



Prepare for installing the SnapCenter Server

SnapCenter Software 5.0

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Prepare for installing the SnapCenter Server

Domain and workgroup requirements

The SnapCenter Server can be installed on systems that are either in a domain or in workgroup. The user used for installation should have admin privileges on the machine in case of both workgroup and domain.

For installing SnapCenter Server and SnapCenter plug-ins on Windows hosts, you should use one of the following:

- **Active Directory domain**

You must use a Domain user with local administrator rights. The Domain user must be a member of the local Administrator group on the Windows host.

- **Workgroups**

You must use a local account that has local administrator rights.

While domain trusts, multi-domain forests, and cross-domain trusts are supported, cross-forest domains are not supported. The Microsoft documentation about Active Directory Domains and Trusts contains more information.






After installing the SnapCenter Server, you should not change the domain in which the SnapCenter host is located. If you remove the SnapCenter Server host from the domain it was in when the SnapCenter Server was installed and then try to uninstall SnapCenter Server, the uninstall operation fails.

Space and sizing requirements

Before you install the SnapCenter Server, you should be familiar with the space and sizing requirements. You should also apply the available system and security updates.

Item	Requirements
Operating Systems	Microsoft Windows Only English, German, Japanese, and simplified Chinese version of the operating systems are supported. For the latest information about supported versions, see NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool .
Minimum CPU count	4 cores

Item	Requirements
Minimum RAM	8 GB <div>  <p>The MySQL Server buffer pool uses 20 percent of the total RAM.</p> </div>
Minimum hard drive space for the SnapCenter Server software and logs	4 GB <div>  <p>If you have the SnapCenter repository in the same drive where SnapCenter Server is installed, then it is recommended to have 10 GB.</p> </div>
Minimum hard drive space for the SnapCenter repository	6 GB <div>  <p>NOTE: If you have the SnapCenter Server in the same drive where SnapCenter repository is installed, then it is recommended to have 10 GB.</p> </div>
Required software packages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microsoft .NET Framework 4.7.2 or later • Windows Management Framework (WMF) 4.0 or later • PowerShell 4.0 or later <p>For .NET specific troubleshooting information, see SnapCenter upgrade or install fails for legacy systems that do not have internet connectivity.</p>

SAN host requirements

If your SnapCenter host is part of a FC/iSCSI environment, you might need to install additional software on the system to enable access to ONTAP storage.

SnapCenter does not include Host Utilities or a DSM. If your SnapCenter host is part of a SAN environment, you might need to install and configure the following software:

- Host Utilities

The Host Utilities support FC and iSCSI, and it enables you to use MPIO on your Windows Servers. For information, see [Host Utilities documentation](#).

- Microsoft DSM for Windows MPIO

This software works with Windows MPIO drivers to manage multiple paths between NetApp and Windows host computers.

A DSM is required for high availability configurations.



If you were using ONTAP DSM, you should migrate to Microsoft DSM. For more information, see [How to migrate from ONTAP DSM to Microsoft DSM](#).

Supported storage systems and applications

You should know the supported storage system, applications, and databases.

- SnapCenter supports ONTAP 8.3.0 and later to protect your data.
- SnapCenter supports Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP to protect your data from SnapCenter Software 4.5 P1 patch release.

If you are using Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP, ensure that the SnapCenter Server host plug-ins are upgraded to 4.5 P1 or later to perform data protection operations.

For information about Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP, see [Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP documentation](#).

- SnapCenter supports protection of different applications and databases.

For detailed information about the supported applications and databases, see [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#).

- SnapCenter 4.9 P1 and later supports protection of Oracle and Microsoft SQL workloads in VMware Cloud on Amazon Web Services (AWS) Software-Defined Data Center (SDDC) environments.

For more information, see [Protect Oracle, MS SQL workloads using NetApp SnapCenter in VMware Cloud on AWS SDDC environments](#).

Supported browsers

SnapCenter Software can be used on multiple browsers.

- Chrome

If you are using v66, you might fail to launch SnapCenter GUI.

- Internet Explorer

SnapCenter UI does not load properly if you are using IE 10 or earlier versions. You should upgrade to IE 11.

- Only default-level security is supported.

Making changes to Internet Explorer security settings results in significant browser display issues.

- Internet Explorer compatibility view must be disabled.

- Microsoft Edge

For the latest information about supported versions, see [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#).

