Overview and Walkthrough: Single sign-on with AD FS and SAP SuccessFactors

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This article walks through setting up SAML 2.0 SSO between AD FS and SAP SuccessFactors.

It explains what needs to be to done from a customer/admin perspective for a complete SSO implementation. If the customer is experienced enough and feels confident to do these steps without assistance, its not required to involve an implementation partner. This example setup will be the most simple way to implement SAML SSO. SuccessFactors allows many advanced configuration options, which will be covered in a later article. This article is intended as an overview and to provide hands on experience with configuring SuccessFactors SSO.

The SSO configuration on the SuccessFactors side is done in backend tools ("Provisioning tool") which only SuccessFactors employees and SuccessFactors implementation partners have access to. A customer who wants to implement SSO needs to relay the needed info to either of them.

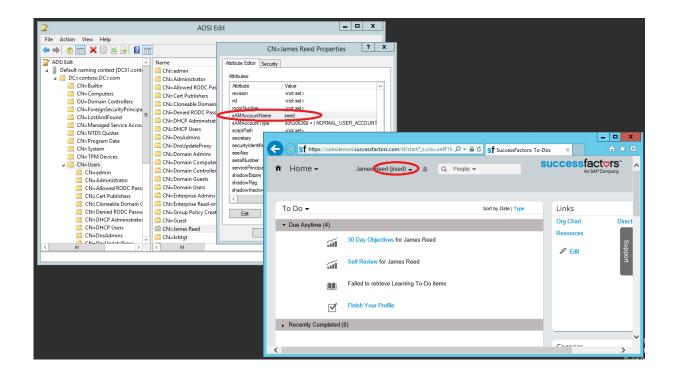
It is possible to setup SSO with salesdemo instances, however in this case it is required that the instance was requested by a partner and is associated with the partners Provisioning account. This is because SuccessFactors will not make any changes to salesdemo instances. It will not work with a salesdemo instance requested from the www.successfactors.com homepage, as they are not associated with a provisioning account of a partner.

This article uses AD FS as an example, but the information here can be applied to SSO middleware like Okta or SiteMinder as well.

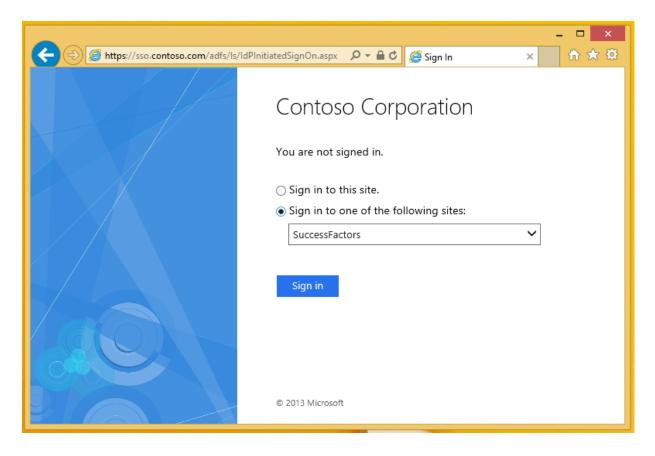
Overview of the setup

This example setup assumes:

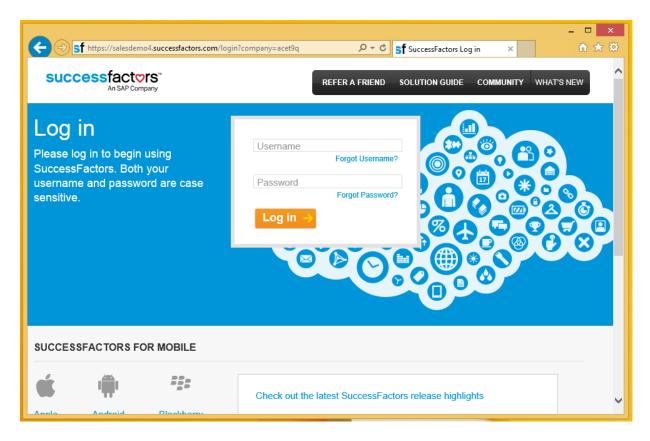
- The username in SuccessFactors is the same as the sAMAccountName of the user in Active Directory. The sAMAccountName is actually the familiar Domain*LogonName*. The Active Directory and SuccessFactors accounts need to be prepared accordingly. Note that SuccessFactors uses userid as well as username. The username is the name Successfactors users use to login without SSO. A good way way to confirm username is via Admin Tools - Update User Information - Employee Export.



