

The final guide to Alternate Access Mappings

Release 1.0



Alternate Access Mappings

In my opinion, this is another area within SharePoint which needs a good guide to how it works and how to configure it. Again, not to explain all about the inner workings of AAM, Host Headers, link translations, reverse proxies and so on, but a good, clean guide to how it is done in real life.

I got a lot of good feedback on my Final Kerberos guide, this gave me the idea of trying to cover yet another area that is a bit 'sticky' in SharePoint and make it simple to understand, Alternate Access Mappings. After you have finished this guide, or only parts of it, you will hopefully grasp the functionality of Alternate Access Mappings and what it's all about.



First I have added a checklist of things that must be done in order for any AAM to work, this can be used if you are comfortable with the steps. Second, a simple enough explanation as to how you should look at the Alternate Access Mappings table, it's not really that hard once you get the hang of it. After that I have added a few scenarios that hopefully will cover most real life circumstances that you can encounter out there. Lastly all the scenarios are added in PowerShell, the steps line by line.

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Thanks to, for technical and spiritual support:	





Checklist

Item	Description
Web Application + Site Collection	A Web Application must exist with at least one Site Collection or it can't be accessed. The site collection is not a requirement to setup AAM but in order to verify functionality like in this guide, it must exist.
Name resolution	The selected URL to be used, must be resolved to an IP address, using DNS or the local Hosts file. This is true for Internal URL and Public URL both. Special circumstances like the use of a Load Balancer and more than one Web Server does apply. This guide does not cover that in this version.
Alternate Access Mapping	An Alternate Access Mapping must be added in SharePoint. An Internal URL must exist and be mapped to a Public URL using its zone. This will make sure that link translation is managed by SharePoint, as is the only recommended method for link translation. This can be done using Central Administration or PowerShell
Site Binding to Host Header. This is <u>not</u> handled by SharePoint	A binding on the IIS web site must be added same as the Alternate Access Mapping. Since SharePoint doesn't add a binding when a AAM is created, you must do this as a separate step, before or after creating the Alternate Access Mapping in SharePoint. This can be done using Central Administration or PowerShell
Verify access + functionality	Access the site using the Internal URL added, this should load the site and redirect/transform the URL to the proper Public URL. This can be done using a supported browser of choice, preferable Internet Explorer.

With all the steps in the checklist completed correctly, you will have configured Alternate Access Mappings correctly and can access your sites using a new name or URL.

The Basics section in this document will describe the functionality of Alternate Access Mappings in theory, and the 4 different scenarios will show you how to do it all, step by step.

Good Luck

Thomas Balkeståhl

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Basics

Explains how you should look at Alternate Access Mapping – left to right.

Left area	Internal URL's
Right area	Public URL's with a zone
Middle area	Zones, is what connects Internal URL's to Public URL's, many to one.

An 'Internal URL' redirects or transforms to a Public URL, from left, to right. The URL on the left, is what you enter in the address field in your browser, the URL on the right is what you will see once there, this goes for visible and invisible links as well.

Internal URL format: Protocol + URL

A 'Public URL' is the address of the Web Application for one of the five zones available. The 'Default' must be filled out and the other four are optional. You can only have five Public URL's per Web Application. Public URL format: Protocol + URL

A "Zone is a label representing a Public URL, the zone is used to 'connect' an Internal URL to a Public URL. The zone names has <u>no relation</u> what so ever with the four Internet Explorer security zones (Internet, Local Intranet, Trusted sites and Restricted sites) and could just as easily been named 1,2,3,4 and 5. A zone can also represent an authentication provider. Zones: Default, Intranet, Internet, Custom, Extranet

Example:

Internal URL	Internal URL zone	Public URL zone	Public URL
http://blksthl-sp1	Default	Default	http://blksthl-sp1
http://sharepoint	Default		
http://intranetportal	Intranet	Intranet	http://intranetportal
https://portal.balkestahl.se	Internet	Internet	https://portal.balkestahl.se
http://portal.balkestahl.se	Internet		
		Custom	Not used
		Extranet	Not used

Note: Based on the 'Zone' selected for every 'Internal URL', they will be connected to a 'Public URL'. From left – to right...

Translated to SharePoint GUI, this same setup would look like this:

Internal URL	Zone	Public URL for Zone
http://sharepoint	Default	http://blksthl-sp1
http://blksthl-sp1	Default	http://blksthl-sp1
http://intranetportal	Intranet	http://intranetportal
https://portal.balkestahl.se	Internet	https://portal.balkestahl.se
http://portal.balkestahl.se	Internet	https://portal.balkestahl.se

Note: Filtered on this Web Applications Alternate Access Mapping Collection only. Same Alternate Access Mappings as in the Example table above





You will see that if you click on any of the 'Internal URLs' that you can select zone, and with the zone, the Public URL it will be connected to:

Edit Internal URL		URL protocol, host and port
Change the zone that this URL is associated with.		http://intranetportal/
		Zone
		Intranet - Default Intranet
	Delete	Internet Custom OK Cancel
		Extranet

In addition to the actual Alternate Access Mapping in SharePoint Central Administration, you also have to add a Binding in IIS, contrary to what many believe, <u>SharePoint does not do that for you</u> so you have to do it manually.

Steps on how to do that is added to every scenario in this guide. The example above would show up in IIS Bindings like this:

iite Bindir	ngs				? ×
Туре	Host Name	Port	IP Address	Binding	<u>A</u> dd
http	blksthl-sp1	80	*		
http	intranetportal	80	*		<u>E</u> dit
http	sharepoint	80	*		Remove
https		443	*		<u>Venove</u>
http	portal.balkestahl.se	80	*		Browse
				•	
					⊆lose

As you can see, the https binding does not show up as a hostname, the hostname is determined by the name configured in certificate used when adding that binding.

Add Site Binding			? ×
Type: https	IP address: All Unassigned		Port:
Host name:			
SSL certificate:			
sharepoint.corp.balk	æstahl.se	-	View
		ОК	Cancel





DNS

Since we are just starting up and we have just installed the SharePoint server and created a web application, only using the server name as URL, we need to add the more user friendly URL we want to use in DNS. In this scenario, we will use the URL <u>http://intranetportal</u> as the URL so that users easily understand the purpose of this site just by looking at the URL.