Connection and port requirements

You should ensure that the connections and ports requirements are met before installing the SnapCenter Server and application or database plug-ins.

- Applications cannot share a port.

Each port must be dedicated to the appropriate application.

- For customizable ports, you can select a custom port during installation if you do not want to use the default port.

You can change a plug-in port after installation by using the Modify Host wizard.

- For fixed ports, you should accept the default port number.
- Firewalls
 - Firewalls, proxies, or other network devices should not interfere with connections.
 - If you specify a custom port when you install SnapCenter, you should add a firewall rule on the plug-in host for that port for the SnapCenter Plug-in Loader.

The following table lists the different ports and their default values.

Type of port	Default port
SnapCenter port	<p>8146 (HTTPS), bidirectional, customizable, as in the URL <i>https://server:8146</i></p> <p>Used for communication between the SnapCenter client (the SnapCenter user) and the SnapCenter Server. Also used for communication from the plug-in hosts to the SnapCenter Server.</p> <p>To customize the port, see Install the SnapCenter Server using the install wizard.</p>
SnapCenter SMCore communication port	<p>8145 (HTTPS), bidirectional, customizable</p> <p>The port is used for communication between the SnapCenter Server and the hosts where the SnapCenter plug-ins are installed.</p> <p>To customize the port, see Install the SnapCenter Server using the install wizard.</p>

Type of port	Default port
MySQL port	<p>3306 (HTTPS), bidirectional</p> <p>The port is used for communication between SnapCenter and MySQL repository database.</p> <p>You can create secured connections from the SnapCenter Server to the MySQL server. Learn more</p> <p>To customize the port, see Install the SnapCenter Server using the install wizard.</p>
Windows plug-in hosts	<p>135, 445 (TCP)</p> <p>In addition to ports 135 and 445, the dynamic port range specified by Microsoft should also be open. Remote install operations use the Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) service, which dynamically searches this port range.</p> <p>For information on the dynamic port range supported, see Service overview and network port requirements for Windows</p> <p>The ports are used for communication between the SnapCenter Server and the host on which the plug-in is being installed. To push plug-in package binaries to Windows plug-in hosts, the ports must be open only on the plug-in host, and they can be closed after installation.</p>
Linux or AIX plug-in hosts	<p>22 (SSH)</p> <p>The ports are used for communication between the SnapCenter Server and the host where the plug-in is being installed. The ports are used by SnapCenter to copy plug-in package binaries to Linux or AIX plug-in hosts and should be open or excluded from the firewall or iptables.</p>


Type of port	Default port
SnapCenter Plug-ins Package for Windows, SnapCenter Plug-ins Package for Linux or SnapCenter Plug-ins Package for AIX	<p>8145 (HTTPS), bidirectional, customizable</p> <p>The port is used for communication between SMCORE and hosts where the plug-ins package is installed.</p> <p>The communication path also needs to be open between the SVM management LIF and the SnapCenter Server.</p> <p>To customize the port, see Add hosts and install SnapCenter Plug-in for Microsoft Windows or Add hosts and install SnapCenter Plug-ins package for Linux or AIX.</p>
SnapCenter Plug-in for Oracle Database	<p>27216, customizable</p> <p>The default JDBC port is used by the plug-in for Oracle for connecting to the Oracle database.</p> <p>To customize the port, see Add hosts and install SnapCenter Plug-ins package for Linux or AIX.</p>
Custom plug-ins for SnapCenter	<p>9090 (HTTPS), fixed</p> <p>This is an internal port that is used only on the custom plug-in host; no firewall exception is required.</p> <p>Communication between the SnapCenter Server and custom plug-ins is routed through port 8145.</p>
ONTAP cluster or SVM communication port	<p>443 (HTTPS), bidirectional80 (HTTP), bidirectional</p> <p>The port is used by the SAL (Storage Abstraction Layer) for communication between the host running SnapCenter Server and SVM. The port is currently also used by the SAL on SnapCenter for Windows Plug-in hosts for communication between the SnapCenter plug-in host and SVM.</p>
SnapCenter Plug-in for SAP HANA Database vCode Spell Checkerports	<p>3instance_number13 or 3instance_number15, HTTP or HTTPS, bidirectional, and customizable</p> <p>For a multitenant database container (MDC) single tenant, the port number ends with 13; for non MDC, the port number ends with 15.</p> <p>For example, 32013 is the port number for instance 20 and 31015 is the port number for instance 10.</p> <p>To customize the port, see Add hosts and install plug-in packages on remote hosts.</p>


Type of port	Default port
Domain controller communication port	<p>See the Microsoft documentation to identify the ports that should be opened in the firewall on a domain controller for authentication to work properly.</p> <p>It is necessary to open the Microsoft required ports on the domain controller so that the SnapCenter Server, Plug-in hosts, or other Windows client can authenticate the users.</p>

To modify the port details, see [Modify plug-in hosts](#).

