose values are currently used to generate a unique identifier for each object in the external data system.
   - **Add->**. Moves the selected attributes from the Available attributes list to the UniqueID attributes list.
   - **<-Remove**. Moves the selected attributes from the UniqueID attributes list to the Available attributes list.

- **Constructed UniqueID**. Displays a combination of the attributes whose values will make up a unique identifier for each object in the external data system.

10. Click **Finish** to create a connection to MySQL database.

Modifying an existing MySQL database connection

To modify connection settings

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Connection settings** below the existing MySQL connection you want to modify.
3. On the **Connection Settings** tab, click an appropriate item to expand it and use the options it provides.

   You can expand the following items:

   - Specify connection settings
   - Specify how to select and modify data
   - Advanced
   - Specify attributes to identify objects

   See the next subsections for the descriptions of these items.
4. Click **Save**.

Specify connection settings

This expandable item provides the following options that allow you to modify the connection settings:

- **MySQL server**. Type the fully qualified domain name of the MySQL server that hosts the MySQL database that you want to participate in data synchronization operations.
- **Access MySQL server using**. Type the user name and password of the account with which you want to access MySQL server. Ensure the account has sufficient permissions to perform operations (Read, Write) on objects in the database to which you want to connect.
- **Connect to database**. Type the name of the database to which you want to connect on the MySQL server.
- **Advanced**. Click this button to specify additional parameters you want to add to the connection string that will be used to access the MySQL server. In the dialog box that opens, click the **Add Parameter** button to specify the name and value of the parameter you want to add to the connection string.
- **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.

Specify how to select and modify data

This expandable item provides the following options that allow you to specify the data you want to participate in the synchronization:

- **Use data from this table**. Allows you to select the database table that includes the data you want to participate in the synchronization operations. You can click **Preview** to preview the database table you have selected.
- **Use an SQL query to specify data**. Allows you to compose an SQL query that provides a more flexible way for specifying data for synchronization. For example, you can use this option to specify multiple database tables.
- **Configure Settings**. Click this button to specify settings for modifying data in the connected system during synchronization operations. For example, you can specify the database tables in which you want to insert, update, or delete data during synchronization operations.

Advanced

Allows you to configure the execution timeout for all SQL queries you specified in the connection settings (for example, those specified in the **Specify How to Select and Modify Data** option). Use the SQL query execution timeout box to type the timeout value you want to use.

Specify attributes to identify objects

This expandable item provides the following options that allow you to specify the attributes with which you want to uniquely identify each object in the connected data system:

- **Available attributes**. Lists the attributes that are available in the external data system. Use this list to select the attributes whose values you want to use to generate a unique identifier for each object in the external data system. You can filter attributes by typing in the text box at the top of this list. To select multiple attributes, hold down CTRL and click to select attributes in the list.
- **UniqueID attributes**. Lists the attributes whose values are currently used to generate a unique identifier for each object in the external data system.
- **Add->**. Moves the selected attributes from the **Available attributes** list to the UniqueID attributes list.
- **<-Remove**. Moves the selected attributes from the **UniqueID attributes** list to the Available attributes list.
- **Constructed UniqueID**. Displays a combination of the attributes whose values will make up a unique identifier for each object in the external data system.

Working with an OLE DB-compliant relational database

This section describes how to create or modify a connection to an OLE DB-compliant relational database so that Synchronization Service could work with data in that database.

To create a connection to an OLE DB-compliant relational database, you need to use Synchronization Service in conjunction with a special connector called *OLE DB Connector*. This connector is included in the Synchronization Service package.

The OLE DB Connector supports the following features:

Table 69: Supported features

Feature	Supported
Bidirectional synchronization Allows you to read and write data in the connected data system.	No By using this connector, you can only read data in the connected data system.
Delta processing mode Allows you to process only the data that has changed in the connected data system since the last synchronization operation, thereby reducing the overall synchronization operation time.	No
Password synchronization Allows you to synchronize user passwords from an Active Directory domain to the connected data system.	No

In this section:

- Creating an OLE DB-compliant relational database connection
- Modifying an existing OLE DB-compliant data source connection

Creating an OLE DB-compliant relational database connection

To create a new connection

In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.

Click **Add connection**, and then use the following options:

Connection name. Type a descriptive name for the connection.

Use the specified connector. Select **OLE DB Connector**.

Click **Next**.

Use the **Connection string** text box to type the connection parameters to access the OLE DB-compliant relational database. Alternatively, you can click the **Configure** button to specify the connection parameters by using a dialog box provided by Windows.

Click **Next**.

On the **Specify how to select data** page, use the following options:

Use data from this table. Allows you to select a database table that includes the data you want to participate in the synchronization operations. You can click **Preview** to preview the database table you have selected.

Use an SQL query to specify data. Allows you to compose an SQL query that provides a more flexible way for specifying data for synchronization. For example, you can use this option to specify multiple database tables.

Click **Next**.

On the **Specify attributes to identify objects** page, use the following options:

Available attributes. Lists the attributes that are available in the external data system. Use this list to select the attributes whose values you want to use to generate a unique identifier for each object in the external data system. You can filter attributes by typing in the text box at the top of this list. To select multiple attributes, hold down CTRL and click to select attributes in the list.

UniqueID attributes. Lists the attributes whose values are currently used to generate a unique identifier for each object in the external data system.

Add->. Moves the selected attributes from the **Available attributes** list to the **UniqueID attributes** list.

<-Remove. Moves the selected attributes from the **UniqueID attributes** list to the **Available attributes** list.

Constructed UniqueID. Displays a combination of the attributes whose values will make up a unique identifier for each object in the external data system.

Click **Finish** to create a connection to the OLE DB-compliant relational database.

Modifying an existing OLE DB-compliant data source connection

To modify connection settings

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Connection settings** below the existing OLE DB-compliant relational database connection you want to modify.
3. On the **Connection Settings** tab, click an appropriate item to expand it and use the options it provides.

You can expand the following items:

- Specify connection settings
- Specify how to select data
- Advanced
- Specify attributes to identify objects

4. See the next subsections for the descriptions of these items.
5. When you are finished, click **Save**.

Specify connection settings

Use the **Connection string** text box to type the connection parameters to access the OLE DB-compliant relational database. Alternatively, you can click the **Configure** button to specify the connection parameters by using a dialog box provided by Windows.

Specify how to select data

This expandable item provides the following options that allow you to specify the data you want to participate in the synchronization:

Use data from this table. Allows you to select a database table that includes the data you want to participate in the synchronization operations. You can click **Preview** to preview the database table you have selected.

Use an SQL query to specify data. Allows you to compose an SQL query that provides a more flexible way for specifying data for synchronization. For example, you can use this option to specify multiple database tables.

Advanced

Allows you to configure the execution timeout for all SQL queries you specified in the connection settings (for example, those specified in the **Specify How to Select and Modify Data** option). Use the **SQL query execution timeout** box to type the timeout value you want to use.

Specify attributes to identify objects

This expandable item provides the following options that allow you to specify the attributes with which you want to uniquely identify each object in the connected data system:

- **Available attributes**. Lists the attributes that are available in the external data system. Use this list to select the attributes whose values you want to use to generate a unique identifier for each object in the external data system. You can filter attributes by typing in the text box at the top of this list. To select multiple attributes, hold down CTRL and click to select attributes in the list.

- **UniqueID attributes**. Lists the attributes whose values are currently used to generate a unique identifier for each object in the external data system.
- **Add->**. Moves the selected attributes from the **Available attributes** list to the **UniqueID attributes** list.
- **<-Remove**. Moves the selected attributes from the **UniqueID attributes** list to the **Available attributes** list.
- **Constructed UniqueID**. Displays a combination of the attributes whose values will make up a unique identifier for each object in the external data system.

Working with SharePoint

This section describes how to create or modify a connection to Microsoft SharePoint so that Synchronization Service could work with data in that data system.

To create a connection to SharePoint, you need to use Synchronization Service in conjunction with a connector called *SharePoint Connector*. You must install this connector on the SharePoint server you want to work with. The SharePoint connector is included in the Synchronization Service package.

The SharePoint Connector supports the following features:

Table 70: Supported features

Feature	Supported
Bidirectional synchronization Allows you to read and write data in the connected data system.	Yes
Delta processing mode Allows you to process only the data that has changed in the connected data system since the last synchronization operation, thereby reducing the overall synchronization operation time.	No
Password synchronization Allows you to synchronize user passwords from an Active Directory domain to the connected data system.	No

In this section:

- Considerations for creating objects in SharePoint

Creating a SharePoint connection

To create a new connection

1. Ensure that you have installed the SharePoint Connector on the SharePoint server you want to work with.
2. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
3. Click **Add connection**, and then use the following options:
   - **Connection name**. Type a descriptive name for the connection.
   - **Use the specified connector**. Select **SharePoint Connector**.
4. Click **Next**.
5. On the **Specify connection settings** page, click the **Test Connection** button to ensure that the connector can access SharePoint.
6. If the test succeeds, click **Finish** to create a connection.

SharePoint data supported out of the box

The next table lists the objects supported by the SharePoint Connector out of the box and the operations you can perform on these objects by using the connector.

For each of the supported SharePoint object types Synchronization Service provides special attributes that allow you to read or write data in SharePoint. You can access and use these attributes from the Synchronization Service Administration Console (for example, when selecting the source and target attributes you want to participate in the synchronization operation).

Table 71: Supported objects and operations

Object	Read	Create	Delete	Update
AlternateURL Allows you to read data related to an incoming URL and the zone with which it is associated.	Yes	No	No	No
ClaimProvider Allows you to read data related to a claim provider.	Yes	No	No	No

Object	Read	Create	Delete	Update
Farm Allows you to work with a SharePoint farm.	Yes	No	No	No
Group Allows you to work with a group on a SharePoint Web site.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Language Allows you to work with a language used in SharePoint.	Yes	No	No	No
Policy Allows you to work with a policy assigned to a user or group.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
PolicyRole Allows you to work with the rights possessed by a policy role.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Prefix Allows you to work with a relative URL that determines segments of the URL under which sites may be created.	Yes	No	No	No
RoleAssignment Allows you to work with role assignments for a user or group.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RoleDefinition Allows you to work with a role definition, including name, description, management properties, and a set of rights.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Site	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Object	Read	Create	Delete	Update
Allows you to work with site collections in a IIS Web application.				
User Allows you to work with a user in SharePoint.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Web Allows you to work with a SharePoint Web site.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
WebApplication Allows you to work with an Internet Information Services (IIS) load-balanced Web application installed on a server farm.	Yes	No	No	Yes
WebTemplate Allows you to work with a site definition configuration or a Web template used to create SharePoint sites.	Yes	No	No	No

The next sections describe the attributes provided by Synchronization Service and explain what data you can read or write in SharePoint by using a particular attribute.

In the next sections:

- AlternateURL object attributes
- ClaimProvider object attributes
- Farm object attributes
- Group object attributes
- Language object attributes
- Policy object attributes
- PolicyRole object attributes
- Prefix object attributes
- RoleAssignment object attributes
- RoleDefinition object attributes
- Site object attributes
- PolicyRole object attributes

- Web object attributes
- WebApplication object attributes
- WebTemplate object attributes

AlternateURL object attributes

Table 72: AlternateURL object attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
Id	Single-valued, string	Gets the object's ID.	Read
IncomingUrl	Single-valued, string	Gets the incoming URL that is associated with the zone from which the request originated.	Read
Parent	Single-valued, string, reference (WebApplication object)	Gets the object's parent.	Read
Uri	Single-valued, string	Gets the incoming URL associated with the zone from which the request originated, in the form of an URI.	Read
UrlZone	Single-valued, string	Gets the zone that is associated with the alternate request URL.	Read

ClaimProvider object attributes

Table 73: ClaimProvider object attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
AssemblyName	Single-valued, string	Gets the name of the assembly that implements the claims provider.	Read
Description	Single-valued,	Gets the description of the claims provider.	Read

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
	string		
DisplayName	Single-valued, string	Gets the display name of the claims provider.	Read
Id	Single-valued, string	Gets the object's ID.	Read
IsEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the claims provider is enabled.	Read
IsUsedByDefault	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the claims provider applies by default to all Web applications and zones.	Read
IsValid	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the claims provider is valid.	Read
IsVisible	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the claims provider is visible.	Read
Parent	Single-valued, string, reference (Farm object)	Gets the object's parent.	Read
TypeName	Single-valued, string		Read

Farm object attributes

Table 74: Farm object attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
BuildVersion	Single-valued, string	Gets the build version of the	Read

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
		SharePoint server farm.	
CanBackupRestoreAsConfiguration	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the farm can participate in a configuration-only backup or restore.	Read
CanRenameOnRestore	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the farm can be renamed during its restore.	Read
CanSelectForBackup	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the farm can be selected for backup.	Read
CanSelectForRestore	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the farm can be selected for restore in the Central Administration user interface.	Read
DaysBeforePasswordExpirationToSendEmail	Single-valued, integer	Gets the number of days before password expiration when a notification email is sent.	Read
DefaultServiceAccount	Single-valued, string	Gets the default service account.	Read
EncodedFarmId	Single-valued, integer	Gets the farm identifier.	Read
Id	Single-valued, string	Gets the object's ID.	Read
Name	Single-valued, string	Gets the farm name.	Read
Parent	Single-valued, string	Gets the object's parent.	Read

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
PasswordChangeEmail Address	Single-valued, string	Gets the email address that receives password change notification messages.	Read
PasswordChangeGuard Time	Single-valued, integer	Gets the time interval (in seconds) that is used to wait for other computers' response during password change operations.	Read
PasswordChange MaximumTries	Single-valued, integer	Gets the maximum allowed number of password change attempts before the operation fails.	Read
PersistedFileChunkSize	Single-valued, integer	Gets the chunk size used to transfer files to or from the configuration database during a read or write operation.	Read
Products	Multivalued, string	Gets the identifiers of products installed in the farm.	Read
ServerDebugFlags	Multivalued, integer	Gets server debug flags.	Read
Servers	Multivalued, string	Gets the physical servers that are included in the farm.	Read
TimerService	Single-valued, string	Gets the timer service that is used by the farm.	Read
TraceSessionGuid	Single-valued, string	Gets the GUID that is used for trace	Read

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
		session registration.	
UseMinWidthForHtmlPicker	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets the HTML select control.	Read
UserLicensingEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether user licensing is enabled.	Read
XsltTransformTimeOut	Single-valued, integer	Gets the timeout period (in seconds) for a customized XSLT transformation operation.	Read

Group object attributes

Table 75: Group object attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
AllowMembersEditMembership	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether group membership can be modified by the group members.	Read, write (update only)
AllowRequestToJoinLeave	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether users can request to join or leave the group.	Read, write (update only)
AutoAcceptRequestToJoinLeave	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether users are automatically added or removed from the group upon their request.	Read, write (update only)
CanCurrentUserEditMembership	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the current user can modify membership of the group.	Read
CanCurrentUserManageGroup	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the current user can manage the group.	Read

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
CanCurrentUserView Membership	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the current user can view a list of group members.	Read
ContainsCurrentUser	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the group contains the current user.	Read
Description	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the group description.	Read, write (update only)
DistributionGroupAlias	Single-valued, string	Gets the distribution group alias for the group.	Read
DistributionGroupEmail	Single-valued, string	Gets the distribution group email.	Read
DistributionGroupError Message	Single-valued, string	Gets the last error message encountered during an asynchronous distribution group operation.	Read
ExplicitlyContains CurrentUser	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the group explicitly contains the current user as a direct member.	Read
Id	Single-valued, string	Gets the object's ID.	Read
LoginName	Single-valued, string	Gets the login name of the group.	Read
Name	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the name of the group.	Read, write
OnlyAllowMembersView Membership	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether only group members can view the list of members for the group.	Read, write (update only)
Owner	Single-valued, string, reference (User or Group object)	Gets or sets the group owner. A group owner can be a user or another group.	Read, write (create only)
Parent	Single-	Gets the object's parent.	Read

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
	valued, string, reference (Site object)		
RequestToJoinLeaveEmailSetting	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the email address that receives requests to join or leave the group.	Read, write (update only)
Users	Multivalued, string, reference (User object)	Gets or sets the users that are members of the group.	Read, write (update only)
Xml	Single-valued, string	Gets the group properties in the XML string format.	Read

Language object attributes

Table 76: Language object attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
DisplayName	Single-valued, string	Gets the language name displayed on the user interface.	Read
Id	Single-valued, string	Gets the object's ID.	Read
LanguageTag	Single-valued, string	Gets the language tag.	Read
Parent	Single-valued, string	Gets the object's parent.	Read

Policy object attributes

Table 77: Policy object attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
Alias	Single-valued, string	Gets the object's alias.	Read
DisplayName	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the display name of the policy.	Read, write (update only)
Id	Single-valued, string	Gets the object's ID.	Read
IsSystemUser	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the user identified by the policy is represented as a system account in the user interface.	Read, write (update only)
Parent	Single-valued, string, reference (WebApplication object)	Gets the object's parent.	Read
PolicyRoleBindings	Single-valued, string, reference (PolicyRole object)	Gets or sets policy roles for the policy.	Read, write (update only)
UrlZone	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the originating zone of an incoming request.	Read, write (create only)
UserName	Single-valued, string	Gets the user name of the user or group associated with the policy.	Read, write (create only)

PolicyRole object attributes

Table 78: PolicyRole object attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
DenyRightsMask	Multivalued, string	Gets or sets the rights which the policy role denies.	Read, write (update only)
Description	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the policy role description.	Read, write (update only)
GrantRightsMask	Multivalued, string	Gets or sets the rights which the policy role grants.	Read, write (update only)

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
Id	Single-valued, string	Gets the policy role GUID.	Read
IsSiteAdmin	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the policy role grants site collection administrator status.	Read, write (update only)
IsSiteAuditor	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the policy role grants site collection auditor status.	Read, write (update only)
Name	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the policy role name.	Read, write (update only)
Parent	Single-valued, string, reference (WebApplication object)	Gets the object's parent.	Read
Type	Single-valued, string	Gets the type of the policy role.	Read
Xml	Single-valued, string	Gets the policy role in the XML string format.	Read

Prefix object attributes

Table 79: Prefix object attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
Id	Single-valued, string	Gets the object's ID.	Read
Name	Single-valued, string	Gets the server-relative URL of the prefix without the leading forward slash.	Read
Parent	Single-valued, string, reference (WebApplication object)	Gets the object's parent.	Read
PrefixType	Single-valued, string	Gets the type of the prefix.	Read

RoleAssignment object attributes

Table 80: RoleAssignment object attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
Alias	Single-valued, string	Gets the object's alias.	Read
Id	Single-valued, string	Gets the object's ID.	Read
Member	Single-valued, string, reference (Role or Group object)	Gets the user or group for the role assignment. This attribute is required to create a new RoleAssignment object in SharePoint.	Read
Parent	Single-valued, string, reference (Web object)	Gets the parent for the role assignment.	Read
RoleDefinitionBindings	Single-valued, string, reference (RoleDefinition object)	Gets the role definition bindings for the role assignment.	Read, write (update only)

RoleDefinition object attributes

Table 81: RoleDefinition object attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
BasePermissions	Multivalued, string	Gets or sets the base permissions for a role definition.	Read, write (update only)
Description	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the role definition description.	Read, write (update only)
Hidden	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the role definition is displayed in the user interface.	Read
Id	Single-	Gets the object's identifier.	Read

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
	valued, string		
Members	Multivalued, string, reference	Gets or sets role assignments for the role definition.	Read, write (update only)
Name	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the role definition name.	Read, write
Order	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the order in which to display the permission levels in the user interface.	Read, write (update only)
Parent	Single-valued, string, reference	Gets the object's parent.	Read
Type	Single-valued, string	Gets the role definition type.	Read
Xml	Single-valued, string	Gets the role definition permission in the XML format.	Read

Site object attributes

Table 82: Site object attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
AdministrationSiteType	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the administration site types supported by SharePoint.	Read, write (update only)
AllowDesigner	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets the Site Collection Allow Designer property.	Read, write (update only)
AllowExternalEmbedding	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the external domain embedding for the site collection.	Read, write (update only)

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
AllowMasterPageEditing	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether master page editing is allowed.	Read
AllowRevertFromTemplate	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether reverting from a template is allowed.	Read, write (update only)
AllowRssFeeds	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the site collection allows RSS feeds.	Read
AllowSelfServiceUpgrade	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether upgrade is allowed.	Read, write (update only)
AllowSelfServiceUpgradeEvaluation	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether upgrade evaluation site collection can be created.	Read, write (update only)
AllowUnsafeUpdates	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether updates to the database are allowed without security validation.	Read, write (update only)
ApplicationRightsMask	Multivalued, string	Gets the rights mask for the parent Web application of the site collection.	Read
Archived	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the site is in archived mode.	Read, write (update only)
AuditLogTrimmingCallout	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the class name of the object that performs audit log trimming.	Read, write (update only)
AuditLogTrimmingRetention	Single-valued, integer	Gets or sets the period (in days) during which the audit log data is retained.	Read, write (update only)

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
AverageResourceUsage	Single-valued, string	Gets the average resource usage of the site collection for the specified number of days.	Read
BrowserDocumentsEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the documents can be viewed in a Web browser.	Read
CanUpgrade	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the object is upgradeable.	Read
CatchAccessDeniedException	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether SharePoint handles "Access denied" exceptions.	Read, write (update only)
CertificationDate	Single-valued, DateTime	Gets the confirmation date and time for the automatic deletion of the site collection.	Read
CompatibilityLevel	Single-valued, integer	Gets the major version number of the site collection. This version number is used to perform compatibility checks.	Read
ContentDatabase	Single-valued, string	Gets the content database associated with the site collection.	Read
CurrentChangeToken	Single-valued, string	Gets the change token that is used to write the next change to the site collection.	Read
CurrentResourceUsage	Single-valued, string	Gets the resource usage for the site collection.	Read
DeadWebNotificationCount	Single-valued, integer	Gets the number of notifications that were sent about the Web sites that are not in use within the site collection.	Read
DenyPermissionsMask	Multivalued, string	Gets or sets the deny permission mask for all site users, including the site administrator.	Read, write (update only)

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
EvalSiteId	Single-valued, string (GUID)	Gets the identifier of the upgrade evaluation site collection, if it was created for the site collection.	Read
ExpirationDate	Single-valued, DateTime	Gets or sets the date after which an upgrade evaluation site collection gets automatically deleted.	Read, write (update only)
FileNotFoundUrl	Single-valued, string	Gets the URL to the file not found page. The HTTP requests where the resource cannot be found are redirected to this URL.	Read, write (update only)
HasAppPrincipalContext	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the object is running within an application principal context.	Read
HideSystemStatusBar	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the site's system status bar is hidden.	Read
HostHeaderIsSiteName	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the host header is used to uniquely identify the site collection.	Read
HostName	Single-valued, string	Gets the name of the server that hosts the site collection.	Read
Id	Single-valued, string	Gets the object's ID.	Read
IISAllowsAnonymous	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets a value that indicates whether IIS allows anonymous access.	Read
Impersonating	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets the impersonation status of the object.	Read
InheritAllowSelfService UpgradeEvaluation	Single-valued,	Gets or sets whether to inherit the	Read, write

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
Setting	Boolean	AllowSelfServiceUpgradeEvaluationSetting value from the parent.	(update only)
InheritAllowSelfServiceUpgradeSetting	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether to inherit the AllowSelfServiceUpgradeSetting value from the parent.	Read, write (update only)
InvitedUserMaximumLevel	Single-valued, integer	Description is not available.	Read, write (update only)
IsEvalSite	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the object is an upgrade evaluation site collection.	Read, write (update only)
IsReadLocked	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the site collection is unavailable for Read access.	Read, write (update only)
Language	Single-valued, integer, reference	Description is not available.	Read, write
LastContentModifiedDate	Single-valued, DateTime	Gets the date and time (in UTC) when the site content was last modified.	Read
LastSecurityModifiedDate	Single-valued, DateTime	Gets the date and time (in UTC) when the site collection security settings were last modified.	Read
LockIssue	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the comment that was written when the site collection was locked.	Read, write (update only)
MaintenanceMode	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the site is in maintenance mode.	Read

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
NeedsUpgrade	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the site requires upgrading.	Read, write (update only)
OutgoingEmailAddress	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the outgoing email address for the site.	Read, write (update only)
Owner	Single-valued, string, reference (User object)	Gets or sets the site collection owner. This attribute is required to create a new site collection in SharePoint.	Read, write (create only)
OwnerEmail	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the site collection owner email address.	Read, write
Parent	Single-valued, string, reference (WebApplication object)	Gets the object's parent.	Read
Port	Single-valued, integer	Gets the port number used by the virtual server that hosts the site collection.	Read
PortalName	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the portal name.	Read, write (update only)
PortalUrl	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the portal URL.	Read, write (update only)
PrimaryUri	Single-valued, string	Gets the portal URI.	Read

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
QuotaID	Single-valued, integer	Description is not available.	Read, write (update only)
ReadLocked	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the site is unavailable for Read access.	Read, write (update only)
ReadOnly	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the site collection is read-only and unavailable for Write access.	Read, write (update only)
ResourceQuotaExceeded	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the resource quota limit for the site collection has been exceeded since the last daily quota reset operation.	Read
ResourceQuotaExceededNotificationSent	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether a resource quota exceeded notification was sent since the last daily quota reset operation for the site collection.	Read
ResourceQuotaWarningNotificationSent	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether a resource quota exceeded warning was sent since the last daily quota reset operation for the site collection.	Read
SchemaVersion	Single-valued, string	Gets the site collection version number for upgrade compatibility checks.	Read
SecondaryContact	Single-valued, string, reference (User object)	Description is not available.	Read, write (update only)
ServerRelativeUrl	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the server-relative URL of the root Web site.	Read, write (update only)

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
ShareByEmailEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the users are allowed to grant access permissions to guests, so that they could access the site collection resources.	Read, write (update only)
ShareByLinkEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the users are allowed to share the site collection documents by providing hyperlinks to those documents.	Read, write (update only)
ShowURLStructure	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether to show the site collection URL structure.	Read, write (update only)
SourceSiteId	Single-valued, string (GUID)	Gets the source site ID for an upgrade evaluation site collection.	Read
StorageMaximumLevel	Single-valued, LargeInteger	Description is not available.	Read, write (update only)
StorageWarningLevel	Single-valued, LargeInteger	Description is not available.	Read, write (update only)
SyndicationEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether RSS syndication is enabled for the site collection.	Read, write (update only)
SystemAccount	Single-valued, string, reference (User object)	Gets the system account of the site collection.	Read
TrimAuditLog	Single-valued,	Gets or sets whether to delete old data from the audit log.	Read, write

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
	Boolean		(update only)
UpgradeReminderDate	Single-valued, DateTime	Description is not available.	Read
Upgrading	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether a site upgrade is currently in progress.	Read
Url	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the full URL of the root Web site of the site collection. The URL contains the host name and port number. This attribute is required to create a new site collection in SharePoint.	Read, write (create only)
UserCodeEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the user code service is enabled for the site collection.	Read
UserCodeMaximumLevel	Single-valued, string	Description is not available.	Read, write (update only)
UserCodeWarningLevel	Single-valued, string	Description is not available.	Read, write (update only)
UserDefinedWorkflows Enabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether user-defined workflows are enabled for the site collection.	Read, write (update only)
UserIsSiteAdminIn System	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the current user is a site collection administrator.	Read
UserToken	Single-valued, binary	Gets the user token associated with the site collection	Read

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
WarningNotificationSent	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether a warning notification has been sent.	Read
WebTemplate	Single-valued, string	Description is not available.	Read, write
WriteLocked	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the site collection is unavailable for Write access.	Read
Zone	Single-valued, string	Gets the URL zone that was used when creating the site object.	Read

User object attributes

Table 83: User object attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
Alias	Single-valued, string	Gets the alias of the object.	Read
AllowBrowseUserInfo	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the user can view information about other users of the Web site.	Read, write (update only)
Email	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the user's email address.	Read, write (update only)
Groups	Multivalued, string, reference (Group object)	Gets the groups in which the object is a member.	Read
Id	Single-valued, string	Gets the object's ID.	Read
IsApplicationPrincipal	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the user is an application principal.	Read

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
IsDomainGroup	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the user is a domain group.	Read
IsHiddenInUI	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the user is hidden in the user interface.	Read
IsShareByEmailGuestUser	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the user is shared by email guest user.	Read, write (update only)
IsSiteAdmin	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the user is a site collection administrator.	Read, write (update only)
IsSiteAuditor	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the user is a site collection auditor.	Read
IsUserSettingsSyncedWithProvider	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether user settings have been synchronized with External Settings Provider.	Read, write (update only)
LoginName	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets login name of the user.	Read, write (create only)
Name	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the display name of the user.	Read, write (update only)
Notes	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets notes for the user.	Read, write (update only)
Parent	Single-valued, string, reference (Site object)	Gets the object's parent.	Read
RawSid	Single-valued, binary	Gets the system ID of the user.	Read
RequireRequestToken	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the user requires a request token.	Read, write (update only)
Sid	Single-valued, string	Gets the SID for the user's network account.	Read

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
SystemUserKey	Single-valued, string	Gets the user key specific to the configuration.	Read
UserId	Single-valued, string	Gets the user's name identifier and the issuer of that identifier.	Read
UserToken	Single-valued, binary	Gets the token that identifies the authentication process for the user.	Read
Xml	Single-valued, string	Gets information about the user in the XML format.	Read

Web object attributes

Table 84: Web object attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
AllowAnonymousAccess	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether anonymous access is allowed for the Web site.	Read
AllowAutomaticASPX PageIndexing	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the .aspx page of the Web site should be indexed for search operations.	Read, write (update only)
AllowDesignerFor CurrentUser	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the current user is allowed to use the designer for the Web site.	Read
AllowMasterPageEditingForCurrentUser	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the current user is allowed to edit master pages.	Read
AllowRevertFrom TemplateForCurrentUser	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the current user is allowed to revert from the Web	Read

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
		site template.	
AllowRssFeeds	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the Web site allows RSS feeds.	Read
AllowUnsafeUpdates	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether database updates are allowed without security validation.	Read, write (update only)
AllWebTemplates Allowed	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether all available Web templates (those returned by the GetAvailableWebTemplates method) are allowed.	Read
AlternateCssUrl	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the URL pointing at an alternate CSS for the Web site.	Read, write (update only)
AlternateHeader	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the URL pointing at an alternate .aspx page that is used for rendering the top navigation area on the Web site.	Read, write (update only)
AnonymousPermMask64	Multivalued, string	Gets or sets base permissions for anonymous users of the Web site.	Read, write (update only)
AnonymousState	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the level of access for anonymous users of the Web site.	Read, write (update only)
AppDatabaseName	Single-valued, string	Gets the name of the application database associated with the Web site.	Read
AppDatabaseServer	Single-valued,	Gets the ID of the	Read

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
ReferenceId	string (GUID)	server on which the database is located.	
AppDatabaseTarget ApplicationId	Single-valued, string	Gets the ID of the target application.	Read
AppInstanceId	Single-valued, string (GUID)	Gets the ID of the App instance the Web site represents.	Read
ASPXPageIndexed	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the automatic indexing of Web site's .aspx pages is enabled.	Read
AssociatedMemberGroup	Single-valued, string, reference (Group object)	Gets or sets the users who can be contributors of the Web site.	Read, write
AssociatedOwnerGroup	Single-valued, string, reference (Group object)	Gets or sets the associated owner groups of the Web site.	Read, write (update only)
AssociatedVisitorGroup	Single-valued, string, reference (Group object)	Gets or sets the associated visitor group of the Web site.	Read, write
Author	Single-valued, string, reference (User object)	Gets or sets the user who created the Web site.	Read, write
CacheAllSchema	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether caching of all schemas of the Web site is enabled.	Read, write (update only)
ClientTag	Single-valued, string (integer)	Gets or sets the client cache control number for the Web site.	Read, write (create only)
Configuration	Single-valued, string (integer)	Gets the ID of the site definition configuration	Read

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
		that was used to create the Web site or the template from which the Web site was created.	
Created	Single-valued, string (DateTime)	Gets or sets the date and time when the Web site was created.	Read, write (update only)
CurrencyLocaleID	Single-valued, string (integer)	Gets or sets the identifier of the currency that is used on the Web site.	Read, write (update only)
CurrentChangeToken	Single-valued, string (SPChangeToken)	Gets the token that is used for logging the next change to the Web site.	Read
CurrentUser	Single-valued, string, reference (User object)	Gets the current user of the Web site.	Read
CustomJavaScriptFileUrl	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the URL pointing at the custom JavaScript file used by the CustomJsUrl Web control.	Read, write (update only)
CustomMasterUrl	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the URL pointing to a custom master page for the Web site.	Read, write (update only)
CustomUploadPage	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the path to a custom application page for uploading files.	Read, write (update only)
Description	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the description for the Web site.	Read, write (update only)

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
DocumentLibraryCalloutOfficeWebApp PreviewersDisabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the WAC previewers are disabled for the Document Library Callouts.	Read
EffectiveBase Permissions	Multivalued, string	Gets the effective base permissions assigned to the current user.	Read
EffectivePresence Enabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether effective presence information is enabled for the Web site.	Read
EnableMinimalDownload	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether Minimal Download Strategy is enabled for the Web site.	Read, write (update only)
ExcludeFromOffline Client	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether to download data from the Web site to the client during offline synchronization.	Read, write (update only)
ExecuteUrl	Single-valued, string	Gets the URL that is called after instantiating the site definition for business solutions.	Read
Exists	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets a value that indicates whether the Web site exists.	Read
FileDialogPost ProcessorId	Single-valued, string (GUID)	Gets or sets the ID for the user interface element used for Web views in the file dialog boxes and forms of document libraries.	Read, write (update only)
FirstUniqueAncestorWeb	Single-valued, string, reference (Web	Gets the first unique Web site that has unique permissions.	Read

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
	object)		
FirstUniqueRoleDefinitionWeb	Single-valued, string, reference (Web object)	Gets the Web site that defines role definitions for the current Web site.	Read
HasUniqueRoleAssignments	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the object has unique role assignments or inherits its assignments from a parent.	Read, write (create only)
HasUniqueRoleDefinitions	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the object has unique role assignments, including those inherited from a parent object.	Read
HideSiteContentsLink	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether a link to site contents is available in the site actions menu (the gear icon).	Read, write (update only)
Id	Single-valued, string	Gets the object's ID.	Read
IncludeSupportingFolders	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether supporting folders for files or folders in the Web site are included in enumeration operations for these files or folders.	Read, write (update only)
IndexedPropertyKeys	Multivalued, string	Gets the property keys for properties that need to be exposed through the Site Data Web Service.	Read
IsADAccountCreationMode	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether user accounts are created automatically in Active Directory when users	Read