- Users will navigate to the AD FS IdP login page to login to the SF application (IdP initiated login).



- Password login will be disabled for all users. The SuccessFactors login page (with the company ID parameter) will still be available, but users won't be able to login there with their SuccessFactors credentials anymore. Before setting up SSO, an admin account is already configured in SuccessFactors, and a matching Active Directory account exists. This is important, as else you will be locked out of your instance, and need to contact SF/Partner to deactivate SSO to get access again.



Information the customer needs to provide to SuccessFactors or Partner

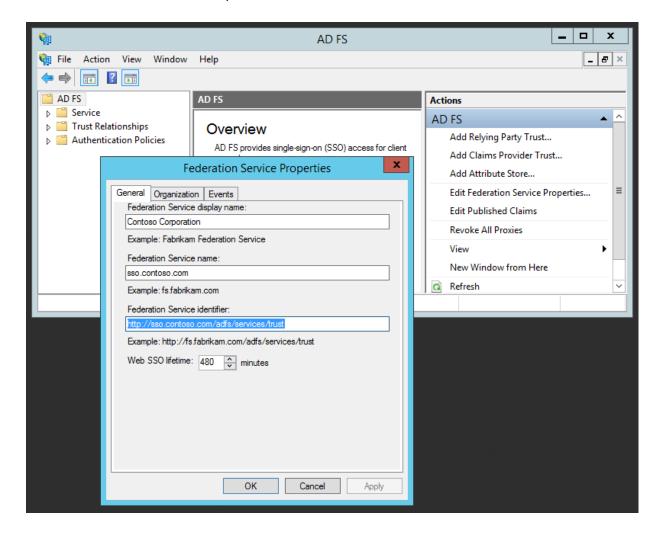
The following info needs to be provided to be configured in the backend for your instance:

- Company ID and performancemanager domain
- Request to set token based SSO to activated ("activate SSO")
- new SAML asserting party to be added with the following two parameters:
 - SAML issuer
 - token signing certificate (Base 64 format)

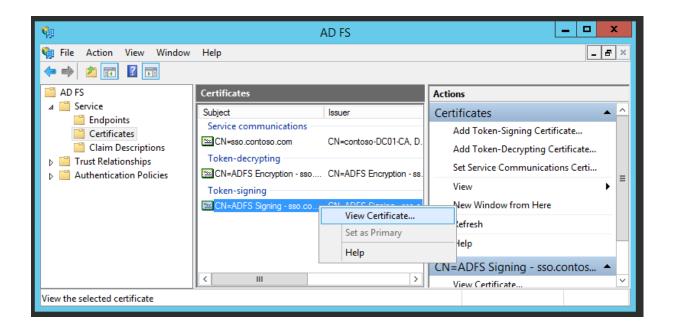
Performancemanager Domain and company ID are for example: https://salesdemo4.successfactors.com/login?company=acet9q https://performancemanager4.successfactors.com/login?company=contoso

SAML issuer

This is the ID of the Federation Service that the IdP sends to SuccessFactors. It is a parameter that is "global" for the Federation Service, and not a parameter of an individual asserting party. You can therefore provide it even before setting up the Relying Party for SuccessFactors. It is often a URL, but can also be just a name. In AD FS, it is called "Federation Service Identifier", and can be found under Edit Federation Service Properties...

