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# Junos® Pulse Access Service

## Custom Sign-in Pages Solution Guide



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Revision 1

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#### *Unified Access Control Deployment Scenarios Guide*

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2010—Revised for UAC release 4.0.

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# Front Part

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- Requesting Technical Support on page xviii

## Related Documentation

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Table 1 on page xvii describes documentation for the IC Series Appliance.

All documentation is available at <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/software/uac/>

**Table 1: IC Series Publications**

Book	Description
<i>UAC Interoperability with the ScreenOS Enforcer</i>	Details using the IC Series Appliance with the ScreenOS Enforcer.
<i>UAC Interoperability with the Junos Enforcer</i>	Details using the IC Series Appliance with the Junos Enforcer.
<i>Layer 2 and the IC Series RADIUS Server</i>	This guide provides an overview of RADIUS and the IC Series Appliance RADIUS server.  Implementation details for 802.1X, MAC address authentication, and several other practical use cases are provided.
<i>UAC Guide to IF-MAP Federation</i>	Provides a comprehensive overview of IF-MAP and details using IF-MAP Federation with the UAC solution.
<i>Unified Access Control Administration Guide</i>	Includes comprehensive information about configuring the Unified Access Control solution and the Infranet Controller 4500 and 6500 appliances.
<i>Client Side Changes Guide</i>	Lists changes that the Infranet Controller clients and Odyssey Access Client make to client computers, including installed files and registry changes.
<i>Custom Sign-in Pages Solution Guide</i>	Includes guidelines for personalizing the look-and-feel of sign-in pages.
<i>Deployment Scenarios Guide</i>	Describes several example network scenarios for deploying the Unified Access Control solution.





Table 1: IC Series Publications (*continued*)

Book	Description
<i>Installation Guide</i>	Describes how to install the Infranet Controller 4500 and 6500 appliances on your network and begin configuration.
<i>Quick Start Guide</i>	Includes an example of configuring the Unified Access Control solution for a front-end server deployment scenario.
<i>Troubleshooting Guide</i>	Tips for troubleshooting the UAC Solution.

## Document Conventions

Table 2 on page xviii defines notice icons used in this guide.

Table 2: Notice Icons

Icon	Meaning	Description
	Informational note	Indicates important features or instructions.
	Caution	Indicates a situation that might result in loss of data or hardware damage.
	Warning	Alerts you to the risk of personal injury or death.
	Laser warning	Alerts you to the risk of personal injury from a laser.

## Requesting Technical Support

Technical product support is available through the Juniper Networks Technical Assistance Center (JTAC). If you are a customer with an active J-Care or JNASC support contract, or are covered under warranty, and need post-sales technical support, you can access our tools and resources online or open a case with JTAC.

- JTAC policies—For a complete understanding of our JTAC procedures and policies, review the JTAC User Guide located at <http://www.juniper.net/us/en/local/pdf/resource-guides/7100059-en.pdf> .
- Product warranties—For product warranty information, visit <http://www.juniper.net/support/warranty/> .
- JTAC hours of operation—The JTAC centers have resources available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.

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- Search for known bugs: <http://www2.juniper.net/kb/>
- Find product documentation: <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/>
- Find solutions and answer questions using our Knowledge Base: <http://kb.juniper.net/>
- Download the latest versions of software and review release notes: <http://www.juniper.net/customers/csc/software/>
- Search technical bulletins for relevant hardware and software notifications: <https://www.juniper.net/alerts/>
- Join and participate in the Juniper Networks Community Forum: <http://www.juniper.net/company/communities/>
- Open a case online in the CSC Case Management tool: <http://www.juniper.net/cm/>

To verify service entitlement by product serial number, use our Serial Number Entitlement (SNE) Tool: <https://tools.juniper.net/SerialNumberEntitlementSearch/>

## Opening a Case with JTAC

You can open a case with JTAC on the Web or by telephone.

- Use the Case Management tool in the CSC at <http://www.juniper.net/cm/> .
- Call 1-888-314-JTAC (1-888-314-5822 toll-free in the USA, Canada, and Mexico).

For international or direct-dial options in countries without toll-free numbers, see <http://www.juniper.net/support/requesting-support.html> .



## PART 1

# Custom Sign-in Pages

- Custom sign-in pages on page 3



## CHAPTER 1

# Custom sign-in pages

The customizable sign-in pages feature enables you to personalize the look-and-feel of the pre-authentication, password management, and Secure Meeting pages that the presents to administrators and end-users. The tasks you can accomplish include:

- Customizing the presentation style using CSS or table-based design
- Customizing error message text
- Redirecting traffic to non-Infranet Controller pages based on error codes
- Localizing custom sign-in pages in supported languages
- Adding custom HTML help

The Infranet Controller appliance ships with several complete sets of sample custom sign-in pages that you can modify to suit your particular look-and-feel and behavior. You can download these files from the Infranet Controller. This document describes the files, their uses, and how to modify them. The Infranet Controller contains these files in .zip file format. You can download the zip files from the **Authentication > Signing In > Sign-in pages > Upload custom sign-in pages** page.



NOTE: The files described in this document apply only to agentless configurations, except for `AgentInstall.html` and `PleaseWait.html`, which are used to install the Odyssey Access Client.

In this guide and other documentation for the unified access control solution, the names *Odyssey Access Client* and *Host Checker* are used to refer to the specific type of UAC Agent.

You can achieve a good understanding of the process of modifying and uploading your custom sign-in pages by reading through this document completely before attempting to perform the customization. When you feel you have a comprehensive understanding of what is involved, you should consider downloading the **samples.zip** file and modifying one or two pages first, just to test your understanding. There is a strong likelihood that you will want to apply a similar look and feel to all of the pages, which you can accomplish

fairly simply, if you follow the directions provided in this document. Other tasks, such as redirecting traffic based on errors may require more skill and time.

Custom sign-in pages can potentially require a large amount of memory and disk space. In order to provide custom sign-in pages per IVS, we recommend you customize the sample custom sign-in pages provided with the Infranet Controller appliance.

You can find the following topics in this document:

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- Using Templates from the samples.zip File on page 22
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---

## Downloadable Zip Files

Although each zip file contains all the templates, each zip file is for a particular set of features:

- **Sample.zip**—This zip file is for standard Infranet Controller pages, including standard Infranet Controller pre-authentication pages, ACE pre-authentication pages, ACE pre-authentication pages for use with eTrust SiteMinder, and password management pages.
- **SoftID.zip**—This zip file is for use with the RSA Soft ID client.

- **Kiosk.zip**—This zip file is for use by kiosk users or for any system in which you want to lock out keyboard-based login.

Certain templates are required when uploading the zip files. If you do not include these required templates, a warning message appears. “Custom sign-in pages” on page 3 lists the required templates for each zip file.

**Table 3: Required Templates in Each Zip File**

	Samples.zip	Kiosk.zip	SoftID.zip (ACE)
Cancel.shtml	R	R	R
Defender.shtml	R		
ds.css			
ExceededConcurrent.shtml	R	R	R
GeneratePin.shtml	R	R	R
GraceLoginUsed.shtml	R		
keyboard.js		R	
LoginPage.shtml	R	R	R
Logout.shtml	R	R	R
NewPin.shtml	R	R	R
NextToken.shtml	R	R	R
PasswordChange.shtml	R		
PasswordExpiration.shtml	R		
PleaseWait.shtml	R	R	R
Remediate.shtml	R	R	
SelectRole.shtml	R		R
ShowSystemPin.shtml	R	R	
SM-NewPinSelect.shtml	R		
SM-NewPinSystem.shtml	R		
SM-NewUserPin.shtml	R		

Table 3: Required Templates in Each Zip File (*continued*)

	Samples.zip	Kiosk.zip	SoftID.zip (ACE)
SM-NextToken.shtml	R		
SSL.shtml	R	R	R

To customize Infranet Controller pages, you must use the Template Toolkit language. For more information, see “Understanding the Template Toolkit Language” on page 14.

For information on how to internationalize custom sign-in pages, see “Localizing Custom Sign-In Pages” on page 37.

## Adding Custom Help Files

You can add custom help files by creating your own HTML help files and linking them to the custom sign-in pages. You can easily add links to the basic HTML in the custom sign-in pages.

If you add customized online Help to your custom sign-in pages, you must set the destination URL to point to a **.html** file, not a **..shtml** file. For example, in the following input statement, the help file, **help.html**, should not have a **..shtml** extension:

```
<input type='submit' name='help' value="Help"
onclick='window.open("<%= Home%>/imgs/help.html",
"wndHelp","height=400,width=500,resizeable=yes,scrollbars=yes");
return false;'>
```

If you use the **..shtml** extension, the **Help** link on the custom sign-in page returns an error.

## Using the Template Toolkit

The Template Toolkit is an open source software package written in Perl, that enables you to build and replicate Web pages using a special-purpose language. The Template Toolkit language is simple and easy to learn.

### How the Infranet Controller Uses the Template Toolkit

The Infranet Controller system software recognizes the Template Toolkit directives and is pre-configured to process templates. The Infranet Controller processes templates into **.html** files, which it then displays as administrator Web console pages or as end-user Web pages. You cannot change all of the generated Web pages, but you can customize the ones noted in this topic. You can also modify a variety of presentation items on the **UI Options** page in the administrative Web console.

The Template Toolkit processing utilities transform template source files into complete HTML files. The source files are a combination of HTML and Template Toolkit directives. The source files carry a user-defined extension, but the Infranet Controller recognizes the file extension of **..shtml**. Processed files typically carry a **.html** file extension.



NOTE: When creating customized sign-in pages, save them as UTF-i.

---

## Testing Your Custom Pages

There are two ways to test your custom pages:

- Using the Template Toolkit utilities you have installed locally.
- Uploading customized files to the Infranet Controller.

If you are customizing just one or two of the sample template files, you might find it easiest to upload the files to the Infranet Controller. If you do not have access to a test system, or if you are customizing many of the sample template files or making significant changes to those files, you may want to install and configure the Template Toolkit on your local machine.

### *Setting up the Template Toolkit Locally*

You can install the Template Toolkit on your local system. Because it is a Perl application, you need a Perl distribution on your system before you install the Template Toolkit. If you run a Linux or Mac OS X system, you probably already have a Perl distribution on your system. If you run a Windows system, you may need to install the ActiveState ActivePerl distribution, which you can find at <http://www.activestate.com/>.

If you prefer, you can install Cygwin, which allows you to run UNIX programs in a virtual environment on your Windows system. You can download Cygwin from <http://sourceware.org/cygwin/>.

It is likely that you will need to download the latest version of the Perl AppConfig module, which allows your Perl applications to read and process configuration files. You can find the latest version of AppConfig at <http://www.cpan.org/modules/by-module/AppConfig/>.

You can find a **gzip-tar** archive of the latest version of the Template Toolkit at <http://www.cpan.org/modules/by-module/Template/>.

Follow these steps:

1. Download, install, and configure Perl, ActivePerl, or Cygwin, depending on the type of operating system you are running, and your personal requirements.
2. Download, install, and configure AppConfig.
3. Download, install, and configure the Template Toolkit.



NOTE: The Template Toolkit distribution includes a number of useful documents. You should print the INSTALL document and read it closely. You must perform a number of configuration steps as detailed in the INSTALL document. If you try to perform the steps as described in INSTALL, but have not performed the requisite configuration, the installation fails. Fortunately, you can go back and perform the configuration steps you missed or performed incorrectly, and try to install again, until the installation succeeds.

After you have successfully installed and configured the Template Toolkit, you can generate HTML files from the sample templates that are available on the Infranet Controller. The Infranet Controller is pre-configured to process Template Toolkit files and many of the Infranet Controller components are not available on your local system. Therefore, you are unable to run the Template Toolkit in exactly the same way or to obtain the same exact results. However, you can simulate the processing closely enough to test the presentation. You will encounter the following limitations:

- You can only test the presentation of the sample templates on your local system. You cannot test the actual pre-authentication logic unless you upload the files to an Infranet Controller system.
- You must do one of the following:
  - Use the Template Toolkit [% TAGS %] directive to change any new directives so that they use the angle bracket tokens <% %> used in the Juniper Networks sample templates.
  - Use the standard Template Toolkit tokens ([% %]) and when satisfied with the presentation, modify them to angle bracket tokens (<% %>) before uploading to the Infranet Controller.
  - The Template Toolkit provides two command-line utilities for processing template files: **tpage**, which enables you to process a single template at a time, and **ttree**, which enables you to process an entire directory of template files. Although you can use the **ttree** utility, the Infranet Controller uses a proprietary process that simulates the **tpage** utility, and so, you may find your final results more effective by using **tpage** only.

#### ***Downloading Sample Templates and Uploading Files to the Infranet Controller***

Your other option for testing customized template files is to upload the files to the Infranet Controller. Although this may be a bit tedious, if you are only customizing a handful of pages, you might find it easier than setting up the Template Toolkit environment on your local system.



NOTE: The total combined size of all uploaded customizable zip files can not exceed 12MB.



To make sure you can view the customized pages, you must perform these procedures.

To download the sample templates:

1. Sign in to the Infranet Controller as an administrator.
2. Select **Signing In > Sign In > Sign-in** pages.
3. Click **Upload Custom Pages**.
4. Download one or more of the sample template files.
5. Unzip the files on your local system.

To customize and upload the new templates:

1. Customize the files, as you like.
2. Add the files to a new zip file.



**NOTE:** When creating your zip file, zip only the template files. Do not include the folder that contains the templates in the zip file.

3. On the **Upload Custom Sign-In Pages** page, enter a name for the template files. This is a label that is used to identify the pages when you associate them with a specific URL.
4. Select the page type.
5. Click **Browse** to locate the new zip file containing your customized files.
6. Click **Upload Custom Pages**.

If you want your end-users to be able to see the new templates, you need to associate the templates, using the label you assigned to them, with a URL that you specify for a given role.

To associate the templates with a role-specific URL:

1. Select **Signing In > Sign-in > Sign-in Policies**.
2. Click **New URL**.
3. Configure the new policy and URL, using the sign-in policies instructions in the Administration Guide. Configure the new policy and URL, using the sign-in policies instructions in the *Juniper Networks Unified Access Control Administration Guide*.
4. Select the label you assigned to the templates, when you select the sign-in page from the drop down menu.
5. Click **Save Changes**.

To test your customized pages iteratively, you need to cycle through the preceding procedures to upload and associate a URL. You only need to download the templates once.

## Understanding the Template Toolkit Language

This section includes an abbreviated description of the Template Toolkit language for Infranet Controller users. The section describes the most common directives and operators that designers may want to use when creating a customized page for the Infranet Controller. Although the Template Toolkit supports many powerful constructs, such as simple and complex datatypes, virtual methods, and interfaces to database systems, the custom sign-in pages use only a limited set of the Toolkit capabilities.

You can use the Template Toolkit for many applications that are far beyond the scope of this discussion. For complete information about the Template Toolkit, go to <http://www.template-toolkit.org>.

A Web page created with the Template Toolkit resembles a standard Web page. It can include HTML, XML, and JavaScript. Unlike a standard Web page, however, it can also include Template Toolkit directives, which you can use to add dynamic behavior to your pages.

A *directive* is a simple instruction that tells the template processor to perform an action and substitute the result into the document in place of the original directive. You can use directives for many purposes, such as iterating through a list of values (**FOREACH**), creating conditional statements (**IF/UNLESS/ELSE**), or including and processing another template file ( **PROCESS/INCLUDE**).

When using directives in your code, note that:

- Directives are case-sensitive and all UPPER CASE.
- You must insert directives within the markup tags '<% ' and '%>'.



**NOTE:** The Template Toolkit documentation includes examples of using square bracket tags ([% %]) to mark directives. The Infranet Controller only supports angle bracket markup tags (<% %>).

- You can embed directives anywhere in a line of text.
- You can split directives across several lines.
- You can use the # character to indicate comments within a directive. The Template Toolkit language ignores characters after the # character. For more information on different types of comments, see “Template Comments” on page 15.
- The Template Toolkit language generally ignores insignificant white space within the directive.

In addition to directives, you can also use the Template Toolkit language to include loops, conditionals, variable substitutions, and other template files in your page.

The following sections describe common Template Toolkit tasks, directives, and operations you may want to use in your customized pages:

- “Accessing and Updating Variables and Files” on page 15

- “GET Directive” on page 15
- “SET Directive” on page 15
- “Creating Conditional Statements” on page 19
  - “Conditional Operators” on page 20
  - “IF and ELSIF Directives” on page 20
  - “SWITCH and CASE Directives” on page 21
- “Creating Looping Constructs” on page 21
- “Unsupported Directives” on page 21

For information about additional directives that you may use within the Template Toolkit language, such as **PROCESS**, **INCLUDE**, and **INSERT**, see the Template Toolkit documentation, available at <http://www.template-toolkit.org>.

## Template Comments

You can include template comments by adding a **#** sign to the directive tag, as follows:

```
<%# This is a comment
    that comments out all
    of the lines that follow.
%>
```

You can include a single-line comment by leaving a space between the tag and the **#** sign, as follows:

```
<% # This is the first line comment, but the next line is not commented.
    IF foo...
    # This is another single-line comment.
%>
```

## Accessing and Updating Variables and Files

### GET Directive

The **GET** directive retrieves and outputs the value of the named variable.

```
<% GET foo %>
```

The **GET** keyword is optional. A variable can be specified in a directive tag by itself.

```
<% foo %>
```

### SET Directive

The **SET** directive allows you to assign a value to existing variables or create new temporary variables.

```
<% SET title = 'Hello World' %>
```

The **SET** keyword is optional.

```
<% title = 'Hello World' %>
```

### getText Directive

Used for multi-lingual support, the **getText** directive retrieves and outputs the localized value of the named variable.

```
<% getText foo %>
```

Table 4 on page 16 lists some of common variables used in the templates and their English values.

**Table 4: English Values of Common Variables**

Variable	English Definition
I18N_ACE_CONFIRM_PIN_COLON	Confirm PIN:
I18N_ACE_GEN_NEW_PIN	Generate New PIN?
I18N_ACE_GEN_PIN	Generate PIN
I18N_ACE_GEN_PIN_MESSAGE1	The system will now generate a PIN for you. Make sure that no one else can see your screen and then click Generate PIN to continue.
I18N_ACE_INVALID_PIN_FORMAT	Invalid PIN Format
I18N_ACE_INVALID_PIN_LENGTH	Invalid PIN Length
I18N_ACE_NEW_PIN_COLON	New PIN:
I18N_ACE_NEW_PIN_GENERATED	New PIN Generated
I18N_ACE_NEW_PIN_GENERATED_MESSAGE1	Your new PIN is
I18N_ACE_NEW_PIN_GENERATED_MESSAGE2	Be sure to remember it, because you need your PIN each time you sign in. When you have memorized it, click Continue to return to the sign-in page.
I18N_ACE_NEW_PIN_MESSAGE0	You must create a new Personal Identification Number (PIN) before you can sign in.
I18N_ACE_NEW_PIN_MESSAGE1	Your PIN should be
I18N_ACE_NEW_PIN_MESSAGE2	long.

