

Sun Role Manager 4.1

Administration Guide

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Preface

Who should read this guide

The Sun Role Manager 4.1 Administration Guide is intended for use by service providers, deployment engineers and system administrators who are responsible for installing the Sun[™] Role Manager software (formerly Vaau's RBACx product) on the target systems and administering it.

Documentation Conventions

The following conventions are used in this guide.

Information in ...	Indicates ...
< <i>Italics</i> <i>Brackets</i> >	A variable that you must enter or select
<RBACX_HOME>	A variable whose value is name of the directory where Role Manager is installed
“Bold”	Information that you must type exactly as shown
Bold Italics	An option on the toolbar or Menu that you must select
[Square Brackets]	A button you must click

◆ ◆ ◆ CHAPTER 1

Role Manager Introduction

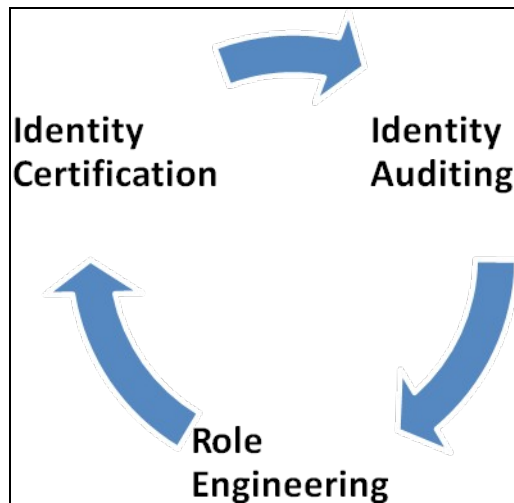


Figure 1-1 Role Manager

Sun Microsystems understands that organizations today need to be in complete control of their enterprise security. The Sun[™] Role Manager 4.1 software (formerly Vaau's RBACx product) addresses all aspects of Role Based Access Control (RBAC), enabling an enterprise to quickly and effectively embrace new opportunities, improve operational efficiencies, reduce costs, and proactively manage virtually all security threats and risks to the IT security of the organization. The Sun Role Manager software (Role Manager) contains areas that are grouped as follows: Identity Warehouse, Role Engineering & Management, Identity Certification and Identity Auditing.

Identity Warehouse

The Role Manager Identity Warehouse captures and stores relevant entitlement data from systems containing a simple to a complex entitlement structure. These entitlement feeds are imported on a scheduled basis and Role Manager accommodates an n-level entitlement structure which can be stored in the Role Manager data repository. Role Manager has an import engine which supports complex entitlement feeds from a text or xml file and also includes ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) processing capabilities. Role Manager also captures the *glossary* description of each entitlement and this can be inputted as a separate feed to Role Manager. Glossary information provides business descriptions that are associated with the raw entitlement data for improved usability and understandability. The complete entitlement data can be correlated during the certification phase and the entitlement hierarchy can be shown as part of the drill-down entitlements.

Role Engineering and Management

One of the most challenging problems in managing large networks is the complexity of security administration. Role based access control (also called role based security) has become the predominant model for advanced access control because it reduces the complexity and cost of security administration in large networked applications. Most information technology vendors have incorporated RBAC into their product line, and the technology is finding applications in areas ranging from health care to defense, in addition to the mainstream commerce systems for which it was designed.

Role Based Access Control (RBAC) is emerging as an alternative to traditional access control methodologies as it established a framework to facilitate management of users and information assets across an enterprise in a controlled and effective manner. The primary concept of RBAC is that access to information assets is assigned by using pre-defined roles and approved roles.

Role Manager provides a complete mechanism to define roles which are based on different access levels on different platforms. Role can be defined based on the collected user entitlements or can be generated using the software's Role Mining Interface. The Role Mining component in Role Manager uses sophisticated algorithms to generate roles based on user entitlements and the cuts the role definition time to about 50 %.

Role Manager offers an enhanced workflow engine to manage the lifecycle of roles; this new workflow engine provides the ability to design various workflow processes and also allows users to call external functions from the workflow. It also provides a complete setup of security, workflow and auditing features to manage the lifecycle of rules. This functionality will help companies obtain greater efficiencies from a role-based access control model. Multiple rules to assign new and existing users specific role based access can be defined in Role Manager. The rule management feature provides a robust rule creation engine with a vast combination of user attributes (such as job codes, department, location, etc.) and multiple conditions to assign and de-assign roles from users.

Identity Certification

Managing enterprise-wide attestation is a major challenge. Organizations must align a strategy to provide review of granular entitlements of a user's access within the organization to the user's manager(s). Today, there are various challenges involving this with a single user having access to a multitude of platforms, systems, and applications. Organizations must be able to manage increasing costs associated with gathering the user entitlements and distributing them across to managers. They must also be able to manage increased security risks associated with the escalating volume of gathering and distributing these entitlements. Also federal requirements mandate the needs to address Time-Based Certifications, Granular Entitlements, certify Contractors on Unique Schedules, Set Baseline and Certify Incremental Changes and provide a Certification Dashboard of all the certifications issued.

To help ensure all the above needs Role Manager provides an Identity Certification module which enables easy handling of the collecting and distributing user entitlements and provides scheduled certifications on these entitlements. In addition, Role Manager provides a unique features which allows user to certify on **granular entitlements** and entitlements which are **outside of user roles**. Furthermore, business friendly glossary names can be stored and displayed for each entitlement during certification and can be stored in Role Manager.

This powerful Identity Certification module is further extended in Role Manager to provide the ability to perform certifications at the instance or server level of a resource, providing advanced drill down capabilities for users, and advanced filtering and searching capabilities on the certification interface.

The Role Manager Identity Certification module has three important Certification types:

1. **User Access Certification:** Allows certifier to certify role and entitlements associated with a user
2. **Role Entitlement Certification:** Allows role owners to certify roles and role content
3. **Application Certification:** Allows application owners to certify entitlements pertaining to an application narrowed down by each instance of the application

Identity Auditing

Exception Monitoring is an integral piece of Identity Auditing and Management. In organizations today, there are numerous exceptions of user accounts on various target systems. A detective mechanism to monitor and acquire exceptions is needed in organizations where a centralized store for all the exceptions would be available. Organizations must be able to manage Continuous Exception Monitoring, Segregation of Duty (SoD) Violations, Detective Scanning, Inter & Intra-Application SoD Enforcement, Actual vs. Assigned Exceptions, Exception Lifecycle Management. All the above exceptions can be captured in Role Manager and produced in a central repository. Role Manager provides the capability to define Audit policies and the ability to capture / report any exceptions from these policies.

Role Manager provides a Compliance Dashboard for Executives and Auditors which enable them to monitor these exceptions from a central point. Additionally, the various exceptions generated are stored in Role Manager and a security analyst can *accept* them or *mitigate* these risks and exceptions.

◆ ◆ ◆ CHAPTER 2

My Settings

My Profile

My Profile tab as shown below displays the user information.

The screenshot displays the Sun Role Manager interface. At the top, the Sun logo and 'Role Manager' title are visible, along with a 'Welcome admin, admin' message and links for Home, Logout, and Help. A navigation bar contains tabs for My Settings, My Requests, Identity Warehouse, Identity Certification, Role Engineering, Role Management, Identity Audit, Reports, and Administration. The 'My Profile' tab is selected, showing a sub-tab for 'My Proxy Assignments' and a 'Change Password' link. The main content area, titled 'My Profile', contains three input fields: 'First Name' with the value 'admin', 'Last Name' with the value 'admin', and 'E-Mail' with the value 'admin@rbacx.com'. At the bottom right of the form are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Figure 2-1 My Profile

Change Password

This option is used to change the password of the current user.

▼ Steps to change password

1. Start Role Manager by clicking on the Role Manager Icon
2. The login dialog box appears. Enter the Admin credentials and login to Role Manager
3. Go to My Settings → My Profile → Change Password tab

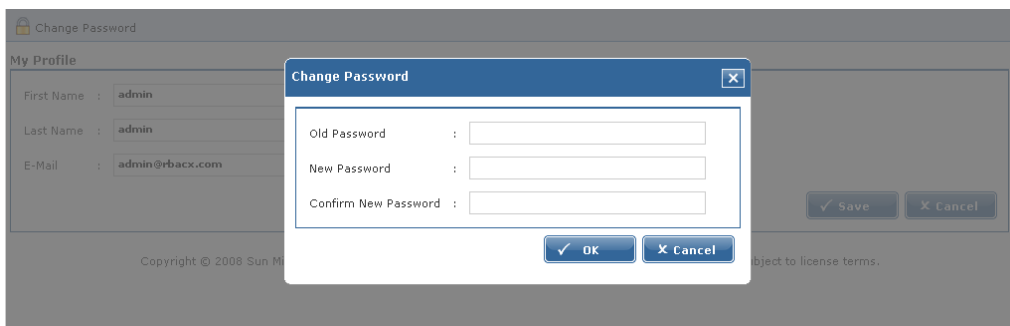


Figure 2-2 Change Password

4. Enter the values required and click on save.

My Proxy Assignments

This option is used to delegate managers when on leave. These Guidelines are created to help a manager to complete certificates by setting up another manager on the manager's behalf. The delegate should be set from the day that manager leaves and cannot be set to more than 30 days.

New Proxy Assignment

▼ Steps to create a new Proxy Assignment

1. Start Role Manager by clicking on the Role Manager Icon
2. The login dialog box appears. Enter the Admin credentials and login to Role Manager
3. Go to **My Settings** → **My Proxy Assignment** → **New Proxy Assignment**

The screenshot displays the 'New Proxy Assignment' form within the Sun Role Manager application. The top navigation bar includes the Sun logo, the title 'Role Manager', and a 'Welcome admin, admin' message. A secondary navigation bar lists various modules: My Settings, My Requests, Identity Warehouse, Identity Certification, Role Engineering, Role Management, Identity Audit, Reports, and Administration. The current path is highlighted as 'My Profile' > 'My Proxy Assignments' > 'New Proxy Assignment'. The form itself has a title bar 'New Proxy Assignment' and contains the following fields: 'Name' (text input), 'Description' (text input), 'Proxy User' (dropdown menu with a search icon), 'Start Date' (calendar icon showing 08/22/2008), and 'End Date' (calendar icon showing 08/22/2008). At the bottom right of the form are two buttons: 'Save' and 'Cancel'.

Figure 2-3 New Proxy Assignments

- 4. A form as shown above comes up. Enter your Name, Description; select your delegate, Start Date and End Date.

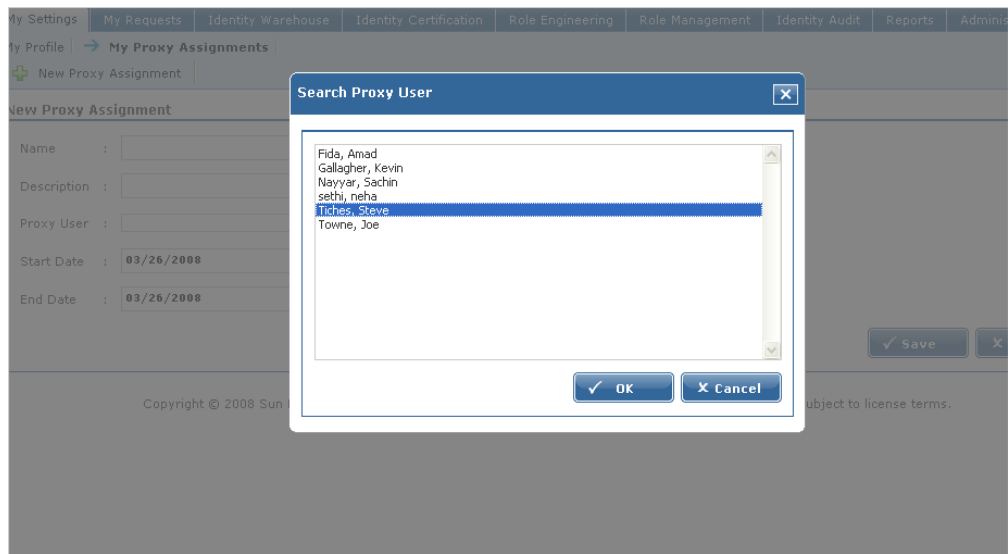


Figure 2-4 New Proxy Assignments Form

- 5. Click Ok.
- 6. A new Proxy Assignment will be created.



Proxy Assignments					
Name	Description	Proxy User	Start Date	End Date	
aHunt	On Leave	Tiches, Steve	03/26/2008	03/28/2008	 

Figure 2-5 List of New Proxy Assignments

◆ ◆ ◆ CHAPTER 3

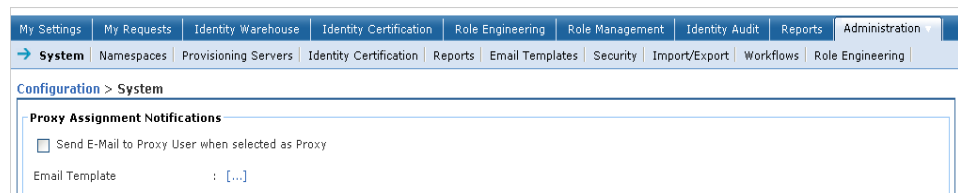
Role Manager Configuration

System Configuration

Proxy Assignment Notification

This option enables email notifications to be sent to the users who have been set as proxy using the My Settings → New Proxy Assignment tab.

An email Template can be selected for the proxy user.



The screenshot shows the 'Proxy Assignment Notifications' configuration page. At the top is a navigation bar with tabs: My Settings, My Requests, Identity Warehouse, Identity Certification, Role Engineering, Role Management, Identity Audit, Reports, and Administration. Below this is a breadcrumb trail: → System | Namespaces | Provisioning Servers | Identity Certification | Reports | Email Templates | Security | Import/Export | Workflows | Role Engineering. The main content area is titled 'Configuration > System' and contains a section for 'Proxy Assignment Notifications'. This section has a checkbox labeled 'Send E-Mail to Proxy User when selected as Proxy' which is currently unchecked. Below the checkbox is a label 'Email Template' followed by a colon and a dropdown menu icon with three dots [...].

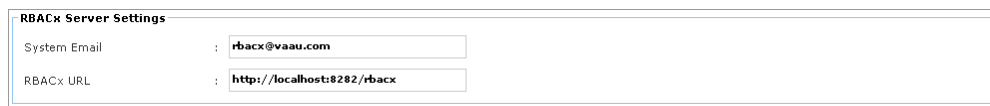
Figure 3-1 Proxy Assignment Notification

Mail Server Settings

This option helps in setting up the mail server.

Role Manager Server Settings

This option helps in setting up the Role Manager server.



The screenshot shows a web form titled "RBACx Server Settings". It contains two rows of configuration fields. The first row is labeled "System Email" and has a text input field containing "rbacx@vaau.com". The second row is labeled "RBACx URL" and has a text input field containing "http://localhost:8282/rbacx".

RBACx Server Settings	
System Email	: rbacx@vaau.com
RBACx URL	: http://localhost:8282/rbacx

Figure 3-2 Role Manager Server Settings

Namespaces

A Namespace is an application or a target system which needs to be defined in Role Manager. A Namespace is a collection of all the systems such as UNIX®, WINDOWS NT, SAP, ORACLE®, and so on. Custom Applications can also be defined as Namespaces in Role Manager.

Role Manager provides a detailed description of all the user entitlements. Some of the user entitlements have various levels of hierarchy associated with them and all these levels can be defined in Role Manager.

The metadata module in Role Manager helps define the entitlement details as well as the n – level hierarchy of entitlements. Role Manager provides the metadata module which enables the user to define applications and the detail list of entitlements for these applications. In addition, the metadata model can be used to define the various levels of hierarchy associated with the user entitlements.

The metadata is defined in Role Manager through the Configuration section and the order in which the attributes need to be defined for the metadata are:

Namespaces

→ Attribute Categories

→ Attributes

▼ **Steps to create/ Rename and delete a namespace**

1. **Start Role Manager by clicking on the Role Manager Icon**
2. **The login dialog box appears. Enter the Admin credentials and login to Role Manager**
3. **Go to Administration → Configuration → Namespaces**
4. **Click on the “New Namespace” Tab to add a new namespace**

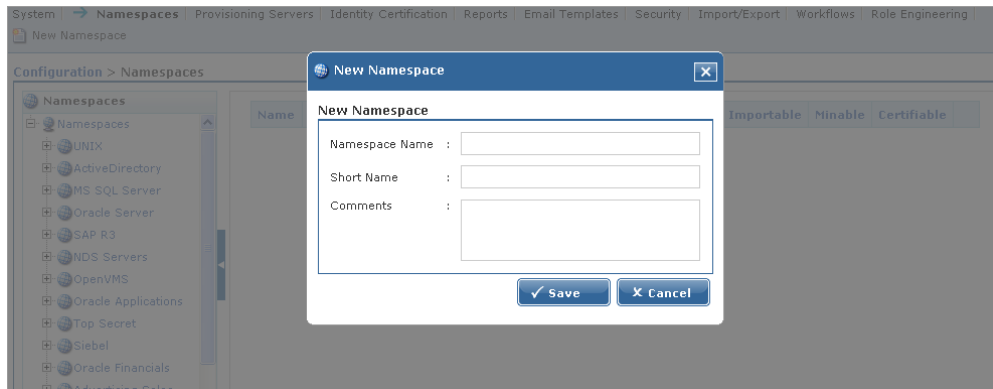


Figure 3-3 New Namespace

5. **A dialog box appears where the user needs to enter the Name of the new Namespace along with the *Short Name* of the Namespace which is a 3 letter abbreviation.**
6. **To Rename a Namespace, highlight a namespace and click on Rename tab.**

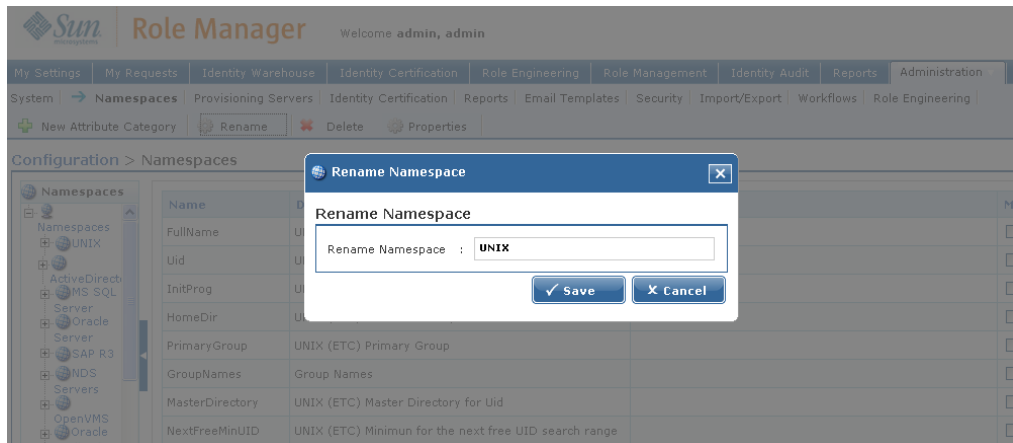


Figure 3-4 Rename Namespace

7. **Rename Namespace dialogue box appears. Enter the new name and save**

it.

8. In order to Delete Namespace select the namespace to be deleted and select the Delete tab.

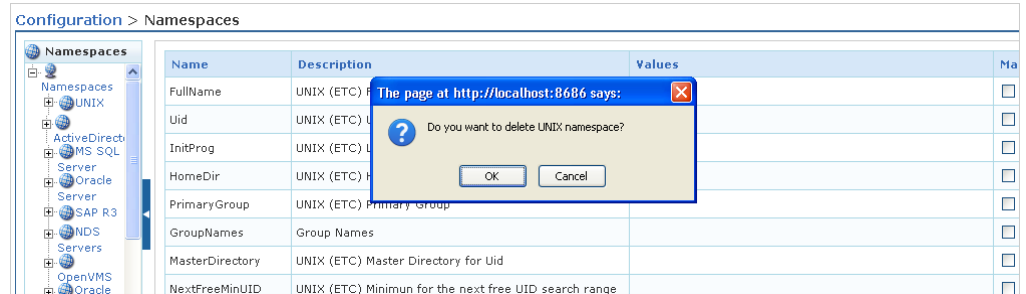


Figure 3-5 Delete Namespace

9. **A message appears to confirm the deletion. On Clicking namespace gets deleted.**

Attribute Categories

Attributes are entitlements which need to be defined for every user. Attributes are grouped into Attribute Categories. Each Attribute Category is defined by a set of similar attributes. Attribute Categories are uniquely defined in a Namespace

▼ Steps to create rename and delete an Attribute Category

1. **Start Role Manager by clicking on the Role Manager Icon**
2. **The login dialog box appears. Enter the Admin credentials and login to Role Manager**
3. **Go to Administration > Configuration > Namespaces**
4. **Addition of a new Attribute Category is done by highlighting the Namespace for which you need to create Attribute Category and clicking on New Attribute Category Tab.**
5. **A dialog box appears where the user needs to enter the Name of the new Attribute Category along with the category order.**
6. **To Rename an Attribute Category, highlight the Attribute Category and click on Rename tab.**

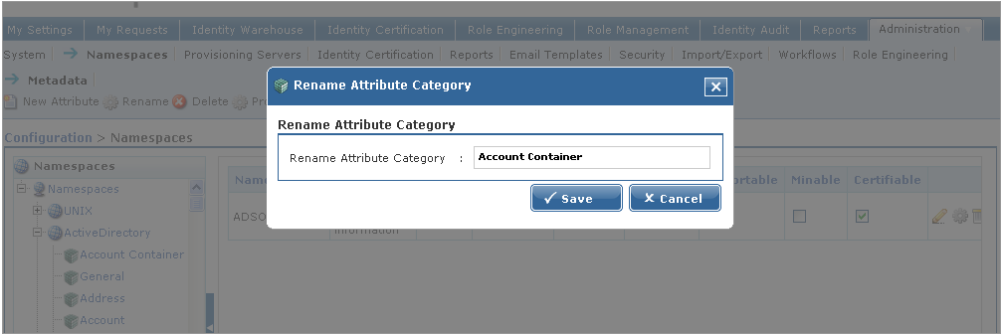


Figure 3-6 Rename Attribute Category

- 7. **Rename Attribute Category** dialogue box appears. Enter the new name and save it.
- 8. In order to delete an Attribute Category select the Attribute Category to be deleted and select the Delete tab.
- 9. A message appears to confirm the deletion. On clicking Attribute Category gets deleted.

