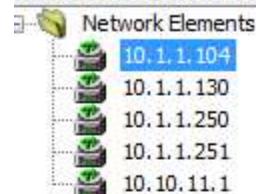


Element Navigation Panel



Connection Information

IP Address: 10.1.1.104

User ID: nnadmin

Password: *****

Inventory Information

System Name: WFBCM450

System Description: BCM450

System Software Version: 10.0.2.62.279

A Exception occurred when trying to connect

Exception occurred when trying to connect
Detector 'BCMDetector' cannot
determine the device type for
10.1.1.104.

Issue connecting to BCM after java
Upgrade newer than java 8 update 66

In the newer release Java they disabled
MD5 that appears to be the algorithm
Element manager used.

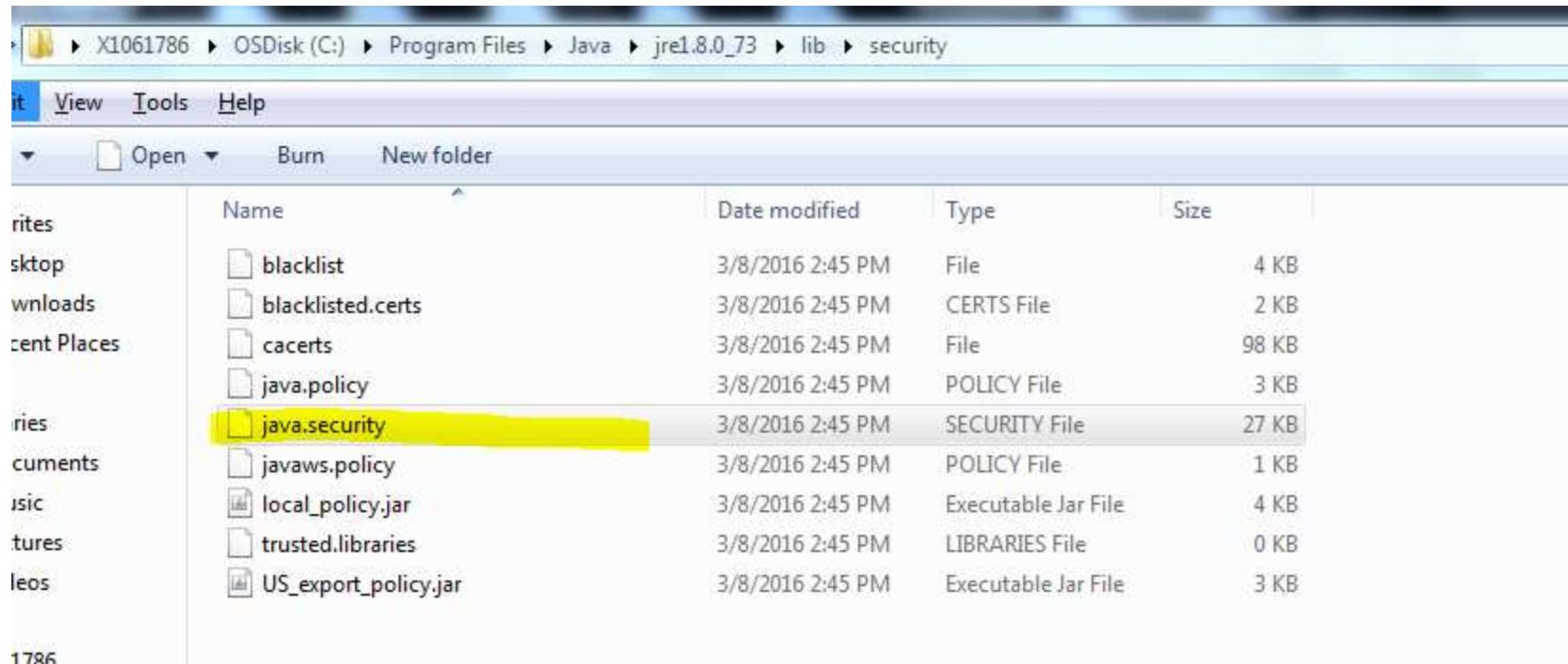
Before you begin, make a copy the java.security file someplace safe to revert Back if needed.