Table 4: English Values of Common Variables (*continued*)

Variable	English Definition
I18N_ACE_NEW_PIN_MESSAGE3	Be sure to remember your PIN, because you need it to sign in.
I18N_ACE_NEW_PIN_MESSAGE4	If you prefer, the system can
I18N_ACE_NEW_PIN_MESSAGE5	generate a PIN
I18N_ACE_NEW_PIN_MESSAGE6	for you. Generated PINs are typically more secure.
I18N_ACE_NEW_PIN_MESSAGE7	If you decide not to create a new PIN now, click Cancel.
I18N_ACE_NEW_PIN_REQUIRED	New PIN Required
I18N_ACE_NEW_PIN_SIZE_MSG	Your PIN should be %1 to %2 digits long.
I18N_ACE_NEXT_TOKEN_MESSAGE1	Please enter an additional token code to continue.
I18N_ACE_NEXT_TOKEN_MESSAGE2	The server requires that you enter an additional token code to verify that your credentials are valid. To continue, wait for the token code to change and then enter the new code in the SecurID Token Code field.
I18N_ACE_NEXT_TOKEN_REQUIRED	Token Resync Required
I18N_ACE_PIN_MISMATCH	The Two PINs Entered Do Not Match
I18N_ACE_SAVE_PIN	Save PIN
I18N_ACE_TOKEN_CODE_COLON	SecurID Token Code:
I18N_CANCEL	Cancel
I18N_CLICK	Click
I18N_ENTER	Enter
I18N_HERE	Here
I18N_NETEACE_NEW_PIN_MESSAGE1	You must create a new Personal Identification Number (PIN) before you can sign in.

Table 4: English Values of Common Variables (*continued*)

Variable	English Definition
I18N_NETEACE_NEW_PIN_MESSAGE2	Wait for the token code to change, and then enter your current PIN* followed by the new token code in the SecurID Pass Code field. (If you want the system to generate a new PIN for you, select the System PIN checkbox.) Click Enter to advance to the new PIN assignment page.  *If your administrator tells you that you no longer have a PIN, enter only the new token code in the Pass Code field.
I18N_NETEACE_NEW_SYSTEM_PIN	New System PIN Assignment
I18N_NETEACE_NEW_SYSTEM_PIN_MESSAGE1	The system will now generate a Personal Identification Number (PIN) for you.
I18N_NETEACE_NEW_SYSTEM_PIN_MESSAGE2	Wait for the token code to change, and then enter your current PIN* followed by the new token code in the SecurID Pass Code field. Make sure that no one else can see your screen and then click Generate PIN to continue.  *If your administrator tells you that you no longer have a PIN, enter only the new token code in the Pass Code field.
I18N_NETEACE_NEW_USER_PIN	New PIN Assignment
I18N_NETEACE_NEW_USER_PIN_MESSAGE1	Create your new Personal Identification Number (PIN)
I18N_NETEACE_NEW_USER_PIN_MESSAGE2	Wait for the token code to change, and then enter your current PIN* followed by the new token code in the SecurID Pass Code field. Then, enter your new PIN.  *If your administrator tells you that you no longer have a PIN, enter only the new token code in the Pass Code field.
I18N_NETEACE_NEXT_TOKEN_MESSAGE1	Please enter additional token codes to continue.
I18N_NETEACE_NEXT_TOKEN_MESSAGE2	The server requires that you enter additional token codes to verify that your credentials are valid. To continue, wait for the token code to change, and then enter your PIN followed by the new token code in the SecurID Pass Code field. Then, wait for the token code to change again and enter only the token code in the SecurID Token Code field.
I18N_NETEACE_NEXT_TOKEN_REQUIRED	Token Resync Required

Table 4: English Values of Common Variables (*continued*)

Variable	English Definition
I18N_NETEACE_PASS_CODE_COLON	SecurID Pass Code:
I18N_NETEACE_SYSTEM_PIN_REQUEST	System PIN
I18N_NETEACE_TOKEN_CODE_COLON	SecurID Token Code:
I18N_NEW_PIN_INVALID	New PIN entered is invalid. Please wait for the token to change and try login again.
I18N_TO_CONTINUE	to continue
I18N_USERNAME_COLON	Username:

If you want to customize a page to add your own message, edit the appropriate template file and enter your custom message using HTML tags. Make sure you do not change any of the surrounding logic. You can not edit the strings file(s) and change the value of the **I18N\_\*** variables. For example, suppose the template file has the following code:

```
<TABLE border="0" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0">
  <TR>
    <TD><IMG border='0' src='/dana-na/imgs/logininfo.gif'
    alt='Info' width='21' height='20'></TD>
    <TD><B><% GetText('I18N_ACE_NEW_PIN_REQUIRED') %></B></TD>
  </TR>
</TABLE>
```

To change the displayed message to “You must enter a new PIN number” instead of the default message “New PIN Required”, change the code as follows:

```
<TABLE border="0" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0">
  <TR>
    <TD><IMG border='0' src='/dana-na/imgs/logininfo.gif'
    alt='Info' width='21' height='20'></TD>
    <!--<TD><B><% GetText('I18N_ACE_NEW_PIN_GENERATED')
    %></B></TD>-->
    <TD><B>You must enter a new PIN number</B></TD>
  </TR>
</TABLE>
```

## Creating Conditional Statements

You can create conditional statements in the Template Toolkit language. Review the sample templates to find some example conditional statements. One of the simplest and most effective uses of conditional statements is in trapping error conditions.

For example, the following code snippet from the **LoginPage.thtml** template verifies the current user’s account status:

```
<% IF AccountDisabled %>
  <% LoginPageErrorMessage %>
<% ELSE %>
```

```
<% IF LoginPageErrorMessage %>
  <% LoginPageErrorMessage %>
<% END %>
<% END %>
```

### Conditional Operators

You can use the following conditional operators:

**Table 5: Conditional Operators**

Operator	Description
==	is equal to
!=	is not equal to
<	is less than
<=	is equal to or less than
>	is greater than
>=	is equal to or greater than
&&	and
	or
!	not
and	and
or	or
not	not

### IF and ELSIF Directives

You can use the **IF** and **ELSIF** directives to construct conditional behavior. Note that these are block directives, which means that you must use the **END** directive to indicate where each block ends. You may nest blocks indefinitely, provided you include an end statement for each nested block.

```
<% IF LoginPageErrorCode == 1002 %>
  <b> Your username or password is incorrect. Please reenter your credentials.
</b>
<%ELSIF LoginPageErrorCode == 1006 %>
  <b> The system is undergoing maintenance. Only administrators are allowed
to sign in at this time.</b>
<% END %>
```



## SWITCH and CASE Directives

You may use the **SWITCH** and **CASE** directives to construct a multi-way conditional test. Note that these are block directives, which means that you must use the **END** directive to indicate where each block ends. You may nest blocks indefinitely, provided you include an end statement for each nested block.

```
<% SWITCH loginPageErrorCode %>
  <% CASE 1001 %>
    <b> Your session time has expired. </b>
  <% CASE 1006 %>
    <b> The system is undergoing maintenance. Only administrators are
permitted to sign in at this time. </b>
  <% CASE %> # default ...
<% END %>
```

## Creating Looping Constructs

You may use directives such as **FOREACH** and **WHILE** to loop through blocks of code. Note that these are block directives, which means that you must use the **END** directive to indicate where each block ends. You may nest blocks indefinitely, provided you include an end statement for each nested block.

For example, the following sign-in page code loops through all of the authentication realms and displays them in a select list. The sample also uses the **RealmList** and **realm** predefined Infranet Controller values.

```
<select size="1" name="realm">
  <% FOREACH r = RealmList %>
    <option value="<% r %>" ><% r %> </option>
  <% END %>
</select>
```

## Unsupported Directives

Juniper does not support the **USE**, **INTERPOLATE**, **TAGS**, **PERL**, or **RAWPERL** directives when creating Infranet Controller custom pages. Additionally, we do not recommend using the **CALL** or **FILTER** directives.

## Getting Familiar with the Template Page Structure

The sample templates were created using the common method of designing with HTML tables. One of the easiest ways to see how the layout works is to set all of the table borders to a visible state. For example, change **<TABLE border="0">** to **<TABLE border="1">** wherever you find it in the **LoginPage.html** template.

If the Infranet Controller encounters errors during the login sequence, it displays errors in these two rows. The placement of the errors is strictly up to you, as long as the error directives occur within the **<form>** specification.

The table layout affords you a columnar layout. If you choose to maintain your customized design within the table layout, you may need to experiment with additions or deletions

of table rows or cells. You can also change colors of cells, modify the locations of required fields, messages, or UI components.

You must always maintain the Template Toolkit directives that are included in each of the templates. These directives provide required information to the Infranet Controller and enable the Infranet Controller to communicate system state back to the end-user, appropriately. Deleting or modifying any of the provided directives can result in unexpected behavior or data corruption.

### CGI Files

The Infranet Controller system generates a number of CGI files, which are called by the custom sign-in pages. Each file performs specific functions that are required by the Infranet Controller. You should not modify any of these calls nor should you attempt to create your own CGI files to take the place of the supplied CGIs. In particular, you may see a number of references in the custom sign-in pages to the three following CGI files:

- **login.cgi**—Handles authentication request between custom pages, the Infranet Controller, and any defined authentication servers.
- **welcome.cgi**—change, or new PIN generation.**welcome.cgi**—Handles a password change, or new PIN generation.
- **starter.cgi**—Verifies that client applications are running and allows the user to attempt another login, typically when too many users are concurrently signed in to the Infranet Controller.

Typically, in standard sign-in pages and sample custom pages the order of cgi usage is **welcome.cgi**, **login.cgi**, and then **welcome.cgi** again. For Host Checker pre-authorization, policies are evaluated in the first invocation of **welcome.cgi** and are passed to **login.cgi**. **login.cgi** takes the username and password parameters and determines the roles to assign. For Host Checker post-authorization, policies are evaluated only in the second invocation of **welcome.cgi**. When Host Checker and Cache Cleaner are configured, using the first URL to log in to the is not supported.



NOTE: When Host Checker is configured, using **login.cgi** as the first URL to log in to the Infranet Controller is not supported.

---

## Using Templates from the samples.zip File

---

The **samples.zip** file contains the following templates which you can customize for use in your own environment. **Samples.zip** contains the most general set of templates. Some of the templates in **samples.zip** are also contained in **kiosk.zip** and **softid.zip**.

- Infranet Controller pre-authentication pages
  - “Logout.shtml” on page 71
  - “ExceededConcurrent.shtml” on page 50
  - “SSL.shtml” on page 109

- “PleaseWait.thtml” on page 85
- “SelectRole.thtml” on page 97
- ACE pre-authentication pages
  - “NewPin.thtml” on page 77
  - “NextToken.thtml” on page 77
  - “GeneratePin.thtml” on page 55
  - “ShowSystemPin.thtml” on page 106
- ACE with eTrust pre-authentication pages
  - “SM-NewPinSelect.thtml” on page 107
  - “SM-NewPinSystem.thtml” on page 107
  - “SM-NewUserPin.thtml” on page 108
  - “SM-NextToken.thtml” on page 108
- Password management pages
  - “Defender.thtml” on page 48
  - “GraceLoginUsed.thtml” on page 57
  - “PasswordChange.thtml” on page 82
  - “PasswordExpiration.thtml” on page 83

## Customizing Look-and-Feel

You can customize the look-and-feel of your custom sign-in pages. This enables you to add your own corporate design, including logos, colors, and layout.

### Required Components

You must include:

- Any template directives you find in the template files. This includes any code surrounded with template tags `<% %>`.
- Required HTML tags, such as the `<html>`, `<head>`, and `<body>` tags, although these may be consolidated into a separate template file which you can include using either the **PROCESS** or **INCLUDE** directives.
- Any `<form>` definitions.
- Any `<input>` statements.
- Any `<script>` statements and included scripts, typically Javascript.
- Any `<object>` statements.
- Any `<embed>` statements.

- Any **onload**, **onUnload**, or other event triggers in the **<body>** tag,
- Any of the required variables, directives, or other items as noted in the commented section at the beginning of each template file.

You can exclude:

- Any HTML presentation code that is not a template directive, such as table tags, images, or style tags.

### Displaying Custom Logos

You can change the templates to display your company's logo by following these steps:

1. Open the template in a text editor or HTML editor.
2. Search for either of the two strings:

```
src="welcome.cgi?p=logo&signinId=<%signinId%>"
src="welcome.cgi?=logo"
```

3. Replace the string with the following:

```
src="<% Home %>/imgs/custom-logo.gif"
```

where *custom-logo.gif* is the new logo to be displayed. *custom-logo.gif* must be uploaded to the Infranet Controller as part of your zip file. For more information, see "Downloading Sample Templates and Uploading Files to the Infranet Controller" on page 12.



NOTE: For *Remediate.thtml*, use `<%signinId%>` instead. For example:

```
src="<% signiniD %>/imgs/custom-logo.gif"
```

### Simplifying the Code in the Sample Templates

One of the first things you can do is simplify the code in the templates, by using the Template Toolkit **PROCESS** directive to extract common code into an **include** file. By moving common code to separate files, you can eliminate a certain amount of redundant code, thereby decreasing the size of the template files, and improving the readability of the files.

Let's take a look at one of the template files, **LoginPage.thtml**. Almost every designer who wants to customize the custom sign-in pages will likely want to customize **LoginPage.thtml**, which is the first screen that end-users see. If you have not downloaded the **Samples.zip** file, do so now, following the instructions in "Downloading Sample Templates and Uploading Files to the Infranet Controller" on page 12.

Open the **LoginPage.thtml** file in a text editor or HTML editor.

#### Version Directive

Each template file starts with a version directive, similar to the following:

```
<%# NetScreen Page Version 1001 %>
```

Do not modify this directive.

### Comment Section

Each template file then contains a set of comments that describe template variables, JavaScript, and HTML code required in that particular template. These comments can help you understand what directives and other elements of the file you must maintain, and give hints about other directives, variables, and methods that you can use to further customize the template.



**NOTE:** When you have completed your customization, you can consider removing the comment section from your files. The removal of this section decreases the size of the template files, and can possibly speed up page download times.

### Header Tags

With the exception of the **Remediate.html** file, all of the template files contain the following HTML tags:

```
<html>
<head>
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Language">
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html">
  <meta name="robots" content="none">
```

You can extract these tags into a separate **.html** file. If you ever need to change any of these tags, for example, to modify the meta tag definitions, you can then modify one file and the changes are propagated throughout all the files.

To create a simple header template file:

1. Open a new text file in your favorite text editor or HTML editor.
2. Cut and paste the preceding header lines into the file. You can cut these from one of the template files.
3. Save the file into the directory where the other template files are saved, naming the file **customhead.html**.



**NOTE:** Do not name the file **header.html**. Along with **config.html** and **footer.html**, this name may already be used by the Infranet Controller system software. You can call the files whatever you want, as long as they do not use these reserved names. They must end in the **.html** file extension.

4. Open each template file and delete the header lines.
5. In the place of the header lines, insert the following directive:

```
<% PROCESS customhead.shtml %>
```

The command **PROCESS** must be in all UPPER CASE. If you name the header file something other than **customhead.shtml**, then use that name in the directive instead.

6. When you zip your template files up, make sure you include the **customhead.shtml** file.

### Copyright and Footer Tags

You might want to perform a similar task with the footer tags. This topic shows how to create a copyright notice in a separate include file.

1. Open a new text file in your favorite text editor or HTML editor.
2. Copy the following directive into the file:

```
<% year = 2005;  
company = "Juniper Networks";  
copyr = "Copyright $year $company" -%>
```

You can change the company name to your own company name.

3. Save the file into the directory where the other template files are saved, naming the file **customconfig.shtml**.
4. Open another new text file in your favorite text editor or HTML editor.
5. Copy the following directive and HTML to the file:

```
<div id="footer">  
&copy; <% copyr -%>  
</div>  
</body>  
</html>
```

6. Save the file into the directory where the other template files are saved, naming the file **customfoot.shtml**.
7. In your **LoginPage.shtml** file, add the following directive just prior to the **PROCESS** directive for **customhead.shtml**. The lines should look like:

```
<% PROCESS customconfig.shtml %>  
<% PROCESS customhead.shtml %>
```

8. In your **LoginPage.shtml** file, scroll to the end of the file.
9. Replace the last two lines that contain the closing **</body>** and closing **</html>** tags with the following directive:

```
<% PROCESS customfoot.shtml %>
```

10. Save the **LoginPage.shtml** file.

## Page Banner

You can also create a common banner for your pages, eliminating the repetitious use of images and HTML code in every file. The following sample code creates a banner using an H1 header for the text displayed in the banner. Note the commented image tag, which you could use instead of the H1, if you prefer to use an image, for example, a logo.

1. Open a new text file in your favorite text editor or HTML editor.
2. Copy the following HTML into the file:

```
<div id="banner">
  <h1 class="banner">Sample</h1>
  <!--  -->
</div>
```

3. Save the file into the directory where the other template files are saved, naming the file **custombanner.thtml**.
4. In your **LoginPage.thtml** file, add the following directive just after the **<body>** tag.

```
<body id=" body" onload="FinishLoad()">
<% PROCESS custombanner.thtml %>
```

5. Save the **LoginPage.thtml** file.

## Processing LoginPage.thtml

Now you can process the template to see the results of making the changes. Keep in mind the following requirements:

- You must have successfully installed and configured the Template Toolkit on your local system.
- All of the template files, including the custom header, custom footer, and custom config files must be saved into the same directory along with **LoginPage.thtml**.
- If you intend to upload your files to the Infranet Controller, instead of processing them locally first, you can ignore this instruction. You must begin each file with the directive **[% TAGS <% %> %]** so that you can use angle brackets on any directives you add to the templates. By default, the Template Toolkit recognizes square brackets (**[ ]**) instead of angle brackets (**< >**) as delimiters for directives. The Infranet Controller recognizes angle brackets only. Adding the **TAGS** directive tells the local Template Toolkit utilities that you are using angle brackets.

To process **LoginPage.thtml**:

1. Open a command window.
2. Navigate to the directory in which you have saved the **LoginPage.thtml** file, **customhead.thtml**, **customconfig.thtml**, and **customfoot.thtml**. For example, **/Templates/Sample/**.
3. Enter the following command:

**tpage LoginPage.thtml > index.html**

If you get no errors and the system returns a blank directory prompt, the process completed successfully.

4. Open a browser window.
5. Select **File > Open** and navigate to the directory where you have saved **LoginPage.thtml**.
6. Select **index.html**.

You should be able to see a copyright statement at the bottom of the page. The directive in **customfoot.thtml** pulled the data from **customconfig.thtml** and substituted the year and company name into the substitution variables **\$date** and **\$company**. Then, during the processing of **LoginPage.thtml**, **customfoot.thtml** was included based on the use of the **PROCESS** directive.



**NOTE:** Two warnings:

- If you received errors or if you were unable to run **tpage**, you need to check your Template Toolkit installation and documentation. You may not have the proper environment variable set to point to the Template Toolkit installation location or to your Perl distribution.
- Once you create a file, such as **index.html** in the preceding example, you must delete or move the file if you intend to create another version of the same file. The Template Toolkit **tpage** utility does not overwrite a file of the same name.

---

### ***Changing Colors in the Table-Based Layout***

Changing colors in the table-based layout is a very simple operation. All you need to do is replace color codes in the templates with the color codes representing the colors you prefer. Color codes are expressed in the hexadecimal format (**#000000**). If you want to change everything that is white to black, replace all occurrences of **#FFFFFF** to **#000000**.

In the **UI Options** page of a given role, you can also change banner, background, and link colors.

### ***Changing the Layout***

One of the simplest ways to customize the presentation of the pages is to modify the banner, colors, and table format. You can add table rows (**<tr>**) and table cells (**<td>**), graphics, change the **custom-logo.gif** to your own company logo, and change the background color of one or more table cells. You can also move pre-configured objects, such as the username field, password field, realm drop down menu, and submit button to other locations within the table. We do not go into detail about how to accomplish this. You should be familiar with HTML tables and be prepared to go through a trial and error process.



If you prefer to separate the presentation from the content, consider using cascading style sheets (CSS).

## Using Cascading Style Sheets

One of the most dramatic changes you can make to the presentation style of the templates is to convert them fully to use cascading style sheets (CSS). In some templates you can already find brief examples of CSS codes, such as the use of `<DIV>` and `<SPAN>` tags. In those cases, it is best to leave those tags in place. You can, however, replace much of the HTML code around those tags, as well as around Template Toolkit directives.