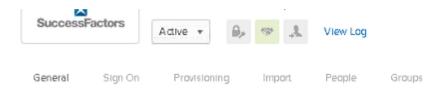


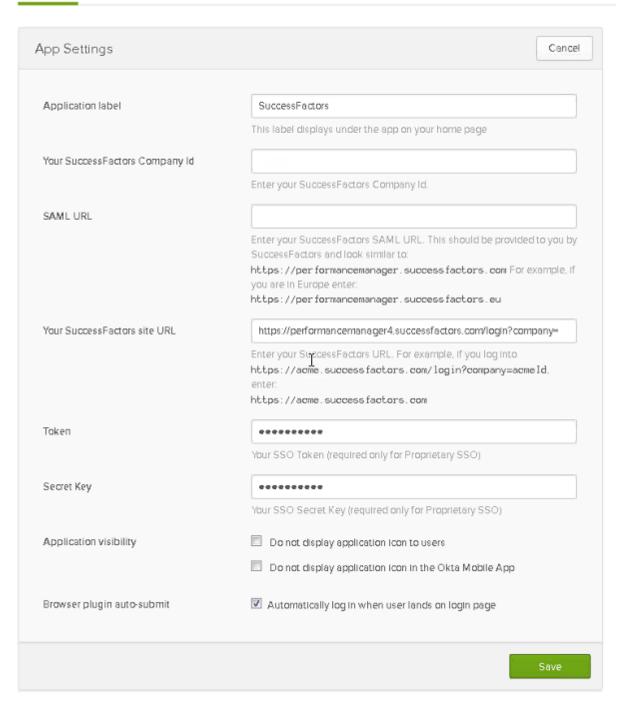
The token signing certificate is global for the Federation Service as well, and can be found under Service - Certificates Folder in AD FS. The certificate needs to be provided in base 64 format (right click, View Certificate..., Details tab, Copy to File..., Base-64 encoded X.509 (.CER)



Information the customer needs to enter on his IdP

It's a little known fact that the info to be entered on the IdP side does not need to be "provided" by SuccessFactors. Instead, everything can be derived from company ID and performancemanger domain. This is for example reflected in the predefined Okta SuccessFactors app, which generates all necessary info based on that:





The following URLs will need to be generated:

Relying party SAML 2.0 SSO service URL, with your domain, and company ID, for example: https://salesdemo4.successfactors.com/saml2/SAMLAssertionConsumer?company=acet9q https://

performancemanager4.successfactors.com

/saml2/SAMLAssertionConsumer?company=contoso

Relying Party Trust Identifier, with your company ID, for example:

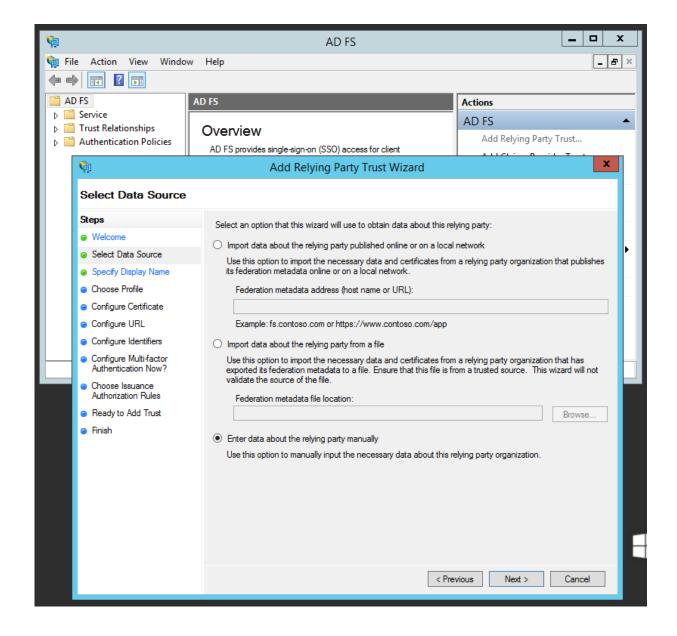
https://www.successfactors.com/*acet9q* https://www.successfactors.com/*contoso*

These two URLs are basically all the data you need. The next section shows how to setup the Relying Party Trust using these URLs.

