



## How tos

### SANtricity 11.6

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# How tos

## View local user roles

From the Local User Roles tab, you can view the mappings of the users to the default roles. These mappings are part of the RBAC (role-based access controls) enforced in the Web Services Proxy for SANtricity Unified Manager.

### Before you begin

- You must be logged in with a user profile that includes Security admin permissions. Otherwise, the Access Management functions do not appear.

### About this task

The users and mappings cannot be changed. Only passwords can be modified.

### Steps

1. Select **Access Management**.
2. Select the **Local User Roles** tab.

The users are shown in the table:

- **admin** — Super administrator who has access to all functions in the system. This user includes all roles.
- **storage** — The administrator responsible for all storage provisioning. This user includes the following roles: Storage Admin, Support Admin, and Monitor.
- **security** — The user responsible for security configuration, including Access Management and Certificate Management. This user includes the following roles: Security Admin and Monitor.
- **support** — The user responsible for hardware resources, failure data, and firmware upgrades. This user includes the following roles: Support Admin and Monitor.
- **monitor** — A user with read-only access to the system. This user includes only the Monitor role.
- **rw** (read/write) — This user includes the following roles: Storage Admin, Support Admin, and Monitor.
- **ro** (read only) — This user includes only the Monitor role.

## Change passwords

You can change the user passwords for each user in Access Management.

### Before you begin

- You must be logged in as the local administrator, which includes Root admin permissions.
- You must know the local administrator password.

### About this task

Keep these guidelines in mind when choosing a password:

- Any new local user passwords must meet or exceed the current setting for a minimum password (in View/Edit Settings).

- Passwords are case sensitive.
- Trailing spaces are not removed from passwords when they are set. Be careful to include spaces if they were included in the password.
- For increased security, use at least 15 alphanumeric characters and change the password frequently.

### Steps

1. Select **Access Management**.
2. Select the **Local User Roles** tab.
3. Select a user from the table.

The **Change Password** button becomes available.

4. Select **Change Password**.

The **Change Password** dialog box opens.

5. If no minimum password length is set for local user passwords, you can select the checkbox to require the user to enter a password to access the system.
6. Enter the new password for the selected user in the two fields.
7. Enter your local administrator password to confirm this operation, and then click **Change**.

### Results

If the user is currently logged in, the password change causes the user's active session to terminate.

## Change local user password settings

You can set the minimum required length for all new or updated local user passwords. You also can allow local users to access the system without entering a password.

### Before you begin

- You must be logged in as the local administrator, which includes Root admin permissions.

### About this task

Keep these guidelines in mind when setting the minimum length for local user passwords:

- Setting changes do not affect existing local user passwords.
- The minimum required length setting for local user passwords must be between 0 and 30 characters.
- Any new local user passwords must meet or exceed the current minimum length setting.
- Do not set a minimum length for the password if you want local users to access the system without entering a password.

### Steps

1. Select **Access Management**.
2. Select the **Local User Roles** tab.
3. Select **View/Edit Settings**.

The **Local User Password Settings** dialog box opens.

4. Do one of the following:

- To allow local users to access the system *without* entering a password, clear the "Require all local user passwords to be at least" checkbox.
- To set a minimum password length for all local user passwords, select the "Require all local user passwords to be at least" checkbox and then use the spinner box to set the minimum required length for all local user passwords.

Any new local user passwords must meet or exceed the current setting.

5. Click **Save**.

## Add directory server

To configure authentication for Access Management, you establish communications between an LDAP server and the host running the Web Services Proxy for SANtricity Unified Manager. You then map the LDAP user groups to the local user roles.

### Before you begin

- You must be logged in with a user profile that includes Security admin permissions. Otherwise, the Access Management functions do not appear.
- User groups must be defined in your directory service.
- LDAP server credentials must be available, including the domain name, server URL, and optionally the bind account user name and password.
- For LDAPS servers using a secure protocol, the LDAP server's certificate chain must be installed on your local machine.

### About this task

Adding a directory server is a two-step process. First you enter the domain name and URL. If your server uses a secure protocol, you also must upload a CA certificate for authentication if it is signed by a non-standard signing authority. If you have credentials for a bind account, you also can enter your user account name and password. Next, you map the LDAP server's user groups to local user roles.



### Steps

1. Select **Access Management**.
2. From the **Directory Services** tab, select **Add Directory Server**.

The **Add Directory Server** dialog box opens.

3. In the **Server Settings** tab, enter the credentials for the LDAP server.

## Field Details

Setting	Description
<b>Configuration settings</b>	
Domain(s)	Enter the domain name of the LDAP server. For multiple domains, enter the domains in a comma separated list. The domain name is used in the login ( <i>username@domain</i> ) to specify which directory server to authenticate against.
Server URL	Enter the URL for accessing the LDAP server in the form of <code>ldap[s]://host:port</code> .
Upload certificate (optional)	<div>  <p>This field appears only if an LDAPS protocol is specified in the Server URL field above.</p> </div> <p>Click <b>Browse</b> and select a CA certificate to upload. This is the trusted certificate or certificate chain used for authenticating the LDAP server.</p>
Bind account (optional)	Enter a read-only user account for search queries against the LDAP server and for searching within the groups. Enter the account name in an LDAP-type format. For example, if the bind user is called "bindacct," then you might enter a value such as <code>CN=bindacct,CN=Users,DC=cpoc,DC=local</code> .
Bind password (optional)	<div>  <p>This field appears when you enter a bind account.</p> </div> <p>Enter the password for the bind account.</p>
Test server connection before adding	Select this checkbox if you want to make sure the system can communicate with the LDAP server configuration you entered. The test occurs after you click <b>Add</b> at the bottom of the dialog box. If this checkbox is selected and the test fails, the configuration is not added. You must resolve the error or de-select the checkbox to skip the testing and add the configuration.
<b>Privilege settings</b>	
Search base DN	Enter the LDAP context to search for users, typically in the form of <code>CN=Users, DC=cpoc, DC=local</code> .
Username attribute	Enter the attribute that is bound to the user ID for authentication. For example: <code>sAMAccountName</code> .
Group attribute(s)	Enter a list of group attributes on the user, which is used for group-to-role mapping. For example: <code>memberOf, managedObjects</code> .