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
		are invited to the Web site.	
IsADEmailEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether email for AD DS is enabled on the Web site.	Read
IsAppWeb	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the Web site is a container for an application.	Read
IsMultilingual	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the Web site has a multilingual user interface enabled.	Read, write (update only)
IsRootWeb	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the Web site is the top-level site in the site collection.	Read
Language	Single-valued, reference (Language object)	Gets or sets the locale identifier of the default language for the Web site.	Read, write (create only)
LastItemModifiedDate	Single-valued, string (DateTime)	Gets or sets the date and time when the last modification was made to an item on the Web site.	Read, write (update only)
Locale	Single-valued, string (CultureInfo)	Gets the locale that is used to show time, currency, and numeric data on the Web site.	Read
MasterPageReference Enabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether master page referencing is enabled for the Web site.	Read
MasterUrl	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the URL pointing at the master page for the Web site.	Read, write (update only)
Name	Single-valued,	Gets or sets the name	Read,

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
	string	of the Web site.	write (update only)
NoCrawl	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether searching is disabled for the Web site.	Read, write (update only)
NonHostHeaderUrl	Single-valued, string	Gets the full URL of the Web site.	Read
OverwriteTranslationsOnChange	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether text changes made by user in the default language automatically overwrite existing translations in all other languages.	Read, write (update only)
Parent	Single-valued, string, reference (Site object)	Gets the object's parent.	Read
ParserEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether parsing is enabled for document libraries of the Web site.	Read, write (update only)
PortalMember	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the Web site is associated with a portal site.	Read
PortalName	Single-valued, string	Gets the name of the portal site associated with the Web site.	Read
PortalSubscriptionUrl	Single-valued, string	Gets the URL that is used for alerts within the portal.	Read
PortalUrl	Single-valued, string	Gets the URL that points to the portal site associated with the Web site.	Read

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
PresenceEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether inline presence information is enabled for the Web site.	Read, write (update only)
Provisioned	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the Web site has been provisioned.	Read, write (update only)
QuickLaunchEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the Quick Launch area is enabled and available on the Web site.	Read, write (update only)
RecycleBinEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the recycle bin is enabled for the Web site.	Read
RequestAccessEmail	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the email address to which access requests are sent.	Read, write (update only)
RequestAccessEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether it is required to send a request in order to get access to the Web site.	Read
RequireDynamicCanary	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the canary is required for all requests to the UrlZone.	Read
SaveSiteAsTemplate Enabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the Web site can be saved as a template.	Read, write (update only)
ServerRelativeUrl	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the Web site URL in a server-relative format.	Read, write (update only)
ShowUrlStructureFor	Single-valued,	Gets whether the	Read

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
CurrentUser	Boolean	current user is allowed to view the file structure of the Web site.	
Site	Single-valued, string, reference (Site object)	Gets the parent site collection for the Web site.	Read
SiteClientTag	Single-valued, string	Gets the client cache control number for the site collection.	Read
SiteLogoDescription	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the description of the Web site logo.	Read, write (update only)
SiteLogoUrl	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the absolute URL pointing at the Web site logo.	Read, write (update only)
SupportedUICultures	Multivalued, string (CultureInfo)	Gets information about the cultures supported by the Web site.	Read
SyndicationEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether RSS is enabled for the Web site.	Read, write (update only)
ThemedCssFolderUrl	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the URL pointing to the folder that holds the CSS file that is used to display the Web site.	Read, write (update only)
Title	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the Web site title.	Read, write (update only)
TreeViewEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether Tree View is enabled in	Read, write

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
		the Web site user interface.	(update only)
UICulture	Single-valued, string (CultureInfo)	Gets the default language for the Web site.	Read
UIVersion	Single-valued, string (integer)	Gets or sets the current version number of the user interface.	Read, write (update only)
Url	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the absolute URL of the Web site.	Read, write (create only)
UserIsSiteAdmin	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the user has administrator rights on the Web site.	Read
UserIsWebAdmin	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the user is a member of the Administrator group for the Web site.	Read
WebTemplate	Single-valued, string	Gets the name of the site definition or template that was used to create the Web site.	Read
WebTemplateId	Single-valued, string (integer)	Gets or sets the ID of the template or definition that was used to create the Web site.	Read, write (create only)

WebApplication object attributes

Table 85: WebApplication object attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
AlertsEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether alerts are allowed in the Web application.	Read, write (update only)
AlertsLimited	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether a limit is imposed on the number of lists and list items for which alerts can be created.	Read, write (update only)
AlertsMaximum	Single-valued, integer	Gets or sets the maximum number of lists and list items for which a single user can create alerts.	Read, write (update only)
AlertsMaximumQuerySet	Single-valued, integer	Gets or sets the maximum number of records in a query set that is associated with an alert object.	Read, write (update only)
AllowAccessToWebPart Catalog	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether sites in the Web application can use Web Parts located in the global catalog.	Read, write (update only)
AllowAnalyticsCookieForAnonymous Users	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether analytics cookies are allowed for anonymous users.	Read, write (update only)
AllowContributorsToEditScriptableParts	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the contributors are allowed to edit scriptable Web parts.	Read, write (update only)
AllowDesigner	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether Web sites within the Web application can be edited with SharePoint Designer.	Read, write (update only)
AllowedInline DownloadedMimeTypes	Multivalued, string	Gets the MIME content types that are not	Read

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
		force-downloaded to the user's computer. Files not listed in this attribute value are considered to be script files and can interact with the Web application on user's behalf.	
AllowHighCharacterListFolderNames	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether non-alphanumeric characters are allowed in the list folder names that are generated automatically.	Read, write (update only)
AllowMasterPageEditing	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the users are allowed to edit master pages.	Read, write (update only)
AllowOMCodeOverrideThrottleSettings	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether custom object model code is allowed to override the throttle settings.	Read, write (update only)
AllowPartToPartCommunication	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the Web application allows communication between different Web Parts.	Read, write (update only)
AllowRevertFromTemplate	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether customized sites can be rolled back to their base templates.	Read, write (update only)
AllowSelfServiceUpgradeEvaluation	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether upgrade evaluation site collections can be created.	Read, write (update only)
AllowSilverlightPrompt	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether UI elements that require Microsoft Silverlight	Read, write (update only)

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
		prompt the user to download and install Silverlight.	
AlwaysProcessDocuments	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether documents to be returned are always processed by document parsers.	Read, write (update only)
ApplicationPrincipalMaxRights	Multivalued, string	Gets or sets the maximum rights that any application principal user has in the Web application.	Read, write (update only)
AutomaticallyDeleteUnusedSiteCollections	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether to automatically delete unused site collections.	Read, write (update only)
BlockedFileExtensions	Multivalued, string	Gets the list of file name extensions that are forbidden for download from the sites within the Web application.	Read
BrowserCEIPEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the Customer Experience Improvement Program is enabled in the Web browser.	Read, write (update only)
CanRenameOnRestore	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the Web application can be renamed during its restore.	Read
CanSelectForBackup	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the Web application can be backed up.	Read, write (update only)
CanSelectForRestore	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the Web application can be restored.	Read, write (update only)

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
CascadeDeleteMaximumItemLimit	Single-valued, integer	Gets or sets the maximum number of items that can be checked in a Cascade or Restrict delete operation.	Read, write (update only)
CascadeDeleteTimeoutMultiplier	Single-valued, integer	Gets or sets the cost per item deleted in a referential integrity delete operation.	Read, write (update only)
CellStorageWebServiceEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the Web service named WebSvcCellStorage is enabled.	Read, write (update only)
ChangeLogExpirationEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether change logs get deleted after the retention period set in the ChangeLogRetentionPeriod property expires.	Read, write (update only)
ChangeLogRetentionPeriod	Single-valued, string (TimeSpan)	Gets or sets the period (in days) during which the change logs are retained.	Read, write (update only)
CrossDomainPhotosEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the cross-domain photo pare is enabled.	Read, write (update only)
CustomAppErrorLimit	Single-valued, integer	Gets or sets the maximum number of calls that the Web application can make each 24 hours to log custom errors.	Read, write (update only)
DailyStartUnthrottledPrivilegedOperationsHour	Single-valued, integer	Gets or sets the hour (in the local time zone) when the unthrottled daily time window starts.	Read, write (update only)
DailyStartUnthrottled	Single-	Gets or sets the minute	Read, write

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
PrivilegedOperations Minute	valued, integer	(in the local time zone) when the unthrottled daily time window starts.	(update only)
DailyUnthrottled PrivilegedOperations Duration	Single-valued, integer	Gets or sets the period (in hours) during which the unthrottled daily time window remains open.	Read, write (update only)
DaysToShowNew Indicator	Single-valued, integer	Gets or sets the period (in days) during which the New icon is displayed next to new list items.	Read, write (update only)
DefaultQuotaTemplate	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the default quota template applicable to all site collections.	Read, write (update only)
DefaultServerComment	Single-valued, string	Gets the default comment for the IIS Web site. This default comment is used in situations where a comment is not specified by the Web application.	Read
DefaultTimeZone	Single-valued, integer	Gets or sets the default time zone for the Web application.	Read, write (update only)
DisableCoauthoring	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether co-authoring using Microsoft Office is disabled.	Read, write (update only)
DisplayName	Single-valued, string	Gets the display name of the Web application.	Read
DocumentLibraryCalloutOfficeWebApp PreviewersDisabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the Document Library	Read, write (update only)

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
		Callout's WAC previewers are disabled.	
EmailToNoPermissionWorkflowParticipantsEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether users that have no site permissions receive a notification email when they are assigned workflow tasks.	Read, write (update only)
EnabledClaimProviders	Multivalued, string	Reserved for internal use.	Read
EventHandlersEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether event handlers are enabled for the Web application.	Read, write (update only)
EventLogRetentionPeriod	Single-valued, string (TimeSpan)	Gets or sets the period (in days) during which the event logs are retained.	Read, write (update only)
ExternalUrlZone	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the URL zone for cross-firewall access.	Read, write (update only)
ExternalWorkflowParticipantsEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether external users can participate in a workflow if they have a document copy.	Read, write (update only)
FileNotFoundPage	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the name of the HTML file that contains the error information to be displayed in a situation where a file is not found.	Read, write (update only)
ForceseekEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the FORCESEEK hint is enabled.	Read, write (update only)
Id	Single-	Gets or sets the	Read, write

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
	valued, string	object's ID.	
IncomingEmailServerAddress	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the name of the email server that is used to receive incoming email messages.	Read, write (update only)
InheritDataRetrievalSettings	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the Web application inherits data retrieval settings from the central administration application.	Read, write (update only)
IsAdministrationWebApplication	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the Web application is the central administration application.	Read, write (update only)
MasterPageReferenceEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether site administrators can enable dynamic master page referencing for the Web application pages.	Read, write (update only)
MaximumFileSize	Single-valued, integer	Gets or sets the maximum file size limit for files to be uploaded.	Read, write (update only)
MaxItemsPerThrottledOperation	Single-valued, integer	Gets or sets the count of items at which throttling begins for list operations.	Read, write (update only)
MaxItemsPerThrottledOperationOverride	Single-valued, integer	Gets or sets the maximum count of items for which throttling is not enabled if the current user is an administrator or auditor.	Read, write (update only)
MaxItemsPerThrottled	Single-	Gets or sets the	Read, write

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
OperationWarningLevel	valued, integer	warning level for the number of items in list operations.	(update only)
MaxQueryLookupFields	Single-valued, integer	Gets or sets the maximum number of lookup fields that may be included in a list item query.	Read, write (update only)
MaxSizeForSelfServiceEvalSiteCreationMB	Single-valued, LargeIntegeer	Gets or sets the maximum possible size (in MB) of a site collection for which the creation of evaluation sites is permitted through self-service.	Read, write (update only)
MaxUniquePermScopesPerList	Single-valued, integer	Gets or sets the maximum number unique scopes that can be in a list.	Read, write (update only)
MetaWeblogAuthenticationEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether authentication via the MetaWeblog API is enabled for the Web application.	Read, write (update only)
MetaWeblogEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the MetaWeblog API is enabled for the Web application.	Read, write (update only)
OfficialFileName	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the name of the Records Repository Web Service that is used to get the official file.	Read, write (update only)
OfficialFileUrl	Multivalued, string	Gets the URL of the Recovery Repository Web Service that is used to get the official file.	Read
OutboundMailCodePage	Single-	Gets or sets the default	Read, write

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
	valued, integer	code page that is used for sending emails.	(update only)
OutboundMailReplyTo Address	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the default reply email address to be used in email messages.	Read, write (update only)
OutboundMailSender Address	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the default sender's email address to be displayed in the **From** field of outgoing email messages.	Read, write (update only)
Parent	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the object's parent.	Read, write
PresenceEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether presence information is enabled in the Web application.	Read, write (update only)
ReadOnlyMaintenance Link	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets a link to the upgrade maintenance page.	Read, write (update only)
RecycleBinCleanup Enabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether recycle bin cleanup is enabled.	Read, write (update only)
RecycleBinEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the recycle bin is enabled.	Read, write (update only)
RecycleBinRetention Period	Single-valued, integer	Gets or sets the period (in days) during which deleted items are retained in the recycle bin.	Read, write (update only)
RenderingFromMetainfoEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether page roundtrip optimization is enabled.	Read, write (update only)
RequireContactForSelf ServiceSiteCreation	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether self-service site creation requires	Read, write (update only)

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
		contact information of the site owner.	
ScopeExternal ConnectionsToSite Subscriptions	Single-valued, Boolean	No description available.	Read, write (update only)
SecondStageRecycleBinQuota	Single-valued, integer	Gets or sets the storage quota (in per cent) available to the second stage Recycle Bin.	Read, write (update only)
SelfServiceCreate IndividualSite	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether self-service should create an individual site or a site collection.	Read, write (update only)
SelfServiceCreation ParentSiteUrl	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the parent site URL under which children sites are to be created.	Read, write (update only)
SelfServiceCreation QuotaTemplate	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the quota template to be used when creating site collections.	Read, write (update only)
SelfServiceSiteCreation Enabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether sites can be created by using self-service in the Web application.	Read, write (update only)
SelfServiceSiteCustom FormUrl	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the custom form URL to be used when creating sites through self-service.	Read, write (update only)
SendLoginCredentialsByEmail	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether logon credentials of newly-created users are sent to them via email.	Read, write (update only)
SendSiteUpgradeEmails	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether an email notification should be sent once a site upgrade	Read, write (update only)

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
		completes.	
SendUnusedSite CollectionNotifications	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether to sent notifications to the owners of unused sites.	Read, write (update only)
ShowStartASiteMenu Item	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the **Start a new site** menu command is available.	Read, write (update only)
ShowURLStructure	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the users are allowed to see the file structure of the Web sites.	Read, write (update only)
StorageMetrics ProcessingDuration	Single-valued, integer	Gets or sets the maximum duration (in second) for the processing of metric changes for documents.	Read, write (update only)
SuiteBarBranding ElementHtml	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the HTML snippet that is displayed in the SuiteBarBrandingEleme nt control.	Read, write (update only)
SyndicationEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether syndication is enabled.	Read, write (update only)
TypeName	Single-valued, string	Gets the type of object for the Web application.	Read
UnthrottledPrivileged OperationWindow Enabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether to enable unthrottled daily time window. When this attribute is set to TRUE, large list operations are not throttled when they occur within the time window.	Read, write (update only)
UnusedSiteNotification Period	Single-valued,	Gets the time period during which the site	Read

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
	string (TimeSpan)	was unused.	
UnusedSiteNotificationsBeforeDeletion	Single-valued, integer	Gets or sets the number of site deletion notifications that must be sent before an unused site gets deleted.	Read, write (update only)
UpgradeEvalSites RetentionDays	Single-valued, integer	Gets or sets the period (in days) since the evaluation site creation date after which the evaluation site gets deleted.	Read, write (update only)
UpgradeMaintenance Link	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets a link pointing to the upgrade maintenance page.	Read, write (update only)
UpgradeReminderDelay	Single-valued, integer	Gets or sets the number of days by which the site collection administrator can put off the upgrade reminder. When this attribute value is set to 0, the status notification shows that an upgrade is required.	Read, write (update only)
UseClaims Authentication	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether claims authentication is enabled.	Read, write (update only)
UseExternalUrlZoneFor Alerts	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether to use an external URL zone in emails providing information about alerts. If this attribute is set to TRUE and a cross-firewall URL zone is	Read, write (update only)

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
		configured, then that zone is used in the emails containing alerts. If this attribute is set to TRUE, and no cross-firewall URL zone is configured, then the emails containing alerts use the default zone URL for the Web application.	
UserDefinedWorkflow MaximumComplexity	Single-valued, integer	Gets or sets the maximum number of activities and bindings that a user-defined workflow can have.	Read, write (update only)
UserDefinedWorkflows Enabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether the users can create workflows in the Web application.	Read, write (update only)
UserPhotoError Expiration	Single-valued, string (Double)	Gets or sets the period (in hours) upon which the error window for photos expires.	Read, write (update only)
UserPhotoExpiration	Single-valued, string (Double)	Gets or sets the period (in hours) upon which the photo expires.	Read, write (update only)
UserPhotoImportEnabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether photo import is enabled.	Read, write (update only)
UserPhotoOnlineImport Enabled	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets or sets whether photo import is enabled for Exchange Online.	Read, write (update only)
WebFileExtensions	Multivalued, string	Gets the list of file name extensions that identify Web files.	Read

WebTemplate object attributes

Table 86: WebTemplate object attributes

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
AllowGlobalFeature Associations	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether global feature associations are allows on sites created with the Web template.	Read
CompatibilityLevel	Single-valued, integer	Gets the Web template compatibility level.	Read
Description	Single-valued, string	Gets the Web template description.	Read
DisplayCategory	Single-valued, string	Gets the name of the category to which the Web template belongs.	Read
Id	Single-valued, string	Gets or sets the object's ID.	Read, write (create only)
IDWebTemplate	Single-valued, integer	Gets the Web template ID.	Read
IsCustomTemplate	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether this is a custom Web template.	Read
IsFarmWideTemplate	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the Web template is a farm-wide template and can be used to create sites across the entire SharePoint farm.	Read
IsHidden	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the Web template is hidden from the user interface.	Read
IsRootWebOnly	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the Web template can only be applied to the root site in the site collection.	Read

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
IsSubWebOnly	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the Web template is only applicable to subsites within the site collection.	Read
IsUnique	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether the site created from the Web template inherits from its parent.	Read
Lcid	Single-valued, integer	Gets the locale identifier of the Web template.	Read
Name	Single-valued, string	Gets the Web template's internal name.	Read
Parent	Single-valued, string, reference (Web object)	Gets or sets the object's parent.	Read, write (create only)
ProvisionAssembly	Single-valued, string	Gets the name of the assembly that implements the class which contains logic for provisioning sites created through the Web template.	Read
ProvisionClass	Single-valued, string	Gets the name of the class which provides logic for provisioning sites created through the Web template.	Read
ProvisionData	Single-valued, string	Gets the data that is passed to the site provisioning handler when creating sites.	Read
SupportsMultilingualUI	Single-valued, Boolean	Gets whether it is possible to enable alternate user interface languages for the sites created from the Web template.	Read
Title	Single-valued, string	Gets the Web template display name.	Read
UserLicensingId	Single-	Gets the per-user license.	Read

Attribute	Type	Description	Supported operations
	valued, string		
VisibilityFeature DependencyId	Single-valued, string	Gets the GUID of the feature on which the Web template depends.	Read

Considerations for creating objects in SharePoint

When creating objects in SharePoint, please consider the following:

- **RoleAssignment object**. To create this object, you must populate the value of the Member attribute for the object. Since Member is a reference attribute, you can only populate its value by configuring a value generation rule. For more information about value generation rules, see Using value generation rules.
- **Site object**. To create this object, you must populate the values of attributes Url and Owner for the object.

Working with Microsoft Office 365

To create a connection to Microsoft Office 365, you need to use Synchronization Service in conjunction with a special connector called *Microsoft Office 365 Connector*. This connector is included in the Synchronization Service package.

The Microsoft Office 365 Connector supports the following features:

Table 87: Supported features

Feature	Supported
Bidirectional synchronization Allows you to read and write data in the connected data system.	Yes
Delta processing mode Allows you to process only the data that has changed in the connected data system since the last synchronization operation, thereby reducing the overall synchronization operation time.	No
Password synchronization	Yes

Feature	Supported
Allows you to synchronize user passwords from an Active Directory domain to the connected data system.	
Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) data encryption Uses SSL to encrypt data that is transmitted between Synchronization Service and connected data system. The Microsoft Office 365 Connector uses cmdlets supplied with Microsoft Azure Active Directory Module for Windows PowerShell to access Microsoft Office 365. For this reason, all traffic between Synchronization Service and Microsoft Office 365 is encrypted using the SSL certificate configured on the Microsoft Office 365 side.	Yes

In this section:

- Creating a Microsoft Office 365 connection
- Modifying a Microsoft Office 365 connection
- Microsoft Office 365 data supported out of the box
- Objects and attributes specific to Microsoft Office 365 services
- How Microsoft Office 365 Connector works with data
- Modern Authentication

Creating a Microsoft Office 365 connection

To create a new connection

1. Make sure that the software specified in the System Requirements section of the Active Roles Release Notes is installed on the computer on which you plan to use the Microsoft Office 365 Connector.
2. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
3. Click **Add connection**, and then use the following options:
    - **Connection name**. Type a descriptive name for the connection.
    - **Use the specified connector**. Select **Microsoft Office 365 Connector**.
4. Click **Next**.

5. On the **Specify connection settings** page, use the following options:
    - **Microsoft Online Services ID**. Type the Microsoft Online Services ID with which you want to access Office 365. The Office 365 user account whose ID you specify must have the Global Administrator role and Exchange Online license assigned in your Office 365 organization.
    - **Password**. Type the password for the specified Microsoft Online Services ID.
        - **Proxy server**. Specify whether you want to use a proxy server for the connection. You can select one of the following options:
            - **Use WinHTTP settings**. Causes the connector to use the proxy server settings configured for Windows HTTP Services (WinHTTP).
            - **Automatically detect**. Automatically detects and uses proxy server settings.
            - **Do not use proxy settings**. Specifies to not use proxy server for the connection.
    - **SharePoint Online**. Select this check box to work with object types and attributes specific to SharePoint Online. For detailed information about these object types, see Objects and attributes specific to Microsoft Office 365 services.

      If you select this check box, use the **Administration Center URL** text box to enter the SharePoint Online administration center URL.

      To use this option, you must install SharePoint Online Management Shell on your computer. For details, see the System Requirements section in the Release Notes.
    - **Exchange Online**. Select this check box to work with object types and attributes specific to Exchange Online. For detailed information about these object types and attributes, see Objects and attributes specific to Microsoft Office 365 services.
    - **Skype for Business Online**. Select this check box to work with object types and attributes specific to Skype for Business Online. For detailed information about these object types, see Objects and attributes specific to Microsoft Office 365 services.

      To use this option, you must install Windows PowerShell Module for Skype for Business Online on your computer. For details, see the System Requirements section in the Release Notes.
    - **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.
6. Click **Finish** to create a connection to Microsoft Office 365.

Modifying a Microsoft Office 365 connection

To modify connection settings

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Connection settings** below the existing Microsoft Office 365 connection you want to modify.
3. On the **Connection Settings** tab, click the **Specify connection settings** item to expand it and use the following options:
    - **Microsoft Online Services ID**. Type the Microsoft Online Services ID with which you want to access Office 365. The Office 365 user account whose ID you specify must have the Global Administrator role and Exchange Online license assigned in your Office 365 organization.
    - **Password**. Type the password for the specified Microsoft Online Services ID.
    - **Proxy server**. Specify whether you want to use a proxy server for the connection. You can select one of the following options:
    - **Use WinHTTP settings**. Causes the connector to use the proxy server settings configured for Windows HTTP Services (WinHTTP).
    - **Automatically detect**. Automatically detects and uses proxy server settings.
    - **Do not use proxy settings**. Specifies to not use proxy server for the connection.
4. **SharePoint Online**. Select this check box to work with object types and attributes specific to SharePoint Online. For detailed information about these object types, see Objects and attributes specific to Microsoft Office 365 services.

    If you select this check box, use the **Administration Center URL** text box to enter the SharePoint Online administration center URL.

    To use this option, you must install SharePoint Online Management Shell on your computer. For details, see the System Requirements section in the Release Notes.
5. **Exchange Online**. Select this check box to work with object types and attributes specific to Exchange Online. For detailed information about these object types and attributes, see Objects and attributes specific to Microsoft Office 365 services.
6. **Skype for Business Online**. Select this check box to work with object types and attributes specific to Skype for Business Online. For detailed information about these object types, see Objects and attributes specific to Microsoft Office 365 services.

    To use this option, you must install Windows PowerShell Module for Skype for Business Online on your computer. For details, see the System Requirements section in the Release Notes.
7. **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.
8. When you are finished, click **Save**.

Microsoft Office 365 data supported out of the box

The next table lists the Microsoft Office 365 object types supported by the Microsoft Office 365 Connector out of the box and provides information about the operations you can perform on these objects by using the Microsoft Office 365 Connector.

Table 88: Supported objects and operations

Object	Read	Create	Delete	Update
ClientPolicy Allows you to work with client policies in Skype for Business Online. You can use client policies to determine the features of Skype for Business Online that are available to users. For more information on what data you can read and write, see ClientPolicy object attributes.	Yes	No	No	No
ConferencingPolicy Allows you to work with conferencing policies in Skype for Business Online. You can use conferencing policies to determine the features available to the users participating in a conference. For more information on what data you can read and write, see ConferencingPolicy object attributes.	Yes	No	No	No
Contact Allows you to work with external contact properties in Office 365. For more information on what data you can read and write, see Contact object attributes.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DistributionGroup Allows you to work with distribution group properties in Office 365. For more information on what data you can read and write, see DistributionGroup object attributes.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Object	Read	Create	Delete	Update
Domain Allows you to retrieve information about domains in Office 365. For more information on what data you can retrieve, see Domain object attributes.	Yes	No	No	No
DynamicDistributionGroup Allows you to work with dynamic distribution group properties in Office 365. For more information on what data you can read and write, see DynamicDistributionGroup object attributes.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ExternalAccessPolicy Allows you to work with external access policies in Skype for Business Online. For more information on what data you can read and write, see ExternalAccessPolicy object attributes.	Yes	No	No	No
HostedVoicemailPolicy Allows you to work with voice mail policies in Skype for Business Online. For more information on what data you can read and write, see HostedVoicemailPolicy object attributes.	Yes	No	No	No
LicensePlanService Allows you to retrieve information related to the license plans and services that are currently in use in Office 365. For more information on what data you can read and write, see LicensePlanService object attributes.	Yes	No	No	No
Mailbox Allows you to work with Exchange	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Object	Read	Create	Delete	Update
Online mailboxes in Office 365. For more information on what data you can read and write, see Mailbox object attributes.				
MailUser Allows you to work with mail user properties in Office 365. For more information on what data you can read and write, see MailUser object attributes.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
PresencePolicy Allows you to work with presence policies in Skype for Business Online. For more information on what data you can read and write, see PresencePolicy object attributes.	Yes	No	No	No
SecurityGroup Allows you to work with security group properties in Office 365. For more information on what data you can read and write, see SecurityGroup object attributes.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
SPOSite Allows you to work with the properties of site collections in SharePoint Online. For more information on what data you can read and write, see SPOSite object attributes.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
SPOSiteGroup Allows you to work with groups inside site collections in SharePoint Online. For more information on what data you can read and write, see SPOSiteGroup object attributes.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
SPOWebTemplate Allows you to work with Web templates in SharePoint Online.	Yes	No	No	No

Object	Read	Create	Delete	Update
For more information on what data you can read and write, see SPOWebTemplate object attributes.				
SPOTenant Allows you to work with SharePoint Online organization. For more information on what data you can read and write, see SPOTenant object attributes.	Yes	No	No	Yes
User Allows you to read and write user properties in Office 365. For more information on what data you can read and write, see User object attributes.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
VoicePolicy Allows you to read or write data related to voice policies in Skype for Business Online. For more information on what data you can read and write, see VoicePolicy object attributes.	Yes	No	No	No
Office 365 Group Allows you to read or write data related to Office 365 group. For more information on what data you can read and write, see Office 365 group attributes.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

This section describes the attributes provided by the Microsoft Office 365 Connector. By using these attributes, you can read and/or write data related to a particular object in Microsoft Office 365.

In this section:

ClientPolicy object attributes

ConferencingPolicy object attributes

Contact object attributes

DistributionGroup object attributes

Domain object attributes

DynamicDistributionGroup object attributes

ClientPolicy object attributes

Table 89: ClientPolicy attributes

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
Anchor	Gets the Anchor property value of the policy.	Read
Description	Gets the policy description.	Read
Identity	Gets the unique identifier assigned to the policy.	Read
Members	Gets the users who have been assigned the policy.	Read
ObjectID	Gets the unique object identifier (GUID).	Read

ConferencingPolicy object attributes

Table 90: ConferencingPolicy attributes

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
Anchor	Gets the Anchor property value of the policy.	Read
Description	Gets the policy description.	Read
Identity	Gets the unique identifier assigned to the policy.	Read
Members	Gets the users who have been assigned the policy.	Read
ObjectID	Gets the unique object identifier (GUID).	Read

Contact object attributes

Table 91: Contact attributes

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
AcceptMessagesOnlyFrom	Gets or sets the senders that can send email messages to the contact. This reference attribute can take senders in any of the following formats: • Alias • Canonical name • Display name • DN • Exchange DN • GUID • Name • Primary SMTP email address This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • MailUser	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	• Mailbox • Contact	
AcceptMessagesOnlyFromDL Members	Gets or sets the distribution groups whose members are allowed to send email messages to the contact. This reference attribute can take distribution groups in any of the following formats: • Canonical name • Display name • DN • GUID • Legacy Exchange DN • Name • Primary SMTP email address This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • DistributionGroup • DynamicDistributionGroup	Read, Write
AcceptMessagesOnlyFromSenders OrMembers	Gets or sets the senders who can send email messages to the contact. This reference attribute can take senders in any of the following formats: • Canonical name • Display name • Distinguished name (DN) • GUID • Legacy Exchange DN • Name • Primary SMTP email address	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • Contact • DistributionGroup • DynamicDistributionGroup • Mailbox • MailUser	
Alias	Gets or sets the alias of the mail-enabled contact.	Read, Write
AllowUMCallsFromNonUsers	Gets or sets whether to exclude or include the contact in directory searches. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **None**. Specifies to exclude the contact from directory searches. • **SearchEnabled**. Specifies to include the contact in directory searches.	Read, Write
AssistantName	Gets or sets the name of the contact's assistant.	Read, Write
BypassModerationFromSendersOrMembers	Gets or sets the senders whose messages bypass moderation for the contact. This reference attribute can take any of the following values for the senders: • Canonical name • Display name • Distinguished name (DN) • GUID • Name • Legacy Exchange DN • Primary SMTP email	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	address • Moderation does not apply to the senders designated as moderators for the contact. • This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • Contact • DistributionGroup • DynamicDistributionGroup • Mailbox • MailUser	
City	Gets or sets the city of the contact.	Read, Write
Company	Gets or sets the company of the contact.	Read, Write
CountryOrRegion	Gets or sets the country or region of the contact.	Read, Write
CreateDTMFMap	Gets or sets whether to create a dual-tone multi-frequency (DTMF) map for the contact. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE**. Specifies to create a DTMF map for the contact. • **FALSE**. Specifies not to create a DTMF map for the contact.	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
CustomAttribute1	Get or set the additional custom values you specify.	Read, Write
CustomAttribute2		
CustomAttribute3		
CustomAttribute4		
CustomAttribute5		
CustomAttribute6		
CustomAttribute7		
CustomAttribute8		
CustomAttribute9		
CustomAttribute10		
CustomAttribute11		
CustomAttribute12		
CustomAttribute13		
CustomAttribute14		
CustomAttribute15		
Department	Gets or sets the department of the contact.	Read, Write
DisplayName	Gets or sets the name displayed in Office 365 for the mail-enabled contact.	Read, Write
EmailAddresses	Gets or sets the email alias of the contact.	Read, Write
ExtensionCustomAttribute1	Get or set the additional custom values you specify. These attributes are multivalued. To specify multiple values, use a comma as a separator.	Read, Write
ExtensionCustomAttribute2		
ExtensionCustomAttribute3		
ExtensionCustomAttribute4		
ExtensionCustomAttribute5		
ExternalDirectoryObjectId	Gets the GUID of the contact.	Read
ExternalEmailAddress	Gets or sets the contact's e-mail address.	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
Fax	Gets or sets the fax number of the contact.	Read, Write
FirstName	Gets or sets the first name of the mail-enabled contact.	Read, Write
GrantSendOnBehalfTo	Gets or sets the distinguished name (DN) of other senders that can send messages on behalf of the contact. This reference attribute only accepts the following object type: Mailbox	Read, Write
HiddenFromAddressListsEnabled	Gets or sets whether or not Office 365 hides the contact from the address lists. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE**. Specifies to hide the contact from the address lists. • **FALSE** (default). Specifies to display the contact in the address lists.	Read, Write
HomePhone	Gets or sets the home phone number of the contact.	Read, Write
Initials	Gets or sets the initials of the mail-enabled contact.	Read, Write
LastName	Gets or sets the last name of the mail-enabled contact.	Read, Write
MacAttachmentFormat	Gets or sets the Apple Macintosh operating system attachment format for messages sent to the contact. This attribute can take the following values: • **BinHex** • **UuEncode** • **AppleSingle**	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	• **AppleDouble**	
MailTip	Gets or sets the message displayed to senders when they start writing an email message to the contact.	Read, Write
MailTipTranslations	Gets or sets the MailTip message translations in additional languages. This attribute accepts the following format: *<LanguageLocale>:<MailTip MessageTranslation>* A MailTip message translation cannot exceed 250 characters.	Read, Write
Manager	Gets or sets the manager of the contact.	Read, Write
MaxRecipientPerMessage	Gets or sets the maximum number of recipients to which the contact can address a message.	Read, Write
MessageBodyFormat	Gets or sets the message body format for messages sent to the contact. The values this attribute can write depend on the value in the **MessageFormat** attribute. When the value in the **MessageFormat** is **Mime**, the **MessageBodyFormat** attribute can write the following values: • **Text** • **Html** • **TextAndHtml** When the value in the **MessageFormat** is **Text**, the **MessageBodyFormat** attribute can only write the **Text** value.	Read, Write
MessageFormat	Gets or sets the message format	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	for messages sent to the contact. This attribute can take the following values: • **Text** • **Mime**	
MobilePhone	Gets or sets the mobile phone number of the contact.	Read, Write
ModeratedBy	Gets or sets the moderators who are moderating the messages sent to the contact. To specify multiple moderators, use a comma as a separator. This reference attribute is required if you set the value of the **ModerationEnabled** attribute to **TRUE**. This reference attribute accepts the following object types: Mailbox MailUser	Read, Write
ModerationEnabled	Gets or sets whether moderation is enabled for the contact. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE** • **FALSE**	Read, Write
Name	Gets or sets the name of the mail-enabled contact.	Read, Write
Notes	Gets or sets notes about the contact.	Read, Write
ObjectID	Gets the unique object identifier (GUID).	Read
Office	Gets or sets the office of the contact.	Read, Write
OtherFax	Gets or sets the alternate fax number of the contact.	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
OtherHomePhone	Gets or sets the alternate home phone number of the contact.	Read, Write
Pager	Gets or sets the pager of the contact.	Read, Write
Phone	Gets or sets the work phone number of the contact.	Read, Write
PhoneticDisplayName	Gets or sets a phonetic pronunciation of the value specified in the **DisplayName** attribute for the contact.	Read, Write
PostalCode	Gets or sets the postal code of the contact.	Read, Write
PostOfficeBox	Gets or sets the post office box number of the contact.	Read, Write
RejectMessagesFrom	Gets or sets the senders whose messages to the contact are rejected. This attribute can take senders in one of the following formats: • Alias • Canonical name • Display name • Distinguished name (DN) • GUID • Name • Legacy Exchange DN • Primary SMTP email address This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • Contact • Mailbox	Read, Write
RejectMessagesFromDLMembers	Gets or sets the distribution groups whose members cannot send email messages to the	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	contact (their messages are rejected). This reference attribute can take distribution groups in one of the following formats: Alias Canonical name Display name Distinguished name (DN) GUID Legacy Exchange DN Name Primary SMTP email address This reference attribute accepts the following object types: DistributionGroup DynamicDistributionGroup	
RejectMessagesFromSendersOrMembers	Gets or sets the senders that cannot send email messages to the contact (their messages are rejected). This reference attribute can take any of the following values for the senders: • Alias • Canonical name • Display name • Distinguished name (DN) • GUID • Name • Legacy Exchange DN • Primary SMTP email address This reference attribute accepts the following object types:	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	• Contact • DistributionGroup • DynamicDistributionGroup • Mailbox	
RequireSenderAuthentication Enabled	Gets or sets whether the senders that send messages to this contact must be authenticated. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE** • **FALSE**	Read, Write
SecondaryAddress	Gets or sets the secondary address for the contact if it has Unified Messaging enabled.	Read, Write
SecondaryDialPlan	Gets or sets a secondary Unified Messaging dial plan for the contact.	Read, Write
SendModerationNotifications	Gets or sets whether to send status notifications to users when a message they sent to the moderated distribution group is rejected by a moderator. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **Always**. Specifies that notifications are sent to all senders. • **Internal**. Specifies that notifications are only sent to the senders internal to your organization. • **Never**. Specifies that all status notifications are disabled.	Read, Write
SimpleDisplayName	Gets or sets an alternate description of the contact in a situation where a limited set of	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	characters is allowed. The limited set of characters includes ASCII characters from 26 to 126.	
StateOrProvince	Gets or sets the state or province of the contact.	Read, Write
StreetAddress	Gets or sets the street address of the contact.	Read, Write
TelephoneAssistant	Gets or sets the phone number of the contact's assistant.	Read, Write
Title	Gets or sets the title of the contact.	Read, Write
UMCallingLineIds	Gets or sets telephone numbers or telephone extensions that can be mapped to the contact if it has Unified Messaging enabled. To specify multiple telephone numbers use a comma as a separator. This attribute only accepts values that have less than 128 characters.	Read, Write
UMDtmfMap	Gets or sets whether to create a user-defined DTMF map for the contact if it has Unified Messaging enabled.	Read, Write
UseMapiRichTextFormat	Gets or sets a format for the MAPI Rich Text Format messages sent to the contact. • **Never**. Specifies to convert all messages sent to the contact to the plain text format. • **Always**. Specifies to always use the MAPI Rich Text Format (RTF) for the messages sent to the contact.	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	• **UseDefaultSettings**. Specifies to use the message format set in the MAPI client that sent the message to the contact.	
UsePreferMessageFormat	Gets or sets whether the message format specified for the contact overrides any global settings (such as those configured for the remote domain). This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE**. Specifies that the message format set for the mail user overrides any global settings. • **FALSE**. Specifies that global settings have precedence over the mail format set for the mail user.	Read, Write
WebPage	Gets or sets the Web page address of the contact.	Read, Write
WindowsEmailAddress	Gets or sets the email address of the contact stored in Active Directory.	Read, Write

