



# **Configure security settings**

StorageGRID 11.8

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# Configure security settings

## Manage the TLS and SSH policy

The TLS and SSH policy determines which protocols and ciphers are used to establish secure TLS connections with client applications and secure SSH connections to internal StorageGRID services.

The security policy controls how TLS and SSH encrypt data in motion. In general, use the Modern compatibility (default) policy, unless your system needs to be Common Criteria-compliant or you need to use other ciphers.



Some StorageGRID services have not been updated to use the ciphers in these policies.

### Before you begin

- You are signed in to the Grid Manager using a [supported web browser](#).
- You have the [Root access permission](#).

## Select a security policy

### Steps

1. Select **CONFIGURATION > Security > Security settings**.

The **TLS and SSH policies** tab shows the available policies. The currently active policy is noted by a green check mark on the policy tile.



2. Review the tiles to learn about the available policies.

Policy	Description
Modern compatibility (default)	Use the default policy if you need strong encryption and unless you have special requirements. This policy is compatible with most TLS and SSH clients.
Legacy compatibility	Use this policy if you need additional compatibility options for older clients. The additional options in this policy might make it less secure than the Modern compatibility policy.
Common Criteria	Use this policy if you require Common Criteria certification.

Policy	Description
FIPS strict	<p>Use this policy if you require Common Criteria certification and need to use the NetApp Cryptographic Security Module 3.0.8 for external client connections to load balancer endpoints, Tenant Manager, and Grid Manager. Using this policy might reduce performance.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> After you select this policy, all nodes must be <a href="#">rebooted in a rolling fashion</a> to activate the NetApp Cryptographic Security Module. Use <b>Maintenance &gt; Rolling reboot</b> to initiate and monitor reboots.</p>
Custom	Create a custom policy if you need to apply your own ciphers.

3. To see details about each policy's ciphers, protocols, and algorithms, select **View details**.
4. To change the current policy, select **Use policy**.

A green check mark appears next to **Current policy** on the policy tile.

## Create a custom security policy

You can create a custom policy if you need to apply your own ciphers.

### Steps

1. From the tile of the policy that is the most similar to the custom policy you want to create, select **View details**.
2. Select **Copy to clipboard**, and then select **Cancel**.



3. From the **Custom policy** tile, select **Configure and use**.
4. Paste the JSON you copied and make any changes required.
5. Select **Use policy**.

A green check mark appears next to **Current policy** on the Custom policy tile.

6. Optionally, select **Edit configuration** to make more changes to the new custom policy.

## Temporarily revert to the default security policy

If you configured a custom security policy, you might not be able to sign in to the Grid Manager if the configured TLS policy is incompatible with the [configured server certificate](#).

You can temporarily revert to the default security policy.

### Steps

1. Log in to an Admin Node:
  - a. Enter the following command: `ssh admin@Admin_Node_IP`
  - b. Enter the password listed in the `Passwords.txt` file.
  - c. Enter the following command to switch to root: `su -`
  - d. Enter the password listed in the `Passwords.txt` file.

When you are logged in as root, the prompt changes from `$` to `#`.

2. Run the following command:

```
restore-default-cipher-configurations
```

3. From a web browser, access the Grid Manager on the same Admin Node.
4. Follow the steps in [Select a security policy](#) to configure the policy again.

## Configure network and object security

You can configure network and object security to encrypt stored objects, to prevent certain S3 and Swift requests, or to allow client connections to Storage Nodes to use HTTP instead of HTTPS.

### Stored object encryption

Stored object encryption enables the encryption of all object data as it is ingested through S3. By default, stored objects aren't encrypted but you can choose to encrypt objects using the AES-128 or AES-256 encryption algorithm. When you enable the setting, all newly ingested objects are encrypted but no change is made to existing stored objects. If you disable encryption, currently encrypted objects remain encrypted but newly ingested objects aren't encrypted.

The Stored object encryption setting applies only to S3 objects that have not been encrypted by bucket-level or object-level encryption.

For more details on StorageGRID encryption methods, see [Review StorageGRID encryption methods](#).