Attributes

Attributes are the entitlements under each namespace which map to different objects in a namespace such as a Database name in MS SQL Server, UID in Unix and so forth. Attributes are listed under Attribute Categories. Attributes are the fields which are defined under each namespace.

Role Manager provides a detailed properties page of an attributes where all the details of an attribute can be defined.

The various parameters which are used to define an attribute are:

Table 3-1 Attribute Parameters

Name	Name of the attribute
Description	Description of the attribute
Min Length	The minimum length which can be specified for an attribute

Max Length	The Maximum length which can be specified for an attribute
Case	Specifies whether the attribute value can be upper / lower case
Edit Type	Specifies the data type of the attribute
Order	Specifies the order in which the attribute is listed or imported
Min Value	The minimum value that the attribute can have
Max Value	The maximum value that the attribute can have
Default Value	The default value an attribute can have when it is imported
Values	A predefined list of values that the attribute can have
Label	The display label for the attribute

In addition to these parameters there are a set of flags which can be defined for an attribute

Space Allowed	Allows the attribute values to have a space in them
Multiple Value	Allows an attribute to have a comma separated multiple values
Hidden	The attribute value can be hidden (for password fields)
Managed	To display an attribute or import it, the managed flag needs to be set for the attribute
Auditable	This allows the attribute to be checked for audit exceptions
Mifiable	This allows Role Manager to run its mining algorithms over this attribute to produce roles.
Mandatory	This flag when selected specifies all the privileges for the attribute such as managed, importable etc.
Importable	This allows the attribute to be imported from a CSV / Text File

▼ Steps to create rename and delete an Attribute

1. **Start Role Manager by clicking on the Role Manager Icon**
2. **The login dialog box appears. Enter the Admin credentials and login to Role Manager**
3. **Go to Administration → Configuration → Namespaces**
4. **Addition of a new Attribute is done by highlighting the Attribute Category for which you need to create Attribute and clicking on New Attribute Tab.**

The screenshot shows the 'New Attribute' dialog box in the Role Manager configuration tool. The dialog box is titled 'New Attribute' and contains various input fields and checkboxes for configuring a new attribute. The background shows the 'Namespaces' configuration page with a tree view on the left and a list of attributes on the right.

New Attribute	
Name :	Description :
Min Length :	Max Length :
Case :	Edit Type :
Order :	Min Value :
Max Value :	Default Value :
Values :	Excluded Value :
Label :	
Space Allowed : <input type="checkbox"/>	Multiple Value : <input type="checkbox"/>
Hidden : <input type="checkbox"/>	Mandatory : <input type="checkbox"/>
Managed : <input type="checkbox"/>	Auditable : <input type="checkbox"/>
Importable : <input type="checkbox"/>	Minable : <input type="checkbox"/>
Certifiable : <input type="checkbox"/>	

Buttons:

Figure 3-7 New Attribute

5. **A dialog box appears where the user needs to enter the New Attribute values which have been explained above.**
6. **To Rename an Attribute, use the Rename icon in the right most column for the appropriate attribute**

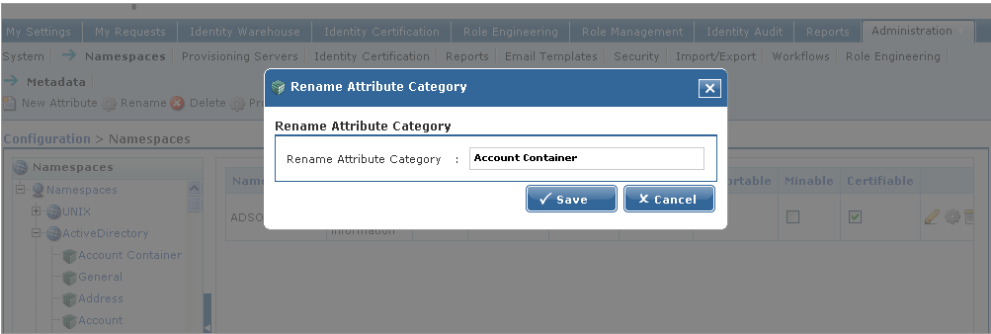


Figure 3-8 Rename Attribute

7. **Rename Attribute** dialogue box appears. Enter the new name and save it
8. **In order to Edit Attribute**,select the **Edit Attribute** icon given in right most column and modify the required values

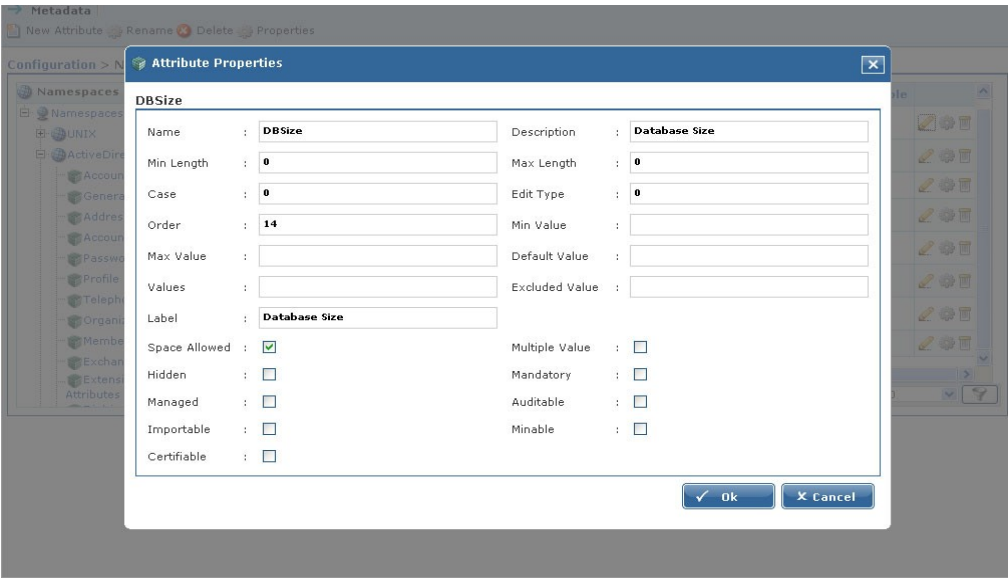


Figure 3-9 Edit Attribute

9. **In order to delete an Attribute** select the **Delete** icon in the right most column

of the attribute

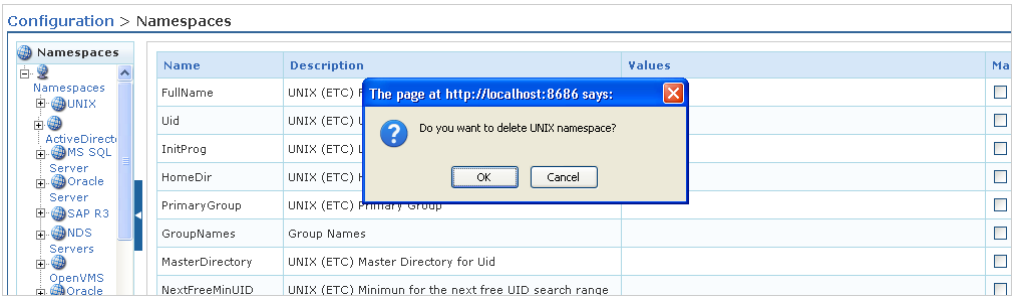


Figure 3-10 Delete Attribute

10. A message appears to confirm the deletion. On clicking Attribute gets deleted.

Glossary

Most of the values for Attributes and Resources do not make sense to a User's Manager. User Friendly names for all attributes and resources can be defined under the Glossary . The Metadata defines the schema of the data to be represented in Role Manager.

A complete list of all the attribute and resource values along with their friendly names can be listed from the 'Glossary' section in Role Manager.

▼ Steps to create and modify Glossary

1. Start Role Manager Java Applet by clicking on the Role Manager Java Applet Icon
2. The login dialog box appears. Enter the Admin credentials and login to Role Manager
3. Go to Identity Warehouse -> Endpoints

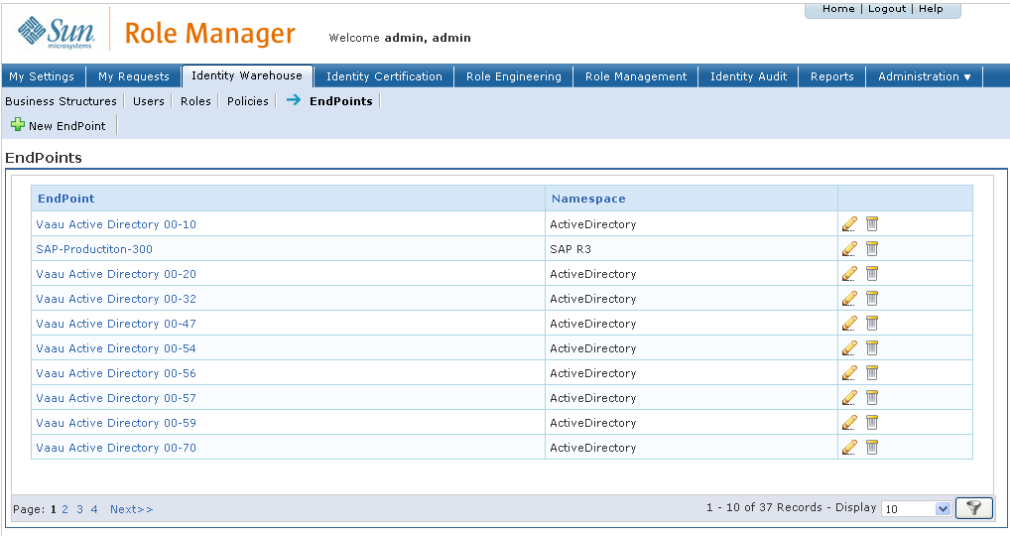


Figure 3-11: View Endpoints

4. This gives a list of all the endpoints in the identity warehouse. Select the endpoint for which an attribute value is to be modified in the glossary by clicking on the Endpoint. Select the Data Management Tab

The screenshot shows the Sun Role Manager interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Home | Logout | Help'. Below it, a menu bar contains 'My Settings', 'My Requests', 'Identity Warehouse', 'Identity Certification', 'Role Engineering', 'Role Management', 'Identity Audit', 'Reports', and 'Administration'. The 'Identity Warehouse' section is active, showing 'Business Structures', 'Users', 'Roles', 'Policies', and 'EndPoints'. The 'EndPoints' section is selected, showing 'New EndPoint' and 'EndPoints > Vaau Active Directory 00-10'. The 'Data Management' tab is active, showing 'Attributes > Pre-Windows2000 login ID'. A table lists attributes with columns: 'Attribute Value', 'Glossary', 'Data Owner', 'Classification', and 'High Privileged'. The 'Attributes' list on the left includes: Account expiration date, Description, Pre-Windows2000 login ID, Object class, identifying information, Provide dial-in capability, altRecipient, Accept Message from Mailbox, Callback number for dial-in capability, Caller-ID number, Town or city, and Name of the...

Figure 3-12 Data Management

5. This gives a list of all the attributes associated with the endpoint. Select the attribute one of whose value's in to be modified in the glossary. A complete list of attribute values will be listed on the right pane.

The screenshot shows the Sun Role Manager interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Home | Logout | Help'. Below it, a menu bar contains 'My Settings', 'My Requests', 'Identity Warehouse', 'Identity Certification', 'Role Engineering', 'Role Management', 'Identity Audit', 'Reports', and 'Administration'. The 'Identity Warehouse' section is active, showing 'Business Structures', 'Users', 'Roles', 'Policies', and 'EndPoints'. The 'EndPoints' section is selected, showing 'New EndPoint' and 'EndPoints > Vaau Active Directory 00-10'. The 'Data Management' tab is active, showing 'Attributes > Home MDB'. A table lists attributes with columns: 'Attribute Value', 'Glossary', 'Data Owner', and 'Classification'. The 'Attributes' list on the left includes: Custom Attribute, Custom Attribute, Custom Attribute, Custom Attribute, Users fax number, First name, garbageCollPeSiebeld, Group, Membership, Home Folder Path, Remote, Home MDB, and Home MTA.

6. To give a new glossary value to an attribute value click on the attribute value

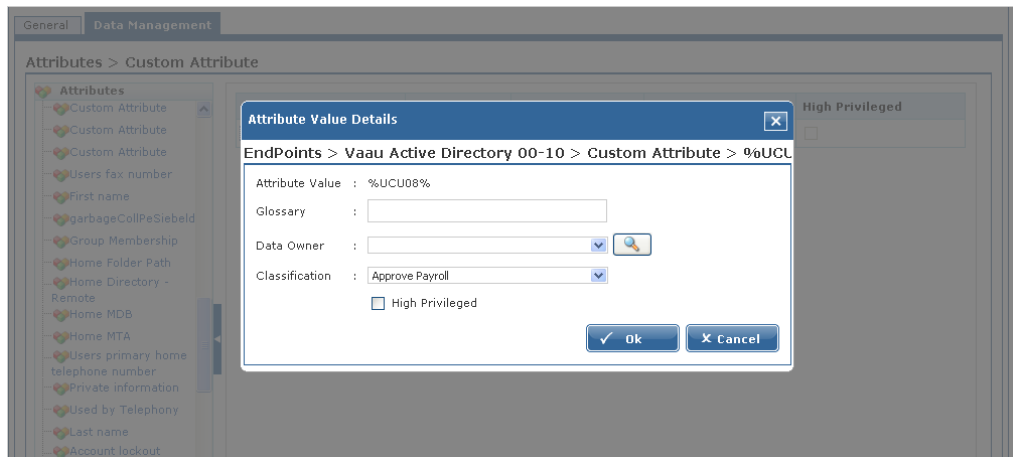


Figure 3-13 Attribute Value Details

7. **Attribute Value Details** box opens up. A user friendly value can be specified for the attribute in the “Glossary” field. A Data Owner can also be selected for the attribute value. Select the icon in the Data Owner field to get a User Selection box. Select “Ok” when all the values in this window have been selected

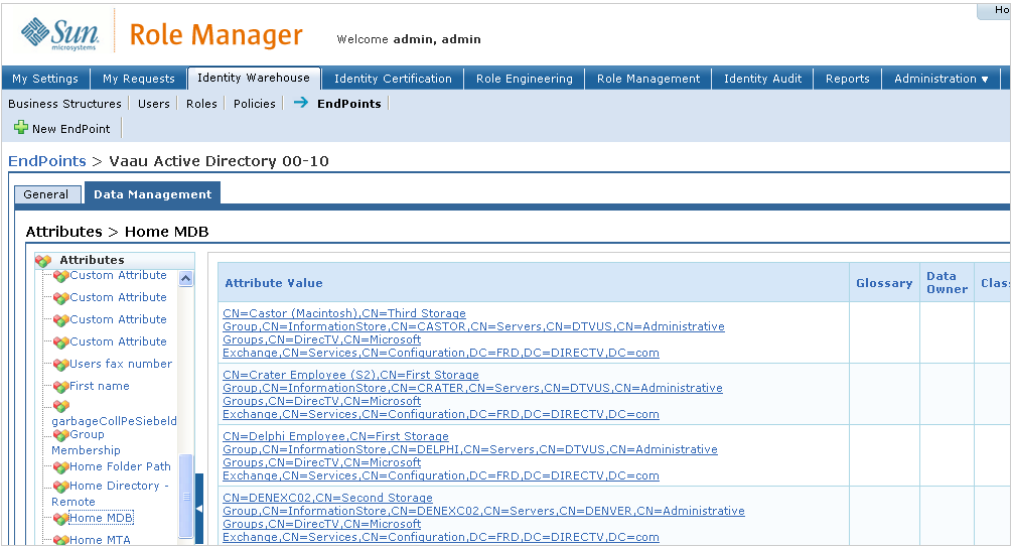


Figure 3-14 Attribute Value Details

- 8. The user friendly value is now set as the glossary value for the attribute value. It can be used to provide information about the attribute value in more user friendly terms to the end user and can be leveraged in decision making in during various processes like certification, role mining etc
- 9. Similar to Attribute Glossary, a Resource Glossary can be defined by selecting a Resource under an Attribute. The resource values, along with the glossary definition are listed on the right pane.

Provisioning Servers

A Provisioning Server is one which creates user accounts on the target machines.

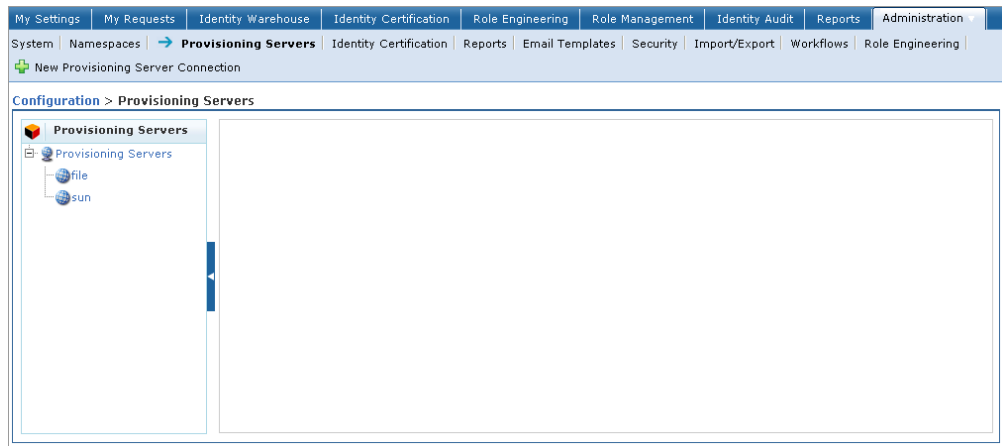


Figure 3-15 Provisioning Servers

▼ Steps to Create a New Provisioning Server Connection

1. Start Role Manager by clicking on the Role Manager Icon
2. The login dialog box appears. Enter the Admin credentials and login to Role Manager
3. Go to **Administration** → **Configuration** → **Provisioning Servers** → **New Provisioning Server Connection**
4. Select the Type of Provisioning server Connection and click ok. We can set connection with 4 provisioning servers.
5. On the basis of provisioning server selected in Step 4 different New Provisioning Server Connection setup screens are displayed.

a. CA

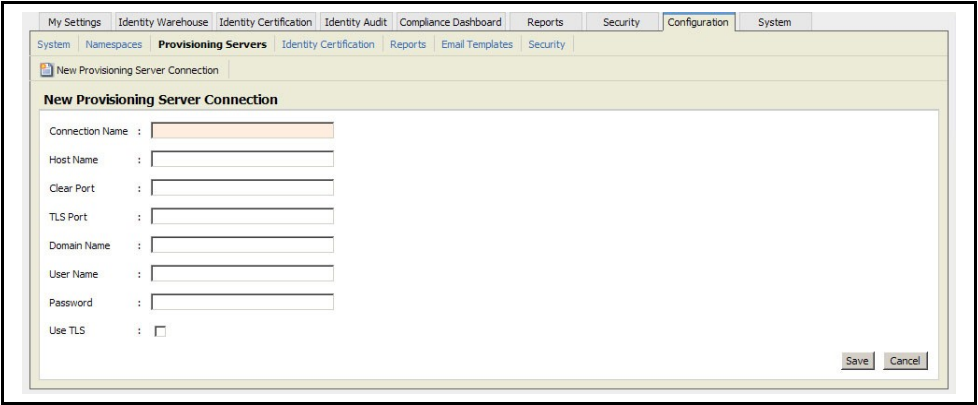


Figure 3-16 New provisioning server connection - CA

Table 3- 2 New provisioning server connection – CA

Connection Name	Enter a name for the new connection being created with the CA eTrust Admin. This connection name is used during import process instead of the Host Name and Port which is difficult to remember.
Host Name	Enter the Host name
Clear Port	“20380” <Default Value>
TLS Port	“20390” <Default Value>
Domain Name	Enter the name of your domain
User Name	“etaadmin” <default username>
Password	“*****” Enter the password set for the ETA user

b. SUN IDM

My Settings | My Requests | Identity Warehouse | Identity Certification | Role Engineering | Role Management | Identity Audit | Reports | Administration

System | Namespaces | Provisioning Servers | Identity Certification | Reports | Email Templates | Security | Import/Export | Workflows | Role Engineering

New Provisioning Server Connection

New Provisioning Server Connection

Connection Name :

SPML URL :

User Name :

Password :

Save

Cancel

Figure 3-17 New Provisioning server connection – SUN IDM

Table 3-3 New Provisioning server connection – SUN IDM

Connection Name	Enter a name for the new connection being created with the SUN IDM. This connection name is used during import process instead of the Host Name and Port which is difficult to remember.
SPML URL	Here, SPML URL pattern is http://<IDM applicationservername>:<portnumber>/idm/servlet/rpcrouter2 E.g. http://localhost:8080/idm/servlet/rpcrouter2
User Name	“configurator” <default username>
Password	“configurator” <default password>

c. IBM

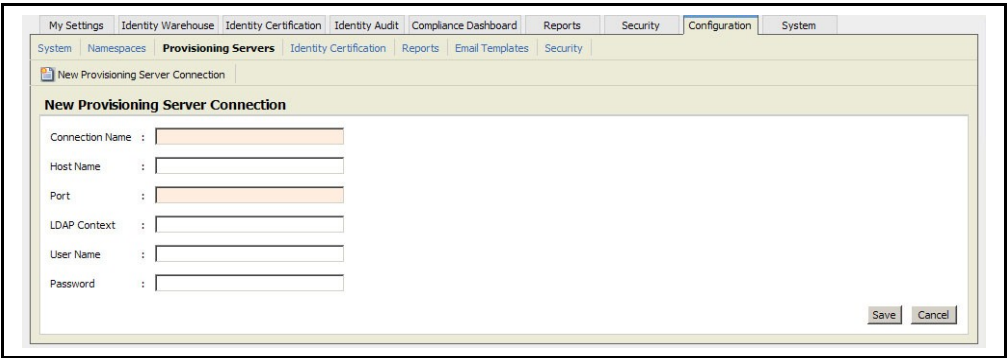


Figure 3-18 New Provisioning server connection – IBM

Table 3-4 New Provisioning server connection - IBM

Connection Name	Enter a name for the new connection being created with the IBM. This connection name is used during import process instead of the Host Name and Port which is difficult to remember. E.G "VAAU-TIM"
Host Name	Enter the Host name
Port	"2809" <Default Port Number>
LDAP Context	Enter "ou=vaau, dc=com"
User Name	"itim manager " <default username>
Password	"secret" <default password>

d. File

My Settings | My Requests | Identity Warehouse | Identity Certification | Role Engineering | Role Management | Identity Audit | Reports | Administration

System | Namespaces | Provisioning Servers | Identity Certification | Reports | Email Templates | Security | Import/Export | Workflows | Role Engineering

New Provisioning Server Connection

Connection Name :

Import Drop Location :

Import Complete Location :

Import Schema Location :

Export Drop Location :

Export Schema Location :

Save Cancel

Figure 3-19 New Provisioning server connection – File

Connection Name	Enter a name for the new connection being created. This connection name is used during import process from a file
Import Drop Location	Give the path of the drop folder where the input file to be imported is put
Import Complete Location	Give the path of complete folder used in import process
Import Schema Location	Give the Path of the schema folder where the schema file for import process is put.
Export Drop Location	Specifies the path of the location where output file will be dropped after the successful export.
Export Schema Location	Give the Path of the schema folder where the schema file for export process is put.