DistributionGroup object attributes

Table 92: DistributionGroup attributes

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
AcceptMessagesOnlyFrom	Gets or sets the senders that can send email messages to the distribution group. This reference attribute can take senders in any of the following formats:	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	• Alias • Canonical DN • Display name • Distinguished name (DN) • Domain\account • GUID • Immutable ID • Legacy Exchange DN • SMTP address • User principal name This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • MailUser • Mailbox • Contact	
AcceptMessagesOnlyFromDL Members	Gets or sets the distribution groups whose members are allowed to send email messages to the distribution group. This reference attribute can take distribution groups in any of the following formats: • Alias • Canonical DN • Display name • Distinguished name (DN) • Domain\account • GUID • Immutable ID • Legacy Exchange DN • SMTP address • User principal name This reference attribute accepts	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	the following object types: • DistributionGroup • DynamicDistributionGroup	
AcceptMessagesOnlyFromSendersOrMembers	Gets or sets the senders who can send email messages to the distribution group. This attribute can take senders in any of the following formats: • Alias • Canonical DN • Display name • Distinguished name (DN) • Domain\account • GUID • Immutable ID • Legacy Exchange DN • SMTP address • User principal name This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • Contact • DistributionGroup • DynamicDistributionGroup • Mailbox • MailUser	Read, Write
Alias	Gets or sets the alias of the distribution group.	Read, Write
BypassModerationFromSendersOrMembers	Gets or sets the senders whose messages bypass moderation for the distribution group. This reference attribute can take senders in any of the following formats:	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	• Alias • Canonical DN • Display name • Distinguished name (DN) • Domain\account • GUID • Immutable ID • Legacy Exchange DN • SMTP address • User principal name This reference attribute accepts the following object types: Contact DistributionGroup DynamicDistributionGroup Mailbox MailUser	
BypassNestedModerationEnabled	Gets or sets whether moderators of parent groups are allowed to moderate nested groups for which moderation is enabled. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE**. Specifies that email messages approved by parent group moderators bypass any moderation in nested groups. • **FALSE**. Specifies that email messages approved by parent group moderators still can be moderated in nested groups.	Read, Write
CreateDTMFMap	Sets whether to create a dual-tone multi-frequency (DTMF) map for the distribution group.	Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE**. Specifies to create a DTMF map for the distribution group. • **FALSE**. Specifies not to create a DTMF map for the distribution group.	
CustomAttribute1	Get or set the additional custom values you specify.	Read, Write
CustomAttribute2		
CustomAttribute3		
CustomAttribute4		
CustomAttribute5		
CustomAttribute6		
CustomAttribute7		
CustomAttribute8		
CustomAttribute9		
CustomAttribute10		
CustomAttribute11		
CustomAttribute12		
CustomAttribute13		
CustomAttribute14		
CustomAttribute15		
Description	Gets or sets the description of the distribution group.	Read, Write
DisplayName	Gets or sets the display name of the distribution group.	Read, Write
EmailAddresses	Gets or sets the email alias of the distribution group.	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
ExtensionCustomAttribute1 ExtensionCustomAttribute2 ExtensionCustomAttribute3 ExtensionCustomAttribute4 ExtensionCustomAttribute5	Get or set the additional custom values you specify. These attributes are multivalued. To specify multiple values, use a comma as a separator.	Read, Write
GrantSendOnBehalfTo	Gets or sets the senders that can send messages on behalf of the distribution group. This reference attribute can take senders in any of the following formats: • Alias • Canonical DN • Display name • Distinguished name (DN) • Domain\account • GUID • Immutable ID • Legacy Exchange DN • SMTP address • User principal name This reference attribute only accepts the following object type: • Mailbox	Read, Write
HiddenFromAddressListsEnabled	Gets or sets whether or not Office 365 hides the distribution group from the address lists. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE**. Specifies to hide the distribution group from the address lists. • **FALSE** (default). Specifies to display the distribution	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	group in the address lists.	
IgnoreNamingPolicy	Sets whether or not to ignore the naming policy applicable to the distribution groups created in the organization. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE**. Specifies to ignore the applicable naming policy. • **FALSE**. Specifies to use the applicable naming policy.	Write
IsSecurity	Gets or sets whether the distribution group is a security distribution group.	Read, Write NOTE: This attribute allows you to write data only when you use the Microsoft Office 365 Connector to perform a create operation in Office 365.
MailTip	Gets or sets the message displayed to senders when they start writing an email message to the distribution group.	Read, Write
MailTipTranslations	Gets or sets the MailTip message translations in additional languages. This attribute accepts the following format: *<LanguageLocale>:<MailTip MessageTranslation>* A MailTip message translation cannot exceed 250 characters.	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
ManagedBy	Gets or sets the owner of the distribution group. This reference attribute accepts the following object types: Mailbox MailUser	Read, Write
Member	Gets or sets the members of the distribution group by using their Object IDs.	Read, Write NOTE: This attribute only allows you to write data when you use the Microsoft Office 365 Connector to perform an update operation in Office 365.
MemberDepartRestriction	Gets or sets the restrictions applicable to the members who want to leave the distribution group. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **Open** • **Closed** • **ApprovalRequired**	Read, Write
MemberJoinRestriction	Gets or sets the restrictions applicable to the members who want to join the distribution group. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **Open** • **Closed** • **ApprovalRequired**	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
Member	Gets or sets the members of the distribution group	Read, Write
ModeratedBy	Gets or sets the users who are moderating the messages sent to the distribution group. To specify multiple users, use a comma as a separator. This reference attribute can take users in any of the following formats: • Alias • Canonical DN • Display name • Distinguished name (DN) • Domain\account • GUID • Immutable ID • Legacy Exchange DN • SMTP address • User principal name This attribute is required if you set the value of the **ModerationEnabled** attribute to **TRUE**. This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • Mailbox • MailUser	Read, Write
ModerationEnabled	Gets or sets whether moderation is enabled for the distribution group. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE** • **FALSE**	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
Name	Gets or sets the name of the distribution group.	Read, Write
Notes	Gets or sets notes about the distribution group.	Read, Write NOTE: This attribute allows you to write data only when you use the Microsoft Office 365 Connector to create an object in Office 365.
ObjectID	Gets the unique object identifier (GUID).	Read
PrimarySmtpAddress	Gets or sets primary SMTP address of the distribution group.	Read, Write
PrimarySmtpAddress	Gets or sets the primary email address of the distribution group.	Read, Write
RejectMessagesFrom	Gets or sets the senders whose messages to the distribution group are rejected. This attribute can take senders in one of the following formats: • Alias • Canonical DN • Display name • Distinguished name (DN) • Domain\account • GUID • Immutable ID • Legacy Exchange DN • SMTP address • User principal name	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • Contact • Mailbox	
RejectMessagesFromDLMembers	Gets or sets the distribution groups whose members cannot send email messages to the distribution group (their messages are rejected). This reference attribute can take distribution groups in one of the following formats: • Alias • Canonical DN • Display name • Distinguished name (DN) • Domain\account • GUID • Immutable ID • Legacy Exchange DN • SMTP address • User principal name This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • DistributionGroup • DynamicDistributionGroup	Read, Write
RejectMessagesFromSendersOrMembers	Gets or sets the senders that cannot send email messages to the distribution group (their messages are rejected). This reference attribute can take senders in one of the following formats: • Alias • Canonical DN	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	• Display name • Distinguished name (DN) • Domain\account • GUID • Immutable ID • Legacy Exchange DN • SMTP address • User principal name This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • Contact • DynamicDistributionGroup • DistributionGroup • Mailbox	
ReportToManagerEnabled	Gets or sets whether delivery reports are sent to the manager of the distribution group. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE** • **FALSE**	Read, Write
ReportToOriginatorEnabled	Gets or sets whether delivery reports are sent to the senders who sent email messages to the distribution group.	Read, Write
RequireSenderAuthentication Enabled	Gets or sets whether the senders that send messages to this distribution group must be authenticated. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE** • **FALSE**	Read, Write
SendModerationNotifications	Gets or sets whether to send	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	status notifications to senders when a message they send to the moderated distribution group is rejected by a moderator. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **Always**. Specifies that notifications are sent to all senders. • **Internal**. Specifies that notifications are only sent to the senders internal to your organization. • **Never**. Specifies that all status notifications are disabled.	
SendOofMessageToOriginatorEnabled	Gets or sets a value that specifies whether or not to deliver out-of-office messages to the user who sent an e-mail message to the distribution group. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE** • **FALSE**	Read, Write
SimpleDisplayName	Gets or sets an alternate description of the distribution group in a situation where a limited set of characters is allowed. The limited set of characters includes ASCII characters from 26 to 126.	Read, Write
UMDtmfMap	Gets or sets whether to create a user-defined DTMF map for the distribution group if it has Unified Messaging enabled.	Read, Write
WindowsEmailAddress	Gets or sets the email address of the distribution group stored in Active Directory.	Read, Write

Domain object attributes

Table 93: Domain attributes

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
Authentication	Gets the authentication method with which the domain in Office 365 authenticates users. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **Managed**. Indicates that the domain uses Office 365 authentication. • **Federated**. Indicates that the domain uses Single Sign-on (SSO) to authenticate users.	Read
DomainName	Gets the domain name in Office 365.	Read
DomainServices	Gets the Office 365 services available in the domain.	Read
IsDefault	Gets whether the domain is default in Office 365.	Read
IsInitial	Gets whether the domain is initial in Office 365.	Read
ObjectID	Gets the unique object identifier (GUID).	Read
Status	Gets whether the domain is verified with Office 365. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **Verified**. Indicates that the domain is verified. • **Unverified**. Indicates that the domain is not verified.	Read

DynamicDistributionGroup object attributes

Table 94: DynamicDistributionGroup attributes

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
AcceptMessagesOnlyFrom	Gets or sets the senders that can send email messages to the dynamic distribution group. This reference attribute can take senders in any of the following formats: • Alias • Canonical name • Display name • DN • Exchange DN • GUID • Name • Primary SMTP email address This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • MailUser • Mailbox • Contact	Read, Write
AcceptMessagesOnlyFromDL Members	Gets or sets the distribution groups whose members are allowed to send email messages to the dynamic distribution group. This reference attribute accepts any of the following values for the distribution groups: • DN • Canonical name	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	• GUID • Name • Display name • Legacy Exchange DN • Primary SMTP email address This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • DistributionGroup • Dynam-icDistributionGroup	
AcceptMessagesOnlyFromSenders OrMembers	Gets or sets the senders who can send email messages to the dynamic distribution group. This reference attribute can take any of the following values for the senders: • DN • Canonical name • GUID • Name • Display name • Alias • Exchange DN • Primary SMTP email address This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • Contact • DistributionGroup • Dynam-icDistributionGroup • Mailbox	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	• MailUser	
Alias	Gets or sets the alias of the dynamic distribution group.	Read, Write
BypassModerationFromSendersOr Members	Gets or sets the senders whose messages bypass moderation for the dynamic distribution group. This reference attribute can take any of the following values for the senders: • DN • Canonical name • GUID • Name • Display name • Legacy Exchange DN • Primary SMTP email address The values in this attribute do not apply to the senders that are the moderators of the dynamic distribution group. This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • Contact • DistributionGroup • Dynam-icDistributionGroup • Mailbox • MailUser	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
ConditionalCustomAttribute1	Allow you to get or set recipients based on the corresponding CustomAttribute<*Number*> value. For example, ConditionalCustomAttribute 1 corresponds to CustomAttribute1, ConditionalCustomAttribute 2 corresponds to CustomAttribute2, and so on.	Read, Write
ConditionalCustomAttribute2		
ConditionalCustomAttribute3		
ConditionalCustomAttribute4		
ConditionalCustomAttribute5		
ConditionalCustomAttribute6		
ConditionalCustomAttribute7		
ConditionalCustomAttribute8		
ConditionalCustomAttribute9		
ConditionalCustomAttribute10		
ConditionalCustomAttribute11		
ConditionalCustomAttribute12		
ConditionalCustomAttribute13		
ConditionalCustomAttribute14		
ConditionalCustomAttribute15		
ConditionalDepartment	Uses the Department field to get or set the recipients used to build the dynamic distribution group. A comma that separates values of this multivalued attribute acts as the OR operator.	Read, Write NOTE: When writing data using this attribute, you cannot use the **RecipientFilter** attribute to write data.
ConditionalStateOrProvince	Uses the State/Province field to get or set the recipients used to build the dynamic distribution group. A comma that separates values of this multivalued	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	attribute acts as the OR operator.	
CustomAttribute1	Get or set the additional custom values you specify.	Read, Write
CustomAttribute2		
CustomAttribute3		
CustomAttribute4		
CustomAttribute5		
CustomAttribute6		
CustomAttribute7		
CustomAttribute8		
CustomAttribute9		
CustomAttribute10		
CustomAttribute11		
CustomAttribute12		
CustomAttribute13		
CustomAttribute14		
CustomAttribute15		
DisplayName	Gets or sets the display name of the dynamic distribution group.	Read, Write
EmailAddresses	Gets or sets the email addresses of the dynamic distribution group. When specifying two or more email addresses in this multivalued attribute, use a comma as a separator.	Read, Write
GrantSendOnBehalfTo	Gets or sets the distinguished name (DN) of other senders that can send messages on behalf of the dynamic distribution group. This reference attribute only accepts the following object type:	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	• Mailbox	
IncludedRecipients	Gets or sets the recipient types used to build the dynamic distribution group. This attribute can take the following values: • **AllRecipients** • **MailContacts** • **MailGroups** • **MailUsers** • **MailboxUsers** • **Resources** • **None** NOTE: You can use combinations of these values, except the **AllRecipients** value. No other value can be used along with the **AllRecipients** value.	Read, Write
LdapRecipientFilter	Gets the recipient filter that was created by using the RecipientFilter attribute.	Read
ManagedBy	Gets or sets the owner of the dynamic distribution group. This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • Mailbox • MailUser	Read, Write
ManagedBy	Gets or sets the name of the mail-enabled user, group, or contact displayed on the **Managed by** tab of the Active Directory object.	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	This reference attribute accepts the name in one of the following formats: • Alias • Canonical DN • Display Name • Distinguished Name (DN) • Domain\Account • GUID • Immutable ID • Legacy Exchange DN • SMTP Address • User Principal Name This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • Mailbox • MailUser	
ModeratedBy	Gets or sets the users who are moderating the messages sent to the dynamic distribution group. To specify multiple users, use a comma as a separator. This reference attribute is required if you set the value of the ModerationEnabled attribute to **TRUE**. This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • Mailbox • MailUser	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
ModerationEnabled	Gets or sets whether moderation is enabled for the dynamic distribution group. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE** • **FALSE**	Read, Write
Name	Gets or sets the name of the dynamic distribution group.	Read, Write
Notes	Gets or sets comments for the dynamic distribution group.	Read, Write
ObjectID	Gets the unique object identifier (GUID).	Read
PhoneticDisplayName	Gets or sets a phonetic pronunciation of the value specified in the **DisplayName** attribute.	Read, Write
PrimarySmtpAddress	Gets or sets the primary return SMTP email address of the dynamic distribution group. You can use this attribute if the group has two or more SMTP email addresses.	Read, Write
RecipientContainer	Gets or sets the recipients used to build the dynamic distribution group, based on their location in Active Directory. This attribute can take the canonical name of the Active Directory organizational unit (OU) or domain where the recipients reside. When this attribute is omitted, the local container	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	is used.	
RecipientFilter	Gets or sets the mail-enabled recipients to be included in the dynamic distribution group. This attribute accepts OPATH filtering syntax. Syntax example: ((Company -eq 'MyCompany') -and (City -eq 'London'))	Read, Write When writing data using this attribute, you cannot use any of the following attributes to write data: • IncludedRecipients • ConditionalCompany • ConditionalCustomAttribute *<Number>* • ConditionalDepartment • ConditionalStateOrProvince
RejectMessagesFrom	Gets or sets the senders whose messages to the dynamic distribution group are rejected. This reference attribute can take senders in one of the following formats: • Alias • Canonical DN • Display name • Distinguished name (DN) • Domain\account • GUID • Immutable ID • Legacy Exchange DN • SMTP address • User principal name This reference attribute accepts the following object types:	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	• Contact • Mailbox	
RejectMessagesFromDLMembers	Gets or sets the distribution groups whose members cannot send email messages to the dynamic distribution group (their messages are rejected). This reference attribute can take distribution groups in one of the following formats: • Alias • Canonical DN • Display name • Distinguished name (DN) • Domain\account • GUID • Immutable ID • Legacy Exchange DN • SMTP address • User principal name This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • DistributionGroup • Dynam-icDistributionGroup	Read, Write
RejectMessagesFromSendersOr Members	Gets or sets the senders that cannot send email messages to the dynamic distribution group (their messages are rejected). This reference attribute can take senders in one of the following formats:	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	• Alias • Canonical DN • Display name • Distinguished name (DN) • Domain\account • GUID • Immutable ID • Legacy Exchange DN • SMTP address • User principal name This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • Contact • DistributionGroup • Dynam-icDistributionGroup • Mailbox	
ReportToManagerEnabled	Gets or sets a value that specifies whether or not to send delivery reports to the dynamic distribution group manager. This Boolean attribute can take one of the following values: **TRUE**. Indicates that delivery reports are enabled. **FALSE** (default). Indicates that delivery reports are disabled.	Read, Write.
ReportToOriginatorEnabled	Gets or sets a value that specifies whether or not to send a delivery reports to the user who sent an e-mail	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	message to the dynamic distribution group. This Boolean attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE**. Indicates that delivery reports are enabled. • **FALSE** (default). Indicates that delivery reports are disabled.	
SendModerationNotifications	Gets or sets whether or not to send a notification to the sender whose message to the moderated dynamic distribution group is rejected by a moderator. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **Always**. Indicates that moderation notifications are sent to all senders. • **Internal**. Indicates that moderation notifications are sent to the internal senders only. • **Never**. Indicates that moderation notifications are disabled.	Read, Write
SendOofMessageToOriginator Enabled	Gets or sets a value that specifies whether or not to deliver out-of-office messages to the user who sent an e-mail message to the dynamic distribution group. This attribute can take one	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	of the following values: • **TRUE** • **FALSE**	

ExternalAccessPolicy object attributes

Table 95: ExternalAccessPolicy attributes

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
Anchor	Gets the Anchor property value of the policy.	Read
Description	Gets the policy description.	Read
Identity	Gets the unique identifier assigned to the policy.	Read
Members	Gets the users who have been assigned the policy.	Read
ObjectID	Gets the unique object identifier (GUID).	Read

HostedVoicemailPolicy object attributes

Table 96: HostedVoicemailPolicy attributes

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
Anchor	Gets the Anchor property value of the policy.	Read
Description	Gets the policy description.	Read
Identity	Gets the unique identifier assigned to the policy.	Read
Members	Gets the users who have been assigned the policy.	Read
ObjectID	Gets the unique object identifier (GUID).	Read

LicensePlanService object attributes

Table 97: LicensePlanService attributes

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
AssignedLicenses	Gets the number of used licenses in Office 365. This number includes both valid and expired licenses that are currently assigned.	Read
ExpiredLicenses	Gets the number of expired licenses in Office 365.	Read
ObjectID	Gets the unique object identifier (GUID).	Read
PlanDisplayName	Gets the name of the currently used license plan name in the form it is displayed on the Office 365 graphical user interface.	Read
PlanName	Gets the name of the currently used license plan in the form it is returned by the Windows PowerShell cmdlets for Office 365.	Read
ReducedFunctionalityLicenses	Gets the number of licenses that are currently in the reduced functionality mode (RFM).	Read
RelatedAttributeName	Gets the name of the attribute in the Office 365 Connector schema that allows you to work (for example, read and write) with the specified Office 365 service.	Read
ServiceDisplayName	Gets the license service name in the form it is displayed on the Office 365 graphical user interface. Service names are the	Read

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	names of the check boxes displayed under a license plan.	
ServiceName	Gets the license service name in the form it is returned by the Windows PowerShell cmdlets for Office 365.	Read
ValidLicenses	Gets the number of valid licenses in Office 365. This number includes both assigned and available licenses.	Read

Mailbox object attributes

Table 98: Mailbox attributes

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
AcceptMessagesOnlyFrom	Gets or sets the senders that can send email messages to the specified mailbox. This reference attribute accepts any of the following values for the distribution groups: • DN • Canonical name • GUID • Name • Display name • Alias • Exchange DN • Primary SMTP email address This reference attribute accepts the following object types:	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	• MailUser • Mailbox • Contact	
AcceptMessagesOnlyFromDL Members	Gets or sets the distribution groups whose members are allowed to send email messages to the specified mailbox. This reference attribute accepts any of the following values for the distribution groups: • DN • Canonical name • GUID • Name • Display name • Legacy Exchange DN • Primary SMTP email address This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • DistributionGroup • DynamicDistributionGroup	Read, Write
AcceptMessagesOnlyFromSenders OrMembers	Gets or sets the senders who can send email messages to the specified mailbox. This reference attribute can take any of the following values for the senders: • DN • Canonical name • GUID • Name • Display name • Alias	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	• Exchange DN • Primary SMTP email address This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • Contact • DistributionGroup • DynamicDistributionGroup • Mailbox • MailUser	
Alias	Gets or sets the alias of the mailbox user.	Read, Write
ApplyMandatoryProperties	Sets whether to modify the mandatory properties of a legacy mailbox. For example, you can use this attribute to remove the legacyMailbox tag from a legacy mailbox residing on an Exchange Server 2010 or check whether this tag exists on the mailbox. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE**. Specifies that the legacyMailbox tag does not exist on the mailbox. • **FALSE**. Specifies that the legacyMailbox tag exists on the mailbox.	Write
ArchiveName	Gets or sets the name of the archive mailbox. This is the name displayed on the user interface in Microsoft Office Outlook Web App and Microsoft Outlook.	Read, Write
AuditAdmin	Gets or sets the operations to log for administrators. This attribute can take the	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	following values: • **None** • **Update** • **Copy** • **Move** • **MoveToDeletedItems** • **SoftDelete** • **HardDelete** • **FolderBind** • **SendAs** • **SendOnBehalf** • **MessageBind** To enable mailbox audit logging, set the value of the **AuditEnabled** attribute to **TRUE**.	
AuditDelegate	Gets or sets the operations to log for delegate users. This attribute can take the following values: **None** **Update** **Move** **MoveToDeletedItems** **SoftDelete** **HardDelete** **FolderBind** **SendAs** **SendOnBehalf** To enable mailbox audit logging, set the value of the **AuditEnabled** attribute to **TRUE**.	Read, Write
AuditEnabled	Gets or sets whether mailbox audit logging is enabled or	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	disabled. If mailbox audit logging is enabled, the operations specified in the **AuditAdmin**, **AuditDelegate**, and **AuditOwner** attributes are logged. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE**. Specifies that mailbox audit logging is enabled. • **FALSE**. Specifies that mailbox audit logging is disabled.	
AuditLogAgeLimit	Gets or sets the retention period for the mailbox audit logs. Logs whose age exceeds the specified retention period are deleted. This attribute accepts the following format for the retention period: DD.HH:MM:SS The maximum value this attribute can accept is 24855.03:14:07 **Example 1** 30.05:00:00 Specifies to retain the mailbox audit logs for 30 days and 5 hours. **Example 2** 00.00:00:00 The mailbox audit logs are never deleted.	Read, Write
BypassModerationFromSendersOrMembers	Gets or sets the senders whose messages bypass moderation for the mailbox. This reference attribute can take any of the following values for the	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	senders: • DN • Canonical name • GUID • Name • Display name • Legacy Exchange DN • Primary SMTP email address The values in this attribute do not apply to the senders that are the moderators of the mailbox. This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • Contact • DistributionGroup • DynamicDistributionGroup • Mailbox • MailUser	
CalendarRepairDisabled	Gets or sets whether the calendar items in the mailbox can be repaired by the Calendar Repair Assistant. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE**. Specifies that repair operations are enabled. • **FALSE**. Specifies that repair operations are disabled.	Read, Write
CalendarVersionStoreDisabled	Gets or sets whether to log calendar changes in the mailbox. This attribute can take one of the following values: **TRUE**. Specifies that calendar	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	changes are logged. **FALSE**. Specifies that calendar changes are not logged.	
CreateDTMFMap	Sets whether to create a dual-tone multi-frequency map for the mailbox user.	Write
CustomAttribute1	Get or set the additional custom values you specify.	Read, Write
CustomAttribute2		
CustomAttribute3		
CustomAttribute4		
CustomAttribute5		
CustomAttribute6		
CustomAttribute7		
CustomAttribute8		
CustomAttribute9		
CustomAttribute10		
CustomAttribute11		
CustomAttribute12		
CustomAttribute13		
CustomAttribute14		
CustomAttribute15		
DeliverToMailboxAndForward	Gets or sets whether this mailbox receives forwarded messages in case message forwarding to another address is configured for the mailbox. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE**. Specifies that messages are delivered to this mailbox and to the forwarding address. • **FALSE**. Specifies that	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	messages are delivered to the forwarding address only and not to this mailbox.	
DisplayName	Gets or sets the display name of the user account associated with the mailbox.	Read, Write
EmailAddresses	Gets or sets all the proxy addresses of the mailbox. The proxy addresses also include the primary SMTP address. When writing proxy addresses using this attribute, make sure the specified addresses are valid, because the addresses are not validated by Exchange.	Read, Write
EndDateForRetentionHold	Gets or sets the retention hold end date for messaging records management (MRM). To enable or disable retention hold, use the **RetentionHoldEnabled** attribute.	Read, Write
ExternalDirectoryObjectId	Gets the GUID of the user to whom the mailbox belongs.	Read
ExternalOofOptions	Gets or sets whether Out of Office message is sent to external senders. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **External** • **InternalOnly**	Read, Write
ExtensionCustomAttribute1	Get or set the additional custom values you specify. These attributes are multivalued.	Read, Write
ExtensionCustomAttribute2		
ExtensionCustomAttribute3		
ExtensionCustomAttribute4		
ExtensionCustomAttribute5		

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
ForwardingAddress	Gets or sets a forwarding address for the mailbox.	Read, Write
ForwardingSmtpAddress	Gets or sets a forwarding SMTP address for the mailbox.	Read, Write
GrantSendOnBehalfTo	Gets or sets the distinguished name (DN) of other senders that can send messages on behalf of the mailbox. This reference attribute only accepts the following object type: Mailbox	Read, Write
HiddenFromAddressListsEnabled	Gets or sets whether this mailbox is hidden from address lists. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE**. Specifies that the mailbox is hidden from address lists. • **FALSE**. Specifies that the mailbox is shown in address lists.	Read, Write
ImmutableId	Gets or sets a unique immutable ID in the form of an SMTP address.	Read, Write
IsEquipment	Gets or sets whether the mailbox belongs to a piece of equipment. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE**. Indicates that the mailbox is an equipment mailbox. • **FALSE**. Indicates that the mailbox is not an equipment mailbox.	Read, Write
IsRegular	Gets or sets whether the mailbox belongs to a user. This attribute can take one of the	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	following values: • **TRUE**. Indicates that the mailbox belongs to a user. • **FALSE**. Indicates that the mailbox does not belong to a user.	
IsRoom	Gets or sets whether the mailbox belongs to a room. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE**. Indicates that the mailbox belongs to a room. • **FALSE**. Indicates that the mailbox does not belong to a room.	Read, Write
IsShared	Gets or sets whether the mailbox is shared. This attribute can take one of the following values: **TRUE**. Indicates that the mailbox is shared. **FALSE**. Indicates that the mailbox is not shared.	Read, Write
IssueWarningQuota	Gets or sets the mailbox size at which a warning message is sent to the mailbox user. To specify a mailbox size, use an integer value. To disable warning, set the value of this attribute to **Unlimited**. The value set on a mailbox by using this attribute overrides the value specified for the entire mailbox database.	Read, Write
IsValid	Gets whether or not the mailbox object is configured correctly. This attribute can take one of the	Read