As mentioned before, the sample templates use a traditional table-based design model. In effect, the design uses HTML tables as containers for all other objects on the page. Table rows and cells contain all graphics, error messages, fields, and buttons.

Although tables can simplify some elements of HTML design, they can complicate others, not to mention that designing with tables means that you must use tables on every page, if you intend to maintain the same basic layout. This adds complexity and decreases download times, as the end-user's browser must parse each table in each page every time it loads a page.

CSS provides an alternative. CSS consists of a set of styles that can be embedded in each HTML page or that can be stored in a separate `.css` file and referenced in the HTML files with a `<link>` tag. This topic is not meant to be a comprehensive CSS tutorial. It assumes you already have some familiarity with CSS. If you do not, you can find references on the Web, starting with the CSS specification at <http://www.w3c.org>.

For the purposes of this discussion, we will describe how to use CSS to eliminate redundant items, presentation information, and tables from your design. By doing so, you can improve the readability of your template files, and can consolidate almost all presentation instructions into one file.

### Embedding CSS

You can embed CSS styles into an individual HTML page. If you plan on customizing only one file, you might find this approach easiest. Otherwise, you gain the most benefit by using a standalone CSS file and linking it into your HTML files.

### Attaching a Standalone CSS

For the purposes of this discussion, we will introduce a simple CSS that will serve as an example method for replacing tables as a design element.

You can copy the following CSS into a text file and save it into the same directory with `LoginPage.thtml`. Save it as `sample.css`.

```
body { // Configures body margins
    margin:10px 10px 0px 10px;
    padding:0px;
}
```

```
span.error ( // Formats errors with bold and background
    font-weight: bold;
```

```
        background: silver;
    }

    #leftcontent { // Styles left column
        position: absolute;
        left:10px;
        top:69px;
        width:199px;
        background:#809FB0;
        border:1px solid #000000;
        text-align:center
    }

    #centercontent { // Styles center column
        background:#EFEFC9;
        margin-left: 175px;
        margin-right:11px;
        border:1px solid #000000;
        voice-family: "\"}\\"";
        voice-family: inherit;
        margin-left: 199px;
        margin-right: 0px;

    #banner { // Styles the top banner
        background:#C0C0B0;
        height:60px;
        border-top:1px solid #000000;
        border-left:1px solid #000000;
        border-right:1px solid #000000;
        voice-family: "\"}\\"";
        voice-family: inherit;
        height:59px;
    }

    p,h1,h2,h3,pre { // Sets common properties of these
        margin:0px 10px 10px 10px;// paragraph elements
        font-family:Arial, Verdana, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    }

    p{ // Styles paragraph element
        font-size:12px;
        text-align:left
    }

    h1,h2,h3 ( // Sets common elements for
        padding-top:10px; // headings.
        font-weight:bold;
    }

    h1 { // Sets size of H1 heading
```

```

        font-size:18px;
    }

    h2 { // Sets size of H2 heading
        font-size:14px;
    }

    h3{ // Sets size of H3 heading
        font-size:12px;
    }

    #banner h1 { // Sets heading selector for banner
        font-size:36px;
        padding:10px 10px 0px 10px;
        margin:0px;
        font-weight: bolder
    }

    #footer { // Sets footer selector
        border-top:3px solid #000000;
        text-align:center;
        font-family:sans-serif;
        font-size:10px
    }

    a { // Sets common styles for anchor
        font-family:sans-serif;
        font-size:14px;
        font-weight:bold;
    }

    a:link { // Sets link style
        text-decoration: underline;
        text-align:right;
        color: black;
    }

    a:hover { // Sets hover style for links
        color:white;
    }

```

To make the connection between the CSS stylesheet and the page, you must include a `<link>` tag prior to the closing head tag `</head>`, as follows:

```

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="sample.css" />
</head>

```

If you store the stylesheet in a directory other than the root directory where you keep your template files, make sure you express the path correctly in the href attribute of the link tag. For example, if you keep all of your stylesheets in a directory one level above the template file, you might indicate it as follows:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="../../sample.css" />
```

or

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/sample.css" />
```

This CSS defines the presentation style of all of the major components of the page. Additionally, if you want to change the look-and-feel of the page, while keeping the basic structure intact, you can create another CSS that uses the same style names, but that modifies the definitions. Without making any changes to your template file, you can apply an entirely unique style.

Here is a copy of the **LoginPage.thtml** file (excluding the comments section) after it has been converted to a CSS-based page. Compare it with the template file that you download from the Infranet Controller. You might notice that virtually all of the presentation codes, things such as color settings, font settings, and border settings are missing from the following code. All of the presentation code has been extracted to the CSS stylesheet.

```
<%# NetScreen Page Version 1001 %>
```

```
<!-- The following line, when uncommented, allows you to process
      the .thtml file locally using the tpage utility, without having to
      replace the angle brackets on all of the Infranet Controller template
      directives.
```

```
      The TAGS directive tells the Template Toolkit utilities to substitute
      angle brackets for the default square brackets. This line should be
      on the first line of the file when you are testing locally. Prior to
      uploading to the Infranet Controller, move and comment the line, or remove it
      from the file completely.
```

```
-->
```

```
<!--[% TAGS <% %> %]-->
```

```
<% PROCESS customconfig.thtml %>
```

```
<% PROCESS customhead.thtml %>
```

```
<title>Instant Virtual Extranet</title>
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="sample_two.css" />
```

```
<script>
```

```
<!--
```

```
JavaScript removed for readability. See template file for actual JavaScript.
```

```
//-->
```

```
</script>
```

```

</head>
<body id="body" onload="FinishLoad()">

<% PROCESS custombanner.shtml %>

<!-- ////////// -->
<!-- BEGIN LEFT COLUMN -->
<!-- ////////// -->

<div id="leftcontent">

<!-- ////////////////////////////////////// -->
<!-- BEGIN CUSTOM CONTENT LEFT COLUMN (Optional) -->
<!-- ////////////////////////////////////// -->

<!-- Add more content here, if needed. -->

<!-- ////////////////////////////////////// -->
<!-- END CUSTOM CONTENT LEFT COLUMN -->
<!-- ////////////////////////////////////// -->

<!-- ////////////////////////////////////// -->
<!-- BEGIN AUTHENTICATION TEMPLATE DIRECTIVES -->
<!-- and FORM USERNAME/PASSWORD/REALM PROMPTS -->
<!-- DO NOT DELETE. Must be included in page. -->
<!-- ////////////////////////////////////// -->

<form name="frmLogin" action="login.cgi" method="post" autocomplete="off"
onsubmit="return Login()">

<input type="hidden" name="tz_offset">
<%IF !AnonymousAuthentication && !CertificateAuthentication%>
  <% FOREACH prompt = prompts %>
    <%NEXT IF !prompt.required %><br>
    <p><% prompt.promptText %></p>
  <input type="text" name="<% prompt.name %>" size="20">
  <% END %>

<% IF RealmList.size == 0 %>
  <p>LoginRealm</p>
  <input type="text" name="realm" size="20">
  <% ELSIF RealmList.size == 1 %>
    <input type="hidden" name="realm" value="<% RealmList.0 %>">
  <% ELSE %>
    <p>LoginRealm</p>
    <select size="1" name="realm">
      <% FOREACH r = RealmList %>
        <option value="<% r %>" ><% r %></option>
      <% END %>
    </select>
  <% END %>
<%ELSE%>

```

```
<input type="hidden" name="realm" value="<% RealmList.0 %>">
<%END%>
<input type="submit" value="Sign In" name="btnSubmit">
</form>

<!-- ////////////////////////////////// -->
<!-- BEGIN CUSTOM CONTENT LEFT COLUMN -->
<!-- ////////////////////////////////// -->

<p>You are not yet authorized!</p>

<!-- ////////////////////////////////// -->
<!-- END CUSTOM CONTENT LEFT COLUMN -->
<!-- ////////////////////////////////// -->

</div>

<!-- ////////////////////////////////// -->
<!-- END LEFT COLUMN -->
<!-- ////////////////////////////////// -->

<!-- ////////////////////////////////// -->
<!-- BEGIN CENTER COLUMN -->
<!-- ////////////////////////////////// -->

<div id="centercontent">

<!-- ////////////////////////////////// -->
<!-- BEGIN PASSWORD MANAGEMENT TEMPLATE DIRECTIVES -->
<!-- DO NOT DELETE. Must be included in page. -->
<!-- Added for Account Disabled Case for Password Managemnt -->
<!-- ////////////////////////////////// -->

<% IF AccountDisabled %>

<!-- ////////////////////////////////// -->
<!-- Account Disabled Case -->
<!-- ////////////////////////////////// -->

<span class="error"><% LoginPageErrorMessage %></span>

<% ELSE %>
  <% IF LoginPageErrorMessage %>
    <span class="error"><% LoginPageErrorMessage %></span>
  <% END %>
<% END %>

<!-- ////////////////////////////////// -->
```

```

<!-- END PASSWORD MANAGEMENT DIRECTIVES -->
<!-- ////////////////////////////////// -->

<!-- ////////////////////////////////// -->
<!-- Optional error handling codes -->
<!-- ////////////////////////////////// -->

<span class="error">
<% IF PageErrorCode == 1020 %>
    You have successfully changed your password.
<% END %>
</span>

<span class="error">
<% IF PageErrorCode == 1021 %>
    Account Disabled. Please contact Administrator for help.
<% END %>
</span>

<span class="error">
<% IF PageErrorCode == 1023 %>
    Account Expired. Please contact Administrator for help.
<% END %>
</span>

<!-- ////////////////////////////////// -->
<!-- END optional error handling codes -->
<!-- ////////////////////////////////// -->

<!-- ////////////////////////////////// -->
<!-- BEGIN CUSTOM CONTENT CENTER COLUMN -->
<!-- Add any content below that you want to appear in the center column. -->
<!-- You can add a mix of headings, paragraphs, graphics or any other HTML.-->
<!--//////////////////////////////////// -->

<h1>Welcome to XYZ Company!</h1>

<h2>New Employee Benefits!</h2>
<p>Per munere latine officiis ad. Quo te elit vivendum, mea aperiri integre
periculis ex, ea sea corpora consecetuer. </p>
<h2>Company Party!</h2>
<p>Dolore efficiantur vim ea, alia putant vivendo at pri. Odio cetero tistique no vis.
Mea vero delenit ad. </p>
<h2>Corporate Travel Advisory</h2>
<p>Cu zzril expetenda has, ludus utinam instructor nam an, id eam fugit putent
possit. Mazim epicuri contentiones mel ut, pri atqui maiestatis ei. </p>
<p>Tempor oportere usu ne. Ea aperiam sanctus oportere vel.</p>

<!-- ////////////////////////////////// -->

```

```
<!-- END CUSTOM CONTENT CENTER COLUMN -->
<!-- ////////////////////////////////////// -->

</div>

<!-- ////////////////////////////////////// -->
<!-- END CENTER COLUMN -->
<!-- ////////////////////////////////////// -->

<% PROCESS customfoot.shtml %>
```

## Customizing Error Handling and Navigation

---

The Template Toolkit provides a rudimentary level of error handling capability. In most cases, errors are handled sufficiently by the included logic. However, you might want to modify the behavior of the pages, given a particular error. For example, you might want to redirect a user to your own specific custom error page on an “Account Disabled” error.

You can redirect based on specific individual errors or based on any error occurring at all. The following samples illustrate both methods.

### Redirecting Based on Any and All Errors

If you want to redirect to your own Web page based on the occurrence of any and all errors, you can implement logic, as follows:

```
<head>
  <% IF LoginPageErrorMessage %>
    <meta http-equiv="refresh" content="0;url=DisplayErrorPage.html" >
    <title>Redirect</title>
  </head>
```

### Redirecting Based on Specific Errors

If you want to redirect to your own Web page based on the occurrence of a specific error, such as the “Account Disabled” error, you can implement logic, as follows:

```
<head>
  <% IF LoginPageErrorCode == 1021%>
    <meta http-equiv="refresh" content="0;url=AcctDisabledError.html" >
  <% ELSIF PageErrorCode == 1023 %>
    <meta http-equiv="refresh" content="0;url=AcctExpiredError.html" >
  <% END %>
  <title>Redirect</title>
</head>
```

For more information on error codes, see “LoginPageErrorCode” on page 67.

### Defining Error Message Locations

You can locate error messages wherever you want on the page. Keep in mind, however, that you cannot move the error handling code relative to its position within the `<form/>`



tags. For example, do not reverse the positions of two directives appearing within the body of `<form/>` tags or move the error handling code outside of the `<form/>` tags.

## Customizing Error Messages

You can customize some of the error and confirmation messages your end-users might see. The Infranet Controller produces some error messages that you cannot change. Table 7 on page 68 lists those that you can change.

Although you cannot change any messages on the Infranet Controller itself, you can customize error messages that will appear instead of the messages originating on the Infranet Controller. Using the Template Toolkit `IF` directive, you can test for a message based on an error's unique error code, and expressed by the predefined template variable `PageErrorCode`. In the directive block, you include the customized message, as shown in the following example:

```
<% IF PageErrorCode == 1020 %>
    You have successfully changed your password.
<% END %>

<% IF PageErrorCode == 1021 %>
    Account Disabled. Please contact administrator at X5540 for help.
<% END %>

<% IF PageErrorCode == 1023 %>
    Account Expired. Please contact administrator at X5541 for help.
<% END %>
```

You might include the preceding code in your `LoginPage.thtml` file following the form (`<form></form>`) that prompts the user for login credentials. You can see that the example messages in the preceding sample include phone extension numbers, to help end-users identify the correct administrator to call after encountering specific problems.

## Localizing Custom Sign-In Pages

---

By default, text strings are in English. Administrators supporting non-English users may need to configure the sign-in pages to provide localized text labels. This can only be done on a per-sign-in page basis. For multi-language support, Administrators must configure different sign-in pages for different locales. For further customizations, you can upload customized sign-in pages using the Template Toolkit. Contact Juniper Networks Technical Support for details.

You can create localized custom sign-in pages, using the downloadable sample template files. You can download the samples from **Signing In > Sign-in pages > Upload Custom Pages > Upload Custom Sign-In Pages** page.

You include the localized version of the template files in separate directories, one directory per language, in your uploaded zip file. The Infranet Controller recognizes all of the `.thtml` files in the root directory of the zip file as default pages. When creating the subdirectory for a set of given language files, name the subdirectory with the Accept-Language header 2-char abbreviation. Retain the default names for the localized file names.

At runtime, the Infranet Controller notes the default language of the browser, then searches the subdirectory corresponding to the 2-char **Accept-Language** abbreviation to find the specific **.thtml** file. If the Infranet Controller locates the file, the Infranet Controller uses that **.thtml** file. If the Infranet Controller cannot locate the file, the Infranet Controller uses the default page in the root directory.



**NOTE:** Use the Accept-Language abbreviation **zh-cn** if you plan to use either of the abbreviations **zh-cn** or **zh-sg**.

The directories should contain full sets of template files, as required to implement custom sign-in pages.



**NOTE:** For a list of acceptable Accept-Language header abbreviations, see <http://www.oasis-open.org/cover/iso639a.html>.

---

## Creating a Localized Set of Custom Sign-In Pages

To create a localized set of custom sign-in pages, perform the following procedure.

1. Select **Signing In > Sign in > Sign in pages**.
2. Click **Upload Custom Pages**.
3. Click the link for the sample templates you want to localize.
4. Once downloaded, unzip the files.
5. Create a subdirectory in the sample templates directory and name it with the 2-character identifier that specifies the language into which you intend to translate the template files. For example, if you are translating into French, name the directory **fr**. Create subdirectories for each language into which you want to translate the templates, and copy all template files and the images directory into each subdirectory.
6. Copy all of the templates and the images directory (**/imgs**) and paste them into the new folder.
7. Translate the template files.
8. Change the paths in the translated files to point to the correct path. For example, you need to update the paths to images in the **/imgs** subdirectory, otherwise, they will continue to point to the default directory.
9. When translation is completed, zip the files and upload to the Infranet Controller.
10. To test the languages, make sure you update the language option in your Web browser, first.

---

## Upgrade Considerations

Consider the following when upgrading to the latest version of the custom sign-in pages:

- You must update the version number in your templates to match the current version. If you do not update your version number, the default page appears instead of your custom page. Alternatively, you can copy your custom content to the new templates.
- Old variable names may change and new variables may be added. It is recommended that you convert old variable names to their new counterparts as the default values for the old variables may no longer exist. If you do not want to update your variable names, you can select the **Skip validation checks during upload** option in the **Upload Custom Sign-In Pages** page. If you select this option, you should review all your custom pages to ensure that they are still functioning correctly.
- Some formatting, such as text strings and color, change from prior versions. Review your page to ensure that the changes are acceptable.

## Custom Templates Reference

---

The following topics describe each of the template files, JavaScript, template variables, some form variables, their uses, functionality, and customizability. The topics are organized alphabetically. Within the reference, you can find definitions for:

- Infranet Controller pre-authentication pages

You may customize a variety of standard pre-authentication pages, including the standard sign-in page (out page (and Cache Cleaner start page ((You may customize a variety of standard Infranet Controller pre-authentication pages, including the standard sign-in page (**LoginPage.thtml**), the failed authentication page (**SSL.thtml**), the sign out page (**Logout.thtml**), the sign-in warning page (**ExceededConcurrent.thtml**), the Host Checker start page (**PleaseWait.thtml**), and the select from multiple roles page (**SelectRole.thtml**).

- ACE pre-authentication pages

The **SoftID.zip** file enables you to customize Infranet Controller pages for use with the RSA Soft ID client.

When the end-user browses to the URL of the SoftID custom sign-in page, the page prompts the user to enter a PIN by way of the SecurID application on his local machine. If the application accepts the PIN, the end-user is logged in.

To configure the SoftID custom sign-in page, download the **Samples.zip** and **SoftID.zip** files. Unzip **Samples.zip** to a directory first, and then unzip the **SoftID.zip** file to the same location, overwriting any duplicates. Once you have customized the files to your liking, zip the entire set of files and upload them to the Infranet Controller.

To ensure that the New Pin and Next Token pages are customized for SoftID authentication, copy **NewPin.thtml** to **GeneratePin.thtml** in the **SoftID.zip** file and upload the modified zip file to the Infranet Controller for the custom sign-in page.

- ACE with eTrust pre-authentication pages

The ACE with eTrust pre-authentication pages are named with the SM prefix, for SiteMinder.

- Password management pages

- These include pages such as the secondary authentication server login page (Template variables)
- Kiosk pages

The **Kiosk.zip** file contains templates that enable you to customize Infranet Controller pages for use by Kiosk users. This sample shows how you can implement a custom UI to circumvent keystroke loggers. When you run the sample **LoginPage.thtml** (after it has been uploaded to the Infranet Controller) you see a Virtual Keyboard. The password field is disabled, so an end-user must use the Virtual Keyboard to enter a password. Because the normal keyboard is disabled, a keystroke logger cannot capture the password.

Meeting pagesThe authentication pages used by Secure Meeting attendees.



**NOTE:** When uploading templates to the Infranet Controller, you must include all of the THTML pages included in the original zip files for the Infranet Controller to accept the upload.

- JavaScript

Many of the templates include optional JavaScript functions that you can use to perform a variety of tasks on that particular page. For example, the header in **LoginPage.thtml** contains several JavaScript functions. Most of these functions handle cases where you associate multiple authentication realms with a single sign-in URL. You can also add your own JavaScript functions to perform presentation effects, or to modify the default navigation by redirecting to your own Web pages, in some cases.

---

## <failedPolicy>

Tag used to go through list of failed policies.