SnapCenter licenses

SnapCenter requires several licenses to enable data protection of applications, databases, file systems, and virtual machines. The type of SnapCenter licenses you install depends on your storage environment and the features that you want to use.

License	Where required
SnapCenter Standard controller-based	<p>Required for FAS, AFF, All SAN Array (ASA)</p> <p>SnapCenter Standard license is a controller-based license and is included as part of the premium bundle. If you have the SnapManager Suite license, you also get the SnapCenter Standard license entitlement. If you want to install SnapCenter on a trial basis with FAS, AFF, or ASA storage, you can obtain a Premium Bundle evaluation license by contacting the sales representative.</p> <div>  <p>SnapCenter is also offered as part of data protection bundle. If you have purchased A400 or later, you should purchase the data protection bundle.</p> </div>
SnapCenter Standard capacity-based	<p>Required with ONTAP Select and Cloud Volumes ONTAP</p> <p>If you are a Cloud Volumes ONTAP or ONTAP Select customer, you need to procure a per TB capacity-based license based on the data managed by SnapCenter. By default, SnapCenter ships a built-in 90-day 100 TB SnapCenter Standard capacity-based trial license. For other details, contact the sales representative.</p>

License	Where required
SnapMirror or SnapVault	<p>ONTAP</p> <p>Either SnapMirror or SnapVault license is required if replication is enabled in SnapCenter.</p>
SnapRestore	<p>Required to restore and verify backups.</p> <p>On primary storage systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required on SnapVault destination systems to perform remote verification and to restore from a backup. • Required on SnapMirror destination systems to perform remote verification.
FlexClone	<p>Required to clone databases and verification operations.</p> <p>On primary and secondary storage systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required on SnapVault destination systems to create clones from secondary vault backup. • Required on SnapMirror destination systems to create clones from secondary SnapMirror backup.
Protocols	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • iSCSI or FC license for LUNs • CIFS license for SMB shares • NFS license for NFS type VMDKs • iSCSI or FC license for VMFS type VMDKs <p>Required on SnapMirror destination systems to serve data if a source volume is unavailable.</p>
SnapCenter Standard licenses (optional)	<p>Secondary destinations</p> <div>  <p>It is recommended, but not required, that you add SnapCenter Standard licenses to secondary destinations. If SnapCenter Standard licenses are not enabled on secondary destinations, you cannot use SnapCenter to backup resources on the secondary destination after performing a failover operation. However, a FlexClone license is required on secondary destinations to perform clone and verification operations.</p> </div>



SnapCenter Advanced and SnapCenter NAS File Services licenses are deprecated, and are no longer available.

You should install one or more SnapCenter licenses. For information on how to add licenses, see [Add SnapCenter Standard controller-based licenses](#) or [Add SnapCenter Standard capacity-based licenses](#).

Single Mailbox Recovery (SMBR) licenses

If you are using SnapCenter Plug-in for Exchange to manage Microsoft Exchange Server databases and Single Mailbox Recovery (SMBR), you would need additional license for SMBR which needs to be purchased separately based on user mailbox.

NetApp® Single Mailbox Recovery has come to the end of availability (EOA) on May 12, 2023. For more information, refer [CPC-00507](#). NetApp will continue to support customers that have purchased mailbox capacity, maintenance, and support through marketing part numbers introduced on June 24, 2020, for the duration of the support entitlement.

NetApp Single Mailbox Recovery is a partner product provided by Ontrack. Ontrack PowerControls offers capabilities that are similar to those of NetApp Single Mailbox Recovery. Customers can procure new Ontrack PowerControls software licenses and Ontrack PowerControls maintenance and support renewals from Ontrack (through licensingteam@ontrack.com) for granular mailbox recovery after the May 12, 2023, EOA date.