Adding the Relaying Party Trust for SuccessFactors in AD FS

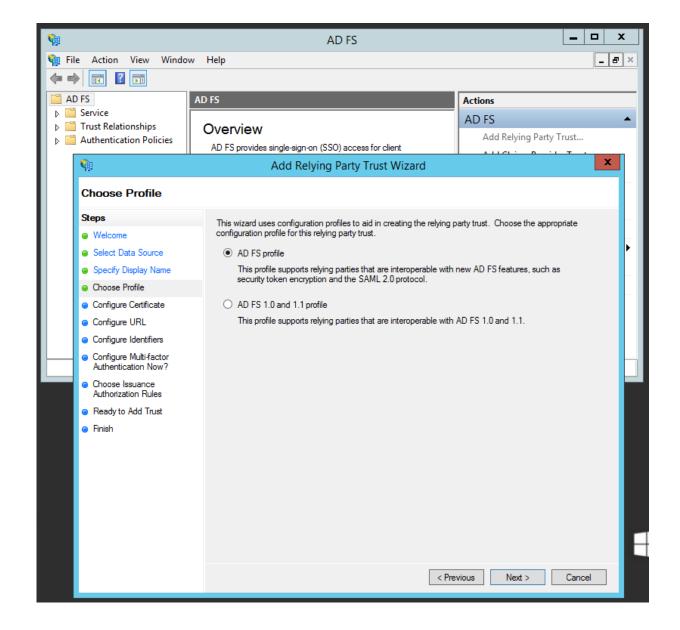
To setup SSO on the IDP, a Relaying Party Trust needs to be added in AD FS:

Choose Add new Relaying Party, and select Enter Data Source Manually. SuccessFactors does not publish or provide a federation metadata file.

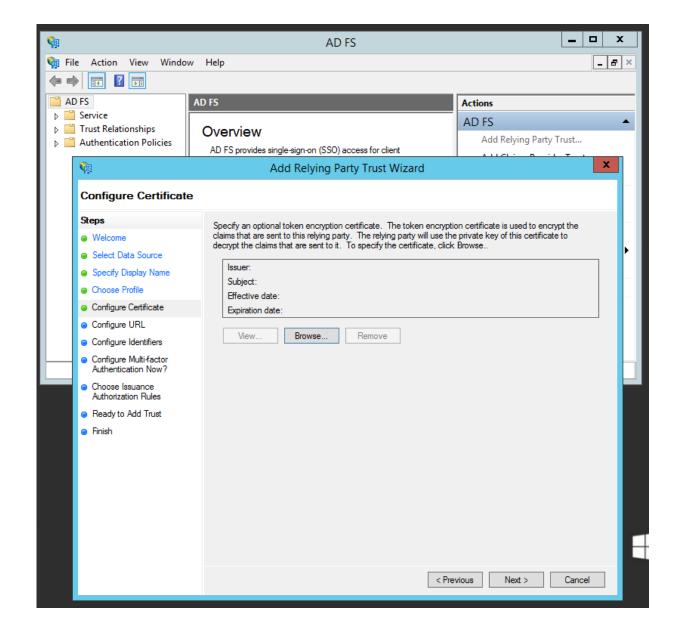


Enter a displayname of your choice, which shows up as name for the Relying Party in the AD FS console, and for the users as the service name to login on the AD FS IdP initiated login page.

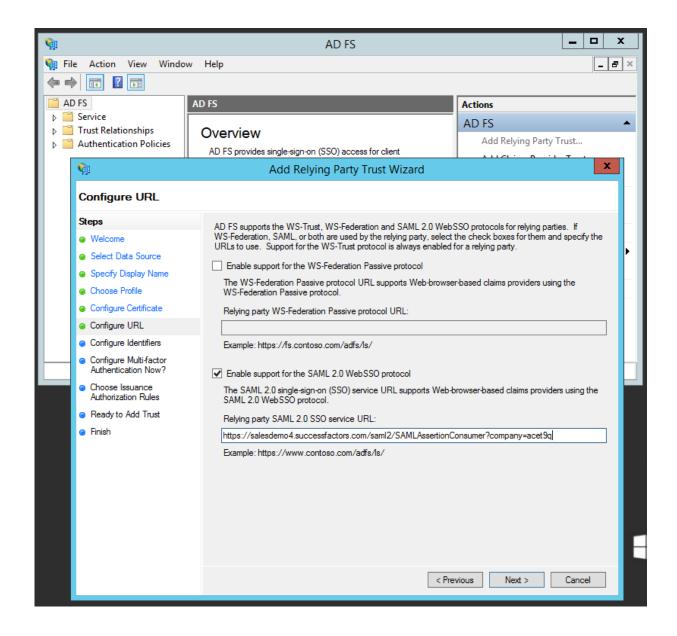
For profile, choose AD FS profile, for SAML 2.0 support:



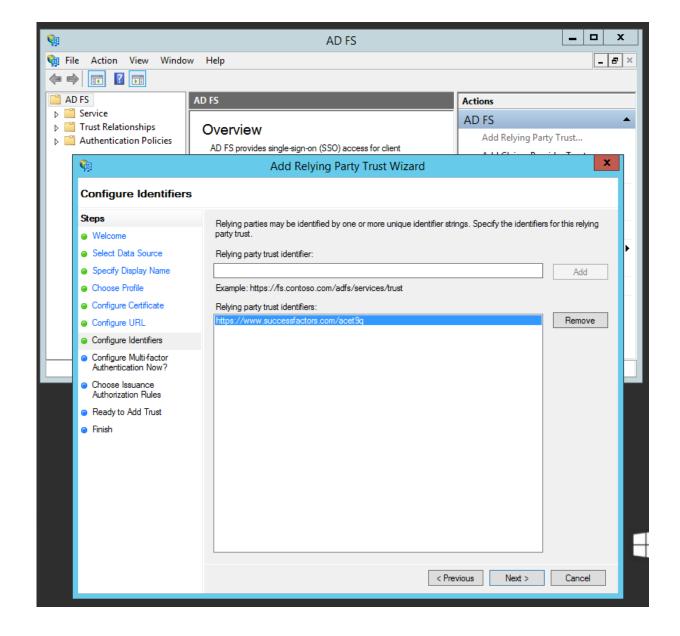
Don't select a token encryption certificate. Note that this setting has nothing to do with the token signing certificate.



Enter the Relying Party Service URL:



Configure Relying party trust identifier:



In the next screens, do not configure multi factor authentication, permit all users access to this relying party, and finish the wizard.

The asserting party will show up under Relying Party Trusts folder.

Claims configuration

The claims are the values that identify the user that wants to login which are sent to the relying party. SuccessFactors logs in the user that is specified with the NameID parameter. We will configure the claims so that the value of sAMAccountName of the logged in user will be sent as value for the NameID parameter. In other words, we will configure the claims so that in the SAML

assertion under subject it will read for example NameID=jreed, if user James Reed wants to login.

Here is where it gets a bit tricky:

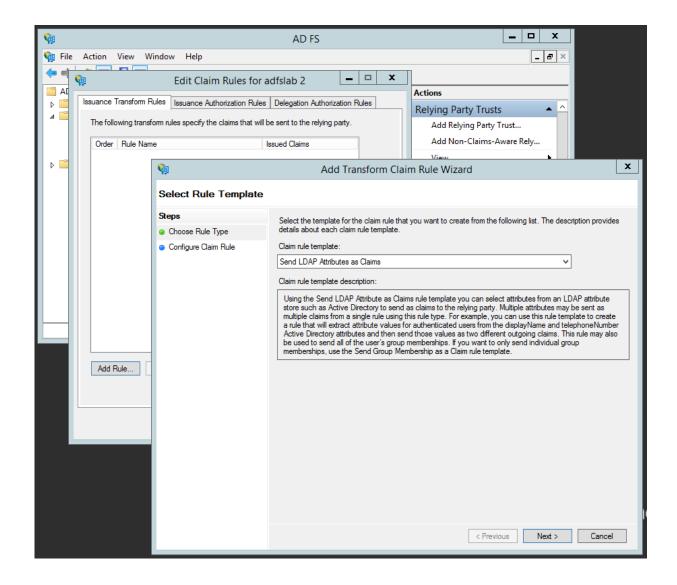
It would make sense to create a claim rule to map the incoming claim "sAMAccountname" to outgoing claim type "NameID", via "Send LDAP attribute as Claims" template.

For some reason, this does not work though. Apparently, "sAMAccountName" cannot be mapped directly to "NameID" in this step. The subject section in the SAML assertion will be empty, possibly due to an internal error in the AD FS server or with the claim rule templates. I still need to research this more.