**Object Type**    Template variable

**Included In**    Remediate.thtml

**Usage**    Required. Do not modify.

**Example**    None

**Related Topics**    “Remediate.thtml” on page 91

---

## <failedPolicy>.name

Name of the policy that fails during remediation.

**Object Type**    Template variable

**Included In**    Remediate.thtml

<b>Usage</b>	Required. Do not modify.
<b>Example</b>	None
<b>Related Topics</b>	"Remediate.thtml" on page 91

---

## <failedPolicy>.remediation

---

	Custom instructions as defined in the remediation policy.
<b>Object Type</b>	Template variable
<b>Included In</b>	Remediate.thtml
<b>Usage</b>	Optional
<b>Example</b>	None
<b>Related Topics</b>	"Remediate.thtml" on page 91

---

## action

---

	An HTML form element that provides the action that is meant to occur, usually on a submit button click or <b>POST</b> .
<b>Object Type</b>	HTML form element
<b>Included In</b>	All templates with forms
<b>Usage</b>	Required
<b>Example</b>	The following fragment from a <b>&lt;form&gt;</b> field runs the <b>login.cgi</b> Perl script on the Infranet Controller:  <code>action="login.cgi"</code>
<b>Related Topics</b>	"autocomplete" on page 44

---

## AgentInstall.thtml

---

	Displays the "Launching the UAC Agent" page after a user installs the Odyssey Access Client.
<b>Object Type</b>	Template
<b>Usage</b>	Optional. This page appears after a user starts the Odyssey Access Client installation process and detects if ActiveX or Java is enabled.

<b>Required Variables</b>	"DSLlaunchURL" on page 49
<b>Example</b>	None
<b>Related Topics</b>	"PleaseWait.shtml" on page 85

---

## AnonymousAuthentication

Use this variable to specify that users signing into an anonymous realm should not see the username and password fields in the sign-in page.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** LoginPage.shtml,

**Usage** Optional. The Infranet Controller sets this value to true if the authentication realm is set to an anonymous server. If you use this variable, the Infranet Controller only displays the sign-in page to users when they encounter one of the errors described in "LoginPageErrorCode" on page 67. If you set **AnonymousAuthentication**, the realm is available in **RealmList.0**. You need to send the realm in the form as a hidden variable.

**Example** The following sample checks to see if **AnonymousAuthentication** and **CertificateAuthentication** are set to false. If the variables are set to false, the following directives generate authentication fields, setting the size of the input fields to 20 characters.

```
<%IF !AnonymousAuthentication && !CertificateAuthentication%>
    <% FOREACH prompt = prompts %>
        <%NEXT IF !prompt.required %>
        <% prompt.promptText %>
        <input type="<% prompt.type %>" name="<% prompt.name %>" size="20">
    <% END %>
```

**Related Topics**

- "CertificateAuthentication" on page 46
- "RealmList" on page 90

---

## authenticate()

Authenticates a user.

**Object Type** JavaScript function

**Included In** GeneratePin.shtml (ACE/SoftID), LoginPage.shtml (ACE/SoftID), NewPin.shtml (ACE/SoftID), NextToken.shtml (ACE/SoftID)

**Usage** Required

**Example** The following examples illustrate the use of the **authenticate()** function.

From ACE/SoftID **LoginPage.thtml**. This function checks to see whether or not the user is authenticated. If the user is not authenticated, the function displays an error from the authentication server. Otherwise, it passes the authentication credentials from the auth server to the **frmLogin HTML** form in **LoginPage.thtml**:

```
function authenticate()
{
    var rc = -1;
    var time = <% softid_time %> ;
    var user = document.frmLogin.username.value;
    var state = 0;

    if(typeof(document.sdui.sdAuth) == "undefined")
    {
        rc = -1;
    }
    else
    {
        if (error != "")
        {
            alert(error);
        }
        rc = document.sdui.sdAuth(time, user, state);
    }
    if (rc == 1)
    {
        document.frmLogin.username.value = document.sdui.getUsername();
        document.frmLogin.password.value = document.sdui.getPasscode();
        document.frmLogin.submit();
    }
    else
    {
        document.cancelForm.submit();
    }
}
```

From ACE/SoftID **GeneratePin.thtml**. The following function enables the user to generate a new PIN for signing in to an authentication server:

```
function authenticate()
{
    var min = parseInt(document.minmaxForm.minlen.value);
    var max = parseInt(document.minmaxForm.maxlen.value);
    var alp = parseInt(document.minmaxForm.alphanumeric.value);
    var sys = document.minmaxForm.systempin.value;

    if(typeof(document.sdui.sdPin) == "undefined")
    {
        rc = -1;
    }
    else
    {

```

```
if (error != "")
    alert(error);

rc = document.sdui.sdPin(min, max, <% secid_pinselectmode %>,
alp, sys);
}
if (rc == 1)
{
    document.frmNewPin.password.value = document.sdui.getPin();
    document.frmNewPin.password2.value =
        document.frmNewPin.password.value;
    document.frmNewPin.secidaction.value = "Save PIN";
    document.frmNewPin.secidactionSavePin.value = "Save PIN";
    document.frmNewPin.submit();
}
else if(rc == 2)
{
    document.frmNewPin.password.value = "";
    document.frmNewPin.password2.value= "";
    document.frmNewPin.secidactionCancel.value = "Cancel";
    document.frmNewPin.submit();
}
else
{
    document.cancelForm.submit();
}
}
```

- Related Topics**
- "GeneratePin.shtml" on page 55
  - "LoginPage.shtml" on page 66

---

## autocomplete

Prevents the form from auto-filling username or authentication realm field entries using cached values.

**Object Type** HTML form element

**Included In** All templates with forms

**Usage** Optional

**Example**

```
<form name="frmLogin" action="login.cgi" method="post" autocomplete="off"
onsubmit="return Login()">
```

**Related Topics** None

---

## Cancel.shtml

Displays a message to the user informing him that the sign-in request has been cancelled.



<b>Object Type</b>	Template
<b>Included In Usage</b>	Required
<b>Included In Included In</b>	
<b>Required Variables</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	None
<b>Related Topics</b>	None

## ccInAcTimeout

	Specifies the Cache Cleaner login inactivity in minutes.
<b>Object Type</b>	Template variable
<b>Included In</b>	LoginPage.shtml
<b>Usage</b>	Required
<b>Example</b>	The following code sets the timeout interval to 60000 milliseconds times the smaller value of <code>ccInAcTimeout</code> or <code>hcInAcTimeout</code> .  <pre>&lt;% IF hcInAcTimeout &gt; ccInAcTimeout %&gt;     window.setTimeout("deletepreauth()", 60000 * &lt;% ccInAcTimeout %&gt;); &lt;% ELSE %&gt;     window.setTimeout("deletepreauth()", 60000 * &lt;% hcInAcTimeout %&gt;); &lt;% END %&gt;</pre>
<b>Related Topics</b>	"LoginPage.shtml" on page 66

## ccRunning

	Specifies whether or not Cache Cleaner is currently running.
<b>Object Type</b>	Template variable
<b>Included In</b>	LoginPage.shtml
<b>Usage</b>	Required
<b>Example</b>	The following code sets the timeout interval based on whether Host Checker and Cache Cleaner are both running or only Host Checker.  <pre>&lt;% IF hcRunning &amp;&amp; ccRunning %&gt;     &lt;% IF hcInAcTimeout &gt; ccInAcTimeout %&gt;         window.setTimeout("deletepreauth()", 60000 * &lt;% ccInAcTimeout %&gt;);</pre>

```
<% ELSE %>
    window.setTimeout("deletepreauth()", 60000 * <% hcInAcTimeout %>);
<% END %>
<% ELSIF hcRunning %>
    window.setTimeout("deletepreauth()", 60000 * <% hcInAcTimeout %>);
<% END %>
```

**Related Topics**    "LoginPage.shtml" on page 66

---

## CertificateAuthentication

Use this variable if you want to specify that users signing into a certificate realm should not see the username and password fields in the sign-in page.

**Object Type**    Template variable

**Included In**    LoginPage.shtml,

**Usage**    The Infranet Controller sets this value to true if the authentication realm is set to a certificate server. If you use this variable, the Infranet Controller only displays the sign-in page to users when they encounter one of the errors described in "LoginPageErrorCode" on page 67. (For information about hiding this page from users authenticated against a eTrust SiteMinder server using client-side certificate authentication, see "Login()" on page 65.) If you set **CertificateAuthentication**, the realm is available in **RealmList.0**. You need to send the realm in the form as a hidden variable.

**Example**    The following code tests for **AnonymousAuthentication** and **CertificateAuthentication**:

```
<%IF !AnonymousAuthentication && !CertificateAuthentication%>
  <% FOREACH prompt = prompts %>
    <%NEXT IF !prompt.required %>
    <% prompt.promptText %>
    <input type="<% prompt.type %>" name="<% prompt.name %>" size="20">
  <% END %>
```

**Related Topics**    • "AnonymousAuthentication" on page 42  
• "RealmList" on page 90

---

## changePasswordTitle

Argument to display password change title text.

**Object Type**    Template variable

**Included In**    PasswordChange.shtml,

**Usage**    Optional

**Example** The following code tests the boolean **showChangePasswordTitle** and, if true, passes the argument to the page, as is.

```
<%IF showChangePasswordTitle %>
  <% changePasswordTitle FILTER verbatim %>
<%END%>
```

**Related Topics** “showChangePasswordTitle” on page 103

## color

Contains the color definition.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Default value** None

**Included In** Cancel-ppc.html, ppc.html, NewPinSelect.html, Cancel.html, Defender.html, ExceededConcurrent.html, GeneratePin.html, GraceLoginUsed.html, LoginPage.html, Logout.html, NewPin.html, NextToken.html, PasswordChange.html, PasswordExpiration.html, PleaseWait.html, Remediate.html, SM-NewPinSelect.html, SM-NewPinSystem.html, SM-NewUserPin.html, SM-NextToken.html, SSL.html, SelectRole.html, ShowSystemPin.html

**Usage** Optional

**Example** This example sets the background color of the table cell to the value of **color**.

```
<td bgcolor="<% color %"></td>
```

**Related Topics** None

## Continue

Submits the hidden form when an end-user clicks the **Continue** button.

**Object Type** JavaScript function

**Included In** Remediate.html

**Usage** Optional

**Example** The following code fragment defines the **Continue** button and passes control to the **Continue()** JavaScript function.

```
<input name="btnContinue" type="button" value="<% textContinue %>"
onClick="Continue()">
```

**Related Topics**    “Remediate.shtml” on page 91

---

## cval

Handles the Radius secure ID challenge value.

**Object Type**    HTML form field

**Included In**    **Defender.shtml**

**Usage**    Required

**Example**

```
<INPUT type=hidden name="cval" value="<% secid_challenge %>">
```

**Related Topics**    “Defender.shtml” on page 48

---

## Defender.shtml

Prompts the Radius user to enter his PIN and provides the appropriate challenge values from the server.

**Object Type**    Template

**Usage**    Password Management

**Required Variables**    “secid\_challenge” on page 93

**Example**    None

**Related Topics**    None

---

## delivery\_mode

Indicates the delivery mode of an applet, whether Java or ActiveX.

**Object Type**    Template variable

**Included In**    **Logout.shtml**

**Usage**    Required

**Example** The following fragment checks to see if the delivery mode is Java when Host Checker or Win32 applets are running during a user logout. If Java is the delivery mode, the code indicates that the page should call the **stopComponents** function when loading.

```
<% IF (pleasewaitObjectCC || pleasewaitObjectHC || pleasewaitWin32) &&
      delivery_mode == 'java'%>
      onload="javascript:stopComponents()"
<%END%>
```

**Related Topics** “stopComponents()” on page 111

## DoUnload()

Forces the Infranet Controller to cancel the current mode.

**Object Type** JavaScript function

**Included In** GeneratePin-ppc.shtmlGeneratePin.shtml, NewPin.shtml

**Usage** Required. You must include this function in the header of **NewPin.shtml** and call it from the body.

**Example** The following code shows how the **DoUnload()** function appears in the **NewPin.shtml** template. The code serves a similar purpose in other templates, as well.

```
function DoUnload() {
  if (gCancelNewPinMode) {
    window.open("secid_cancelpin.cgi", "newpincancel",
      "resizable=1,height=250,width=200,status=0");
  }
}
```

**Related Topics**

- “NewPin.shtml” on page 77
- “NextToken.shtml” on page 77

## DSLlaunchURL

When you deploy the Infranet Controller and *Infranet Enforcer*, users may not know that they must first sign into the Infranet Controller for authentication and endpoint security checking before they are allowed to access a protected resource behind the *Infranet Enforcer*. If captive portal is configured, this variable contains the URL to the protected resource.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** AgentInstall.shtml

**Usage** Required.

**Example** None

**Related Topics** • “AgentInstall.shtml” on page 41

---

## ExceededConcurrent.shtml

Displays a performance warning to the user when too many concurrent users are signed into the Infranet Controller.

**Object Type** Template

**Usage** Required. You must always include this template in your zip file. This is a standard Infranet Controller page that displays a performance warning to the user when too many concurrent users are signed into the Infranet Controller. This template does not contain any JavaScript or forms. It does contain an optional link to **starter.cgi**, however, that allows users to sign into the Infranet Controller as well as error message variables. For more information, see comments in the template.

**Required Variables** None

**Example** None

**Related Topics** None

---

## FinishLoad()

Use this function if you want to allow users to select from multiple realms in the sign-in page.

**Object Type** JavaScript function

**Included In** .GeneratePin.shtml, LoginPage.shtml, NewPin.shtml, NextToken.shtml, ShowSystemPin.shtml, Defender.shtml, SM-NewPinSelect.shtml, SM-NewPinSystem.shtml, SM-NewUserPin.shtml, SM-NextToken.shtml.

**Usage** Optional. If you are authenticating users through a eTrust SiteMinder server using client-side certificate authentication, you may want to hide the standard Infranet Controller sign-in page from users. If you are authenticating users through an anonymous authentication server or certificate authentication server and want to bypass the standard Infranet Controller sign-in page, see “AnonymousAuthentication” on page 42 or “CertificateAuthentication” on page 46.

**Example** To post data to the Infranet Controller without prompting users for any credentials, you may use the following modified version of the **FinishLoad()** function. Note that this function only bypasses the sign-in page if no errors occur while loading the page:

```
function FinishLoad() {
```

```

        recallLastRealmUsed();
    <% IF !LoginPageErrorCode %>
        Login();
        document.frmLogin.submit();
    <% END %>
}

```

- Related Topics**
- “GeneratePin.shtml” on page 55
  - “LoginPage.shtml” on page 66
  - “SM-NewPinSelect.shtml” on page 107
  - “SM-NewPinSystem.shtml” on page 107
  - “SM-NewUserPin.shtml” on page 108
  - “SM-NextToken.shtml” on page 108

## focus

Sets the focus on given component on a form.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** Cancel.shtml, LoginPage.shtml, NewPin.shtml, NextToken.shtml, Defender.shtml, SM-PinSelect.shtml, SM-NewPinSystem.shtml, SM-NewUserPin.shtml, SM-NextToken.shtml

**Usage** Required

**Example** The following code sets the focus (by way of a JavaScript function also called **focus()** ) to the form object indicated by the template variable **focus**:

```

function onLoad() {
    grab();
    document.frmLogin.<% focus %>.focus();
}

```

**Related Topics** None

## FriendlyTime

Argument in number of seconds.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** PasswordChange.shtml, PasswordExpiration.shtml

**Usage** Argument for error code 2004, Password Too New.

**Example** None

- Related Topics**
- “PageErrorArgs” on page 79
  - “PageErrorCode” on page 79

---

## frmCasque

HTML form that enables an end-user to initiate the CASQUE RADIUS server.

**Object Type** HTML form

**Included In** Defender.thtml

**Usage** Required

**Example** The following code illustrates the use of the **frmCasque** form. If the plug-in type is the CASQUE RADIUS server plug-in, then the page loads the form:

```
<% IF plugintype == 'CASQUE' %>
  <form name="frmCasque" method="POST" autocomplete=off>
    <INPUT type=hidden name="cval" value="<% secid_challenge %>">
    <INPUT type=hidden name="p" value="casqueapp">
    <a href="#" onClick="submitFrmCasque(); return false;">
      LAUNCH CASQUE PLAYER
  </form>
```

**Related Topics** “submitFrmCasque()” on page 112

---

## frmLogin

HTML form that enables the template page to trigger a call to the **Login()** function and begins the sign in process for a user.

**Object Type** HTML Form

**Included In** LoginPage.thtml

**Usage** Required

**Example** The following code is the form definition statement:

```
<form name="frmLogin" action="login.cgi" method="post" autocomplete="off"
onsubmit="return Login()">
```

**Related Topics** “autocomplete” on page 44

---

## frmNextToken

Next Token HTML form.



<b>Object Type</b>	HTML Form
<b>Included In</b>	NextToken.shtml, SM-NextToken.shtml
<b>Usage</b>	Required
<b>Example</b>	The following code illustrates the suggested form definition:  <pre>&lt;FORM name="frmNextToken" action="login.cgi" method="POST" autocomplete=off onsubmit="return SubmitClicked();"&gt;</pre>
<b>Related Topics</b>	"NextToken.shtml" on page 77

---

## frmSelectRoles

	Select Roles HTML form
<b>Object Type</b>	HTML Form
<b>Included In</b>	SelectRole.shtml
<b>Usage</b>	Required
<b>Example</b>	The following code illustrates the suggested form definition:  <pre>&lt;FORM name="frmSelectRoles" autocomplete=off&gt;</pre>
<b>Related Topics</b>	"SelectRole.shtml" on page 97

---

## g\_time

	The time when the browser first loads the page.
<b>Object Type</b>	JavaScript variable
<b>Included In</b>	PleaseWait.shtml
<b>Usage</b>	Optional
<b>Example</b>	None
<b>Related Topics</b>	"PleaseWait.shtml" on page 85

## gCancelNewPinMode

---

Prevents the Infranet Controller from cancelling Generate PIN mode while the user is trying to save a PIN or generate a new one.

**Object Type** JavaScript variable/flag

**Included In** **GeneratePin.thtml**, **NewPin.thtml**

**Usage** Required. You must include this flag in the header of **GeneratePin.thtml**. Works together with the JavaScript **DoUnload()** and **SubmitClicked()** functions to call the appropriate CGI on the Infranet Controller if the user chooses to close the browser window without cancelling his session first. If you do not include this code, the user may be locked out of the Infranet Controller when he closes his browser. In addition to including this JavaScript in your header, you must also call the **functionDoUnload()** function from the body of **GeneratePin.thtml**.

**Example** You include the following code in the header of the **NewPin.thtml** template. This function saves or cancels a PIN per the user's request. Note that in this example, the **gCancelNewPinMode** is set to false though it was initialized to true when the page loaded.

```
// Save / Cancel a PIN
function SubmitClicked() {
    gCancelNewPinMode = false;
    return true;
}
```

**Related Topics** "SubmitClicked()" on page 112

## gCancelNextTokenMode

---

Prevents the Infranet Controller from cancelling Next Token mode while the user is trying to enter his token.

**Object Type** JavaScript function

**Included In** **NextToken.thtml**

**Usage** Required. The header in **NextToken.thtml** contains two required JavaScript functions, **DoUnload()** and **SubmitClicked()**, as well as the **gCancelNextTokenMode** flag. These work together to call the appropriate CGI on the Infranet Controller if the user chooses to close the browser window without cancelling his session first. If you do not include this code, the user may be locked out of the Infranet Controller when he closes his browser. In addition to including this JavaScript in your header, you must also call the **DoUnload()** function from the body of **NextToken.thtml**.

**Example** You must include this flag in the header of **NextToken.thtml**:

```
var gCancelNextTokenMode = true;
```

**Related Topics** “NextToken.thtml” on page 77

## geckoBrowser

Boolean set to 1 if the browser is gecko-based (Firefox).