DNS.1 Under Administrative Tools, Open up the DNS Management tool

	Component Services
	🔚 Computer Management
	🔄 Data Sources (ODBC)
	🚊 DNS
<u>i</u>	Event Viewer Manages the Domain Name System (DNS) Group Policytranslates DNS computer names to IP add
	😪 iSCSI Initiator 🚠 Local Security Policy
Administrator	N Performance Monitor
	🛓 Security Configuration Wizard
Documents	🚠 Server Manager
	😪 Services
Computer	📆 Share and Storage Management
Network	📑 Storage Explorer
	🕗 System Configuration
	A

DNS.2 Expand the 'Forward Lookup Zones' container





DNS.3 Select the zone for your domain

🛓 DNS Manager	
File Action View Help	
🗢 🔿 🙍 📅 🔀 🖬 😣	🛛 🖬 🗄
DNS BLKSTHL-AD Forward Lookup Zones Forward Lookup Zones Reverse Lookup Zones Corp.balkestahl.se Conditional Forwarders Global Logs	Name sites tcp udp DomainDns ForestDnsZ (same as pa (same as pa (same as pa (same as pa

DNS.4 Verify the IP address for the server

📃 (same as parent folder)	Host (A)	192.168.1.21
📒 blksthl-ad	Host (A)	192.168.1.21
BLKSTHL-DEV1	Host (A)	192.168.1.116
	Host (A)	192.168.1.113
BLKSTHL-SP1	Host (A)	192.168.1.101
BLKSTHL-SP2	Host (A)	192.168.1.110
BLKSTHL-SPF1	Host (A)	192.168.1.108
BLKSTHL-SQL	Host (A)	192.168.1.61
<u> </u>		

DNS.5 Right click on the zone and select 'New Host (A or AAAA)'





DNS.6 Fill in the Name we want to use, 'intranetportal' and add the IP address of the server

New Host 🔀
Name (uses parent domain name if blank):
intranetportal
Fully qualified domain name (FQDN):
intranetportal.corp.balkestahl.se.
IP address:
192.168.1.101
Create associated pointer (PTR) record
Allow any authenticated user to update DNS records with the same owner name
Add Host Cancel

DNS.7 Click 'Add Host'



Click ok in the dialog, then click 'Done'

DNS.8 Verify that you see an entry for the name and the correct IP address.

BLKSTHL-SQL	Host (A)	192.168.1.61
🗐 blksthl-tma2	Host (A)	192.168.1.115
intranetportal	Host (A)	192.168.1.101

These steps will automatically add an FQDN for 'intranetportal' as well since we are adding it as a host under the domain zone. This means that we in the example also get a DNS record for 'intranetportal.corp.balkestahl.se'

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DNS.9 Verify the DNS entry by opening a Command prompt or Powershell prompt, then running the command 'ping intranetportal'. You should get a response from the servers IP address.

> ping intranetportal

Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users\Administrator> ping intranetportal
Reply from 192.168.1.101 Bytes=32 time<1ms TL=128 Bytes=12 time=1ms TL=128 Reply from 192.168.1.101: bytes=32 time=5ms TL=128 Reply from 192.168.1.101: bytes=32 time=5ms TL=128 Beply from 192.168.1.101: bytes=32 time=1ms TL=128
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.101: Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss), Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds: Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 5ms, Average = 1ms PS C:\Users\Administrator> _

DNS.10 Verify also that you can access the server using the FQDN for 'intranetportal'

> ping intranetportal.corp.balkestahl.se

Z Administrator: Windows PowerShell				
PS C:\Users\Administrator> ping intranetportal.corp.balkestahl.se				
Reply from 192.168.1.101: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128 Reply from 192.168.1.101: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128 Reply from 192.168.1.101: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128 Reply from 192.168.1.101: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128 Reply from 192.168.1.101: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128	bytes of data:			
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.101: Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss), Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds: Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms PS C:\Users\Administrator> _				

DNS.11 You have now successfully added a DNS (A) record for the address of your choice. Move along to the proper scenario 1-4 to configure Alternate Access Mappings.

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Scenario 1

Add a user friendly NetBIOS name to the Web Application

In this scenario we want to add a more user friendly NetBIOS name to a Web Application so that the users don't have to use the server name to access SharePoint.

Like in the basic example previously we will use <u>http://intranetportal</u> as URL for our existing Web Application on port 80 on the server blksthl-sp1.

I have added how this is done first using the graphical user interface, then how to do the same using only PowerShell.

Steps needed:

1.1 Add the URL to DNS with a pointer to the servers IP address. (See separate section).

1.2 Add a Public URL in Alternate Access Mappings (Internal URL is added automatically).

1.3 Add a Binding for the Web Site in Internet Information Services.

1.4 Verify access – Done!

In order to set a working friendly NetBIOS name as a URL of our Web Application, we need to add a public URL so that this friendly URL will be used as the URL everywhere and not be translated or redirected from.

1.1 Name Resolution. First simply verify that the name is added ok to the DNS.

Note: See separate section on DNS for a complete guide to adding a DNS record.

> ping intranetportal

🔀 Administrator: Windows PowerShell				
PS C:\Users\Administrator> ping intranetportal				
be the second seco				
Reply from 192.168.1.101 bytes =32 time $1ms$ TLT=128				
Duris 1:00 160 1101 bytes 32 time=1ms IIL=128				
Keply from 192.168.1.101: bytes=32 time=5ms IIL=128 Replu from 192.168.1.101: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128				
Apply from 1/2.100.1101. Ayees 32 class fra 120				
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.101:				
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),				
Minimum = Øms, Maximum = 5ms, Average = 1ms				
PS C:\Users\Administrator> _				

If you get a proper response with the SharePoint Web Servers IP address when you ping the URL, then DNS is set, if you don't, try first to flush the DNS cache.

> Ipconfig /flushdns

If ping still don't get you a response, recheck the In addition to the actual Alternate Access Mapping in SharePoint Central Administration, you also have to add a Binding in IIS, contrary to what many believe, <u>SharePoint does not do that for you</u> so you have to do it manually.

Steps on how to do that is added to every scenario in this guide.

The example above would show up in IIS Bindings like this:

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ite Bindin	ıgs				? ×
Type http http http https https	Host Name blksthl-sp1 intranetportal sharepoint portal.balkestahl.se	Port 80 80 80 443 80	IP Address * * * * * *	Binding	<u>A</u> dd <u>E</u> dit <u>R</u> emove
•	· 			Þ	

As you can see, the https binding does not show up as a hostname, the hostname is determined by the name configured in certificate used when adding that binding.

Add Site Bindi	ng	? 🗙
Type: https	IP address:	Port:
Host name:		
SSL certificate	9:	
sharepoint.co	rp.balkestahl.se	View
		OK Cancel

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DNS section in this guide.