Identity Certification

This section discusses configuration of Identity Certification.

1. **Log into the Role Manager Web-Interface using a Java™ enabled web browser**

2. Click on the Administration → Configuration tab and then Identity Certification

Figure 3-20 Identity Certification

This figure details the options available for configuration of how you wish your certification to display access for attestation. When Roles are defined for your organization, a combination of Certify Roles and Entitlements outside Roles will allow you to monitor Actual versus Assigned exceptions for a completed RBAC framework of attestation. Certify on All Entitlements will display all entitlements, even those within the role, for attestation.

Require Revoke Comments prompts the user for a comment whenever any revoke action is initiated. It also makes the comment field active in certification of entitlements.

Role Manager supports highly privileged entitlements for certification of system administrators only, for example: Hierarchical radio button needs to be checked when certifying on hierarchical namespace attributes.

1. Select the desired certification configurations based on the requirements of the organization
2. Click on the Administration > Configuration tab and then Identity Certification
3. Select the desired certification configurations based on the requirements of the organization.

Configure Email Notifications

Role Manager supports various notification, reminder, and escalation emails that can be configured in this screen. Multiple email templates can be defined for each suited purpose. These email templates support HTML and can be used with variable characters as shown in the following interactive demonstration:

Follow the given steps to Create New Email Template and Configure Email Notifications

1. **From the Web-Interface click on Administration → Configuration tab and then Email Templates**
2. **Click on New Email Template**
3. **Fill the form using variable entries wherever required**
4. **Click [Save]**
5. **Return to the Identity Certification Administration → Configuration screen**
6. **Select the notifications desired and click on “...” to choose required email template**
7. **Assign the reminder intervals for Pending Certification emails**
8. **Click [Save]**

New Email Template

Name : 2nd Reminder - Manager

Description : 2nd Reminder to Manager to respond to certifications/reports in queue

Sender Name : RBACx Administrator

From : neha.sethi@vaau.com

To : neha.sethi@vaau.com

CC :

BCC :

Subject : 2nd Reminder for Certification Response

HTML Enabled : ☒

Body : Dear Manager:
This is a 2nd reminder for you to respond to your certifications and/or reports in your queue.

✓ Save X Cancel

Figure 3-21 New Email Template

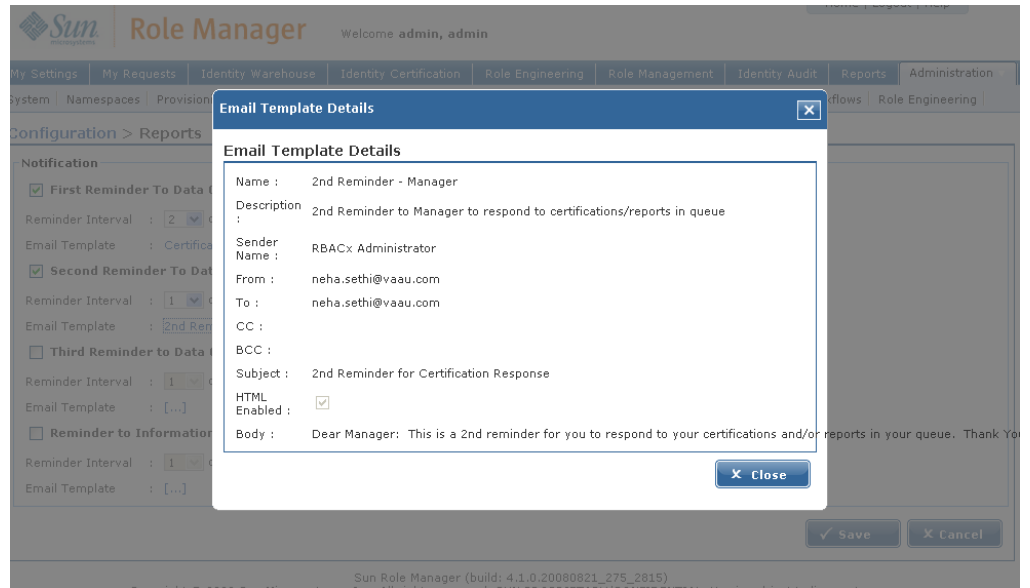


Figure 3-22 Email Template Details

Configure Revoke Action

Certification can be configured to send appropriate emails along with manager's comments when user access is revoked by a manager. Emails can be sent when a manager selects 'Does Not Work For Me' or 'Revoke Access' from the roles and entitlements certification screen.

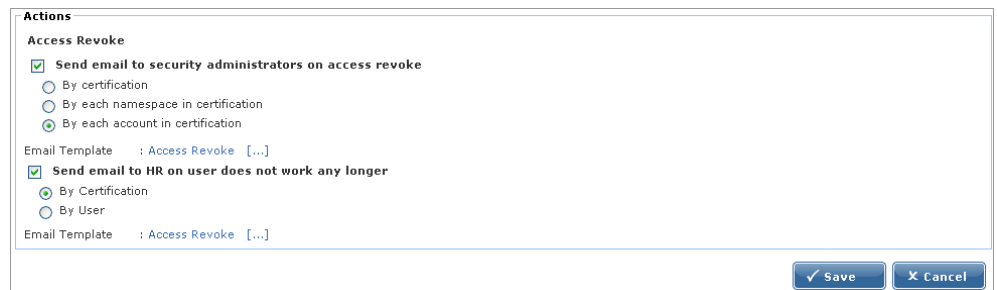


Figure 3-23 Configure Revoke Action

Configure Reporting Changes

Reporting actions can be configured by the Reporting Changes options given on the Identity Certification configuration page. These options are relevant when considering the actions to be taken in the case of employee verification options “Does Not Work for Me”, “Terminated” and “Works for Some One Else”. When reporting changes is enabled the details of employees verified by selecting the options mentioned is recorded separately. Create new certification per reporting manager option creates a new certification for each user selected as the actual “certifier” by using the “Works for Some One Else” option.

▼ Steps to configure reporting changes

1. **Log into the Role Manager Web-Interface using a Java™ enabled web browser**
2. **Click on the Administration → Configuration tab and then Identity Certification**
3. **Select the checkbox for Enable Reporting Changes**
4. **Select the checkbox to record reporting changes if required**
5. **Select checkbox for Create new certification per reporting manager to create new certification for changes in certifier during the certification process**

Security

This tab is used to set the Password policies in Role Manager

▼ Steps to create set password settings

1. Start Role Manager by clicking on the Role Manager Icon
2. The login dialog box appears. Enter the Admin credentials and login to Role Manager
3. Go to Administration → Configuration → Security

The screenshot shows the 'Configuration > Security' section of the Role Manager interface. The 'Password Quality Settings' section is active, displaying several configuration options:

- ☐ Enable Quality Check
- Minimum Password Length : 2
- Minimum Alphabetics Characters : 0
- Minimum Upper Case Characters : 0
- Minimum Lower Case Characters : 0
- Minimum Numeric Characters : 0
- Minimum Special Characters : 0
- Minimum Alpha Numeric Characters : 0
- ☐ Enable Dictionary Check
- Password Intervals : 0 Days
- Grace Period Days : 5 Days

At the bottom right, there are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Figure 3-24 Password Quality Setting

4. On checking Password Quality Settings, all the options under it become active. You can set values for the following options

- Minimum Password Length
- Minimum Alphabetic Characters
- Minimum Upper Case Characters
- Minimum Lower Case Characters
- Minimum Numeric Characters
- Minimum Special Characters

Other options are as follows:

- Enable Dictionary Check
- Password Intervals
- Grace Period Days

5. After setting the values click Save.

Role Manager Security

Role Manager Security is based on the principles of Role Based Access Control. It allows users to be assigned one or more roles, which correspond to different privilege levels within the system. Roles can be defined by the Role Manager administrator per the requirements of the organization.

There are several System Level and Business Unit Level privileges available in Role Manager that can be assigned to Role Manager Roles. The System and Business Level privileges are listed in the tables below.

System Privileges

Privileges	Description
CREATE Business Unit	Allows a User to add new Business Units
UPDATE Business Unit	Allows a User to modify existing Business Units
DELETE Business Unit	Allows a User to delete existing Business Units
CREATE Global User	Allows a User to add new Global Users
UPDATE Global User	Allows a User to modify existing Global Users
DELETE Global User	Allows a User to delete existing Global Users

CREATE Role	Allows a User to add new Roles
UPDATE Role	Allows a User to modify existing Roles
DELETE Role	Allows a User to delete existing Roles
CREATE Policy	Allows a User to add new Policies
UPDATE Policy	Allows a User to modify existing Policies
DELETE Policy	Allows a User to delete existing Policies
CREATE Application	Allows a User to add new Applications
UPDATE Application	Allows a User to modify existing Applications
DELETE Application	Allows a User to delete existing Applications
CREATE Endpoint	Allows a User to add new Endpoints
Privileges	Description
UPDATE Endpoint	Allows a User to modify existing Endpoints
DELETE Endpoint	Allows a User to delete existing Endpoints
CREATE Schedule Job	Allows a User to add new Schedule Jobs
UPDATE Schedule Job	Allows a User to modify existing Schedule Jobs
DELETE Schedule Job	Allows a User to delete existing Schedule Jobs
Access Report Dashboard	Allows a User to review compliance performance
Import Data	Allows a User to Import Data from ETrust Admin to Role Manager
Export Data	Allows a User to Export Data from Role Manager to ETrust Admin

Configure System	Allows a User to configure the IAM Servers and Attributes
Access to Application view	Allows a User access application view
Access to Audit view	Allows a User access audit view
Access to Business Units view	Allows a User Access to Business Unit view
Access to Endpoints view	Allows a User Access to Endpoint view
Access to Policies view	Allows a User Access to Policies view
Access to Roles view	Allows a User Access to Roles view
Access to Scheduler view	Allows a User Access to Scheduler view
Access to Users view	Allows a User Access to Users view
RBACx Administrator	Allows a User Role Manager Administrator access
Run Business Unit Reports	Allows a User Run Business Unit Reports
Run System Reports	Allows a User Run System Reports
Run Audit Reports	Allows a User Run Audit Reports
Access the Users tab in Business Unit View	Allows a User Access to the Users tab in Business Unit View
Access the Roles tab in Business Unit View	Allows a User Access to the Roles tab in Business Unit View
Access the Policies tab in Business Unit View	Allows a User Access to the Policies tab in Business Unit View
Access the business unit selection tab in Applications view	Allows a User Access to the business unit selection tab in Application view

Access the policies tab in Applications view	Allows a User Access to the policies tab in Application view
Access the global users tab in Applications view	Allows a User Access to the global users tab in Application view
Access the policies tab in Endpoint view	Allows a User Access to the policies tab in Endpoint view
Access the business Units tab in Roles view	Allows a User Access to the business Units tab in Roles view
Access the users tab in Roles view	Allows a User Access to the users tab in Roles view
Access the policies tab in Roles view	Allows a User Access to the policies tab in Roles view
Access the exclusion roles tab in Roles view	Allows a User Access to the exclusion roles tab in Roles view
Access the roles tab in Users view	Allows a User Access to the roles tab in Users view
Access the business Units tab in Users view	Allows a User Access to the business Units tab in Users view
Access the accounts tab in Users view	Allows a User Access to the accounts tab in Users view
Access the applications tab in Users view	Allows a User Access to the applications tab in Users view
Create IDC Certification	Allows a User to Create a new Identity Certification
Access to IDC view	Allows a User Access to Identity Certification view
Access to Security tab in Thin Client	Allows a User Access to the Security Tab in the Thin Client
Access to Glossary tab in Thin Client	Allows a User Access to the Glossary Tab in the Thin Client
Access to System(audit logs) tab in Thin Client	Allows a User Access to the System(audit logs) Tab in the Thin Client
Access to Password Configuration tab in Thin Client	Allows a User Access to the Password Configuration Tab in the Thin Client

Access to Audit Event Logs sub-tab under System tab in Thin Client	Allows a User Access to the Audit Event Logs sub-tab under System Tab in the Thin Client
Access to Import Logs sub-tab under System tab in Thin Client	Allows a User Access to the Import Logs sub-tab under System Tab in the Thin Client
Access to web service method Find Users in a given role	Allows a User Access to the web service method Find Users in a given role
Access Policies sub-tab under Identity Audit tab in Thin Client	Allows a User Access to the Policies sub-tab under Identity Audit Tab in the Thin Client
Access Rules sub-tab under Identity Audit tab in Thin Client	Allows a User Access to the Rules sub-tab under Identity Audit Tab in the Thin Client
Access Policy Violations sub-tab under Identity Audit tab in Thin Client	Allows a User Access to the Policy Violations sub-tab under Identity Audit Tab in the Thin Client
Access the Role Management tab in the Main View	Allows a User Access to the Role Management tab in the main view
Access to My Requests tab in the Main View	Allows a User Access to the My Requests tab in the main view

Business Privileges

Privileges	Description
Access Business Unit	Allows a user access to Business Unit details
Add child Business Unit to Business Unit	Allows a user to add child Business Units
Add/remove Global User to/from Business Unit	Allows a user to add/remove Global Users
Add/remove Role to/from Business Unit	Allows a user to add/remove Roles

Add/remove Policy to/from Business Unit	Allows a user to add/remove Policies
Add/remove Application to/from Business Unit	Allows a user to add/remove Applications
Sign-off Reports	Allows a user to sign-off reports
Certify Entitlements	Allows a user to certify associated entitlements

- Privileges are assigned to roles. There are System and Business Unit roles.
- System roles are assigned system level privileges.
- Business Unit roles are assigned business level privileges.
- Roles are assigned to users.

Role Manager Roles

Follow the steps given below to create a New Role:

- 1. Log in to Role Manager**
- 2. Browse to the Security Tab under Administration**
- 3. Click on Role Manager Roles**
- 4. Click [New Role Manager Role]**
- 5. Enter Role Name and Description. Click [Next]**

Figure 4-1: New Role Manager Role Wizard

My Settings | My Requests | Identity Warehouse | Identity Certification | Role Engineering | Role Management | Identity Audit | Reports | Administration

Rbacx Users | → Rbacx Roles

+ New Rbacx Role

New Rbacx Role Wizard

Role Name :

Role Description :

Next > X Cancel

6. Add System Privileges. Select System privileges from left and assign it to the right side

+ New Rbacx Role

New Rbacx Role Wizard

Available System Privileges

- CREATE BusinessUnit
- UPDATE BusinessUnit
- DELETE BusinessUnit
- CREATE Global User
- UPDATE Global User
- DELETE Global User
- CREATE Role
- UPDATE Role
- DELETE Role
- CREATE Policy

Available System Privileges :

Back Next X Cancel

Figure 4-2 Adding System Privileges

7. Delete a System Privilege. Select the privilege from the list on the right and click Back[<].

Rbacx Users | → Rbacx Roles

+ New Rbacx Role

New Rbacx Role Wizard

Available System Privileges

- CREATE BusinessUnit
- UPDATE BusinessUnit
- CREATE Role
- UPDATE Role
- DELETE Role
- CREATE Policy
- UPDATE Policy
- DELETE Policy
- CREATE Application
- UPDATE Application

Available System Privileges :

- DELETE BusinessUnit
- CREATE Global User
- UPDATE Global User
- DELETE Global User

Back Next X Cancel

Figure 4-3 Deleting System Privileges

- 8. Add Business Privileges.** To do so, Select System privileges from left and assign it to the right side
- 9. Delete Business Privileges.** Select the privilege from the list on the right and click **Back [<]**.
- 10. Click NEXT** when the privilege list is complete to save the new Role

Role Manager User

▼ To create/update/delete a Role Manager user

1. Log in to Role Manager Web-Interface using a Java™ enabled web browser.
2. Browse to the Security Tab under Administration
3. Click on [Role Manager Users] → [New Role Manager User]

The screenshot shows the 'New Rbacx User Wizard' form. The form has a title bar with 'New Rbacx User Wizard'. Below the title bar, there are several input fields with labels and a colon separator:

- User Name :
- First Name :
- Last Name :
- Password :
- Confirm Password :
- E Mail :
- Enabled : ☐

At the bottom right of the form, there are two buttons: 'Next' and 'Cancel'.

Figure 4-5 Adding New User

4. Complete User Information and click next.
5. Add System Roles. To add system roles, select the role(s) from the list on the left and click Next [>].



Figure 4-6 Adding System Roles to a User

6. **Remove System Roles.** To delete system roles, select the role(s) from the list on the right and click Back [<].

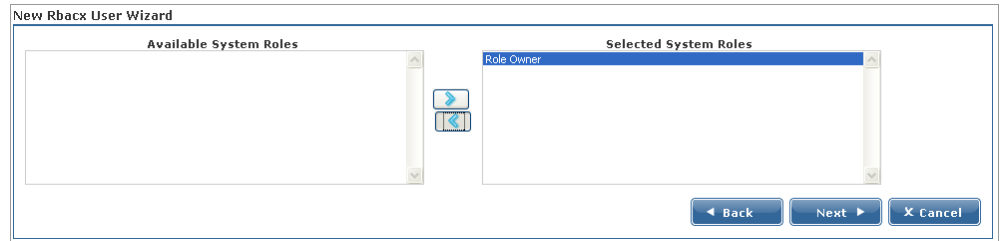


Figure 4-7 Removing System Role

7. **Click Next.**
8. **Add Business Unit Roles.** To add Business Unit roles, select the Business Unit from left, all the related roles come in the Available Business unit role(s). Select the role from the list on the top and click the button.
9. **Delete Business Unit Role.** To delete a business Unit role assigned to the user, select the role from Selected Business Unit roles and click on the other button. It will be taken off from this list and appear in the Available Business Unit Roles List.

10. Once the Roles have been assigned to the user, click **Save**. A New user will be created and will appear in the **Role Manager Users List**.

▼ **Steps to modify User Password**

1. Log in to Role Manager Web-Interface using a Java™ enabled web browser
2. Browse to the Security Tab
3. Click on [Role Manager Users]
4. Select user and select the update password icon.
5. Enter the new password

◆ ◆ ◆ CHAPTER 5

Data Correlation

Introduction

In order to construct the Identity Warehouse in Role Manager, globalusers and their entitlements across various namespaces and target systems need to be imported in Role Manager. A commonly used method to import this data is to use the automated Role Manager Import process via flat files. Globalusers need to be imported in Role Manager first, following which their entitlements in the various namespaces can be imported as well.

The process of associating globalusers to their entitlements is called correlation. In Role Manager, multiple correlation rules can be defined in order to accurately associate globalusers to their entitlements. This chapter lists various rules and examples to correlate globalusers to their entitlements using a combination of correlation rules and expressions.

Role Manager provides powerful correlation capabilities in the form of manual correlation. This enables a user to manually correlate accounts that do not have any users associated with them (orphan accounts) as well as change the association of already correlated accounts

Correlation Rules

- Correlation rules are defined in the schema (.rbx) files under the Role Manager schema folder. These rules, once defined, are evaluated in the same order as found in the schema file. Below is an example of a schema file with multiple correlation rules:

```
#
# @iam:namespace name="Summarization" shortName="SUM"
#
# @IdentityCorrelationRule rule="$globalUser.userName=$account.userName"
# @IdentityCorrelationRule rule="$globalUser.FirstName=$account.FirstName"
# @IdentityCorrelationRule rule="$globalUser.LastName=$account.LastName"
# @IdentityCorrelationRule rule="$globalUser.MiddleName=
$account.FirstName(-1.1)$account.LastName "
# @IdentityCorrelationRule rule="$globalUser.userName=[defaultuser]"
userName, endPoint, domain, comments, suspended, locked, name, FunctionCode, FirstName
, MiddleName, LastName
```

- As shown in the example above, the left side of the rule (before the “=” sign) is associated to the globaluser and the right side of the rule is associated to the accounts. Only one attribute can be set at a time for globalusers (left side of the rule), but any number of expressions can be configured on the right side for accounts.
- The globaluser attribute and the globaluser table column should bear the same name for this feature to function correctly. For example, “userName” is the attribute that appears in the Role Manager table for global users and should be named accordingly.
- No patterns can be applied to the globaluser attribute, for example:
#globaluser.userName(-10) is not allowed.
- When one globaluser accurately meets a certain rule designed for it, the correlation is established between the user and entitlements and no further expressions are evaluated for that account.
- If however, more than one globaluser meets a correlation rule for a given account, the next correlation rule is evaluated. Subsequently, both results are intersected, and if as result of this intersection, only one globaluser meets both rules, that globaluser is correlated to the account.

For example, suppose the following rules are configured:

```
# @IdentityCorrelationRule rule="$globalUser.FirstName=$account.FirstName"
# @IdentityCorrelationRule rule="$globalUser.LastName=$account.LastName"
```

An account has the following attributes, FirstName=”John”, LastName=”Cook”. When evaluating the first rule, Role Manager may find many globalusers with “John” as FirstName, but when it evaluates the second rule and the intersection is made, we probably find that only one globaluser meets both rules.

- The default correlation rule to associate users to their entitlements on the basis of their user ids is:

```
$globaluser.userName=$account.userName
```

Note – The correlation method used in previous versions of Role Manager using the <correlationkey> tag also works with Role Manager 4.1, so old schema files are not required to be changed.