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** Logout.thtml, PleaseWait.thtml

**Usage** Required

**Example** The following code checks to see if the browser is Firefox. If yes, then the page loads the proxy form in an **iFrame** (inline frame).

```
<% IF geckoBrowser %>
  <IFRAME ID="proxy_frm" src="/dana-na/help/blank.html" WIDTH=0
    HEIGHT=0 FRAMEBORDER=0 SCROLLING=NO></IFRAME>
<% END %>
```

**Related Topics** “safari” on page 92

## GeneratePin.thtml

Enables the user to create a system-generated PIN.

**Object Type** Template

**Usage** Required

**Required Variables** None

**Example** When configuring the **secid\_pinselectmode** variable (which sets the user’s PIN select mode), note that possible values include:

**Table 6: PIN usage indicators**

Mode	Description
0	User must use the system-generated PIN. He cannot enter his own PIN.
1	User may enter his own PIN or use the system-generated PIN.
2	User must enter his own PIN. He cannot use the system-generated PIN.

**Related Topics**   None

## GetCookieValue()

---

Generic helper function that retrieves a value from a cookie, creates a string the length of the value, and populates the string with the value.

**Object Type**   JavaScript function

**Included In**   LoginPage.thtml, PleaseWait.thtml

**Usage**   Use this function if you want to allow users to select from multiple realms in the sign-in page.

*sName*—Cookie name.

**Example**   The function definition follows:

```
function GetCookieValue(sName) {  
  var s = document.cookie;  
  sName += "=";  
  
  // where nv pair starts  
  var nStart = s.indexOf(sName);  
  if (nStart == -1)  
    return "";  
  else  
    nStart += sName.length;  
  // if more values, clip, otherwise just get rest of string  
  var nEnd = document.cookie.indexOf(";", nStart);  
  if (nEnd == -1)  
    s = unescape(s.substring(nStart));  
  else  
    s = unescape(s.substring(nStart, nEnd));  
  return s;  
}
```

**Related Topics**

- “LoginPage.thtml” on page 66
- “PleaseWait.thtml” on page 85

## GraceLoginsRemaining

---

Number of remaining grace logins.

**Object Type**   Template variable

**Included In**   GraceLoginUsed.thtml

**Usage**   Optional. Argument for error code 2016.

**Example** The following code shows an example of how to display a message for the number of grace logins available to the user:

```
<% IF LoginPageErrorCode == 2016 %>
    You have <% LoginPageErrorArgs.GraceLoginsRemaining %> grace logins.
<% END %>
```

- Related Topics**
- “GraceLoginUsed.thtml” on page 57
  - “PageErrorArgs” on page 79
  - “PageErrorCode” on page 79

---

## GraceLoginUsed.thtml

Tells the user how many more times he can sign in using his current username and password.

**Object Type** Template

**Usage** Required

**Required Variables** “startPageLink” on page 111

**Example** None

**Related Topics** None

---

## HC\_REMED\_POLICIES\_CHECK

Default text to suggest that policies are being evaluated.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** Remediate.thtml

**Usage** Optional

**Example** The following code checks to see if the page is loading. If yes, then the page displays several messages, including the default text to suggest that the Infranet Controller is evaluating policies:

```
<% IF showLoading %>
    <% loading %>
    <% pleasewait %>
    <% HC_REMED_POLICIES_CHECK %>
<% END %>
```

- Related Topics**
- “HC\_REMED\_SHOW\_ADV\_PREFS” on page 58

- “Remediate.thtml” on page 91

## HC\_REMED\_SHOW\_ADV\_PREFS

---

Default text instructing how to re-enable remediation.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** Remediate.thtml

**Usage** Optional

**Example** The following code illustrates how to call the variable to display instructions to re-enable remediation:

```
<% IF showRemedOption %>
  <input name="btnHideRemed" type="button"
    value="<% textRemedOption %>" onClick="HideRemed();"
    <% disabled %>">
  <% HC_REMED_SHOW_ADV_PREFS %>
<% END %>
```

**Related Topics**

- “HC\_REMED\_SHOW\_ADV\_PREFS” on page 58
- “Remediate.thtml” on page 91

## hcInAcTimeout

---

Specifies the Host Checker login inactivity in minutes.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** LoginPage.thtml

**Usage** Required

**Example** The following code sets the timeout interval to 60000 milliseconds times the smaller value of `ccInAcTimeout` or `hcInAcTimeout`.

```
<% IF hcInAcTimeout > ccInAcTimeout %>
  window.setTimeout("deletepreauth()", 60000 * <% ccInAcTimeout %>);
<% ELSE %>
  window.setTimeout("deletepreauth()", 60000 * <% hcInAcTimeout %>);
<% END %>
```

**Related Topics** “LoginPage.thtml” on page 66

## hcRunning

Specifies whether or not Host Checker is currently running.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** LoginPage.thtml

**Usage** Required

**Example** The following code sets the timeout interval based on whether Host Checker and Cache Cleaner are both running or only Host Checker.

```
<% IF hcRunning && ccRunning %>
  <% IF hcInAcTimeout > ccInAcTimeout %>
    window.setTimeout("deletepreauth();", 60000 * <% ccInAcTimeout %>);
  <% ELSE %>
    window.setTimeout("deletepreauth();", 60000 * <% hcInAcTimeout %>);
  <% END %>
<% ELSIF hcRunning %>
  window.setTimeout("deletepreauth();", 60000 * <% hcInAcTimeout %>);
<% END %>
```

**Related Topics** "LoginPage.thtml" on page 66

## heading

Contains default text for the different remediation headings.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** Remediate.thtml, Remediate-ppc.thtml

**Usage** Required

**Example** The following code shows a heading and a message if the **showHeading** variable is true:

```
<% IF showHeading %>
  <% heading %>
  <% msg FILTER verbatim %>
<% END %>
```

**Related Topics** "showHeading" on page 104

## help

String to use as the button name.

<b>Object Type</b>	Template variable
<b>Default value</b>	"Help"
<b>Included In</b>	LoginPage.shtml
<b>Usage</b>	Optional
<b>Example</b>	The string "Help" (the default value of the <b>help</b> variable) is displayed on the button. <pre>&lt;input type='submit' name='help' value="&lt;% help %&gt;"</pre>
<b>Related Topics</b>	"Adding Custom Help Files" on page 10

---

## help\_on

	Flag that determines whether the help button should be displayed.
<b>Object Type</b>	Template variable
<b>Default value</b>	0 (integer)
<b>Included In</b>	Loginpage.shtml
<b>Usage</b>	Optional
<b>Example</b>	The following code displays a help button if the <b>help_on</b> variable is true. <pre>&lt;% IF help_on %&gt;     &lt;input type='submit' name='help' value="&lt;% help %&gt;"         onclick='window.open("welcome.cgi?p=help", "wndHelp", "height=400,width=500,resizeable=yes,scrollbars=yes"); return false;'&gt;</pre>
<b>Related Topics</b>	"Adding Custom Help Files" on page 10

---

## HideRemed( )

	Submits the hidden form when the end-user clicks the <b>Hide Remediation</b> button.
<b>Object Type</b>	JavaScript function
<b>Included In</b>	Remediate.shtml, Remediate-ppc.shtml
<b>Usage</b>	Required
<b>Example</b>	The following code calls the <b>HideRemed()</b> function:  <pre>&lt;% IF showRemedOption %&gt;</pre>



```

<input name="btnHideRemed" type="button"
value="<% textRemedOption %>"
onClick="HideRemed(); <% disabled %>">
<% HC_REMED_SHOW_ADV_PREFS %>
<% END %>

```

**Related Topics** “Remediate.shtml” on page 91

## Home

---

References the top-level directory in the zip file.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** All templates

**Usage** You can use this variable or the double-dot (..) convention to reference the top-level directory.

**Example** Both of the following references are valid:

```

<% Home %>/images/logo.gif
../images/logo.gif

```

**Related Topics** “Using the Template Toolkit” on page 10

## ie\_winxp

---

Boolean indicating if the browser is Internet Explorer and the OS is Windows XP.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** PleaseWait.shtml

**Usage** Optional. The variable value is 1 if the browser is Internet Explorer and the OS is Windows XP.

**Example**

```

<% IF ie_winxp %>

```

**Related Topics** “PleaseWait.shtml” on page 85

## instructions

---

Instructional text displayed to the user on the login page.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Default Value** "Please sign in to begin your secure session"

**Included In** LoginPage.html

**Usage** Optional

**Example** <% instructions FILTER verbatim %>

**Related Topics** None

---

## isInfranetAgent

---

Boolean indicating whether or not the request is from an Odyssey Access Client 1.x agent.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** PleaseWait.html

**Usage** Optional

**Example**  
<% isInfranetAgent %>

**Related Topics** "PleaseWait.html" on page 85

---

## isLinux

---

Boolean indicating whether or not the end-user's operating system is a Linux system.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** PleaseWait.html

**Usage** Optional

**Example**  
<% isLinux %>

**Related Topics** "PleaseWait.html" on page 85

---

## isSAMEnabled

---

Boolean indicating whether or not JSAM application is enabled and running.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** Logout.html

**Usage** Optional. Allows the end-user to close the JSAM window.

**Example** The following code checks to see if JSAM is enabled and running. If it is, then the system uses the JavaScript below to close the JSAM window:

```
<% IF isSAMEnabled %>
<!-- terminate JSAM -->
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
  var win = "<%user%>";
  win = win.replace(/^[^0-9a-zA-Z]/g,"a");
  w = window.open("", win ,"height=1,width=1");
  if (w) {
    w.bSessionClose = true;
    w.close();
  }
</SCRIPT>
<% END %>
```

**Related Topics** “Logout.shtml” on page 71

## keyboard.js

Enables keyboard type of functions for a mouseless environment.

**Object Type** JavaScript file

**Included In** LoginPage.shtml (Kiosk)

**Usage** Required in **Kiosk zip**. This template displays an error if the user signs out, if the user's session times out, or if the Infranet Controller uninstalls Host Checker from the user's system. For more detailed information, see “Logout.shtml” on page 71. You must always include this template in your **Kiosk.zip** file.

**Example** None

**Related Topics** “LoginPage.shtml” on page 66

## labelInstructions

Instructions tag, indicating a location for instructions to appear on the page.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** Remediate.shtml, Remediate-ppc.shtml

**Usage** Optional

**Example** The following code loops through a list of failed policies, displays each policy name and remediation instructions:

```
<% FOREACH failedPolicy = listFailedPolicies %>
<% loop.count %>
<% failedPolicy.name %>
<% labelInstructions %>
<% failedPolicy.remediation FILTER verbatim%>
<% END %>
```

**Related Topics** “Remediate.shtml” on page 91

---

## listFailedPolicies

Template Toolkit hash value of failed policies (keys: **name** and **remediation**).

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** Remediate.shtml

**Usage** Required

**Example** The following example checks to see if the page should show failed policies and, if so, loops through the list of failed policies (the hash list **listFailedPolicies**) and displays the name of each policy along with label instructions and remediation instructions:

```
<% IF showPolicies %>
<% FOREACH failedPolicy = listFailedPolicies %>
<% loop.count %>
<% failedPolicy.name %>
<% labelInstructions %>:
<% failedPolicy.remediation FILTER verbatim%>
<% END %>
```

**Related Topics** “Remediate.shtml” on page 91

---

## loading

Contains default text to be printed when ActiveX/applet is loading.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** Remediate.shtml

**Usage** Optional

**Example** The following code tests to see if the page is still loading and displays messages to the end-user:

```
<% IF showLoading %>
<% loading %>
<% pleasewait %>
```

**Related Topics** “Remediate.shtml” on page 91

---

## locale

Returns a locale that applies to an applet the page is attempting to upload.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** Logout.shtml, MeetingAppletInstaller.shtml, MeetingTrouble.shtmlLogout.shtml

**Usage** Required

**Example** The following code sets the HTML form locale based on the template variable:

```
<PARAM NAME="locale" VALUE="<% locale %>">
```

**Related Topics** “safari” on page 92

---

## loginmode

Passes the user’s mode to the server using a hidden value.

**Object Type** HTML form field

**Included In** GeneratePin.shtml, NewPin.shtml, NextToken.shtml, Defender.shtml, SM-NewPinSelect.shtml, SM-NewPinSystem.shtml, SM-NewUserPin.shtml, SM-NextToken.shtml

**Usage** Required. Typically names a template directive that returns the user’s login mode from a server.

**Example** The following code assigns the secure ID loginmode to the form field:

```
<INPUT type=hidden name="loginmode" value="<% secid_loginmode %>">
```

**Related Topics** “secid\_loginmode” on page 94

---

## Login()

Verifies that realms exist, remembers currently selected authentication realms, and establishes the user’s time zone.

**Object Type** JavaScript function

**Included In**    LoginPage.html

**Usage**        Required. This function includes two actions:

- **Remember the selected authentication realm**—Use this action within the function if you want to allow users to select from multiple realms in the sign-in page.
- **Establish the user's time zone**—Required. The function uses the **tz\_offset** (time zone offset) variable and **getTimezoneOffset()** function to determine the user's time zone.

**Example**

```
function Login() {  
    // Remember currently selected auth realm  
    if (document.frmLogin.realm != null &&  
        document.frmLogin.realm.type == "select-one") {  
        SetLastRealm(  
            document.frmLogin.realm.options  
  
            [document.frmLogin.realm.selectedIndex].text);  
    }  
    if (document.frmLogin.tz_offset != null) {  
        var wdate = new Date (95, 12, 1);  
        var sdate = new Date (95, 6, 1);  
        var winter = (-1) * wdate.getTimezoneOffset();  
        var summer = (-1) * sdate.getTimezoneOffset();  
        document.frmLogin.tz_offset.value = winter < summer ? winter : summer;  
    }  
    return true;  
}
```

**Related Topics**    "LoginPage.html" on page 66

---

## LoginPage.html

Calls the RSA Soft ID client, enabling the user to sign into the Infranet Controller using Soft ID authentication.

**Object Type**    Template

**Usage**        Required. You must always include this template in your zip file. You must always include **LoginPage.html** in your zip file, even if you are using an authentication server that does not require a username or password. This is the standard Infranet Controller sign-in page that collects the user's name, password, and authentication realm, and displays an error if authentication fails. For information about hiding this page from users authenticated against a(n):

- Anonymous server, see "AnonymousAuthentication" on page 42
- Certificate server, see "CertificateAuthentication" on page 46
- eTrust SiteMinder server using client-side certificate authentication, see "Login()" on page 65

**LoginPage.thtml** contains the following suggested form definition. In this form definition, most elements are required:

```
<form name="frmLogin" action="login.cgi" method="post" autocomplete="off"
onsubmit="return Login()">
```

**Required Variables**    "LoginPageErrorMessage" on page 70

**Example**    None

**Related Topics**    • "Login()" on page 65

## LoginPageErrorArgs

Contains the arguments for an error or message.

**Object Type**    Template variable

**Included In**    GraceLoginUsed.thtml, PasswordExpiration.thtml

**Usage**    Optional

**Example**    In the following example, **GraceLoginsRemaining** is the argument to error code 2016. The directive that contains **LoginPageErrorArgs.GraceLoginsRemaining** returns the number of remaining login attempts the Infranet Controller allows a user.

```
<% IF LoginPageErrorCode == 2016 %>
  Your password has expired. A grace login was used.
  You have <% LoginPageErrorArgs.GraceLoginsRemaining %> grace logins
  remaining.
<% ELSE %>
<% LoginPageErrorMessage %>
<% END %>
```

**Related Topics**    "LoginPageErrorCode" on page 67

## LoginPageErrorCode

Codes indicating errors that you can display to users.

**Object Type**    Template variable

**Included In**    ExceededConcurrent.thtml, GraceLoginUsed.thtml, LoginPage.thtml, PasswordExpiration.thtml, SSL.thtml

**Usage**    Optional. Although this template variable is optional, you should leave intact the template variables that are already included in the various templates. You can modify many of the error messages, but you must leave the codes as defined. The Infranet Controller returns

these codes on various conditions. Some may be no more than confirmation messages. Others are conditions to which the user needs to respond.

**Example** The following example shows how you can use the Template Toolkit conditional statements to define two alternate error conditions. In this example, the different error codes display appropriate HTML pages. If the Infranet Controller does not return either of the error codes, the user never sees the two error pages.

```
<head>
  <% IF LoginPageErrorCode == 1021%>
    <meta http-equiv="refresh" content="0;url=AcctDisabledError.html" >
```

Table 7 on page 68 lists possible errors that the user may see on this page as well as the corresponding text returned by the `LoginPageErrorMessage` variable:

**Table 7: Login Error Messages, Codes, and Related Notes**

Error message	Error Code	Comments
Invalid Username or Password	1002	Wrong user credentials.
This login requires a digital certificate.	1003	Client certificate not passed for authentication.
The digital certificate is invalid.	1004	
Only admins are permitted to login.	1006	
Logins are not permitted from this IP address.	1007	The source IP failed the IP Restriction check.
Logins are not permitted using this browser	1008	The User Agent header failed the User Agent Restriction check.
There are no auth servers defined for this user.	1009	Displayed if a realm is not sent to the Infranet Controller. This error is only displayed if a coding error exists in LoginPage.shtml.
Exceeded the number of concurrent users.	1010	Exceeded the number of concurrent users based on the user license plus a 10% allowance.
The IP has been blocked due too many concurrent sign-in attempts.	1011	
The password is too short.	1012	The password failed the Password Restriction check. When using eTrust auto-signon, the end-user should never see this event.



Table 7: Login Error Messages, Codes, and Related Notes (*continued*)

Error message	Error Code	Comments
Not using SSLv3	1015	This site requires Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol version 3.
This site requires Strong ciphers.	1016	
Too many users have logged in	1017	The number of concurrent users signed in to the system has exceeded the system limit but is still within the 10% allowance.
Sign on for administrators is disabled. You can try again in a few minutes.	1018	Displayed when a super administrator is signed in and the Infranet Controller is in recovery mode.
Your New PIN has been saved. Please make sure to remember it.	1019	Only used with ACE authentication.
Password Change Success	1020	Used with the password management feature.
Account Disabled	1021	Used with the password management feature.
Account Locked Out	1022	Used with the password management feature.
Account Expired	1023	Used with the password management feature.
Infranet Controller session has been terminated.	1024	End-user explicitly logged off.
You do not have permission to login.	1025	This event can be triggered when the client machine does not pass any realm restrictions (hence, no realm), or does not satisfy any end-point security policies (HC/CC).
This realm has reached the max session limit.	1027	Exceeded maximum number of users for this authentication realm.
Unlicensed Feature	1028	License required to use this access method is missing.

Table 7: Login Error Messages, Codes, and Related Notes (*continued*)

Error message	Error Code	Comments
Access denied. Please try signing in again using a host name (for example, <code>https://department.yourcompany</code> ) instead of an IP address (such as <code>http://10.11.12.13</code> )	1029	Only used with eTrust SiteMinder authentication.
You do not have the correct privileges to access the system. Please contact your administrator for more information.	1030	The end-user is not allowed to sign in because the role mapping rules of the authentication realm do not map the end-user to any role.
Certificate has been revoked.	1032	The client certificate has been revoked.
Cannot determine the status of your certificate.	1033	The Infranet Controller encountered a failure while performing an OCSP check.
You must use your source site's Intersite Transfer Service to access this resource.	1034	The Infranet Controller cannot access any SAML assertion while performing SAML SSO. The user is prompted to access the source site's Intersite Transfer Service to continue.
The number of concurrent Advanced Endpoint Defense (Malware Protection) users signed into the system has exceeded the system limit.	1035	This event will be triggered only when the feature is turned ON. The system limit is built-in 25 user license plus any purchased Advanced Endpoint Defense user license.