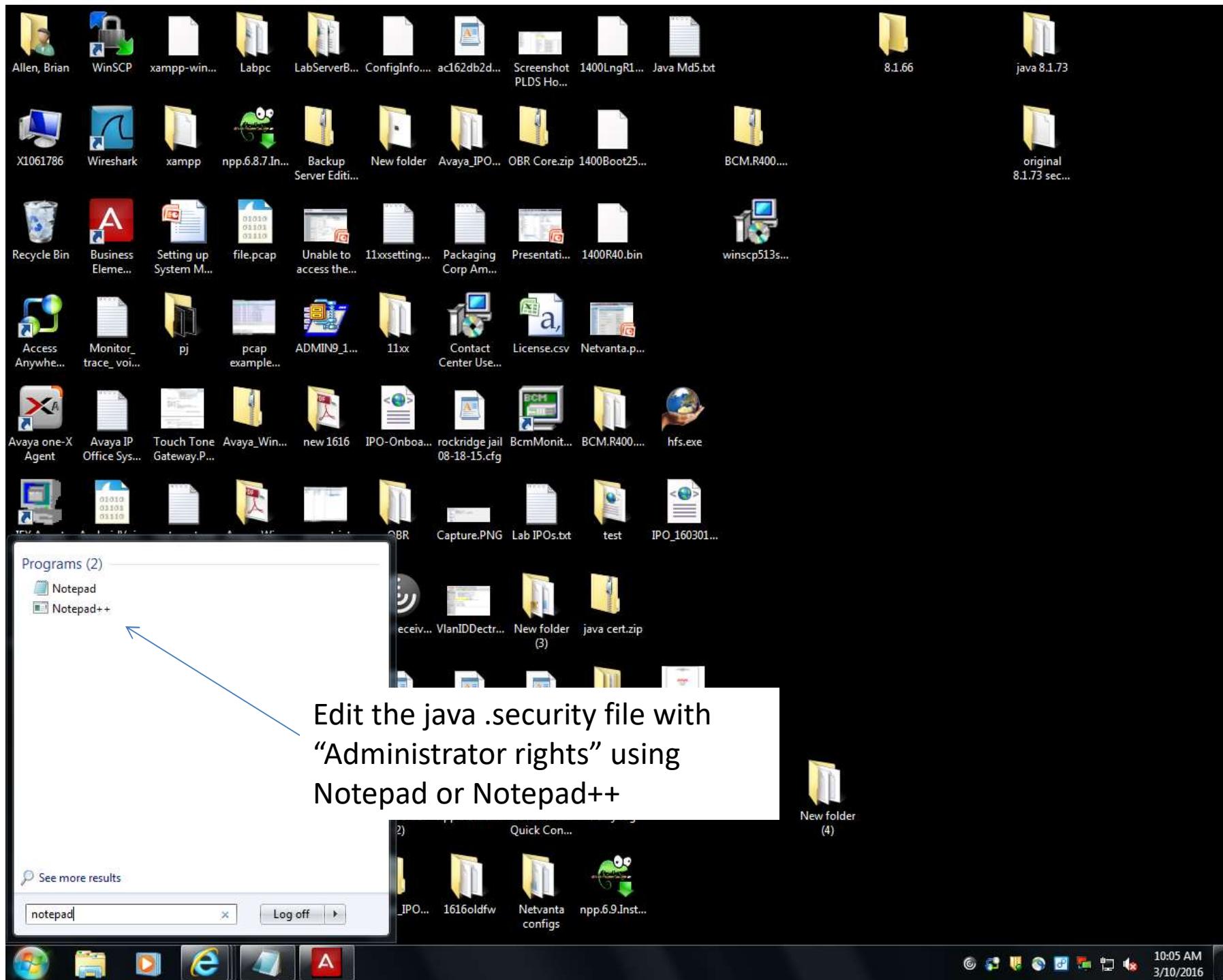
Example location:

C:\Program Files\Java\jre1.8.0_73\lib\security

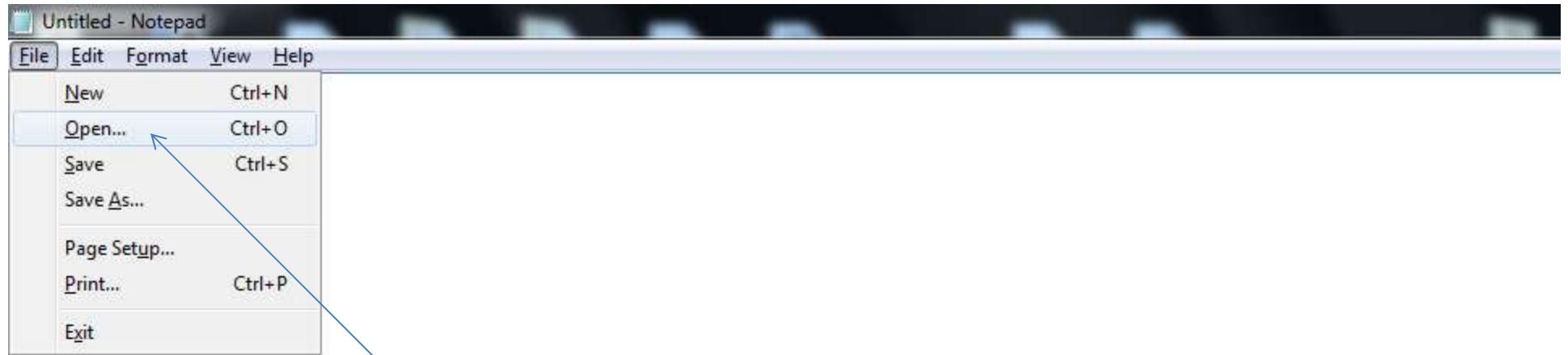
- Or -

C:\Program Files (x86)\Java\jre1.8.0_73\lib\security





Edit the java .security file with
“Administrator rights” using
Notepad or Notepad++



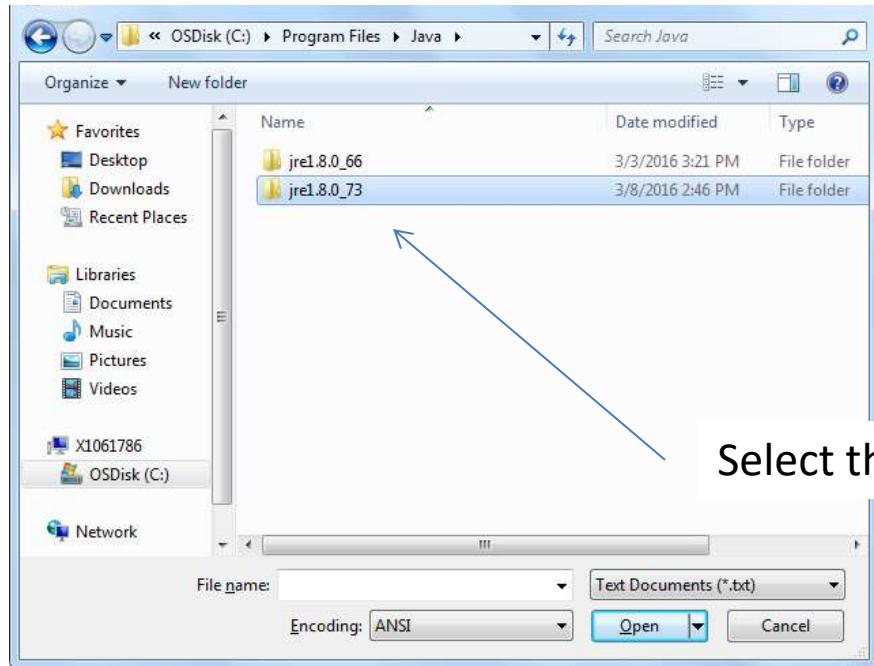
File open and navigate to the original file location