Examples

Let us assume a user has the following attributes:

FirstName="John"

LastName="Cook"

Various pattern matching scenarios can be created in order to match the users to their entitlements. These are the results for the following pattern examples:

```
$account.FirstName$account.LastName      "JohnCook"
$account.FirstName(-10)                   "John      "
$account.FirstName(+10)                   "          John"
$account.FirstName(/_/+10)                "_____John"
$account.FirstName(/_/-10)                "John_____"
$account.FirstName(3)                     "John"
$account.FirstName(+5)                     " John"
$account.FirstName(+2.3)                   "ohn"
$account.FirstName(-2.3)                   "Joh"
$account.FirstName(-1.1)                   "J"
$account.FirstName(-1.1)$account.LastName "JCook"
$account.FirstName(-1.1)_$account.LastName "J_Cook"
```

Note:

The sign (-) signifies that the text is left justified .

The sign (+) signifies that the text is right justified .

The first number inside the parenthesis indicates the minimum number of characters.

The number after the period is used to truncate the string starting from that position.

Manual Correlation

Manual correlation refers to the ability to manually correlate accounts to users. This capability proves very helpful in situations where the existing correlation rules result in accounts that are not automatically associated with any user. Such accounts are referred to by the term “Orphan Accounts”. Role Manager provides the ability to manually correlate such account to a specific user. Manual correlation is also useful when the ownership of an account needs to be changed from one User to another.

▼ Steps to correlate Orphan Account to User

1. Start Role Manager by clicking the Role Manager Icon
2. The login dialog box appears. Enter your credentials and login to Role Manager
3. Select the Identity Warehouse Tab and then select the Users Tab
4. Select the Orphan Accounts Tab
5. The panel on the left displays all the namespaces that can be expanded to endpoints and further expanded to available orphan accounts
6. Select a namespace or endpoint to view all the available orphan accounts

The screenshot shows the Sun Role Manager web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'My Settings', 'My Requests', 'Identity Warehouse', 'Identity Certification', 'Role Engineering', 'Role Management', 'Identity Audit', 'Reports', and 'Administration'. The 'Identity Warehouse' tab is selected, and the 'Users' sub-tab is active. The 'Orphan Accounts' section is displayed, showing a list of accounts in a table.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Account Name	Account Type	Domain	Create Date
<input type="checkbox"/>	rMcDonald		VAAUIT	
<input type="checkbox"/>	hGreen		VAAUIT	
<input type="checkbox"/>	capsc		VAAUIT	
<input type="checkbox"/>	bbartow		VAAUIT	

Figure 5-1 Available Orphan Accounts

7. Select account(s) by selecting the corresponding checkbox and then select "Assign to User"
8. A pop-up opens up that allows searching and selecting a User

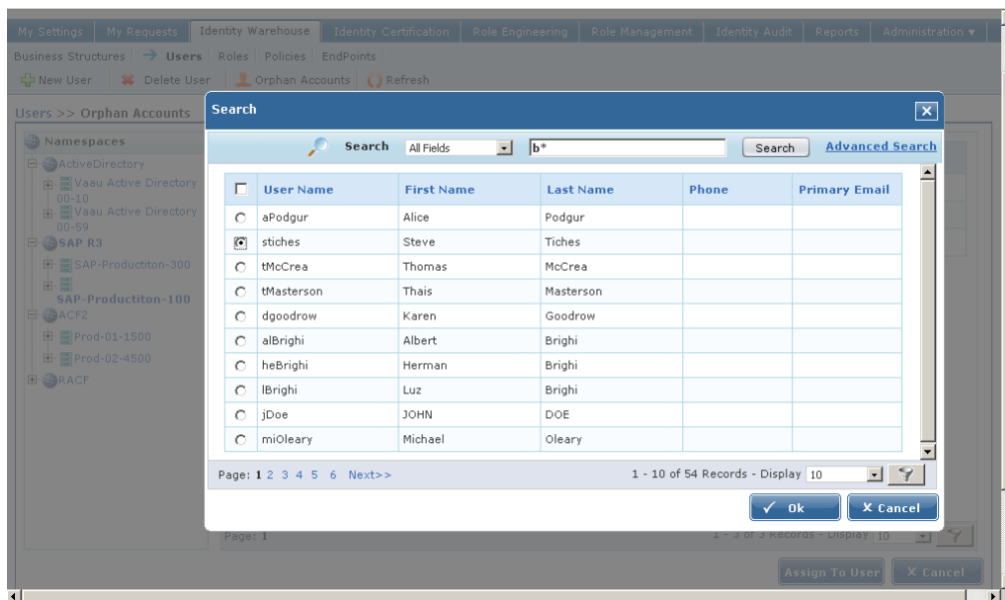


Figure 5-2 Search and Select a User

9. Using the quick search or advanced search feature search for the User to be assigned the orphan account(s)
10. Select the desired User from the search result and click “Ok”

▼ Steps to Change Ownership of Account

1. Start Role Manager by clicking the Role Manager Icon
2. The login dialog box appears. Enter your credentials and login to Role Manager
3. Select the Identity Warehouse Tab and then select the Users Tab
4. Select a User
5. Select the accounts Tab
6. Select account(s) whose ownership is to be changed by selecting the corresponding checkbox

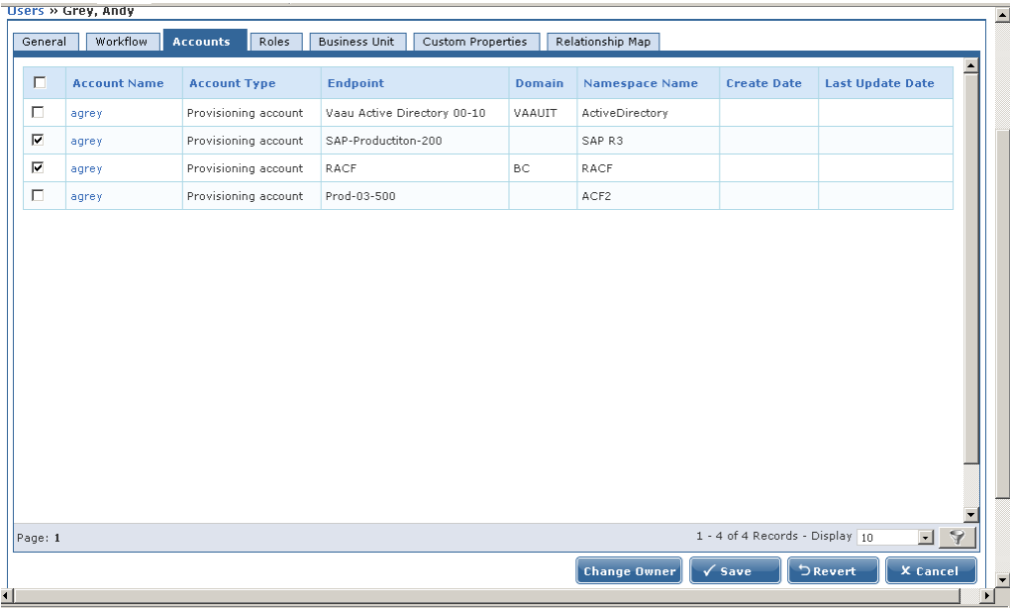
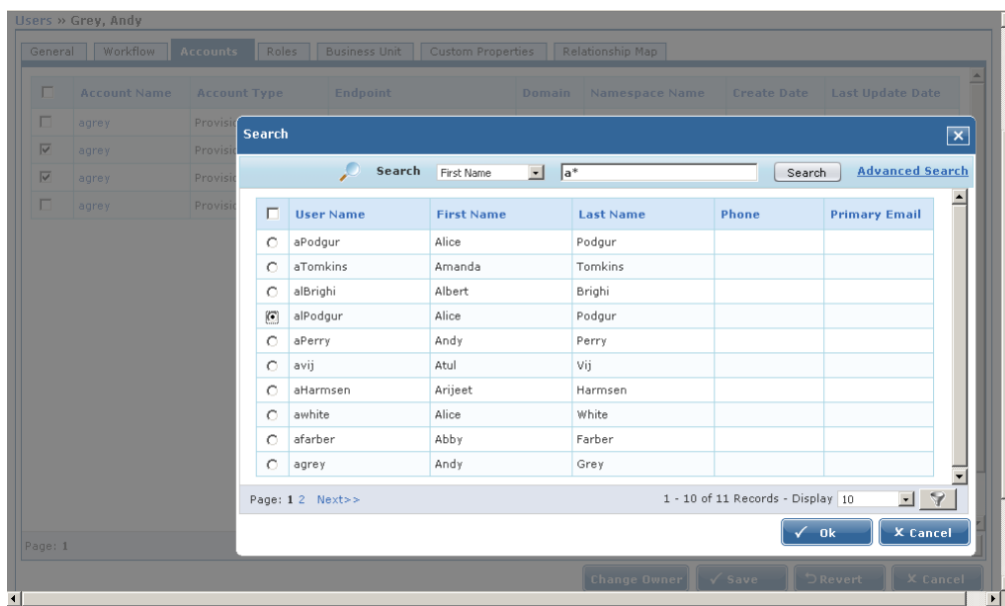


Figure 5-3 Select Accounts

7. Select “Change Owner” Tab



8. A pop-up opens up that allows searching and selecting a User
9. Using the quick search or advanced search feature search for the User to be assigned the account(s)
10. Select the desired User from the search result and click “Ok”

◆ ◆ ◆ CHAPTER 6

Role Manager Logging

Role Manager has various logs which are available and can be used during trouble-shooting. The two major types of logs are the

- Role Manager Audit Logs
- Role Manager System Logs

Review Audit Logs

Every operation done on the Role Manager is recorded and reported in the Audit Event view in Role Manager. The current audit events include.

- Role Manager User Password Update
- Addition of Role Manager User
- Modification of Role Manager User
- Deletion of Role Manager User

The details captured by the Audit events are:

Function	Description
Timestamp	Denotes the time when the audit event was captured
UserId	Denotes the user id of the account which initiates the change

UserName	Denotes the name of the user account which initiates the change
Action	One of the following action are shown in this column <i>ADD, MODIFY, DELETE, LOGIN, LOGOUT</i>
Description	The description of the audit event is provided here
Remote IP Address	IP Address of the machine which initiates the change
Remote Host Name	Host Name of the machine which initiates the change
Server IP address and Host Name	Role Manager Address

In addition to the audit events, the import logs for the various feed imports are recorded in Role Manager. The Import logs are again divided into three categories.


- User Import
- Account Import
- Glossary Import

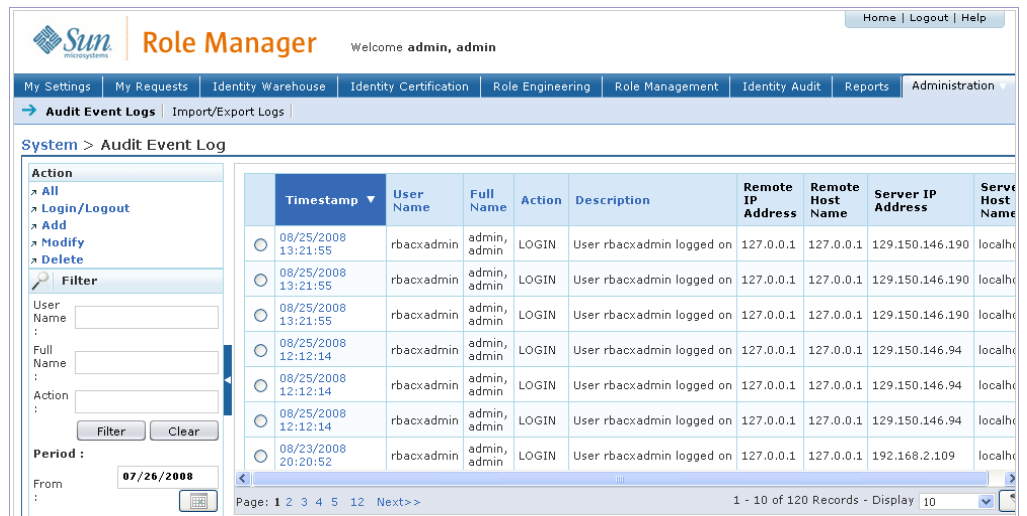
The details captured by the Import logs are:

Function	Description
Imported By	This outlines the method used to import the feed files. In this case, this will be represented as BATCH .
Source	Denotes the source of import. For this version all imports will be FILE_IMPORT
Import Type	Denoted as Accounts, Glossary, Users depending on type
Total number of records	Total number of records in the feed file
Records Imported	Total number of records imported by Role Manager
Number of Errors	Denotes the number of errors encountered during the Feed import
Start time	Start Time of Import
End Time	End Time of Import

Read Time	NA
End Time	NA
Description	The file name is specified in the description

To review the audit events in Role Manager follow these steps:

1. **Log in to Role Manager Web-Interface using a Java™ enabled web browser**
2. **Click the System tab**
3. **Search on User or Actions as needed**
4. **Select the time period from to and From Calendars as needed.**
5. Click . **Result: The events matching the search criteria display.**



Role Manager Welcome admin, admin

Home | Logout | Help

My Settings | My Requests | Identity Warehouse | Identity Certification | Role Engineering | Role Management | Identity Audit | Reports | Administration

Audit Event Logs | Import/Export Logs

System > Audit Event Log

	Timestamp	User Name	Full Name	Action	Description	Remote IP Address	Remote Host Name	Server IP Address	Server Host Name
<input type="radio"/>	08/25/2008 13:21:55	rbacadmin	admin, admin	LOGIN	User rbacadmin logged on	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	129.150.146.190	localh...
<input type="radio"/>	08/25/2008 13:21:55	rbacadmin	admin, admin	LOGIN	User rbacadmin logged on	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	129.150.146.190	localh...
<input type="radio"/>	08/25/2008 13:21:55	rbacadmin	admin, admin	LOGIN	User rbacadmin logged on	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	129.150.146.190	localh...
<input type="radio"/>	08/25/2008 12:12:14	rbacadmin	admin, admin	LOGIN	User rbacadmin logged on	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	129.150.146.94	localh...
<input type="radio"/>	08/25/2008 12:12:14	rbacadmin	admin, admin	LOGIN	User rbacadmin logged on	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	129.150.146.94	localh...
<input type="radio"/>	08/25/2008 12:12:14	rbacadmin	admin, admin	LOGIN	User rbacadmin logged on	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	129.150.146.94	localh...
<input type="radio"/>	08/23/2008 20:20:52	rbacadmin	admin, admin	LOGIN	User rbacadmin logged on	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	192.168.2.109	localh...

Page: 1 2 3 4 5 12 Next>> 1 - 10 of 120 Records - Display 10

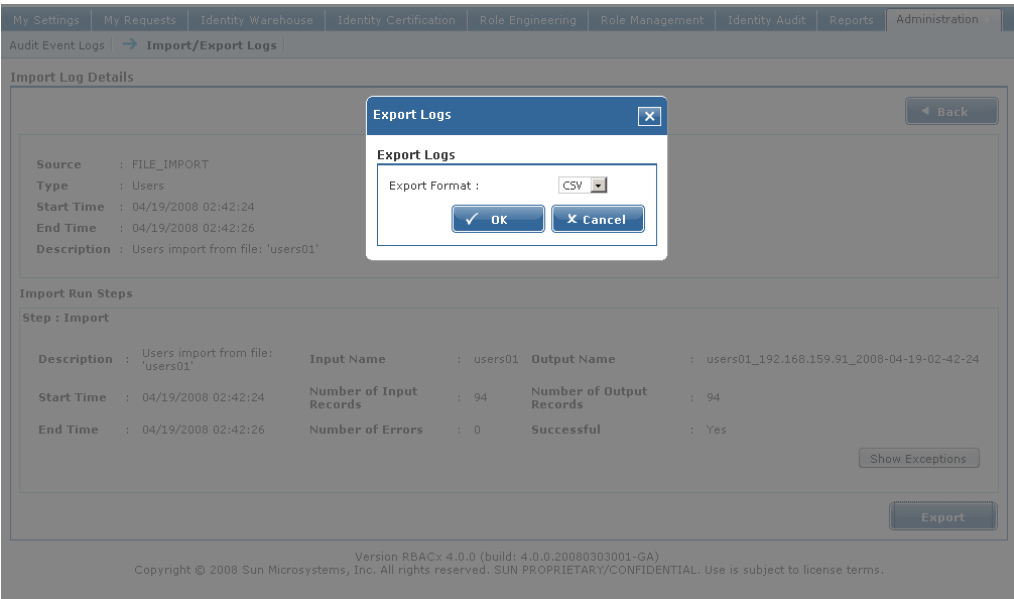
Figure 6-1 Audit Event Logs

6. **Display event details as needed.**

7. Click the Close icon to return to the filtered Audit Event Logs list.

Follow the given steps to review the import logs for the various feed imports and export them to a csv file.

- 1. Log in to Role Manager Web-Interface using a Java™ enabled web browser**
- 2. Click the System tab**
- 3. Click on [Import Logs] under the System tab**
- 4. Select the type of Import logs (Accounts, User or Glossary) as needed.**
- 5. Review details of the logs.**



6. Click the export button to export the logs to a .csv file.

Figure 6-2: Export Logs

- 7. Click ok at the save dialog and select a location.**
- 8. Click the Close icon to return to Import Logs page.**

Review System Logs

The application logs are generated and stored under the **C:/Vaau/RBACx2006/tomcat55/logs/** folder and the file name is called **rbacx.log**. The log captures various details such as the import /export information, ETL processing and also any exceptions which arise while running the application. There are different levels in the rbacx.log and these can be adjusted and modified as needed. The properties file which is used to alter the logging level is found under **\$RBACX_HOME/WEB-INF** folder and the file name is **log4j.properties**

The contents of this file with the ideal logging levels are specified below.

```
log4j.rootLogger=INFO, file

# Console Appender
log4j.appender.console=org.apache.log4j.ConsoleAppender
log4j.appender.console.layout=org.apache.log4j.PatternLayout
log4j.appender.console.layout.ConversionPattern=%d{ABSOLUTE} %-5p [%c{1}] %m%n

# File Appender
log4j.appender.file=org.apache.log4j.DailyRollingFileAppender
log4j.appender.file.file=C:/Vaau/RBACx2006/tomcat55/logs/rbacx.log
log4j.appender.file.layout=org.apache.log4j.PatternLayout
log4j.appender.file.layout.ConversionPattern=%d{ABSOLUTE} %-5p [%c{1}] %m%n
log4j.appender.file.ImmediateFlush=true
log4j.appender.file.DatePattern='.'yyyy-MM-dd

# Tomcat logging
log4j.logger.org.apache.catalina=WARN

# DON'T EDIT FOLLOWING
log4j.logger.com.vaau.commons.springframework.context.ContextLifecycleListener
=INFO

#VAAU commons logging
log4j.logger.com.vaau.commons=WARN

#RBACx Core logging
log4j.logger.com.vaau.rbacx=WARN
log4j.logger.com.vaau.rbacx.core=WARN
log4j.logger.com.vaau.rbacx.service=WARN
log4j.logger.com.vaau.rbacx.manager=DEBUG

# RBACx Security logging
log4j.logger.com.vaau.rbacx.security=WARN
```

```
#RBACx Scheduling logging
log4j.logger.com.vaau.rbacx.scheduling=DEBUG

# RBACx ETL
log4j.logger.com.vaau.rbacx.etl=DEBUG

#RBACx IAM logging
log4j.logger.com.vaau.rbacx.iam=WARN

#RBACx Reporting logging
log4j.logger.com.vaau.rbacx.reporting=WARN

#RBACx Audit logging
log4j.logger.com.vaau.rbacx.audit=WARN

# RBACx Role-Mining logging
log4j.logger.com.vaau.rbacx.rolemining=WARN
log4j.logger.com.vaau.common.datamining=WARN

# RBACx IDC logging
log4j.logger.com.vaau.rbacx.idc=INFO

# SqlMap logging configuration. Change WARN to DEBUG if want to see all sql
statements
log4j.logger.com.ibatis=WARN
log4j.logger.com.ibatis.common.jdbc.SimpleDataSource=WARN
log4j.logger.com.ibatis.common.jdbc.ScriptRunner=WARN
log4j.logger.com.ibatis.sqlmap.engine.impl.SqlMapClientDelegate=WARN
log4j.logger.org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DataSourceTransactionManager=
WARN
log4j.logger.java.sql.Connection=WARN
log4j.logger.java.sql.Statement=WARN
log4j.logger.java.sql.PreparedStatement=WARN

#Spring Framework
log4j.logger.org.springframework=WARN
log4j.logger.org.springframework.rules.values=WARN
log4j.logger.org.springframework.context.support=WARN
log4j.logger.org.springframework.transaction=WARN
log4j.logger.org.springframework.aop.interceptor=WARN
log4j.logger.org.springframework.richclient=WARN
log4j.logger.org.springframework.richclient.image=WARN

#JIAM log
log4j.category.com.ca=WARN
```

```
#Acegisecurity
log4j.logger.org.acegisecurity=WARN
log4j.logger.org.acegisecurity.event.authentication.LoggerListener=FATAL

#Quartz scheduler
log4j.logger.org.quartz=WARN

#DWR
log4j.logger.uk.ltd.getahead.dwr=FATAL
log4j.logger.org.directwebremoting=FATAL

#ehcache
log4j.logger.net.sf.ehcache=ERROR

#CloverETL
log4j.logger.org.jetel=ERROR

#C3p0
log4j.logger.com.mchange=ERROR
```

The highlighted log items are required in the current release of Role Manager. A few more parameters to keep in mind are the Security and the IAM logging. These will report the Security and any exceptions in the entitlement data.

◆ ◆ ◆ CHAPTER 7

Role Manager ETL Process

Introduction

The Role Manager IAM service provides the ability to import users, accounts, roles and policies data through CSV and Excel files. It also supports a wide range of data transformations during the import process.

The Role Manager IAM Service processes the CSV files placed in a drop location and creates or updates objects in the Role Manager database. IAM service uses different schema files (templates) to parse different data feeds i.e. users, accounts, roles, policies. After a successful processing of the data feeds, they are moved to a Completed location.

In addition to the Role Manager import functionality, Role Manager also provides the functionality to transform the data feed before they are put into the drop location. For example, Role Manager has the ability to read Excel and raw data files using the transformation graphs. Transformation graphs are xml files that contain a state machine style processing instructions. Further details are given in the Transformation graph section.

Following is the overall processing of data feeds.