**Related Topics**    “LoginPageErrorMessage” on page 70

## LoginPageErrorMessage

Infranet Controller error message text that you can display to users.

**Object Type**    Template variable

**Included In**    `ExceededConcurrent.html`, `GraceLoginUsed.html`, `LoginPage.html`, `Logout.html`, `PleaseWait.html`, `PasswordExpiration.html`, `SSL.htmlUsage`

Required. This text corresponds with a code returned by **LoginPageErrorCode**. Note that you cannot change this text on the Infranet Controller, but you can include code in your template to display different text based on the error code returned by the **LoginPageErrorCode** variable. You can also use the variable in a directive to display an error message in a particular location or based on a given event.

**Example** The following code prompts the user to re-enter credentials or to sign in at another time. Note that the messages can be whatever you want them to be:

```
<% IF LoginPageErrorCode == 1002 %>
    <b> Your username or password is incorrect. Please reenter your credentials.
</b>
<%ELSIIF LoginPageErrorCode == 1006 %>
    <b> The system is undergoing maintenance. Only administrators are allowed
to sign in at this time.</b>
<% END %>
```

The following code tests the pleasewait condition and, if true, displays the Login page error message that occurs as a result:

```
if (document.getElementById('pleasewait1')) {
    document.getElementById('pleasewait1').innerHTML =
    "<% LoginPageErrorMessage FILTER verbatim%>";
}
```

**Related Topics** “LoginPageErrorCode” on page 67

## Logout.thtml

Displays an error if the user signs out, if the user’s session times out, or if the uninstalls Host Checker or Cache Cleaner from the user’s system. This is a standard Infranet Controller page that displays an error if the user signs out of an agentless deployment, if the user’s session times out, or if the Infranet Controller uninstalls Host Checker from the user’s system.

**Object Type** Template

**Usage** Required. You must always include **Logout.thtml** in your zip file.

This template contains JavaScript for detecting, stopping, installing, and uninstalling the Host Checker and Cache Cleaner components, images and text to display to users while the performs these actions, and JavaScript that closes and opens the J-SAM window. This template contains JavaScript for detecting, stopping, installing, and uninstalling Host Checker components, as well as images and text to display to users while the Infranet Controller performs these actions.

This template also includes variables telling users to wait while components install, a link that users can use to sign back into the Infranet Controller, and error message variables.

When configuring the **LoginPageErrorMessage** variable included in this template, note that the text that the Infranet Controller displays to users corresponds with a code returned by **LoginPageErrorCode**. You cannot change this text on the Infranet Controller, but you can include code in your template to display different text based on the error code returned by the **LoginPageErrorCode** variable. For example:

```
<% IF LoginPageErrorCode == 1001 %>
```

```
<b> Your secure gateway session has ended due to inactivity.</b>
<% END %>
```

Described below are the possible errors that the **LoginPageErrorCode** may return as well as the corresponding text returned by the **LoginPageErrorMessage** variable:

**Table 8: Additional Login Error Messages and Codes**

Error Message	Error Code
Maximum Session Timeout Reached.	1000
Idle Time Out.	1001

For detailed information about the JavaScript and variables described here, see comments in the template.

- Required Variables**
- “delivery\_mode” on page 48
  - “geckoBrowser” on page 55
  - “locale” on page 65
  - “LoginPageErrorMessage” on page 70
  - “Netscape4xx” on page 76
  - “pleasewaitLogoutJSCode” on page 86
  - “PleaseWaitObjectEC” on page 86
  - “pleasewaitWin32” on page 87
  - “safari” on page 92
  - “Setupappversion” on page 101

**Example** None

**Related Topics** None

---

## MinimumPasswordLength

---

Argument for error code 2006. The argument is the minimum length of password required.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** PasswordChange.shtml, PasswordChange-ppc.shtml

**Usage** Optional

**Example** None

- Related Topics**
- “LoginPageErrorCode” on page 67
  - “PasswordChange.shtml” on page 82

## msg

---

Contains any extra remediation related default instructions.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** Remediate.shtml

**Usage** Optional

**Example** The following code checks to see if a heading is to be shown. If yes, then the page displays the heading, followed by any remediation message that might be available.

```
<% IF showHeading %>
<% heading %>
<% msg FILTER verbatim %>
<% END %>
```

**Related Topics** “Remediate.shtml” on page 91

## netacekey

---

Passes the user’s eTrust ACE key to the server using a hidden value.

**Object Type** HTML form field

**Included In** SM-NewUserPin.shtml, SM-NewPinSelect.shtml, SM-NextToken.shtml

**Usage** Required. The form assigns the `netesecid_key` value to `netacekey`.

**Example** The following example shows the use of `netacekey` in the `INPUT` statement:

```
<INPUT type=hidden name="netacekey" value="<% netesecid_key %>">
```

**Related Topics** “netesecid\_key” on page 73

## netesecid\_key

---

Contains the user’s eTrust ACE key.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** SM-NewPinSelect.shtml, SM-NextToken.shtml, SM-NewPinSystem.shtml, SM-NewUserPin.shtml

**Usage** Required. The value is passed by the page to the server.

**Example** The following example shows the use of `netesecid_key` in the `INPUT` statement:

```
<INPUT type=hidden name="neteacekey" value="<% netesecid_key %>">
```

**Related Topics** “neteacekey” on page 73

---

## netesecid\_loginmode

Returns a value of Next Token mode or New PIN mode.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** `SM-NewPinSelect.thtml`, `SM-NextToken.thtml`, `SM-NewPinSystem.thtml`, `SM-NewUserPin.thtml`

**Usage** Required. You must send this value to the server, but if you do not want to expose it to the user, you may send it as a hidden form field.

**Example** The following hidden `INPUT` statement sets the login mode based on the `netesecid_loginmode` variable.

```
<INPUT type=hidden name="loginmode" value="<% netesecid_loginmode %>">
```

**Related Topics** “loginmode” on page 65

---

## netesecid\_pinerr

Error code and corresponding message that informs the user that he mis-entered his PIN.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** `SM-NewUserPin.thtml`

**Usage** Optional

**Example** The following code checks the value of `netesecid_pinerr`, a boolean, to see if the PIN the user enters matches the PIN on the authentication server:

```
<% IF netesecid_pinerr == 0 %>
<IMG border='0' src='imgs/custom-loginfo.gif' alt='Info' width='21' height='20'>
  New PIN Assignment
<% ELSIF netesecid_pinerr == 1 %>
```

The Two PINs Entered Do Not Match  
<% END %>

**Related Topics** “SM-NewUserPin.shtml” on page 108

## netesecid\_realm

The user's realm.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** SM-NewPinSelect.shtml, SM-NextToken.shtml, SM-NewPinSystem.shtml, SM-NewUserPin.shtml

**Usage** Optional

**Example** The following code shows the configuration of the page based on various server-provided values:

```
<FORM name="frmNewPin" action="login.cgi" method="POST"
autocomplete=off>
<INPUT type=hidden name="loginmode" value="<% netesecid_loginmode %>">
<INPUT type=hidden name="realm" value="<% netesecid_realm %>">
<INPUT type=hidden name="neteacekey" value="<% netesecid_key %>">
```

**Related Topics**

- “SM-NewUserPin.shtml” on page 108
- “SM-NextToken.shtml” on page 108

## netesecid\_username

The user's username.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** SM-NewPinSelect.shtml, SM-NextToken.shtml, SM-NewPinSystem.shtml, SM-NewUserPin.shtml

**Usage** Optional

**Example** The following **INPUT** statement assigns the **netesecid\_username** to the form **username** field:

```
<INPUT type="text" name="username" value="<% netesecid_username %>">
```

**Related Topics** “netesecid\_realm” on page 75

## netesecidactionCancel

---

	Cancels a eTrust secure ID action currently in progress.
<b>Object Type</b>	HTML form field
<b>Included In</b>	SM-NewPinSelect.shtml, SM-NextToken.shtml, SM-NewPinSystem.shtml, SM-NewUserPin.shtml
<b>Usage</b>	Required. The value of either this field or of <b>netesecidactionEnter</b> must be sent to the server:  <INPUT type="submit" value="Cancel" name="netesecidactionCancel">
<b>Related Topics</b>	"netesecidactionEnter" on page 76

## netesecidactionEnter

---

	Initiates the submission of the current eTrust secure ID action.
<b>Object Type</b>	HTML form field
<b>Included In</b>	SM-NewPinSelect.shtml, SM-NextToken.shtml, SM-NewPinSystem.shtml, SM-NewUserPin.shtml
<b>Usage</b>	Required. The value of either this field or of <b>netesecidactionCancel</b> must be sent to the server.
<b>Example</b>	<INPUT type="submit" value="Enter" name="netesecidactionEnter">
<b>Related Topics</b>	"netesecidactionCancel" on page 76

## Netscape4xx

---

	Checks for Netscape version 4.x browser.
<b>Object Type</b>	Template variable
<b>Included In</b>	Logout.shtml
<b>Usage</b>	Required. Checks to see if the user's browser is Netscape version 4.x. If so, then, on logout, error messages are passed to the page in a compatible way.
<b>Example</b>	None



**Related Topics** “Logout.html” on page 71

## NewPin.html

Prompts ACE users to enter a new PIN or create a system-generated PIN before signing into the Infranet Controller.

**Object Type** Template

**Usage** Required. When configuring the **secid\_pinselectmode** variable (which sets the user's PIN select mode), note that possible values include:

**Table 9: PIN Error Messages**

Mode	Description
0	User must use the system-generated PIN. He cannot enter his own PIN.
1	User may enter his own PIN or use the system-generated PIN.
2	User must enter his own PIN. He cannot use the system-generated PIN.

When configuring the **secid\_pinserr** variable (which stores the error code and message that informs the user if he mis-entered his PIN), note that possible values include:

**Table 10: Additional PIN Error Messages**

Code	Value
0	New PIN is required.
1	The two PINs entered do not match.
2	PIN Format is invalid.
3	PIN length is invalid.

**Required Variables**

- “secid\_contextid” on page 93
- “secid\_loginmode” on page 94

**Example** None

**Related Topics** None

## NextToken.html

Prompts the user to verify his credentials by entering his SecureID token code.

<b>Object Type</b>	Template
<b>Usage</b>	Optional. Although this template is optional, you should always include it in the zip file that you upload to the Infranet Controller.
<b>Required Variables</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• “secid_contextid” on page 93</li><li>• “secid_loginmode” on page 94</li></ul>
<b>Example</b>	None
<b>Related Topics</b>	None

## onsubmit

---

	Event trigger in a form.
<b>Object Type</b>	HTML form element
<b>Included In</b>	GeneratePin.shtml, LoginPage.shtml, NewPin.shtml, NextToken.shtml, SM-NewUserPin.shtml
<b>Usage</b>	Required if you are using Secure Meeting) Returns the time zone offset value set by the function.Returns the time zone offset value set by the <b>Login()</b> function.
<b>Example</b>	The following code shows a typical use of onsubmit:  <code>onsubmit="return Login()"</code>
<b>Related Topics</b>	None

## p

---

	Specifies the page name as CASQUEAPP.
<b>Object Type</b>	HTML form field
<b>Included In</b>	Defender.shtml
<b>Usage</b>	Required
<b>Example</b>	The following code assigns the value CASQUEAPP to the form <b>INPUT</b> field p:  <code>&lt;INPUT type=hidden name="p" value="casqueapp"&gt;</code>
<b>Related Topics</b>	“secid_challenge” on page 93

## PageErrorArgs

Contains the arguments for an error or message.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** PasswordChange.html

**Usage** Optional

**Example** The following code checks to see if a password length error occurs, then displays an informational message:

```
<% IF PageErrorCode == 2015 %>
  New password must not be longer than
  <% PageErrorArgs.MaximumPasswordLength %> characters.
```

**Related Topics**

- “PageErrorCode” on page 79
- “PasswordChange.html” on page 82

## PageErrorCode

Contains the error code in case of an error or message.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** LoginPage.html, PasswordChange.html

**Usage** Optional

**Table 11: Page Error Codes**

Error Code	Error message
1020	Password Change Success
1021	Account Disabled
1022	Account Locked out
1023	Account Expired
2001	Password Mismatch
2002	Invalid Password
2003	Password Change not allowed

**Table 11: Page Error Codes** *(continued)*

Error Code	Error message
2004	Password too new
2006	Password too short
2007	Password too trivial
2008	Password exists in password history
2009	Password Expired Message
2010	Password must change at next logon message
2011	Password does not meet complexity requirements
2012	Could not connect to auth server to change password
2013	Password change failed
2014	Password successfully changed
2015	Password will expire in some amount of time
2016	You have some number of grace logins.

For more errors and messages, see “LoginPageErrorCode” on page 67 and “LoginPageErrorMessage” on page 70.

**Example** You cannot change the messages that appear in Table 11 on page 79, but you can create your own messages and include them in your customized pages. For example:

```
<% IF PageErrorCode == 2009 %>  
    Your password has expired. Please contact your system administrator.  
<% END %>
```

- Related Topics**
- “LoginPageErrorCode” on page 67
  - “LoginPageErrorMessage” on page 70

---

## password

---

Indicates the password for an optional JavaScript function in the **Defender.html** template.

**Object Type** JavaScript variable

**Included In** Defender.html

**Usage** Optional

**Example** The header of **Defender.html** contains the following optional function to automatically place the cursor in the password field of the Defender page. If you choose to include this function in the header, you must also call it from the body of **Defender.html**. Also note that you should not change the JavaScript function name, form name, or form field name and that the form and form fields should have the same name.

```
function FinishLoad() {
    document.frmDefender.password.focus();
}
```

**Related Topics** “FinishLoad()” on page 50

## password

Sets an HTML form field as a password field.

**Object Type** Input form field

**Included In** **LoginPage.html**, **NewPin.html**, **NextToken.html**, **Defender.html**, **PasswordChange.html**, **SM-NewPinSelect.html**, **NewPinSystem.html**, **SM- NewUserPin.html**, **SM-NextToken.html**, **GeneratePin.html**

**Usage** This field is required for all types of authentication servers except anonymous servers and certificate servers.

**Example** The following code assigns the password field:

```
<input type="password" name="password">
```

**Related Topics**

- “LoginPage.html” on page 66
- 2

## password2

Verified password.

**Object Type** HTML form field

**Included In** **NewPin.html**, **SM-NewPinSelect.html**, **SM-NewUserPin.html**, **SM-NextToken.html**, **GeneratePin.html**

**Usage** Required. The **password2** and **password** fields pass the password and verified password that the user enters to the server for verification.

**Example** The value of the following fields must match:

```
<INPUT type="password" name="password">  
<INPUT type="password" name="password2">
```

**Related Topics**    “password” on page 81

---

## PasswordChange.shtml

Notifies the user that his password is due to expire and prompts him to change it.

**Object Type**    Template

**Usage**    Optional. When you include the **changePasswordTitle** variable in your template, the Infranet Controller adds a title to the standard old/new/confirm password text boxes specifying whether the user must change his password.

The **showChangePasswordTitle** variable indicates whether or not to show the change password text. The variable value is true if primary authentication exists in the login process. Without the **changePasswordTitle** variable, the password change page only displays the old/new/confirm password text boxes and a message above, suggesting that the user change password. With the **changePasswordTitle** variable, the password change page displays the old/new/confirm password text boxes, a message above suggesting that the user change password, and another heading at the top of that page, stating **Change Primary (or Secondary) Password**.

**Required Variables**    None

**Example**    None

**Related Topics**

- “changePasswordTitle” on page 46
- “showChangePasswordTitle” on page 103

**Example**    None

**Related-Topics**    “PasswordChange.shtml” on page 82

---

## PasswordComplexityMessage

The password complexity message.

**Object Type**    Template variable

**Included In**    PasswordChange-ppc.shtml, PasswordChange.shtml

**Usage**    Optional. Argument for error code 2011.

**Example** The following code notifies the user that the password does not meet complexity requirements:

```
<% IF PageErrorCode == 2011 %>  
  New password not complex enough.  
  Must consist of <% PageErrorArgs.PasswordComplexityMessage %>  
  characters.  
<% END %>
```

- Related Topics**
- “PageErrorArgs” on page 79
  - “PageErrorCode” on page 79

---

## PasswordExpiration.thtml

Notifies the user that his password has expired and prompts him to change it.

**Object Type** Template

**Usage** Optional

**Required Variables** “startPageLink” on page 111

**Example** None

**Related Topics** None

---

## PasswordExpirationFriendlyTime

Message displaying how soon password expires.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** PasswordExpiration.thtml

**Usage** Argument for error code **2015**. Shows time in days, hours, and minutes.

**Example** The following code checks for error code **2015**, and displays a message containing the time remaining before the password expires:

```
<% IF LoginPageErrorCode == 2015 %>  
  Password expires in  
  <% LoginPageErrorArgs.PasswordExpirationFriendlyTime %>.  
<% END %>
```

- Related Topics**
- “LoginPageErrorArgs” on page 67
  - “LoginPageErrorCode” on page 67

- “PasswordExpirationSeconds” on page 84

## PasswordExpirationSeconds

---

The number of seconds in which the current user’s password will expire.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** PasswordExpiration.thtml

**Usage** Optional. Argument for error code 2015.

**Example** The following code indicates that the user’s password will expire in a certain number of seconds:

```
<% IF LoginPageErrorCode == 2015 %>
  Password will expire in
  <% LoginPageErrorArgs.PasswordExpirationSeconds %> seconds.
<% END %>
```

- Related Topics**
- “LoginPageErrorArgs” on page 67
  - “LoginPageErrorCode” on page 67
  - “PasswordExpirationFriendlyTime” on page 83

## PasswordHistoryLength

---

The length of the list of passwords the system has saved for a given end-user.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** PasswordChange.thtml

**Usage** Optional. Argument for error code **2008**. Some authentication systems save passwords and do not allow an end-user to assign the same password twice in succession, within a certain amount of elapsed time, or as long as the password still exists in the password history list.

**Example** The following code shows the use of **PasswordHistoryLength**:

```
<% IF PageErrorCode == 2008 %>
  New password must not repeat previous
  <% PageErrorArgs.PasswordHistoryLength %> passwords.
```

- Related Topics**
- “PasswordComplexityMessage” on page 82



## pleasewait

---

	Default text printed to the page when either ActiveX or an applet is loading.
<b>Object Type</b>	Template variable
<b>Included In</b>	Remediate.shtml
<b>Usage</b>	Required
<b>Example</b>	<p>The following code shows a table containing two directives. The first, the loading directive, tests whether or not ActiveX or an applet is loading. If yes, then the <b>pleasewait</b> directive displays a message, prompting the user to wait.</p> <pre>&lt;% loading %&gt; &lt;% pleasewait %&gt;</pre>
<b>Related Topics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “loading” on page 64</li> <li>• “Remediate.shtml” on page 91</li> </ul>

## PleaseWait.shtml

---

	Displays a page asking the user to wait while application components install or uninstall.
<b>Object Type</b>	Template
<b>Usage</b>	<p>You may choose to customize this template if you have configured Host Checker at the realm level in an agentless access deployment. Use this page to control Host Checker starts during pre-authentication and post-authentication.</p> <p>This template contains JavaScript for detecting, stopping, installing, and uninstalling the Host Checker and Cache Cleaner components as well as images and text to display to users while the performs these actions. This template also contains JavaScript that periodically checks the user’s status to determine if Host Checker or Cache Cleaner is loaded on his system and redirects him to the sign-in page (<b>welcome.cgi</b>) if necessary.</p> <p>This template also includes variables telling users to wait while components install, an error message variable, a variable storing the time that the page is first loaded, and a status variable for the Host Checker and Cache Cleaner components. This template also includes variables telling users to wait while components install, an error message variable, a variable storing the time that the page is first loaded, and a status variable for Host Checker components.</p> <p>For detailed information about the JavaScript and variables described here, see comments in the template.</p>
<b>Required Variables</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “LoginPageErrorMessage” on page 70</li> </ul>

- “PleaseWaitObjectEC” on page 86

**Example**    None

**Related Topics**    • “Logout.thtml” on page 71

---

## pleasewaitLogoutJSCode

---

JavaScript code for **pleasewait** logout.