Authentication methods for your credentials

Credentials use different authentication methods depending upon the application or environment. Credentials authenticate users so they can perform SnapCenter operations. You should create one set of credentials for installing plug-ins and another set for data protection operations.

Windows authentication

The Windows authentication method authenticates against Active Directory. For Windows authentication, Active Directory is set up outside of SnapCenter. SnapCenter authenticates with no additional configuration. You need a Windows credential to perform tasks such as adding hosts, installing plug-in packages, and scheduling jobs.

Untrusted domain authentication

SnapCenter allows the creation of Windows credentials using users and groups belonging to the untrusted domains. For the authentication to succeed, you should register the untrusted domains with SnapCenter.

Local workgroup authentication

SnapCenter allows the creation of Windows credentials with local workgroup users and groups. The Windows authentication for local workgroup users and groups does not happen at the time of Windows credential creation but is deferred until the host registration and other host operations are performed.

SQL Server authentication

The SQL authentication method authenticates against a SQL Server instance. This means that a SQL Server instance must be discovered in SnapCenter. Therefore, before adding a SQL credential, you must add a host,

install plug-in packages, and refresh resources. You need SQL Server authentication for performing operations such as scheduling on SQL Server or discovering resources.

Linux authentication

The Linux authentication method authenticates against a Linux host. You need Linux authentication during the initial step of adding the Linux host and installing the SnapCenter Plug-ins Package for Linux remotely from the SnapCenter GUI.

AIX authentication

The AIX authentication method authenticates against an AIX host. You need AIX authentication during the initial step of adding the AIX host and installing the SnapCenter Plug-ins Package for AIX remotely from the SnapCenter GUI.

Oracle database authentication

The Oracle database authentication method authenticates against an Oracle database. You need an Oracle database authentication to perform operations on the Oracle database if the operating system (OS) authentication is disabled on the database host. Therefore, before adding a Oracle database credential, you should create an Oracle user in the Oracle database with sysdba privileges.

Oracle ASM authentication

The Oracle ASM authentication method authenticates against an Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) instance. If you are required to access the Oracle ASM instance and if the operating system (OS) authentication is disabled on the database host, you need an Oracle ASM authentication. Therefore, before adding an Oracle ASM credential, you should create an Oracle user with sysasm privileges in the ASM instance.

RMAN catalog authentication

The RMAN catalog authentication method authenticates against the Oracle Recovery Manager (RMAN) catalog database. If you have configured an external catalog mechanism and registered your database to catalog database, you need to add RMAN catalog authentication.

Storage connections and credentials

Before performing data protection operations, you should set up the storage connections and add the credentials that the SnapCenter Server and the SnapCenter plug-ins will use.

- **Storage connections**

The storage connections give the SnapCenter Server and SnapCenter plug-ins access to the ONTAP storage. Setting up these connections also involves configuring AutoSupport and Event Management System (EMS) features.

- **Credentials**

- Domain administrator or any member of the administrator group

Specify the domain administrator or any member of the administrator group on the system on which

you are installing the SnapCenter plug-in. Valid formats for the Username field are:

- *NetBIOS\UserName*
- *Domain FQDN\UserName*
- *UserName@upn*
- Local administrator (for workgroups only)

For systems that belong to a workgroup, specify the built-in local administrator on the system on which you are installing the SnapCenter plug-in. You can specify a local user account that belongs to the local administrators group if the user account has elevated privileges or the User Access control feature is disabled on the host system.

The valid format for the Username field is: *UserName*

- Credentials for individual resource groups

If you set up credentials for individual resource groups and the username does not have full admin privileges, you must assign at least the resource group and backup privileges to the username.

Multi-factor authentication (MFA)

Manage multi-factor authentication (MFA)

You can manage Multi-factor authentication (MFA) functionality in the Active Directory Federation Service (AD FS) Server and SnapCenter Server.

Enable multi-factor authentication (MFA)

You can enable MFA functionality for SnapCenter Server using PowerShell commands.

About this task

- SnapCenter supports SSO based logins when other applications are configured in the same AD FS. In certain AD FS configurations, SnapCenter might require user authentication for security reasons depending on the AD FS session persistence.
- The information regarding the parameters that can be used with the cmdlet and their descriptions can be obtained by running `Get-Help command_name`. Alternatively, you can also see [SnapCenter Software Cmdlet Reference Guide](#).