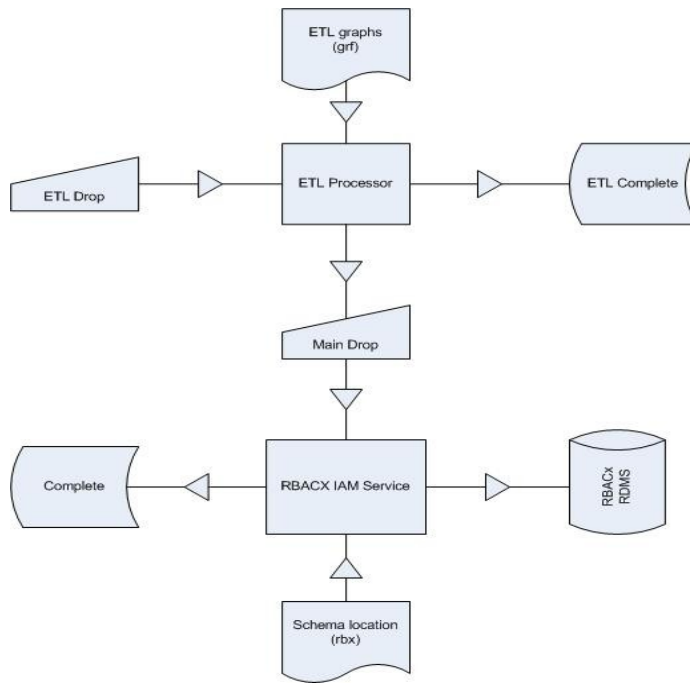


Figure 7-1: Role Manager ETL Process

Transformation Process

Role Manager transforms data files dropped into the ETL drop location using the transformation graphs. Role Manager uses CloverETL to perform all the transformation processing. At the end of transformation ETL Manager writes the files to a specified drop location, which is usually configured as input for IAM Service.

Transformation Graphs

Graphs are xml files that contain a state machine style processing instructions. The basic elements in graphs are: Parameters, Nodes, Edges, Metadata and Phases.

Following is an example of an ETL graph:

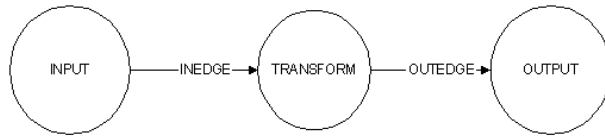


Figure 7-2: Sample ETL Graph

```

<Graph name="testing" rbacxRegxLookupFiles="tss_\w*_accounts[\\.\\w]*">
  <Global>
    <Metadata id="InMetadata" fileURL="$
{graphsLocation}/metadata/TSSAccount.fmt"/>
  </Global>
  <Phase number="0">
    <Node id="INPUT" type="com... ..DelimitedDataReader" fileURL="$
{inputFile}"/>
    <Node id="TRANSFORM" type="REFORMAT" transformClass="com... ..
ReformatAccount" />
    <Node id="OUTPUT" type="com... ..DelimitedDataWriter" fileURL="$
{outputFile}"/>
    <Edge id="INEDGE" fromNode="INPUT1:0" toNode="COPY:0"
metadata="InMetadata"/>
    <Edge id="OUTEDGE" fromNode="COPY:0" toNode="OUTPUT:0"
metadata="InMetadata"/>
  </Phase>
</Graph>

```

In above example Role Manager ETL processor will transform all the files dropped in ETL location that match “tss_\w*_accounts[\\.\\w]*” format. For example,

```

tss_endpoint01_accounts.csv
tss_endpoint02_accounts.csv
tss_endpoint02_accounts.csv

```

So a different transformation can be applied to each namespace and an endpoint with-in a namespace.

Metadata

The metadata is the definition of the records that goes from node to node. In above example graph, the Metadata is defined in a file called “TSSAccount.fmt”. There are two types of records: “delimited” and “fixed”. When the record is defined as “delimited” then the attribute “delimiter” is required. And when it is defined as “fixed” a “size” attribute is required

Below is the content of “TSSAccount.fmt”:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Record name="TestInput" type="delimited">
  <Field name="name" type="string" delimiter=","/>
  <Field name="comments" type="string" delimiter=","/>
  <Field name="endPoint" type="string" delimiter=","/>
  <Field name="domain" type="string" delimiter=","/>
  <Field name="suspended" type="string" delimiter=","/>
  <Field name="locked" type="string" delimiter=","/>
  <Field name="AcidAll" type="string" delimiter=","/>
  <Field name="AcidXAuth" type="string" delimiter=","/>
  <Field name="FullName" type="string" delimiter=","/>
  <Field name="GroupMemberOf" type="string" delimiter=","/>
  <Field name="InstallationData" type="string" delimiter=","/>
  <Field name="ListDataResource" type="string" delimiter=","/>
  <Field name="ListDataSource" type="string" delimiter=","/>
  <Field name="M8All" type="string" delimiter="\r\n"/>
</Record>
```

Node

Nodes are elements that do perform some specific task. In this example, the Node “INPUT” reads from a CSV file, the node “TRANSFORM” transforms the data and the last Node, “OUTPUT”, writes the resulting records into a CSV File.

The elements “type” refers to classes in CloverETL or to classes provided in Role Manager. You can specify a complete class name or short class name.

Role Manager provides following Nodes to read and write CSV files:

```
com.vaau.rbacx.etl.clover.components.DelimitedDataReader and
com.vaau.rbacx.etl.clover.domain.DelimitedDataWriter
```

We can read Excel files with the Node:

```
com.vaau.rbacx.etl.clover.components.ExcelDataReader
```

See the Appendix 1 for the complete set of CloverETL Nodes.

Edge

Edge connects Nodes. Nodes may have more than one input or output, to indicate which port we are connecting we add a semicolon and the port number to the Node we want to connect.

```
<Edge id="INEDGE" fromNode="INPUT1:0" toNode="COPY:0" metadata="InMetadata"/>
```

In the above example, we are connecting the output port 0 of the Node “INPUT1” to the input port 0 of the Node “COPY”, and that the records are described in the xml element “InMetadata”.

Phase

Transformation tasks are performed in phases. When the first phase is finished, the second starts and so on.

Role Manager CloverETL extensions

The elements “*rbacxRegxLookupFiles*” and “*rbacxExecuteAlways*” are not part of the CloverETL graph definition. They are processed by Role Manager ETL Manager.

The attribute “*rbacxRegxLookupFiles*” is a regular expression for file names.

ETL Manager scans the drop location with this regular expression; when it finds a file that matches this pattern, ETL Manager runs the graph with the following parameters:

inputFile : Absolute path of the file found in the Drop Location.

graphsLocation : Graph Location

outputLocation : Output Location

dropLocation : Drop Location

outputFile : Absolute path for the output File.

If the element “*rbacxRegxLookupFiles*” equals true, but no file was found, ETLManager runs the graph without defining the parameters inputFile and outputFile. This can be used when reading from a database.

Transformation Configuration

ETL properties are configured in RBACX_HOME/conf/iam.properties.

ETL Graphs Location

This is the location where we place the CloverETL graph files.

```
eTLManager.graphsLocation=/opt/Vaau/RBACx2006/imports/etl/graphs
```

ETL Drop Location

This is the location where we drop the data files that need transformation

```
eTLManager.dropLocation=/opt/Vaau/RBACx2006/imports/etl/drop
```

ETL Complete Location

All processed files are moved to this location after the ETL Manager completes the processing of the file.

```
eTLManager.completeLocation=/opt/Vaau/RBACx2006/imports/etl/complete
```

ETL Output Location

We can use this location to place the output of the transformation. If we want the output to be imported by Role Manager IAM service, then this location should point to the IAM File Imports Drop Location.

```
eTLManager.outputLocation=/opt/Vaau/RBACx2006/imports/drop
```

Import Process

Role Manager IAM service imports all the files from a pre-configured drop location, insert or updates objects in its repository and archives all the feeds. IAM Service can import multiple files at the same time and can insert or update Role Manager database using different batch sizes.

IAM service requires a schema file (*.rbx) corresponding to each feed type.

Schema Files

Schema files are templates for data feeds. IAM Service uses a regular expression to pick a schema file to parse a data feed. For example using the following regular expression IAM service links the data feeds to their corresponding schema file. Remember each namespace has its own schema file when importing accounts.

```
<shortnamespacename>_w*_accounts[\.w]*
```

Where:

\w*: any alphanumeric character

[\.w]*: any alphanumeric character or dot

Following is an example of Top secret schema file.

The uncommented row of the file should have account attributes or account namespace attributes separated by comas. The names of the account attributes are case sensitive.

```
# @iam:namespace name="CA-Top Secret" shortName="tss"
name<CorrelationKey>,comments,endpoint,domain,suspended,locked,AcidAll,AcidXAuth,FullName,
GroupMemberOf,InstallationData,ListDataResource,ListDataSource,M8All
```

In the above example where name, comments, endpoint, domain suspended and locked are account attributes, and AcidAll, AcidXAuth, FullName, GroupMemberOf, InstallationData, ListDataResource, ListDataSource and M8All are namespaces attributes. The field “name” is used as Correlation Key. The correlation key is used to link the user with account.

Import process Configuration

File Import properties are configured in RBACX_HOME/conf/iam.properties.

Maximum Concurrent Imports

This setting specifies the number of files to import concurrently. Default is 2.

```
fileIAMSolution.maxConcurrentImports = 2
```

Maximum Errors Limit

This setting specifies the maximum number of errors per file before aborting the process.

```
fileIAMSolution.rowErrorsLimit = 3
```

In the above example, if file imports process encounter 3 errors then the import is aborted.

```
fileIAMSolution.rowErrorsLimit=-1
```

In the above example, there is no limit to the number of errors.

Batch Size

This setting specifies the number of records to read and process in a batch during an import:

```
fileIAMSolution.batchSize=500
```

Drop Location

The files to be imported are placed in this location:

```
accountsFileImport.dropLocation=/opt/Vaau/RBACx2006/import/drop
```

Complete Location

Input files are moved to a complete location after processing:

```
accountsFileImport.completeLocation=/opt/Vaau/RBACx2006/import/drop
```


Schema Location

The schema files are placed in this location:

```
accountsFileImport.schemaLocation=/opt/Vaau/RBACx2006/import/schema
```

Correlation Parameters

Correlation parameters specify whether orphans accounts (accounts which are not correlated to a global user) are dropped or saved as orphan accounts during the import process

```
com.vaau.rbacx.iam.correlation.dropOrphanAccounts=true
```

Correlation options

These options allow further control over correlation of accounts to users during the import process. Options available are

- always: all accounts are correlated on every import
- orphan: only orphan accounts are correlated, established user-account associations are not updated
- never: accounts are NOT correlated

```
com.vaau.rbacx.iam.correlation.correlate=always
```

Role Manager ETL Reference

DelimitedDataReader

CloverETL already has a csv Reader but we prefer to use the Role Manager version, but in some cases we might want to use CloverETL's version. That is the case when we have different delimiters for each field.

We have to provide fileURL.

```
<Node id="INPUT" type="com.vaau.rbacx.etl.clover.components.DelimitedDataReader " fileURL="${inputFile}"/>
```

DelimitedDataWriter

The same can be said for DelimitedDataWriter.

```
<Node id="OUTPUT" type=" com.vaau.rbacx.etl.clover.domain.DelimitedDataWriter" fileURL="${outputFile}"/>
```

ExcelDataReader

This Role Manager Node reads Excel files.

Attributes:

fileURL : This attribute is Mandatory.

Row_From : Number of the initial Row. (Optional, Default value = 1)

Row_To : Number of the final Row. (Optional, Default value= -1 (All))

Col_From : Number of the initial Column. (Optional, Default value=1)

There is no Col_To because the reader uses the Metadata in order to know how many columns it has to read.

```
<Node id="INPUT1" type="com.vaau.rbacx.etl.clover.components.ExcelDataReader" fileURL="${inputFile}" Row_From="1" />
```

Transformation Examples

Merge

This graph will be executed when a file with the pattern "tss_\w*_accounts[\.\w]*" is found in the drop location by the ETL Manager. It will read the file_01.dat, file_02.dat and file_03.dat csv files using the "com.vaau.rbacx.etl.clover.components.DelimitedDataReader" node and then merge the data with the "MERGE" node. The outputFile will keep the sort order stated in mergeKey="ShipName;ShipVia". The

file with the pattern "tss_\w*_accounts[\\.\\w]*" is moved to the completed location. The files file_01.dat, file_02.dat and file_03.dat will stay in the "c:\tss" folder. The output file will have the same name that the inputFile.

```
<Graph name="TestingMerge" rbacxRegxLookupFiles="tss_\w*_accounts[\\.\\w]*">
  <!--
    This graph illustrates usage of MERGE component. It merges data based on
    specified key.
  -->
  <Global>
    <Metadata id="InMetadata" fileURL="$
{graphsLocation}/metadata/tss_accunts.fmt"/>
  </Global>
  <Phase number="0">
    <Node id="INPUT1"
type="com.vaau.rbacx.etl.clover.components.DelimitedDataReader"
fileURL="c:\tss\file_01.dat"/>
    <Node id="INPUT2"
type="com.vaau.rbacx.etl.clover.components.DelimitedDataReader "
fileURL="c:\tss\file_02.dat"/>
    <Node id="INPUT3"
type="com.vaau.rbacx.etl.clover.components.DelimitedDataReader "
fileURL="c:\tss\file_03.dat"/>
    <Node id="MERGE" type="MERGE" mergeKey="ShipName;ShipVia"/>
    <Node id="OUTPUT"
type="com.vaau.rbacx.etl.clover.domain.DelimitedDataWriter" fileURL="$
{outputFile}"/>
    <Edge id="INEDGE1" fromNode="INPUT1:0" toNode="MERGE:0"
metadata="InMetadata"/>
    <Edge id="INEDGE2" fromNode="INPUT2:0" toNode="MERGE:1"
metadata="InMetadata"/>
    <Edge id="INEDGE3" fromNode="INPUT3:0" toNode="MERGE:2"
metadata="InMetadata"/>
    <Edge id="OUTEDGE" fromNode="MERGE:0" toNode="OUTPUT:0"
metadata="InMetadata"/>
  </Phase>
</Graph>
```

Filter

This graph demonstrates functionality of Extended Filter component.

It can filter on text, date, integer, numeric fields with comparison operators: [>, <, ==, <=, >=, !=].

Text fields can also be compared to a Java regexp using ~= operator.

A filter can be made of different parts separated by a logical operator AND, OR. Parenthesis for grouping

individual comparisons are also supported - e.g. \$Age>10 and (\$Age <20 or \$HireDate<"2003-01-01")

Filter works on single input record, where individual fields of record are reference using dollar sign and field's name - e.g. \$Age,\$Name, etc.

Date format used for date constants is yyyy-MM-dd or yyy-MM-dd hh:mm:ss.

This graph produces one output file where all employees have in the field comments the pattern "DELTSO[0-9]*0".

```
<Graph name="Testing Filter" rbacxRegexLookupFiles="tss_\\w*_accounts[\\.\\w]*">
  <Global>
    <Metadata id="InMetadata" fileURL="$
{graphsLocation}/metadata/InAccounts.fmt"/>
  </Global>
  <Phase number="0">
    <Node id="INPUT1"
type="com.vaau.rbacx.etl.clover.components.DelimitedDataReader" fileURL="$
{inputFile}"/>
    <Node id="FILTEREMPL2" type="EXT_FILTER">
      $comments~="DELTSO[0-9]*0"
    </Node>
    <Node id="OUTPUT1"
type="com.vaau.rbacx.etl.clover.components.DelimitedDataWriter" fileURL="$
{outputFile}"/>
    <Edge id="INEDGE1" fromNode="INPUT1:0" toNode="FILTEREMPL2:0"
metadata="InMetadata"/>
    <Edge id="INNEREDGE3" fromNode="FILTEREMPL2:0" toNode="OUTPUT1:0"
metadata="InMetadata"/>
  </Phase>
</Graph>
```

Fixed Length Data NIO Reader

This graph transforms a Fixed Length Data file into a csv File.

```
<Graph name="Testing Filter" rbacxRegexLookupFiles="tss_\\w*_accounts[\\.\\w]*">
  <Global>
    <Metadata id="OutMetadata" fileURL="$
{graphsLocation}/metadata/InAccounts.fmt"/>
    <Metadata id="InMetadata" fileURL="$
{graphsLocation}/metadata/InAccountsFixedWith.fmt"/>
  </Global>
  <Phase number="0">
    <Node id="INPUT1" type="FIXLEN_DATA_READER_NIO" OneRecordPerLine="true"
SkipLeadingBlanks="true" LineSeparatorSize="2" fileURL="$ {inputFile}"/>
  </Phase>
</Graph>
```

```

        <Node id="COPY" type="SIMPLE_COPY"/>
        <Node id="OUTPUT1"
type="com.vaau.rbacx.etl.clover.components.DelimitedDataWriter" fileURL="$
{outputFile}"/>
        <Edge id="INEDGE1" fromNode="INPUT1:0" toNode="COPY:0"
metadata="InMetadata"/>
        <Edge id="OUTEDGE1" fromNode="COPY:0" toNode="OUTPUT1:0"
metadata="OutMetadata"/>
    </Phase>
</Graph>

```

This are the Records Definitions:

The content of the file InAccounts.fmt is the same than the one in the page 5.

Below is the content of the file InAccountsFixedWith.fmt

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Record name="TestInput" type="fixed">
    <Field name="name" type="string" size="16"/>
    <Field name="comments" type="string" size="16"/>
    <Field name="endPoint" type="string" size="16"/>
    <Field name="domain" type="string" size="5"/>
    <Field name="suspended" type="string" size="10"/>
    <Field name="locked" type="string" size="10"/>
    <Field name="AcidAll" type="string" size="10"/>
    <Field name="AcidXAuth" type="string" size="10"/>
    <Field name="FullName" type="string" size="40"/>
    <Field name="GroupMemberOf" type="string" size="60"/>
    <Field name="InstallationData" type="string" size="60"/>
    <Field name="ListDataResource" type="string" size="10"/>
    <Field name="ListDataSource" type="string" size="10"/>
    <Field name="M8All" type="string" size="10"/>
</Record>

```

Database Input

We use this node to import data from databases.

In the following example, the ETL Manager will execute the graph for each file that matches the pattern in rbacxRegxLookupFiles.

```

<Graph name="Testing Filter" rbacxRegxLookupFiles="tss_\w*_accounts[\.\\w]*">
    <Global>
        <Metadata id="InMetadata" fileURL="$

```

```
{graphsLocation}/metadata/InAccountsFromDB.fmt"/>
    <Metadata id="OutMetadata" fileURL="$
{graphsLocation}/metadata/OutAccounts.fmt"/>
    <DBConnection id="InterbaseDB" dbConfig="$
{graphsLocation}/dbConfig/Rbacx.cfg"/>
    </Global>
    <Phase number="0">
        <Node id="INPUT1" type="DB_INPUT_TABLE"
            dbConnection="InterbaseDB">
            <SQLCode>
                select * from tss_01_accounts
            </SQLCode>
        </Node>
        <Node id="COPY" type="REFORMAT" >
```

```
import org.jetel.component.DataRecordTransform;
import org.jetel.data.DataRecord;
import org.jetel.data.SetVal;
import org.jetel.data.GetVal;

public class reformatAccount extends DataRecordTransform{
    int counter=0;
    DataRecord source;
    DataRecord target;
    public boolean transform(DataRecord _source[], DataRecord[] _target) {
        StringBuffer strBuf = new StringBuffer(80);
        source=_source[0];
        target=_target[0];
        try {
            SetVal.setString(target,"name",GetVal.getString(source,"name"));
            SetVal.setString(target,"comments",GetVal.getString(source,"comments"
));
            SetVal.setString(target,"endPoint",GetVal.getString(source,"endPoint"
));
            SetVal.setString(target,"domain",GetVal.getString(source,"domain"));
            SetVal.setString(target,"suspended",getBooleanString(GetVal.getInt(so
urce,"suspended")));
            SetVal.setString(target,"locked",getBooleanString(GetVal.getString(so
urce,"locked")));
            SetVal.setString(target,"AcidAll",GetVal.getString(source,"AcidAll"))
;
            SetVal.setString(target,"AcidXAuth",GetVal.getString(source,"AcidXAut
h"));
            SetVal.setString(target,"FullName",GetVal.getString(source,"FullName"
));
            SetVal.setString(target,"GroupMemberOf",GetVal.getString(source,"Grou
pMemberOf"));
```

```

        SetVal.setString(target, "InstallationData", GetVal.getString(source, "I
nstallationData"));
        SetVal.setString(target, "ListDataResource", GetVal.getString(source, "L
istDataResource"));
        SetVal.setString(target, "ListDataSource", GetVal.getString(source, "Lis
tDataSource"));
        SetVal.setString(target, "M8All", GetVal.getString(source, "M8All"));
    }
    catch (Exception ex) {
        errorMessage = ex.getMessage() + " ->occured with record :" +
counter;
        return false;
    }
    counter++;
    return true;
}

private String getBooleanString(int value){
    if(value==0)
        return "FALSE";
    else
        return "TRUE";
}
}

</Node>
<Node id="OUTPUT1"
type="com.vaau.rbacx.etl.clover.components.DelimitedDataWriter" fileURL="$
{outputFile}/>

    <Edge id="INEDGE1" fromNode="INPUT1:0" toNode="COPY:0"
metadata="InMetadata"/>
    <Edge id="OUTEDGE1" fromNode="COPY:0" toNode="OUTPUT1:0"
metadata="OutMetadata"/>
</Phase>
</Graph>

```

If we don't want to put a file in the drop location to make this graph to be executed, we may add the attribute "rbacxExecuteAlways=true"

```

<Graph name="Testing Filter"  rbacxExecuteAlways="true" >
    <Global>
        <Metadata id="InMetadata" fileURL="$
{graphsLocation}/metadata/InAccountsFromDB.fmt"/>
        <Metadata id="OutMetadata" fileURL="$
{graphsLocation}/metadata/OutAccounts.fmt"/>
        <DBConnection id="InterbaseDB" dbConfig="$
{graphsLocation}/dbConfig/Rbacx.cfg"/>
    
```

```
</Global>
<Phase number="0">
  <Node id="INPUT1" type="DB_INPUT_TABLE"
    dbConnection="InterbaseDB">
    <SQLCode>
      select * from tss_01_accounts
    </SQLCode>
  </Node>
  <Node id="COPY" type="REFORMAT" >
import org.jetel.component.DataRecordTransform;
import org.jetel.data.DataRecord;
import org.jetel.data.SetVal;
import org.jetel.data.GetVal;

public class reformatAccount extends DataRecordTransform{
  int counter=0;
  DataRecord source;
  DataRecord target;
  public boolean transform(DataRecord _source[], DataRecord[] _target) {
    StringBuffer strBuf = new StringBuffer(80);
    source=_source[0];
    target=_target[0];
    try {
      SetVal.setString(target,"name",GetVal.getString(source,"name"));
      SetVal.setString(target,"comments",GetVal.getString(source,"comments"
));
      SetVal.setString(target,"endPoint",GetVal.getString(source,"endPoint"
));
      SetVal.setString(target,"domain",GetVal.getString(source,"domain"));
      SetVal.setString(target,"suspended",getBooleanString(GetVal.getInt(so
urce,"suspended")));
      SetVal.setString(target,"locked",getBooleanString(GetVal.getString(so
urce,"locked")));
      SetVal.setString(target,"AcidAll",GetVal.getString(source,"AcidAll"))
;
      SetVal.setString(target,"AcidXAuth",GetVal.getString(source,"AcidXAut
h"));
      SetVal.setString(target,"FullName",GetVal.getString(source,"FullName"
));
      SetVal.setString(target,"GroupMemberOf",GetVal.getString(source,"Grou
pMemberOf"));
      SetVal.setString(target,"InstallationData",GetVal.getString(source,"I
nstallationData"));
      SetVal.setString(target,"ListDataResource",GetVal.getString(source,"L
istDataResource"));
      SetVal.setString(target,"ListDataSource",GetVal.getString(source,"Lis
tDataSource"));
```



```

        SetVal.setString(target, "M8All", GetVal.getString(source, "M8All"));
    }
    catch (Exception ex) {
        errorMessage = ex.getMessage() + " ->occured with record :" +
counter;
        return false;
    }
    counter++;
    return true;
}

private String getBooleanString(int value){
    if(value==0)
        return "FALSE";
    else
        return "TRUE";
}
}

</Node>
<Node id="OUTPUT1"
type="com.vaau.rbacx.etl.clover.components.DelimitedDataWriter" fileURL="$
{outputLocation}/tss_01_accounts.dat"/>

    <Edge id="INEDGE1" fromNode="INPUT1:0" toNode="COPY:0"
metadata="InMetadata"/>
    <Edge id="OUTEDGE1" fromNode="COPY:0" toNode="OUTPUT1:0"
metadata="OutMetadata"/>
</Phase>
</Graph>

```


Identity Certifications

Sun Role Manager is the Industry leading solution that provides enterprise level certifications of user entitlements, role content and application access. It supports periodic certification of user entitlements (access) by business managers, role owners and application owners. Sun Role Manager also supports granular certifications – to support systems that have complex security models for authorization.

Sun Role Manager includes a robust and fully customizable glossary feature, which helps translate cryptic access permissions into business friendly terms. Certifications in progress and completed certifications can be viewed under the Compliance dashboard, enabling auditing analysts to view reports of certified certifications.

The Identity Certification module includes a configurable workflow functionality which has the ability to send reminder notices and escalations to various actors designated to be a part of the certification process. This is more of an administrator level function and has been explained in detail in the *Sun Role Manager 4.1 Administrators Guide*.

This powerful Identity Certification module is extended in Sun Role Manager 4.1 to provide the ability to perform certifications at the instance or server level of a resource, provides advanced drill down capabilities for users, and advanced filtering and searching capabilities on the certification interface.

The Identity Certification module has three Certification types:

- **User Access Certification:** Allows certifier to certify Role Membership and User Entitlements
- **Role Entitlement Certification:** Allows certifier to certify roles and role content
- **Application Owner Certification:** Allows certifier to certify entitlements pertaining to an

application narrowed down by each instance of the application

Understanding the Actors

The Identity Certification module in Sun Role Manager assists various personnel in an organization to review and certify user entitlement data, role content data and application access data, which further assists in cleaning up entitlement access and ensures that users have access to the correct entitlements across various target systems. It is important to understand the various actors that are a part of the Identity Certification process, as described in the table below:

Actor Name	Description	Identity Certification Type
Certifier	Generic term representing personnel responsible for reviewing and completing any kind of certification	User Access Certification, Role Entitlement Certification, Application Certification
User Manager	An employee’s direct “reports to” manager	User Access Certification
Access Reviewer	Designated personnel responsible for reviewing user access	User Access Certification, Application Certification
Application Owner	Designated personnel (usually) responsible for reviewing a users access in a particular target system by endpoint or domain	Application Certification
Role Owner	Designated personnel (usually) responsible for reviewing role and its content	Role Entitlement
Sun Role Manager Administrator	Administrator with full access to the Sun Role Manager application; has the ability to create and view progress of all certifications	User Access Certification, Role Entitlement Certification, Application Certification
Certification Administrator	Limited access to the Sun Role Manager application; has the ability to create and view progress of all certifications only	User Access Certification, Role Entitlement Certification, Application Certification
Audit Analyst/Auditor	Accesses the Identity Certification Dashboards to view progress of each certification and view reports of completed certifications	Identity Certification Dashboard

Identity Certification Dashboard

The Identity Certification Dashboard provides a single view for statistical information regarding certifications. The dashboard provides panels for:

- Bar graph representation of the number of new, in progress, complete and expired certifications for each of the three types of certification (user access, role entitlement and application owner)
- A summary of the total number of users, accounts, namespaces and endpoints involved in the certification process
- A pie chart representation of the certified, revoked and incomplete certification of accounts in User Account Certifications
- A pie chart representation of the certified, revoked and incomplete certification of roles in the Role Entitlement certifications
- A listing of the average number of certifications per business unit, roles per user, accounts per user and users in business units
- A graph representing the notifications issued in the last week

The dashboard can be great tool for monitoring the certification progress.

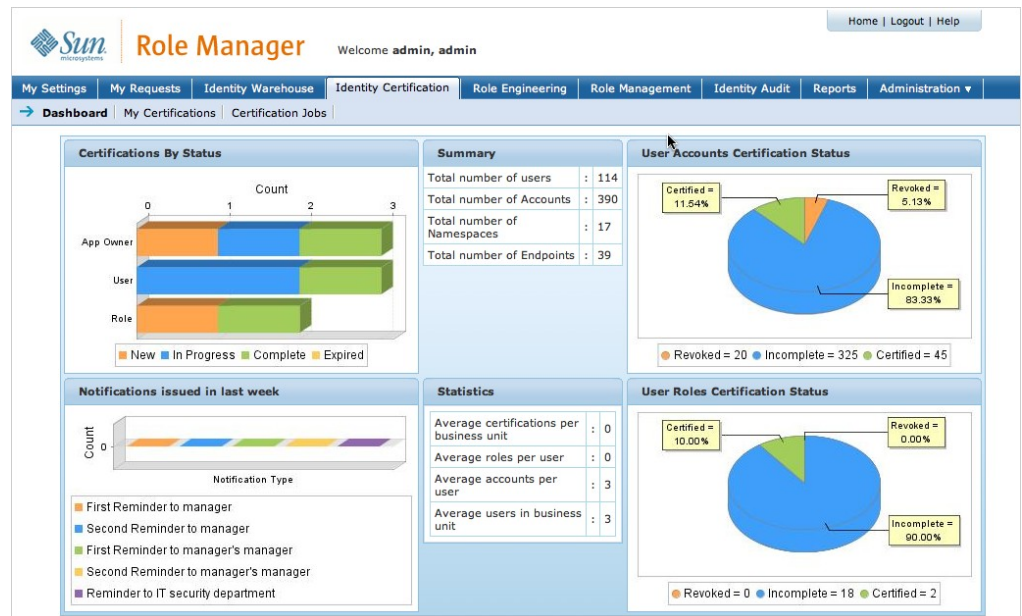


Figure 8-1: Identity Certification Dashboard

New Identity Certification

▼ Steps to Create a New Identity Certification Job

1. Log into the Sun Role Manager Web-Interface using a Java-enabled web browser
2. Log in with credentials of administrator or business units manager
3. Select the My Certifications Tab under Identity Certification Tab
4. Click New Certification
5. The Create Certification window opens. Fill in the Certification Name. Select the type of certification to be created from User Access, Role Entitlement and Application Owner. To create an incremental Certification select the Checkbox for Incremental. Select Next
6. Select the User Selection Strategy. This step is applicable only if the type of certification is selected as “User Access”. For Role Entitlement and Application Owner Certification type User selection is done on the basis of Business units. For User Access certifications there is the option of doing a custom user selection
7. For Role Entitlement Certifications, Application Owner Certifications and User Access certifications where User Selection Strategy is selected as “By Business Unit” the Business Unit Selection window opens. Click Add Business Unit(s) button to add business units for user selection

Figure 8-2 By Business Unit

8. The Select Business Unit(s) window opens up. Drill down into business units to select the business unit for selecting users. To select a business unit select the corresponding checkbox(s) and click “Ok”
9. Use the corresponding checkboxes and “Remove Business Units” button to remove business units. Select “Next”
10. If the certification type is “User Access” and the user selection strategy is “By User Selection” a user selection window opens up that allows users to be selected using the advanced user search or quicksearch capabilities. Select users for certification from the search result by using corresponding checkboxes. No users are included by default. Select “Next”
11. The Period and Certifier window opens up. This window allows selecting the certifier, start and end dates, and customized configuration and email templates for the certification

The screenshot shows the Sun Role Manager interface. The top navigation bar includes links like 'Home', 'Logout', and 'Help'. Below it, a menu bar contains 'My Settings', 'My Requests', 'Identity Warehouse', 'Identity Certification', 'Role Engineering', 'Role Management', 'Identity Audit', 'Reports', and 'Administration'. The 'Identity Certification' section is active, showing a breadcrumb trail: 'Dashboard > My Certifications > Certification Jobs > New Certification > Create Certification > User Selection Strategy > By Business Unit > Period And Certifier'. The 'Period And Certifier' form contains the following fields:

- Certifier**: A dropdown menu currently showing 'Business Unit Manager'.
- Start Date**: A date input field showing '08/26/2008' with a calendar icon.
- End Date**: A date input field showing '08/27/2008' with a calendar icon.
- Customize Configuration And Email Template**: A checkbox that is currently unchecked.

At the bottom right of the form are three buttons: 'Back', 'Next', and 'Cancel'.


Figure 8-3 Period and Certifier

12. Certifier can be selected as the Business Unit Manager in which case a separate certification will be created for each distinct business unit in the user set selected for the certification

13. The “Select” option for certifier allows the use of the advanced user search and quicksearch capability to search for the global user that is to be selected as the certifier. Click the search button that appears when “Select” option is set for certifier

14. Select the User from the Search result that is to be selected as Certifier and click “Ok”

15. Sun Role Manager uses a customizable notification mechanism to send reminders and notifications to the various parties involved. The notifications are sent relative to the Start Date and End Date. End date should be set to give sufficient time to the certifier to complete the certification. Once the End date is passed the Certification is marked as “Expired” and cannot be edited or completed



Role Manager

Welcome admin, admin

Home | Logout | Help

My Settings | My Requests | Identity Warehouse | Identity Certification | Role Engineering | Role Management | Identity Audit | Reports | Administration

Dashboard | My Certifications | Certification Jobs | New Certification

Create Certification > User Selection Strategy > By Business Unit > Period And Certifier

Period And Certifier

Certifier : Business Unit Manager

Start Date : 08/23/2008

End Date : 08/23/2008

Customize Configuration And Email Template : ☐

Choose a date:

August 2008

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	1	2	3	4	5	6

Back

Next

Cancel

Figure 8-4 Period and Certifier Choose Date

16. The general Identity Certification workflow is set by navigating to Configuration > Identity Certification Tab. However each certification can be customized by setting these values. Select the checkbox for Customize Configuration and Email Template. For more information on these fields refer to the Identity Certification section in the chapter on Sun Role Manager – Configuration. Click “Next”

Sun | **Role Manager** | Welcome admin, admin

Home | Logout | Help

My Settings | My Requests | Identity Warehouse | Identity Certification | Role Engineering | Role Management | Identity Audit | Reports | Administration ▾

Dashboard | → My Certifications | Certification Jobs |

New Certification

Create Certification > User Selection Strategy > By Business Unit > Period And Certifier

Period And Certifier

Certifier : Business Unit Manager ▾

Start Date : 08/23/2008 [Calendar]

End Date : 08/23/2008 [Calendar]

Customize Configuration And Email Template ☒

General

☒ Certify Entitlements ☒ Certify Roles

☒ All Entitlements

☐ Entitlements Outside

Roles

☐ High Privileged Entitlements

☐ Integrate with IAM ☒ Allow multiple open certifications per Business Unit

☐ Hierarchical Hierarchy Depth : 3

☐ Require Revoke Comments

Pending Certification Notifications

☐ First Reminder to Manager

Reminder Interval : 2 days

Email Template : Certification Reminder - Q1 SOX Audit Ending 3/31/07 [...]

Figure 8-5 Period and Certifier Customize Configuration and Email Template

17. The final configuration summary page opens. The certifier field will display the name of the user selected if the “Select” option was used and “Business Unit Manager” if business unit manager option was chosen. If user selection strategy used was “By Business Unit”, number of business units selected will be displayed. If user selection strategy used was “By User Selection”, the number of users selected will be displayed. Click the “view” button to view the names of business units or users

Create Certification > User Selection Strategy > By Business Unit > Period And Certifier > Summary

Summary

Certification Name : TEst

Certifier : Podgur, Alice

Start Date : 08/26/2008

End Date : 08/29/2008

Type : User Access

Incremental : ☐

No of Business Unit selected : 5 [view](#)

Business Unit Name

Vaau Inc.

Cost Centers

Projects

Role Owners

Vaau Financial Corporation


Page: 1 1 - 5 of 5 Records - Display 10

Run Certification : Now ☒ Later ☐

Back Create Cancel

Figure 8-6 Period and Certifier Summary

18. There are two options for running the certification. It can be run at the current instant by selecting “Now” for Run Certification field, or it can be scheduled as a daily, weekly, monthly or one time task to be run at any particular data/time. Select “Later” to schedule a task. A new panel opens up for the scheduler. Select a name and description for the scheduled task. Select the type of the task and the corresponding fields

 **Role Manager**

Welcome admin, admin

Home | Logout | Help

My Settings | My Requests | Identity Warehouse | Identity Certification | Role Engineering | Role Management | Identity Audit | Reports | Administration

Dashboard | My Certifications | Certification Jobs

New Certification

Create Certification > User Selection Strategy > By User > Period And Certifier > Summary

Summary

Certification Name : Test 2

Certifier : Global User Manager

Start Date : 08/23/2008

End Date : 08/23/2008

Type : User Access

Incremental : ☐

No of User selected : 0 [\[view \]](#)

Run Certification : Now ☐ Later ☒

Certification Job Name :

Certification Job Description :

Scheduled Dates : ☒ Daily ☐ Weekly ☐ Monthly ☐ One Time Only

Select the time and day for the task to start

Start Time : : :

Perform this Task : ☒ Every Day

☐ Weekdays

☐ Every days

Start Date :

Back

Create

Cancel

Figure 8-7 Run Certification

19. Select “Create” to create the certification
20. The Certification Jobs window opens and displays the new task created

Role Manager Welcome **admin, admin**

Home | Logout | Help

My Settings | My Requests | Identity Warehouse | **Identity Certification** | Role Engineering | Role Management | Identity Audit | Reports | Administration ▼

Dashboard | **My Certifications** | Certification Jobs |

[New Certification](#)

My Certifications

Your New Certifications will require a complete review of the users, roles and or entitlements. Pending certifications have had some review but the process has not been completed, further action is still required. Complete certifications are stored here for revisions or review purposes. Expired Certifications are past their allocated Certification period but may be useful for review.

Click on the certification's name to work on the certification. Mouse-over the certification's name to view a summary.

Show Me : **New & In Progress**

	Status	Certification Name	Business Unit	Type	Start Date	End Date	Updated By	Created By	Last Update Date	Creation Date
<input type="checkbox"/>	New	Q2 IT App Cert	Information Technology	Application Owner	03/14/2008			rbacxadmin		03/14/2008
<input type="checkbox"/>	In Progress	Q2 afida Role Cert	afida	Role	02/13/2008		rbacxadmin	rbacxadmin	04/30/2008	02/13/2008
<input type="checkbox"/>	In Progress	Q2 User Cert IT	Information Technology	User	02/13/2008		rbacxadmin	rbacxadmin	02/13/2008	02/13/2008
<input type="checkbox"/>	In Progress	Q1 Web Conversion User cert	Web Conversion	User	02/07/2008		rbacxadmin	rbacxadmin	02/07/2008	02/07/2008
<input type="checkbox"/>	In Progress	Q1 IT AD App Cert	Information Technology	Application Owner	02/07/2008		rbacxadmin	rbacxadmin	02/07/2008	02/07/2008

Page: 1 1 - 5 of 5 Records - Display 10

[Edit Certification](#) [Complete Certification](#) [View Reports](#) [View Reminder Logs](#)

Figure 8-8 Certification Jobs

21. The created certification Jobs can be viewed from the “Certification Jobs” view. When a job is run using the “Run now” or schedule features it will be available in the certifier’s “My Certifications” view

View and Search Certifications

The “My Certifications” view under the “Identity Certifications” Tab provides the main interface in Sun Role Manager to view and access certifications. By default the view shows New and In Progress certifications. Filters are provided to view All or any combination of New, In Progress, Complete and Expired certifications. For further precision a certification search capability is provided that can be used in conjunction with the filters to quickly search for a certification

▼ Steps to Search and View Certifications

1. Log into the Sun Role Manager Web-Interface using a Java-enabled web browser
2. Log in with credentials of administrator or certifier
3. Select the My Certifications Tab under Identity Certification Tab
4. New and In Progress Certifications are available for view by default. This is also indicated by the selected value in the drop down option “Show Me”

My Certifications

Your New Certifications will require a complete review of the users, roles and or entitlements. Pending certifications have had some review but the process has not been completed, further action is still required. Complete certifications are stored here for revisions or review purposes. Expired Certifications are past their allocated Certification period but may be useful for review.

Click on the certification's name to work on the certification. Mouse-over the certification's name to view a summary.

Show Me : **New & In Progress**

Status	Certification Name	Business Unit	Type	Start Date	End Date	Updated By	Created By	Last Update Date	Creation Date
New	Q2 IT App Cert	Information Technology	Application Owner	03/14/2008			rbacxadmin		03/14/2008
In Progress	Q2 afida Role Cert	afida	Role	02/13/2008		rbacxadmin	rbacxadmin	04/30/2008	02/13/2008
In Progress	Q2 User Cert IT	Information Technology	User	02/13/2008		rbacxadmin	rbacxadmin	02/13/2008	02/13/2008
In Progress	Q1 Web Conversion User cert	Web Conversion	User	02/07/2008		rbacxadmin	rbacxadmin	02/07/2008	02/07/2008
In Progress	Q1 IT AD App Cert	Information Technology	Application Owner	02/07/2008		rbacxadmin	rbacxadmin	02/07/2008	02/07/2008

Page: 1 1 - 5 of 5 Records - Display 10

Edit Certification Complete Certification View Reports View Reminder Logs

Figure 8-8 My Certifications New and In Progress

5. Select the appropriate value in the drop down option “Show Me” to get the desired certifications view
6. The Search panel can be accessed by clicking the expand icon. Use the Search panel to search within the current certification view. Search can be done on Certification Name, Business Unit, Created By and Updated By fields. Search conditions can be created using Begins With, Ends With, Contains, Equals To,

Does Not Contain. More restrictions can be imposed on the search criterion by selecting a period in which to search for the certification

My Certifications

Your New Certifications will require a complete review of the users, roles and or entitlements. Pending certifications have had some review but the process has not been complete. Complete certifications are stored here for revisions or review purposes. Expired Certifications are past their allocated Certification period but may be useful for review.

Search

- ☒ Certification Name
- ☐ Business Unit
- ☐ Created By
- ☐ Updated By

Period :

From : 08/24/2007

To : 08/23/2008

(Or)

Select :

Period...

Detailed Status :

All

Search

Click on the certification's name to work on the certification. Mouse-over the certification's name to view a summary.

Show Me : ☐ New & In Progress

	Status	Certification Name	Business Unit	Type	Start Date	End Date	Updated By	Created By
<input type="checkbox"/>	New	test User Certification_2300	2300	User	08/23/2008	08/23/2008		rbac
<input type="checkbox"/>	New	Q2 IT App Cert	Information Technology	Application Owner	03/14/2008			rbac
<input type="checkbox"/>	New	Q2 afida Role Cert	afida	Role	02/13/2008			rbac
<input type="checkbox"/>	In Progress	Q2 User Cert IT	Information Technology	User	02/13/2008		rbacadmin	rbac
<input type="checkbox"/>	In Progress	Q1 Web Conversion User cert	Web Conversion	User	02/07/2008		rbacadmin	rbac
<input type="checkbox"/>	In Progress	Q1 IT AD App Cert	Information Technology	Application Owner	02/07/2008		rbacadmin	rbac

Page: 1

Figure 8-9 Search My Certifications

7. To select a certification for viewing progress or performing verification actions click the Certification Name or use the checkbox to select the certification and click “Edit Certification”
8. To complete a certification whose attestation actions have been done select the certification using its corresponding checkbox and click “Complete Certification”
9. To view reports for a complete, in progress or expired certification select the corresponding checkbox and click “View Reports”. Sun Role Manager allows reports to be viewed for in progress certifications. This gives the flexibility of not having to wait till a potentially lengthy certification completes before reports can be viewed or exported. A “View Certification Report” box opens up which lists the reports available for the particular certification

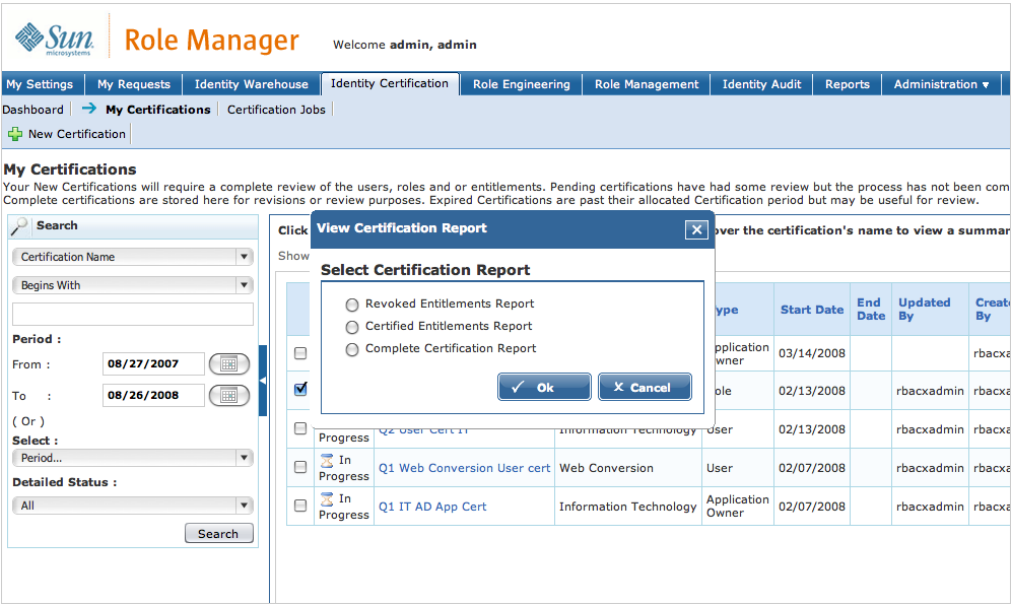


Figure 8-10 View Certification Report

10. Select the type of report that is to be viewed and click “Ok”
11. To view the reminder logs for a certification select the corresponding checkbox and click “View Reminder Logs”

The following modules provide instructions for certifiers (User Managers, Role Owners and Application Owners) to sign off the different types of Certifications.