Example

C:\Program Files\Java\jre1.8.0_73\lib\security

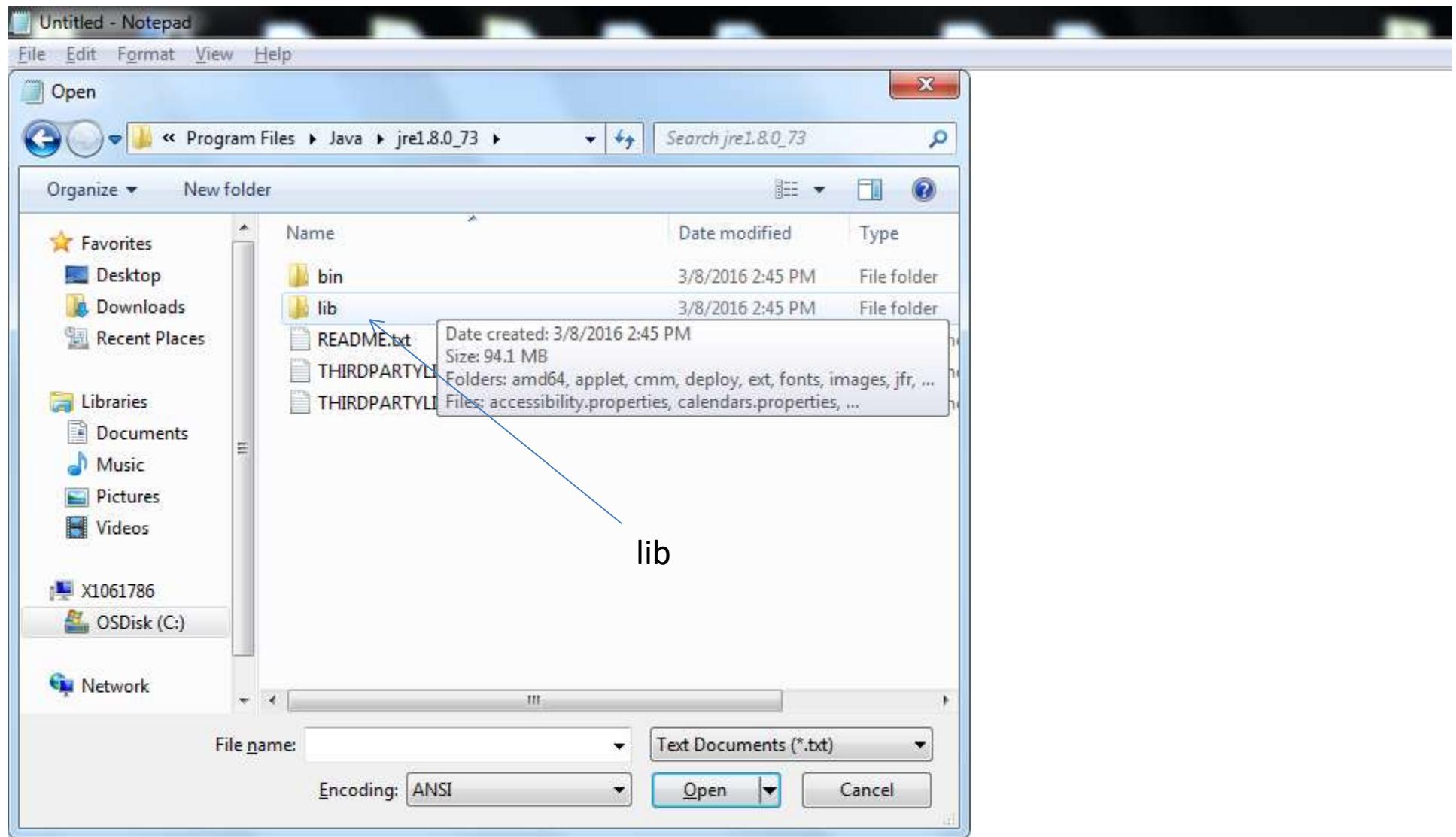
