Manual

on

CPR services

Annex 5

Logon and general use of CPR services, programming guidelines

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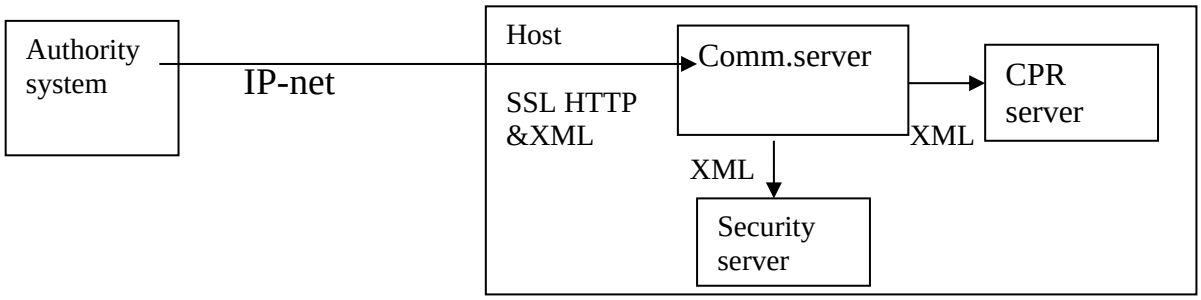
1. Introduction

The following section describes how the client establishes connection, and logs on to the CPR server.

2. Overview



Communication

The client's communication of data in XML format with CPR services is through a communications server on the host which, like the client, is connected to the IP network.

Non-disclosure SSL

Communication is based on a TLS socket connection.
The following are supported on the host side:
Encryption method for key exchange: RsaKeyX 2048
Hash method to secure integrity: SHA1
Encryption method for non-disclosure of beneficial data: Aes128

Headers

HTTP data comprises a header for the following data in XML.

On the IP network, there is an additional IP header and a TCP header in front of the HTTP header.

IP	TCP	HTTP	XML

IP

The IP header is used to create a connection between a client and a communication server on the host, which gives access to the CPR server and the Security Server. In the IP network, the host is identified by its IP address, and the communications server listens to one of the host's ports.

HTTP

HTTP data is used for the client to communicate with the communications server's own services regarding:

- Choice of service (Security Service Logon and CPR services).
- Redirection of IP address and port number.
- Error messages concerning communication.

XML in connection with Logon

The XML format is used by the Security Server, e.g. in connection with Logon and communication with the CPR.

Set of characters

Note that the communications server converts between the ISO-8859-1 set of characters on the network and EBCDIC 277 so that only the characters which

are common for these two sets of characters can be processed by the other parts of the server. If other characters are received, this will result in an error message.

- In practice, a PC can be configured to use the set of characters cp=850, but only the characters common with ISO-8859-1 and EBCDIC 277 may be used.

3. Establishment of a socket connection

Calling the CPR server

Before dialogue is established, a socket connection must be established over the IP network between the client and an environment behind the CSC communications server.

Environment	<IP-name>:<Port>
Production	https://gctp.cpr.dk/cpr-online-gctp/gctp:443
Demo	https://gctp-demo.cpr.dk/cpr-online-gctp/gctp:443

In the CSC name server, all IP names point towards the IP number 147.29.101.6 and
In DEMO it points towards 147.29.101,23

Logon and each subsequent transaction uses its own socket connection.

4. HTTP communication

4.1 Request

	The HTTP header consists of: - Start line Request and response are structured differently. - Communication lines Request and response have the same form. - End line Request and response have the same content. All lines in the HTTP header include the last two characters CRLF (HEX '0A0D') written here as ↵.