1.2.0 After DNS is configured correctly and verified, open the 'Central Administration' site of your SharePoint Farm.

SharePoint 2010	Central A	Administration		
Central Administration Application Management System Settings Monitoring		Application Management Manage web applications Create site collections Manage service applications Manage content databases		System Settings Manage servers in this farm Manage services on server Manage form features Configure alternate access mappings
Backup and Restore Security Upgrade and Migration General Application	M	Monitoring Review problems and solutions Check job status View Web Analytics reports	*	Backup and Restore Perform a backup Restore from a backup Perform a site collection backup
Settings Configuration Wizards		Security Manage the farm administrators group Configure service accounts		Upgrade and Migration Convert farm license type Check product and patch installation status Check upgrade status
		General Application Settings Configure send to connections Configure content deployment paths and jobs Manage form templates		Configuration Wizards

1.2.1 Click on 'Configure Alternate Access Mappings'.



In this state we can see one line for the Central Administration Web Application and one for the Web Application on port 80. We only have the server name at this point.

1.2.2 Note that the 'Alternate Access Mapping Collection' selector by default is set to 'Show All'.

🖙 Edit Public URLs 🗃 Add Internal URLs 🗃 Map to External Resource			Alternate Access Mapping Collection: Show All -
Internal URL	Zone	Public URL for Zone	
http://blksthl-sp1	Default	http://blksthl-sp1	
http://blksthl-sp1:20000	Default	http://blksthl-sp1:20000	

1.2.3 Click on the 'Alternate Access Mapping Collection' selector and select 'Change Alternate Access Mapping Collection' in the dropdown.

Ą	Iternate Access Mapping Collection:	Show All 🗸
	Change Alternate Access Mapping (Collection

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1.2.4 Select our Web Application on port 80 by clicking on its link

🖉 Select An Alternate Access Mapping Collection Webpage	Dialog	×
Select An Alternate Access Mapping C	Collection	
Name	URL	
Central Administration	http://blksthl-sp1:20000	
SharePoint - sharepoint80	http://blksthl-sp1	
		Cancel

1.2.5 Verify that the 'Alternate Access Mapping Collection' selection dropdown is set to the Web Application on port 80, in this example 'SharePoint – SharePoint80'

Alternate Access Mapping Collection:	SharePoint - sharepoint80 🗸

1.2.6 Now, we need to add a new Public URL to the Web Application, click on 'Edit Public URLs'



1.2.7 In the dialog for Public URLs you see that you have 5 different textboxes, each with a zone name in front of it. It does not matter which zone we select to use, but since it fits, we will use the 'Intranet' zone.

Alternate Access Mapping Collection Select an Alternate Access Mapping Collection.	Alternate Access Mapping Collection: SharePoint - sharepoint80 -
Public URLs Enter the public URL protocol, hoot, and port to use for this resource in any or all of the zones listed. The Default Zone URL must be defined. It will be used if needed where the public URL for the zone is law, and for administrative actions auch as the URLs in Quota e-mail. http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/fLinkUd=114854	Default http://biksthi-sp1 Intranet Internet Custorn Extranet
	Save Delete Cancel

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1.2.8 Type 'http://intranetportal' including the protocol – http, into the textbox named 'Intranet' and click on 'Save'

Intranet http://intranetportal	Default http://blksthl-sp1
Internet Custom Extranet	Intranet http://intranetportal
Extranet	Internet Custom
	Extranet

1.2.9 Now, you will see that a new line has been added to the collection view, we now have a line for 'Default' zone and one for the 'Intranet' zone, the 'Internal URL' is added automatically, our example now looks like this.

😡 Edit Public URLs 🛋 Add Internal URLs 🗉	Map to External Resource	Alternate Access Mapping Collection:	SharePoint - sharepoint80 -
Internal URL	Zone	Public URL for Zone	
http://blksthl-sp1	Default	http://blksthl-sp1	
http://intranetportal	Intranet	http://intranetportal	

1.2.10 Select again to 'Show All' in the 'Alternate Access Mapping Collection' selection dropdown.

cess Mapping Collection:		SharePoint - sharepoint80 🗸
Change Alternate		Access Mapping Collection
S	how All	

1.2.11 Now, our Alternate Access Mappings looks like this.

🗊 Edit Public URLs 🖷 Add Internal URLs 🖃 Map to External Resource		Alternate Access Mapping Collection: Show All -
Internal URL	Zone	Public URL for Zone
http://blksthl-sp1	Default	http://blksthl-sp1
http://intranetportal	Intranet	http://intranetportal
http://blksthl-sp1:20000	Default	http://blksthl-sp1:20000

1.2.12 So, we have an URL connected to the Web Application, let's try to access it in a browser.

🙋 New Tab - Windows Internet Explorer	
🚱 🕤 🖉 http://intranetportal/	

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1.2.13 'The webpage cannot be found'...this is to be expected. So no worries, things are like they should be. At least, this is how things work in SharePoint 2010.

€ HTTP 404	Not Found - Windows Internet Explorer	× + •
i	The webpage cannot be found	
	Most likely causes: • There might be a typing error in the address. • If you clicked on a link, it may be out of date.	

1.3.0 Bindings. What we need to do in addition, is to bind the new URL to the web site in Internet Information Services.

1.3.1 Start the 'Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager.

	Sa Internet Information Services (IIS) 6.0 Manager	
, Chan	🐂 Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager	
	Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager enables you to configure, control, and troubleshoot IIS and ASP.NET.	•
administrator	N Performance Monitor	
	🚡 Security Configuration Wizard	
Documents	🚠 Server Manager	
·	🔍 Services	
Computer	😿 Share and Storage Management	
Network	🕎 Storage Explorer	
- Mecmonik	System Configuration	
Control Panel	🕑 Task Scheduler	
	Windows Firewall with Advanced Security	
Devices and Printers	Windows Memory Diagnostic	
	🛃 Windows PowerShell Modules	
Administrative Tools	Windows Server Backup	

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1.3.2 Expand the 'Servername' container and the 'Sites' container, then select your Web Application , in our example, 'SharePoint – sharepoint80' by simply clicking on it.