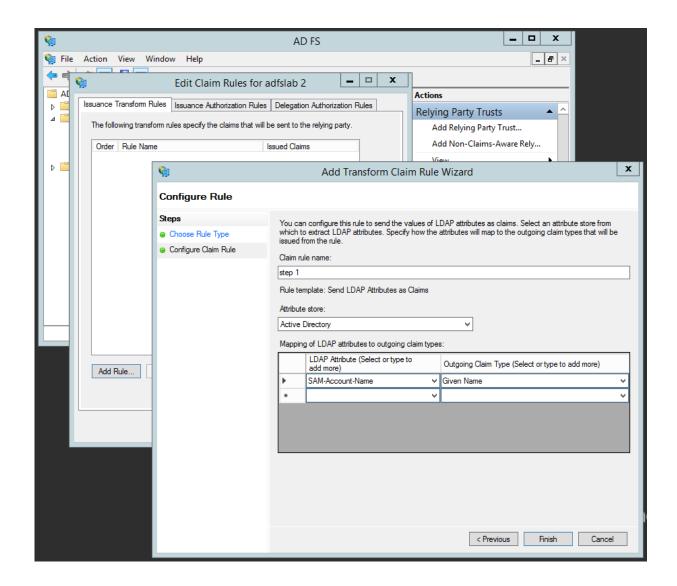
The way to work around this is to send the LDAP attribute "sAMAccountName" to a dummy claim e.g. "Given Name" first, and then add a second rule to transform this "Given Name" claim to "NameID".

To do so, follow these steps:

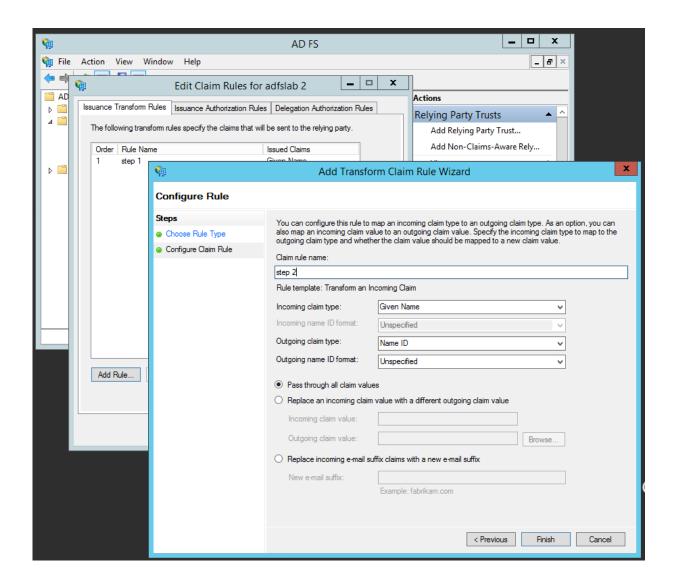
In the Edit Claim Rules dialog for the Relying Party trust, click Add Rule... and select Send LDAP Attributes as claims:



Enter a Claim rule name, select attribute store Active Directory, select LDAP Attribute "SAM-Account-Name" and Outgoing Claim Type "Given Name".

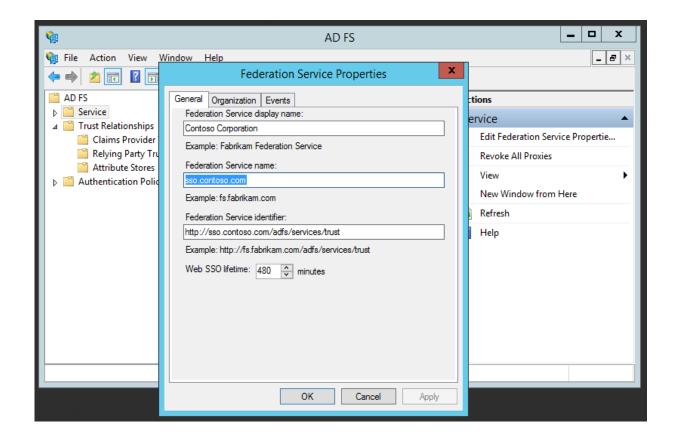


Add a second Rule, select Claim rule template "Transform an Incoming Claim". Select Incoming claim type: Given Name, Outgoing claim type: Name ID, Outgoing name ID format: Unspecified, Pass through all claim values.



Logging in

Users login by navigating to the AD FS IdP initiated signin page which is hosted by AD FS under: https://sso.contoso.com/adfs/ls/IdPInitiatedSignOn.aspx
Replace sso.contoso.com with the Federation Service name:



Make sure that DNS and network settings allow clients to connect to the AD FS server.

This is how the login looks like for the user:

