



**TRADING  
TECHNOLOGIES**

# Creating FIXML Account IDs and SSL Certificates for EEX

**TT Platform**

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## **1 Legal**

Version History: This section tracks all changes to this Guide.

Version 1

Initial Version

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# Connecting to the Eurex FIXML Clearing Interface

## Creating a FIXML Account ID

<b>Purpose</b>	This document provides the steps necessary to create a FIXML Account and SSL certificates required for connecting to the Eurex FIXML Clearing interface for EEX OTC and Spot Emissions trades.
<b>Overview</b>	<p>FIXML messages are transported to/from the TT Order Connector on the TT Platform via AMQP (Advanced Message Queuing Protocol) over a secure connection. This connection to the FIXML Clearing API interface is encrypted using the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol, so TT Order Connector and FIXML Clearing Interface server authentication with certificates is required.</p> <p>To enable the connection to the Clearing Interface, complete the following tasks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Create a FIXML account ID. Refer to Creating a FIXML Account ID.</li> <li>2 Generate a self-signed SSL certificate based on the FIXML account ID and export it to public and private key files. Refer to Creating SSL Certificates.</li> <li>3 Create your account and upload your public key to Eurex. Refer to Uploading Certificates.</li> <li>4 Upload your private key file in TT User Setup.</li> <li>5 Verify that the FIXML public keys from Eurex have been installed in the correct location on the TT Platform. Refer to Saving the Certificate Files.</li> <li>6 Upload your private key in the same location as the Eurex public key on the TT Platform. Refer to Saving the Certificate Files.</li> </ol>
<b>Creating a FIXML Account ID</b>	<p>Before creating and uploading certificates to the TT Platform, you must create a FIXML Account ID. You will need this account ID when generating your self-signed certificate and configuring the gateway.</p> <p>The following guidelines apply to all account IDs created for connecting to the Clearing Interface via the TT Platform:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Account names (IDs) can be no more than 22 characters and only uppercase letters are allowed.</li> <li>• Characters 1 through 5 are the Member ID of the Eurex member.</li> <li>• Character 6 is always an underscore ( <code>_</code> ) separating the Member ID from the rest of the account name.</li> <li>• Characters 7 through 11 identify the vendor, service provider, or the member who developed the trading application. For TT, this value is <b>TTGXV</b>.</li> <li>• Characters 12 and 13 identify whether the application is a front, middle, or back office application. For TT, this value is <b>FO</b> (Front Office).</li> <li>• Character 14 identifies the trade adjustment processing. For TT, this value is <b>B</b> (Automated / Manual).</li> <li>• Character 15 identifies the give-up and take-up processing. For TT, this</li> </ul>

value is **B** (Automated / Manual).

- Characters 16 through 22 identify the member's application name or a combination of application name and location. For TT, these characters are optional and may contain up to 7 alphanumeric characters (no special characters allowed).

Examples of valid FIXML Account IDs:

**Example:** a TT account ID that connects to the exchange via the TT Platform.

```
TTGXV_TTGXVFOBBGW1
```

**Example:** a customer account ID for member "ABCFR" that connects to the exchange via the TT Platform.

```
ABCFR_TTGXVFOBBGW1
```

---

## References

When creating a FIXML Account ID, follow the guidelines in Section 4.1 of the "[Eurex Clearing FIXML Interface Specification, Volume 2, Connectivity](#)". Eurex documents are available in the [Eurex Member section](#) of their website.

The following is documentation for using the Certificate Database Tools:

- [Mozilla Network Security Services Tools \(NSS\)](#)
- [certutil](#)
- [pk12util](#)

## Creating SSL Certificates

### Downloading the NSS Tools

Before proceeding, go to the Mozilla Network Security Services (NSS) ftp site and download the open source NSS utilities (e.g., nss-3.12.4.zip) for creating SSL certificates to a Windows machine.

#### ▶ To download the NSS tools

1. In a web browser, go to the NSS FTP directory at: [ftp://ftp.mozilla.org/pub/mozilla.org/security/nss/releases/NSS\\_3\\_12\\_4\\_RTM/msvc9/WINNT5.1\\_OPT.OBJ](ftp://ftp.mozilla.org/pub/mozilla.org/security/nss/releases/NSS_3_12_4_RTM/msvc9/WINNT5.1_OPT.OBJ)
2. Select the zip file (e.g., nss-3.12.4.zip). The File Download dialog box appears.
3. Select a path and directory to save the zip file (e.g., **<root drive>:\nss 3.12.4**) and click **Save**
4. Extract the files from the zip file and save them in the directory you created (e.g., **<root drive>:\nss 3.12.4**).
5. Open a Windows **cmd** window
6. Enter the following to set the "path" environment variable to include both the "bin" and "lib" sub-directories under the NSS working folder: `c:\> set path=c:\nss 3.12.4\bin;c:\nss 3.12.4\lib`

### Creating SSL Certificates

**Note:** TT recommends contacting your Technical Account Manager (TAM) for assistance when creating SSL certificates.

#### ▶ To create SSL certificates

1. Type and enter: `cd <root drive>:\<path to NSS tools>\bin`
2. Create a directory for the certificate database by entering the following command: `mkdir <certificate directory>`

#### Example:

```
mkdir cert_db
```

3. Create the certificate database by entering: `certutil -N -d <certificate directory>`

#### Example:

```
certutil -N -d cert_db
```

The following figure shows the output response from this command:

```
C:\NSS 3.12.4\bin>certutil -N -d cert_db
Enter a password which will be used to encrypt your keys.
The password should be at least 8 characters long,
and should contain at least one non-alphabetic character.
Enter new password: _
```

**Note:** You will be prompted to create a password for the database; record the password as it will be used later to generate the certificate.

4. Generate a self-signed certificate by entering: `certutil -S -d <certificate directory> -s "CN=<Account ID>" -n <certificate name> -x -t "P,," -v 12 -g 2048 -Z SHA512`

**Example:**

```
certutil -S -d cert_db -s "CN=ABCFR_TTGXVFOBB" -n cert_eurex -x -t "P,,"
-v 12 -g 2048 -Z SHA512
```

Note: Click [here](#) for a description of certutil options and arguments.

The `-v` argument sets how many months the certificate is valid. For more details, refer to the section called **Certificate Expiration** on page 10.

When prompted, enter the certificate database password.

After entering the password, continue typing random characters from the keyboard until the progress meter is full. Refer to the following figure.

```
C:\NSS 3.12.4\bin>certutil -S -d cert_db -s "CN=ABCFR_TTGXVFOBB" -n cert_eu
Enter Password or Pin for "NSS Certificate DB":

A random seed must be generated that will be used in the
creation of your key. One of the easiest ways to create a
random seed is to use the timing of keystrokes on a keyboard.

To begin, type keys on the keyboard until this progress meter
is full. DO NOT USE THE AUTOREPEAT FUNCTION ON YOUR KEYBOARD!

Continue typing until the progress meter is full:
!*****!
Finished. Press enter to continue:

Generating key. This may take a few moments...

C:\NSS 3.12.4\bin>
```

- Verify that the certificate has been created in the database by entering:  
`certutil -L -d <certificate directory> -n <certificate name>`

**Example:**

```
certutil -L -d cert_db -n cert_eurex
```

The following figure shows the command response:

```
C:\NSS 3.12.4\bin>certutil -L -d cert_db -n cert_eurex
Certificate:
  Data:
    Version: 3 (0x2)
    Serial Number:
      00:98:2d:6a:c2
    Signature Algorithm: PKCS #1 SHA-512 With RSA Encryption
    Issuer: "CN=ABCFR_TTGXUFOBB"
    Validity:
      Not Before: Fri Jun 01 16:05:24 2012
      Not After : Sat Jun 01 16:05:24 2013
    Subject: "CN=ABCFR_TTGXUFOBB"
    Subject Public Key Info:
      Public Key Algorithm: PKCS #1 RSA Encryption
      RSA Public Key:
        Modulus:
          a9:61:de:33:a5:ab:84:ea:a5:19:4a:fa:04:cc:9d:26:
          dc:61:fc:3a:6b:64:74:a5:2f:ea:53:41:58:86:5a:b4:
          cc:f8:9b:38:06:23:50:9c:d7:88:b7:2a:de:4f:da:a5:
          bf:29:82:a7:cf:c6:5f:17:86:56:2f:fc:90:1a:08:42:
          d8:8d:44:d5:22:29:e3:14:7e:0b:9c:9c:d3:9c:52:cd:
          44:d4:dc:ed:e3:3d:40:e4:32:58:66:b6:ee:1a:07:af:
          57:f7:a9:1d:69:80:37:63:c0:ac:ac:ee:d4:92:8a:29:
          e4:01:2a:1b:fa:3d:cd:06:45:6a:72:8b:80:24:8f:21:
          5d:60:72:f6:16:ec:1d:a5:b4:2b:be:34:f1:31:fc:98:
          f3:50:ec:9f:d0:ae:d2:5f:3b:b0:d9:7d:e3:c8:60:dd:
          57:49:81:5a:7e:ac:4f:86:45:34:17:05:5d:61:a5:22:
          b1:fd:37:a9:86:af:16:ec:c5:50:6f:a2:98:66:61:b3:
          dd:2a:45:ec:6c:ea:57:d1:1d:eb:50:b7:f1:fc:35:73:
          92:76:fc:0e:a3:03:f7:21:ad:c4:df:4b:e8:3d:fe:d5:
          0f:f8:36:38:ce:08:7d:75:87:94:fd:11:9f:f9:40:16:
          b8:0a:ae:0a:72:37:43:c6:5c:56:57:ad:96:c7:1c:db
        Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)
    Signature Algorithm: PKCS #1 SHA-512 With RSA Encryption
    Signature:
      0f:07:39:ab:f0:12:c6:c1:c8:bd:06:c2:9c:48:7f:e9:
      fe:6f:b2:3d:ea:33:33:ac:45:85:7d:46:77:2f:46:dc:
      3b:30:39:92:03:91:c1:29:85:dd:d3:4c:08:72:cf:0b:
      fc:89:00:e6:05:0a:4f:bf:e8:9b:6c:30:12:93:e3:40:
      98:d2:23:38:d1:e7:d7:d3:a4:91:86:9f:49:b9:37:fe:
      2f:fe:35:f4:72:41:fe:19:47:db:c7:5e:ef:3e:f1:08:
      93:34:48:a5:f6:02:05:76:04:57:1a:b4:d6:b9:2e:e6:
      93:e8:d2:dc:e1:0d:0c:78:86:21:37:e5:8b:f7:be:a9:
      3f:09:70:fe:71:69:f6:76:03:b9:13:f0:a7:31:3d:e1:
      05:b5:ca:92:f6:30:19:cb:88:82:b1:f1:f7:3c:b1:2d:
      15:36:0c:89:77:98:f2:2d:ac:da:cb:ea:d6:df:73:33:
      b8:c8:c1:ae:24:22:46:ba:dc:21:b8:07:94:9d:2c:2d:
      30:b5:a4:87:f5:58:6c:63:37:68:36:84:aa:95:aa:7a:
      a7:48:59:37:67:f0:58:9e:e6:6f:56:95:54:a3:79:3d:
      b5:94:9b:2f:76:e4:3c:50:df:8d:19:f4:6a:b3:d8:74:
      51:b1:86:e2:39:69:ab:d6:90:e3:57:87:81:21:66:bd
    Fingerprint (MD5):
      82:7F:50:7A:2F:FC:0B:5A:59:9C:8C:0E:66:DA:11:57
    Fingerprint (SHA1):
      62:59:F9:1F:56:9B:DD:F2:35:A8:69:AE:74:F8:07:9B:1D:3B:40:00

Certificate Trust Flags:
  SSL Flags:
    Valid Peer
    Trusted
    User
  Email Flags:
    User
  Object Signing Flags:
    User

C:\NSS 3.12.4\bin>
```



**Tip:** Record the dates that the certificate is valid so that you can recreate them before they expire. The dates are listed in the "Validity:" section of the certificate displayed on the screen after entering the `certutil -L` command.



6. To export the certificate to a public key file, type and enter: `certutil -L -d <certificate directory> -n <certificate name> -a > <filename>.cert`

**Example:**

```
certutil -L -d cert_db -n cert_eurex -a > cert_eurex_public.crt
```

7. To export the certificate to a private key file, type and enter: `pk12util -d <certificate directory> -n <certificate name> -o <private key filename> -W <certificate file password>`

**Example:**

```
pk12util -d cert_db -n cert_eurex -o cert_privkey.p12 -W auth
```

NOTE: The private key filename is user-defined and does not require a filename extension, but will work correctly if one is added (e.g., cert\_privkey.p12, certificate.key, etc.).

**Command response:**

```
C:\NSS 3.12.4\bin>pk12util -d cert_db -n cert_eurex -o cert_privkey.p12 -W auth
Enter Password or Pin for "NSS Certificate DB":
pk12util: PKCS12 EXPORT SUCCESSFUL
C:\NSS 3.12.4\bin>
```

After entering the command, enter a certificate file password at the prompt. The certificate file password can be different from the certificate database password, and is used by the FIXML OTC Router for decrypting the file locally on the gateway machine.