- or -

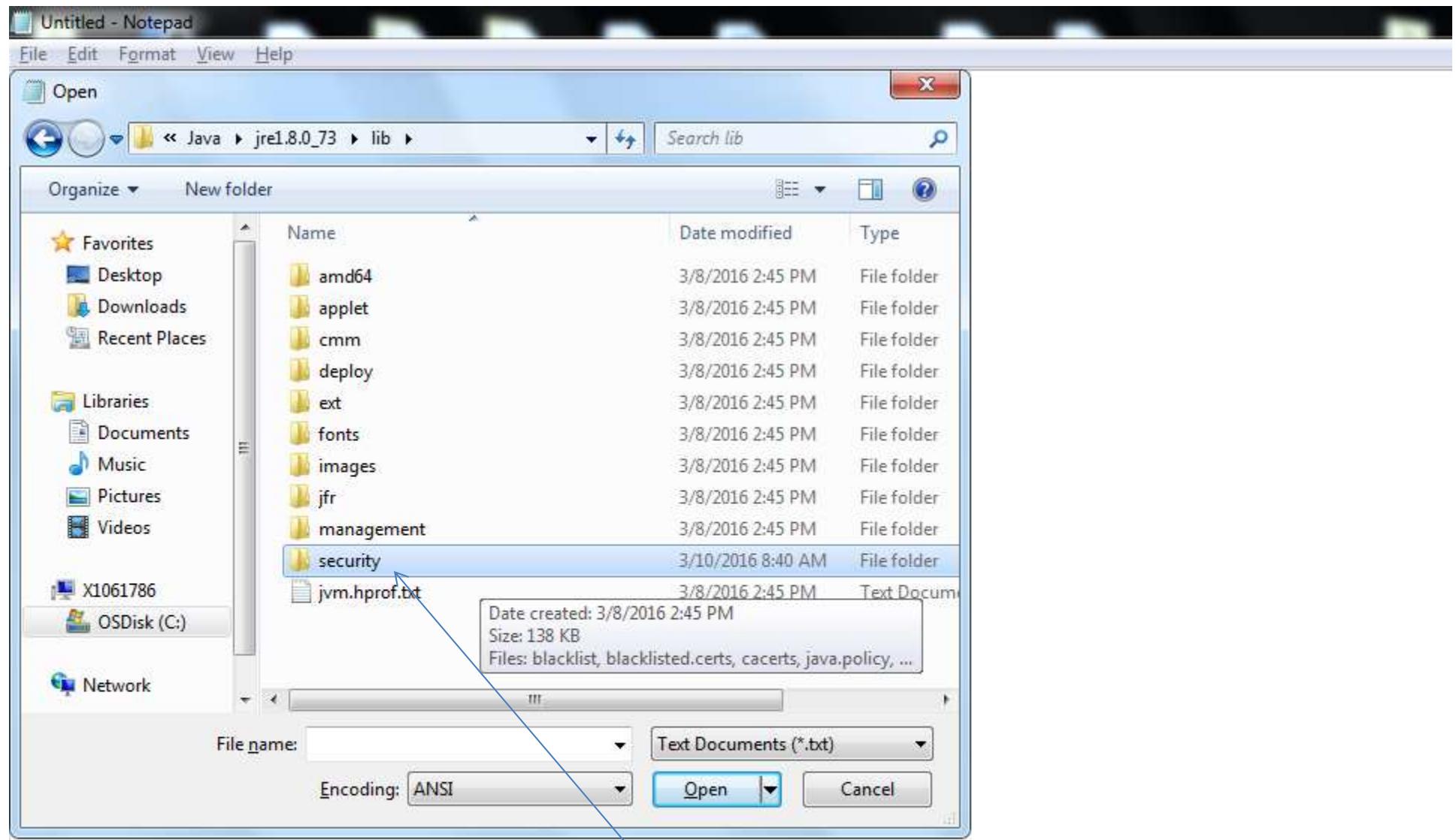
C:\Program Files (x86)\Java\jre1.8.0_73\lib\security