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	following values: • **TRUE**. Indicates that the mailbox object is configured correctly. • **FALSE**. Indicates that the mailbox object is not configured correctly.	
Languages	Gets or sets preferred languages for the mailbox in the order of their priority.	Read, Write
LitigationHoldDate	Gets or sets the date when the mailbox is placed on litigation hold. This date is only used for informational or reporting purposes.	Read, Write
LitigationHoldDuration	Gets or sets the litigation hold duration for the mailbox in days.	Read, Write
LitigationHoldEnabled	Gets or sets whether litigation hold is enabled for the mailbox. When a mailbox is on litigation hold, messages cannot be deleted from the mailbox. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE**. Specifies that litigation hold is enabled. • **FALSE**. Specifies that litigation hold is not enabled.	Read, Write
LitigationHoldOwner	Gets or sets the user who put the mailbox on litigation hold.	Read, Write
MailboxPlan	Gets or sets the mailbox plan name associated with the mailbox. When setting a mailbox plan name, make sure that plan name exists for the organization in which the mailbox resides.	Read, Write
MailTip	Gets or sets the message displayed to senders when they	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	start writing an email message to this recipient.	
MailTipTranslations	Gets or sets the MailTip message translations in additional languages. This attribute accepts the following format: *<LanguageLocale>:<MailTip MessageTranslation>* A MailTip message translation cannot exceed 250 characters.	Read, Write
MessageTrackingReadStatus Enabled	Gets or sets whether the read status of sent messages is provided to the senders who sent messages to this mailbox. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE** • **FALSE**	Read, Write
ModeratedBy	Gets or sets the users who are moderating the messages sent to the mailbox. To specify multiple users, use a comma as a separator. This reference attribute is required if you set the value of the ModerationEnabled attribute to **TRUE**. This reference attribute accepts the following object types: Mailbox MailUser	Read, Write
ModerationEnabled	Gets or sets whether moderation is enabled for the mailbox. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE**	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	• **FALSE**	
Name	Gets or sets the name of the mailbox user. This is the name that displays in the Active Directory Users and Computers tool.	Read, Write
ObjectID	Gets the unique object identifier (GUID).	Read
Office	Gets or sets the Microsoft Office attribute for the mailbox.	Read, Write
Password	Sets the password for the user account associated with the mailbox.	Write
PrimarySmtpAddress	Gets or sets the originating email address displayed to the external recipients of a message sent from the mailbox.	Read, Write
ProhibitSendQuota	Gets or sets the mailbox size at which the mailbox user can no longer send messages. To specify a mailbox size, use an integer value. To disable the send quota, set the value of this attribute to **Unlimited**. The value set on a mailbox by using this attribute overrides the value specified for the entire mailbox database.	Read, Write
ProhibitSendReceiveQuota	Gets or sets the mailbox size at which the mailbox user can no longer send or receive messages. To specify a mailbox size, use an integer value. To disable the send and receive quota, set the value of this attribute to **Unlimited**. The value set on a mailbox by using this attribute overrides the value specified for the entire mailbox database.	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
RejectMessagesFrom	Gets or sets the senders whose messages are rejected by the mailbox. This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • Contact • Mailbox	Read, Write
RejectMessagesFromDLMembers	Gets or sets the distribution groups whose members cannot send email messages to the mailbox (their messages are rejected). This reference attribute accepts the following object types: DistributionGroup DynamicDistributionGroup	Read, Write
RejectMessagesFromSendersOrMembers	Gets or sets the senders that cannot send email messages to the mailbox (their messages are rejected). This attribute can take any of the following values for the recipients: • DN • Canonical name • GUID • Name • Display name • Alias • Exchange DN • Primary SMTP email address This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • Contact	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	• DistributionGroup • DynamicDistributionGroup • Mailbox	
RequireSenderAuthentication Enabled	Gets or sets whether senders must be authenticated. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE** • **FALSE**	Read, Write
ResourceCapacity	Gets or sets the maximum number of people that can be accommodated by the room to which the mailbox belongs.	Read, Write
ResourceCustom	Gets or sets additional information about the resource.	Read, Write
RetainDeletedItemsFor	Gets or sets for how long to keep deleted items. This attribute accepts the following format: DD.HH:MM:SS **Example** 10.00:00:00 Specifies to retain deleted items for 10 days 00 hours 00 minutes and 00 seconds.	Read, Write
RetentionComment	Gets or sets a comment on user's hold status. This comment is displayed in Outlook. You can only write the value of this attribute if the value of the **RetentionHoldEnabled** attribute is set to **TRUE**.	Read, Write
RetentionHoldEnabled	Gets or sets whether retention hold is enabled for messaging retention policies. This attribute can take one of the	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	following values: • **TRUE** • **FALSE**	
RetentionPolicy	Gets or sets the name of a retention policy to be applied to the folders and mail items in this mailbox.	Read, Write
RetentionUrl	Gets or sets the URL of a Web site providing additional details about the organization's messaging retention policies.	Read, Write
RoleAssignmentPolicy	Gets or sets the management role assignment policy to assign to the mailbox when it is created or enabled. If the assignment policy name you want to specify contains spaces, use quotation marks around the name. If you omit this attribute when creating or enabling a mailbox, the default assignment policy is used. If you do not want to assign an assignment policy, set an empty value in this attribute.	Read, Write
RulesQuota	Gets or sets the limit for the size of rules for the mailbox. Qualify the value you specify in this attribute by appending **B** (bytes) or **KB** (kilobytes). Unqualified values are treated as bytes. The maximum value this attribute accepts is 256 KB. **Example** 64 KB	Read, Write
SecondaryAddress	Sets the secondary address used by the UM-enabled user.	Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
SecondaryDialPlan	Sets a secondary UM dial plan to use.	Write
SendModerationNotifications	Gets or sets whether to send status notifications to users when a message they sent to the moderated distribution group is rejected by a moderator. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **Always**. Specifies that notifications are sent to all senders. • **Internal**. Specifies that notifications are only sent to the internal senders in your organization. • **Never**. Specifies that all status notifications are disabled.	Read, Write
SharingPolicy	Gets or sets the sharing policy associated with the mailbox.	Read, Write
SimpleDisplayName	Gets or sets an alternate description of the mailbox in a situation where a limited set of characters is allowed. The limited set of characters includes ASCII characters 26 through 126.	Read, Write
SingleItemRecoveryEnabled	Gets or sets whether to enable or disable the purging of recovery items. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE**. Specifies to disable the purging of recovery items. • **FALSE**. Specifies to enable the purging of recovery items.	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
UMDtmfMap	Gets or sets whether to create a user-defined DTMF map for the user if it has Unified Messaging enabled.	Read, Write
UsageLocation	Gets a two-letter country code that defines the location of the user. Usage location determines the services available to the user. **Examples** • FR • GB • NL	Read
UserCertificate	Gets or sets the digital certificate used to sign email messages of the user.	Read, Write
UserPrincipalName	Gets or sets the logon name of the mailbox user.	Read, Write
UserSMimeCertificate	Gets or sets the SMIME certificate used to sign email messages of the user.	Read, Write

MailUser object attributes

Table 99: MailUser attributes

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
AcceptMessagesOnlyFrom	Gets or sets the senders that can send email messages to the specified mail user. This reference attribute can take senders in any of the following formats: • Alias • Canonical name • Display name	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	• DN • Exchange DN • GUID • Name • Primary SMTP email address This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • MailUser • Mailbox • Contact	
AcceptMessagesOnlyFromDL Members	Gets or sets the distribution groups whose members are allowed to send email messages to the specified mail user. This reference attribute can take distribution groups in any of the following formats: • Canonical name • Display name • DN • GUID • Legacy Exchange DN • Name • Primary SMTP email address This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • DistributionGroup • DynamicDistributionGroup	Read, Write
AcceptMessagesOnlyFromSenders OrMembers	Gets or sets the senders who can send email messages to the mail user. This reference attribute can take	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	senders in any of the following formats: • Alias • Canonical name • Display name • DN • GUID • Name • Legacy Exchange DN • Primary SMTP email address This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • Contact • DistributionGroup • DynamicDistributionGroup • Mailbox • MailUser	
Alias	Gets or sets the alias of the mail user.	Read, Write
ArchiveName	Gets the name of the archive mailbox. This is the name displayed on the user interface in Microsoft Office Outlook Web App and Microsoft Outlook.	Read
BypassModerationFromSendersOrMembers	Gets or sets the senders whose messages bypass moderation for the mail user. This reference attribute can take any of the following values for the senders: • Alias • Canonical name • Display name	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	• DN • GUID • Name • Legacy Exchange DN • Primary SMTP email address Moderation does not apply to the senders designated as moderators for the mail user. This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • Contact • DistributionGroup • DynamicDistributionGroup • Mailbox • MailUser	
CalendarVersionStoreDisabled	Gets or sets whether to log calendar changes for the mail user. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE**. Specifies that calendar changes are logged. • **FALSE**. Specifies that calendar changes are not logged.	Read, Write
CreateDTMFMap	Sets whether to create a dual-tone multi-frequency map for the mail user.	Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
CustomAttribute1	Get or set the additional custom values you specify.	Read, Write
CustomAttribute2		
CustomAttribute3		
CustomAttribute4		
CustomAttribute5		
CustomAttribute6		
CustomAttribute7		
CustomAttribute8		
CustomAttribute9		
CustomAttribute10		
CustomAttribute11		
CustomAttribute12		
CustomAttribute13		
CustomAttribute14		
CustomAttribute15		
DeliverToMailboxAndForward	Gets whether messages sent to the mail user are forwarded to another address in case message forwarding is configured. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE**. Specifies that messages are delivered to the mail user and to the forwarding address. • **FALSE**. Specifies that messages are delivered to the forwarding address only.	Read
DisplayName	Gets or sets the display name of the mail user.	Read, Write
EmailAddresses	Gets or sets the email alias of the mail user.	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
EndDateForRetentionHold	Gets the retention hold end date for messaging records management (MRM). To enable or disable retention hold, use the **RetentionHoldEnabled** attribute.	Read
ExtensionCustomAttribute1 ExtensionCustomAttribute2 ExtensionCustomAttribute3 ExtensionCustomAttribute4 ExtensionCustomAttribute5	Get or set the additional custom values you specify. These attributes are multivalued. To specify multiple values, use a comma as a separator.	Read, Write
ExternalDirectoryObjectId	Gets the GUID of the mail user.	Read
ExternalEmailAddress	Gets or sets an email address outside of the mail user's organization. Messages sent to the mail user are delivered to this external address.	Read, Write
FederatedIdentity	Allows you to associate an on-premises Active Directory user with the Office 365 mail user.	Write
ForwardingAddress	Gets the forwarding address for the mail user.	Read
GrantSendOnBehalfTo	Gets or sets the distinguished name (DN) of other senders that can send messages on behalf of the mail user. This reference attribute only accepts the following object type: • Mailbox	Read, Write
HiddenFromAddressListsEnabled	Gets or sets whether the mail user is hidden from address lists. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE**. Specifies that the	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	mail user is hidden from address lists. • **FALSE**. Specifies that the mail user is shown in address lists.	
ImmutableId	Gets or sets a unique immutable ID in the form of an SMTP address.	Read, Write
LitigationHoldDate	Gets the date when the mail user's mailbox is placed on litigation hold.	Read
LitigationHoldEnabled	Gets whether litigation hold is enabled for the mail user's mailbox. When a mailbox is on litigation hold, messages cannot be deleted from the mailbox. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE**. Specifies that litigation hold is enabled. • **FALSE**. Specifies that litigation hold is not enabled.	Read
LitigationHoldOwner	Gets the user who enabled litigation hold on the mailbox. This attribute can only be used for informational or reporting purposes.	Read
MacAttachmentFormat	Gets or sets the Apple Macintosh operating system attachment format for messages sent to the mail user. This attribute can take the following values: • **BinHex** • **UuEncode** • **AppleSingle** • **AppleDouble**	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
MailTip	Gets or sets the message displayed to senders when they start writing an email message to the mail user.	Read, Write
MailTipTranslations	Gets or sets the MailTip message translations in additional languages. This attribute accepts the following format: *<LanguageLocale>:<MailTip MessageTranslation>* A MailTip message translation cannot exceed 250 characters.	Read, Write
MessageBodyFormat	Gets or sets the message body format for messages sent to the mail user. The values this attribute can take depend on the value in the **MessageFormat** attribute. When the value in the **MessageFormat** is **Mime**, the **MessageBodyFormat** attribute can take the following values: • **Text** • **Html** • **TextAndHtml** When the value in the **MessageFormat** is **Text**, the **MessageBodyFormat** attribute can only take the **Text** value.	Read, Write
MessageFormat	Gets or sets the message format for messages sent to the mail user. This attribute can take the following values: • **Text** • **Mime**	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
ModeratedBy	Gets or sets the moderators who are moderating the messages sent to the distribution group. To specify multiple moderators, use a comma as a separator. This reference attribute is required if you set the value of the **ModerationEnabled** attribute to **TRUE**. This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • Mailbox • MailUser	Read, Write
ModerationEnabled	Gets or sets whether moderation is enabled for the distribution group. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE** • **FALSE**	Read, Write
Name	Gets or sets the name of the mail user.	Read, Write
ObjectID	Gets the unique object identifier (GUID).	Read
Password	Sets the password for the mail user.	Write
RejectMessagesFrom	Gets or sets the senders whose messages to the mail user are rejected. This attribute can take senders in one of the following formats: • Alias • Canonical name • Display name • DN • GUID	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	• Name • Legacy Exchange DN • Primary SMTP email address This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • Contact • Mailbox	
RejectMessagesFromDLMembers	Gets or sets the distribution groups whose members cannot send email messages to the mail user (such messages are rejected). This reference attribute can take distribution groups in one of the following formats: • Alias • Canonical name • Display name • DN • GUID • Legacy Exchange DN • Name • Primary SMTP email address This reference attribute accepts the following object types: • DistributionGroup • DynamicDistributionGroup	Read, Write
RequireSenderAuthentication Enabled	Gets or sets whether the senders that send messages to this mail user must be authenticated. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE**	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	• **FALSE**	
RetainDeletedItemsFor	Gets for how long to keep deleted items for the mail user. This attribute accepts the following format: DD.HH:MM:SS **Example** 10.00:00:00 Specifies to retain deleted items for 10 days 00 hours 00 minutes and 00 seconds.	Read
RetentionComment	Gets the comment on the mail user's hold status. This comment is displayed in Outlook. You can only write the value of this attribute if the value of the **RetentionHoldEnabled** attribute is set to **TRUE**.	Read
RetentionHoldEnabled	Gets whether retention hold is enabled for messaging retention policies. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE** • **FALSE**	Read
RetentionUrl	Gets the URL of a Web page providing additional details about the organization's messaging retention policies.	Read
SecondaryAddress	Sets the secondary address used by the Unified Messaging-enabled user.	Write
SecondaryDialPlan	Sets a secondary Unified Messaging dial plan for the mail user.	Write
SendModerationNotifications	Gets or sets whether to send status notifications to users when	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	a message they sent to the moderated distribution group is rejected by a moderator. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **Always**. Specifies that notifications are sent to all senders. • **Internal**. Specifies that notifications are only sent to the senders internal to your organization. • **Never**. Specifies that all status notifications are disabled.	
SimpleDisplayName	Gets or sets an alternate description of the mailbox in a situation where a limited set of characters is allowed. The limited set of characters includes ASCII characters from 26 to 126.	Read, Write
SingleItemRecoveryEnabled	Gets whether the purging of recovery items is enabled. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE**. Specifies to disable the purging of recovery items. • **FALSE**. Specifies to enable the purging of recovery items.	Read
StartDateForRetentionHold	Gets the start date for retention hold. To use this attribute, you must set the **RetentionHoldEnabled** attribute to **TRUE**.	Read
UMDtmfMap	Gets or sets whether to create a user-defined DTMF map for the	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	mail user if it has Unified Messaging enabled.	
UsageLocation	Gets a two-letter country code that defines the location of the mail user. Usage location determines the services available to the mail user. **Examples** • FR • GB • NL	Read
UseMapiRichTextFormat	Gets or sets a format for the MAPI Rich Text Format messages sent to the mail user. • **Never**. Specifies to convert all messages sent to the mail user to the plain text format. • **Always**. Specifies to always use the MAPI Rich Text Format (RTF) for the messages sent to the mail user. • **UseDefaultSettings**. Specifies to use the message format set in the MAPI client that sent the message to the mail user.	Read, Write NOTE: You can only write data by using this attribute when updating an existing object in Office 365.
UsePreferMessageFormat	Gets or sets whether the message format specified for the mail user overrides any global settings (such as those configured for the remote domain). This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE**. Specifies that the message format set for the mail user overrides any	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	global settings. • **FALSE**. Specifies that global settings have precedence over the mail format set for the mail user.	
UserPrincipalName	Gets or sets the user principal name (UPN) of the mail user.	Read, Write
WindowsEmailAddress	Gets or sets the email address for the mail user stored in Active Directory.	Read, Write

PresencePolicy object attributes

Table 100: PresencePolicy attributes

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
Anchor	Gets the Anchor property value of the policy.	Read
Description	Gets the policy description.	Read
Identity	Gets the unique identifier assigned to the policy.	Read
Members	Gets the users who have been assigned the policy.	Read
ObjectID	Gets the unique object identifier (GUID).	Read

SecurityGroup object attributes

Table 101: SecurityGroup attributes

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
Description	Gets or sets the description of the security group.	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
DisplayName	Gets or sets the display name of the security group.	Read, Write
Members	Gets or sets the members of the security group.	Read, Write
ObjectID	Gets the unique object identifier (GUID).	Read

SPOSite object attributes

Table 102: SPOSite attributes

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
AllowSelfServiceUpgrade	Gets or sets whether the site collection administrators can upgrade this site collection.	Read, Write
CompatibilityLevel	Gets the major version number of the site collection. This version number is used to perform compatibility checks.	Read
Groups	Gets or sets the site collection groups. This attribute is required to create a site collection in SharePoint Online.	Read, Write
LastContentModifiedDate	Gets the date when the site collection content was last modified.	Read
LocaleId	Gets or sets the Locale ID (LCID) for the site collection.	Read, Write
LockIssue	Gets or sets the comment that was written when the site collection was locked.	Read
LockState	Gets or sets a lock state for the site collection. This attribute can take one of the	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	following values: • **NoAccess**. All traffic to the site collection is blocked. Traffic to sites that have this lock state is redirected to the URL set in the NoAccessRedirectUrl attribute of the SPOTenant object. If no URL is set in that attribute, a 404 error is returned. • **Unlock**. All traffic to the site collection is allowed.	
ObjectID	Gets the unique object identifier (GUID).	Read
Owner	Gets or sets the owner of the site collection. This attribute is required to create a site collection in SharePoint Online.	Read, Write
ResourceQuota	Gets or sets the server resource quota for the site collection.	Read, Write
ResourceQuotaWarningLevel	Gets or sets the warning level for the site collection. When the resource usage for the site collection reaches the specified warning level, a notification email is sent.	Read, Write
ResourceUsageAverage	Gets average resource usage for the site collection.	Read
ResourceUsageCurrent	Gets the current resource usage for the site collection.	Read
Status	No description available.	Read, Write
StorageQuota	Gets or sets the storage quota limit for the site collection.	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	This attribute is required to create a site collection in SharePoint Online.	
StorageQuotaWarningLevel	Gets or sets the storage warning level for the site collection. In SharePoint Online, you can view the current storage warning level in the site collection properties.	Read, Write
StorageUsageCurrent	Gets the current storage usage for the site collection.	Read
Template	Gets or sets the template for the site collection.	Read, Write
TimeZoneId	Gets or sets the identifier of the time zone for the site collection.	Read, Write
Title	Gets or sets the title of the site collection.	Read, Write
Url	Gets or sets the Web site address (URL). In SharePoint Online, you can view the Web site address in the site collection properties. This attribute is required to create a site collection in SharePoint Online.	Read, Write
WebsCount	No description available.	Read

SPOSiteGroup object attributes

Table 103: SPOSiteGroup attributes

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
LoginName	Gets or sets the name of the group.	Read, Write
ObjectID	Gets the unique object	Read

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	identifier (GUID).	
Owner	Gets or sets the owner in the group.	Read, Write
PermissionLevels	Gets or sets permission levels for the group.	Read, Write
Site	Gets or sets the name of the site collection to which the group belongs.	Read, Write
Users	Gets or sets users in the group.	Read, Write

SPOWebTemplate object attributes

Table 104: SPOWebTemplate attributes

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
CompatibilityLevel	Gets the compatibility level of the Web template.	Read
Description	Gets the description of the Web template.	Read
DisplayCategory	Gets the name of the category to which the Web template belongs.	Read
LocaleID	Gets the Locale ID (LCID) of the Web template.	Read
Name	Gets the name of the Web template.	Read
ObjectID	Gets the unique object identifier (GUID).	Read
Title	Gets the title of the Web template.	Read

SPOTenant object attributes

Table 105: SPOTenant attributes

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
ExternalServicesEnabled	Gets or sets the maximum compatibility level for new sites.	Read, Write (update only)
MinCompatibilityLevel	Gets or sets the minimum compatibility level for new sites.	Read, Write (update only)
NoAccessRedirectUrl	Gets or sets the redirect URL for the SPOSite object whose LockState attribute value is set to **NoAccess**.	Read, Write (update only)
ObjectID	Gets the unique object identifier (GUID).	Read
ResourceQuota	Gets or sets the server resource quota available to the organization.	Read, Write (update only)
ResourceQuotaAllocated	Gets or sets the server resource quota limit for the organization.	Read, Write (update only)
StorageQuota	Gets or sets the storage quota available to the organization.	Read, Write (update only)
StorageQuotaAllocated	Gets or sets the storage quota limit for the organization.	Read, Write (update only)

User object attributes

The Office 365 Connector provides the following attributes for the User object in Office 365:

- Attributes Related to License Plans and Services
- Other attributes

Attributes Related to License Plans and Services

These attributes allow you to get or set the license plans and services available to the user in Office 365. The attributes support Read and Write operations.

The names and display names of these attributes are formed dynamically according to the following patterns:

Table 106: Naming patterns for attributes

Item	Naming pattern	Examples
Attribute display name	*<LicensePlanNameOnGUI> - <ServiceNameOnGUI>* In this pattern: **LicensePlanNameOnGUI** is the license plan name as it is displayed on the Office 365 user interface. **ServiceNameOnGUI** is the service name as it is displayed below the corresponding license plan on the Office 365 user interface.	Microsoft Office 365 Plan E3 - Office Web Apps Microsoft Office 365 Plan K2 - Exchange Online Kiosk
Attribute name	*<LicensePlanName>-<ServiceName>* In this pattern: **LicensePlanName** is the license plan name in the form used by the Microsoft Office 365 cmdlets for Windows PowerShell. **ServiceName** is the service name in the corresponding license plan. The service name is displayed in the form used by the Microsoft Office 365 cmdlets for Windows PowerShell.	ENTERPRISEPACK-SHAREPOINTWAC DESKLESSWOFFPACK-EXCHANGE_S_DESKLESS

These attributes can take one of the following values:

- **True**. Specifies that the service is selected in the corresponding license plan in Office 365.
- **False**. Specifies that the service is selected in the corresponding license plan in Office 365.

If necessary, you can modify the display names of Office 365 license plans and services that appear in the Synchronization Service Administration Console. These display names are part of the Office 365 Connector schema and saved in the file **O365LicensePlansServices.xml** located in the Synchronization Service installation folder (by default, this is **%ProgramFiles%\One Identity\Active Roles\7.4\SyncService**).

For example, you may need to modify the name of a license plan or service in the Office 365 Connector schema when the corresponding name changes in the Office 365 user interface and therefore the related attribute display name becomes outdated in the Synchronization Service Administration Console.

To modify the display names of attributes in the Office 365 Connector schema

1. Open the file **O365LicensePlansServices.xml** located in the Synchronization Service installation folder.
2. In the appropriate XML elements, modify the values of the **PlanDisplayName** and **ServiceDisplayName** attributes as necessary. See the following table for more information about the XML elements used in the file:

Table 107: XML elements

XML element	Description	Example
<Plan>	Defines the name and display name of the attribute related to a particular Office 365 license plan in the Office 365 Connector schema. This element has the following attributes: • **PlanName**. The license plan name in the form used by the Microsoft Office 365 cmdlets for Windows PowerShell. • **PlanDisplayName**. The license plan name as it displays in the Synchronization Service Administration Console.	<Plan PlanName="STANDARDPACK" PlanDisplayName="Microsoft Office 365 Plan E1"/>
<Service>	Defines the name and display name of the attribute related to a particular Office 365 service in the Office 365 Connector schema. This element has the following attributes: • **ServiceName**. The	<Service ServiceName="OFFICESUBSCRIPTION" ServiceDisplayName="Office Professional Plus" />

XML element	Description	Example
	service name in the form used by the Microsoft Office 365 cmdlets for Windows PowerShell. • **ServiceDisplayName**. The service name as it displays in the Synchronization Service Administration Console.	

3. When you are finished, click **OK**.

Other attributes

Table 108: Other attributes

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
AllowUMCallsFromNonUsers	Gets or sets whether to exclude or include the user in directory searches. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **None**. Specifies to exclude the user from directory searches. • **SearchEnabled**. Specifies to include the user in directory searches.	Read, Write
AlternateEmailAddresses	Gets or sets the alternate e-mail addresses of the user.	Read, Write
AssistantName	Gets or sets the name of the user's assistant.	Read, Write
BlockCredential	Gets or sets whether or not the user can sign in and use Microsoft Office 365	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	services. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE**. Specifies that user's Microsoft Online Services ID is disabled and the user cannot sign in and use Office 365 services. • **FALSE** (default). Specifies that user's Microsoft Online Services ID is enabled and the user can sign in and use Office 365 services.	
City	Gets or sets the user's city.	Read, Write
Company	Gets or sets the name of user's company.	Read, Write
Country	Gets or sets the user's country.	Read, Write
CountryOrRegion	Gets or sets the country or region of the user.	Read, Write
Department	Gets or sets the user's department.	Read, Write
DisplayName	Gets or sets the display name of the user.	Read, Write
Fax	Gets or sets the user's fax number.	Read, Write
FirstName	Gets or sets the first name of the user.	Read, Write
ForceChangePassword	Gets or sets whether or not the user is forced to change their password the next time the user signs in to Microsoft Office 365. • **TRUE**. Specifies that the user must change	Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	their password the next time the user signs in to Microsoft Office 365. • **FALSE** (default). Specifies that the user does not have to change their password the next time the user signs in to Microsoft Office 365.	NOTE: To write data by using this attribute, you must at the same time write data by using the **Password** attribute.
HomePhone	Gets or sets the home phone number of the user.	Read, Write
ImmutableId	Gets or sets the GUID of the user in Office 365. This GUID is used to verify the identity of the Active Directory user when the user accesses Office 365 by using single sign-on. Note that in order the Microsoft Office 365 Connector could read the ImmutableId attribute value stored in Microsoft Office 365, that value must be in base64 encoding format. If the ImmutableId attribute value has any other encoding format, the Microsoft Office 365 Connector returns an error when reading that value.	Read, Write
Initials	Gets or sets the initials of the user.	Read, Write
LastName	Gets or sets the last name of the user.	Read, Write
LiveID	Gets the user's unique login ID.	Read
MailboxId	Gets the GUID of the user's	Read

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	mailbox.	
Manager	Gets or sets the name of the user's manager.	Read, Write
MobilePhone	Gets or sets the user's mobile phone number.	Read, Write
Name	Gets or sets the name of the user.	Read, Write
Notes	Gets or sets notes about the user.	Read, Write
ObjectID	Gets the unique object identifier (GUID).	Read
Office	Gets or sets the user's office.	Read, Write
OtherFax	Gets or sets the alternate fax number of the user.	Read, Write
OtherHomePhone	Gets or sets the alternate home phone number of the user.	Read, Write
OtherTelephone	Gets or sets the alternate phone number of the user.	Read, Write
Pager	Gets or sets the pager of the user.	Read, Write
Password	Sets a password for the user.	Write
PasswordNeverExpires	Gets or sets whether or not the user's password periodically expires. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE** (default). Specifies that the user's password never expires. • **FALSE**. Specifies that the user's password periodically expires.	Read, Write
Phone	Gets or sets the phone	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	number of the user.	
PhoneNumber	Gets or sets the user's phone number.	Read, Write
PhoneticDisplayName	Gets or sets a phonetic pronunciation of the value specified in the **DisplayName** attribute for the user.	Read, Write
PostalCode	Gets or sets the user's postal code.	Read, Write
PostOfficeBox	Gets or sets the post office box number of the user.	Read, Write
PreferredLanguage	Gets or sets the preferred language for the user.	Read, Write
RemotePowerShellEnabled	Gets or sets whether remote Windows PowerShell cmdlets are available to the user. This attribute can take one of the following values: • **TRUE** • **FALSE**	Read, Write
ResetPasswordOnNextLogon	Gets or sets whether the user must reset their password at next logon. This attribute can take one of the following values: **TRUE** **FALSE**	Read, Write
SimpleDisplayName	Gets or sets an alternate description of the user in a situation where a limited set of characters is allowed. The limited set of characters includes ASCII characters from 26 to 126.	Read, Write
State	Gets or sets the state where	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	the user is located.	
StateOrProvince	Gets or sets the state or province of the user.	Read, Write
StreetAddress	Gets or sets the user's street address.	Read, Write
Title	Gets or sets the user's title.	Read, Write
UMDtmfMap	Gets or sets whether to create a user-defined DTMF map for the user if it has Unified Messaging enabled.	Read, Write
UsageLocation	Gets or sets the two-letter ISO country designation. This attribute specifies the user's country where services are consumed.	Read, Write
UserPrincipalName	Gets or sets the user's Microsoft Online Services ID.	Read, Write
WebPage	Gets or sets the Web page address of the user.	Read, Write
WindowsEmailAddress	Gets or sets the email address of the user stored in Active Directory.	Read, Write

VoicePolicy object attributes

Table 109: VoicePolicy attributes

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
Anchor	Gets the Anchor property value of the policy.	Read
Description	Gets the policy description.	Read
Identity	Gets the unique identifier assigned to the policy.	Read
Members	Gets the users who have been assigned the policy.	Read

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
ObjectID	Gets the unique object identifier (GUID).	Read

Office 365 group attributes

Table 110: Office 365 group attributes

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
AcceptMessagesOnlyFromSendersOrMembers	Gets or sets the senders who can send email messages to the Office 365 group. This attribute can take senders in any of the following formats. For example: • Name • Alias • Distinguished name (DN) • Email address	Read, Write
AccessType	The AccessType parameter specifies the privacy type for the Microsoft 365 Group. The acceptable values are: • Public • Private	Read, Write
Alias	Gets or sets the alias of the Office 365 group.	Read, Write
AlwaysSubscribeMembersToCalendarEvents	Controls the default subscription settings of the new members that are added to the Microsoft 365 Group.	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
AuditLogAgeLimit	Gets or sets the retention period for the mailbox audit logs. Logs whose age exceeds the specified retention period are deleted.	Read, Write
AutoSubscribeNewMembers	Specifies if you have to automatically subscribe new members that are added to the Microsoft 365 Group to conversations and calendar events.	Read, Write
CalendarMemberReadOnly	Specifies if you have to set read-only Calendar permissions to the Microsoft 365 Group for members of the group.	Read
Classification	Specifies the classification for the Microsoft 365 Group.	Read
CustomAttribute1	Get or set the additional custom values you specify.	Read, Write
CustomAttribute2		
CustomAttribute3		
CustomAttribute4		
CustomAttribute5		
CustomAttribute6		
CustomAttribute7		
CustomAttribute8		
CustomAttribute9		
DataEncryptionPolicy	Specifies the data encryption policy that is applied to the Microsoft 365 Group.	Read

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
DisplayName	Gets or sets the display name of the Office 365 group.	Read, Write
EmailAddresses	Get all the Office 365 proxy addresses of the mailbox. The proxy addresses also include the primary SMTP address.	Read
ExtensionCustomAttribute1	Get or set the additional custom values you specify. These attributes are multivalued.	Read, Write
ExtensionCustomAttribute2		
ExtensionCustomAttribute3		
ExtensionCustomAttribute4		
ExtensionCustomAttribute5		
GrantSendOnBehalfTo	Specifies the sender who can send on behalf of this Microsoft 365 Group.	Read, Write
HiddenFromAddressListsEnabled	Gets or sets whether this mailbox is hidden from address lists.	Read, Write
HiddenFromExchangeClientsEnabled	Specifies if the Microsoft 365 Group is hidden from the Outlook clients connected to Microsoft 365.	Read, Write
Language	Gets or sets preferred languages for the Office 365 group.	Read, Write
MailboxRegion	This is reserved for internal Microsoft use.	Read
MailTip	Gets or sets the message displayed to senders when they start writing an email message to this recipient.	Read

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
MailTipTranslations	Gets or sets the MailTip message translations in additional languages.	Read
MaxReceiveSize	Specifies the maximum size of an email message that can be sent to this group	Read, Write
MaxSendSize	Specifies the maximum size of an email message that can be sent by this group.	Read, Write
ModeratedBy	Gets or sets the users who are moderating the messages sent to the Office 365.	Read, Write
ModerationEnabled	Gets or sets whether moderation is enabled for the Office 365 group.	Read, Write
Notes	Gets or sets notes about the user.	Read, Write
PrimarySmtpAddress	Gets or sets primary SMTP address of the Office 365 group.	Read, Write
RejectMessagesFromSendersOrMembers	Gets or sets the senders that cannot send email messages to the Office 365 group. The messages sent are rejected.	Read, Write
RequireSenderAuthenticationEnabled	Gets or sets if the senders that send messages to this Office 365 group must be authenticated.	Read, Write
SubscriptionEnabled	Specifies if the	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
	subscriptions to conversations and calendar events are enabled for the Microsoft 365 Group.	
UnifiedGroupWelcomeMessageEnabled	Specifies if the option to send the system-generated welcome messages to users who are added as members to the Microsoft 365 Group should be enable or disabled.	Read, Write

Objects and attributes specific to Microsoft Office 365 services

In the Microsoft Office 365 connection settings, you can select the services you want to work with, such as SharePoint Online, Exchange Online, or Skype for Business Online.

The next table describes the object types and attributes that become available in the Synchronization Service Administration Console user interface when you select a particular check box in the connection settings. The objects and object attributes not mentioned in the table are always available in the Synchronization Service Administration Console user interface.

Table 111: Objects and attributes specific to Microsoft Office 365 services

Check box	Related objects	Related attributes
SharePoint Online	SPOSiteGroup	All
	SPOWebTemplate	All
	SPOTenant	All
Exchange Online	Contact	All
	DistributionGroup	All
	DynamicDistributionGroup	All
	User	Manager

Check box	Related objects	Related attributes
Skype for Business Online	ClientPolicy	All
	ConferencingPolicy	All
	ExternalAccessPolicy	All
	HostedVoicemailPolicy	All
	VoicePolicy	All
	PresencePolicy	All
	User	• AudioVideoDisabled • ClientPolicy • ConferencingPolicy • Enabled • EnterpriseVoiceEnabled • ExchangeArchivingPolicy • ExternalAccessPolicy • HostedVoicemailPolicy • LineURI • LineServerURI • PresencePolicy • PrivateLine • RegistrarPool • RemoteCallControlTelephonyEnabled • SipAddress • VoicePolicy

How Microsoft Office 365 Connector works with data

To read and write data in Microsoft Office 365, the Microsoft Office 365 Connector relies on the functionality provided by the cmdlets supplied with Microsoft Azure Active Directory Module for Windows PowerShell (previously known as Microsoft Online Services Module for Windows PowerShell), PowerShell Module for Skype for Business Online, and SharePoint Online Management Shell. As a result, the connector can only work with data supported by those cmdlets.

Please note that for this reason, the connector cannot work with the following:

- Objects written to Microsoft Office 365 by the Microsoft Azure Active Directory Sync tool.
- Password hashes.

Modern Authentication

Modern Authentication is based on the Active Directory Authentication Library (ADAL) and OAuth v2.0. Modern Authentication in Active Roles Synchronization Service is supported only on Azure tenant-level.

You can enable or disable Modern Authentication for Exchange Online modules based on the requirement.

IMPORTANT:

- By default, Modern Authentication is enabled in Active Roles Synchronization Service and administrators must enable Basic Authentication manually.
- Install the Exchange Online (EXO) PowerShell module to use Modern Authentication. Before installing, ensure .Net version 4.5 is installed on your system.
- EXO PowerShell V2 module should be installed for Modern Authentication on Exchange Online in the system running Synchronization Service.
- After enabling Modern Authentication, it may take several hours to reflect the changes. For more information, see Disable Basic authentication in Exchange Online in the *Microsoft Exchange Online Documentation*.
- Running Exchange Online Properties for the first time may take some time as the runspace creation and subsequent tasks must be completed.
- Windows Remote management (WinRM) must allow Basic Authentication. Currently, WinRM in the client does not support OAuth. However, the session's OAuth token is required for Basic Authentication to function as expected.

Installing EXO PowerShell module

To use modern authentication in Active Roles command-let execution, use the Exchange Online (EXO) PowerShell V2 module. Exchange Online PowerShell V2 module allows you to connect Exchange Online PowerShell with Modern AuthenticationThe EXO V2 commad-lets are REST API-based command-lets that are much faster and reliable.

NOTE: You can install the EXO PowerShell x64 module only. For more information, see https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/exchange/exchange-online/exchange-online-powershell-v2/exchange-online-powershell-v2?view=exchange-ps#install-the-exo-v2-module.

Installing EXO V2 PowerShell module

1. Start Windows PowerShell with administrator privileges.
2. Install PowerShellGet Module. To install the ExchangeOnlineManagement module, you need PowerShellGet 2.0 or later version.

   Install-Module PowerShellGet -Force
3. After installing PowerShellGet module, close the console and reopen it with administrator privilege.
4. Run the following command-let to install Exchange Online PowerShell V2 Module:

   ```
   Install-Module –Name ExchangeOnlineManagement
   ```

   By default, the module is installed in **C:\Program Files\WindowsPowerShell\Modules**.

   The module can also be installed in a custom location and add module path to value of the **PSModulePath** environment variable value. For more information, https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/scripting/developer/module/modifying-the-psmodulepath-installation-path.