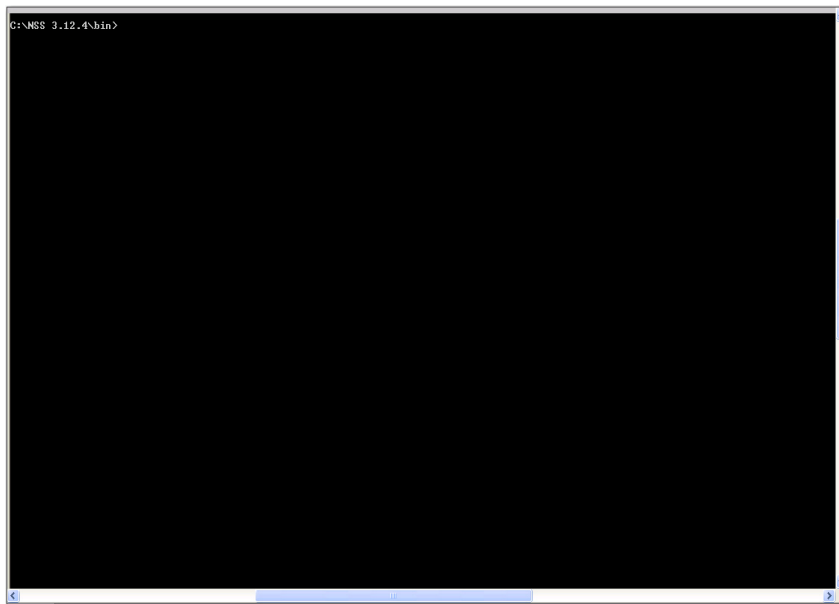
**Tip:** Record the certificate file password that you created; this password will be used to configure the FIXML OTC Router on the Eurex Gateway.

**Video: Creating SSL Certificates**

**Note:** [Adobe Reader 9 or higher](#) is required to view the demonstration video.

To view the video in full-screen mode:

- 1 Click the image to activate.
- 2 Right-click the video and select **Full screen Multimedia**
- 3 To exit, right-click and select **End Full screen Multimedia**



---

**Saving the Certificate Files**

The FIXML connection also requires that the TT Order Connector authenticates the server certificates of the Eurex AMQP brokers before the SSL sessions can be established. Eurex's public key files for the exchange brokers are installed on the TT Platform.

To ensure that the private key file and Eurex's public key are accessible to the TT Order Connector, both certificates should be stored in the same location on the TT Platform.

When configuring the EEX OTC or Spot Emissions sessions, the location of the private certificate is set when uploading your certificate via the **client\_certificate\_file** setting in User Setup on the TT platform. The Eurex *public* certificates for EEX OTC or Spot Emissions sessions are stored on the TT platform (no end-user action needed).

---

**Certificate Expiration**

The validation period of the certificates is set using the `-v <valid months>` argument used when generating them. TT recommends 12 months (`-v 12`), but the maximum is 36 months. Newer client certificates need to be created when the old ones expire.

For the Eurex server certificates, they will release new ones once their old ones expire.

To check the validity dates of your private certificate, enter the following:

- `cd <root drive>:\<path to NSS tools>\bin`
- `pk12util -l <filename>.p12 -W <certificate file password>`

The dates are listed in the "Validity:" section of the certificate displayed on the screen.

## Uploading Certificates

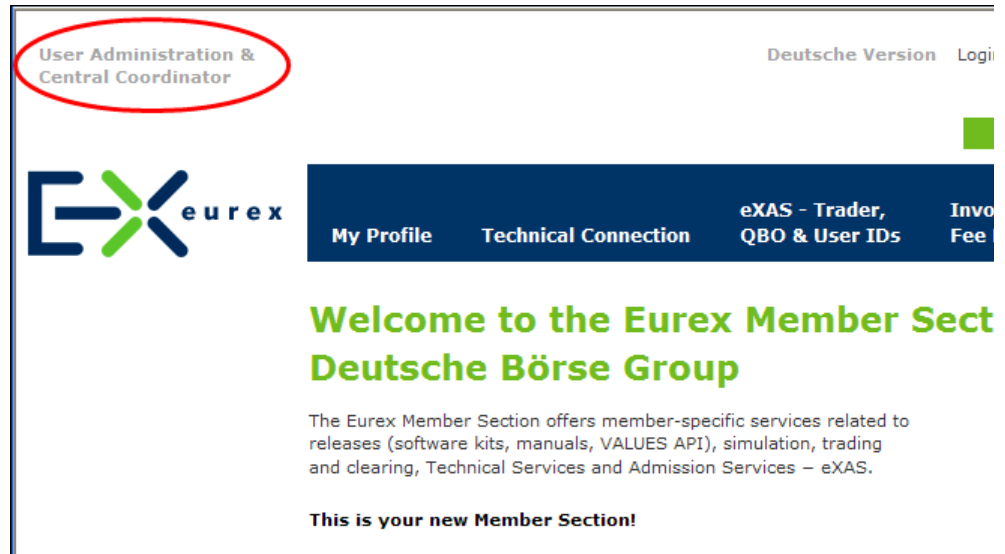
### Overview

Because account authentication during connection is done by using certificates, you have to upload the public key of your certificate to Eurex and assign the key to your FIXML account.