Sites ► BLKSTHL-SP1 ► Sites ► Shar
File View Help
Connections
🔍 - 🗔 🖄 😥
Start Page
Application Pools
🖃 📲 🖬 Sites
🕀 🍖 Default Web Site
🕀 🍕 SharePoint - sharepoint80
🗄 🊭 SharePoint Central Administration v4
🗄 🏀 SharePoint Web Services

1.3.3 Now on the right hand side, you see the 'Actions' pane. In this list, click on 'Bindings...'









1.3.4 As you can see, we only have a binding for http and 'servername' and port 80.

Site Bindi	ngs				? ×
Type http	Host Name blksthl-sp1	Port 80	IP Address *	Binding	Add
					Remove
•				Þ	Browse
					Close

1.3.5 Click on 'Add' and type in 'intranetportal' in the 'Host name:' textbox. Verify that http in the selected protocol and that 'All unassigned' as IP address and 80 as the port number. Click on 'OK'

Site Bi	Add Site Binding		?	×?×
Typ http	Type:	IP address: All Unassigned	Port:	
	Host name: intranetportal Example: www.conto	oso.com or marketing.contoso.com		
		OK	Cancel	

1.3.6 Verify that you can see the new binding in the list.

Site Bindiı	ngs				? ×
Type http	Host Name blkstbl-sp1	Port 80	IP Address *	Binding	Add
http	intranetportal	80	*		Edit
					Remove
					Browse
•				Þ	
					Close

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1.4.0 Verify access. Load the site in IE to verify that the Alternate Access Mapping and the Binding has been configured correctly.

Note: If this is done on the actual SharePoint Web server, make sure that the loopback-check has been configured or disabled to allow access using this URL. See <u>resolution section in this KB article</u>

🥰 SharePoint - Home - Win	ndows Internet Explorer				
🕒 🗢 📴 http://intrar	netportal/SitePages/Home.aspx				
Site Actions 👻 📝	Browse Page				
👔 SharePoint 🕨	SharePoint + Home				
Home					
Libraries Site Pages	Welcome to your site!				
Shared Documents					

Note: Since the address is a NetBIOS name, Internet Explorer will automatically recognize it as a local address and it will be a member of the 'Local intranet sites' zone. Internet Explorer will automatically logon using the currently logged on user to sites in the 'local intranet' zone in IE. (This zone is not related to the AAM zones in any way or form other than by name)

If the site loads, that's it! You are done. Congratulations!

1.4.1 Extra If you want to avoid users from using the server name at all, which in multi web server farms is a good idea, then replace the default zones public URL with the NetBIOS name or the primary URL you want users to use. When the Default Public URL is the NetBIOS name or a FQDN, simply put the server name as an Internal URL and connect it to the 'Default Zone'. This way, users who may have been used to typing in the server name will soon get used to only using the real address of the application, in our case, <u>http://intranetportal</u>.

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Scenario 2

Add an FQDN to the Web Application

In this scenario we want to add an FQDN (i.e. http://hostname.domain.com) to a Web Application so that the Web Application may be accessed internally and or externally using the same URL. We will use http://portal.balkestahl.se as the URL for our existing Web Application on port 80 on the server blksthl-sp1.

For detailed steps on where to do the different steps and how to access the different settings, see scenario 1. In Scenario 1 every step in well documented thru the entire way of the configurations.

Steps needed:

2.1 Add the URL to DNS with a pointer to the servers IP address.

- 2.2 Add a Public URL in Alternate Access Mappings.
- **2.3** Verify that an Internal URL is created in Alternate Access Mappings.

Note: See separate section on DNS for a complete guide to adding a DNS record.

- **2.4** Add a binding for the Web Site in Internet Information Services.
- 2.5 Add the site as a local intranet site in IE to avoid logon prompt. (Better: use a GPO)

2.6 Verify access

2.1.0 Make sure that the name 'portal' is added to the correct zone (domain name) in DNS.

For internet access, the FQDN must be accessible from the internet as well either by using a public IP address for the server or a forwarder in the externally accessible firewall/router.

iew Host X
Name (uses parent domain name if blank):
Fully qualified domain name (EODN):
portal.corp.balkestahl.se.
IP address:
Create associated pointer (PTR) record Allow any authenticated user to update DNS records with the
same owner name
Add Host Cancel

	Host (A)	192 168 1 101
portal	Host (A)	192.168.1.101

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🗷 Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell Copyright (C) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
PS C:\Users\Administrator ping portal.corp.balkestahl.se
Reply from 192.168.1.101: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128 Reply from 192.168.1.101: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.101: Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss), Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds: Minimum = Oms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = Oms PS C:\Users\Administrator> _

2.2.0 Add an Alternate Access Mapping Public URL to the Web Applications collection. In this case, we use the 'Internet' zone and we add the URL portal.corp.balkestahl.se.

Alternate Access Mapping Collection:	SharePoint - sharepoint80 -
Default	
http://blksthl-sp1	
Intranet	
http://intranetportal	
Internet	
http://portal.corp.balkestahl.se	
Custom	
Extranet	

2.3.0 Verify that an Internal URL has been created and are connected to the Public URL we created via the 'Internet' zone.

Internal URL	Zone	Public URL for Zone
http://blksthl-sp1	Default	http://blksthl-sp1
http://intranetportal	Intranet	http://intranetportal
http://portal.corp.balkestahl.se	Internet	http://portal.corp.balkestahl.se

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2.4.0 Add a Binding to the Web Site in IIS. Use http and port 80 and all Ip addresses. Use the full FQDN as the Host Header.

Add Site Binding	?	×
Type: http	IP address: Port: All Unassigned 80	
Host name: portal.corp.balkesta	ahl.se	
Example: www.cont	coso.com or marketing.contoso.com	
	OK Cancel	

2.4.1 Verify that the URL you have entered shows up in the list of bindings.

Si	te Bindin	gs			? ×
	Туре	Host Name	Port	IP Address B	Add
	http	blksthl-sp1	80	*	
	http	intranetoortal	80	*	Edit,
	http	portal.corp.balkestahl.se	80	*	Remove
					Browse
	4			Þ	
					Close

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2.5.0 Add the site to IE's Local Intranet sites, this is to have IE automatically logon using logged on credentials. If you don't, the risk is that you get a login prompt every tiem you try to access the site.

5.1		2.5.2
Tools Help		Internet Options
Delete browsing history InPrivate Browsing Tracking Protection ActiveX Filtering Diagnose connection problems	Ctrl+Shift+Del Ctrl+Shift+P	General Security Privacy Content Connections Programs Advanced Select a zone to view or change security settings.
Add site to Start menu		sites
View downloads Pop-up Blocker SmartScreen Filter Manage add-ons Compatibility View Compatibility View settings Subscribe to this feed Feed discovery Windows Update F12 developer tools Internet options	Ctrl+J	Sites This zone is for all websites that are found on your intranet. Security level for this zone Allowed levels for this zone: All Allowed levels for this zone: Allowed level Allowed levels for this zone: Allowed level Allowed level Allowed levels for this zone: All Allowed levels for this zone: Allowed level Allowed levels for this zone: Allowed level Allowed levels for this zone: Allowed level Allowed levels for this zone: Allowed levels Allowed levels for this zone: Allowed levels All
.3		OK Cancel Apply 2.5.4
Use the settings below to define v the local intranet zone.	which websites are included in	You can add and remove websites from this zone. All websites this zone will use the zone's security settings.
Include all local (intranet) Include all sites that bypas Include all network paths (ites not listed in other zones s the proxy server UNCs)	Add this website to the zone: http://portal.corp.balkestahl.se Add Websites:
What are intranet settings? Advanced	OK Cancel	Remove
		Require server verification (https:) for all sites in this zone
		Close

Note: It is recommended to do this in a larger environment using a GPO and Active Directory: Edit your IE settings GPO (or create a new one) with the following - Computer Configuration - Administrative Templates - Windows Components - Internet Explorer - Internet Control Panel - Security Page - Site to Zone

Assignment List - Enabled

Then click the Show button - and add the appropriate Value Name and Value – e.g.:

http://portal.corp.balkestahl.se with a value of 1 for Intranet Zone.