Completing a User Access Certification

This sub-section describes how to sign off a user access certification for attestation and reporting purposes. User Access Certification in Role Manager is a two step process.

Step 1: Employment Verification. This step entails confirming or denying whether the certifier is responsible for the accesses of the user being certified. Various options such as 'Terminated', 'Does not work for me' and 'Works for someone else' can be used for reporting an incorrect access. Indicating an incorrect access at step1 completes the certification process for the user. If 'Works for me' option is selected then step two of the certification process must be completed

Step2: Approve or Revoke Roles and Entitlements. This step must be undertaken for each user who is verified as “Works for me” by the certifier. Step2 entails certifying or revoking all the accesses granted to a

user. This includes Roles as well as entitlements outside roles.

Sun Role Manager provides flexibility for the certifier in completing the certification process. Step1 can be completed for as many users as desired before going to Step2. The certifier may opt to complete Step1 for all users and then complete Step2 for all users verified as “Works for me” or the certifier may verify a user in Step1 and then go to Step2 to complete the certification for the user. Irrespective of the approach taken Step2 displays all the users that have been verified by the certifier as “Works for me”

▼ **Steps to Complete a User Access Certification**

Step 1

- 1. Log into the Sun Role Manager Web-Interface using a Java-enabled web browser**
- 2. Log in with credentials of administrator or certifier**
- 3. Click Identity Certification tab**
- 4. Click My Certifications**
- 5. Click the New or In-Progress Certification or search for the required certification using the “Show Me” option and certification search feature**
- 6. Select the Certification to complete by clicking on the Certification Name or selecting the corresponding checkbox and clicking “Edit Certification”**

My Certifications > Q2 User Cert IT

Your New Certifications will require a complete review of the users, roles and or entitlements. Pending certifications have had some review but the process has not been completed, further action is still required. Complete certifications are stored here for revisions or review purposes. Expired Certifications are past their allocated Certification period but may be useful for review.

Certification Details

Show Details | Collapse

Step 1: Employment Verification

Step 2: Approve or Revoke Roles and Entitlements

Verify the employment status of these employees by selecting one of the options in the list and then go to step 2 to complete the certification

Employee	User ID	Department	Comments	Status	Apply to all: Click to change for all
Perry, Andy	aPerry			This employee:	Works for me
Farber, Abby	aFarber			This employee:	Works for me
Brighi, Albert	aBrighi			This employee:	Works for me
Oleary, Brent	brOleary			This employee:	Works for me
Kispert, Christian	cKispert			This employee:	Works for me
Hannagan, Dave	dHannagan			This employee:	Works for me
Podgur, Edward	edPodgur			This employee:	Works for me
Thompson, Emma	ethompson			This employee:	Works for me
Podgur, Eva	evPodgur			This employee:	Works for me
Gilroy, Gerald	gGilroy			This employee:	Works for me

Page: 1 2 3 4 Next>>

1 - 10 of 31 Records - Display 10

Cancel

Go To Step 2

Figure 8-10 Certification Details

7. The page for the selected Certification opens. Select “Show Details” to view a brief summary of Certification Overview and Certification History, as well as options for exporting certification reports

My Certifications > Q2 afida Role Cert

Your New Certifications will require a complete review of the users, roles and or entitlements. Pending certifications have had some review but the process has not been completed, further action is still required. Complete certifications are stored here for revisions or review purposes. Expired Certifications are past their allocated Certification period but may be useful for review.

Views: All

Certification Details

Show Details | Collapse

Certification Overview

Certification: Q2 afida Role Cert

Business Unit: afida

Completed(%): 50%

Number of Roles: 2

Certifier:

Certification History

Start Date: 02/13/2008

End Date:

Incremental:

Created By: rbacxadmin

Creation Date: 02/13/2008

Last Updated By: rbacxadmin

Last Update Date: 08/23/2008

Export Options

You can download the certification reports in following formats.

Export to PDF...

Export to XLS...

Back to Certifications List

Certify	Revoke	Role Name	Description	Department	Comments	Action
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Architect				[Review]

Figure 8-11 Complete Employee Verification

8. Complete Employee Verification . Select “Works for Me”, ‘Does Not Work for Me’, ‘Terminated’ or ‘Reports to Another Person’. “Click to change for all” can be used to change all the users to the same status. The ‘Does Not Work for Me’, ‘Terminated’ and ‘Reports to Another Person’ options prompt a corresponding comments box where further information can be provided.

The screenshot shows the 'My Certifications' interface for 'test user cert_2100'. The 'Employee Verification' step is active, showing a table of users and a modal for adding comments. The modal title is 'Does not work for me comments' and it contains a text area with the comment 'reports to said person'. The background table lists users with their status (Complete, New) and last names. The right sidebar shows dropdown menus for selecting a status for all users.

Status	User ID	Last
Complete	lbrady	Brady
New	lbrighi	Brighi
New	mdaniels	Danie
New	mdavis	Davis
New	maDunham	Dunham
New	kgallagher	Gallagher
New	mgilroy	Gilroy
New	mgulati	Gulati
New	mathews	Mathew
New	lstockman	Stockman

Figure 8-12 Employee Verification

9. The ‘Reports to Another Person’ option allows the selection of another Global User as the correct certifier for the user. This causes a new workflow where a new certification is created for the newly selected “Correct Certifier” to certify the particular user’s accesses. This new process will take place only if in the general Identity Certification configurations or in the custom configurations for the certification under consideration “Reporting Changes” and “Create New Certification per Reporting Manager” have been enabled. Refer to Sun Role Manager- Configuration > Identity Certification portion of Sun Role Manager 4.1 Admin Guide for more information on these settings. After filling in appropriate comment and clicking “Ok” a new window opens that allows use of the Advanced User Search or quicksearch feature to select a Global User as the appropriate certifying authority

10. Selecting “Works For Me” makes the user eligible for review in Step2.

11. When one or more users have been verified by selecting “Works for me” and their roles and entitlements are to be certified select “Go To Step2”

Step2

12. Complete the certification process for a user by certifying the roles and entitlements associated with the user. The “Group Data By” option can be used to filter the users to be certified based on various attributes such as 'location', 'Job Code', 'manager' etc.

Certify Roles

Once Roles have been defined for the Business Unit, Sun Role Manager can help your organization move to an attestation based on Roles. Business Unit managers would be responsible for certifying membership of Roles and Role Owners are responsible for role content.

13. Select the user to certify by clicking the name of the user

The screenshot displays the Sun Role Manager interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Sun' logo, 'Role Manager' title, and a welcome message 'Welcome admin, admin'. Below this is a menu bar with options like 'My Settings', 'My Requests', 'Identity Warehouse', 'Identity Certification', 'Role Engineering', 'Role Management', 'Identity Audit', 'Reports', and 'Administration'. The main content area shows 'My Certifications > Q1 Web Conversion User cert'. A message states: 'Your New Certifications will require a complete review of the users, roles and or entitlements. Pending certifications have had some review but the process has not been completed, further action is still required. Complete certifications are stored here for revisions or review purposes. Expired Certifications are past their allocated Certification period but may be useful for review.' Below this is a 'Certification Details' section with a 'Group Data By' dropdown set to 'My Employees'. The main table lists users: 'Harmsen, Arijeet' (status: Complete), 'Kispert, Christian' (status: In Progress), and 'Oleary, Brent' (status: In Progress). Each user entry has a 'Certify or Revoke roles' link and a 'Certify or Revoke Entitlements' link. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Back To Step 1', 'Close', and 'Complete Certification'.

Figure 8-13 Approve or Revoke Roles and Entitlements

14. Select “Certify or Revoke Roles”. This will show all Roles associated to user

15. Click Certify/ Revoke on Role membership for the user

Certify Access outside Roles

Sun Role Manager Identity Certification allows configuration of certifications that will show entitlements for each user that only lie outside a Role. This combined with the above **Certify by Role** completes a Role Based Access Attestation procedure. This allows an organization to identify and treat Actual versus Assigned access as an exception with high priority.

16. Select a User for certification. Select certify or revoke entitlements

17. This will list all the user's accounts in the various namespaces with detailed access permissions on each endpoint

18. The certification options at this stage are Certify, Revoke, Unknown and Exception allowed. Use Certify option to confirm valid access for the user. Use Revoke to revoke access for the user. Use Unknown when the accurate nature of the User's access is not known. Use Exception allowed to certify access to the user while acknowledging the undesirable or irregular nature of the access. These options can be used at 4 levels:

- a. Use the "All" option in the first 4 columns on this page to apply 'Certify', 'Revoke', 'Unknown' or 'Exception Allowed' across all attributes of all accounts of the user
- b. Use the checkboxes in the first 4 columns for individual accounts to apply 'Certify', 'Revoke', 'Unknown' or 'Exception Allowed' across all attributes of an individual account of the user
- c. Use the "All" option in the 4 columns under the "Attributes" field to apply 'Certify', 'Revoke', 'Unknown' or 'Exception Allowed' across all attribute values for an individual attribute of an single account of the user
- d. Use the individual checkboxes in the 4 columns to apply 'Certify', 'Revoke', 'Unknown' or 'Exception Allowed' for individual attribute values of a single attribute of an account of the user

[illegible]

Figure 8-15 Glossary and Attributes

19. Sun Role Manager provides a Glossary feature which translates the cryptic access entitlements into business friendly terms. Click the highlighted access entitlement (with hyperlink) to display the actual attribute value and its corresponding definition and comments

Figure 8-15 Glossary and Attributes

Revoking a Role or Access outside Role

20. To revoke any access whether it lies in a Role or Entitlement, select the Revoke radio button. This will bring up a comments field which must be filled for post certification (remediation) activities

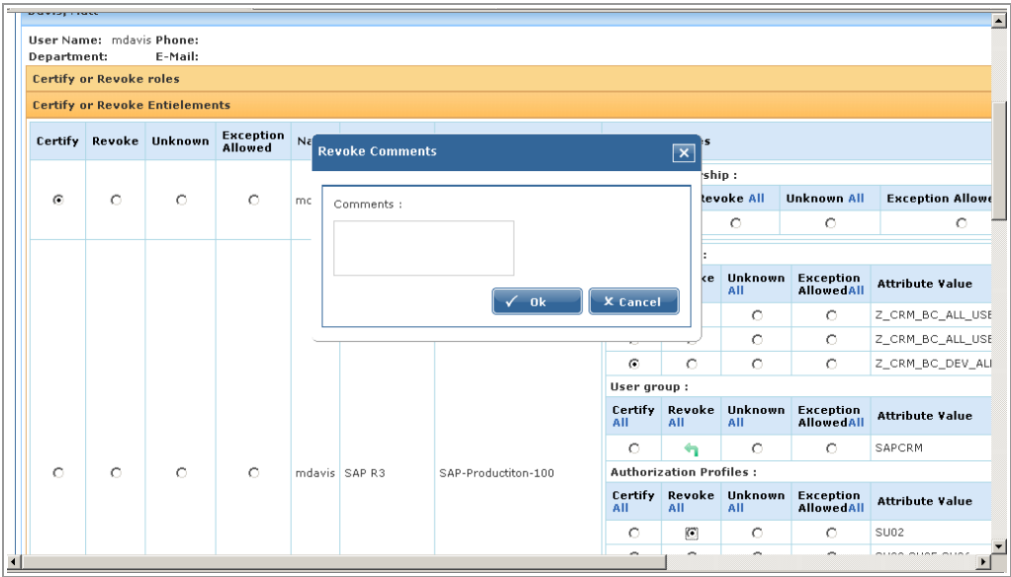



Figure 8-20 Revoke Comments

Sign-off on Certification

Identity Certification supports a series of post certification activities which include reports, revoke emails and kicking off a workflow process if integrated with an IAM solution. To complete and sign off on a certification, complete the above steps to certify or revoke access for each user.



Role Manager

Welcome admin, admin

Home | Logout | Help

My Settings | My Requests | Identity Warehouse | Identity Certification | Role Engineering | Role Management | Identity Audit | Reports | Administration

Dashboard | My Certifications | Certification Jobs | New Certification

My Certifications > Q2 User Cert IT

Your New Certifications will require a complete review of the users, roles and or entitlements. Pending certifications have had some review but the process has not been completed, further action is still required. Complete certifications are stored here for revisions or review purposes. Expired Certifications are past their allocated Certification period but may be useful for review.

Certification Details

Show Details | Collapse

Step 1: Employment Verification | Step 2: Approve or Revoke Roles and Entitlements

Verify the employment status of these employees by selecting one of the options in the list and then go to step 2 to complete the certification

Employee	User ID	Department	Comments	Status	Apply to all: Click to change for all
Black, George	gblack			This employee:	Works for me
Brady, Lia	lbrady			This employee:	Choose...
Brighi, Albert	alBrighi			This employee:	Choose...
Carrol, Joyce	jcarrol			This employee:	Choose...
Cerreta, Jan	JCerreta			This employee:	Choose...
Davis, Peter	pdavis			This employee:	Choose...
Dunham, Patrick	pdunham			This employee:	Choose...
Farber, Abby	afarber			This employee:	Choose...
Fitzpatrick, Patricia	pfitzpatrick			This employee:	Choose...
Gallagher, Kevin	kgallagher			This employee:	Choose...

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Cancel

Go To Step 2

Figure 8-21 Certification Details

21. Complete attesting access of all users. Role Manager detects when a certification is completed and prompts for sign-off on the certification. Select “Yes” on the sign-off certification screen to sign-off certification

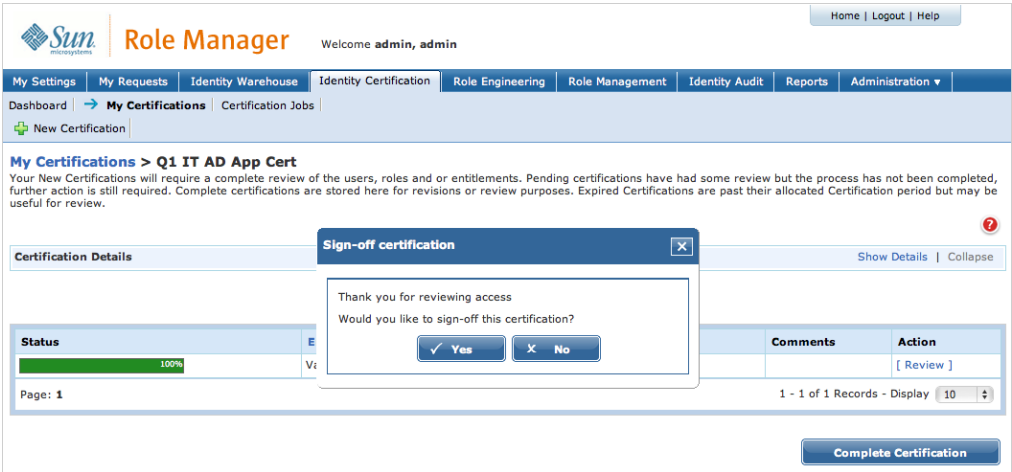


Figure 8-22 Sign-off Certification

22. To sign-off at a later instant use “Complete Certification” button

23. Enter your login password to secure your sign-off on this certification

Completing a Role Entitlement Certification

This sub-section describes how to sign off a role entitlement certification for attestation and reporting purposes.

▼ Steps to Complete a Role Entitlement Certification

1. Log into the Sun Role Manager Web-Interface using a Java-enabled web browser
2. Log in with credentials of administrator or certifier

3. Click Identity Certification tab
4. Click My Certifications
5. Click the New or In-Progress Certification or search for the required certification using the “Shoe Me” drop down option
6. Select the Certification to complete by clicking on the Certification Name or using the corresponding checkbox and clicking “Edit Certification”

My Certifications > Q2 afida Role Cert

Your New Certifications will require a complete review of the users, roles and or entitlements. Pending certifications have had some review but the process has not been completed, further action is still required. Complete certifications are stored here for revisions or review purposes. Expired Certifications are past their allocated Certification period but may be useful for review.

Views: All

[Show Details](#) | [Collapse](#)

Certification Overview


Certification: Q2 afida Role Cert

Business Unit: afida

Completed(%): 6%

Number of Roles: 2

Certifier:



Certification History

Start Date: 02/13/2008

End Date:

Incremental:

Created By: rbacxadmin



Creation Date: 02/13/2008

Last Updated By:

Last Update Date:

Export Options

You can download the certification reports in following formats.

 [Export to PDF...](#)  [Export to XLS...](#)

[Back to Certifications List](#)

Certify	Revoke	Role Name	Description	Department	Comments	Action
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Architect				[Review]
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Consultant				[Review]

Page: 1 1 - 2 of 2 Records - Display 10

[Complete Certification](#)

Figure 8-22 Edit Certification Status

7. Click ‘Certify’ or ‘Revoke’ for each Role that the certifier is an owner for. Applying ‘Revoke’, ‘Unknown’ or ‘Exception Allowed’ to a role requires entering a comment to signify as to why the role should no longer belong under the certifier's ownership or if all its underlying entitlements are incorrect in case of “Revoke”

Certify	Revoke	Unknown	Exception Allowed	Name	Namespace	EndPoint	Attribute Values						Com
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	jcarrol	ActiveDirectory	Vaau Active Directory 00-10	Group Membership :						
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				Certify All	Revoke All	Unknown All	Exception Allowed All	Attribute Value	Comments	
							<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Corporate - TMS Support Users		
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	jcarrol	SAP R3	SAP-Production-200	Account Roles :						
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				Certify All	Revoke All	Unknown All	Exception Allowed All	Attribute Value	Comments	
							<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Z_CRM_B C_ALL_USERS		
							<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Z_CRM_B C_ALL_USERS,Z_CRM_BC_SUPPORT_CENTR		
							<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Z_CRM_B C_SUPPORT_CENTR		
							User group :						
							Certify All	Revoke All	Unknown All	Exception Allowed All	Attribute Value	Comments	
							<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Managers		
							Authorization Profiles :						
							Certify All	Revoke All	Unknown All	Exception Allowed All	Attribute Value	Comments	
							<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	SU04		
							<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	SU08		
							<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	SU09		

Figure 8-23 Review Role Entitlements

8. Click [Review] to review the Role Entitlements

- Assign 'Certify', 'Revoke', 'Unknown' or 'Exception Allowed' to sign off each attribute value within each policy that belongs to a particular role. Each policy can also be certified as a whole. Applying 'Revoke', 'Unknown' or 'Exception Allowed' to an attribute requires entering a comment to signify as to why the attribute/policy should no longer be associated with the role in case of "Revoke", why the nature of the association of the attribute/policy is unknown in the case of "Unknown" and what is the exception and why is it being allowed in the case of "Exception Allowed"

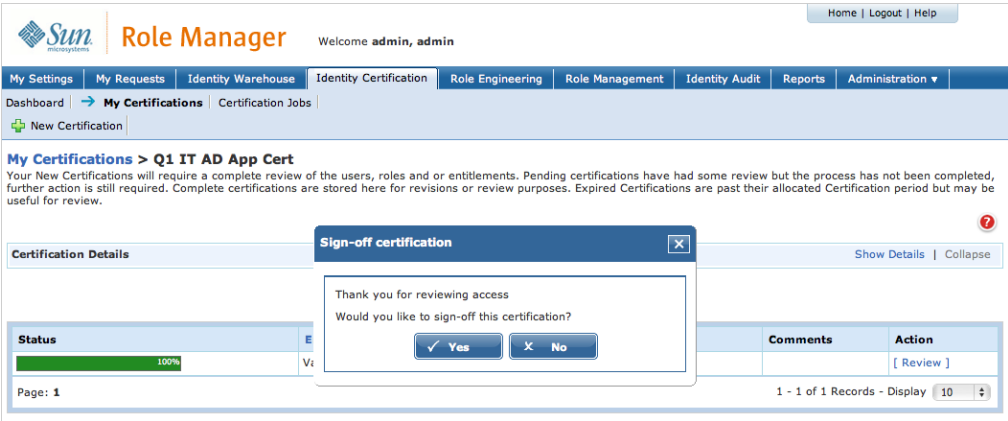


Figure 8-24 Sign-off Certification

10.If Sun Role Manager detects that all attestations have been completed a “Sign Off Certification” box appears. To complete certification at this point click “Ok”. Otherwise Complete attesting entitlements of all roles and then click Complete Certification

11.Enter your login password to secure your signoff on this certification

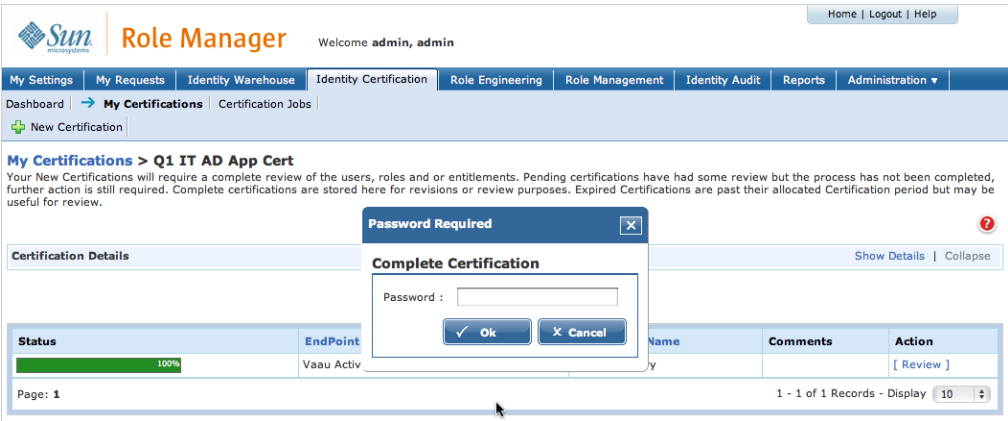


Figure 8-25 Complete Certification

Completing an Application Owner Certification

This sub-section describes how to sign off an application owner certification for attestation and reporting purposes.