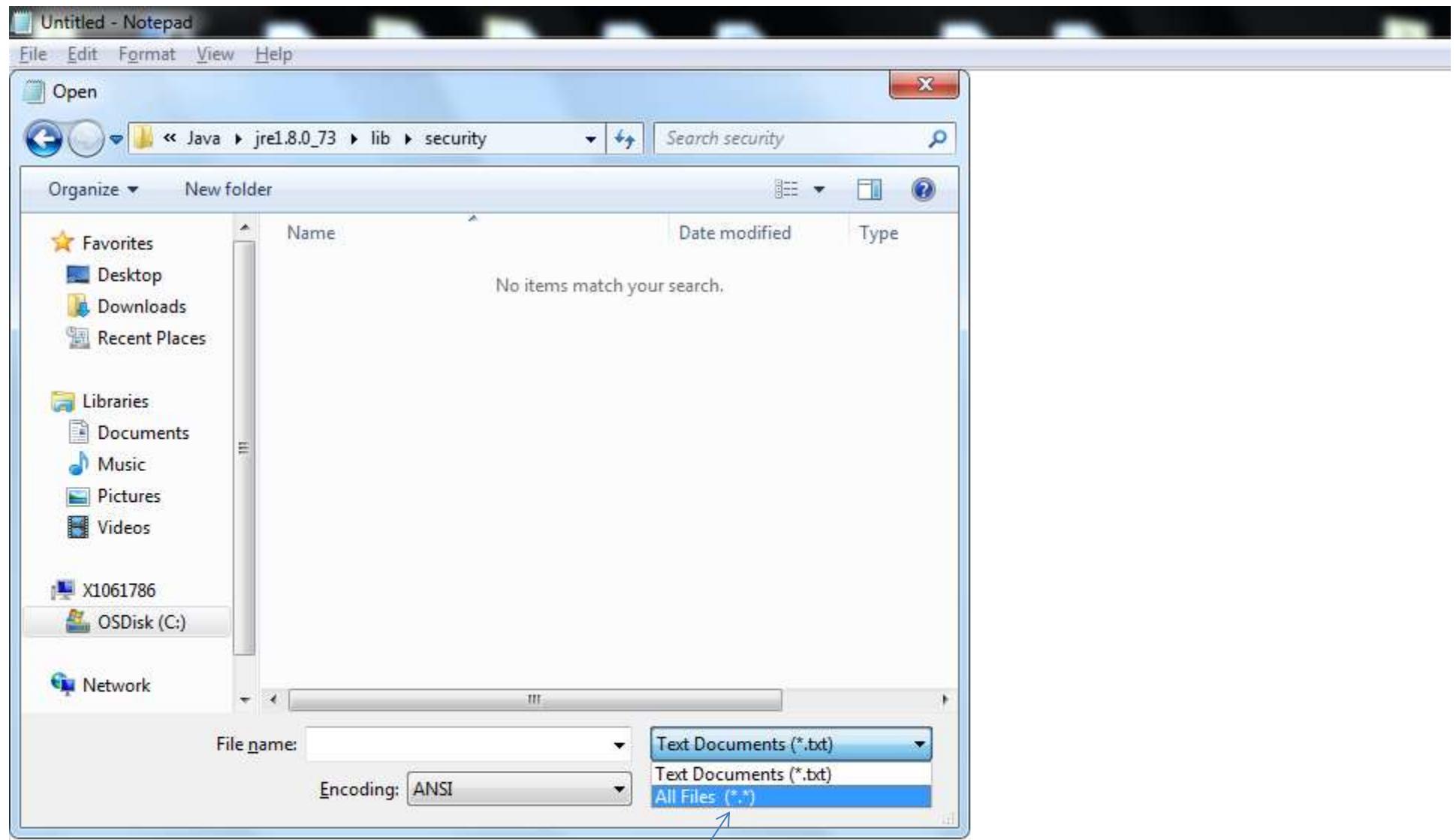
Select the folder with your current java version



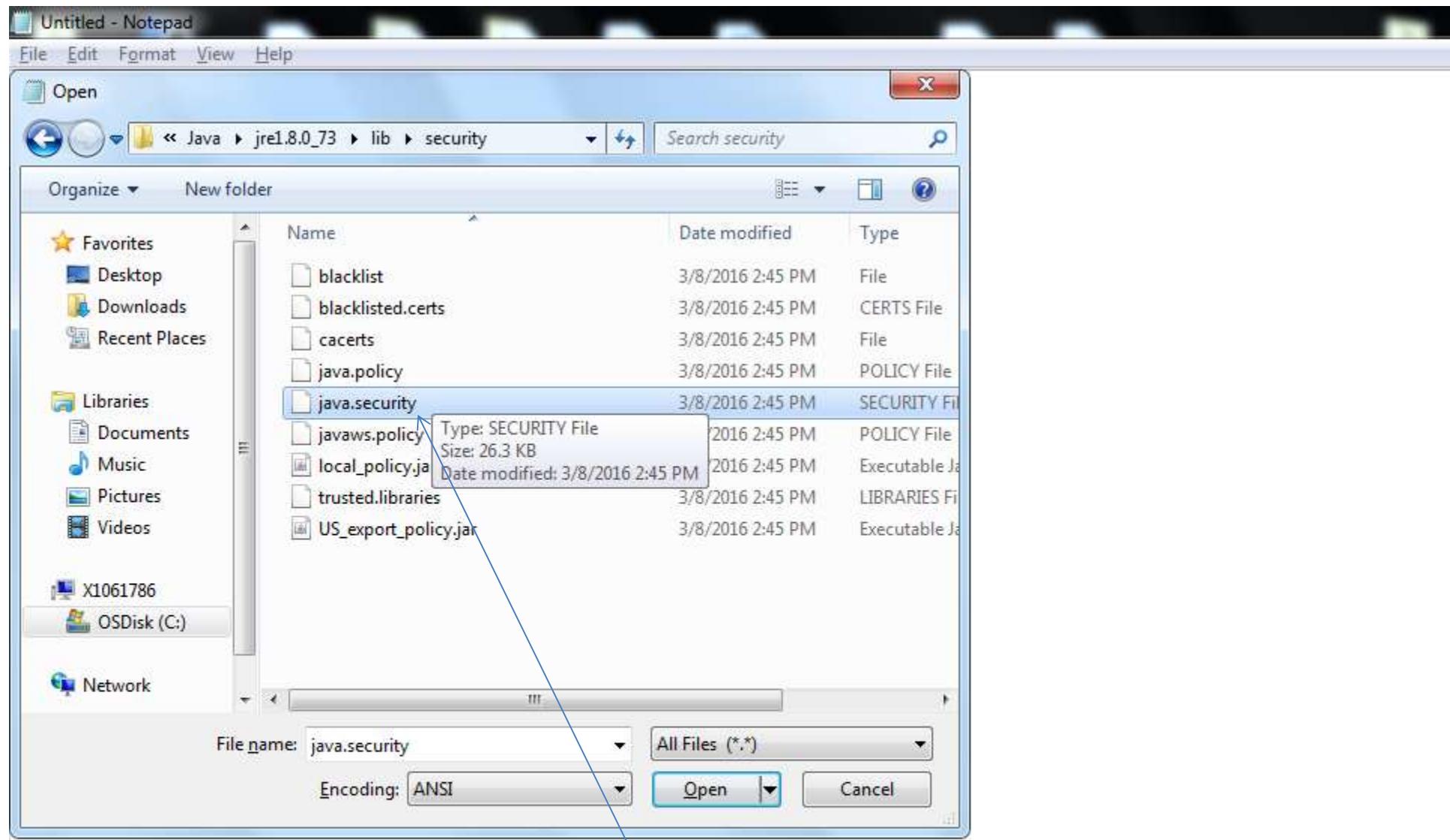




security



select "All Files (*.*)"



Select the Java security file
Hopefully you saved a copy first!!

java.security - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

```
#  
# This file contains security properties for Java.  
#  
# The security properties file is the master security properties file.  
#  
# An additional security properties file may be specified  
# via the system property  
#  
# security.provider.<n>=<URL>  
#  
# This refers to the master security properties file.  
# If multiple security properties files are specified, the value  
# of the last one specified is used. If the security properties file is selected, as it is the last  
#  
# If multiple security properties files are specified, the value  
# of the last one specified is used. If the security properties file is selected, as it is the last  
#  
# or  
#  
# All security providers are registered.  
#  
# Select All Ctrl+A  
#  
# Time/Date F5  
#  
# To disable the ability to specify an additional properties file from  
# the command line, set the key security.overridePropertiesFile  
# to false in the master security properties file. It is set to true  
# by default.  
#  
# In this file, various security properties are set for use by  
# java.security classes. This is where users can statically register  
# Cryptography Package Providers ("providers" for short). The term  
# "provider" refers to a package or set of packages that supply a  
# concrete implementation of a subset of the cryptography aspects of  
# the Java Security API. A provider may, for example, implement one or  
# more digital signature algorithms or message digest algorithms.  
#  
# Each provider must implement a subclass of the Provider class.  
# To register a provider in this master security properties file,  
# specify the Provider subclass name and priority in the format  
#  
# security.provider.<n>=<className>  
#  
# This declares a provider, and specifies its preference  
# order n. The preference order is the order in which providers are  
# searched for requested algorithms (when no specific provider is  
# requested). The order is 1-based; 1 is the most preferred, followed  
# by 2, and so on.  
#
```