Jun Juh



2.6.0 Verify functionality in a web browser.

Note: If this is done on the actual SharePoint Web server, make sure that the loopback-check has been configured or disabled to allow access using this URL. See <u>resolution section in this KB article</u>

🥰 SharePoint - Home - Windows Internet Explorer		
🕞 🕞 🗸 📴 http://porta	al.corp. balkestahl.se /SePages/Home.aspx	P• + ×
Site Actions 👻 📝	Browse Page	
SharePoint >	Home	
Home		
Libraries		
Site Pages	Welcome to your site!	
Shared Documents		

Note: Internet Explorer will recognize this address as an internet address and it will be considered in the 'Internet' zone until we tell IE otherwise. See step 2.5

If the site loads, that's it! You are done. Congratulations!

Jun Ruch



Scenario 3

Add an https/SSL FQDN to the Web Application

In this scenario we want to add an https FQDN (i.e. http://name.domain.com) to a Web Application so that the Web Application may be accessed in an encrypted and safe manner using one URL. Like in the basic example previously we will use http://intranetportal as URL for our existing Web Application on port 80 on the server blksthl-sp1.

Steps needed:

3.1 Add the URL to DNS with a pointer to the servers IP address.

3.2 Add a Public URL in Alternate Access Mappings

3.3 Verify that an Internal URL is created.

3.4 Add a binding for the Web Site in Internet Information Services using an installed certificate

3.5 Add the site as a local intranet site in IE to avoid logon prompt. (AD Group policy)

3.6 Verify access

3.1.0 Make sure that the name 'portal' is added to the correct zone (domain name) in DNS. For internet access, the FQDN must be accessible from the internet as well either by using a public IP address for the server or a forwarder in the externally accessible firewall/router.

Note: See separate section on DNS for a complete guide to adding a DNS record.

New Host
Name (uses parent domain name if blank):
portal
Fully gualified domain name (FQDN):
portal.corp.balkestahl.se.
IP address:
192.168.1.101
Create associated pointer (PTR) record
Allow any authenticated user to update DNS records with the same owner name
Add Host Cancel

	Host (A)	192 168 1 101
portal 📃	Host (A)	192.168.1.101

Jun Rich



Z Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell Copyright (C) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
PS C:\Users\Administrator. ping portal.corp.balkestahl.se
Classing portal or phalm stahl.se [192.168.1.101] with 32 bytes of data: Reply from 192.168.1.101; bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128 Reply from 192.168.1.101; bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128 Reply from 192.168.1.101; bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128 Reply from 192.168.1.101; bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.101: Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss), Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds: Mininum = Oms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms PS C:\Users\Administrator> _

3.2.0 First we start of by having only URL's for the 'Default' and the 'Intranet' zones.

Internal URL	Zone	Public URL for Zone
http://blksthl-sp1	Default	http://blksthl-sp1
http://intranetportal	Intranet	http://intranetportal

3.2.1 Add an Alternate Access Mapping Public URL to the Web Applications collection. In this case, we use the 'Internet' zone.

Alternate Access Mapping Collection:	SharePoint - sharepoint80 -
Default http://blksthl-sp1 Intranet http://intranetportal	
Internet https://portal.corp.balkestahl.se	-
Custom	

3.3.0 Verify that an Internal URL has been created and are connected to the Public URL we created via the 'Internet' zone.

Internal URL	Zone	Public URL for Zone
http://blksthl-sp1	Default	http://blksthl-sp1
http://intranetportal	Intranet	http://intranetportal
https://portal.corp.balkestahl.se	Internet	https://portal.corp.balkestahl.se

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3.4.0 Add a Binding to the Web Site in IIS.

Note: You need to have a SSL certificate installed in order to complete this step.

3.4.1 Select https and then the installed certificate in the dropdown list. The Host Header will be greyed out.

Site Bi	Add Site Binding		? ×	? ×
Typ http http http	Type: http http https net.tpp net.msmq msmq.formatname	IP address: All Unassigned	Port: 80	
		OK	Cancel	

3.4.2 Select the certificate that is installed with your URL, note that the Host Header textbox is greyed out.

Site Bi	Add Site Binding			? × ? ×
Typ http http http	Type: https Host name:	IP address: All Unassigned	Port:	
•	SSL certificate:	ahl.se	View	

3.4.3 Note that the binding is added to the list with port 443.

te Bindir	ngs				?
Туре	Host Name	Port	IP Address	В	Add
http	blksthl-sp1	80	*		
http	intranetportal	80	*		Edit
L	partel and ballinghables	00	*		B
https		443	*		Remove
					Browse
•					
					_1
					Close

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3.4.4 If the certificate is or have been used in another application in this IIS, you may see this popup, simply click yes if everything feels ok and it will go away.

Add Site B	Binding	X
?	This binding is already being used by a product other than IIS. If you continue you might overwrite the existing certificate for this IP Address:Port combination. Do you want to use this binding anyway?	
	Yes No	





3.5.0 Add the site to IE's Local Intranet sites, this is to have IE automatically logon using logged on credentials. If you don't, the risk is that you get a login prompt every tiem you try to access the site.