For example:

```
Find-Module -Name 'ExchangeOnlineManagement' -Repository 'PSGallery' | Save-Module -Path <custompath>

$envarname = "PSModulePath"

$envar = (get-item env:$envarname).Value

[Environment]::SetEnvironmentVariable($envarname, $envar + ";<customPath>", "Machine")
```

Upgrade from 7.3.x or 7.4.x to the latest version

Even if Modern Authentication has been previously disabled in Active Roles Synchronization Service 7.4.3 by setting ModernAuthentication to false in the **Office365ConnectorConfig.xml** configuration file, upgrading to the latest version of Active Roles Synchronization Service will result in Modern Authentication being enabled by default.

Working with Modern Authentication

Before enabling or disabling Modern Authentication in Active Roles Synchronization Service, enable Modern Authentication for the Azure tenant on the Exchange Online Management module. For more information on connecting to the EXO PowerShell module, see Enable or disable modern authentication for Outlook in Exchange Online and Disable Basic authentication in Exchange Online in the *Microsoft Documentation*.

Even if Modern Authentication has been previously disabled in Active Roles Synchronization Service 7.4.3 by setting ModernAuthentication to false in the **Office365ConnectorConfig.xml** configuration file, upgrading to the latest version of

Active Roles Synchronization Service will result in Modern Authentication being enabled by default.

NOTE: Exchange Online Management module version 2.0.4 enforces Modern Authentication, causing the O365 connector connections to fail, if Modern Authentication is not enabled for the Azure tenant. Perform one of the following actions to prevent the issue:

- In the **Office365ConnectorConfig.xml** configuration file, disable Modern Authentication and add **/organizations**. Example:

```
<Tenants>
<Tenant Name="mytenant.OnMicrosoft.com" ModernAuthentication="false"/>
/organizations
</Tenants>
```

- Roll back to Exchange Online Management module version 2.0.3.

To enable or disable Modern Authentication in the Office 365 Connector configuration file

1. Navigate to the folder where Active Roles Synchronization Service is installed.
2. Locate the **Office365ConnectorConfig.xml** configuration file.
3. To enable or disable Modern Authentication, set the value in the ModernAuthentication tag.
    - To enable Modern Authentication, set the value to **true**.

      ```
      <Tenant Name="mytenant.OnMicrosoft.com" ModernAuthentication="true"/>
      ```

    - To disable Modern Authentication, set the value to **false**.

      ```
      <Tenant Name="mytenant.OnMicrosoft.com" ModernAuthentication="false"/>
      ```

Example of enabling Modern Authentication

```
<ModernAuthenticationConfig>
        <Tenants>
        <!-- Example : <Tenant Name="mytenant.OnMicrosoft.com"
ModernAuthentication="true"/>-->
        </Tenants>
</ModernAuthenticationConfig>
```

NOTE: For multiple tenants, use **mytenant1.OnMicrosoft.com**, **mytenant2.OnMicrosoft.com**, and so on. For multiple tenants, each tenant should have a separate tenant child node under the Tenants node.

```
<ModernAuthenticationConfig>
            <Tenants>
            <Tenant Name="mytenant1.OnMicrosoft.com" ModernAuthentication="true"/>
            <Tenant Name="mytenant2.OnMicrosoft.com" ModernAuthentication="true"/>
            .
            .
            </Tenants>
            </ModernAuthenticationConfig>
```

Example of disabling Modern Authentication

```
<ModernAuthenticationConfig>
        <Tenants>
        <!-- Example : <Tenant Name="mytenant.OnMicrosoft.com"
ModernAuthentication="false"/>-->
        </Tenants>
</ModernAuthenticationConfig>
```

Working with Microsoft Azure Active Directory

To create a connection to Microsoft Azure Active Directory, you need to use Synchronization Service in conjunction with a special connector called *Microsoft Azure AD Connector*. This connector is included in the Synchronization Service package.

The Microsoft Azure AD Connector supports the following features:

Table 112: Supported features

Feature	Supported
Bidirectional synchronization Allows you to read and write data in the connected data system.	Yes
Delta processing mode Allows you to process only the data that has changed in the connected data system since the last synchronization operation, thereby reducing the overall synchronization operation time.	No
Password synchronization	Yes

Feature	Supported
Allows you to synchronize user passwords from an Active Directory domain to the connected data system.	
Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) data encryption Uses SSL to encrypt data that is transmitted between Synchronization Service and connected data system.	Yes

In this section:

- Creating a Microsoft Azure Active Directory connection
- Modifying a Microsoft Azure Active Directory connection
- Microsoft Azure Active Directory data supported out of the box

Creating a Microsoft Azure Active Directory connection

To create a connection, complete the following steps:

- Step 1: Configure an application in Microsoft Azure Active Directory
- Step 2: Create a connection to Microsoft Azure Active Directory

Step 1: Configure an application in Microsoft Azure Active Directory

Synchronization Service reads and writes data in Microsoft Azure Active Directory by using an application that exists in your Microsoft Azure Active Directory environment. To configure the application, follow the steps.

To configure an application

1. Create an application in any domain of your Microsoft Azure Active Directory environment. The application must have sufficient permissions to read and write data in Microsoft Azure Active Directory.

   You can assign the required permissions to the application by running a Windows PowerShell script. To run the script, you need to install Microsoft Azure PowerShell on your computer.

Script example

```
# Replace <ClientId> with the Client ID of the Active Roles Azure AD Connector
Application (example format: 455ad643-332g-32h7-q004-8ba89ce65ae26)

$Id = “<ClientId>”

# Prompt for Microsoft Azure AD Global Admin credentials.

# Save the supplied credentials to the $creds variable.

$creds=get-credential

# Connect to Azure AD using the credentials stored in $creds.

Connect-AzureAD -credential $creds

# Get the Principal ID of the Active Roles Azure AD Connector Application and
save it to the $servicePrincipal variable

$servicePrincipal = Get-AzureADServicePrincipal -All $true | Where-Object
{$_.AppId -eq $Id}

# Get the required role ID from the Active Roles Azure AD Connector
Application and save it to the $roleId variable

$roleId = (Get-AzureADDirectoryRole | Where-Object {$_.displayName -eq
'Company Administrator'}).ObjectId

# Assign the required permissions to the Active Roles Azure AD Connector
Application

Add-AzureADDirectoryRoleMember -ObjectId $roleId -RefObjectId
$servicePrincipal.ObjectId
```

2. Open the application properties and copy the following:
   - Client ID
   - Valid key of the application

   Supply the copied client ID and key when creating a new or modifying an existing connection to Microsoft Azure Active Directory in the Synchronization Service Administration Console.

Step 2: Create a connection to Microsoft Azure Active Directory

To create a new connection

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Add connection**, and then use the following options:
   - **Connection name**. Type a descriptive name for the connection.
   - **Use the specified connector**. Select **Microsoft Azure AD Connector**.
3. Click **Next**.
4. On the **Specify connection settings** page, use the following options:
   - **Azure AD domain**. Specify the name of any domain in the Microsoft Azure Active Directory environment you want to manage with Synchronization Service.
   - **Client ID**. Enter the client ID you copied in Step 1: Configure an application in Microsoft Azure Active Directory.
   - **Key**. Enter the application key you copied in Step 1: Configure an application in Microsoft Azure Active Directory.
   - **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.f
5. Click **Finish** to create a connection to Microsoft Azure Active Directory.

Modifying a Microsoft Azure Active Directory connection

This section assumes that your Microsoft Azure Active Directory environment already includes an application through which Synchronization Service can read and write data. For more information, see Step 1: Configure an application in Microsoft Azure Active Directory.

To modify connection settings

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Connection settings** below the existing Microsoft Azure Active Directory connection you want to modify.
3. On the **Connection Settings** tab, click the **Specify connection settings** item to expand it and use the following options:
   - **Azure AD domain**. Specify the name of any domain in the Microsoft Azure Active Directory environment you want to manage with Synchronization Service.
   - **Client ID**. Enter the client ID you want to use. For more information, see Step 1: Configure an application in Microsoft Azure Active Directory.

- **Key**. Enter the application key you want to use. For more information, see Step 1: Configure an application in Microsoft Azure Active Directory.

a. **Test Connection**. Click this button to verify the specified connection settings.

4. When you are finished, click **Save**.

Microsoft Azure Active Directory data supported out of the box

The next table lists the Microsoft Azure Active Directory object types supported by the Microsoft Azure AD Connector out of the box. The table also provides information about the operations you can perform on these objects by using the Microsoft Azure AD Connector.

Table 113: Supported objects and operations

Object	Read	Create	Delete	Update
User	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Group	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

The next sections describe the attributes provided by the Microsoft Azure AD Connector. By using these attributes, you can read and/or write data related to a particular object in Microsoft Azure Active Directory.

In the next sections:

- User object attributes
- Group object attributes

User object attributes

Table 114: User attributes

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
accountEnabled	Gets or sets whether the user account is enabled. Required for creating a user.	Read, Write
assignedLicenses	Gets the licenses assigned to the user.	Read

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
assignedPlans	Gets the plans assigned to the user.	Read
city	Gets or sets the user's city.	Read, Write
country	Gets or sets the user's country.	Read, Write
department	Gets or sets the user's department.	Read, Write
dirSyncEnabled	Gets or sets whether the user was synchronized from the on-premises Active Directory Domain Services.	Read, Write
directReports	Gets the direct reports of the user.	Read
displayName	Gets or sets the user's name in the address book. Required for creating a user.	Read, Write
facsimileTelephoneNumber	Gets or sets the user's fax number.	Read, Write
givenName	Gets or sets the user's given name.	Read, Write
jobTitle	Gets or sets the user's job title.	Read, Write
lastDirSyncTime	Gets the time when the user was last synchronized with the on-premises Active Directory Domain Services.	Read
mail	Gets or sets the user's primary e-mail address.	Read, Write
mailNickName	Gets or sets the user's mail alias. Required for creating a user.	Read, Write
manager	Gets or sets the user's manager.	Read, Write
memberOf	Gets group membership for the user.	Read

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
mobile	Gets or sets the user's mobile phone number.	Read, Write
objectId	Gets the user's unique identifier.	Read
objectType	Gets the object type.	Read
otherMails	Gets or sets other e-mail addresses of the user.	Read, Write
passwordPolicies	Gets or sets password policies applicable to the user.	Read, Write
passwordProfile	Gets or sets the user's password profile. Required for creating a user.	Read, Write
physicalDeliveryOfficeName	Gets or sets the user's office location.	Read, Write
postalCode	Gets or sets the user's postal code.	Read, Write
preferredLanguage	Gets or sets the user's preferred language.	Read, Write
provisionedPlans	Gets the user's provisioned plans.	Read
provisioningErrors	Gets the errors encountered when provisioning the user.	Read
proxyAddresses	Not available	Read
state	Gets or sets the user's state or province.	Read, Write
streetAddress	Gets or sets the user's street address.	Read, Write
surname	Gets or sets the user's surname.	Read, Write
telephoneNumber	Gets or sets the user's telephone number.	Read, Write
thumbnailPhoto	Gets or sets the user's thumbnail photo.	Read, Write

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
usageLocation	Not available	Read, Write
userPrincipalName	Gets or sets the user's principal name (UPN). Required when creating a user.	Read, Write

Group object attributes

Table 115: Group attributes

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
description	Gets or sets the group's description.	Read, Write
dirSyncEnabled	Gets whether the group was synchronized from the on-premises Active Directory Domain Services.	Read
displayName	Gets or sets the group's display name. Required when creating a group.	Read, Write
lastDirSyncTime	Gets the time when the group was last synchronized with the on-premises Active Directory Domain Services.	Read
mail	Gets or sets the group's e-mail address.	Read, Write
mailEnabled	Gets or sets whether the group is mail-enabled. Required when creating a group.	Read, Write
mailNickName	Gets or sets the group's mail alias. Required when creating a group.	Read, Write
members	Gets or sets the group's members.	Read, Write
objectId	Gets the group's unique identifier.	Read

Attribute	Description	Supported operations
objectType	Gets the object type.	Read
provisioningErrors	Gets the errors encountered when provisioning the user.	Read
proxyAddresses	Not available	Read
securityEnabled	Gets or sets whether the group is a security group. Required when creating a group.	Read, Write

Working with SCIM

To create a connection to the source system supporting System for Cross-domain Identity Management (SCIM), you need to use Synchronization Service in conjunction with a special connector called *SCIM Connector*. This connector is included in the Synchronization Service package.

SCIM version 1.1 and SCIM version 2.0 are supported. For more information on SCIM and its specifications, see www.simplecloud.info/.

IMPORTANT: The SCIM connector in Synchronization service supports only an inbound synchronization. Only the SCIM connector to Active Roles connector synchronization is supported.

The SCIM connector supports the following features:

Table 116: Supported features

Feature	Supported
Bidirectional synchronization Allows you to read and write data in the connected data system.	No.
Delta processing mode Allows you to process only the data that has changed in the connected data system since the last synchronization operation, thereby reducing the overall synchronization operation time.	No
Password synchronization Allows you to synchronize user passwords from an Active Directory domain to the connected data system.	No

Feature	Supported
Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) data encryption Uses SSL to encrypt data that is transmitted between Synchronization Service and connected data system.	Yes

IMPORTANT:

- For information on the schema and the extension model used to represent core users and groups, see:
  - SCIM version 1.1- www.simplecloud.info/specs/draft-scim-core-schema-01.html
  - SCIM version 2.0- https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7643
- When you are synchronizing Groups, the corresponding label name for the group name is **displayName**. The **displayName** attribute used to represent the name of the group is different from the **displayName** attribute used to represent the name of the user.

In this section:

Creating a SCIM connection

To create a new connection

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Add Connection**, and then use the following options:
   - **Connection name**. Type a descriptive name for the connection.
   - **Use the specified connector**. Select **SCIM Connector**.
3. Click **Next**.
4. On the **Add Connection** page, select the following options:
   - **SCIM settings**
     - **SCIM version**. Select the required version of the SCIM. The available options are **V2** and **V1.1**.
     - **SCIM URL**. Provide the SCIM URL.
     - **Schema URL**. Provide the schema URL.

- **Authentication type**. Select the authentication type. The available options are **OAuth**, **Basic**, and **API Key**.

- **Authentication parameters**

  Based on the chosen Authentication type, the parameters required for authenticating also differs.

  Basic

  - **User name**. Provide the username
  - **Password**. Provide the password used for authentication.

    IMPORTANT: Some of the connectors might use API key as the **User name** and the API token as the **Password**. For example, Ping Identity uses the API key and API token,

  OAuth

  Depending on the **Grant Type** selected, the following options are displayed. Th available options are **password**, **client_credentials**, **Bearer_Token**

  - **password**
    - **Token URL**. Provide the URL of the token.
    - **User name**. Provide the username.
    - **Password**. Provide the password .
    - **Client id**. Provide the client id used to login.
    - **Client secret**. Provide the client secret.
  - **client_credentials**
    - **Token URL**. Provide the URL of the token.
    - **Client id**. Provide the client id used to login.
    - **Client secret**. Provide the client secret.
  - **Bearer_Token**
    - **Bearer token**. Provide the bearer token.

      IMPORTANT: A connection established using the bearer token has a time-limit, specified by the token provider. After the expiration of the time-limit, the connection is discontinued. A new token must be created to establish a new connection session.

  API_Key

  - **Key**. Provide the API key.
  - **Token**. Provide the API token.

5. Click **Finish** to create a connection to a SCIM connector.

Modifying a SCIM connection

This section assumes that the SCIM connector is created through which Synchronization Service can read the data. For more information, see Creating a SCIM connection.

To modify connection settings

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Connection settings** below the existing SCIM connection you want to modify.
3. On the **Connection Settings** tab, click the **Specify connection settings** item to expand it and update the required settings.

   For more information, see Creating a SCIM connection.
4. When you are finished, click **Save**.

Additional authentication parameters

Allows you to configure the additional authentication parameters along with the parameters specified to authenticate and request from source system in the connection settings.

To create a connection with aditional authentication parameters

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Add Connection**, and then use the following options:
   - **Connection name**. Type a descriptive name for the connection.
   - **Use the specified connector**. Select **SCIM Connector**.
3. Click **Next**.
4. On the **Add Connection** page, provide the **SCIM settings** and **Authentication parameters**.
5. Click **Add additional parameters** to provide additional authentication parameters, such as, region or organization ID.
6. Provide the additional parameters in either **Plain text parameters** or **Masked parameters** field and click **OK**.
7. Click **Finish** to create a SCIM connector with additional authentication parameter.

Supported objects and operations

The table provides information about the operations you can perform on these objects by using the connected that supports SCIM.

Table 117: Supported objects and operations for SCIM v2.0

Object	Read	Create	Delete	Update
Core user	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Group	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Enterprise	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 118: Supported objects and operations for SCIM v1.1

Object	Read	Create	Delete	Update
User	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Group	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

User object attributes <TBD>

Table 119: User object attributes

Attribute	Description	Supported operations	Update
User			
Group			
Enterprise			

Using connectors installed remotely

In some cases, you need to configure a connection to an external data system which is separated by a firewall from the computer running Synchronization Service. To implement this scenario, you can install an instance of Synchronization Service and built-in connectors on a remote computer and switch this Synchronization Service instance in the remote mode. This will allow the Synchronization Service instance running in the local mode to communicate with the remotely installed instance and connectors via a single port.

Consider a scenario where you want to synchronize data between two Active Directory domains that are separated by a firewall. In this case, you can install one Synchronization Service instance in the local mode in the first domain, and then deploy another Synchronization Service instance in the remote mode in the other domain. Then, ensure the firewall allows traffic on the port used for communications between the Synchronization Service instances.

In this section:

- Steps to install Synchronization Service and built-in connectors remotely
- Creating a connection using a remotely installed connector

Steps to install Synchronization Service and built-in connectors remotely

To use connectors remotely, you need to install Synchronization Service and built-in connectors on a required remote computer and switch the installed instance of Synchronization Service to remote mode. For installation instructions, see Step 1: Install Synchronization Service.

To set Synchronization Service in remote mode

1. Start the Synchronization Service Administration Console.
2. Follow the steps in the wizard that starts automatically to configure Synchronization Service.
3. On the **Service Account and Mode** page, do the following and click **Finish**:
    - Enter the account under which you want Synchronization Service to run.
    - Select the remote mode for this instance of Synchronization Service.

Creating a connection using a remotely installed connector

To create a connection using a remotely installed connector

1. Start the Synchronization Service Administration Console.
2. On the **Connections** tab, click **Add connection**.
3. In the **Connection name** text box, type a descriptive name for the connection.
4. From the **Use the specified connector list**, select the connector you want to use.
5. Click to expand the **Remote connector access** element, and then use the following options:
    - **Use remote connector**. Select this check box to use the connector installed on a remote computer.
    - **Connector host**. Type the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) of the computer on which the Synchronization Service in the remote mode and the corresponding connector are installed.
    - **Port**. Type the port number on which you want the Synchronization Service to access the remote connector. By default, this is port 8080.

- **Connect using**. Specify an account under which to access the remote connector. The account must be a local administrator on the computer where the remote connector is installed. Select one of the following:
- **Synchronization Service account**. Allows you to access the remote connector using the account under which Synchronization Service is running locally.
- **Windows account**. Allows you to type the user name and password of the account with which you want to access the remote connector.
- **Verify Settings**. Click this button to verify that Synchronization Service can access the remote connector using the settings you have specified.

6. Step through the wizard to complete the connection creation.

Creating a connection

To create a connection

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Add connection**.
3. On the wizard page that opens, use the following options:
   - **Connection name**. Type a descriptive name for the connection being created.
   - **Use the specified connector**. From this list, select the connector you want to use.
   - **Remote connector access**. Expand this element to specify settings to access the connector installed on a remote computer. For more information, see Using connectors installed remotely.
4. Follow the steps in the wizard to create a connection.

For information on the options you can use in the subsequent steps of the wizard, see the section for the connector you have selected.

Renaming a connection

To rename a connection

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click the name of the existing connection you want to rename.
3. On the **General** tab, edit the connection name in the **Connection name** box.
4. Click **Save**.

Deleting a connection

To delete a connection

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Locate the connection you want to delete, and then click **Delete connection** for that connection.
3. When prompted, confirm that you want to delete the connection.

Modifying synchronization scope for a connection

For each connected data system, you can modify the scope of objects participating in the data synchronization operations.

To modify the synchronization scope

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Locate the connection for which you want to modify the synchronization scope, and then click
Synchronization scope.
3. Use the following options to modify the synchronization scope:
    - **Include objects from selected containers only**. Select the check boxes next to the containers that hold the objects you want to participate in data synchronization operations. Note that this option may be unavailable for some types of connected data systems, such as Microsoft SQL Server or Oracle Database.
    - **Objects must meet these conditions**. Set up a list of conditions that objects must meet in order to participate in data synchronization operations.
4. When you are finished, click **Save**.

Using connection handlers

Connection handlers allow you to automatically perform specific actions on connected data systems before, after, or instead of specific data synchronization operations (such as create, modify, move, rename, delete, or password synchronization operation). When creating a connection handler, you can specify the action you want to perform and set the conditions for triggering the action.

Out of the box, Synchronization Service includes only one predefined handler type that can execute your custom PowerShell script and thus perform the action you want.

IMPORTANT: If the predefined connection handler is configured to run your PowerShell script instead of a data synchronization operation, the script must return a system entry object..

You can also develop and implement your own handler types.

To create, modify, or delete handlers for a connection, you can use the **Connection Handlers** tab in the connection settings:

Figure 4: Connection Handlers

This tab provides the following elements:

- **Add handler**. Starts a wizard that helps you add a new connection handler. By default, the wizard creates a new handler that allows you to run your PowerShell script.
- **Disable**. Disables the connection handler.
- **Enable**. Enables the connection handler.
- **Move up**. Moves the connection handler one position up in the list.
- **Move down**. Moves the connection handler one position down in the list.
- **Delete**. Deletes the connection handler.

To create a connection handler

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click the name of the connection for which you want to create a handler, and then click the **Connection Handlers** tab.
3. Click **Add handler**, and then follow the steps in the wizard to create your handler.

To modify a connection handler

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click the name of the connection for which you want to modify a handler, and then click the **Connection Handlers** tab.
3. Click the name of the handler you want to modify, and then modify the handler settings as necessary. When you are finished, click **OK**.
4. You can also do the following:
    - **Change the order in which handlers are activated**. Synchronization Service activates handlers in the order in which they appear in the list. To move a handler in the list, use the **Move up** and **Move down** links below the handler.
    - **Disable or enable handlers**. You can enable or disable existing handlers. To do so, use the **Enable** or **Disable** link below the handler.
5. When you are finished, click **Save**.

To delete a connection handler

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click the name of the connection for which you want to delete a handler, and then click the **Connection Handlers** tab.
3. Click **Delete** below the handler you want to delete.

Specifying password synchronization settings for a connection

For each connected data system that supports password synchronization, you can set password synchronization settings. These settings allow you to enable or disable password synchronization and manage passwords in the data system by using One Identity Password Manager.

Optionally, you can use the password synchronization settings to type a custom Windows PowerShell script you want to run each time the password synchronization completes for the connected data system.

To specify password synchronization settings

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click the name of the connection for which you want to modify password synchronization settings.
3. Open the **Password** tab, and use the following options to modify the password synchronization settings as necessary:

- **Synchronize and manage passwords**. Allows you to enable or disable password synchronization for this connection. Selecting this check box also allows you to manage passwords in the connected data system by using One Identity Password Manager. For more information about this product, please visit https://www.oneidentity.com/products/password-manager/.
- **Synchronize passwords for objects of this type**. Allows you to specify an object type that will participate in password synchronization. Click **Select** next to this text box, and then specify the object type you want. This option is only available for certain types of connected systems, such as LDAP directory service.
- **Password synchronization method**. Allows you to select a password synchronization method. This option is only available for certain types of connected systems, such as LDAP directory service. You can select one of the following methods:
- **Write password to this attribute**. Displays the object attribute in which the object password will be stored. To specify a different attribute, click **Select** next to the text box in this option.
- **Use LDAP extended operation**. Allows you to automate the synchronization of user passwords in the connected data system regardless of the form of the authentication identity or the password storage mechanism used (for example, in the case of non-directory storage of passwords).
- **Configure Query**. Allows you to use an SQL query to specify the data you want to participate in the password synchronization. Click **Configure**, and then type your SQL query. This option is only available for certain types of connected systems, such as SQL Server or Oracle Database.

4. When you are finished, click **Save**.

5

Synchronizing identity data

Getting started with identity data synchronization

To synchronize identity data between connected data systems, you can use *sync workflows* and *synchronization steps*. A *sync workflow* is a set of data synchronization operations called *synchronization steps.* A sync workflow can include one or more steps. Each synchronization step defines a synchronization operation to be run between the source and target connected data systems. To manage sync workflows and their steps, you can use the Sync Workflows tab in the Synchronization Service Administration Console.

You can configure a synchronization step to perform one of the following operations:

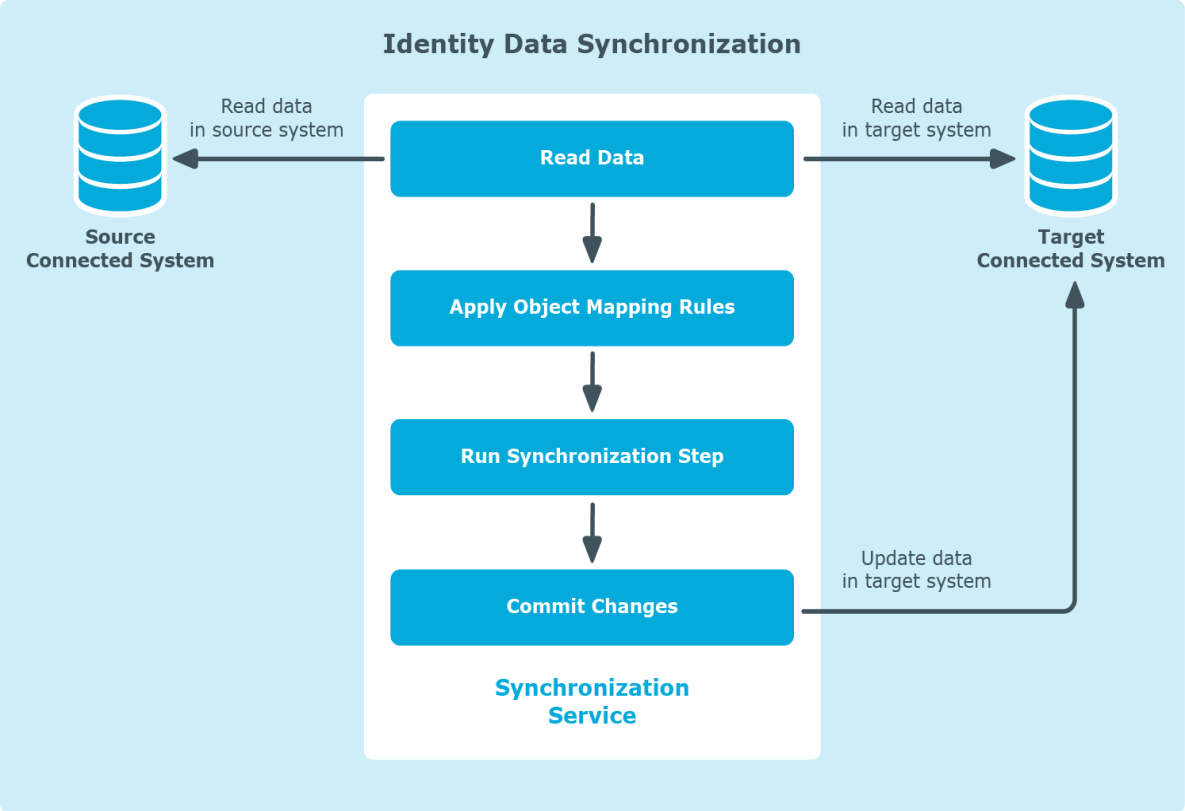
- **Creation**. Creates objects in the target data system based on the changes made to specific objects in the source data system. When creating a new object in the target data system, Synchronization Service generates initial values for the object attributes using the attribute population rules you have configured.
- **Update**. Modifies object attributes in the target data system based on the changes made to specific objects in the source data system. To specify the objects that will participate in the update operation you can use object mapping rules. For more information, see Mapping objects.
- **Deprovision**. Modifies or removes objects in the target data system after their counterparts have been disconnected from the source data system. Synchronization Service can be configured to remove target objects permanently or change them to a specific state. To specify the objects that will participate in the deprovision operation you can use object mapping rules. For more information, see Mapping objects.

When configuring a synchronization step you can specify the following:

- Containers to which you want to create or move objects.
- Settings to generate names for objects being created or modified.
- Settings to synchronize group memberships.
- Settings to synchronize attribute values.

To synchronize identity data between two data systems, you need to create a sync workflow, populate the workflow with synchronization steps, and then run the sync workflow manually or schedule the sync workflow run. The following figure illustrates how Synchronization Service synchronizes identity data in connected data systems:

Figure 5: Identity Data Synchronization



Running a sync workflow causes Synchronization Service to read data in the source and target data systems according to the settings in the sync workflow steps and prepare a list of changes to be made in the target system. Then, you can commit these changes to the target data system.

Running a sync workflow manually allows you to review a list of changes before committing them to the target data system. A scheduled sync workflow run always commits changes to the target data system automatically.

You can configure as many sync workflows as needed, each performing its own set of synchronization steps.

In this chapter:

- Managing sync workflows
- Managing sync workflow steps

Managing sync workflows

In this section:

- Creating a sync workflow
- Running a sync workflow
- Renaming a sync workflow
- Deleting a sync workflow

Creating a sync workflow

To create a synchronization workflow

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Sync Workflows** tab.
2. Click **Add sync workflow**.
3. Use the **Sync workflow name** text box to type a name for the sync workflow being created.
4. Click **OK**.

   The new workflow appears on the **Sync Workflows** tab.

   After you have created a sync workflow, you need to populate it with one or more synchronization steps. For more information, see Managing sync workflow steps.

Running a sync workflow

After you have created a sync workflow and populated it with one or more steps, you can run the sync workflow. Before running a sync workflow, you can select the workflow steps you want to run. A sync workflow can be run manually or automatically on a recurring schedule.

In this section:

- Running a sync workflow manually
- Running a sync workflow on a recurring schedule
- Disabling a sync workflow run schedule

Running a sync workflow manually

This method allows you to select specific steps in a sync workflow and run them. You can also specify how you want to commit the changes to the target data system: automatically or manually. With the manual method you can review a list of changes before committing them to decide whether or not you want these changes in the target system.

To run a sync workflow manually

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Sync Workflows** tab.
2. Click the name of the sync workflow you want to run.
3. Click **Run now**.
4. Select the check boxes next to the sync workflow steps you want to run.
5. If you want to automatically commit the changes made by the sync workflow run, select the **Automatically commit changes** check box. If you want to review the changes before committing them, leave this check box cleared.
6. Click one of the following to run the sync workflow:
    - **Full Run**. With this option, Synchronization Service retrieves the data required to run the sync workflow from the connected data systems.
    - **Quick Run**. With this option, Synchronization Service first tries to run the sync workflow by using the data that is available in the local cache. If the local cache is missing or cannot be used to run the sync workflow, then Synchronization Service retrieves the required data from the connected data systems.

Running a sync workflow on a recurring schedule

This method allows you to create a recurring schedule to automatically run specific steps in a sync workflow.

When scheduling a sync workflow, you can choose the workflow steps to run, specify how frequently you want to run the steps, and set the date and time when you want the run schedule to come into effect. If you have two or more Synchronization Service instances installed in your environment, you can also select a Synchronization Service instance to be used for running the sync workflow.

A scheduled sync workflow automatically commits changes to the target data system.

To run a sync workflow on a recurring schedule

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Sync Workflows** tab.
2. Click **Schedule** below the name of the sync workflow you want to run on a recurring schedule.

3. In the dialog box that opens, select the **Schedule the task to run** check box, and then specify a schedule.
4. If there are several Synchronization Service instances deployed in your environment, under **Run the task on**, select the computer that hosts the Synchronization Service instance you want to use for running the sync workflow.
5. Expand **Sync Workflow Steps**, and then select the check boxes next to the workflow steps you want to run on the schedule.
6. Click **OK** to activate the schedule.

Disabling a sync workflow run schedule

To disable a sync workflow run schedule

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Sync Workflows** tab.
2. Click **Schedule** below the sync workflow for which you want to disable the run schedule.
3. In the dialog box that opens, clear the **Schedule the task to run** check box.
4. Click **OK** to disable the schedule.

Renaming a sync workflow

To rename a sync workflow

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Sync Workflows** tab.
2. Click **Rename** below the sync workflow.
3. Use the **Sync workflow name** text box to type a new workflow name.
4. Click **OK** to apply the change.

Deleting a sync workflow

To delete a sync workflow

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Sync Workflows** tab.
2. Click **Delete** below the sync workflow.
3. When prompted, confirm that you want to delete the sync workflow.

Managing sync workflow steps

In this section:

Adding a creating step

To add a creating step

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Sync Workflows** tab.
2. Click the name of the sync workflow in which you want to add a creating step.

   If necessary, create a new sync workflow. For more information, see Creating a sync workflow.
3. Click **Add synchronization step**.
4. Select **Creation**, and then click **Next**.
5. Specify the source system by using these options:
   - **Source connected system**. Allows you to choose a source data system for the creation operation. Click **Specify** to select a data system connected earlier or add and select a new data system.
   - **Source object type**. Allows you to specify the object type you want to use as a source for the creation operation. Click **Select** to specify an object type.
   - **Creation Criteria**. Allows you to narrow the scope of source data system objects that participate in the creating step. Expand **Creation Criteria** to specify the containers that hold the source objects you want to participate in

the step. You can also specify additional conditions to include objects into the scope.

6. Click **Next**.
7. Specify the creation target by using these options:
   - **Target connected system**. Allows you to choose a target data system for the creation operation. Click **Specify** to select a data system connected earlier or add and select a new data system.
   - **Target object type**. Allows you to specify the target data system object type to which you want to create objects from the source data system. Click **Select** to specify an object type.
   - **Target container**. Allows you to specify the target data system container in which you want to create objects. Click the down arrow on the button, and then select one of the following:
     - **Browse**. Click to locate and select a single target container.
     - **PowerShell Script**. Click to compose a PowerShell script that calculates the target container name.
     - **Rule**. Click to configure a set of rules for selecting target containers.
     - **Use Mapping**. Click to define a target container based on the mapping of the source object.
     - **Clear**. Click to use an empty value.
   - **Rules to generate unique object name**. Allows you to set up a list of rules to generate a unique name for each object being created. For more information, see Generating object names by using rules.
8. Click **Next**.
9. Specify rules to create objects into the target data system. You can use the following options:
   - **Initial Attribute Population Rules**. Expand this element to specify how you want to populate the attributes of created objects. For more information, see Modifying attribute values by using rules.
   - **Initial Password**. Expand this element to specify an initial password for each created object.
   - **User Account Options**. Expand this element to specify settings for the user accounts to be created.
10. Click **Finish** to add the creating step.