Start line

WORD	**DESCRIPTION**
<Type of request>	Must always be POST
<Blank>	ASCII character blank
<Path for service>	Service Path for service Logon: https://gctp.cpr.dk/cpr-online-gctp/gctp CPR-Application: https://gctp.cpr.dk/cpr-online-gctp/gctp
<Blank>	ASCII character blank
<Protocol>/<Version>	<Protocol> Must always be HTTP <Version> Must be at least 1.0

<CRLF>	HEX ’0A0D’

Communication lines

Linieident	**DESCRIPTION**
Host:	as line value: Host’s internet address. I.e. https://gctp.cpr.dk/cpr-online-gctp/gctp
User-Agent:	Contained as line value: “CPR/1.0 “ Must be present. (Remember blank space after:)
Content-Length:	Contained as line value: Length in bytes of the data in XML format following the HTTP header. Must be present. (Remember blank space after:)
Cookie:	Contained as information: TOKEN=ZZZAAAAAAAA Content is therefore not validated in connection with Logon. Upon request of application, the value equals the token received in connection with Logon. Syntax for the value of the token which is received in connection with Logon is (8 pos.) Must be present. However not in connection with Logon (Remember blank space after:)

End line

The end line only includes the value ↵

Like all other lines, the last communication line is also concluded with ↵
The last bytes in the header are therefore HEX ’0A0D0A0D’

XML

After the end line in the HTTP header follows the XML part. This consists of an XML header, any command statements as well as the block with information about name space (xmlns) where the gctp block is located.

Example

```
POST /cpr-online-gctp/gctp HTTP/1.1↵
Host: gctp.cpr.dk
User-Agent: CPR/1.0↵
Content-Length: 420↵
Cookie: Token=ZZZXXXXXXXX↵
↵
  <?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"
standalone="yes"?>
```

```
<root xmlns="http://www.cpr.dk"><Gctp v=”1.0">
…
</Gctp></root>.
```

NOTE! CPR clients type the XML string as a line without ↵ and extra blank spaces. As XML is used, others are, however, not required to follow the same rule.

4.2 Response

As a reply to the request, a response is returned. The response is structured in much the same way as the request.

Note that there must be a reaction to e.g. redirection.

Start line in response

WORD	**DESCRIPTION**
<Protocol>/<version>	<Protocol>: HTTP <Version>: E.g.: 1.1. Host's version.
<Returncode>	HTTP return code if the communication of the request with the communications server went well (200) otherwise error. The standardised return codes in HTTP are used, as well as supplementary return codes on Logon, as seen in section 4.2.1.
<CRLF>	HEX '0A0D'

Note that a small but random number of blank spaces may come after a word.

Communication lines in response. May occur in other sequences than shown and not all have to occur.

Linieident	**DESCRIPTION**
User-Agent	Structured as requested.
Content-Length	Structured as requested. I.e. Contained as line value: Length in bytes of the data in XML format following the HTTP header.
Content-Typ	Content-Typ :text/xml
Pragma	Pragma: no-cache
Date	Date: day, dd month, yyyy hh:mm:ss Timezone Date selected due to the update of other programs.
Expires	Expires: day, dd month, yyyy hh:mm:ss Timezone Date selected due to the update of other programs.

Cookie	The structure enables the supply of information about token and redirection from the host. Such information is only present in the line if the value is new or when it is changed. Structure of the line: Set-Cookie:<Informationlist > Either <Informationlist >::=<Information> or <Informationlist >::= <Information>; <Informationlist > Token: <Informationlist >::=Token=<token;Path=/ If <token> = ZZZzzzzzzz, token is not accepted by the host's security system. Redirection: <Information> ::= Ipaddr=<ipaddress> <Information>::=Port=<port> <Information> ::=Path=<path for application>
Through:	Through:<Name of proxyserver> <Name of proxyserver>::=HTTP/1.0imainframeweb.csc.dk (IBM HTTP Server)
Connection:	Connection: Keep-Alive Only upon reciept of such message may the client attempt to reuse the used socket. There is no guarantee that the host maintains knowledge of this socket when the client tries to use it. For some applications which do not use Keep-Alive correctly, it may be possible to add the HTTP header"`Connection:close`"
Proxy-Connection:	Proxy-Connection : Keep-Alive
<CRLF>	HEX '0A0D'

End line

The end line only includes the value ↵

Like all other lines, the last communication line is also concluded with ↵
The last 4 bytes in the header are therefore: HEX '0A0D0A0D'

Example

```
HTTP/1.1  200↵
```

```
Pragma: no-cache↵
Date:Mon, 21 Mar 2002 15:31:31 GMT↵
Content-Length:2443↵
Content-Type: text/xml ↵
Expires: Mon, 21 Mar 2002 00:00:02 GMT↵
↵
```

Below are the above-mentioned 2443 byte data in XML format

4.2.1 Data in XML format in connection with Logon

XML documents must be initiated with an XML header. Following this there may be command statements with URL for XML Schema or DTD describing the structure and its data. Subsequently, a block follows with information about ownership of the GCTP block and its data. The GCTP block is located within the block on ownership.