With the java security file open go to edit – find and search for MD5

Search will show the first MD5 option and remove MD5

You only need to remove MD5 from lines that don't have a # in front of Them and there are two

```
#  
# Example:  
#   jdk.certpath.disabledAlgorithms=MD2, DSA, RSA keySize < 2048  
#  
#  
jdk.certpath.disabledAlgorithms=MD2, MD5, RSA keySize < 1024  
# Algorithm restrictions for Secure Socket Layer/Transport Layer Security  
# (SSL/TLS) processing
```

Delete: **Md5**,

Remove MD5withRSA

```
# See the specification of "jdk.certpath.disabledAlgorithms" for the
# syntax of the disabled algorithm string.
#
# Note: This property is currently used by Oracle's JSSE implementation.
# It is not guaranteed to be examined and used by other implementations.
#
# Example:
#   jdk.tls.disabledAlgorithms=MD5, SSLv3, DSA, RSA keySize < 2048
jdk.tls.disabledAlgorithms=SSLv3, RC4, MD5withRSA, DH keySize < 768
#
# Legacy algorithms for Secure Socket Layer/Transport Layer Security (SSL/TLS)
# processing in JSSE implementation.
#
```

Delete MD5withRSA,

java.security - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

New Ctrl+N

Open... Ctrl+O

Save Ctrl+S

Save As...

Page Setup...

Print... Ctrl+P

Exit

formation about Standard Algorithm Names. Matching case-insensitive sub-element matching rule. (For CDSA" the sub-elements are "SHA1" for hashing and .) If the assertion "AlgorithmName" is a certificate algorithm name, the algorithm will be used during certification path building and validation. For example, an name "DSA" will disable all certificate algorithms such as NONEwithDSA, SHA1withDSA. However, the assertion algorithms related to "ECDSA".

s further guidance for the algorithm being specified.

* The "keysizeconstraint" requires a key of a valid size range if the "AlgorithmName" is of a key algorithm. The "DecimalInteger" indicates the key size specified in number of bits. For example, "RSA keySize <= 1024" indicates that any RSA key with key size less than or equal to 1024 bits should be disabled, and "RSA keySize < 1024, RSA keySize > 2048" indicates that any RSA key with key size less than 1024 or greater than 2048 should be disabled. Note that the "KeySizeConstraint" only makes sense to key algorithms.

#

Note: This property is currently used by Oracle's PKIX implementation. It is not guaranteed to be examined and used by other implementations.

#

Example:

jdk.certpath.disabledAlgorithms=MD2, DSA, RSA keySize < 2048

#

#

jdk.certpath.disabledAlgorithms=MD2, MD5, RSA keySize < 1024

Algorithm restrictions for Secure Socket Layer/Transport Layer Security

(SSL/TLS) processing

#

In some environments, certain algorithms or key lengths may be undesirable when using SSL/TLS. This section describes the mechanism for disabling algorithms during SSL/TLS security parameters negotiation, including protocol version negotiation, cipher suites selection, peer authentication and key exchange mechanisms.

#

Disabled algorithms will not be negotiated for SSL/TLS connections, even if they are enabled explicitly in an application.

#

For PKI-based peer authentication and key exchange mechanisms, this list of disabled algorithms will also be checked during certification path building and validation, including algorithms used in certificates, as well as revocation information such as CRLs and signed OCSP Responses.

Save the file and Launch Element Manager

Launch Element Manager and connect.