I	3.5.2
ools <u>H</u> elp	Internet Options
Delete browsing history Ctrl+Shift+ InPrivate Browsing Ctrl+Shift+ Tracking Protection ActiveX Filtering Diagnose connection problems Reopen last browsing session	-Del -P Select a zone to view or change security settings. Internet Local intranet rusted sites Restricted
Add site to Start menu	sites
View downloads Ctrl+J Pop-up Blocker SmartScreen Filter Manage add-ons Compatibility View Compatibility View settings Subscribe to this feed Feed discovery Windows Update F12 developer tools Internet options	Sites Sites Sites Sites Sites This zone is for all websites that are found on your intranet.
3 al intranet	OK Cancel Apply 3.5.4
Use the settings below to define which websites the local intranet zone. I Automatically detect intranet network	are included in You can add and remove websites from this zone. All websit this zone will use the zone's security settings.
 Include all local (intranet) sites not listed Include all sites that bypass the proxy se Include all network paths (UNCs) 	n other zones rver Add this website to the zone: https://portal.corp.balkestahl.se Add Websites:
What are intranet settings? Advanced OK	Cancel
	Require server verification (https:) for all sites in this zone
	Close

Note: It is recommended to do this in a larger environment using a GPO and Active Directory: Edit your IE settings GPO (or create a new one) with the following - Computer Configuration - Administrative Templates - Windows Components - Internet Explorer - Internet Control Panel - Security Page - Site to Zone Assignment List - Enabled

Then click the Show button - and add the appropriate Value Name and Value – e.g.:

http://portal.corp.balkestahl.se with a value of 1 for Intranet Zone.

Jun Juh



3.6.0 Verify functionality in a web browser.

Note: If this is done on the actual SharePoint Web server, make sure that the loopback-check has been configured or disabled to allow access using this URL. See <u>resolution section in this KB article</u>

🖨 SharePoint - Home - Windows Internet Explorer					
🕞 💬 🖓 📴 https://port	💬 🕤 📴 https://portal.corp.balkestahl.se/StePages/Home.aspx 🔎 💽 🔒 😽 🗙				
Site Actions 👻 📝	Browse Page				
SharePoint + Home					
Libraries					
Site Pages	Welcome to your site!				
Shared Documents					

Note: Internet Explorer will recognize this address as an internet address and it will be considered in the 'Internet' zone until we tell IE otherwise. See step 3.5

If the site loads, that's it! You are done. Congratulations!

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Scenario 4

Add a redirect from http to https

In this scenario we assume that you have an https FQDN address configured and working as described in scenario 3. Now we want to add a redirect/transformation of all requests coming in on http to the https address, this since we want to keep our environment as secure as possible.

Steps needed:

4.1 Add an Internal URL in Alternate Access Mappings connected to the https address zone
4.2 Add the site as a local intranet site in IE to avoid logon prompt. (AD Group policy)
4.3 Verify access

Note: As a part of the prerequisites for this scenario, you need to have performed scenario 3, when that is configured, you will have a DNS record for the FQDN address (same regardless of the http or https protocol) and the FQDN using https is already up and running.

4.1.0 First, in Central administration and Alternate Access Mappings management, verify that the 'Alternate Access Mapping Collection' selection dropdown is set to the Web Application on port 80, in this example 'SharePoint – SharePoint80'.

Alternate Access Mapping Collection:	SharePoint - sharepoint80 🗸

4.1.1 Before starting we can also note that we have the https FQDN address configured as described in Scenario 3. You can see that an 'Internal URL' is connected to a 'Public URL' via the 'Internet' zone. The 'Internet' zone is what we will use to connect our new http address later on.

Internal URL	Zone	Public URL for Zone
http://blksthl-sp1	Default	http://blksthl-sp1
http://intranetportal	Intranet	http://intranetportal
https://portal.corp.balkestahl.se	Internet	https://portal.corp.balkestahl.se

4.1.2 This time, we click on 'Add Internal URL' in order to add a URL that will only act as a pointer to an existing 'Public URL'.



The July



4.1.3 In the 'URL protocol, host and port' textbox, enter the http address that you will redirect to the https address.

Alternate Access Mapping Collection:	SharePoint - sharepoint80 -
URL protocol, host and port http://portal.corp.balkestahl.se	
Zone Default	
Save	Cancel

4.1.4 In the 'Zone' dropdown selection box, select the zone 'Internet' as this was the zone our https address was added to.

Alternate Access M	apping Collection:	SharePoi	int - sharepoint80 -
URL protocol, host a	and port balkestahl.se		
Zone Internet 💌 Default Intranet			
Internet Custom Extranet	Save		Cancel

4.1.5 Click on 'Save' and verify that a new line has been added to our Alternate Access Mappings Collection, a line with an internal http address on the left and a Public https on the right. By selecting the 'Internet' zone when adding the 'Internal URL' we made the connection.

📝 Edit Public URLs 🖃 Add Internal URLs 🖃 Map to External Resource		Alternate Access Mapping Collection: SharePoint - sharepoint80 •
Internal URL	Zone	Public URL for Zone
http://blksthi-sp1	Default	http://blksthl-sp1
http://intranetportal	Intranet	http://intranetportal
https://portal.corp.balkestahl.se	Internet	https://portal.corp.balkestahl.se
http://portal.corp.balkestahl.se	Internet	https://portal.corp.balkestahl.se

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4.2.0 Add the site to IE's Local Intranet sites, this is to have IE automatically logon using logged on credentials. If you don't, the risk is that you get a login prompt every tiem you try to access the site.

ols <u>H</u> elp		Internet Options
Delete browsing history InPrivate Browsing Tracking Protection ActiveX Filtering Diagnose connection problems Reopen last browsing session Add site to Start menu	Ctrl+Shift+Del Ctrl+Shift+P	General Security Privacy Content Connections Programs Select a zone to view or change security settings.
View downloads Pop-up Blocker SmartScreen Filter Manage add-ons	Ctrl+J	Security level for this zone
Compatibility View Compatibility View settings		Allowed levels for this zone: All - - Medium-low - - Appropriate for websites on your local network
Subscribe to this feed Feed discovery Windows Update	Þ	- University - (untrainet) - Most content will be run without prompting you - Unsigned ActiveX controls will not be downloade - Same as Medium level without prompts Enable Protected Mode (requires restarting Internet Exp
F12 developer tools		Custom level Default
Internet options		Reset all zones to defaul

4.2.3

4.2.4



Note: It is recommended to do this in a larger environment using a GPO and Active Directory: Edit your IE settings GPO (or create a new one) with the following - Computer Configuration - Administrative Templates - Windows Components - Internet Explorer - Internet Control Panel - Security Page - Site to Zone Assignment List - Enabled

Then click the Show button - and add the appropriate Value Name and Value – e.g.: http://portal.corp.balkestahl.se with a value of 1 for Intranet Zone.