Example

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"
standalone="yes"?>
<root xmlns="http://www.cpr.dk">
   <Gctp v="1.0">
      …
   </Gctp>
</root>
```

Return codes

The CPR has defined return codes from the host's security system. These are used in XML data.

returnCode	**Text**
900	Signon successful
901	Token not known
902	User ID not defined in the security system
903	User ID inactive in the security system
904	User ID has been terminated in the security system
905	Invalid User ID or password entered
906	Your password has expired
907	Both passwords must be the same
908	New password not valid
999	Implementation error

Ordinary Logon

To log on to the system, the user ID and password must be sent as data in XML format with a POST request.

Example

```
POST /cpr-online-gctp/gctp HTTP/1.1
Host: gctp.cpr.dk
```

```
User-Agent: CPR/1.0
Content-Type: text/xml
Content-Length: <LENGTH>

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<root xmlns="http://www.cpr.dk">
<Gctp v=1>
<Sik function="signon" userid="<USER>"
password="<PASSWD>" />
</Gctp>
</root>
```

Change of password

Password expiration

The expiration time of a password is 90 days.

Example

NOTE! CPR clients type the XML string as a line without ↵ and extra blank spaces. As XML is used, others are, however, not required to follow this rule.

When a user changes password, the HTTP part is as above, whereas data in XML format is as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"
standalone="yes"?>
<root xmlns="http://www.cpr.dk"><Gctp v=”1.0"><Sik
function="newpass"  userid=”x…x”
password=”xxxxxxxx” newpass1=”xxxxxxxx"
/></Gctp></root>
```

Response when things go well

Example of response from the server after Logon and Change of password:

```
HTTP/1.1  200↵
Content-Length:64↵
Expires: 0↵
Pragma: no-cache↵
Content-Type: text/xml ↵
Set-Cookie: Token= ZZZabcdefgh; Path=/↵
↵
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"
standalone="yes"?>
<root xmlns="http://www.cpr.dk"><Gctp
v=”1.0"><Sik><Kvit r= ”returKode” t=”Signon
udført” v="900"/></Sik></Gctp></root>
```

Missing token

If a token is not forwarded in the request (after Logon), or if an expired token is forwarded in the

request, the following data may e.g. be returned in XML format:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"
standalone="yes"?>
<root xmlns="http://www.cpr.dk"><Gctp
v=”1.0”><Sik><Kvit r=”returKode” t=” Token
unknown” v="901"/></Sik></Gctp></root>
```

The HTTP error code is still "200 OK" as the communication itself went well.

Token lifetime

Token lifetime is 120 minuts.

Token is used from multiple IP addresses

Is there after Logon, changed network to another ipaddress than the one used at Logon, it will cause this error.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"
standalone="yes"?>
<root xmlns="http://www.cpr.dk"><Gctp
v=”1.0”><Sik><Kvit r=”returKode” t=” Token kendes
ikke” v="901"/></Sik></Gctp></root>
```

Ekstra cookie in produktion environment at logonn

N.B. Extra cookie is received at logon to production environment

It should be observed that an extra cookie is set in the Production environment due to the Alteon switch balancing the server-load. Consequently, it is important to read the Token cookie, and set the “Set-Cookie” header with this Token in consecutive GCTP requests.

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Set-Cookie: AlteonP=931d1f05931d650629d5a1a60055; Path=/
 Date: Fri, 21 Mar 2014 09:58:25 GMT*
Set-Cookie: Token=6RR4qIJ7; Expires=Fri, 21-Mar-2014 10:58:25 GMT
 Content-Type: text/xml;charset=ISO-8859-1
 Content-Length: 179
 <?xml version="10" encoding="ISO-8859-1" standalone="yes"?>
 <root xmlns="http://www.cpr.dk">
 <Gctp v="1.0">
 <Sik>
 <Kvit r="returKode" t="Signon udført" v="900"/>
 </Sik>
 </Gctp>
 </root
```