### Uploading the Certificate to Eurex

#### ► To upload the certificate to Eurex

1. Login to the [Eurex Member section](#).
2. Click **User Administration & Central Coordinator** at the top left corner of Member page.



3. Under **Create** in the left navigation click **FIXML Account**



4. Click **Create User** to populate the FIXML User Information and select a FIXML Configuration. When entering the **Account Name**, use the same FIXML

Account ID that was used to create the certificate.

### FIXML Account

To enable Eurex Members to access the relevant post-trade services independent of the MISS-based Member architecture, an optional FIXML API can be used. This API encompasses those VALUES API requests which are currently used by Eurex member applications or by third-party application providers.

User ID	Access Type	Description	Market	Environment
TRAXV_TTGXVFOBBDEV2	AMQP	dev2	EUREX	Simulatio
TRAXV_TTGXVFOBBSQE1	AMQP	sqe 1	EUREX	Simulatio
TRAXV_TTGXVFOBBSQE2	AMQP	sqe2	EUREX	Simulatio
TRAXV_TTGXVFOBBTEST	AMQP	TRAXV FIXML account	EUREX	Simulatio
TTGXV_TTGXVFOBB	AMQP	TTGXV FIXML account	EUREX	Simulatio

---

**FIXML User Information**

Market:

Environment:

Account Name:

Further information on entry see FAQs in Support Box

Description:

---

**FIXML Configuration**

AccessType:  AMQP  Websphere MQ

---

**Certificates**

Valid from	Valid to	Comment

If the account already exists, double-click the existing account ID and verify that the account name is the same one used to create the certificate.

5. Click **Add Certificate**
6. Browse to the public certificate file and click **Upload** (the Account Name must match the Account Name used when creating the public certificate)

**Add Certificate**

**Upload Certificate**

H:\Eurex NTA\TTGXV\_TTGXVFOBBSQE5.tx

---

**Certificate Info**

Valid From:

Valid To:

CN:

Comment:

7. Click **Add Certificate** at the bottom of the window.  
By default, the certificate is valid for one year from the time it was created.

## 1 Connecting to the Eurex FIXML Clearing Interface

The dates cannot be changed in the **Certificate Info** pane

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Add Certificate". It is divided into two main sections: "Upload Certificate" and "Certificate Info".

- Upload Certificate:** Contains a text input field, a "Browse..." button, and an "Upload" button.
- Certificate Info:** Contains several fields:
  - "Valid From:" with the value "7/12/2012" and a calendar icon.
  - "Valid To:" with the value "7/12/2013" and a calendar icon.
  - "CN:" with the value "TTGXV\_TTGXVFOBBSQE5".
  - "Comment:" with an empty text area and a vertical scrollbar.

At the bottom of the dialog are two buttons: "Add Certificate" and "Cancel".

8. Click **Save**

## Troubleshooting

### Clearing Interface Connectivity Failure

The most likely cause of connectivity failure to the FIXML Clearing Interface is an incorrect password configured on the EEX connection in TT User Setup. Specifically, the password used for configuring the **Certificate Password** setting does not match the password created when exporting the private certificate.

To resolve this issue, do the following:

- 1 At the Windows cmd prompt, type and enter: `pk12util -l <filename>.p12 -W <certificate password>`

Result: If the password is correct, the certificate displays on the screen.

If the password is incorrect, the following messages appear.

```
pk12util: PKCS12 decode not verified: The security password entered is
incorrect.
pk12util: PKCS12 decode not verified: security library: improperly
formatted DER-encoded message.
```

- 2 If the certificate password is correct, use the correct password to reconfigure the **Certificate Password** setting in TT User Setup.
- 3 If the certificate password is incorrect:
  - Obtain the password entered for the **Certificate Password** setting in TT User Setup and use it to recreate the private key file.
  - Recreate the private key file by entering: `pk12util -d <certificate directory> -n <certificate name> -o <filename>.p12 -W <certificate password from TT User Setup>`