You can modify the settings of an existing synchronization step. For more information, see Modifying a step.

Creating an updating step

To create an updating step

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Sync Workflows** tab.
2. Click the name of the sync workflow in which you want to create an updating step.

   If necessary, create a new sync workflow. For more information, see Creating a sync workflow.
3. Click **Add synchronization step**.
4. Select **Update**, and then click **Next**.
5. Specify the update operation source by using these options:
   - **Source connected system**. Allows you to choose a source data system for the update operation. Click **Specify** to select a data system connected earlier or add and select a new data system.
   - **Source object type**. Allows you to specify the data system object type you want to use as a source for the update operation. Click **Select** to specify an object type.
   - **Updating Criteria**. Allows you to narrow the scope of source data system objects that will participate in the updating step. Expand **Updating Criteria** to specify the containers that hold the source objects you want to participate in the step. You can also specify additional criteria for selecting source objects.
6. Click **Next**.
7. Specify an update target by using these options:
   - **Target connected system**. Allows you to choose a target connected system for the update operation. Click **Specify** to select a data system connected earlier or add and select a new data system.
   - **Target object type**. Allows you to specify what type of objects you want to update in the target data system. Click **Select** to specify an object type.
8. Click **Next**.
9. Specify rules to update objects in the target data system. You can use the following options:
   - **Rules to Modify Object Attributes**. Allows you to set up a list of rules to modify specific attributes of objects in the target data system. For more information, see Modifying attribute values by using rules.
   - **Rules to Move Objects**. Allows you to specify the location to which you want to move objects. Click the down arrow on the button, and then select one of the following:

- **Browse**. Click to locate and select a single target container.
- **PowerShell Script**. Click to compose a PowerShell script that calculates the target container name.
- **Rule**. Click to configure a set of rules for selecting target containers.
- **Use Mapping**. Click to define a target container based on the mapping of the source object.
- **Clear**. Click to use an empty value.

- **Rules to Rename Objects**. Allows you to set up a list of rules to rename objects in the result of the update operation. For more information, see Generating object names by using rules.

10. Click **Finish** to create the updating step.

You can modify the settings of an existing synchronization step. For more information, see Modifying a step.

Creating a deprovisioning step

To create a deprovisioning step

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Sync Workflows** tab.
2. Click the name of the sync workflow in which you want to create a deprovisioning step.

   If necessary, create a new sync workflow. For more information, see Creating a sync workflow.
3. Click **Add synchronization step**.
4. Select **Deprovision** and then click **Next**.
5. Specify a deprovisioning source and criteria by using the following options:
   - **Source connected system**. Allows you to choose a source data system for the deprovision operation. Click **Specify** to select a data system connected earlier or add and select a new data system.
   - **Source object type**. Allows you to specify the data system object type you want to use as a source for the deprovision operation. Click **Select** to specify an object type.
   - **Deprovision target objects if**. Allows you to specify criteria for deprovisioning objects in the target data system.
6. Click **Next**.
7. Specify a deprovisioning target by using the following options:
   - **Target connected system**. Allows you to choose a target data system for the deprovision operation. Click **Specify** to select a data system connected earlier or add and select a new data system.

- **Target object type**. Allows you to specify what type of objects you want to deprovision in the target data system. Click **Select** to specify an object type.

8. Click **Next**.
9. Select a method to deprovision objects in the target data system. You can select **Delete target objects** to delete target objects or **Modify target objects** to modify target objects using the rules configured in the following options:
    - **Rules to Modify Object Attributes**. Expand this option to set up a list of rules to modify object attributes in the target data system. For more information, see Modifying attribute values by using rules.
    - **Rules to Move Objects**. Expand this option to specify the location to which you want to move objects. Click the down arrow on the button, and then select one of the following:
        - **Browse**. Click to locate and select a single target container.
        - **PowerShell Script**. Click to compose a PowerShell script that calculates the target container name.
        - **Rule**. Click to configure a set of rules for selecting target containers.
        - **Use Mapping**. Click to define a target container based on the mapping of the source object.
        - **Clear**. Click to use an empty value.
    - **Rules to Rename Objects**. Expand this option to set up a list of rules to rename objects.
10. Click **Finish** to create the deprovisioning step.

You can modify the settings of an existing synchronization step. For more information, see Modifying a step.

Modifying a step

To modify an existing step

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Sync Workflows** tab.
2. Click the name of the sync workflow in which you want to modify a step.
3. Click the name of the step you want to modify.
4. Use the following tabs to modify the step as necessary:
    - General Options tab
    - Source tab
    - Target tab
    - Creation Rules tab
    - Deprovisioning Rules tab

- Updating Rules Tab
- Step Handlers tab

For more information on these tabs, see the next subsections.

5. When you are finished, click **Save** to apply your changes.

General Options tab

On this tab you can rename the step, specify a method for processing data in the source and target connected systems, and specify conditions to stop data processing.

This tab has the following elements:

- **Step name**. Allows you to rename the step: type a new step name in this text box.
- **Specify how to process data in connected systems**. Allows you to select one of the following methods for processing data in the source and target data systems:
  - **Process all data**. If you select this method, each run of the step will process all data in the configured synchronization scope.
  - **Process delta from last run**. If you select this method, each run of the step will process only the data that has changed in the configured synchronization scope since the last run.
- **Stop data processing if**. Allows you to specify the conditions where you want to stop data processing in the source and target data systems.

Source tab

Allows you to view information about the source connected system and source object type specified for the synchronization step. You can also view or modify the criteria used to perform the creation, deprovision, or update operation in the step.

For all types of synchronization steps (creating, deprovisioning, and updating) this tab provides the following options:

- **Source connected system**. Displays the name of the source data system.
- **Source object type**. Displays the object type that is used as a source for the synchronization step.

For deprovisioning steps, this tab also provides the **Deprovision target objects if** option. It allows you to modify the criteria used for triggering the deprovision operation in the target data system.

For creating steps, this tab also provides the **Creation Criteria** option. It allows you to modify the scope of source data system objects that participate in the creating step. Expand **Creation Criteria** to modify the list of containers that hold the source objects you want to participate in the step. Also you can specify additional criteria for selecting source objects.

For updating steps, this tab also provides the **Updating Criteria** option. It allows you to modify the scope of source data system objects that participate in the updating step. Expand **Updating Criteria** to specify the containers that hold the source objects you want to participate in the step. You can also specify additional criteria for selecting source objects.

Target tab

Allows you to view information about the target connected system and target object type specified for the synchronization step. For creating steps, you can use this tab to view and modify the target container to which objects are created and rules to generate unique names for created objects.

For all types of synchronization steps (creating, deprovisioning, and updating) this tab provides the following elements:

- **Target connected system**. Displays the name of the data system that is currently used as a target for the synchronization step.
- **Target object type**. Displays the object type that is currently used as a target for the synchronization step.

For creating steps related to certain types of target data systems, this tab may also provide any of the following additional elements:

- **Target container**. Allows you to specify the target data system container in which you want to create objects from the source data system. For more information, see Generating object names by using rules.
- **Rules to generate unique object name**. Allows you to set up a list of rules to generate a unique name for each object being created. For more information, see Generating object names by using rules.

Creation Rules tab

Allows you to view or modify the rules used for creating objects. This tab has the following elements:

- **Initial Attribute Population Rules**. Expand this element to view or modify the rules for populating the attributes of objects being created.
- **Initial Password**. Expand this element to view or modify how an initial password is generated for each object being created.
- **User Account Options**. Expand this element to view or modify the settings used for creating user accounts in the result of the creation operation.

You can use this tab to import or export initial attribute population rules.

To export a population rule to a file

1. In the list of configured attribute population rules, select the rule you want to export.
2. Click **More**, and then click **Export**.
3. In the **Save As** dialog box, specify an XML file to store the rule.

To import a population rule from a file

1. Expand **Initial Attribute Population Rules**, click **More**, and then click **Import**.
2. Use the **Open** dialog box to open the XML file that stores the population rule to import.

Deprovisioning Rules tab

Allows you to select a method for deprovisioning objects. You can select **Delete target objects** to delete the target objects if the source objects meet the criteria specified earlier in the wizard or **Modify target objects** to modify the target objects using the rules configured in the options below:

- **Rules to Modify Object Attributes**. Expand this option to set up a list of rules to modify the attributes of target objects. For more information, see Modifying attribute values by using rules.
- **Rules to Move Objects**. Expand this option to specify the location to which you want to move objects. Click the down arrow on the button, and then select one of the following:
  - **Browse**. Click to locate and select a single target container.
  - **PowerShell Script**. Click to compose a PowerShell script that calculates the target container name.
  - **Rule**. Click to configure a set of rules for selecting target containers.
  - **Use Mapping**. Click to define a target container based on the mapping of the source object.
  - **Clear**. Click to use an empty value.
- **Rules to Rename Objects**. Expand this option to set up a list of rules to rename objects.

Updating Rules Tab

Allows you to view or modify the rules used for updating objects. This tab has the following elements:

- **Rules to Modify Object Attributes**. Allows you to view or change the list of rules used to modify the attributes of target objects. For more information, see Modifying attribute values by using rules.

- **Rules to Move Objects**. Allows you to specify the location to which you want to move objects. Click the down arrow on the button, and then select one of the following:
  - **Browse**. Click to locate and select a single target container.
  - **PowerShell Script**. Click to compose a PowerShell script that calculates the target container name.
  - **Rule**. Click to configure a set of rules for selecting target containers.
  - **Use Mapping**. Click to define a target container based on the mapping of the source object.
  - **Clear**. Click to use an empty value.
- **Rules to Rename Objects**. Allows you to view or change the list of rules used to rename target objects. For more information, see Generating object names by using rules.

Step Handlers tab

Allows you to create, modify, or delete handlers for the sync workflow step. For more information on step handlers, see Using sync workflow step handlers. This tab has the following elements:

- **Add handler**. Starts a wizard that helps you add a new handler for the sync workflow step. By default, the wizard creates a new handler that runs your PowerShell script.
- **Disable**. Disables the step handler.
- **Enable**. Enables the step handler.
- **Move up**. Moves the step handler one position up in the list.
- **Move down**. Moves the step handler one position down in the list.
- **Delete**. Deletes the step handler.

Deleting a step

To delete a sync workflow step

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Sync Workflows** tab.
2. Click the name of the sync workflow in which you want to delete a step.
3. Click **Delete** below the step you want to delete.
4. When prompted, confirm that you want to delete the step.

Changing the order of steps in a sync workflow

When you run a sync workflow, its steps are executed in the order they are displayed in the Synchronization Service Administration Console. If necessary, you can change the order of steps in a sync workflow.

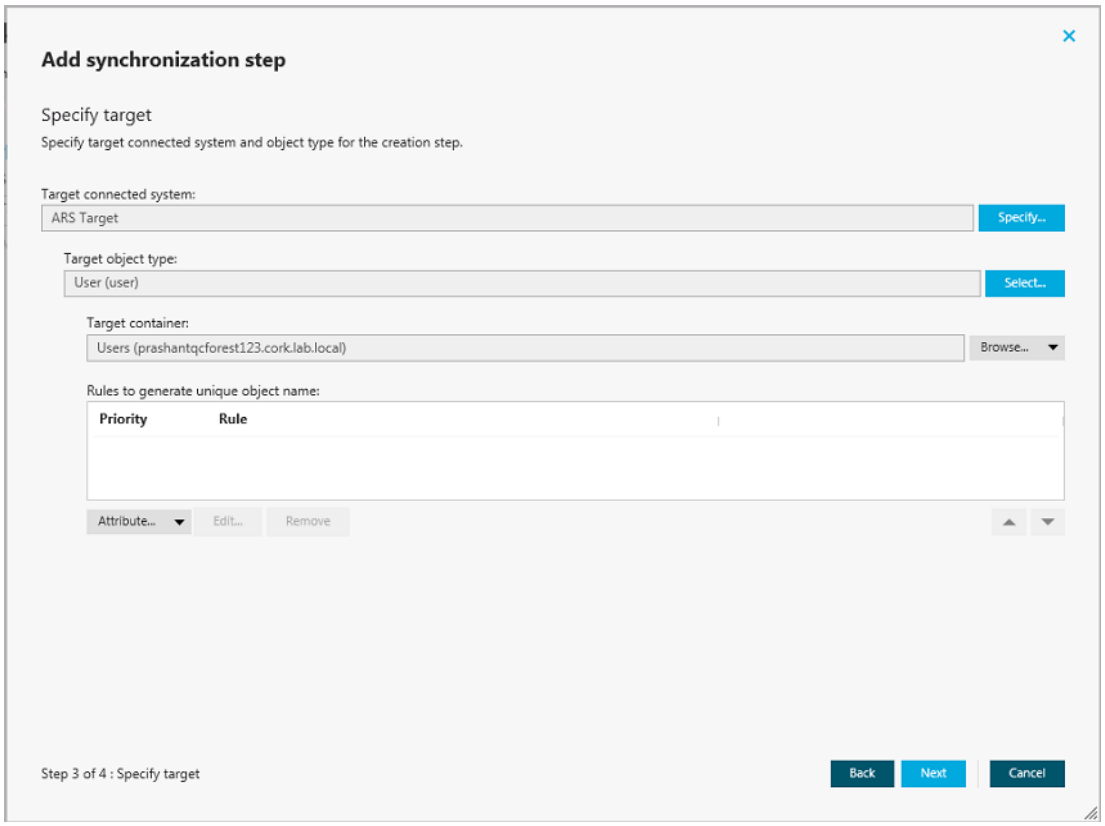
To change the order of steps in a sync workflow

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Sync Workflows** tab.
2. Click the name of the sync workflow in which you want to change the order of steps.
3. Use the **Move up** and **Move down** links to arrange the steps as necessary.

Generating object names by using rules

When configuring a synchronization step, you can use the **Rules to generate unique object name** list to specify rules for creating or modifying object names in the target connected system. The **Rules to generate unique object name** list looks similar to the following:

Figure 6: Add synchronization step



To configure rules for generating object names

1. Click the down arrow on the leftmost button provided below the **Rules to generate unique object name** list.
2. Select a list item:
    - **Attribute**. Allows you to select the target object attribute whose value you want to use as the object name.
    - **Rule**. Allows you to configure a rule to generate target object names. For details, see Using value generation rules.
    - **PowerShell Script**. Allows you to type a PowerShell script to generate target object names.

When the **Rules to generate unique object name** list includes two or more entries, Synchronization Service uses the uppermost rule in the list to generate the target object name. If the generated object name is not unique, Synchronization Service uses the next rule in the list, and so on.

To copy and paste an existing rule

1. In the **Rules to generate unique object name** list, right-click a rule, and then select **Copy** from the shortcut menu.
2. In the rules list, right-click an entry, and then select **Paste** from the shortcut menu.

Modifying attribute values by using rules

In a sync workflow step you can configure a set of rules to automatically modify attribute values during the step run. By using these rules, you can select or generate an initial value, transform this value if necessary, and then assign the resulting value to the object attribute you want.

To create a rule to modify attribute values

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Sync Workflows** tab.
2. Click the name of the appropriate sync workflow, then click the name of the sync workflow step.
3. Depending on the workflow step type, complete the corresponding actions:
    - **Creating step**. Click the **Creation Rules** tab, and then expand the **Initial Attribute Population Rules** element.
    - **Updating step**. Click the **Updating Rules** tab, and then expand the **Rules to Modify Object Attributes** element.
    - **Deprovisioning step**. Click the **Deprovisioning Rules** tab, and then expand the **Rules to Modify Object Attributes** element.
4. In the element you have expanded, click the down arrow on the leftmost button to select a rule type:
    - **Forward Sync Rule**. Allows you to create a rule that synchronizes attribute values from the source to the target data system. This type of rule is available in creating, updating, and deprovisioning steps. For more information, see Configuring a forward sync rule.
    - **Reverse Sync Rule**. Allows you to create a rule that synchronizes attribute values from the target to the source data system. This type of rule is available in creating, updating, and deprovisioning steps. For more information, see Configuring a reverse sync rule.
    - **Merge Sync Rule**. Allows you to create a rule that merges the values of specified attributes between the source and the target data systems. As a result, the attribute values in the source and the target become identical. This type of rule is only available in updating steps. For more information, see Configuring a merge sync rule.

Configuring a forward sync rule

A forward sync rule allows you to synchronize data from the source data system to the target data system. To create such a rule, follow the instructions in Modifying attribute values by using rules to select the **Forward Sync Rule** type. Then, configure your rule by using the options in the dialog box that opens.

Source item

This option allows you to obtain an initial value for the synchronization operation. You can then transform the obtained initial value before assigning it to the attribute you want.

To get started, click the down arrow on the button in this option, and then select an item from the drop-down list:

- **Attribute**. Allows you to select the attribute whose value you want to use.
- **Rule**. Allows you to obtain a value by using a value generation rule. For more information, see Using value generation rules.
- **PowerShell script**. Allows you to obtain a value by executing a Windows PowerShell script.
- **Text**. Allows you to type a text value.
- **Referenced object attribute**. Allows you select an attribute of a referenced object and use the value of the selected attribute.
- **Parent object attribute**. Allows you to select an attribute of a parent object and use the value of the selected attribute.
- **Empty**. Generates an empty value.

Once you have explicitly selected an attribute in this option, you can click the **Advanced** link to configure some advanced synchronization settings for the attribute.

For example, you can specify which characters to retrieve from the attribute value, how to modify the retrieved value (remove white-space characters or change the capitalization), or set how to process references in the attribute. The available settings depend on the attribute types selected in the **Source item** and **Target item** options.

Target item

This option allows you to select the target attribute whose value you want to modify.

To get started, click the down arrow on the button in this option, and then select an item from the drop-down list:

- **Attribute**. Allows you to select the object attribute whose value you want to modify.
- **Referenced object attribute**. Allows you to select the referenced object attribute whose value you want to modify.
- **Parent object attribute**. Allows you to modify attribute values of objects that are parents to the target object type selected in the sync workflow step settings.

Once you have selected an attribute, you can click the **Advanced** link to configure some advanced synchronization settings for the attribute.

For example, you can select how to handle the existing attribute value (overwrite or append data to the value) or set how to process references in the attribute. The available settings depend on the attribute types selected in the **Source item** and **Target item** options.

Configuring a reverse sync rule

A reverse sync rule allows you to synchronize data from the target to the source data system.

To create such a rule, follow the instructions in Modifying attribute values by using rules to select the **Reverse Sync Rule** type. Then, configure your rule by using the options in the dialog box that opens.

Source item

This option allows you to select the source attribute whose value you want to modify.

To get started, click the down arrow on the button in this option, and then select an item from the drop-down list:

- **Attribute**. Allows you to select the object attribute whose value you want to modify.
- **Referenced object attribute**. Allows you to select the referenced object whose attribute value you want to modify.
- **Parent object attribute**. Allows you to modify attribute values of objects that are parents to the source object type selected in the sync workflow step settings.

Once you have selected an attribute, you can click the **Advanced** link to configure some advanced synchronization settings for the attribute.

For example, you can select how to handle the existing attribute value (overwrite or append data to the value) or set how to process references in the attribute. The available settings depend on the attribute types selected in the **Source item** and **Target item** options.

Target item

This option allows you to obtain an initial value for the synchronization operation. You can then transform the obtained initial value before assigning it to the attribute you want.

To get started, click the down arrow on the button in this option, and then select an item from the drop-down list:

- **Attribute**. Allows you to select the attribute whose value you want to use.
- **Rule**. Allows you to obtain an initial value by using a value generation rule. For more information, see Using value generation rules.
- **PowerShell script**. Allows you to obtain an initial value by executing a Windows PowerShell script.
- **Text**. Allows you to type an initial value.
- **Referenced object attribute**. Allows you select an attribute of a referenced object and use its value.

- **Parent object attribute**. Allows you to select an attribute of a parent object and use the value of the selected attribute.
- **Empty**. Generates an empty initial value.

Once you have explicitly selected an attribute in this option, you can click the **Advanced** link to configure some advanced synchronization settings for the attribute.

For example, you can specify which characters to retrieve from the attribute value, how to modify the retrieved value (remove white-space characters or change the capitalization), or set how to process references in the attribute. The available settings depend on the attribute types selected in the **Source item** and **Target item** options.

Configuring a merge sync rule

A merge sync rule allows you to merge attribute values between the source and the target data system. As a result these values become identical.

To create such a rule, follow the instructions in Modifying attribute values by using rules to select the **Merge Sync Rule** type. Then, configure your rule by using the options in the dialog box that opens:

- **Source item**. Allows you to specify an attribute in the source data system. Click the **Attribute** button to select an attribute.
- **Target item**. Allows you to specify the attribute in the target data system. Click the **Attribute** button to select an attribute.
- **Merge Settings**. Allows you to select a method to merge the values of two multivalued attributes. This link is only available if both the source and the target attributes you have selected are multivalued.

When running a sync workflow step that has a merge sync rule configured for the first time, Synchronization Service synchronizes attribute values from the source to the target. In each subsequent run of the sync workflow step, the synchronization direction depends on which attribute value (source or target) is more recent, as follows:

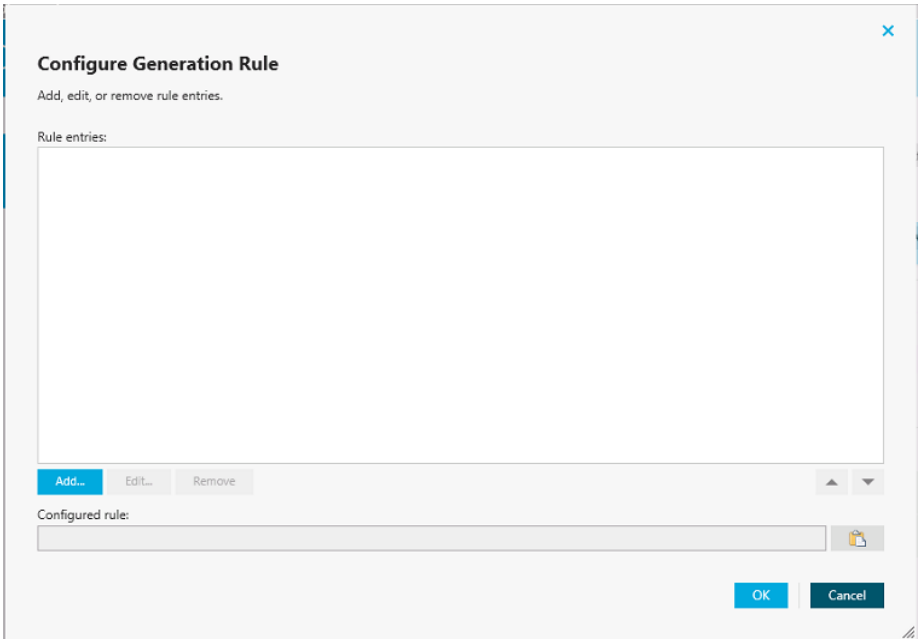
Table 120: Synchronization direction

More recent value	Synchronization direction
Source	Source => Target
Target	Source <= Target
Source and target are equally recent	Source => Target

Using value generation rules

To configure a list of rules for selecting an attribute value or generating a value, you can use the **Configure Generation Rule** dialog box that looks similar to the following:

Figure 7: Configure Generation Rule



To add a new rule entry

1. Click **Add**.
2. Configure the rule entry as appropriate. For more information, see Configuring a rule entry.

To remove an existing rule entry

- From the **Rule entries** list, select the entry you want to remove, and then click **Remove**.

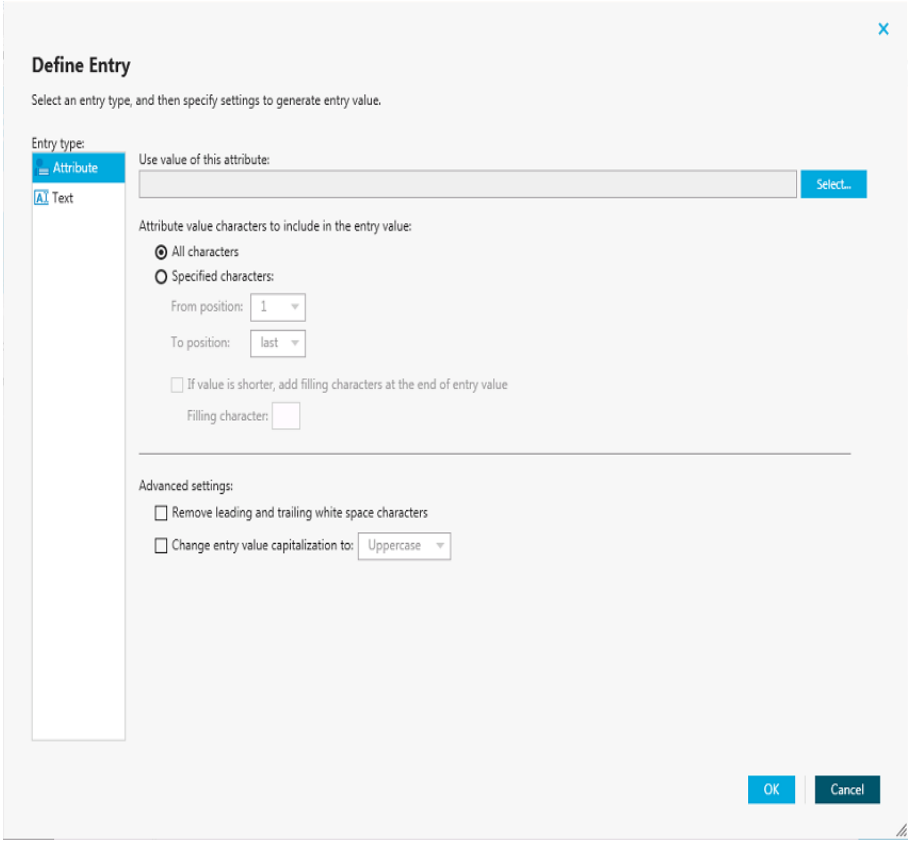
To edit an existing rule entry

1. From the **Rule entries** list, select the entry you want to modify, and then click **Edit**.
2. Configure the rule entry as appropriate. For more information, see Configuring a rule entry.

Configuring a rule entry

This section provides instructions on how to configure a rule entry in the **Define Entry** dialog box that looks similar to the following:

Figure 8: Define Entry



To configure a text entry

1. Under **Entry type**, select **Text**.
2. In the **Text value** box, type the value.
3. Click **OK**.

To configure an attribute-based entry

1. Under **Entry type**, select **Attribute**.
2. Click **Select** to select the attribute whose value you want to use, and then click **OK**.
3. If you want the entry to include the entire value of the attribute, select the **All characters** option. Otherwise, click the **Specified characters** option, and then specify the characters to include in the entry.

4. Optionally, click the **If value is shorter, add filling characters at the end of entry value** option to specify a character to add to the entry.
5. Optionally, specify **Advanced settings**.
6. When finished, click **OK**.

Using sync workflow step handlers

Sync workflow step handlers allow you to automatically perform custom actions either before running a workflow step or after the workflow step run results have been committed (written) to the data system. Out of the box, Synchronization Service includes a single predefined handler type that can automatically execute your custom PowerShell script and thus perform the desired action.

To create, modify, or delete handlers for a sync workflow step, you can use the Step Handlers tab in the sync workflow step properties.

To create a sync workflow step handler

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Sync Workflows** tab.
2. Click the name of the appropriate sync workflow.
3. Click the name of the sync workflow step for which you want to create a handler, and then click the **Step Handlers** tab.
4. Click **Add handler**, and then follow the steps in the wizard to create your handler.

To modify a sync workflow step handler

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Sync Workflows** tab.
2. Click the name of the appropriate sync workflow.
3. Click the name of the sync workflow step whose handler you want to modify, and then click the **Step Handlers** tab.
4. Click the name of the handler you want to modify.
5. Modify the handler settings as necessary. When you are finished, click **OK**.
6. You can also do the following:
    - **Change the order in which handlers are activated**. Synchronization Service activates handlers in the order in which they appear in the list. To move a handler in the list, use the **Move up** and **Move down** links below the handler.
    - **Disable or enable the handler**. You can enable or disable existing handlers. To do so, use the **Enable** or **Disable** link below the handler.
7. When you are finished, click **Save**.

To delete a sync workflow step handler

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Sync Workflows** tab.
2. Click the name of the appropriate sync workflow.
3. Click the name of the sync workflow step whose handler you want to delete, and then click the **Step Handlers** tab.
4. Click **Delete** below the handler you want to delete.

Example: Synchronizing group memberships

This example illustrates how to configure a creating step to synchronize group memberships from an Active Directory domain to an AD LDS (ADAM) instance. The example demonstrates how to create rules in the step to synchronize the value of the **member** attribute in the Active Directory domain to the **member** attribute in AD LDS (ADAM).

To synchronize the member attribute

1. Follow the steps described in the Adding a creating step section until you reach the wizard page titled **Specify creation rules**.
2. In the **Initial Attribute Population Rules** element, click the down arrow on the leftmost button below the list to select **Forward Sync Rule**.
3. In the dialog box that opens, add the following pair of attributes:
   - Source item: **member** attribute (Active Directory)
   - Target item: **member** attribute (AD LDS)

   For more information about the options in this dialog box, see Configuring a forward sync rule.
4. When you are finished, click **OK**.
5. Follow the steps in the wizard to complete the creating step.

Example: Synchronizing multivalued attributes

This example illustrates how to configure a creating step to synchronize multivalued attributes from an Active Directory domain to an AD LDS (ADAM) instance. The example demonstrates how to create rules in the step to synchronize the value of the **otherTelephone** attribute in the Active Directory domain to the **otherTelephone** attribute in AD LDS (ADAM).

To synchronize the otherTelephone attribute

1. Follow the steps provided in the Adding a creating step section until you reach the wizard page titled **Specify creation rules**.
2. In the **Initial Attribute Population Rules** element, click the down arrow on the leftmost button below the list to select **Forward Sync Rule**.
3. In the dialog box that opens, add the following pair of attributes:
   - Source item: **otherTelephone** attribute (Active Directory)
   - Target item: **otherTelephone** attribute (AD LDS)

   For more information about the options in this dialog box, see Configuring a forward sync rule.
4. When you are finished, click **OK**.
5. Follow the steps in the wizard to complete the configuration of the creating step.

Using sync workflow alerts

The Synchronization Service provides an email notification service that allows you to inform recipients about the completion of a sync workflow run.

For each sync workflow that includes at least one synchronization step, you can configure multiple alerts. Then, when a sync workflow run completes, the recipients signed up for the alert receive an email message informing them about the completion of the sync workflow run. For example, you can use sync workflow alerts to inform recipients when a sync workflow run completes with errors.

To manage alerts for a sync workflow, go to the **Sync Workflows** tab in the Synchronization Service Administration Console, and then click the **Manage alerts** link below the sync workflow.

To manage outgoing mail profiles for sending sync workflow alerts, in the Synchronization Service Administration Console, click the **Settings** menu in the upper right corner, and then click the **Mail Profiles**.

In this section:

- Creating or editing a sync workflow alert
- Deleting a sync workflow alert
- Managing outgoing mail profiles

Creating or editing a sync workflow alert

To create or edit an alert

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Sync Workflows** tab.
2. Click the **Manage alerts** link below the sync workflow for which you want to create or edit an alert.

   The **Manage alerts** link is only available on sync workflows that include one or more synchronization steps.
3. In the **Manage Sync Workflow Alerts** dialog box, do one of the following:
   - If you want to create a new alert, click the **Add** button under the **Sync workflow alerts** list.
   - If you want to edit an existing alert, select that alert in the **Sync workflow alerts** list, and then click the **Edit** button under the list.
4. Use the following options in the dialog box that opens to specify alert settings, and then click **OK**:
   - **When this event occurs**.Select an event that will trigger the alert. You can select one of the following:
     - **Sync workflow run completes (with or without errors)**. Triggers the alert upon the sync workflow run completion regardless of any errors encountered in the run.
     - **Sync workflow run completes with errors**. Triggers the alert only when the sync workflow run completed with errors.
   - **Send email to**. Type the email addresses of the recipients to which you want to send a notification email message when the selected event occurs. When specifying multiple email addresses, use a semicolon as a separator.
   - **Email message subject**. Type the text you want to include into the notification email message subject.
   - **Ignore mapping errors**. Select this check box if you want the alert to skip mapping errors in sync workflow runs. This check box is only available when you select **Sync workflow run completes with errors** in the **When this event occurs** option.
   - **Ignore non-fatal errors in**. Select this check box if you want this alert to skip non-fatal errors in sync workflow runs. A non-fatal error causes a sync workflow run to partially succeed. A fatal error causes a sync workflow run to fail. If you select this check box, you must also select one of the following options:
   - **All sync workflow steps**. Causes the alert to skip non-fatal errors in all steps of the sync workflow.
   - **The specified sync workflow steps**. Causes the alert to skip non-fatal errors in the sync workflow steps you specify in the text box below. Type sync

workflow step numbers separated by commas (example: 1, 3, 5). To specify a range of steps, use a dash as a separator (example: 1, 3, 5-8).

This check box is only available when you select **Sync workflow run completes with errors** in the **When this event occurs** option.

5. Use the **Send email using this outgoing mail profile** list to select the settings to be used for sending notification emails generated by the alerts in the **Sync workflow alerts** list.

   To configure the current outgoing mail profile, click the **Properties** button. For more information, see Managing outgoing mail profiles.

6. When you are finished, click **OK** to close the **Manage Sync Workflow Alerts** dialog box.

Deleting a sync workflow alert

To delete an alert

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Sync Workflows** tab.
2. Click the **Manage alerts** link below the sync workflow for which you want to delete an alert.

   The **Manage alerts** link is only available on sync workflows that include one or more synchronization steps.

3. In the **Sync workflow alerts** list, select the alert you want to delete, and then click the **Delete** button under the list.

Managing outgoing mail profiles

To create, edit, or delete an outgoing mail profile, in the Synchronization Service Administration Console, click the **Settings** menu in the upper right corner, and then click the **Mail Profiles**. Then, follow the appropriate procedure below.

To create a profile

1. Click the **Add** button below the list of profiles, and then specify the settings you want to use. For the descriptions of the settings you can specify, see Outgoing mail profile settings.
2. When you are finished, click **OK**.

To edit a profile

1. In the list, select the outgoing mail profile you want to edit.

2. Click the **Edit** button below the list of profiles, and then specify the settings you want to use. For the description of the settings you can specify, see Outgoing mail profile settings.
3. When you are finished, click **OK**.

To delete a profile

1. In the list, select the outgoing mail profile you want to delete.
2. Click the **Delete** button below the list of profiles.

Outgoing mail profile settings

In each outgoing mail profile, you can use the following settings:

- **Profile name**. Type a descriptive name with which you want to identify the profile.
- **Outgoing SMTP server**. Type the fully qualified domain name of the SMTP mail server you want to use for sending notification emails.
- **This server requires an encrypted connection (SSL)**. Select this check box if the specified mail server requires an encrypted connection.
- **This server requires authentication**. Select this check box if the specified mail server requires authentication, and then type the user name and password with which you want to access the server.
- **Sender email address**. Type the email address you want to use as the originating address in the notification emails.
- **Sender name**. Type the sender name you want to display in the From field to the recipients of the notification emails.