Before you begin

- Windows Active Directory Federation Service (AD FS) should be up and running in the respective domain.
- You should have an AD FS supported Multi-factor authentication service such as Azure MFA, Cisco Duo, and so on.
- SnapCenter and AD FS server timestamp should be the same regardless of the timezone.
- Procure and configure the authorized CA certificate for SnapCenter Server.

CA Certificate is mandatory for the following reasons:

- Ensures that the ADFS-F5 communications do not break because the self-signed certificates are unique at the node level.

- Ensures that during upgrade, repair, or disaster recovery (DR) in a standalone or high availability configuration, the self-signed certificate does not get recreated thus avoiding MFA reconfiguration.
- Ensures IP-FQDN resolutions.

For information on CA certificate, see [Generate CA Certificate CSR file](#).

Steps

1. Connect to the Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) host.
2. Download AD FS federation metadata file from "https://<host FQDN>/FederationMetadata/2007-06/FederationMetadata.xml".
3. Copy the downloaded file to SnapCenter Server to enable MFA feature.
4. Log in to SnapCenter Server as the SnapCenter Administrator user through PowerShell.
5. Using the PowerShell session, generate the SnapCenter MFA metadata file by using the *New-SmMultifactorAuthenticationMetadata -path* cmdlet.

The path parameter specifies the path to save the MFA metadata file in the SnapCenter Server host.

6. Copy the generated file to the AD FS host to configure SnapCenter as the client entity.
7. Enable MFA for SnapCenter Server using the *Set-SmMultiFactorAuthentication* cmdlet.
8. (Optional) Check the MFA configuration status and settings by using *Get-SmMultiFactorAuthentication* cmdlet.
9. Go to the Microsoft management console (MMC) and perform the following steps:
 - a. Click **File > Add/Remove Snapin**.
 - b. In the Add or Remove Snap-ins window, select **Certificates** and then click **Add**.
 - c. In the Certificates snap-in window, select the **Computer account** option, and then click **Finish**.
 - d. Click **Console Root > Certificates – Local Computer > Personal > Certificates**.
 - e. Right-click on the CA certificate bound to SnapCenter and then select **All Tasks > Manage Private Keys**.
 - f. On the permissions wizard perform the following steps:
 - i. Click **Add**.
 - ii. Click **Locations** and select the concerned host (top of hierarchy).
 - iii. Click **OK** in the **Locations** pop-up window.
 - iv. In the object name field, enter 'IIS_IUSRS' and click **Check Names** and click **OK**.

If the check is successful, click **OK**.

10. In the AD FS host, open AD FS management wizard and perform the following steps:
 - a. Right click on **Relying Party Trusts > Add Relying Party Trust > Start**.
 - b. Select the second option and browse the SnapCenter MFA Metadata file and click **Next**.
 - c. Specify a display name and click **Next**.
 - d. Choose an access control policy as required and click **Next**.
 - e. Select the settings in the next tab to default.

- f. Click **Finish**.

SnapCenter is now reflected as a relying party with the provided display name.

11. Select the name and perform the following steps:

- a. Click **Edit Claim Issuance Policy**.
- b. Click **Add Rule** and click **Next**.
- c. Specify a name for the claim rule.
- d. Select **Active Directory** as the attribute store.
- e. Select the attribute as **User-Principal-Name** and the outgoing claim type as **Name-ID**.
- f. Click **Finish**.

12. Run the following PowerShell commands on the ADFS server.

```
Set-AdfsRelyingPartyTrust -TargetName '<Display name of relying party >'
-SigningCertificateRevocationCheck None
```

```
Set-AdfsRelyingPartyTrust -TargetName '<Display name of relying party >'
-EncryptionCertificateRevocationCheck None
```

13. Perform the following steps to confirm that the metadata was imported successfully.

- a. Right-click the relying party trust and select **Properties**.
- b. Ensure that the Endpoints, Identifiers, and Signature fields are populated.

14. Close all the browser tabs and reopen a browser to clear the existing or active session cookies, and login again.

SnapCenter MFA functionality can also be enabled using REST APIs.

For troubleshooting information, refer to [Simultaneous login attempts in multiple tabs shows MFA error](#).

Update AD FS MFA Metadata

You should update the AD FS MFA metadata in SnapCenter whenever there is any modification in the AD FS Server, such as upgrade, CA certificate renewal, DR, and so on.

Steps

1. Download AD FS federation metadata file from "https://<host FQDN>/FederationMetadata/2007-06/FederationMetadata.xml"
2. Copy the downloaded file to SnapCenter Server to update the MFA configuration.
3. Update the AD FS metadata in SnapCenter by running the following cmdlet:

```
Set-SmMultiFactorAuthentication -Path <location of ADFS MFA metadata xml file>
```

4. Close all the browser tabs and reopen a browser to clear the existing or active session cookies, and login again.

Update SnapCenter MFA metadata

You should update the SnapCenter MFA metadata in AD FS whenever there is any modification in ADFS server such as repair, CA certificate renewal, DR, and so on.

Steps

1. In the AD FS host, open AD FS management wizard and perform the following steps:
 - a. Click **Relying Party Trusts**.
 - b. Right click on the relying party trust that was created for SnapCenter and click **Delete**.

The user defined name of the relying party trust will be displayed.

- c. Enable Multi-factor authentication (MFA).

See [Enable Multi-factor authentication](#).

2. Close all the browser tabs and reopen a browser to clear the existing or active session cookies, and login again.

Disable Multi-factor authentication (MFA)

Steps

1. Disable MFA and clean up the configuration files that were created when MFA was enabled by using the `Set-SmMultiFactorAuthentication` cmdlet.
2. Close all the browser tabs and reopen a browser to clear the existing or active session cookies, and login again.

Manage multi-factor authentication (MFA) using Rest API, PowerShell, and SCCLI

MFA login is supported from browser, REST API, PowerShell, and SCCLI. MFA is supported through an AD FS identity manager. You can enable MFA, disable MFA, and configure MFA from GUI, REST API, PowerShell, and SCCLI.

Setup AD FS as OAuth/OIDC

Configure AD FS using Windows GUI wizard

1. Navigate to **Server Manager Dashboard > Tools > ADFS Management**.
2. Navigate to **ADFS > Application Groups**.
 - a. Right-click on **Application Groups**.
 - b. Select **Add Application group** and enter **Application Name**.
 - c. Select **Server Application**.
 - d. Click **Next**.
3. Copy **Client Identifier**.

This is the Client ID. .. Add Callback URL (SnapCenter Server URL) in Redirect URL. .. Click **Next**.

4. Select **Generate shared secret**.

Copy the secret value. This is the client's secret. .. Click **Next**.

5. On the **Summary** page, click **Next**.
 - a. On the **Complete** page, click **Close**.

6. Right-click on the newly added **Application Group** and select **Properties**.

7. Select **Add application** from App Properties.

8. Click **Add application**.

Select Web API and click **Next**.

9. On the Configure Web API page, enter the SnapCenter Server URL and Client Identifier created in the previous step into the Identifier section.

a. Click **Add**.

b. Click **Next**.

10. On the **Choose Access Control Policy** page, select control policy based on your requirement (For example, Permit everyone and require MFA) and click **Next**.

11. On the **Configure Application Permission** page, by default openid is selected as a scope, click **Next**.

12. On the **Summary** page, click **Next**.

On the **Complete** page, click **Close**.

13. On the **Sample Application Properties** page, click **OK**.

14. JWT token issued by an authorization server (AD FS) and intended to be consumed by the resource.

The 'aud' or audience claim of this token must match the identifier of the resource or Web API.

15. Edit the selected WebAPI and check that Callback URL (SnapCenter Server URL) and the client identifier were added correctly.

Configure OpenID Connect to provide a username as claims.

16. Open the **AD FS Management** tool located under the **Tools** menu at the top right of the Server Manager.

a. Select the **Application Groups** folder from the left sidebar.

b. Select the Web API and click **EDIT**.

c. Go-to Issuance Transform Rules Tab

17. Click **Add Rule**.

a. Select the **Send LDAP Attributes as Claims** in the Claim rule template dropdown.

b. Click **Next**.

18. Enter the **Claim rule** name.

a. Select **Active Directory** in the Attribute store dropdown.

b. Select **User-Principal-Name** in the **LDAP Attribute** dropdown and **UPN** in the O*utgoing Claim Type* dropdown.

c. Click **Finish**.

Create Application Group using PowerShell commands

You can create the application group, web API, and add the scope and claims using PowerShell commands. These commands are available in automated script format. For more information see <link to KB article>.