Jun Juh



4.3.0 Verify functionality in a web browser.

Note: If this is done on the actual SharePoint Web server, make sure that the loopback-check has been configured or disabled to allow access using this URL. See <u>resolution section in this KB article</u>

4.3.1 Type in the http address in a new browser or tab and press enter.

🕰 New Tab - Windows Internet Explorer	
🕞 🕤 🦉 http://portal.corp.balkestahl.se/	> ×

4.3.2 Note that the page loads and redirects/transforms the address to https.

SharePoint - Home - Windows Internet Explorer				
COO V 🔃 https://port	al.corp. balkestahl.se /s <mark>tePages/Home.aspx</mark>	🗙 🕂 🔒 🔽 ۹		
Site Actions 👻 📝	Browse Page			
Home SharePoint ►	Home			
Libraries Site Pages Shared Documents	Welcome to your site!			

Note: Internet Explorer will recognize this address as an internet address and it will be considered in the 'Internet' zone until we tell IE otherwise. See step 3.5

If the site loaded, that's it! You are done. Congratulations!

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PowerShell

Powershell Doing the same thing as above using Powershell is not that complicated, the following commands takes care of it. In a PowerShell prompt or a SharePoint Management shell running 'as admin' the following steps will accomplish the same as using the graphical user interface. Follow the outlined steps:

- 5.1 Scenario 1 Add a user friendly NetBIOS name to the Web Application
- 5.2 Scenario 2 Add an http FQDN to the Web Application
- 5.3 Scenario 3 Add an https/SSL FQDN to the Web Application
- 5.4 Scenario 4 Add a redirect from http to https
- 5.1.0 Add a user friendly NetBIOS name to the Web Application
- **5.1.1** Load the SharePoint PowerShell snapin.
- > Add-PSSnapin Microsoft.sharepoint.powershell



- 5.1.2 Lists the Web applications to get the 'Name/DisplayName':
- > Get-SPWebApplication

TechNet Reference: Get-SPWebApplication

5.1.3 Lists the AlternateAccess Mappings configured for the Web Application / Collection:

> Get-SPAlternateURL -WebApplication "SharePoint - sharepoint80"

TechNet Reference: Get-SPAlternateURL

🜌 Administrator: Windows PowerShell		
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CORP	> Get-SPWebapplication	
DisplayName	Url	
SharePoint - sharepoint80	http://blksthl-sp1/	
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CORP	> Get-SPAlternateURL -We	bApplication "SharePoint - sharepoint80"
IncomingUrl	Zone	PublicUrl
http://blksthl-sp1	Default	http://blksthl-sp1

The July



5.1.4 Add the http://intranetportal URL as an Alternate Access Mapping:

> New-SPAlternateURL -WebApplication http://blksthl-sp1 -Url http://intranetportal -Zone intranet

TechNet Reference: New-SPAlternateURL

Administrator: Windows PowerShell PS C:\Users\Administrator.CORP> intranet	New-SPAlternateURL	-WebApplication	"http://blksthl-sp1" -Url	http://intranetportal	
IncomingUrl	Zone	PublicUrl			
http://intranetportal	Intranet	http://int	ranetportal		
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CORP>	-				

5.1.5 Verify that it has been added:

> Get-SPAlternateURL -WebApplication http://blksthl-sp1

TechNet Reference: <u>Get-SPAlternateURL</u>

Now we are done with the SharePoint part. Next step is to add a binding in IIS.

🗷 Administrator: Windows PowerShell		
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CORP>	Get-SPAlternateURL -	WebApplication http://blksthl-sp1
IncomingUrl	Zone	PublicUrl
http://blksthl-sp1 http://intranetportal	Default Intranet	http://blksthl-sp1 http://intranetportal
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CORP>	-	

5.1.6 Loads the IIS administration module:

> Import-Module WebAdministration

TechNet Reference: Import-Module



5.1.7 Adds a binding with a specified protocol, IP address and Host Header to an IIS Web site by name:

> New-WebBinding -Name "SharePoint - sharepoint80" -Protocol http -Port 80 -IPAddress * -HostHeader intranetportal

TechNet Reference: <u>New-WebBinding</u>

Administrator: Windows PowerShell PS C:\Users\Administrator.CORP> New-WebBinding -Name "SharePoint - sharepoint80" -Protocol http -Por t 80 -IPAddress * -HostHeader intranetportal PS --Users Manin Los aver .CORP> _____

Jun Juh



5.1.8 Verify that the Binding has been added correctly:

> Get-WebBinding -Name "SharePoint - sharepoint80"

TechNet Reference: Get-WebBinding

💹 Administrator: Windows PowerShell	
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CORP>	Get-WebBinding -Name "SharePoint - sharepoint80"
protocol	bindingInformation
1	
http	*:80:intranetportal
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CORP>	-

5.1.9 Done!

5.2.0 Add an http FQDN to the Web Application

5.2.1 Load the SharePoint PowerShell snapin.

>Add-PSSnapin Microsoft.sharepoint.powershell



5.2.2 Lists the Web applications to get the 'Name/DisplayName':

> Get-SPWebApplication

TechNet Reference: <u>Get-SPWebApplication</u>





5.2.3 Lists the AlternateAccess Mappings configured for the Web Application / Collection:

> Get-SPAlternateURL -WebApplication "SharePoint - sharepoint80"

TechNet Reference: Get-SPAlternateURL

Administrator: Windows PowerShell			
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CORP>	Get-SPAlternateURL	-WebApplication	"SharePoint - sharepoint80"
IncomingUr1	Zone	PublicUrl	
http://blksthl-sp1 http://intranetportal	Default Intranet	http://bl} http://int	ksthl-sp1 ranetportal
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CORP>	-		

5.2.4 Add the http://intranetportal URL as an Alternate Access Mapping:

> New-SPAlternateURL -WebApplication http://blksthl-sp1 -Url http://portal.corp.balkestahl.se -Zone intranet

TechNet Reference: New-SPAlternateURL

Z Administrator: Windows PowerShell			
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CORP> New-S rtal.corp.balkestahl.se -Zone interne	PAlternateURL - t	WebApplication http://blksthl-sp1 -Url h	ttp://po
IncomingUrl	Zone	PublicUrl	
http://portal.corp.balkestahl.se	Internet	http://portal.corp.balkestahl.se	
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CORP> _			

5.2.5 Verify that it has been added:

> Get-SPAlternateURL -WebApplication http://blksthl-sp1

TechNet Reference: Get-SPAlternateURL

Note: Now we are done with the SharePoint part. Next step is to add a binding in IIS.