6

Mapping objects

About mapping objects

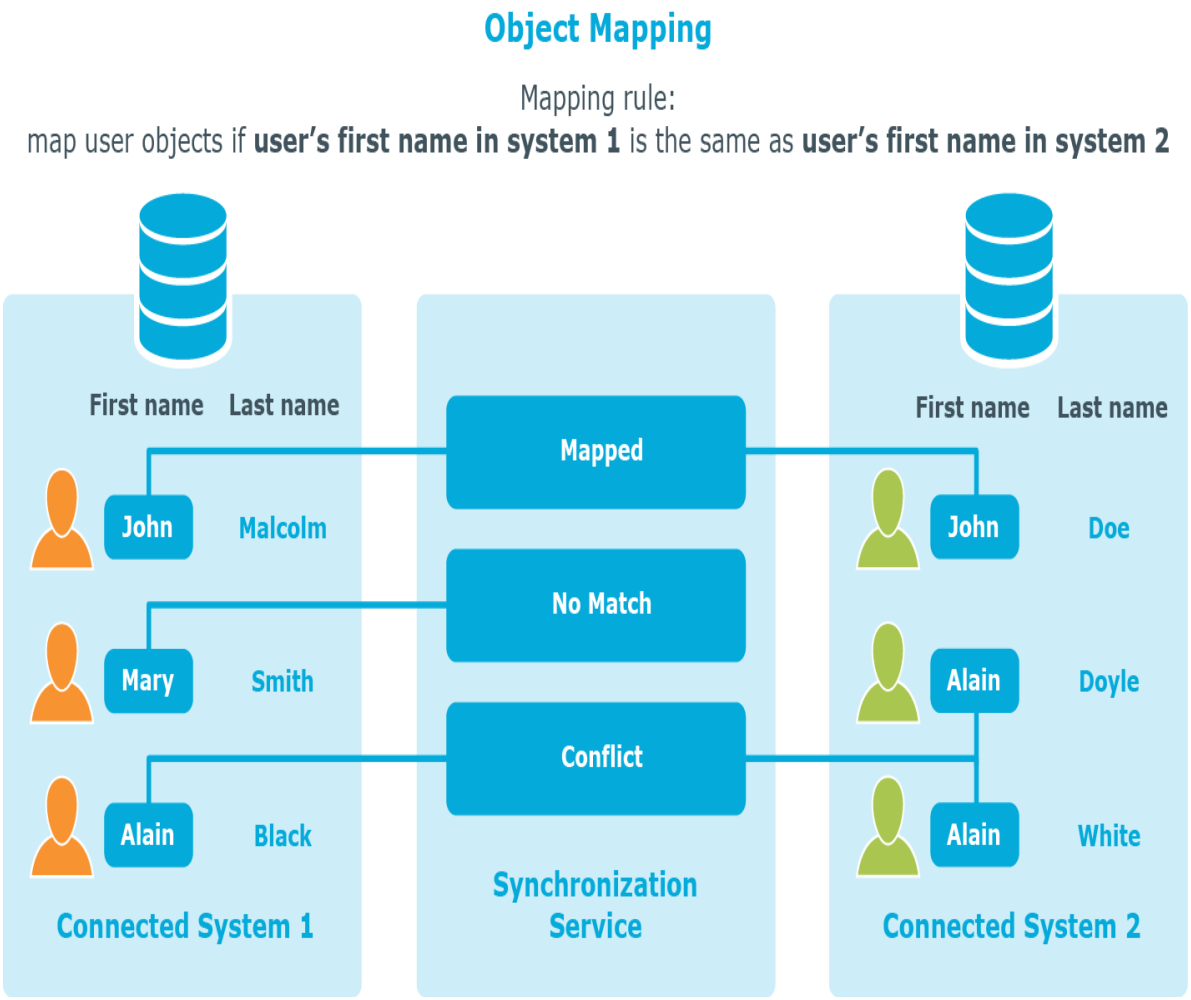
Object mapping allows you to establish one-to-one relationships between objects in two connected data systems. By using object mapping, you can determine what objects will participate in data synchronization operations you run between these two data systems.

Synchronization Service maps objects automatically when running the creating steps of a sync workflow. In this case, one-to-one relationship is automatically established between source objects and their counterparts created in the target connected system during the creation operation. In some cases, however, you may need to manually map objects. For example, you should configure object mapping before running a sync workflow that includes updating or deprovisioning steps. By doing so, you provide Synchronization Service with the information on which objects need to be updated or deprovisioned in the target data system.

To map objects, you can use *mapping pairs* and *mapping rules*. A *mapping pair* allows you to establish a relationship between a certain object type in one connected system and its counterpart in the other connected system. A *mapping rule* allows you to define the scope of conditions where the objects belonging to the object types specified in a particular mapping pair will be mapped. For a mapping pair you can create multiple mapping rules, each defining a specific mapping condition. In order your mapping rules take effect, you need to run them. After you run a mapping rule, Synchronization Service reads data in the connected data systems for which the rule is configured, and then maps the objects that meet the conditions specified in the mapping rule.

The following example shows how a mapping rule works:

Figure 9: Object mapping



In this example, one-to-one relationship is established between the user object John Malcolm in Connected System 1 and the user object John Doe in Connected System 2: the first names of these user objects match, and thus the condition specified in the mapping rule is met. Now, if you configure a sync workflow for these systems and populate it with synchronization steps, identity information will be synchronized between these two user objects, since they are *mapped*. The direction of synchronization depends on which of these two connected data systems acts as the synchronization source and which is the target.

The next sections cover the following:

- Steps to map objects
- Steps to unmap objects

Steps to map objects

You can map objects in two data systems to which Synchronization Service is connected. To map objects in two connected data systems, complete the following steps:

- Step 1: Create mapping pairs
- Step 2: Create mapping rules
- Step 3 (optional): Change scope for mapping rules
- Step 4: Run map operation

Step 1: Create mapping pairs

In this step, you create mapping pairs that specify the types of objects you want to map in two connected systems. You can create as many mapping pairs as necessary.

To create a mapping pair

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Mapping** tab.
2. Click the name of the connection for which you want to map objects.
3. Click **Add mapping pair**.
4. On the **Specify source** page, next to **Connected system object type**, click **Select**, and then select the type of object you want to map.
5. Click **Next**.
6. On the **Specify target** page, do the following:
    a. Next to **Target connected system**, click **Specify**, and then specify the other connected system where you want to map objects.
    b. Next to **Connected system object type**, click **Select**, and then select the type of object you want to map.
7. Click **Finish** to create the mapping pair.

    Repeat the above steps to create mapping pairs for as many object types as necessary.

Step 2: Create mapping rules

Once you have created a mapping pair, you can configure mapping rules for that pair. Mapping rules define the conditions where the objects that belong to the object types specified in the mapping pair will be mapped. Synchronization Service maps objects only if all mapping rules specified for a mapping pair are met.

To add a new mapping rule

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Mapping** tab.
2. Click the name of the connection for which you want to create a mapping rule.
3. Click the mapping pair for which you want to create a mapping rule.
4. Click **Add mapping rule**.
5. Use the **Define Mapping Rule** dialog box to define the condition where the objects in the connected systems are to be mapped. To do so, click the down arrow on the button next to each of the two provided options and select one of the following:
   - **Attribute**. Allows you to select an attribute in the connected system.
   - **Rule**. Allows you to set up a list of rules to generate a value for the connected system. For details, see Using value generation rules.
   - **PowerShell Script**. Allows you to type a Windows PowerShell script that generates a value for the connected system.
6. When you are finished, click **OK** to create the mapping rule.

Step 3 (optional): Change scope for mapping rules

Each mapping rule applies to a scope of objects. By default, this scope includes all objects that belong to the object types specified in the mapping rule. If necessary, you can narrow the scope specified for a particular mapping rule or you can revert to the default scope.

To change the scope of a mapping rule

1. Go to the mapping pair that includes the mapping rule whose scope you want to change:
   a. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Mapping** tab.
   b. Click the name of the appropriate connection.
   c. Click the appropriate mapping pair entry.
2. Locate the mapping rule whose scope you want to change. Use the following elements provided for each mapping rule entry:
   - **Mapping scope for system 1**. Shows the mapping rule scope applicable to the data system shown on the left part of the mapping pair entry.
   - **Mapping scope for system 2**. Shows the mapping rule scope applicable to the data system shown on the right part of the mapping pair entry.

   These elements can take one of the following values:
   - **Default**. Indicates that the mapping rule applies to all objects of the specified type.

- **Custom**. Indicates that the mapping rule scope is narrowed down and only applies to some objects of the specified type.

3. Change the mapping rule scope as necessary:
    a. Click the value displayed next to **Mapping scope for system 1** or **Mapping scope for system 2**, and then specify the scope you want to use.
    b. When you are finished, click **OK**.

Step 4: Run map operation

Once you have created mapping rules for a mapping pair, you need to run the map operation in order to apply these rules and map objects that belong to the mapping pair. There are two methods to run the map operation: you can manually run the map operation once or you can create a recurring schedule to automatically run the map operation on a regular basis.

The latter method is recommended when you want to use Synchronization Service to synchronize passwords from an Active Directory domain to other connected systems.

Running mapping rules on a recurring schedule allows you to properly map newly-created Active Directory user objects to their counterparts in the connected systems where you automatically synchronize passwords with the Active Directory domain. If you do not run mapping rules on a regular basis, some passwords may become out of sync because of the changes that inevitably occur to your environment.

For example, new user objects are created, some user objects are deleted, but Synchronization Service cannot detect these changes and synchronize passwords for the newly-created users before you apply the mapping rules. In this scenario, the best way to ensure Synchronization Service synchronizes all passwords is to apply your mapping rules on a regular basis. You can accomplish this task by creating a recurring schedule for applying your mapping rules.

To run the map operation once

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Mapping** tab.
2. Click the name of the connection for which you want to run the map operation.
3. Click the mapping pair for which you want to run the map operation.
4. Click **Map now.**
5. In the dialog box that opens, click one of the following:
    - **Full Map**. With this option, Synchronization Service retrieves the data required to map objects from the connected data systems.
    - **Quick Map**. With this option, Synchronization Service first tries to map objects by using the data that is available in the local cache. If the local cache is missing or cannot be used to map objects, then Synchronization Service retrieves the required data from the connected data systems.

    Wait for the map operation to complete.

After the map operation completes, the Synchronization Service Administration Console displays a report that provides information about the objects that participated in the map operation. At this stage, the application does not map the objects. To map the objects, you need to commit the map operation result.

You can click the number that is provided next to an object category name in the report to view the details of objects that belong to that category.

6. Review the report about the objects that participated in the map operation, and then click **Commit** to map the objects.

To automatically run the map operation on a recurring schedule

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Mapping** tab.
2. Click the name of the connection for which you want to create a recurring mapping schedule.
3. Click the mapping pair for which you want to run the map operation on a recurring schedule.
4. Click **Schedule mapping**.
5. In the dialog box that opens, select the **Schedule the task to run** check box, and then specify a schedule for the map operation.

   It is recommended to schedule the map operation to run once in every 6 hours.
6. If several Synchronization Service instances are installed in your environment, under **Run the task on**, select the computer that hosts the instance you want to use for running the map operation.
7. Click **OK** to activate the schedule.

   The results of a scheduled map operation always apply automatically, you do not need to commit the changes.

   When performing a scheduled map operation, Synchronization Service always retrieves the required data from the connected data systems and never uses the data available in the local cache.

Steps to unmap objects

You can unmap the objects that were mapped earlier.

To unmap objects

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Mapping** tab.
2. Click the name of the connection for which you want to unmap objects.
3. Click the mapping pair that specifies the objects types you want to unmap.
4. Click **Unmap now** and wait until the unmap operation completes.

After the unmap operation completes, the Synchronization Service Administration Console displays a report which provides information about the objects that participated in the unmap operation. At this stage, the application does not unmap the objects. To unmap them, you need to commit the result of the unmap operation.

You can click the number provided next to an object category name in the report to view the details of objects that belong to that category.

5. Review the report on the objects that participated in the unmap operation, and then click **Commit** to unmap the objects.

Automated password synchronization

About automated password synchronization

If your enterprise environment has multiple data management systems, each having its own password policy and dedicated user authentication mechanism, you may face one or more of the following issues:

- Because users have to remember multiple passwords, they may have difficulty managing them. Some users may even write down their passwords. As a result, passwords can be easily compromised.
- Each time users forget one or several of their numerous access passwords, they have to ask administrators for password resets. This increases operational costs and translates into a loss of productivity.
- There is no way to implement a single password policy for all of the data management systems. This too impacts productivity, as users have to log on to each data management system separately in order to change their passwords.

With Synchronization Service, you can eliminate these issues and significantly simplify password management in an enterprise environment that includes multiple data management systems.

Synchronization Service provides a cost-effective and efficient way to synchronize user passwords from an Active Directory domain to other data systems used in your organization. As a result, users can access other data management systems using their

Active Directory domain password. Whenever a user password is changed in the source Active Directory domain, this change is immediately and automatically propagated to other data systems, so each user password remains in sync in the data systems at all times.

You need to connect Synchronization Service to the data systems in which you want to synchronize passwords through special connectors supplied with Synchronization Service.

Steps to automate password synchronization

To automatically synchronize passwords from an Active Directory domain to another data system, complete these steps:

1. Install Capture Agent on each domain controller in the Active Directory domain you want to be the source for password synchronization operations.

   Capture Agent tracks changes to the user passwords in the source Active Directory domain and provides this information to Synchronization Service, which in turn synchronizes passwords in the target connected systems you specify.

   For more information on how to install Capture Agent, see Managing Capture Agent.

2. Connect the Synchronization Service to the Active Directory domain where you installed Capture Agent in step 1.

   Alternatively, you can configure a connection to Active Roles that manages the source Active Directory domain.

3. Connect the Synchronization Service to the data system where you want to synchronize user object passwords with those in the source Active Directory domain.

   - For some target data systems (such as SQL Server) you must specify the data you want to participate in the password synchronization by configuring an SQL query.
   - If the target data system is an LDAP directory service accessed via the generic LDAP connector, you must specify the target object type for which you want to synchronize passwords and the attribute where you want to store object passwords.

4. Ensure that user objects in the source Active Directory domain are properly mapped to their counterparts in the target connected system.

   For more information about mapping objects, see Mapping objects.

   Synchronization Service automatically maps objects between the source Active Directory domain and the target connected system if you configure sync workflows to manage the creation and deprovision operations between the source AD domain (or Active Roles that manages that domain) and the target connected system.

   For more information on sync workflows, see Synchronizing identity data.

5. Create a password synchronization rule for the target connected system.

   For more information, see Creating a password sync rule.

After you complete the above steps, the Synchronization Service starts to automatically track user password changes in the source AD domain and synchronize passwords in the target connected system.

If necessary, you can fine-tune the password synchronization settings by completing these optional tasks:

- Modify the default Capture Agent settings.
- For more information, see Configuring Capture Agent.
- Modify the default Synchronization Service settings related to password synchronization.
- For more information, see Configuring Synchronization Service.
- Specify a custom certificate for encrypting the password sync traffic between the Capture Agent and the Synchronization Service. By default, a built-in certificate is used for this purpose.
- For more information, see Specifying a custom certificate for encrypting password sync traffic.
- Configure the Synchronization Service to automatically run your PowerShell script after the password synchronization completes.

  For more information, see Using PowerShell scripts with password synchronization.

Managing Capture Agent

Capture Agent is required to track changes to the user passwords in the Active Directory domain you want to be the authoritative source for password synchronization operations. To synchronize passwords, you must install Capture Agent on each domain controller in the source Active Directory domain.

Whenever a password changes in the source Active Directory domain, the agent captures that change and provides the changed password to the Synchronization Service. In turn, the Synchronization Service uses the provided information to synchronize passwords in the target connected systems according to your settings.

In this section:

- Installing Capture Agent manually
- Using Group Policy to install Capture Agent
- Uninstalling Capture Agent

Installing Capture Agent manually

You can use this method to manually deploy Capture Agent on each domain controller in the source Active Directory domain.

To manually install Capture Agent

1. Run one of the following files supplied with the Synchronization Service installation package:
   - On a 32-bit domain controller, run the file **SyncServiceCaptureAgent_7.4.3_x86.msi**.
   - On a 64-bit domain controller, run the file **SyncServiceCaptureAgent_7.4.3_x64.msi**.

   You can find these files in the **Solutions** folder on the Active Roles distribution media.
2. Step through the wizard to complete the agent installation.

You can perform an unattended installation of Capture Agent as follows.

To perform an unattended installation

On a 32-bit system, enter the following syntax at a command prompt:

```
msiexec /i "<Path to SyncServiceCaptureAgent_7.4.3_x86.msi>" /qb
INSTALLDIR="<Path to installation folder>" REBOOT="<Value>"
```

On a 64-bit system, enter the following syntax at a command prompt:

```
msiexec /i "<Path to SyncServiceCaptureAgent_7.4.3_x64.msi>" /qb
INSTALLDIR="<Path to installation folder>" REBOOT="<Value>"
```

In the above syntax:

Table 121: Arguments

Argument	Description
INSTALLDIR	Specifies the installation folder for the Capture Agent. When this argument is omitted, the following default installation folder is used: **%ProgramFiles%\One Identity\Active Roles\7.4\SyncServiceCaptureAgent**
REBOOT	Allows you to suppress a system restart in a situation where a restart is required for the Capture Agent installation to complete. To suppress the restart, use the following syntax: `REBOOT="ReallySupress"`

Using Group Policy to install Capture Agent

You can use this method to automatically deploy Capture Agent on each domain controller in the source Active Directory domain. This method is applicable in the following scenarios only:

Table 122: Prerequisites by scenario

Supported scenario	Prerequisites
Scenario 1: AD domain includes either 32- or 64-bit domain controllers	• All the domain controllers must be held in a single organizational unit (for example, the built-in **Domain Controllers** OU). • At least one group policy object must be linked to the OU holding the domain controllers (for example, the built-in **Default Domain Controllers Policy Group Policy** object).
Scenario 2: AD domain includes both 32- and 64-bit domain controllers	• The domain controllers must be held in two separate organizational units, each containing domain controllers of the same bitness. • At least one group policy object must be linked to each of the two organizational units.

To install Capture Agent by using Group Policy

1. Save the **SyncServiceCaptureAgent_7.4.3_x86.msi** and **SyncServiceCaptureAgent_7.4.3_x64.msi** files to a network share accessible from each domain controller in the source Active Directory domain.
2. Depending on your scenario, complete the steps in the table:

Table 123: Steps by scenario

Scenario 1: AD domain includes either 32- or 64-bit domain controllers	Scenario 2: AD domain includes both 32- and 64-bit domain controllers
1. Use Group Policy Editor to open the group policy object linked to the OU holding the domain controllers on which you want to install Capture Agent. 2. In the Group Policy Object Editor console tree, do one of the	1. Use Group Policy Object Editor to open the group policy object linked to the OU holding the 32-bit domain controllers. 2. Do one of the following in the Group Policy Object Editor console tree:

Scenario 1: AD domain includes either 32- or 64-bit domain controllers	Scenario 2: AD domain includes both 32- and 64-bit domain controllers
following: • In Windows Server 2012, expand the **Computer Configuration** node, and then select **Software Settings**. • In a later version of Windows Server, expand the **Computer Configuration** node, then expand **Policies**, and select **Software Settings**. 3. In the details pane, click **Software Installation**, on the **Action** menu point to **New**, and then click **Package**. 4. Use the dialog box to open one of the following files: **SyncServiceCaptureAgent_ 7.4.3_x86.msi** if all your domain controllers are 32-bit. or **SyncServiceCaptureAgent_ 7.4.3_x64.msi** if all your domain controllers are 64-bit. 5. In the **Deploy Software** dialog box, select **Assigned**, and then click **OK**.	• In Windows Server 2012, expand the **Computer Configuration** node, and then select **Software Settings**. • In a later version of Windows Server, expand the **Computer Configuration** node, then expand **Policies**, and select **Software Settings**. 3. In the details pane, click **Software Installation**, on the **Action** menu point to **New**, and then click **Package**. 4. Use the dialog box to open the **SyncServiceCaptureAgent_ 7.4.3_x86.msi** file. 5. In the **Deploy Software** dialog box, select **Assigned**, and then click **OK**. 6. Repeat steps 1-5 for the group policy object linked to the OU holding the 64-bit domain controllers. Use the **SyncServiceCaptureAgent_7.4.3_ x64.msi** file to install Capture Agent on these domain controllers.

3. Run the following command at a command prompt to refresh the Group Policy settings: **gpupdate /force**

Uninstalling Capture Agent

To uninstall Capture Agent

1. On the computer where Capture Agent is installed, open the list of installed programs:

- In Windows Server 2012, open **Add or Remove Programs** in Control Panel.
- In a later version of Windows, open **Programs and Features** in Control Panel.

2. In the list of installed programs, select **One Identity Active Roles 7.4 - Synchronization Service Capture Agent x64** or **One Identity Active Roles 7.4 - Synchronization Service Capture Agent x86**.
3. Uninstall the agent:
   - In Windows Server 2012, click **Remove**.
   - In a later version of Windows, click **Uninstall**.
4. Follow the on-screen instructions to uninstall Capture Agent.

Managing password sync rules

To synchronize passwords from an Active Directory domain to other connected systems, you need to create and configure a password synchronization rule for each target connected system where you want to synchronize passwords.

A password synchronization rule allows you to specify the following:

- The Active Directory domain you want to be the source for password synchronization operations.
- The source object type for password synchronization operations (typically, this is the user object type in Active Directory).
- The target connected system in which you want to synchronize passwords with the source Active Directory domain.
- The target object type for password synchronization operations.

Optionally, you can configure a password synchronization rule to modify attribute values of the target connected system objects whose passwords are being synchronized.

This section covers:

- Creating a password sync rule
- Deleting a password sync rule
- Modifying settings of a password sync rule

Creating a password sync rule

To create a password sync rule

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Password Sync** tab.

2. Click **Add password sync rule**.
3. On the **Specify source for password sync** page, do the following:
    a. In the **Source connected system** option, specify the Active Directory domain you want to be the source for password synchronization operations. Alternatively, you can select the Active Roles instance that manages such an Active Directory domain.
    b. In the **Connected system object type** option, select the object type you want to be the source for password synchronization.
4. Click **Next**.
5. On the **Specify target for password sync** page, do the following:
    a. In the **Target connected system** option, specify the target connected system in which you want to synchronize passwords.
    b. In the **Connected system object type** option, select the object type you want to be the target for password synchronization.
    c. Optionally, you can click the **Password Sync Settings** button and then use the following tabs to configure more password sync settings:
        - **Password Sync Retry Options**. Use this tab to specify how many times you want Synchronization Service to retry the password synchronization operation in the event of a password synchronization failure. You can select one of the following options:
        - **Unlimited number of times**. Causes Synchronization Service to retry the password synchronization operation until it succeeds.
        - **This maximum number of times**. Specify the maximum number of times you want Synchronization Service to retry the password synchronization operation.
        - **Password Transformation Script**. Use this tab to type a PowerShell script that transforms source Active Directory user passwords into object passwords for the target connected system. Use this item if you want the object passwords in the source and target connected systems to be different. If you do not want to transform passwords, leave the text box blank.
        - **Rules to Modify Object Attributes**. Use this tab to specify rules for modifying attribute values on the target connected system objects. These rules will only apply to the objects on which Synchronization Service modifies passwords in the target connected system.
    d. When you are finished, click **OK**.
6. Click **Finish** to create the password sync rule.

Deleting a password sync rule

To delete a password sync rule

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Password Sync** tab.
2. Locate the rule you want to delete, and then click **Delete this rule** below the rule.

Modifying settings of a password sync rule

You can modify the following settings of an existing password sync rule:

- Specify how many times you want the Synchronization Service to retry the password synchronization operation in the case of a password synchronization failure.
- Specify a PowerShell script to transform a source Active Directory user password into an object password in the target connected system.
- Specify rules to modify the attributes of the target connected system objects on which Synchronization Service changes passwords.

To modify the settings of a password sync rule

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Password Sync** tab.
2. Click the **Password sync settings** link below the password sync rule you want to modify.
3. In the dialog box that opens, use the following tabs:
    - **Password Sync Retry Options**. Use this tab to specify how many times you want Synchronization Service to retry the password synchronization operation in the event of a password synchronization failure. You can select one of the following options:
    - **Unlimited number of times**. Causes Synchronization Service to retry the password synchronization operation until it succeeds.
        - **This maximum number of times**. Specify the maximum number of times you want Synchronization Service to retry the password synchronization operation.
        - **Password Transformation Script**. Use this tab to type a PowerShell script that transforms source Active Directory user passwords into object passwords for the target connected system. Use this tab if you want the object passwords in the source and target connected systems to be different. If you do not want to transform passwords, leave the text box blank.

- **Rules to Modify Object Attributes**. Use this tab to specify rules for modifying attribute values on the target connected system objects. These rules will only apply to the objects on which Synchronization Service modifies passwords in the target connected system.

4. When you are finished, click **OK** to save your changes.

Fine-tuning automated password synchronization

This section provides information about the optional tasks related to configuring the automated password synchronization from an Active Directory domain to connected data systems.

In this section:

- Configuring Capture Agent
- Configuring Synchronization Service
- Specifying a custom certificate for encrypting password sync traffic
- Using PowerShell scripts with password synchronization

Configuring Capture Agent

Capture Agent has a number of parameters you can modify. After you install the agent, each of these parameters is assigned a default value, as described in the following table:

Table 124: Capture Agent parameters

Parameter	Description	Default value
Maximum connection point validity for Capture Agent Service	Determines the period of time (in hours) during which a connection between Capture Agent and Synchronization Service remains valid.	24 hours
Interval between connection retries	Determines the time interval (in minutes) during which Capture Agent tries to reconnect to Synchronization	10 minutes

Parameter	Description	Default value
	Service.	
Maximum duration of a connection attempt	Determines the period of time (in days) during which Capture Agent tries to connect to Synchronization Service to send the information about changed user passwords. During this period Capture Agent stores the user passwords to be synchronized in an encrypted file.	7 days
Certificate to encrypt Capture Agent traffic	Specifies a certificate for encrypting the password sync data transferred between Capture Agent and Synchronization Service. For more information, see Specifying a custom certificate for encrypting password sync traffic.	By default, a built-in certificate is used.
Connection Point 1 **Connection Point 2** **Connection Point 3** **Connection Point 4** **Connection Point 5** **Connection Point 6** **Connection Point 7**	Define the Synchronization Service instances to which Capture Agent provides information about changed user passwords.	If none of these parameters is set, Capture Agent looks for available instances of the Synchronization Service in the following container: *CN=Active Roles Sync Service,CN=One Identity,CN=System,DC=<domain name>*

You can modify the default values of these parameters by using Group Policy and the Administrative Template supplied with the Synchronization Service. The next steps assume that all the domain controllers where the Capture Agent is installed are held within organizational units.

Complete these steps to modify the default Capture Agent settings:

- Step 1: Create and link a Group Policy object
- Step 2: Add administrative template to Group Policy object

- Step 3: Use Group Policy object to modify Capture Agent settings

Step 1: Create and link a Group Policy object

Create a new Group Policy object. Link the object to each organizational unit holding the domain controllers on which the Capture Agent is installed. For more information, see the documentation for your version of the Windows operating system.

Step 2: Add administrative template to Group Policy object

1. Use Group Policy Object Editor to connect to the Group Policy object you created in step 1.
2. In the Group Policy Object Editor console, expand the Group Policy object, and then do one of the following:
   - In Windows Server 2012, expand the **Computer Configuration** node, and then select **Administrative Templates**.
   - In a later version of Windows Server, expand **Computer Configuration**, expand **Policies**, and then select **Administrative Templates**.
3. On the **Action** menu, point to **All Tasks**, and click **Add/Remove Templates**.

   The **Add/Remove Templates** dialog box opens.
4. In the **Add/Remove Templates** dialog box, click **Add**, and then use the **Policy Templates** dialog box to open the Administrative Template (SyncServiceCaptureAgent.adm file) supplied with the Synchronization Service.

   The SyncServiceCaptureAgent.adm file is located in <Active Roles distribution media>\Solutions\Sync Service Capture Agent.

Step 3: Use Group Policy object to modify Capture Agent settings

1. In Windows Server 2012, under **Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\Active Roles**, select **Sync Service Capture Agent Settings**.

   In a later version of Windows Server, under **Computer Configuration\Policies\Administrative Templates\Classic Administrative Templates (ADM)\Active Roles**, select **Sync Service Capture Agent Settings**.
2. In the details pane, configure the appropriate Group Policy settings.

   The names of Group Policy settings correspond to the names of the Capture Agent parameters provided in the table in Configuring Capture Agent.

3. Run the following command at a command prompt for the changes to take effect:

   gpupdate /force

Configuring Synchronization Service

You can modify the default values of the Synchronization Service parameters related to password synchronization. These parameters and their default values are described in the next table.

Table 125: Synchronization Service parameters

Parameter	Description	Default Value
Interval between attempts to reset password	The Capture Agent sends information on changes made to Active Directory user passwords to Synchronization Service. After receiving this information, Synchronization Service tries to reset passwords in the target connected systems you specified. This parameter determines the time interval (in minutes) between attempts to reset passwords in the target connected systems.	10 minutes
Synchronization Service connection point update period	Synchronization Service publishes its connection point in Active Directory. This parameter determines the frequency of updates (in minutes) of the Synchronization Service connection point.	60 minutes
Certificate to encrypt Capture Agent traffic	This parameter specifies the thumbprint of the certificate used to encrypt the password sync traffic between Capture Agent and Synchronization Service. The same certificate must be used for the Capture Agent and the Synchronization Service.	By default, a built-in certificate is used.

You can modify the Synchronization Service parameters using Group Policy and the Administrative Template supplied with Synchronization Service.

To modify Synchronization Service parameters using Group Policy

1. On the computer running the Synchronization Service, start Group Policy Object Editor, and then connect to the **Local Computer Policy** Group Policy object.
2. In the Group Policy Object Editor console, expand the **Local Computer Policy** node, expand the **Computer Configuration** node, and select **Administrative Templates**.
3. On the **Action** menu, point to **All Tasks**, and click **Add/Remove Templates**.
4. In the **Add/Remove Templates** dialog box, click **Add**, and then use the **Policy Templates** dialog box to open the **SyncService.adm** file that holds the Administrative Template.

   By default, the SyncService.adm file is stored in <Active Roles installation folder>**\SyncService\Administrative Templates**
5. Under **Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\Active Roles**, select **Sync Service Settings**, and then in the details pane, configure the appropriate group policy settings.

   The names of group policy settings correspond to the names of the Synchronization Service parameters provided in the table in Configuring Capture Agent.
6. For the changes to take effect, refresh the Group Policy settings by running the following command at a command prompt: **gpupdate /force**

Specifying a custom certificate for encrypting password sync traffic

By default, Synchronization Service uses a built-in certificate to encrypt password sync traffic between the Capture Agent and the Synchronization Service. If necessary, you can use a custom certificate for this purpose.

NOTE:

- SSL certificates signed with MD5 algorithm are not supported.
- Backward compatibility for Quick Connect v5.5 with Active Roles Synchronization Service Capture Agent v7.4 can be achieved through custom certificate signed with SHA algorithm.

This section illustrates how to use a custom certificate for encrypting the password synchronization traffic in Windows Server 2012.

Complete the following steps:

- Step 1: Obtain and install a certificate
- Step 2: Export custom certificate to a file
- Step 3: Import certificate into certificates store
- Step 4: Copy certificate's thumbprint

- Step 5: Provide certificate's thumbprint to Capture Agent
- Step 6: Provide certificate's thumbprint to Synchronization Service

Step 1: Obtain and install a certificate

To obtain and install a certificate, you have to make a certificate request. There are two methods to request a certificate in Windows Server 2012:

- **Request certificates using the Certificate Request Wizard**. To request certificates from a Windows Server 2012 enterprise certification authority, you can use the Certificate Request Wizard.
- **Request certificates using the Windows Server 2012 Certificate Services Web interface**. Each certification authority that is installed on a computer running Windows Server 2012 has a Web interface that allows the users to submit certificate requests. By default, the Web interface is accessible at **http://servername/certsrv**, where **servername** refers to the name of the computer running Windows Server 2012.

This section provides steps to request certificates using the Windows Server 2012 Certificate Services Web interface. For detailed information about the Certificate Request Wizard, refer to the documentation on Certification Authority.

To request a certificate using the Windows 2012 Certificate Services Web interface

1. Use a Web browser to open to **http://servername/certsrv**, where **servername** refers to the name of the Web server running Windows Server 2012 where the certification authority that you want to access is located.
2. On the **Welcome** Web page, click **Request a certificate**.
3. On the **Request a Certificate** Web page, click **advanced certificate request**.
4. On the **Advanced Certificate Request** Web page, click **Create and submit a certificate request to this CA**.
5. On the Web page that opens, do the following:
   - Select the **Store certificate in the local computer certificate store** check box.
   - Under **Additional Options**, select the **PKCS10** option, and in the **Friendly Name** text box, specify a name for your certificate (such as My QC Certificate).

   Keep default values for all other options.
6. Click **Submit**.
7. On the **Certificate Issued** Web page, click **Install this certificate**.

After you install the certificate, it becomes available in the Certificates snap-in, in the **Personal/Certificates** store.

Step 2: Export custom certificate to a file

In this step, you export the issued certificate to a file. You will need the file to install the certificate on each domain controller running Capture Agent and on each computer running Synchronization Service.

To export the certificate

1. On the computer where you installed the certificate in step 1, open the Certificates - Local Computers snap-in.
2. In the console tree, click the **Personal/Certificates** store.
3. In the details pane, click the issued certificate you want to export.
4. On the **Action** menu, point to **All Tasks**, and then click **Export**.
5. Step through the wizard.
6. On the **Export Private Key** page, select **Yes, export the private key**, and then click **Next**.

   This option is available only if the private key is marked as exportable and you have access to the private key.
7. On the **Export File Format** page, do the following, and then click **Next**:
   - To include all certificates in the certification path, select the **Include all certificates in the certification path if possible** check box.
   - To enable strong protection, select the **Enable strong protection (requires IE 5.0, NT 4.0 SP4 or above)** check box.
8. On the **Password** page, use the **Password** text box to type a password to encrypt the private key you are exporting. In **Confirm password**, type the same password again, and then click **Next**.
9. On the **File to Export** page, use the **File name** text box to specify the PKCS #12 file to which you want to export the certificate along with the private key, and click **Next**.
10. On the Completion page, revise the specified settings and click **Finish** to create the file and close the wizard.

Step 3: Import certificate into certificates store

In this step, you import the certificate to the **Personal\Certificates** certificate store by using the Certificates snap-in. You must complete this step on each domain controller running Capture Agent and on each computer running Synchronization Service that will participate in the password synchronization.