**Object Type**    Template variable

**Included In**    Logout.thtml

**Usage**    Required

**Example**    The following code shows the variable passed to the page verbatim, prior to the script section of the HTML page:

```
<html>
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Language">
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html">
<meta name=robots content="none">
<title>Instant Virtual Extranet</title>

<% pleasewaitLogoutJSCode FILTER verbatim %>
<%IF pleasewaitObjectHC OR pleasewaitObjectCC OR pleasewaitWin32%><%IF
pleasewaitObjectHC OR pleasewaitWin32%>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
```

**Related Topics**    • “Logout.thtml” on page 71  
• “PleaseWaitObjectEC” on page 86  
• “pleasewaitWin32” on page 87

---

## PleaseWaitObjectEC

---

If an Odyssey Access Client object is enabled, this variable contains the Odyssey Access Client object tag.

**Object Type**    Template variable

**Included In**    PleaseWait.thtml

**Usage**    Required

**Example** The following code checks to see if the Odyssey Access Client object is enabled. If so, the code displays a message:

```
<%IF pleasewaitObjectEP %>
  <span><div id="cc">Odyssey Access Client</div></span>
<%END%>
```

**Related Topics**

- “PleaseWait.thtml” on page 85

## pleasewaitWin32

Boolean indicating that you must stop one or more Win32 components from the **logout** page.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** Logout.thtml

**Usage** Required. Set to 1 if any components need to be stopped.

**Example** The following code checks to see if any of the components are causing the Infranet Controller to display a Please Wait message and if the components are java-based. If yes, the code calls the **stopComponents()** JavaScript function to stop the component.

```
<% IF (pleasewaitObjectCC || pleasewaitObjectHC || <% IF (pleasewaitObjectHC ||
pleasewaitWin32) &&
  delivery_mode == 'java'%>
  onload="javascript:stopComponents()"
<% END %>
```

**Related Topics**

- “PleaseWait.thtml” on page 85
- “stopComponents()” on page 111

## plugintype

Provides the information about type of defender server application.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** Defender.thtml

**Usage** Optional. Valid value is CASQUEAPP. The Infranet Controller sets the plugintype variable to CASQUEAPP when finding a Casque RADIUS server.

**Example** The following code loads the **frmCasque** HTML form if the **plugintype** contains the value **CASQUEAPP**:

```
<% IF plugintype == 'CASQUE' %>
```

```
<form name="frmCasque" method="POST" autocomplete=off>
<INPUT type=hidden name="cval" value="<% secid_challenge %>">
<INPUT type=hidden name="p" value="casqueapp">
<a href="#" onClick="submitFrmCasque(); return false;">
  LAUNCH CASQUE PLAYER</a><BR>
</form>
```

- Related Topics**
- “Defender.shtml” on page 48
  - “frmCasque” on page 52

---

## portal

User interface string that displays the sign-in page’s portal name.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Default Value** Secure SSL VPN

**Included In** LoginPage.shtml, LogoutPage.shtml, SSL.shtml, Logout.shtml, Defender.shtml, ExceededConcurrent.shtml, GeneratePin.shtml, NewPin.shtml, NextToken.shtml, ShowSystemPin.shtml

**Usage** Optional

**Example** <% **portal** FILTER verbatim %>

**Related Topics** None

---

## prompts

Contains display information for username/password prompts.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** LoginPage.shtml, NewPin.shtml, NextToken.shtml, Defender.shtml, SM- NewPinSelect.shtml, SM-NewUserPin.shtml, SM-NextToken.shtml

**Usage** The **prompt** variable is a hash list used to display username and password prompts in the sign-in page. You can use the **prompts** variable instead of hardcoding username and password labels.

**Example** The following example is a required piece of code in the **SecondaryLoginPage.shtml** template:

```
<% FOREACH prompt = prompts %>
<% NEXT IF !prompt.required %>
<% prompt.promptText %>
```

```
<input type="<% prompt.type %>" name="<% prompt.name %>"
size="20">
<% END %>
```

**Related Topics** None

## realm

Returns name of the current user's realm.

**Object Type** HTML form field

**Included In** LoginPage.html, SM-NewPinSelect.html, SM-NewPinSystem.html, SM-NewUserPin.html, SM-NextToken.html, GeneratePin.html, NewPin.html

**Usage** Required. Login.cgi passes the realm value posted here to the appropriate authentication server. See example below.

**Example** The following example appears in several template files:

```
<% IF RealmList.size == 0 %>
<td>LoginRealm</td><td> </td><td>
<input type="text" name="realm" size="20">
</td>
<% ELSIF RealmList.size == 1 %>
<input type="hidden" name="realm" value="<% RealmList.0 %>">
<% ELSE %>
<td>LoginRealm</td><td> </td><td>
<select size="1" name="realm">
  <% FOREACH r = RealmList %>
    <option value="<% r %>" ><% r %></option>
  <% END %>
</select>
```

If you only associate one realm with a URL, and you want to eliminate the realm text box and realm list box altogether, you can eliminate this code with the exception of the following line:

```
<input type="hidden" name="realm" value="<% RealmList.0 %>">
```

You must include this line. The Infranet Controller populates this variable with the correct value. You can use this approach if you are sure that only one realm is associated with the sign-in URL.

**Related Topics** "RealmList" on page 90

## realm

User interface label for the string "realm".

<b>Object Type</b>	Template variable
<b>Default value</b>	Realm
<b>Included In</b>	LoginPage.thtml
<b>Usage</b>	Optional
<b>Example</b>	<p>In the following example, if no list of realms is available, display a textbox for the user to enter their realm. The <b>realm</b> variable is a label for the textbox.</p> <pre>&lt;% IF RealmList.size == 0 %&gt;   &lt;% realm %&gt;   &lt;input type="text" name="realm" value="" size="20"&gt;</pre>
<b>Related Topics</b>	"RealmList" on page 90

---

## RealmList

	List of realms available to the user.
<b>Object Type</b>	Template variable
<b>Included In</b>	LoginPage.thtml, GeneratePin.thtml, NewPin.thtml
<b>Usage</b>	<p>Optional. If you use the <b>RealmList</b> variable in the <b>LoginPage.thtml</b> template, the following rules apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• If <b>RealmList.size</b> = 0, then allow the user to type the realm name into a text box.</li><li>• If <b>RealmList.size</b> =&gt; 1, then allow the user to choose the realm name from a list box.</li></ul>
<b>Example</b>	<p>The following example from <b>LoginPage.thtml</b> shows <b>RealmList</b> being used as an index in a foreach loop that returns the available realms.</p> <pre>&lt;% FOREACH r = RealmList %&gt;   &lt;option value="&lt;% r %&gt;" &gt;&lt;% r %&gt;&lt;/option&gt; &lt;% END %&gt;</pre>
<b>Related Topics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• "CertificateAuthentication" on page 46</li><li>• "realm" on page 89</li></ul>

---

## recallLastRealmUsed()

	Use this function if you want to allow users to select from multiple realms in the sign-in page.
<b>Object Type</b>	JavaScript function

**Included In** LoginPage.thtml

**Usage** Optional

**Example** The function checks that a realm exists and then gets the last selected authentication realm.

```
function recallLastRealmUsed() {
  if (document.frmLogin.realm != null &&
      document.frmLogin.realm.type == "select-one") {
    // try to remember which auth realm was last used
    var sLastRealm = GetCookieValue("lastRealm");
    if (sLastRealm.length > 0) {
      var cmb = document.frmLogin.realm;
      var nNumRealms = cmb.options.length;
      for (var n=0; n < nNumRealms; n++) {
        if (cmb.options[n].text == sLastRealm) {
          cmb.selectedIndex = n;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

**Related Topics** "FinishLoad()" on page 50

## Remediate.thtml

Provides the user with the ability to fix the Host Checker starts during pre-authentication and post-authentication, before the Welcome page displays.

**Object Type** Template

**Usage** Optional. If you have enabled Host Checker remediation, this page appears before/after the sign-in page and displays messages to the user when Host Checker policies with custom instructions have failed.

- Required Variables**
- "listFailedPolicies" on page 64
  - "showButtons" on page 102
  - "showClose" on page 103
  - "showContinue" on page 104
  - "showHeading" on page 104
  - "showLoading" on page 104
  - "showPolicies" on page 105
  - "showRemedOption" on page 105
  - "showTryAgain" on page 106

**Example** None

**Related Topics** None

---

## RoleList

List of roles available to the user.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** SelectRole.shtml

**Usage** Optional

**Example** The following code uses the **RoleList** variable to process a loop of roles (in this case, two roles):

```
<%FOREACH role = RoleList %>
  <a href="login.cgi?loginmode=mode_selectedrole&role=<%role.0%>
    &selectrolekey=<%SelectRoleKey%>&passwordExpiration=
    <%PasswordExpiration%>"><%role.1%></a>
<%END%>
```

**Related Topics** “SelectRole.shtml” on page 97

---

## runOnLoad

Called when page loads the **<body>**.

**Object Type** JavaScript function

**Included In** Remediate.shtml

**Usage** Optional. Useful when you need to load ActiveX or an applet as needed.

**Example** None

**Related Topics** “Remediate.shtml” on page 91

---

## safari

Boolean that indicates whether or not the user's browser is Macintosh Safari.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** Logout.shtml



**Usage** Required

**Example** The following code fragment tests the variable to discover if the browser is the Safari browser:

```
<% IF safari %>
```

**Related Topics** “geckoBrowser” on page 55

---

## secid\_challenge

Challenge string obtained from a server.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** **Defender.shtml**

**Usage** Required. Used to return a challenge string from a RADIUS server in **Defender.shtml**.

**Example** The following code sets the challenge value to the value obtained from the RADIUS server.

```
<INPUT type=hidden name="cval" value="<% secid_challenge %>">
```

**Related Topics**

- “Defender.shtml” on page 48
- “p” on page 78

---

## secidcontextid

Form field for the value represented by **secid\_contextid**.

**Object Type** HTML form field

**Included In** **GeneratePin.shtml**, **NewPin.shtml**, **NextToken.shtml**, **Defender.shtml**

**Usage** Required

**Example** The following code assigns the handle of the current transaction to a form field:

```
<INPUT type=hidden name="secidcontextid" value="<% secid_contextid %>">
```

**Related Topics** “secid\_contextid” on page 93

---

## secid\_contextid

Current transaction handle.

<b>Object Type</b>	Template variable
<b>Included In</b>	<code>GeneratePin.thtml</code> , <code>NewPin.thtml</code> , <code>NextToken.thtml</code>
<b>Usage</b>	Required. You must send this value to the server, but if you do not want to expose it to the user, send it as a hidden form field.
<b>Example</b>	The following code assigns the current transaction handle from the server to the HTML form.  <code>&lt;INPUT type=hidden name="secidcontextid" value="&lt;% secid_contextid %&gt;"&gt;</code>
<b>Related Topics</b>	"secidcontextid" on page 93

---

## secid\_loginmode

	Returns a value of Next Token mode or New PIN mode.
<b>Object Type</b>	Template variable
<b>Included In</b>	<code>GeneratePin.thtml</code> , <code>NewPin.thtml</code> , <code>NextToken.thtml</code> , <code>Defender.thtml</code>
<b>Usage</b>	Required. You must send this value to the server, but if you do not want to expose it to the user, you may send it as a hidden form field.
<b>Example</b>	The following code assigns the mode to the HTML form:  <code>&lt;INPUT type=hidden name="loginmode" value="&lt;% secid_loginmode %&gt;"&gt;</code>
<b>Related Topics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• "secidcontextid" on page 93</li><li>• "secid_contextid" on page 93</li></ul>

---

## secid\_pinerr

	Error code and corresponding message that informs the user if he has entered his PIN incorrectly.
<b>Object Type</b>	Template variable
<b>Included In</b>	<code>GeneratePin.thtml</code> , <code>NewPin.thtml</code>
<b>Usage</b>	Optional
<b>Example</b>	The following code shows four different conditions using <code>secid_pinerr</code> :  <code>&lt;% IF secid_pinerr == 0 %&gt;</code>

```

New PIN required
<% ELSIF secid_pinerr == 1 %>
  The Two PINs Entered Do Not Match
<% ELSIF secid_pinerr == 2 %>
  Invalid PIN Format
<% ELSIF secid_pinerr == 3 %>
  Invalid PIN Length
<% END %>

```

- Related Topics**
- “secid\_pinformat” on page 95
  - “secid\_pinselectmode” on page 95

## secid\_pinformat

Error message informing the end-user of the restrictions on the required PIN.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** GeneratePin.thtml, NewPin.thtml

**Usage** Optional

**Example** The following fragment shows how to use this variable to display a particular restriction:

```

You must create a new Personal Identification Number (PIN) before you can sign
in. Your PIN should be <% secid_pinformat %> long.

```

- Related Topics** “secidpinformat” on page 97

## secid\_pinselectmode

Sets the user's PIN select mode.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** GeneratePin.thtml, NewPin.thtml

**Usage** Optional

**Example** The following code creates a link and sets the login mode:

```

<% IF secid_pinselectmode == 1 %>
  If you prefer, the system can
  <a href="secid_genpin.cgi?loginmode=<% secid_loginmode %>"
    onclick="gCancelNewPinMode=false;" >
    generate a PIN</a> for you.
<% END %>

```

- Related Topics** “secidpinselectmode” on page 97

## secid\_systempin

---

	System-generated PIN.
<b>Object Type</b>	Template variable
<b>Included In</b>	ShowSystemPin.thtml,GenerateNewPin.thtml, NewPin.thtml
<b>Usage</b>	Optional
<b>Example</b>	The following code sets the user's PIN.  Your new PIN is <% secid_systempin %> Be sure to remember it, because you need your PIN each time you sign in.
<b>Related Topics</b>	"secidactionSavePin" on page 96

## secid\_username

---

	System-supplied username.
<b>Object Type</b>	Template variable
<b>Included In</b>	GeneratePin.thtml, NewPin.thtml, NextToken.thtml, Defender.thtml, LoginPage.thtml
<b>Usage</b>	Required
<b>Example</b>	The following code posts the username passed into the form back to the server:  <INPUT type=hidden name="username" value="<% secid_username %>">
<b>Related Topics</b>	

## secidactionSavePin

---

	Specifies an action to be taken when a new PIN is created.
<b>Object Type</b>	HTML form field
<b>Included In</b>	NewPin.thtml,GeneratePin.thtml
<b>Usage</b>	Required
<b>Example</b>	The value of one of the following fields must be sent to the Infranet Controller server:

```
<INPUT type="submit" name="secidactionSavePin" value="Save PIN">
<INPUT type="submit" name="secidactionCancel" value="Cancel">
```

- Related Topics**
- “GeneratePin.shtml” on page 55
  - “NewPin.shtml” on page 77

---

## secidpinformat

Error message informing the end-user of the restrictions on the required PIN.

**Object Type** HTML form field

**Included In** NewPin.shtml, GeneratePin.shtml

**Usage** Required

**Example** The following code assigns the secure ID PIN format:

```
<INPUT type=hidden name="secidpinformat" value="<% secid_pinformat %>">
```

- Related Topics** “secid\_pinformat” on page 95

---

## secidpinselectmode

Passes the user’s PIN select mode to the server.

**Object Type** HTML form field

**Included In** NewPin.shtml, GeneratePin.shtml

**Usage** Required

**Example** The following code assigns the PIN select mode:

```
<INPUT type=hidden name="secidpinselectmode"
value="<% secid_pinselectmode %>">
```

- Related Topics** “secid\_pinselectmode” on page 95

---

## SelectRole.shtml

Appears after the sign-in page and displays a list of roles from which the user can choose.

**Object Type** Template

**Usage** Optional. You may choose to customize this template if you have assigned your users to multiple roles, but have not permissively merged those roles.

**Required Variables**    None

**Example**    None

**Related Topics**    None

---

## setFailed()

---

Called if the component is stopped intentionally.

**Object Type**    JavaScript function

**Included In**    Logout.thtml, PleaseWait.thtml

**Usage**    component signifies the component that is being checked to see if it has been stopped intentionally.

**Example**    The following code stops Host Checker:

```
<%IF pleasewaitObjectHC %> setSucceeded('hc');  
<%END%>  
}catch (e) {  
  <%IF pleasewaitObjectHC %> setFailed('hc'); <%END%>  
}
```

**Related Topics**    “setStarted()” on page 99

---

## setFinished

---

Called if the component has finished starting up.

**Object Type**    JavaScript function

**Included In**    Logout.thtml, PleaseWait.thtml

**Usage**    Optional

**component**—Valid value for component is hc for Host Checker.

**Example**    The following code shows how **setFinished** is used in the **Logout.thtml** template:

```
function setFinished(component)  
{  
  document.getElementById(component).style.fontWeight = "normal";  
}
```

**Related Topics**

- “Logout.thtml” on page 71
- “PleaseWait.thtml” on page 85

## SetLastRealm()

---

Enables users to select from multiple realms on the sign-in page.

**Object Type** JavaScript function

**Included In** LoginPage.html

**Usage** When the user signs in, this function retrieves the authentication realm selected by the user and sets an expiration date of 30 days.

**sValue**—The name of the realm the user selects.

**Example** The following code shows the function:

```
function SetLastRealm(sValue) {  
  var dtExpire = new Date();  
  dtExpire.setDate(dtExpire.getDate() + 30);  
  document.cookie = "lastRealm=" +  
    escape(sValue) + "; expires=" + dtExpire.toGMTString();  
}
```

**Related Topics** "LoginPage.html" on page 66

## setStarted()

---

Called if the component is started in order to stop it.

**Object Type** JavaScript function

**Included In** Logout.html, PleaseWait.html

**Usage** Required.

**component**—Name of the component.

**Example** The following code shows the function:

```
function setStarted(component)  
{  
  document.getElementById(component).style.fontWeight = "bold";  
}
```

**Related Topics** "setFailed()" on page 98

## setSucceeded()

---

Called if the component is successfully stopped.

<b>Object Type</b>	JavaScript function
<b>Included In</b>	Logout.thtml, PleaseWait.thtml
<b>Usage</b>	Required
<b>Example</b>	The following code calls the function if Host Checker has been successfully stopped:  <code>&lt;%IF pleasewaitObjectHC %&gt; setSucceeded('hc'); &lt;%END%&gt;</code>
<b>Related Topics</b>	"setStarted()" on page 99

---

## setthankyou()

Sets the timeout value and calls the **thankyou()** function, which displays the login page after the user has signed out.

<b>Object Type</b>	JavaScript function
<b>Included In</b>	Logout.thtml
<b>Usage</b>	Required
<b>Example</b>	The following code shows the function:  <pre>function setthankyou() {   setTimeout("thankyou()", 2000); }</pre>
<b>Related Topics</b>	"thankyou()" on page 115

---

## setup\_classid

The CLASSID of the ActiveX object.

<b>Object Type</b>	Template variable
<b>Included In</b>	Logout.thtml, PleaseWait.thtml
<b>Usage</b>	Required
<b>Example</b>	The following example assigns the CLASSID if the delivery mechanism is ActiveX.  <code>&lt;%IF delivery_mode == 'activex'%&gt; &lt;OBJECT &lt;%setup_classid FILTER verbatim%&gt; id=NeoterisSetup</code>



**Related Topics** • “setup\_codebase” on page 101

## setup\_codebase

The path and version information (CODEBASE) of the ActiveX object.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** Logout.thtml, PleaseWait.thtml

**Usage** Required

**Example** The following example assigns the CODEBASE if the delivery mechanism is ActiveX.