1. Create the new Application Group in AD FS by using the following comamnd.

```
New-AdfsApplicationGroup -Name $ClientRoleIdentifier
-ApplicationGroupIdentifier $ClientRoleIdentifier
```

ClientRoleIdentifier name of your application group

redirectURL valid URL for redirection after authorization

2. Create the AD FS Server Application and generate the client secret.

```
Add-AdfsServerApplication -Name "$ClientRoleIdentifier - Server app"
-ApplicationGroupIdentifier $ClientRoleIdentifier -RedirectUri $redirectURL
-Identifier $identifier -GenerateClientSecret
```

3. Create the ADFS Web API application and configure the policy name it should use.

```
$identifier = (New-Guid).Guid
```

```
Add-AdfsWebApiApplication -ApplicationGroupIdentifier $ClientRoleIdentifier
-Name "App Web API"

-Identifier $identifier -AccessControlPolicyName "Permit everyone"
```

4. Get the client ID and client secret from the output of the following commands because, it is shown only one time.

```
"client_id = $identifier"

"client_secret: $($ADFSApp.ClientSecret)
```

5. Grant the AD FS Application the allatclaims and openid permissions.

```
Grant-AdfsApplicationPermission -ClientRoleIdentifier $identifier
-ServerRoleIdentifier $identifier -ScopeNames @('openid')

$transformrule = @"

@RuleTemplate = "LdapClaims"

@RuleName = "AD User properties and Groups"

c:[Type ==
"http://schemas.microsoft.com/ws/2008/06/identity/claims/windowsaccountname",
Issuer ==
"AD AUTHORITY"]

⇒ issue(store = "Active Directory", types =
("http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2005/05/identity/claims/upn"), query =
";userPrincipalName;{0}", param = c.Value);

"@
```

6. Write out the transform rules file.

```
$transformrule | Out-File -FilePath .\issueancetransformrules.tmp -force
-Encoding ascii $relativePath = Get-Item .\issueancetransformrules.tmp
```

7. Name the Web API Application and define its Issuance Transform Rules using an external file.

```
Set-AdfsWebApiApplication -Name "$ClientRoleIdentifier - Web API"
-TargetIdentifier

$identifier -Identifier $identifier,$redirectURL -IssuanceTransformRulesFile

$relativePath
```

Update access token expiry time

You can update the access token expiry time using the PowerShell command.

About this task

- An access token can be used only for a specific combination of user, client, and resource. Access tokens cannot be revoked and are valid until their expiry.
- By default, the expiry time of an access token is 60 minutes. This minimal expiry time is sufficient and scaled. You must provide sufficient value to avoid any ongoing business-critical jobs.

Step

To update the access token expiry time for an application group WebApi, use the following command in AD FS server.

```
+ Set-AdfsWebApiApplication -TokenLifetime 3600 -TargetName "<Web API>"
```

Get the bearer token from AD FS

You should fill the below-mentioned parameters in any REST client (like Postman) and it prompts you to fill in the user credentials. Additionally, you should enter the second-factor authentication (something you have & something you are) to get the bearer token.

+ The validity of the bearer token is configurable from the AD FS server per application and the default validity period is 60 minutes.

Field	Value
Grant type	Authorization Code
Callback URL	Enter your application's base URL if you do not have a callback URL.
Auth URL	[adfs-domain-name]/adfs/oauth2/authorize
Access token URL	[adfs-domain-name]/adfs/oauth2/token
Client ID	Enter the AD FS client ID

Client secret	Enter the AD FS client secret
Scope	OpenID
Client Authentication	Send as Basic AUTH Header
Resource	In the Advance Options tab, add the Resource field with the same value as the Callback URL, which comes as an “aud” value in the JWT token.

Configure MFA in SnapCenter Server using PowerShell, SCCLI, and REST API

You can configure MFA in SnapCenter Server using PowerShell, SCCLI, and REST API.

SnapCenter MFA CLI authentication

In PowerShell and SCCLI, the existing cmdlet (Open-SmConnection) is extended with one more field called "AccessToken" to use the bearer token to authenticate the user.

```
Open-SmConnection -Credential <PSCredential> [-SMSbaseUrl <String>] [-Port <String>] [-RoleName <String>] [-AccessToken <string>]
```

After the above cmdlet is executed, a session is created for the respective user to execute further SnapCenter cmdlets.

