



Intel® Setup and Configuration Software (Intel® SCS)

Standalone Utility for Managing
RCS WMI Permissions and Certificates

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1 Introduction

This document describes how to use the standalone RCSutils utility (*RCSutils.exe*).

Intel® Setup and Configuration Software (Intel® SCS) includes several methods that you can use to configure Intel® Active Management Technology (Intel® AMT). Some of these methods require installation and setup of the Remote Configuration Service (RCS).

The RCSutils utility is a Command Line Interface (CLI) that was created to make some of the RCS setup tasks easier. These tasks include installing certificates and giving Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) permissions to user accounts so that they can access the RCS.

2 Using the RCSutils Utility

You can run the RCSutils utility from a command line prompt or using a batch file.

2.1 Required Permissions

You must run the RCSutils utility on the computer where the RCS is installed and running. The local user account running the RCSutils utility must have administrator permissions on the computer. On operating systems with User Account Control (UAC), the utility must be “Run as administrator”.

2.2 CLI Syntax

The RCSutils utility CLI is not case-sensitive. This is the general syntax:

```
RCSutils.exe {/Certificate | /Permissions} [/Log]
```

To view the help of the CLI, type `RCSutils.exe /?` and press <Enter>.

To view syntax of a specific parameter, type the parameter followed by `/?`.

To view examples, type `RCSutils.exe examples` and press <Enter>.

These conventions are used in the syntax:

- Optional parameters are enclosed in square brackets []
- User defined variables are enclosed in angled brackets < >
- Mutually exclusive parameters are separated with a pipe |
- Where necessary, braces { } are used to group elements together to eliminate ambiguity in the syntax

3 /Certificate Parameter

Parameter	/Certificate
Description	Performs operations on certificates used by the RCS for remote configuration and mutual TLS
Syntax	RCSutils.exe /Certificate { {Add <filename> [<file password>] {Remove <certificateID>} View {Validate <certificateID>} } [/RCSuser <username> <password>]
Values	
Add	Installs the supplied certificate into the personal certificate store of the specified user account. Make sure that this user account is the user account used to run the RCS (RCSServer.exe).
Remove	Removes a certificate from the personal certificate store of the specified user account
View	Gets general information about all the certificates in the personal certificate store of the specified user account. To make this information easier to read, use the /Log parameter to send the output to a file (see “/Log Parameter” on page 5).
Validate	Checks if the certificate is valid and can be used by the RCS. The utility also checks that the certificate private key exists and that the RCS can build the certificate chain. If the certificate is valid, the utility then checks if the certificate is compatible for remote configuration or mutual TLS communication.
<filename>	The full path to the certificate file in PFX format
<file password>	The password to decrypt the certificate file (only necessary if the certificate file is encrypted)
<certificateID>	The unique ID hash of the certificate. You can get this ID by using the “View” option, described above, and looking for the “Thumbprint” value returned in the output. For example: Thumbprint:7C4656C3061F7F4C0D67B319A855F60EBC11FC44
/RCSuser <username> <password>	Defines the user account (and thus the personal certificate store) for which the specified action will occur. If a user account is not supplied, then by default the action will occur for the user account that is currently running the utility. To define the Network Service user account, type <code>NetworkService</code> and do not supply a password (see Example #1). To use any other account, supply the correct username and password. If the supplied username or password are incorrect, the requested action will fail.

3.1 Examples

Example #1: Installing a certificate to the Network Service user account:

```
RCSutils.exe /Certificate Add c:\certificate.pfx P@ssw0rd
/RCSuser NetworkService /Log File c:\logfile.txt
```

Example #2: Installing a certificate to a user account named “MyServiceUser”:

```
RCSutils.exe /Certificate Add c:\certificate.pfx P@ssw0rd
/RCSUser MyServiceUser P@ssw0rd
```

Example #3: Viewing certificates installed in the certificate store of the Network Service user account:

```
RCSutils.exe /Certificate View /RCSuser NetworkService
/Log File c:\logfile.txt
```

Example #4: Validating a certificate:

```
RCSutils.exe /Certificate Validate
7C4656C3061F7F4C0D67B319A855F60EBC11FC44 /Log File
c:\logfile.txt
```

Example #5: Removing a certificate from the certificate store of a user account named “MyServiceUser”:

```
RCSutils.exe /Certificate Remove
7C4656C3061F7F4C0D67B319A855F60EBC11FC44 /RCSUser
MyServiceUser P@ssw0rd
```

3.2 Network Service Account

If the specified user account is the Network Service account, the results of the /Certificate parameter actions are NOT sent to the console screen.

This is because, for these actions, the utility uses the Windows Task Scheduler to impersonate the Network Service account. To do this, a task is created and run immediately. The results from this task cannot be sent to the console screen.

This means that:

- If the task fails, you must look in the Windows Event log to find the cause
- If the task succeeds, the results can be recorded in the utility log file. By looking in the log file, you will know that the task completed successfully and see the results. To send the results to the log file, you must make sure that you supply the /Log parameter with the value of “File <filename>”.

4 /Permissions Parameter

Parameter	/Permissions
Description	Performs operations on the users and namespace permissions used to restrict/grant access to the RCS
Syntax	RCSutils.exe /Permissions Add <username> [/RCSnamespace <namespace> [<namespace>...]]
Values	
Add	Adds the supplied user or user group to the specified RCS namespace and gives them full permissions on the namespace. Note: When the user/group is added, any existing deny permissions that exist for that user/group are NOT removed.
<username>	The name of the user or user group
/RCSnamespace <namespace>	Defines the namespace(s) to which the requested action applies. If not supplied, the default is “RCS”. Valid values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All — Give permissions on all the RCS namespaces • RCS — Intel_RCS namespace. Necessary for users who need to do operations on Intel AMT systems using the RCS. For example, the user account running the Configurator (<i>ACUConfig.exe</i>) • Systems — Intel_RCS_Systems namespace. Necessary for users who need to use the monitoring options of RCS (in database mode). • Editor — Intel_RCS_Editor namespace. Necessary for users who need to connect to the RCS to define profiles or settings in the RCS. • DMP — Intel_RCS_Master_Password namespace. Necessary for users who need to use the RCS to calculate or get the Digest Master Password (DMP) for an Intel AMT system. (Only relevant if you are using the DMP option.)

4.1 Examples

Example #1: Adding a user named “MyUser” to the Intel_RCS namespace:

```
RCSutils.exe /Permissions Add MyUser
```

Example #2: Adding a user named “MyUser” to the Intel_RCS_Editor and Intel_RCS_Systems namespaces:

```
RCSutils.exe /Permissions Add MyUser /RCSnamespace Systems  
Editor
```

5 /Log Parameter

Parameter	/Log
Description	<p>Defines where errors and other log messages are recorded. If not supplied, the default is used (Console).</p> <p>You can also record log messages to the Console and a file, like this:</p> <pre>/Log Console File <filepath></pre>
Syntax	/Log { Console File <filepath> Silent }
Values	
Console	Show log messages on the console screen
File <filepath>	<p>Saves the log messages in a file.</p> <p>Note: Always supply this value when using the /Certificates parameter and the Network Services account (see “Network Service Account” on page 3).</p>
Silent	Do not record any log messages (console or log file)