4. Click the **Role Mapping** tab.
5. Assign LDAP groups to the predefined roles. A group can have multiple assigned roles.

#### Field Details

Setting	Description
<b>Mappings</b>	
Group DN	Specify the group distinguished name (DN) for the LDAP user group to be mapped.
Roles	<p>Click in the field and select one of the local user roles to be mapped to the Group DN. You must individually select each role you want to include for this group. The Monitor role is required in combination with the other roles to log in to SANtricity Unified Manager. The mapped roles include the following permissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Storage admin</b> — Full read/write access to storage objects on the arrays, but no access to the security configuration.</li><li>• <b>Security admin</b> — Access to the security configuration in Access Management and Certificate Management.</li><li>• <b>Support admin</b> — Access to all hardware resources on storage arrays, failure data, and MEL events. No access to storage objects or the security configuration.</li><li>• <b>Monitor</b> — Read-only access to all storage objects, but no access to the security configuration.</li></ul>



The Monitor role is required for all users, including the administrator.

6. If desired, click **Add another mapping** to enter more group-to-role mappings.
7. When you are finished with the mappings, click **Add**.

The system performs a validation, making sure that the storage array and LDAP server can communicate. If an error message appears, check the credentials entered in the dialog box and re-enter the information if necessary.

## Edit directory server settings and role mappings

If you previously configured a directory server in Access Management, you can change its settings at any time. Settings include the server connection information and the group-to-role mappings.

#### Before you begin

- You must be logged in with a user profile that includes Security admin permissions. Otherwise, the Access Management functions do not appear.

- A directory server must be defined.

## Steps

1. Select **Access Management**.
2. Select the **Directory Services** tab.
3. If more than one server is defined, select the server you want to edit from the table.
4. Select **View/Edit Settings**.

The **Directory Server Settings** dialog box opens.

5. In the **Server Settings** tab, change the desired settings.

Setting	Description
<b>Configuration settings</b>	
Domain(s)	The domain name(s) of the LDAP server(s). For multiple domains, enter the domains in a comma-separated list. The domain name is used in the login ( <i>username@domain</i> ) to specify which directory server to authenticate against.
Server URL	The URL for accessing the LDAP server in the form of <code>ldap[s]://host:port</code> .
Bind account (optional)	The read-only user account for search queries against the LDAP server and for searching within the groups.
Bind password (optional)	The password for the bind account. (This field appears when a bind account is entered.)
Test server connection before saving	Checks that the system can communicate with the LDAP server configuration. The test occurs after you click <b>Save</b> . If this checkbox is selected and the test fails, the configuration is not changed. You must resolve the error or clear the checkbox to skip the testing and re-edit the configuration.
<b>Privilege settings</b>	
Search base DN	The LDAP context to search for users, typically in the form of <code>CN=Users, DC=copc, DC=local</code> .
Username attribute	The attribute that is bound to the user ID for authentication. For example: <code>sAMAccountName</code> .
Group attribute(s)	A list of group attributes on the user, which is used for group-to-role mapping. For example: <code>memberOf, managedObjects</code> .

6. In the **Role Mapping** tab, change the desired mapping.



Setting	Description
<b>Mappings</b>	
Group DN	The domain name for the LDAP user group to be mapped.
Roles	<p>The roles to be mapped to the Group DN. You must individually select each role you want to include for this group. The Monitor role is required in combination with the other roles to log in to SANtricity Unified Manager. The roles include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Storage admin</b> — Full read/write access to storage objects on the arrays, but no access to the security configuration.</li> <li>• <b>Security admin</b> — Access to the security configuration in Access Management and Certificate Management.</li> <li>• <b>Support admin</b> — Access to all hardware resources on storage arrays, failure data, and MEL events. No access to storage objects or the security configuration.</li> <li>• <b>Monitor</b> — Read-only access to all storage objects, but no access to the security configuration.</li> </ul>



The Monitor role is required for all users, including the administrator.

- If desired, click **Add another mapping** to enter more group-to-role mappings.
- Click **Save**.

### Results

After you complete this task, any active user sessions are terminated. Only your current user session is retained.

## Remove directory server

To break the connection between a directory server and the Web Services Proxy, you can remove the server information from the Access Management page. You might want to perform this task if you configured a new server, and then want to remove the old one.

### Before you begin

- You must be logged in with a user profile that includes Security admin permissions. Otherwise, the Access Management functions do not appear.

### About this task

After you complete this task, any active user sessions are terminated. Only your current user session is retained.

### Steps

- Select **Access Management**.
- Select the **Directory Services** tab.

3. From the list, select the directory server you want to delete.
4. Click **Remove**.

The **Remove Directory Server** dialog box opens.

5. Type `remove` in the field, and then click **Remove**.

The directory server configuration settings, privilege settings, and role mappings are removed. Users can no longer log in with credentials from this server.

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