SnapCenter MFA Rest API Authentication

Use bearer token in the format *Authorization=Bearer <access token>* in REST API client (like Postman or swagger) and mention the user RoleName in the header to get a successful response from SnapCenter.

MFA Rest API Workflow

When MFA is configured with AD FS, you should authenticate using an access (bearer) token to access the SnapCenter application by any Rest API.

About this task

- You can use any REST client like Postman, Swagger UI or FireCamp.
- Get an access token and use it to authenticate subsequent requests (SnapCenter Rest API) to perform any operation.

Steps

To authenticate through AD FS MFA

1. Configure the REST client to call AD FS endpoint to get the access token.

When you hit the button to get an access token for an application, you will be redirected to the AD FS SSO page where you must provide your AD credentials and authenticate with MFA. 1. In the AD FS SSO page, type your username or email in the Username text box.

+ Usernames must be formatted as user@domain or domain\user.

2. In the Password text box, type your password.
3. Click **Log in**.
4. From the **Sign-in Options** section, select an authentication option and authenticate (depending on your configuration).
 - Push: Approve the push notification that is sent to your phone.
 - QR Code: Use the AUTH Point mobile app to scan the QR code, then type the verification code shown in the app
 - One-Time Password: Type the one-time password for your token.
5. After successful authentication, a popup will open that contains the Access, ID, and Refresh Token.

Copy the access token and use it in the SnapCenter Rest API to perform the operation.

6. In the Rest API, you should pass the access token and role name in the header section.
7. SnapCenter validates this access token from AD FS.

If it is a valid token, SnapCenter decodes it and gets the username.

8. Using the Username and Role Name, SnapCenter authenticates the user for an API execution.

If the authentication succeeds, SnapCenter returns the result else an error message is displayed.

Enable or disable SnapCenter MFA functionality for Rest API, CLI, and GUI

GUI

Steps

1. Log into the SnapCenter Server as the SnapCenter Administrator.
2. Click **Settings > Global Settings > MultiFactorAuthentication(MFA) Settings**
3. Select the interface (GUI/RST API/CLI) to enable or disable the MFA login.

PowerShell interface

Steps

1. Run the PowerShell or CLI commands for enabling MFA for GUI, Rest API, PowerShell, and SCCLI.

```
Set-SmMultiFactorAuthentication -IsGuiMFAEnabled -IsRestApiMFAEnabled  
-IsCliMFAEnabled -Path
```

The path parameter specifies the location of the AD FS MFA metadata xml file.

Enables MFA for SnapCenter GUI, Rest API, PowerShell, and SCCLI configured with specified AD FS metadata file path.

2. Check the MFA configuration status and settings by using the `Get-SmMultiFactorAuthentication cmdlet`.

SCCLI Interface

Steps

1. # `sccli Set-SmMultiFactorAuthentication -IsGuiMFAEnabled true -IsRestApiMFAEnabled true -IsCliMFAEnabled true -Path "C:\ADFS_metadata\abc.xml"`
2. # `sccli Get-SmMultiFactorAuthentication`

REST APIs

1. Run the following post API for enabling MFA for GUI, Rest API, PowerShell, and SCCLI.

Parameter	Value
Requested URL	/api/4.9/settings/multifactorauthentication
HTTP method	Post
Request Body	{ "IsGuiMFAEnabled": false, "IsRestApiMFAEnabled": true, "IsCliMFAEnabled": false, "ADFSConfigFilePath": "C:\ADFS_metadata\abc.xml" }
Response Body	{ "MFAConfiguration": { "IsGuiMFAEnabled": false, "ADFSConfigFilePath": "C:\ADFS_metadata\abc.xml", "SCConfigFilePath": null, "IsRestApiMFAEnabled": true, "IsCliMFAEnabled": false, "ADFSHostName": "win-ads-sc49.winscedom2.com" } }

2. Check the MFA configuration status and settings by using the following API.

Parameter	Value
Requested URL	/api/4.9/settings/multifactorauthentication
HTTP method	Get
Response Body	{ "MFAConfiguration": { "IsGuiMFAEnabled": false, "ADFSConfigFilePath": "C:\ADFS_metadata\abc.xml", "SCConfigFilePath": null, "IsRestApiMFAEnabled": true, "IsCliMFAEnabled": false, "ADFSHostName": "win-ads-sc49.winscedom2.com" } }

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