Z Administrator: Windows PowerShell				
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CORP>	Get-SPAlternateURL	-WebApplication http://blksthl-sp1		
IncomingUrl	Zone	PublicUrl		
http://blksthl-sp1	Default	http://blksthl-sp1		
http://portal.corp.balkestahl.se	Internet	http://portal.corp.balkestahl.se		
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CORP> _				

The Rich



5.2.6 Loads the IIS administration module:

> Import-Module WebAdministration

TechNet Reference: Import-Module



5.2.7 Adds a binding with a specified protocol, IP address and Host Header to an IIS Web site by name:

```
> New-WebBinding -Name "SharePoint - sharepoint80" -Protocol http -Port 80
-IPAddress * -HostHeader portal.corp.balkestahl.se
```

TechNet Reference: <u>New-WebBinding</u>



5.2.8 Verify that the Binding has been added correctly:

> Get-WebBinding -Name "SharePoint - sharepoint80"

TechNet Reference: <u>Get-WebBinding</u>

🔊 Administrator: Windows PowerShell	
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CORP>	Get-WebBinding -Name "SharePoint - sharepoint80"
protocol	bindingInformation
http http	*:80:blksthl-sp1 *:00-inturnetneutal
http	*:80:portal.corp.balkestahl.se
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CORP>	_

5.2.9 Done!

Jun Juh



- 5.3.0 Adding a https/SSL FQDN Alternate Access Mapping
- 5.3.1 Load the SharePoint PowerShell snapin.
- >Add-PSSnapin Microsoft.sharepoint.powershell



- 5.3.2 Lists the Web applications to get the 'Name/DisplayName':
- > Get-SPWebApplication

TechNet Reference: Get-SPWebApplication



5.3.3 Lists the AlternateAccess Mappings configured for the Web Application / Collection:

> Get-SPAlternateURL -WebApplication "SharePoint - sharepoint80"

TechNet Reference: Get-SPAlternateURL

🗷 Administrator: Windows PowerShell				
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CORP> Get-SPAlternateURL -WebApplication "SharePoint - sharepoint80"				
IncomingUrl	Zone	PublicUrl		
http://blksthl-spi http://intranetportal http://portal.corp.balkestahl.se	Default Intranet Internet	http://blksthl-sp1 http://intranetportal http://blksthl-sp1		
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CORP> _				

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5.3.4 Add the http://intranetportal URL as an Alternate Access Mapping:

> New-SPAlternateURL -WebApplication "SharePoint - sharepoint80" -Url https://portal.corp.balkestahl.se -Zone internet

TechNet Reference: New-SPAlternateURL

Z Administrator: Windows PowerShell			_ 🗆		
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CORP> New-SPAlternateURL -WebApplication "SharePoint - sharepoint80" "https://portal.corp.balkestahl.se" -Zone internet					
IncomingUrl	Zone	PublicUrl			
https://portal.corp.balkestahl.se	Internet	https://portal.corp.balkestahl.se			
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CORP> _					

5.3.5 Verify that it has been added:

```
> Get-SPAlternateURL -WebApplication "SharePoint - sharepoint80"
```

TechNet Reference: <u>Get-SPAlternateURL</u>

Note: Now we are done with the SharePoint part. Next step is to add a binding in IIS.

Z Administrator: Windows PowerShell				
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CORP> Get-SPAlternateURL -WebApplication "SharePoint - sharepoint80"				
IncomingUrl	Zone	PublicUrl		
http://blksthl-sp1 http://intranetportal http://intranetportal	Default Intranet	http://blksthl-sp1 http://intranetportal kttp://intranetportal		
https://portal.corp.balkestahl.se	Internet	https://portal.corp.balkestahl.se		
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CORP> _				

5.3.6 Loads the IIS administration module:

> Import-Module WebAdministration

TechNet Reference: Import-Module



5.3.7 Add a binding 'place holder' to the Web site in IIS, use the URL, port and protocol as below.

> New-WebBinding -Name "SharePoint - sharepoint80" -Port 443 -Protocol https -HostHeader portal.corp.balkestahl.se

🛃 Administrator: Windows PowerShell 📃 🛛 🗙						
PS C:\Users nt80" -Port	443	nistrator -Protocol	https	New-WebBind -HostHeader	portal.corp.balkestahl.se	repo i 🔺
PS C:\Users	NITURE.	nistrator	. 00mi 7	- '		

Jun Juh



5.3.8 Since we want to use an installed certificate to configure the https binding, we have to first get the cert to an object that we can refer to later.





5.3.9 From the Certificate Object we pick the path to be used when creating the binding.

```
> $CertObj = Get-Item $MyCert.PSPath
```



5.3.10 We create the actual binding to the certificate and the binding we created in the forst step, so that the https binding and the certificate gets connected.

Note: In the graphical user interface we use '*' (wildcard) to represent all available IP Address	sses, here
'0.0.0.0' represents the same thing.	

> New-Item IIS:SslBindings\0.0.0.0!443 -value \$CertObj



5.3.11 List all bindings on this Web Application to verify that the https/SSL binding has been added properly.

> Get-WebBinding -Name "SharePoint - sharepoint80"

TechNet Reference: <u>Get-WebBinding</u>

Z Administrator: Windows PowerShell			
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CORP> Get- nt80"	-WebBinding -Name "SharePoint - sharepoi		
protocol	bindingInformation		
http http http	*:80:blksthl-sp1 *:80:intranetportal		
https	*:443:portal.corp.balkestahl.se		
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CORP> _			

5.3.12 Done!

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5.4.0 Add a redirect from http to https

5.4.1 Load the SharePoint PowerShell snapin.

>Add-PSSnapin Microsoft.sharepoint.powershell



5.4.2 Add the http://intranetportal URL as an Alternate Access Mapping:

> New-SPAlternateURL -WebApplication "SharePoint - sharepoint80" -Url http://portal.corp.balkestahl.se -Zone internet -Internal

TechNet Reference: New-SPAlternateURL

🗷 Administrator: Windows PowerShell				
PS_C:\Ueene\Odministrator_COPP_New-SPAlternateUPIUebOpplication_"SharePoint - sharepoint80" -Url				
	7			
IncomingUr1 	Zone	Publicori 		
http://portal.corp.balkestahl.se	Internet	https://portal.corp.balkestahl.se		
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CORP> _				

5.4.3 Verify that it has been added:

> Get-SPAlternateURL -WebApplication "SharePoint - sharepoint80"

TechNet Reference: Get-SPAlternateURL

Note: The http is on the left and https on the right.



5.4.4 Done!

Jun Juh



References

Plan alternate access mappings (Office SharePoint Server) http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc261814.aspx

KB: Configuring Alternate Access Mappings in SharePoint 2010 http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2624320

Disable the loopback check http://support.microsoft.com/kb/896861

Self-signed cert (Outstanding post!!) http://www.sslshopper.com/article-how-to-create-a-self-signed-certificate-in-iis-7.html

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