



Managing OnCommand Workflow Automation SSL certificate

OnCommand Workflow Automation 5.1

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Table of Contents

- Managing OnCommand Workflow Automation SSL certificate 1
 - Replace the default Workflow Automation SSL certificate 1
 - Create a certificate signing request for Workflow Automation 2

Managing OnCommand Workflow Automation SSL certificate

You can replace the default OnCommand Workflow Automation (WFA) SSL certificate with a self-signed certificate or a certificate signed by a Certificate Authority (CA).

The default self-signed WFA SSL certificate is generated during the installation of WFA. When you are upgrading, the certificate for the previous installation is replaced with the new certificate. If you are using a non-default self-signed certificate or a certificate signed by a CA, you must replace the default WFA SSL certificate with your certificate.

Replace the default Workflow Automation SSL certificate

You can replace the default Workflow Automation (WFA) SSL certificate if the certificate has expired or if you want to increase the validity period of the certificate.

You must have Windows admin privileges on the WFA server.

The default WFA installation path is used in this procedure. If you changed the default location during installation, you must use the custom WFA installation path.

Steps

1. Log in as the admin user on the WFA host machine.
2. Use the Windows Services console to stop the following WFA services:
 - NetApp WFA Database
 - NetApp WFA Server
3. Delete the wfa.keystore file from the following location:

```
<WFA_install_location>\WFA\jboss\standalone\configuration\keystore
```

4. Open a command prompt on the WFA server, and change directories to the following location:<OpenJDK_install_location>\bin
5. Obtain the database key:

```
keytool -keysize 2048 -genkey -alias "ssl keystore" -keyalg RSA -keystore  
"<WFA_install_location>\WFA\jboss\standalone\configuration\keystore\wfa.keysto  
re" -validity xxxx
```

xxxx is the number of days for the new certificate's validity.

6. When prompted, provide the password (default or new).

The default password is a randomly generated encrypted password.

To obtain and decrypt the default password, follow the steps in the Knowledge Base article [How to renew the self-signed certificate on WFA 5.1.1.0.4](#)

To use a new password, follow the steps in the Knowledge Base article [How to update a new password for the keystore in WFA](#).

7. Enter the required details for the certificate.
8. Review the displayed information, and enter *Yes*.
9. Press **Enter** when prompted by the following message: Enter key password for <SSL keystore> <RETURN if same as keystore password>.
10. Restart the WFA services by using the Windows Services console.

Create a certificate signing request for Workflow Automation

You can create a certificate signing request (CSR) in Windows so that you can use the SSL certificate that is signed by a Certificate Authority (CA) instead of the default SSL certificate for Workflow Automation (WFA).

- You must have Windows admin privileges on the WFA server.
- You must have replaced the default SSL certificate that is provided by WFA.

The default WFA installation path is used in this procedure. If you have changed the default path during installation, then you must use the custom WFA installation path.

Steps

1. Log in as an admin user on the WFA host machine.
2. Open a command prompt on the WFA server, and then change directories to the following location:
<OpenJDK_install_location>\bin
3. Create a CSR:

```
keytool -certreq -keystore  
WFA_install_location\WFA\jboss\standalone\configuration\keystore\wfa.keystore  
-alias "ssl keystore" -file C:\file_name.csr
```

file_name is the name of the CSR file.

4. When prompted, provide the password (default or new).

The default password is a randomly generated encrypted password.

To obtain and decrypt the default password, follow the steps in the Knowledge Base article [How to renew the self-signed certificate on WFA 5.1.1.0.4](#)

To use a new password, follow the steps in the Knowledge Base article [How to update a new password for the keystore in WFA](#).

5. Send the file_name.csr file to the CA to obtain a signed certificate.

See the CA web site for details.

6. Download a chain certificate from the CA, and then import the chain certificate to your keystore:

```
keytool  
-import -alias "ssl keystore CA certificate" -keystore  
"WFA_install_location\WFA\jboss\standalone\configuration\keystore\wfa.keystore  
" -trustcacerts -file C:\chain_cert.cer
```

C:\chain_cert.cer is the chain certificate file that is received from the CA. The file must be in the X.509 format.

7. Import the signed certificate that you received from the CA:

```
keytool -import -alias "ssl keystore" -keystore  
"WFA_install_location\WFA\jboss\standalone\configuration\keystore\wfa.keystore  
" -file C:\certificate.cer
```

C:\certificate.cer is the chain certificate file that is received from the CA.

8. Start the following WFA services:

- NetApp WFA Database
- NetApp WFA Server

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