```
<%IF delivery_mode == 'activex'%>
  <OBJECT <%setup_classid FILTER verbatim%> id=NeoterisSetup
  <%setup_codebase FILTER verbatim%>
  width=0 height=0 >
</OBJECT>
```

**Related Topics** • “setup\_classid” on page 100

## Setupappversion

The version of the Java installer setup application.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** Logout.thtml

**Usage** Required

**Example** The following example assigns the **setupappversion** after determining the delivery mode:

```
<% IF delivery_mode == 'java' %>
  <APPLET code=dsSetupApplet.class
  code=dsSetupApplet
  id=NeoterisSetup
  archive="NeoterisSetupApplet.jar"
  MAYSCRIPT
  width=0 height=0
  codebase="/dana-cached/setup/" >
  <PARAM NAME="SetupAppVersion" VALUE="<% setupappversion %>">
```

**Related Topics** “Logout.thtml” on page 71

## setup\_codebase

Codebase of Juniper Networks NeoterisSetup ActiveX control.

<b>Object Type</b>	Template variable
<b>Included In</b>	Logout.thtml, PleaseWait.thtml
<b>Usage</b>	Optional
<b>Example</b>	The following code declares the <code>codebase</code> :

```
<OBJECT classid="clsid:4CC35DAD-40EA-4640-ACC2-A1A3B6FB3E06"
id=NeoterisSetup
<% setup_codebase FILTER verbatim %>
width=0 height=0 >
</OBJECT>
```

- Related Topics**
- “Logout.thtml” on page 71
  - “PleaseWait.thtml” on page 85

---

## showButtons

Boolean indicating whether or not to show any of the action buttons.

<b>Object Type</b>	Template variable
<b>Included In</b>	Remediate.thtml
<b>Usage</b>	Required
<b>Example</b>	The following code tests <code>showButtons</code> . If true, then the code continues to test other directives to determine which action buttons to display:

```
<% IF showButtons %>
  <% IF showTryAgain %>
    <input name="btnTryAgain" type="button" value="<% textTryAgain %>"
    onClick="TryAgain()" <% disabled %>>
  <% END %>
  <% IF showRemedOption %>
    <input name="btnHideRemed" type="button"
    value="<% textRemedOption %>" onClick="HideRemed();
    <% disabled %>">
    <% HC_REMED_SHOW_ADV_PREFS %>
  <% END %>
  <% IF showContinue %>
    <input name="btnContinue" type="button" value="<% textContinue %>"
    onClick="Continue()">
  <% END %>
  <% IF showClose %>
    <input name="btnClose" type="button" value=" <% textClose %> "
    onClick="javascript:self.close()">
```

```
<% END %>
<% END %>
```

- Related Topics**
- “showContinue” on page 104
  - “showClose” on page 103
  - “showRemedOption” on page 105
  - “showTryAgain” on page 106

## showChangePasswordTitle

Boolean indicating whether or not to show password change title.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** PasswordChange.html

**Usage** Optional.

**Example** The following code tests the variable. If true, the code then displays the value contained in `changePasswordTitle`:

```
<%IF showChangePasswordTitle %>
  <% changePasswordTitle FILTER verbatim %>
<%END%>
```

- Related Topics**
- “changePasswordTitle” on page 46
  - “PasswordChange.html” on page 82

## showClose

Boolean indicating whether or not to show the **Close** button.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** Remediate.html

**Usage** Required

**Example** The following code tests `showClose`. If true, the code constructs a button that closes the page when the user clicks it:

```
<% IF showClose %>
  <input name="btnClose" type="button" value=" <% textClose %> "
    onClick="javascript:self.close()">
<% END %>
```

**Related Topics**    "showContinue" on page 104

## showContinue

---

Boolean indicates whether or not to show the **Continue** button.

**Object Type**    Template variable

**Included In**    Remediate.thtml

**Usage**    Required

**Example**    The following code shows a **Continue** button if the **showContinue** variable is true:

```
<% IF showContinue %>
  <input name="btnContinue" type="button" value="<% textContinue %>"
    onClick="Continue()"></td>
<% END %>
```

**Related Topics**    "Remediate.thtml" on page 91

## showHeading

---

flag to determine if we should show heading

**Object Type**    Template variable

**Included In**    Remediate.thtml

**Usage**    Required

**Example**    The following code displays message text if the **showHeading** variable is true:

```
<% IF showHeading %>
  <% msg FILTER verbatim %>
<% END %>
```

**Related Topics**    "Remediate.thtml" on page 91

## showLoading

---

Boolean indicates whether or not to show text during the loading of ActiveX or an applet.

**Object Type**    Template variable

**Included In**    Remediate.thtml

**Usage** Required

**Example** The following code displays message text if the **showLoading** variable is true:

```
<% IF showLoading %>
  <% pleasewait %>
  <% HC_REMED_POLICIES_CHECK %>
```

**Related Topics** “Remediate.thtml” on page 91

## showRemedOption

Boolean indicates whether or not to show the button that displays the message: Do not show remediation for this session.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** Remediate.thtml

**Usage** Required

**Example** The following code tests the value of **showRemedOption**. If true, the code hides the remediation button:

```
<% IF showRemedOption %>
  <input name="btnHideRemed" type="button"
    value="<% textRemedOption %>" onClick="HideRemed(); <% disabled %>">
  <% HC_REMED_SHOW_ADV_PREFS %>
<% END %>
```

**Related Topics** “Remediate.thtml” on page 91

## showPolicies

Boolean indicating whether or not to show remediation policies.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** Remediate.thtml

**Usage** Required

**Example** The following code tests the values of several template variables:

```
<% IF showHeading || showPolicies || showButtons %>
```

**Related Topics** “Remediate.thtml” on page 91

## ShowSystemPin.shtml

---

	Displays the system-generated PIN to the user.
<b>Object Type</b>	Template
<b>Usage</b>	Optional
<b>Required Variables</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	None
<b>Related Topics</b>	None

## showTryAgain

---

	Boolean that indicates whether or not to show the <b>Try Again</b> button.
<b>Object Type</b>	Template variable
<b>Included In</b>	Remediate.shtml
<b>Usage</b>	Required
<b>Example</b>	The following code checks the variable and, if true, displays the <b>Try Again</b> button. The code also disables the button once the end-user has clicked it:  <pre>&lt;% IF showTryAgain %&gt;   &lt;input name="btnTryAgain" type="button" value="&lt;% textTryAgain %&gt;"     onClick="TryAgain()" &lt;% disabled %&gt;&gt; &lt;% END %&gt;</pre>
<b>Related Topics</b>	"TryAgain" on page 115

## signinAgain

---

	Boolean that indicates whether or not to display the login page after users log out.
<b>Object Type</b>	Template variable
<b>Included In</b>	Logout.shtml
<b>Usage</b>	Optional
<b>Example</b>	The following code checks the variable and, if true, redirects the user to the sign-in page ( <code>welcome.cgi</code> ).

```
<% IF signinAgain %>
  <a href="welcome.cgi" ><div id=signindiv>
  <% signinAgain FILTER verbatim %>
```

**Related Topics** None

## signInLink

---

Provides the link to the start page.

**Object Type** Form variable

**Included In** Logout.thtml

**Usage** Optional. If you want to provide the user the ability to sign in again, you must include this link in the **href** tag.

**Example** None

**Related Topics** “Logout.thtml” on page 71

## SM-NewPinSelect.thtml

---

Prompts the user to enter a new PIN or create a system-generated PIN before signing into the Infranet Controller.

**Object Type** Template

**Usage** Required for SiteMinder authentication.

**Required Variables** “secid\_loginmode” on page 94

**Example** None

**Related Topics** None

## SM-NewPinSystem.thtml

---

Enables the user to create a system-generated PIN if the user selects the **System PIN** option in the **SM-NewPinSelect.thtml** page.

**Object Type** Template

**Usage** Optional

**Required Variables** “secid\_loginmode” on page 94

**Example** None

**Related Topics** “SM-NewPinSelect.shtml” on page 107

---

## SM-NewUserPin.shtml

Prompts the user to create a new PIN if he selects the **Enter PIN** option in the **SM-NewPinSelect.shtml** page.

**Object Type** Template

**Usage** Optional. Also determines if the two PINs entered by the user match and alerts the user if necessary. When configuring the **secid\_pinserr** variable (which stores the error code and message that informs the user if he mis-entered his PIN), note that possible values include:

**Table 12: New PIN Assignment Messages**

Code	Value
0	New PIN Assignment
1	The Two PINs Entered Do Not Match

**Required Variables** “secid\_loginmode” on page 94

**Example** None

**Related Topics** “SM-NewPinSelect.shtml” on page 107

---

## SM-NextToken.shtml

Prompts the user to verify his credentials by entering his SecureID token code.

**Object Type** Template

**Usage** Optional. For information the JavaScript, form definitions, form fields, and variables contained in these templates, see comments in the templates.



.....

**NOTE:** If you prohibit the use of System-generated PINS, you do not need to include **SM-NewPinSelect.shtml** and **SM-NewPinSystem.shtml** in the zip file that you upload to the Infranet Controller.

.....

**Required Variables** “secid\_loginmode” on page 94



**Example** None

- Related Topics**
- “SM-NewPinSelect.shtml” on page 107
  - “SM-NewPinSystem.shtml” on page 107

---

## softid\_error

Set if the ACE/SoftID authentication server returns errors.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** **GeneratePin.shtml** (ACE/softID), **LoginPage.shtml** (ACE/softID), **NewPin.shtml** (ACE/softID), **NextToken.shtml** (ACE/softID)

**Usage** Required

**Example** The following code assigns any SoftID errors to a JavaScript variable:

```
var error= "<% softid_error %>";
```

**Related Topics** “softid\_time” on page 109

---

## softid\_time

Contains the ACE/SoftID authentication server time.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** **LoginPage.shtml** (ACE/softID)

**Usage** Required by **authenticate()** function.

**Example** The following code assigns the ACE/SoftID time to a time variable:

```
var time = <% softid_time %> ;
```

**Related-topics** “LoginPage.shtml” on page 66

---

## SSL.shtml

Displays an error if authentication fails and the user is not allowed to sign into the Infranet Controller.

**Object Type** Template

<b>Usage</b>	You must always include <b>SSL.shtml</b> in your zip file. This is a standard Infranet Controller page that displays an error if authentication fails or realm-level checks fail and the user is not allowed to sign into the Infranet Controller. This template does not contain any JavaScript or forms. However, it does contain error message variables. For more information, see comments in the template.
<b>Required Variables</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	None
<b>Related Topics</b>	None

---

## start\_status

	Status of the started Host Checker or Cache Cleaner instance. Status of the started Host Checker instance.
<b>Object Type</b>	JavaScript variable
<b>Included In</b>	<b>PleaseWait.shtml</b>
<b>Usage</b>	Required. The return status equals 1 if a test of this variable fails.
<b>Example</b>	The following code shows how the <b>getStatus</b> function uses the <b>start_status</b> variable:  <pre>function getStatus() {   return start_status; }</pre>
<b>Related Topics</b>	“PleaseWait.shtml” on page 85 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>StartCC() Enables the current user to start Cache Cleaner. Object Type JavaScript function Included In Usage Optional Example None Related Topics “StartEP()” on page 110</li></ul>

---

## StartEP()

	Enables the current user to start the Odyssey Access Client.
<b>Object Type</b>	JavaScript function
<b>Included In</b>	<b>AgentInstall.shtml</b>
<b>Usage</b>	Optional
<b>Example</b>	None

**Related Topics**    • “PleaseWait.thtml” on page 85

---

## StartHC()

Enables the current user to start Host Checker.

**Object Type**    JavaScript function

**Included In**    PleaseWait.thtml

**Usage**    Optional

**Example**    None

**Related Topics**    • “PleaseWait.thtml” on page 85

---

## startPageLink

Page Link for the Welcome Page.

**Object Type**    Template variable

**Included In**    GraceLoginUsed.thtml, PasswordExpiration.thtml

**Usage**    Required. Must be added as an **href** link. Provides a link in the page, allowing user to navigate to the Welcome page.

**Example**    The following code shows this variable used as an **href** link:

```
<a href="<% startPageLink %>">Click here to go to Welcome Page</a>
```

**Related Topics**    • “GraceLoginUsed.thtml” on page 57  
• “PasswordExpiration.thtml” on page 83

---

## stopComponents()

Performs a variety of shutdown checks and operations, shutting down Host Checker, Cache Cleaner, and Win32 applets, if necessary, when the end-user signs out.

**Object Type**    JavaScript function

**Included In**    Logout.thtml

**Usage**    Required

**Example** `<% IF (pleasewaitObjectCC || pleasewaitObjectHC || pleasewaitWin32) && <% IF (pleasewaitObjectHC || pleasewaitWin32) && delivery_mode == 'java'%> onload="javascript:stopComponents()" <%END%>`

**Related Topics** “delivery\_mode” on page 48

---

## SubmitClicked()

Saves or cancels a PIN per the user's request.

**Object Type** JavaScript function

**Included In** GeneratePin.thtml, NewPin.thtml, NextToken.thtml, SM-NewUserPin.thtml

**Usage** Required. You must include this function in the header of **GeneratePin.thtml**.

**Example** From GeneratePin.thtml:

```
function SubmitClicked() {
    gCancelNewPinMode = false;
    return true;
}
```

From SM-NewUserPin.thtml:

```
function SubmitClicked() {
    if (document.frmNewPin.password2.value !=
document.frmNewPin.password3.value) {
        alert("The Two PINs Entered Do Not Match");
        document.frmNewPin.password2.focus();
        return false;
    }
}
```

**Related Topics**

- “GeneratePin.thtml” on page 55
- “NewPin.thtml” on page 77
- “NextToken.thtml” on page 77
- “SM-NewUserPin.thtml” on page 108

---

## submitFrmCasque()

Initiates the download of the CASQUE RADIUS server.

**Object Type** JavaScript function

**Included In** Defender.thtml

**Usage** Required if CASQUE RADIUS server is needed.

**Example** The following code shows the action to initiate the CASQUE server:

```
function submitFrmCasque() {
  document.frmCasque.action = "/dana-na/download/x.casque?
    url=/dana-na/auth/welcome.cgi";
  document.frmCasque.submit();
}
```

**Related Topics**

- “Defender.thtml” on page 48
- “frmCasque” on page 52

## textClose

Default text for the **Close** button.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** Remediate.thtml

**Usage** Required. Used by the Infranet Controller to dynamically update the button name, depending upon the user’s activity.

**Example** The following code changes the button to a **Close** button:

```
<% IF showClose %>
<input name="btnClose" type="button" value=" <% textClose %> "
  onClick="javascript:self.close()">
<% END %>
```

**Related Topics**

- “textContinue” on page 113
- “textRemedOption” on page 114
- “textTryAgain” on page 114

## textContinue

Default text for the **Continue** button.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** Remediate.thtml

**Usage** Required. Used by the Infranet Controller to dynamically update the button name, depending upon the user’s activity.

**Example**

```
<% IF showContinue %>
<input name="btnContinue" type="button" value="<% textContinue %>"
  onClick="Continue()">
<% END %>
```

- Related Topics**
- “textClose” on page 113
  - “textRemedOption” on page 114
  - “textTryAgain” on page 114

---

## textRemedOption

Default text for the **Do not show remediation for this session** button.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** Remediate.thtml

**Usage** Required. Used by the Infranet Controller to dynamically update the button name, depending upon the user’s activity.

**Example**

```
<% IF showRemedOption %>
<input name="btnHideRemed" type="button"
  value="<% textRemedOption %>"
  onClick="HideRemed(); <% disabled %>">
<% HC_REMED_SHOW_ADV_PREFS %>
<% END %>
```

- Related Topics**
- “textClose” on page 113
  - “textContinue” on page 113
  - “textTryAgain” on page 114

---

## textTryAgain

Default text for the **Try Again** button.

**Object Type** Template variable

**Included In** Remediate.thtml

**Usage** Required. Used by the Infranet Controller to dynamically update the button name, depending upon the user’s activity.

**Example**

```
<% IF showTryAgain %>
<input name="btnTryAgain" type="button" value="<% textTryAgain %>"
```

```
onClick="TryAgain()" <% disabled %>>
<% END %>
```

- Related Topics**
- “textClose” on page 113
  - “textContinue” on page 113
  - “textRemedOption” on page 114

## thankyou()

Removes components and displays the login page after an end-user signs out.

**Object Type** JavaScript function

**Included In** Logout.thtml

**Usage** Optional

**Example** The function checks to see which application is being stopped and removed, then displays either an error or the sign-in page.

```
function thankyou()
{
<%IF pleasewaitObjectHC %>
removeBulb('hc');
removeComponent('hc');
<%END%>
<%IF pleasewaitObjectCC %><%END%>
document.getElementById('pleasewait').innerHTML =
"<% LoginPageErrorMessage FILTER verbatim%>";
document.getElementById('signindiv').innerHTML =
"Click here to sign in again";
}
```

**Related Topics** “setthankyou()” on page 100

## TryAgain

Submits the hidden form when the user clicks the **Try Again** button.

**Object Type** JavaScript function

**Included In** Remediate.thtml

**Usage** Required

**Example**

```
<% IF showTryAgain %>
<input name="btnTryAgain" type="button" value="<% textTryAgain %>"
```

```
onClick="TryAgain()" <% disabled %>>  
<% END %>
```

**Related Topics**    “showTryAgain” on page 106

---

## tz\_offset

Contains the time zone offset.

**Object Type**    HTML form field

**Included In**    LoginPage.thtml

**Usage**    Required. The **Login()** function uses the **tz\_offset** (time zone offset) value to help determine the user's time zone.

**Example**    The following code shows how the **tz\_offset** field is used in an HTML form.

```
<input type="hidden" name="tz_offset">
```

**Related Topics**    “LoginPage.thtml” on page 66

---

## upAndRunning()

Indicates whether or not Host Checker or Cache Cleaner are up and running after they are started. Indicates whether or not Host Checker is up and running after it is started.

**Object Type**    JavaScript function

**Included In**    PleaseWait.thtml

**Usage**    Optional

**Example**    None

**Related Topics**    “PleaseWait.thtml” on page 85

---

## welcome

Contains the welcome message string.

**Object Type**    Template variable

**Default Value**    “Welcome to the”



<b>Included In</b>	LoginPage.html, LogoutPage.html, SSL.html, Logout.html, Defender.html, ExceededConcurrent.html, GeneratePin.html, NewPin.html, NextToken.html, ShowSystemPin.html
<b>Usage</b>	Optional
<b>Example</b>	<pre>&lt;form name="frmLogin" action=login.cgi method="POST" autocomplete=off onsubmit="return Login(&lt;% setcookies %&gt;)"&gt;   &lt;input type="hidden" name="tz_offset"&gt;   &lt;% welcome FILTER verbatim %&gt;</pre>
<b>Related Topics</b>	None

## win32

Indicates whether or not the client operating system is Windows.

<b>Object Type</b>	Template variable
<b>Included In</b>	Logout.html
<b>Usage</b>	Required
<b>Example</b>	<p>The following code checks to see if the operating system is Windows. If yes, the code loads redirects the page to a page to test the compatibility of Microsoft Java:</p> <pre>function checkActiveX () { var win = &lt;% win32 %&gt;; try {   NeoterisSetup.isValid();   document.form1.submit();   return true; } catch (e) {   var url = win ? "/dana-na/meeting/   &lt;%signin%&gt;meeting_testmsjava.cgi?   &lt;%mid_param%&gt;": "/dana-na/meeting/&lt;%signin%&gt;   meeting_testjava.cgi?&lt;%mid_param%&gt;";   document.location.replace(url); } }</pre>
<b>Related Topics</b>	None



## PART 2

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