To import the certificate

1. Open the Certificates - Local Computers snap-in.
2. In the console tree, click the **Personal\Certificates** logical store.
3. On the **Action** menu, point to **All Tasks** and then click **Import**.
4. Step through the wizard.
5. On the **File to Import** page, in **File name**, type the file name containing the certificate to be imported or click **Browse** and to locate and select the file. When finished, click **Next**.
6. On the **Password** page, type the password used to encrypt the private key, and then click **Next**.
7. On the **Certificate Store** page, ensure that the **Place all certificates in the following store** option is selected, and the **Certificate store** text box displays **Personal**, and then click **Next**.
8. On the **Completion** page, revise the specified settings and click **Finish** to import the certificate and close the wizard.

Step 4: Copy certificate's thumbprint

In this step, you copy the thumbprint of your custom certificate. In the next steps, you will need to provide the thumbprint to Capture Agent and Synchronization Service.

To copy the thumbprint of your custom certificate

1. Open the Certificates - Local Computer snap-in.
2. In the console tree, click the **Personal** store to expand it.
3. Click the **Certificates** store to expand it.
4. In the details pane, double-click the certificate.
5. In the **Certificate** dialog box, click the **Details** tab, and scroll through the list of fields to select **Thumbprint**.
6. Copy the hexadecimal value of Thumbprint to Clipboard.

You will need the copied thumbprint value to configure the Capture Agent and Synchronization Service.

Step 5: Provide certificate's thumbprint to Capture Agent

This step assumes that:

- The same Group Policy object is linked to each OU holding the domain controllers on which the Capture Agent is installed. For more information on how to create and link a Group policy object, see the documentation for your version of Windows.
- The SyncServiceCaptureAgent.adm administrative template file is linked to that Group Policy object.

For instructions on how to add an administrative template file to a Group Policy object, see Step 2: Add administrative template to Group Policy object

To provide the thumbprint to Capture Agent

On any computer joined to the domain where Capture Agent is installed, open Group Policy Object Editor, and connect to the Group Policy object to which you added the Administrative Template in Step 2: Add administrative template to Group Policy object.

1. In the Group Policy Object Editor console, expand the Group Policy object, and then expand the **Computer Configuration** node.
2. Expand the **Administrative Templates\Active Roles** node to select **Sync Service Capture Agent Settings**.
3. In the details pane, double-click **Certificate to encrypt Capture Agent traffic**.
4. Select the **Enabled** option, and then paste the certificate's thumbprint (the one you copied in Step 4: Copy certificate's thumbprint) in the **Thumbprint** text box. When finished, click **OK**.
5. For the changes to take effect, refresh the Group Policy settings by running the following command at a command prompt: **gpupdate /force**

Step 6: Provide certificate's thumbprint to Synchronization Service

Perform the next steps on each computer running the Synchronization Service that participates in the password sync operations.

To provide the thumbprint to Synchronization Service

1. On the computer running the Synchronization Service, start Group Policy Object Editor, and then connect to the **Local Computer Policy** Group Policy object.
2. In the Group Policy Object Editor console, expand the **Local Computer Policy** node, expand the **Computer Configuration** node, and select **Administrative Templates**.
3. On the **Action** menu, point to **All Tasks**, and click **Add/Remove Templates**.
4. In the **Add/Remove Templates** dialog box, click **Add**, and then use the **Policy Templates** dialog box to open the **SyncService.adm** file that holds the Administrative Template.
5. By default, the SyncService.adm file is stored in <Active Roles installation folder>**\SyncServiceCaptureAgent\Administrative Templates.**

6. Under **Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\Active Roles**, select **Sync Service Settings**.
7. In the details pane, double-click **Certificate to encrypt Capture Agent traffic**.
8. Select the **Enabled** option, and then paste the certificate's thumbprint (the one you copied in Step 4: Copy certificate's thumbprint) in the **Thumbprint** text box. When finished, click **OK**.
9. For the changes to take effect, refresh the Group Policy settings by running the following command at a command prompt: **gpupdate /force**

Using PowerShell scripts with password synchronization

Optionally, you can configure the Synchronization Service to run your custom PowerShell script before, after, or instead of the password synchronization operation. To do so, create a connection handler. For instructions, see Using connection handlers.

Example of a PowerShell script run after password synchronization

```
#---- Specify the SMTP Server name in your organization ----
$SmtpServer = "smtpServerName"
$smtp = new-object system.net.mail.smtpClient($SmtpServer)
$mail = new-object System.Net.Mail.MailMessage
# ---- Set the sender mail ----
$mail.From = "yourmail@mydomain.com"
# ---- Set the destination mail ----
$mail.To.Add("Administrator@mydomain.com")
# --- Specify the message subject ----
$mail.Subject = "Password was changed"
# ---- Set the message text ----
$body = "The passwords were synchronized for the following object pair: "
$body = $body + $srcObj.Name + "->" + $dstObj.Name
$mail.Body = $body
# ---- Send mail ----
$smtp.Send($mail)
```

Description: After the password synchronization is complete, this script sends a notification email message informing the administrator that the specified object password has been modified in the target connected system. The message provides the names of the source Active Directory object and its counterpart in the target connected system.

8

Synchronization history

About synchronization history

Synchronization Service Administration Console provides the Synchronization History feature that allows you to view the details of completed sync workflow runs, password sync rule runs, and map and unmap operations.

The synchronization history also helps you troubleshoot synchronization issues by providing information on the errors that were encountered during sync workflow runs, password sync rule runs, or map and unmap operations.

You can also selectively clean up entries from the synchronization history.

To access the synchronization history, use the **Sync History** tab in the Synchronization Service Administration Console.

In this chapter:

Viewing sync workflow history

You can use the **Sync History** tab in the Synchronization Service Administration Console to view a list of completed sync workflow runs. This list provides such information as the names of completed sync workflows, the dates when each sync workflow run started and completed, and which Synchronization Service instance was used to run each sync workflow.

You can click a sync workflow run entry in the list to view detailed information about the sync workflow steps that were run, objects that participated in that run, and errors encountered during the run, if any.

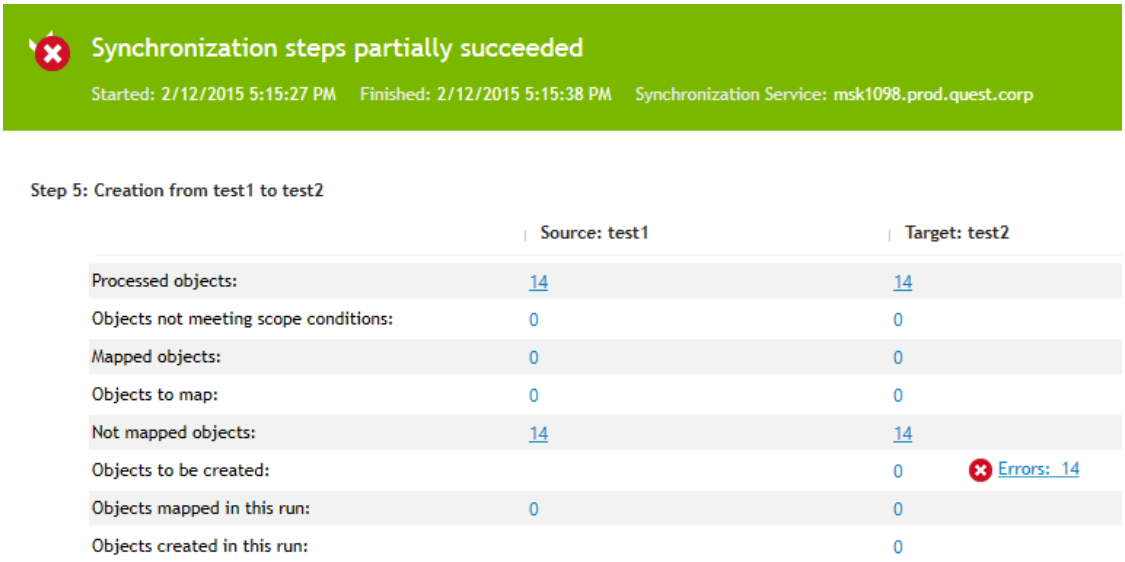
To view the details of a completed sync workflow run

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Sync History t**ab.
2. Click **Sync Workflow History**.
3. If you want to filter the list of completed sync workflows, use the following elements:
   - **Show items completed**. Use this element to specify the time period when the sync workflows you want to view completed.
   - **Maximum number of items to show**. Specify the maximum number of completed sync workflows you want to view.

   You can sort the list of completed sync workflows by clicking the column titles in the list. Also you can filter the list of completed sync workflows by typing keywords in the text boxes provided below the column titles.
4. To view detailed information about a list entry, select that list entry, and then click the **Details** button.

   The details provided for each list entry look similar to the following:

Figure 10: Synchronization Servce details



To view detailed information about the objects that belong to a certain object category, click the number displayed next to the object category name in the **Source** or **Target** column.

To view detailed information about encountered errors, click the link displaying the number of errors.

Viewing mapping history

You can use the **Sync History** tab in the Synchronization Service Administration Console to view the detailed information about a particular completed map or unmap operation. By doing so, you can view a list of attributes for each object that participated in the map or unmap operation.

To view the details of a mapped pair of objects

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Sync History t**ab.
2. Click **Mapping History**.
3. If you want to filter the list of completed map and unmap operations, use the following elements:
   - **Show items completed**. Specify a time period when the map and unmap operations you want to view completed.
   - **Maximum number of items to show**. Specify the maximum number of completed map and unmap operations you want to view.

You can sort the list of map and unmap operations by clicking the column titles. Also you can filter the list of map and unmap operations by typing keywords in the text boxes provided below the column titles.

4. To view detailed information about a list entry, select that list entry, and then click the **Details** button.

Searching synchronization history

You can use the **Sync History** tab in the Synchronization Service Administrative Console to search for completed creation, deprovision, update, and sync passwords operations in the synchronization history. You can search by such criteria as target connected system on which the operation was run, type of object that participated in the operation, and period during which the operation completed.

To search the synchronization history for completed operations

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Sync History** tab.
2. Click **Search**.
3. Use the following options to specify your search criteria:
   - **Target connection**. Select the connected system for which you want to search for completed creation, deprovision, update, and sync passwords operations.
   - **Object type**. Select the object type for which you want to search for completed creation, deprovision, update, and sync passwords operations.
   - **Show items completed**. Specify the time period during which the operation you want to search for completed.
   - **Maximum number of items to show**. Specify the maximum number of completed creation, deprovision, update, and sync passwords operations you want to view in the list.

   You can sort the search results by clicking the column titles in the search results list. Also you can filter the search results by typing keywords in the text boxes provided below the column titles.
4. To view detailed information about an entry in the search results list, select that entry, and then click the **Details** button.

Cleaning up synchronization history

You can selectively delete entries from the sync workflow history and object mapping history. To delete entries, you can either run the cleanup operation once or you can create a recurring schedule to run the cleanup operation on a regular basis.

To run the cleanup operation once

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Sync History** tab.
2. Click **Clean up now**.
3. Specify what entries you want to delete.
4. Click **OK** to delete the entries from the synchronization history.

To create a recurring schedule for the cleanup operation

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Sync History** tab.
2. Click **Schedule cleanup**.
3. In the dialog box that opens, select the **Schedule the task to run** check box, and then specify a schedule for the cleanup operation.
4. If several Synchronization Service instances are deployed in your environment, under **Run the task on**, select the computer that hosts the instance you want to use for running the cleanup operation.
5. Click **OK** to activate the schedule.

To disable a scheduled cleanup operation

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Sync History** tab.
2. Click **Schedule cleanup**.
3. In the dialog box that opens, clear the **Schedule the task to run** check box, and then click **OK**.

Scenarios of use

About scenarios

This section provides some use case scenarios that help you familiarize yourself with Synchronization Service. The scenarios illustrate how to create and run sync workflows and their steps to update and create user information from a Human Resources database represented by a delimited text file to an Active Directory domain.

The scenarios are:

Scenario 1: Create users from a .csv file to an Active Directory domain. In this scenario, Synchronization Service creates user accounts from a Comma Separated Values (.csv) file that includes a Human Resources (HR) database to individual Organizational Units in an Active Directory domain, depending on the city where each user is based.

Scenario 2: Use a .csv file to update user accounts in an Active Directory domain. In this scenario, Synchronization Service updates user accounts in an Active Directory domain based on the changes made to the Human Resources (HR) database saved in a Comma Separated Values (.csv) file.

Scenario 3: Synchronizing data between One Identity Manager Custom Target Systems and an Active Directory domain. In this scenario, Quick Connect updates data in One Identity Manager based on the changes made in Active Directory domain.

Scenario 4: Deprovisioning between One Identity Manager Custom Target Systems and an Active Directory domain. In this scenario, Quick connect deprovisioning synchronized objects in One Identity Manager processed from the Active Directory domain.

Scenario 5: Provisioning of Groups between One Identity Manager Custom Target Systems and an Active Directory domain. In this scenario, Quick Connect provisions group objects to be synchronized to One Identity Manager from Active Directory domain.

Scenario 6: Enabling Delta Sync mode between One Identity Manager Custom Target Systems and an Active Directory domain. In this scenario, Quick Connect updates data in One Identity Manager based on the changes made in Active Directory domain in the delta sync mode.

Before you proceed with these sample scenarios, perform the following steps:

Make sure you have properly configured the connection to the target Active Directory domain in the Synchronization Service Administration Console.

Create the Employees Organizational Unit (OU) at the root of the target Active Directory domain.

In the Employees OU, create the following OUs:

New York

Tokyo

Amsterdam

OtherCities

Scenario 1: Create users from a .csv file to an Active Directory domain

The following scenario demonstrates how to create user accounts from a Human Resources (HR) database to an Active Directory domain. The HR database is represented by a sample Comma Separated Values (.csv) file. Depending on the user city, accounts will be created in one of the following OUs:

- Employees\New York
- Employees\Tokyo
- Employees\Amsterdam
- Employees\OtherCities

This scenario includes the following steps:

- Step 1: Create a sync workflow
- Step 2: Add a creating step
- Step 3: Run the configured creating step
- Step 4: Commit changes to Active Directory

Step 1: Create a sync workflow

To create a new sync workflow

1. Start the Synchronization Service Administration Console.
2. Open the **Sync Workflows** tab, and then click **Add sync workflow**.
3. Type a descriptive name for the sync workflow being created, and then click **OK** to create the sync workflow.

Step 2: Add a creating step

This section provides instructions on how to:

- Connect Synchronization Service to the source Comma Separated Values (.csv) file and target Active Directory domain.
- Add a new creating step and configure its settings, for example, specify the object attributes to create.
- Develop a Windows PowerShell script that returns the name of an Active Directory container for created user accounts.
- Preview a list of user accounts to be created.

To add a creating step

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Sync Workflows** tab, and then click the sync workflow you created in Step 1: Create a sync workflow.
2. Click **Add synchronization step**.
3. On the **Select an action** page, select **Creation**, and then click **Next**.
4. On the **Specify source and criteria** page, click **Specify**, click **Add new connected system**, and then step through the wizard to add the sample Comma Separated Values (.csv) file as a connected system:
    a. Use the **Connection name** box to type a descriptive name for the connection being created.
    b. In the **Use the specified connector** list, select **Delimited Text File Connector**. Click **Next**.
    c. Click **Browse** to locate and select the sample Comma Separated Values (.csv) file supplied with Synchronization Service. This file is located in the folder *<Synchronization Service installation folder>***\Samples**.
    d. Step through the wizard until you are on the **Specify attributes to identify objects** page.
    e. In the **Available attributes** list, select **Employee ID**, click **Add**, and then click **Finish**.
5. Click **Next**.

6. On the **Specify target** page, click **Specify**, and then step through the wizard to add the target Active Directory domain as a connected system:
    a. Use the **Connection name** box to type a descriptive name for the connection being created.
    b. In the **Use the specified connector** list, select **Active Directory Connector**. Click **Next**.
    c. Use the **Domain name** box to type the FQDN name of the target Active Directory domain. If necessary, adjust other connection settings on this page as appropriate. Click **Finish**.
7. Click the down arrow on the button provided next to the **Target container** option.
8. In the provided list, click **PowerShell Script**.
9. Insert the following script sample into the dialog box, and then click **OK**:

```
$userCity = $srcObj["City"]
 switch ($userCity)
{
 "New York" {$container = "OU=New
York,OU=Employees,DC=mycompany,DC=com"; break}
 "Amsterdam" {$container =
"OU=Amsterdam,OU=Employees,DC=mycompany,DC=com"; break}
 "Tokyo" {$container = "OU=Tokyo,OU=Employees,DC=mycompany,DC=com";
break}
 default {$container =
"OU=OtherCities,OU=Employees,DC=mycompany,DC=com"; break}
}
$container
```

> NOTE: Before using the script, change the "DC=mycompany",DC=com" string as appropriate to reflect your environment. For example, if you have created the Employees OU in the testlab.ttt domain, use the following string: "DC=testlab,DC=ttt"

10. Click the down arrow on the leftmost button provided below the **Rules to generate unique object name** list.
11. In the provided list, click **Attribute**.
12. Select **Logon Name**, and then click **OK**. Click **Next**.
13. Expand **Initial Attribute Population Rules**, and then create forward sync rules to synchronize the following pairs of attributes:

Table 126: Initial attribute population rules

CSV file attribute	Synchronization direction	Active Directory attribute
Logon Name	=>	Logon Name (Pre-Windows 2000)

CSV file attribute	Synchronization direction	Active Directory attribute
First Name	=>	First Name
Last Name	=>	Last Name
City	=>	City

For information on how to create rules, see Modifying attribute values by using rules.

14. Expand **Initial Password**, click **Text**, and type a password in the **Set Password** dialog box. Click **OK**.
15. Optionally, you can expand **User Account Options** to modify the default options to create new user accounts.
16. Click **Finish** to close the wizard.

Step 3: Run the configured creating step

To run the creating step

1. On the **Sync Workflows** tab, click **Run now**.
2. In the **Select sync workflow steps to run** dialog box, select the check box next to the step you created, and then click **Full Run** to run the step.

   After the synchronization step run completes, the Synchronization Service Administration Console displays a report that provides information about the objects that participated in the creating step. At this stage, the application does not commit changes to the target Active Directory domain.

TIP: To view a list of user accounts to be created in the Employees OU, click the number next to **Objects to be created**.

Step 4: Commit changes to Active Directory

- Click **Commit**.

TIP: You can use the Active Directory Users and Computers tool to ensure that Synchronization Service has created user accounts in the Employees OU. The New York, Tokyo, Amsterdam, and OtherCities OUs may include some disabled user accounts created by Synchronization Service.

Scenario 2: Use a .csv file to update user accounts in an Active Directory domain

This scenario demonstrates how to update user accounts in an Active Directory domain when the information on employees is changed in the Human Resource (HR) database held in a Comma Separated Values (.csv) file.

NOTE: This scenario can be used only if the Employees OU already contains user accounts created with the creating scenario described earlier in this document. Only accounts for previously created employees will be updated.

This scenario has the following steps:

- Step 1: Create an updating step
- Step 2: Run the created updating step
- Step 3: Commit changes to Active Directory

Step 1: Create an updating step

This section explains how to create a step that updates user accounts from the HR database to the target Active Directory domain.

To add an updating step to your existing sync workflow

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Sync Workflows** tab, and then click the sync workflow you have created in Step 1: Create a sync workflow.
2. Click **Add synchronization step**.
3. On the **Select an action** page, select **Update**, and then click **Next**.
4. On the **Specify source and criteria** page, do the following:
    a. Click **Specify**, click **Select existing connected system**, and then select the Comma Separated Values (.csv) file you connected in Scenario 1: Create users from a .csv file to an Active Directory domain. Click **Finish**.
    b. Make sure that the object type specified in the **Source object type** box is **csv-Object**.
5. Click **Next**.
6. On the **Specify target** page, do the following:
    a. Click **Specify**, and then select the Active Directory domain you connected in Scenario 1: Create users from a .csv file to an Active Directory domain.

b. Make sure that the object type specified in the **Target object type** box is **User (user)**.

7. Click **Next**.
8. Expand **Rules to Modify Object Attributes**, and then create forward sync rules to synchronize the following pairs of attributes:

Table 127: Rules to modify object attributes

CSV file attribute	Synchronization direction	Active Directory attribute
City	=>	City
Department	=>	Department
First Name	=>	First Name
Last Name	=>	Last Name
Telephone Number	=>	Telephone Number

For information on how to create rules, see Modifying attribute values by using rules.

9. Click **Finish**.

Step 2: Run the created updating step

To run the updating step

1. On the **Sync Workflows** tab, click **Run now**.
2. In the **Select sync workflow steps to run** dialog box, select the check box next to the step you created, and then click **OK** to run the step.

   After the synchronization step run completes, the Synchronization Service Administration Console displays a report that provides information about the objects that participated in the updating step. At this stage, the application does not commit changes to the target Active Directory domain.

TIP: To view a list of user accounts to be updated in the Employees OU, in the update report, click the number next to **Objects to be updated**.

Step 3: Commit changes to Active Directory

To commit changes to the target Active Directory domain

- Click **Commit**.

Scenario 3: Synchronizing data between One Identity Manager Custom Target Systems and an Active Directory domain

Out of the box, Synchronization Service includes the One Identity Manager connector, which allows you to access the One Identity Manager. In this scenario, the basic purpose for the Quick Connect One Identity Manager connector is to use the connector for target systems where there is no existing native One Identity Manager connector.

Administrators can create or configure multiple Custom Target Systems in One Identity Manager. Each Target System has entities such as User Accounts, Groups, Container Structure, and so on.

NOTE: One Identity Manager does not have any specific table space for target systems that do not have a native One Identity Manager connector. The data synchronized is placed in the One Identity Manager tablespace where the tables starts with UNS.. and end with B, referred as UNS..B tables.

The following scenario shows how to use the Quick Connect One Identity Manager Connector to synchronize data between One Identity Manager Custom Target Systems and Active Directory domain.

This scenario includes the following steps:

- Step 1: Create connection to One Identity Manager
- Step 2: Configure One Identity Manager modules, Custom Target System and Container Information
- Step 3: Create Workflow for Provisioning
- Step 4: Create Provisioning
- Step 5: Specify the synchronization rules
- Step 6: Execute Workflow
- Step 7: Commit changes to One Identity Manager
- Step 8: Verify on One Identity Manager

Step 1: Create connection to One Identity Manager

To create a new connection to One Identity Manager:

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Connections** tab.
2. Click **Add connection**, and then use the following options:
    - **Connection name**. Type a descriptive name for the connection.
    - **Use the specified connector**. Select **One Identity Manager Connector**.
3. Click **Next**.
4. On the **Specify connection settings** page, use the following options:
    - **Application Server URL**. Specify the address of the One Identity Manager application server to which you want to connect.
    - **Authentication module**. Identifies the One Identity Manager authentication module to be used to verify the connection's user ID and password.
    - **User name**. Specify the user ID for this connection.
    - **Password**. Specify the password of the user ID for this connection.

    a. **Test Connection**. Click to verify the specified connection settings.
5. Click **Next**.

Step 2: Configure One Identity Manager modules, Custom Target System and Container Information

NOTE: The One Identity Manager target systems and One Identity Manager containers are applicable only for the Target System Base module.

To select the One Identity Manager modules, Target Systems, and Containers:

1. Select the required One Identity Manager modules.
2. Select **Target System Base module** to synchronize data to One Identity Manager custom target systems (UNS..B tables). This enables you to select the target object types such as UNSAccountB, UNSGroupB, and so on.
3. Select the required One Identity Manager target system, for example *Azure*.
4. Select the required One Identity Manager container, for example *Test AD*.
5. Click **Finish** to create a connection to **One Identity Manager**.

Step 3: Create Workflow for Provisioning

To create a workflow for provisioning data synchronization to One Identity Manager:

1. Start the Synchronization ServiceAdministration Console.
2. Open the **Sync Workflows** tab, and then click **Add Sync workflow**.
3. Type a descriptive name, for example *AD to OneIM Sync* for the workflow being created, and then click **OK** to create the workflow.

Step 4: Create Provisioning

To create a provisioning step:

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Sync Workflows** tab, and then click the workflow *AD to OneIM Sync*.
2. Click **Add synchronization step**.
3. On the **Select an action** dialog box, select **Creation**, and then click **Next**.
4. On the **Specify source and criteria** dialog box, click **Specify**, click **Add new connected system** or **Select existing connected system**, and then step through the wizard to add the Active Directory *Test AD* as a connected system.
5. Click **Next**.
6. On the **Specify target** dialog box, click **Specify.**
7. Click **Add new connected system** or **Select existing connected system**, and then step through the wizard to add the target One Identity Manager domain as a connected system.
8. Click **Select**, to add the required target object type.
9. On the **Select Object Type** dialog box, select the object type **UNSAccountB** from the list of object types.
10. Click **Ok.**

Step 5: Specify the synchronization rules

To specify the synchronization rules:

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Workflows** tab, and then click the workflow *AD to OneIM Sync*.
2. Click the step **Provision from** *Test AD* **to One Identity Manager Connection**.
3. Click **Provisioning Rules** and then click **Initial Attribute Population Rules**.

4. Click **Forward Sync Rule** from the drop-down menu.
5. On the **Forward Sync Rule** dialog box, select the source attributes to be mapped to the target attributes, and then click **OK**.

   NOTE: For One Identity Manager workflows, the attribute configuration rule for **CN** is mandatory, else a constraint violation error is displayed and the workflow execution does not succeed.
6. Click **Save and Continue**.

Step 6: Execute Workflow

To run the provisioning step:

1. On the **Workflows** tab, click **Run now**.
2. In the **Select workflow steps to run** dialog box, select the check box next to the step you created, and then click **Full Run** to run the step.

   After the synchronization step run completes, the Synchronization Service Administration Console displays a report that provides information about the objects that participated in the provisioning step. At this stage, the application does not commit changes to the target One Identity Manager domain.

Step 7: Commit changes to One Identity Manager

To commit the changes to One Identity Manager:

Click **Commit**.

A message *All changes committed* is displayed. The changes are committed from the source Active Directory *Test AD* to the target One Identity Manager.

Step 8: Verify on One Identity Manager

To verify if the data is synchronized to One Identity Manager:

Open the **One Identity Manager** console and verify that all the users from the AD are synchronized with One Identity Manager as per the provisioning rules that were set.

Scenario 4: Deprovisioning between One Identity Manager Custom Target Systems and an Active Directory domain

The Deprovisioning operation in data synchronization using Synchronization Service allows you to modify or remove objects in the target data system after their counterparts have been disconnected from the source data system. Synchronization Servicecan be configured to remove target objects permanently or change them to a specific state. To specify the objects that will participate in the deprovision operation you can use object mapping rules. This scenario describes how to create a deprovisioning step for a workflow to modify or delete the synchronized objects in the target system based on the deprovisioning criteria that is set.

To create a deprovisioning step:

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Sync Workflows** tab, and then click the workflow *AD to OneIM Sync*.
2. Click **Add synchronization step**.
3. On the **Select an action** dialog box, select Dep**rovision**, and then click **Next**.
4. On the **Specify source and criteria** dialog box, click **Specify**, click **Add new connected system** or **Select existing connected system**, and then step through the wizard to add the Active Directory *Test AD* as a connected system.
5. Specify a deprovisioning criteria by selecting one of the following:
    - Source object is deleted or out of synchronization scope
    - Source object deprovisioning is initiated in connected system
    - Source object meets these criteria - Add the criteria for the source objects to be deprovisioned in the target system
6. Click **Next**.
7. On the **Specify target** dialog box, click **Specify.**
8. Click **Add new connected system** or **Select existing connected system**, and then step through the wizard to add the target One Identity Manager domain as a connected system.
9. Click **Select**, to add the required target object type.
10. On the **Select Object Type** dialog box, select the object type **UNSAccountB** from the list of object types and click **Ok.**
11. On the **Specify deprovisioning action** dialog box, select the one of the following action to deprovision:

- Delete target objects
- Initiate the object deprovisioning in *<target system>*
- Modify target objects - Click Forward Synch rule and select the attributes to modify the object attributes.

12. Click **Next.**

    The Deprovisioning step with the rules for the specified deprovisioning action is created.

Scenario 5: Provisioning of Groups between One Identity Manager Custom Target Systems and an Active Directory domain

Synchronization Service allows you to ensure that group membership information is in sync in all connected data systems. For example, when provisioning a group object from an Active Directory domain to One Identity Manager domain, you can configure rules to synchronize the Member attribute from the source to the target domain.

This scenario describes how to create a provisioning step for a workflow to synchronize group objects between the source and target systems.

To create a group provisioning step:

1. In the Synchronization Service Administration Console, open the **Sync Workflows** tab, and then click the workflow *AD to OneIM Sync*.
2. Click **Add synchronization step**.
3. On the **Select an action** dialog box, select **Creation**, and then click **Next**.
4. On the **Specify source and criteria** dialog box, click **Specify**, click **Add new connected system** or **Select existing connected system**, and then step through the wizard to add the Active Directory *Test AD* as a connected system.
5. In **Specify object type** field, click **Select** and from the **Select Object type** list, select **Group** and then click **OK**.
6. In the **Provisioning Criteria** section, click Add.
7. On the **Select Container** dialog box, from the containers list, select the required container and click OK.
8. Click **Next**.
9. On the **Specify target** dialog box, click **Specify.**

10. Click **Add new connected system** or **Select existing connected system**, and then step through the wizard to add the target One Identity Manager domain as a connected system.
11. Click **Select**, to add the required target object type.
12. On the **Select Object Type** dialog box, select the object type **UNSGroupB** from the list of object types.
13. Click **Ok.**

    The Group provisioning step is created.

Scenario 6: Enabling Delta Sync mode between One Identity Manager Custom Target Systems and an Active Directory domain

The Delta processing mode of the Synchronization Service allows you to synchronize identities between the source and the target systems for only the data that has changed in the source and target connected systems since their last synchronization.

This scenario describes how to enable the delta processing mode between the source (Active Directory domain) and target (One Identity Manager) systems.

To enable the delta processing mode:

1. Step 1: Create a sync workflow for provisioning data synchronization between the source (Active Directory) and target (One Identity Manager) system.
2. Step 2: Add a creating step for the workflow to provision users from the source system to target system.
3. Click on the synchronization step for provision of users.
4. In the **General Options** tab, specify the delta process mode:
    a. Under **Source Connected System** select the option **Process delta from last run**.
    b. Under **Target Connected System** select the option **Process delta from last run**.
5. Click **Save and continue**.

    NOTE: Before any data has been processed from the source to the target system, the initial synchronization of data is always performed in the **Process all delta** mode.

6. Step 3: Run the configured creating step.

    The data for the users added or updated to the source since the previous run, is displayed under Processed Objects.

Appendix A: Developing PowerShell scripts for attribute synchronization rules

You can configure synchronization rules for such steps as creating, deprovisioning, or update. Synchronization Service provides a user interface (Synchronization Service Administration Console) that allows you to set up a direct or rules-based synchronization rule without any coding.

However, to set up a script-based synchronization rule, you must develop a Windows PowerShell script that will build values of the target object attributes using values of the source object attributes.

This section provides some reference materials on using the Windows PowerShell Script Host feature and provides the sample script.

Accessing source and target objects using built-in hash tables

Synchronization Service synchronizes data between the source and target objects using the pre-configured synchronization rules.

In the PowerShell scripts used to set up the script-based synchronization rules, you can employ the **$srcObj** and **$dstObj** built-in associative arrays (hash tables) that allow the scripts to access the current values of attributes of the source and target objects, respectively. The array keys names are names of the object attributes.

For more information about the use of the associative arrays, refer to Windows PowerShell documentation.

In addition to **$srcObj** and **$dstObj**, Synchronization Service defines the **$Request** built-in hash table. The **$Request** key names are also names of the object attributes. The **$Request** hash table contains new values of the target object attributes to which the target object attributes must be set after completing the synchronization process.

To clarify the use of built-in hash tables, let us consider the following scenario: you synchronize between the "mail" attributes of user objects in an LDAP directory (source connected system) and Active Roles (target connected system) using the following synchronization rule: the value of the "mail" attribute in the target connected system must be equal to that in the source connected system concatenated with current date.

For example, before the synchronization process started, the source object had the "mail" attribute: **JDoe@mail1.mycompany.com**, the target object had the "mail" attribute: J**Doe@mail2009.mycompany.com**. After the synchronization process completes, the target user will have the following mail: **JDoe@mail1.mycompany.com (5 December, 2012)** (if you performed the synchronization process on 5 December, 2012.

The following code snippet illustrates the use of built-in hash tables:

```
#Returns "JDoe@mail1.mycompany.com
$strSourceMail=$srcObj["mail"]
#Returns JDoe@mail2009.mycompany.com
$strTargetMail=$DstObj["mail"]
#Returns JDoe@mail1.mycompany.com (5 January, 2010)
$strNewMail=$Request["mail"]
```

Example script

The following script illustrates the use of **$srcObj**.

A creating task (creating step of a sync workflow as applied to Synchronization Service) causes Synchronization Service to create user identity information from a delimited text file to Active Directory using the following creating rule: the "co" attribute in all created users must be set to the name of country where the user lives. The script-based creating rule calculates the "co" attribute value basing on the user's city (the "City" attribute in the connected data source).

The following script implements the described scenario:

```
# --- Retrieve the City attribute of the user object in connected data source.
$userCity = $srcObj["City"]
# --- Determine the user's country
switch ($UserCity)
{
"New York" {$country = "United States"; break}
"Paris" {$country = "France"; break}
"Tokyo" {$country = "Japan"; break}
default {$country = "Unknown"}
}
# --- Return the user country. The script-based creating rule
```

```
# --- assigns this value to the "co" attribute in the created user object.
$country
# End of the script
```

Appendix B: Using a PowerShell script to transform passwords

You can use a Windows PowerShell script in a password sync rule to transform passwords. This section provides some reference materials on how to write a Windows PowerShell script for password transformation.

Accessing source object password

To synchronize passwords between the source Active Directory domain and the target connected data system, Synchronization Service uses the password sync rules you configure. In a password rule settings, you can type a PowerShell script that transforms source Active Directory user passwords into object passwords for the target connected system. For example, you can use such a script if you want the object passwords in the source and target connected systems to be different.

When developing a PowerShell script to transform passwords, you can employ the **$srcPwd** built-in associative array (hash table) that allows the scripts to access the source object password. The **$srcPwd** returns a string that contains the object password.

Example script

To clarify the use of **$srcPwd**, consider a scenario where the target object password in the target connected data system must include only 8 first characters of the source object password in the source Active Directory domain.

The following scripts implements the described scenario:

```
if($srcPwd.length -gt 8)
{
$srcPwd.substring(0,8)
```

```
}
else
{
$srcPwd
}
# End of the script
```

About us

One Identity solutions eliminate the complexities and time-consuming processes often required to govern identities, manage privileged accounts and control access. Our solutions enhance business agility while addressing your IAM challenges with on-premises, cloud and hybrid environments.

Contacting us

For sales and other inquiries, such as licensing, support, and renewals, visit https://www.oneidentity.com/company/contact-us.aspx.

Technical support resources

Technical support is available to One Identity customers with a valid maintenance contract and customers who have trial versions. You can access the Support Portal at https://support.oneidentity.com/.

The Support Portal provides self-help tools you can use to solve problems quickly and independently, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The Support Portal enables you to:

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