### Prevent client modification

Prevent client modification is a system wide setting. When the **Prevent client modification** option is selected, the following requests are denied.

## S3 REST API

- DeleteBucket requests
- Any requests to modify an existing object's data, user-defined metadata, or S3 object tagging

## Swift REST API

- Delete Container requests
- Requests to modify any existing object. For example, the following operations are denied: Put Overwrite, Delete, Metadata Update, and so on.

## Enable HTTP for Storage Node connections

By default, client applications use the HTTPS network protocol for any direct connections to Storage Nodes. You can optionally enable HTTP for these connections, for example, when testing a non-production grid.

Use HTTP for Storage Node connections only if S3 and Swift clients need to make HTTP connections directly to Storage Nodes. You don't need to use this option for clients that only use HTTPS connections or for clients that connect to the Load Balancer service (because you can [configure each load balancer endpoint](#) to use either HTTP or HTTPS).

See [Summary: IP addresses and ports for client connections](#) to learn which ports S3 and Swift clients use when connecting to Storage Nodes using HTTP or HTTPS.

## Select options

### Before you begin

- You are signed in to the Grid Manager using a [supported web browser](#).
- You have Root access permission.

### Steps

1. Select **CONFIGURATION > Security > Security settings**.
2. Select the **Network and objects** tab.
3. For Stored object encryption, use the **None** (default) setting if you don't want stored objects to be encrypted, or select **AES-128** or **AES-256** to encrypt stored objects.
4. Optionally select **Prevent client modification** if you want to prevent S3 and Swift clients from making specific requests.



If you change this setting, it will take about one minute for the new setting to be applied. The configured value is cached for performance and scaling.

5. Optionally select **Enable HTTP for Storage Node connections** if clients connect directly to Storage Nodes and you want to use HTTP connections.



Be careful when enabling HTTP for a production grid because requests will be sent unencrypted.

6. Select **Save**.

# Change interface security settings

The interface security settings let you control whether users are signed out if they are inactive for more than the specified amount of time and whether a stack trace is included in API error responses.

## Before you begin

- You are signed in to the Grid Manager using a [supported web browser](#).
- You have [Root access permission](#).

## About this task

The **Security settings** page includes the **Browser inactivity timeout** and **Management API stack trace** settings.

### Browser inactivity timeout

Indicates how long a user's browser can be inactive before the user is signed out. The default is 15 minutes.

Browser inactivity timeout is also controlled by the following:

- A separate, non-configurable StorageGRID timer, which is included for system security. Each user's authentication token expires 16 hours after the user signs in. When a user's authentication expires, that user is automatically signed out, even if browser inactivity timeout is disabled or the value for the browser timeout has not been reached. To renew the token, the user must sign back in.
- Timeout settings for the identity provider, assuming single sign-on (SSO) is enabled for StorageGRID.

If SSO is enabled and a user's browser times out, the user must reenter their SSO credentials to access StorageGRID again. See [Configure single sign-on](#).

### Management API stack trace

Controls whether a stack trace is returned in Grid Manager and Tenant Manager API error responses.

This option is disabled by default, but you might want to enable this functionality for a test environment. In general, you should leave stack trace disabled in production environments to avoid revealing internal software details when API errors occur.

## Steps

1. Select **CONFIGURATION > Security > Security settings**.
2. Select the **Interface** tab.
3. To change the setting for browser inactivity timeout:
  - a. Expand the accordion.
  - b. To change the timeout period, specify a value between 60 seconds and 7 days. The default timeout is 15 minutes.
  - c. To disable this feature, unselect the checkbox.
  - d. Select **Save**.

The new setting doesn't affect users who are currently signed in. Users must sign in again or refresh their browsers for the new timeout setting to take effect.

4. To change the setting for Management API stack trace:

- a. Expand the accordion.
- b. Select the checkbox to return a stack trace in Grid Manager and Tenant Manager API error responses.



Leave stack trace disabled in production environments to avoid revealing internal software details when API errors occur.

- c. Select **Save**.



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