▼ Steps to Complete an Application Owner Certification

1. Log into the Sun Role Manager Web-Interface using a Java-enabled web browser
2. Log in with credentials of administrator or certifier
3. Click Identity Certification tab
4. Click My Certifications
5. Click the New or In-Progress Certification or search for the required certification using the available search filters
6. Select the Certification to complete by clicking on the Certification Name or using the corresponding checkbox and clicking “Edit Certification”

The screenshot displays the Sun Role Manager web interface. At the top, the Sun logo and 'Role Manager' title are visible, along with a 'Welcome admin, admin' message. A navigation bar includes links like 'My Settings', 'My Requests', 'Identity Warehouse', 'Identity Certification', 'Role Engineering', 'Role Management', 'Identity Audit', 'Reports', and 'Administration'. Below this, a breadcrumb trail shows 'Dashboard' > 'My Certifications' > 'Certification Jobs'. A 'New Certification' button is also present.

The main content area is titled 'My Certifications > Q1 IT AD App Cert'. It contains a paragraph explaining the certification process. Below this is a 'Certification Details' section with three panels:

- Certification Overview:** Shows 'Certification: Q1 IT AD App Cert', 'Business Unit: Information Technology', 'Completed(%)' at 100%, 'Number of EndPoints: 1', and a 'Certifier' field with a search icon.
- Certification History:** Lists 'Start Date: 02/07/2008', 'End Date:', 'Incremental:', 'Created By: rbacxadmin', 'Creation Date: 02/07/2008', 'Last Updated By: rbacxadmin', and 'Last Update Date: 02/07/2008'.
- Export Options:** Offers to download reports in PDF or XLS formats.

A 'Back to Certifications List' button is located below the details section. At the bottom, a table displays the certification details for the single endpoint:

Status	EndPoint Name	Namespace Name	Comments	Action
100%	Vaau Active Directory 00-10	ActiveDirectory		[Review]

Page: 1 1 - 1 of 1 Records - Display 10

Figure 8-26 Edit Certification Status

7. Click [Review] to view application entitlements. It is important to note that these application entitlements are filtered on the basis of their application endpoints.
8. Click 'Certify', 'Revoke', 'Unknown' or 'Exception Allowed' for each User's access account. Glossary definitions are useful in determining the true meaning of a cryptic or system level attribute value
9. Click Certify or Revoke to sign off each attribute value within each user's account that belongs to a particular endpoint. Each account can also be certified as a whole.
10. If Sun Role Manager detects that all attestations have been completed a "Sign Off Certification" box appears. To complete certification at this point click "Ok". Otherwise Complete attesting entitlements of all accounts and then click Complete Certification

Sign-off certification

Thank you for reviewing access
Would you like to sign-off this certification?

Created By: rbackadmin
Creation Date: 02/07/2008
Last Updated By: rbackadmin
Last Update Date: 02/07/2008

Certification Details

Certification Overview

Certification: Q1 IT AD App Cert
Business Unit: Information Technology
Completed(%): 100%
Number of EndPoints: 1
Certifier:

Export Options

Export to PDF... Export to XLS...

Status	EndPoint Name	Namespace Name	Comments	Action
<div style="width: 100%;"></div> 100%	Vaau Active Directory 00-10	ActiveDirectory		[Review]

Page: 1 1 - 1 of 1 Records - Display 10

Figure 8-27 Sign-off Certification

11. Enter your login password to secure your sign-off on this certification

Identity Audit

Introduction

Organizations must be able to manage Continuous Exception Monitoring, Segregation of Duty (SoD) Violations, Detective Scanning, Inter & Intra-Application SoD Enforcement, Actual vs. Assigned Exceptions, Exception Lifecycle Management. All the above exceptions can be captured in Role Manager and produced in a central repository. Role Manager provides the capability to define Audit policies and the ability to capture/report any exceptions from these policies.

Role Manager provides a Compliance Dashboard for Executives/Auditors which enable them to monitor these exceptions from a central point. Also, the various exceptions generated are stored in Role Manager and a security analyst can accept them or mitigate these risks/exceptions.

The Role Manager Audit Module ensures that users only have the access that they should for their job responsibility. Following are some of the key features of the Identity Auditing module:

- **Actual Account Scanning:** Role Manager scans actual accounts for Identity Audit exceptions. Irrespective of how an account is provisioned or modified (directly or through a provisioning solution) –Role Manager will be able to detect any audit exceptions, since the scanning is done at the actual account details level.
- **Compliance Dashboard:** Role Manager provides a detailed dashboard for auditors, security administrators and compliance teams to review the status, history and trend of identity audit exceptions in the enterprises.
- **Exception Lifecycle Management:** Role Manager stores every action that is conducted on an audit exception and creates a history of the exception. This allows administrators to get a complete step-by-step history and lifecycle of the exception if required.

- By closely monitoring user access privileges, who approved access privileges, and what access privileges shouldn't be there, Role Manager provides organizations with the data required to take informed corrective actions in order to remediate policy violations. Role Manager provides a platform to enforce policies and generate audit trails that can be used to certify compliance with various laws and regulations.

Following types of exceptions are monitored by the system on a scheduled basis:

- **Actual vs. Assigned:** The system will monitor all instances where a user's actual access in the target system does not match the access assigned to the user based on the roles assigned to the user
- **Terminated User with Accounts:** The system will monitor all instances where a terminated user has active accounts

Audit Rules and Policies

Create Audit Rules and Audit Policies

▼ Steps to set Auditable Attributes before Identity Audit

1. Open your Java enabled web browser
2. Log into the Role Manager Web-Interface from your Java enabled web browser
3. The login dialog box appears. Enter the relevant credentials and login to Role Manager
4. Click the Administration C Configuration tab and then Namespaces link

5. Select desired namespace and check or uncheck ‘Auditable’ dialog box for each attribute

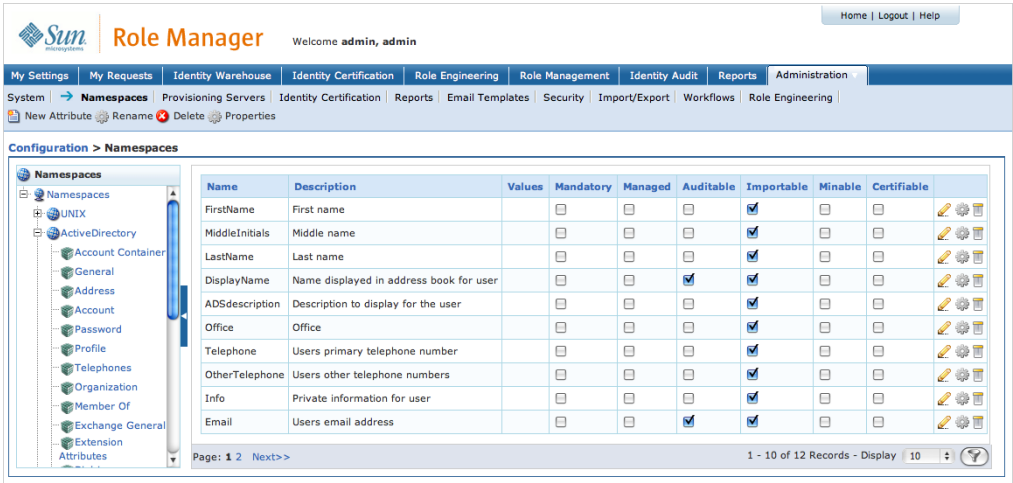


Figure 9-1 Set Auditable Attributes

Create Audit Rules

▼ Steps to Create an Audit Rule

1. Log into the Role Manager Web-Interface
2. Click Identity Audit tab and click Rules link

Rule Name	Description	Created Date	Updated Date
Check Issuer		08/11/2006	06/01/2007
Check Receiver		08/11/2006	08/11/2006
Vendor Authorization Rule		09/29/2006	06/01/2007
Located in Los Angeles		10/10/2006	11/28/2006
Vaau IT Operations Analyst		11/28/2006	04/19/2007
Unauthorized Bank Account	Unauthorized Bank Account	04/06/2007	04/06/2007
Unauthorized Signer	Unauthorized Signer	04/06/2007	04/06/2007
Initiate and Approve Gaurantee	Initiate and Approve Gaurantee	04/06/2007	04/06/2007
Initiate and Release Gaurantee	Initiate and Release Gaurantee	04/06/2007	04/06/2007
Initiate and Modify Hierarchy	Initiate and Modify Hierarchy	04/06/2007	04/06/2007

Page: 1 2 3 4 Next>> 1 - 10 of 32 Records - Display 10

Figure 9-2 Audit Rules

3. **Click the New Rule button.**
4. **Enter a relevant Rule name and description**
5. **Select a Role Manager object from the drop down list – options will include User and each defined Namespace.**
6. **Selecting the Object will bring up a pull down list of Object's attributes.**
7. **Select desired attributes, condition and value**
8. **To add another object to the Audit Rule, click [Add]**

Role Manager Welcome admin, admin

My Settings | My Requests | Identity Warehouse | Identity Certification | Role Engineering | Role Management | Identity Audit | Reports | Administration ▼

Dashboard | Policies | → Rules | Policy Violations | Scheduled Scan Jobs

+ New Rule

New Rule

Name :

Description :

Conditions :

<input type="checkbox"/>	Object	Attribute	Condition	Value
<input type="checkbox"/>	Global User	location	=	Los Angeles
<input type="checkbox"/>	SAP R3	AcctRole	=	Accountant

Figure 9-3 Add Audit Rules

9. Click Add when rule creation is complete.

Role Manager Welcome admin, admin

My Settings | My Requests | Identity Warehouse | Identity Certification | Role Engineering | Role Management | Identity Audit | Reports | Administration ▼

Dashboard | Policies | → Rules | Policy Violations | Scheduled Scan Jobs

+ New Rule

Rules

Rule Name	Description	Created Date	Updated Date	
Check Issuer		08/11/2006	06/01/2007	
Check Receiver		08/11/2006	08/11/2006	
Vendor Authorization Rule		09/29/2006	06/01/2007	
Located in Los Angeles		10/10/2006	11/28/2006	
Vaa IT Operations Analyst		11/28/2006	04/19/2007	
Unauthorized Bank Account	Unauthorized Bank Account	04/06/2007	04/06/2007	
Unauthorized Signer	Unauthorized Signer	04/06/2007	04/06/2007	
Initiate and Approve Gaurantee	Initiate and Approve Gaurantee	04/06/2007	04/06/2007	
Initiate and Release Gaurantee	Initiate and Release Gaurantee	04/06/2007	04/06/2007	
Initiate and Modify Hierarchy	Initiate and Modify Hierarchy	04/06/2007	04/06/2007	

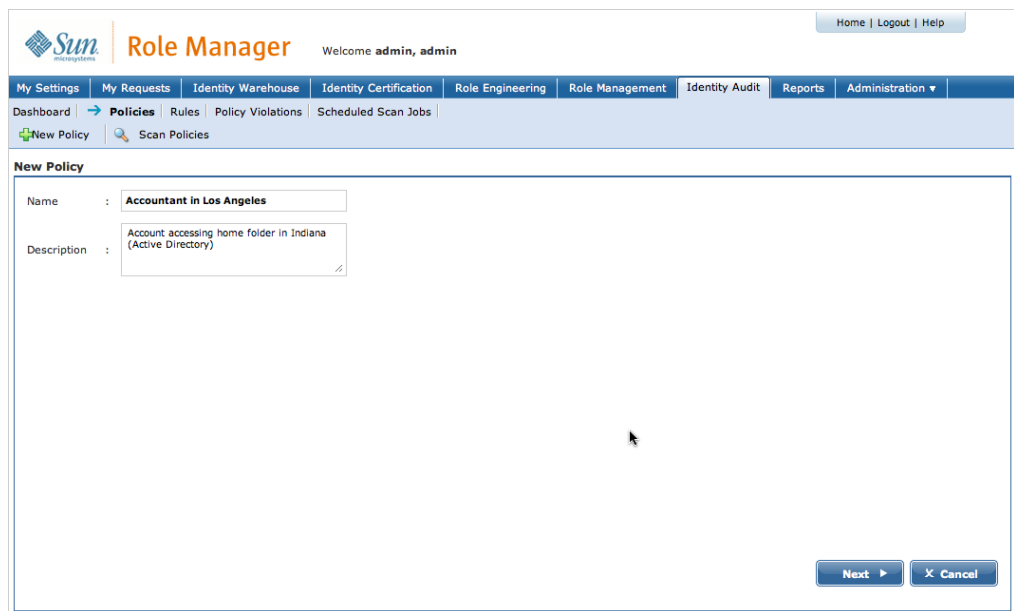
Page: 1 2 3 4 Next>> 1 - 10 of 32 Records - Display 10

Figure 9.4 Completed Rule Creation

Create Audit Policy

▼ Steps to Create Audit Policy

1. In the Identity Audit tab, click Policies.
2. Select New Policy and assign Policy name and description.



The screenshot shows the 'New Policy' form in the Sun Role Manager application. The form is titled 'New Policy' and has two input fields: 'Name' and 'Description'. The 'Name' field contains the text 'Accountant in Los Angeles' and the 'Description' field contains the text 'Account accessing home folder in Indiana (Active Directory)'. The form is part of a larger application interface with a top navigation bar and a left sidebar. The top navigation bar includes links for 'Home', 'Logout', and 'Help'. The left sidebar includes links for 'My Settings', 'My Requests', 'Identity Warehouse', 'Identity Certification', 'Role Engineering', 'Role Management', 'Identity Audit', 'Reports', and 'Administration'. The 'Identity Audit' tab is selected, and the 'Policies' sub-tab is active. The 'New Policy' button is visible in the left sidebar.

Figure 9-5 Create Audit Policy

3. To add an Audit Rule, select **[Add]**. This will bring up a pop up window with all listed Audit Rules and dates of creation.

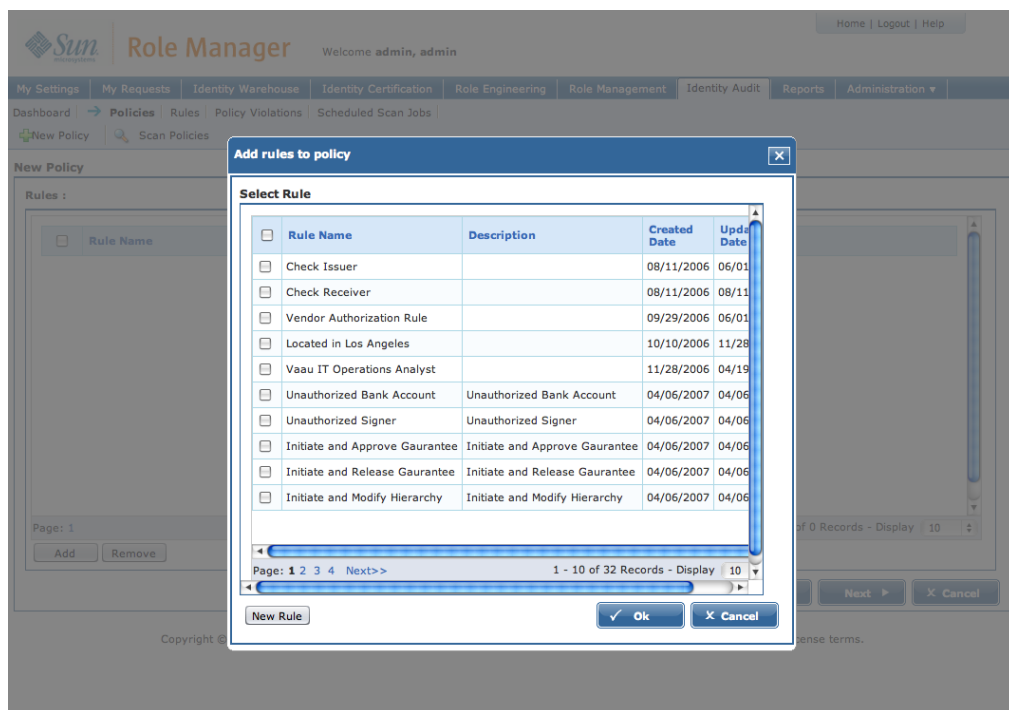


Figure 9-6 Add Rules to Policy

4. Check all desired Rules and click Ok

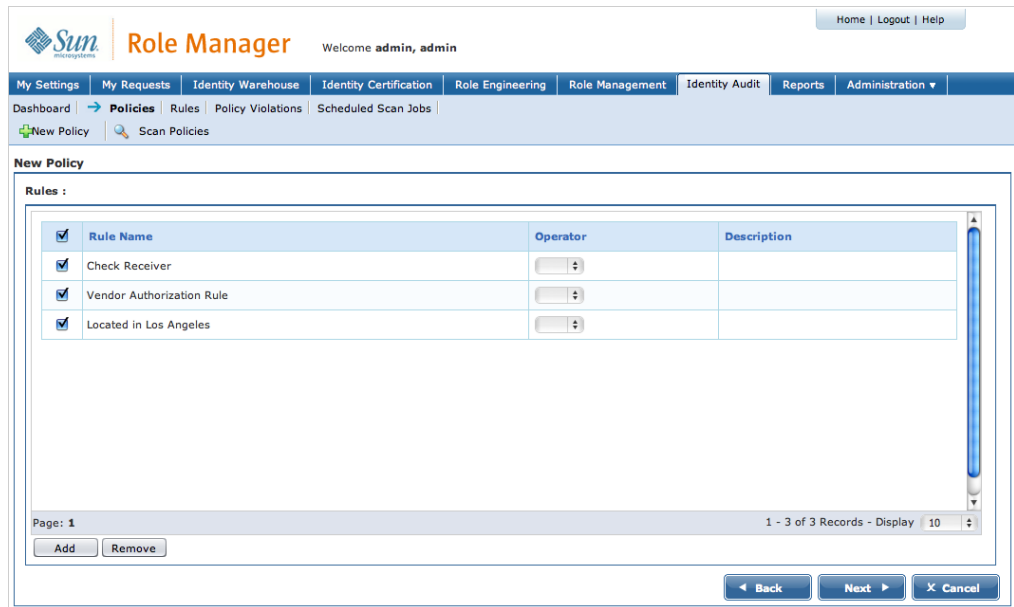


Figure 9-7 Check Rules

5. Set the logical condition operator between Rules. Options are AND, OR and add more rules if required.
6. Click Next to go to the remediators tab.
7. All violations of said policy will be assigned to this remediator and appropriate email notifications will be sent. Click [Search] to display a search box for users. Select one user and click OK and then Finish to save the policy.

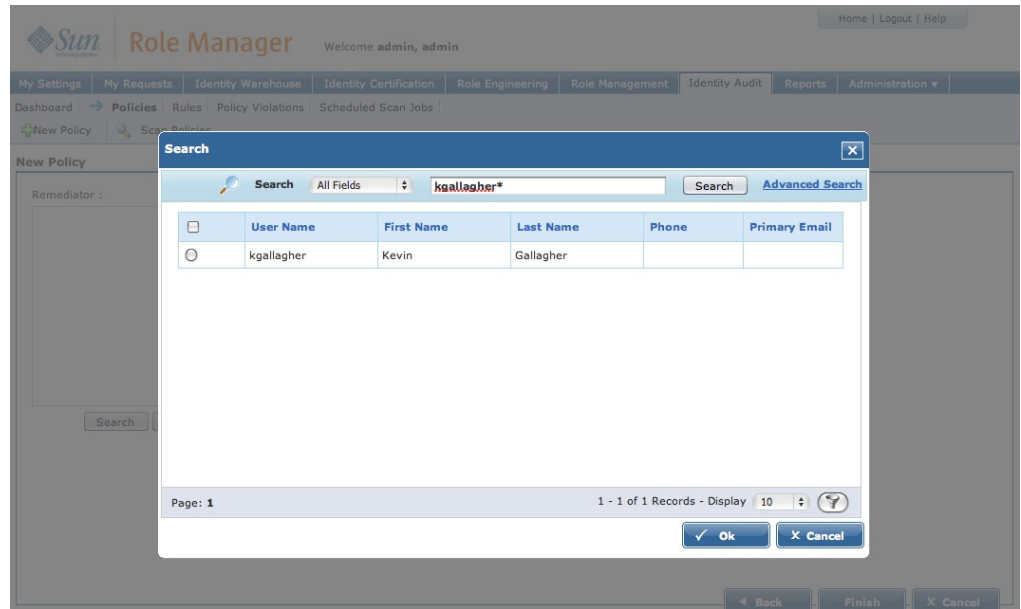


Figure 9-8 Search Remediator

Scan Audit Policy Violations

▼ Steps to Scan System for Audit Violations

1. Click the Identity Audit → Policies → Scan Policies tabs.

My SettingsMy RequestsIdentity WarehouseIdentity CertificationRole EngineeringRole ManagementIdentity AuditReportsAdministration

→ PoliciesRulesPolicy ViolationsScheduled Scan Jobs

New PolicyScan Policies

Policy Violation Scan

Select Policies :

<input type="checkbox"/>	Policy Name	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	Issue and Receive	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Vendor Authorization Profile	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Los Angeles - IT Operations Analyst	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Purchase to Pay - Activate Vendors & Approve AP Invoices	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Purchase to Pay - Create Invoice & Run Payment	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Accounts Receivable - Create Customer Records & Customer Write-Off	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Accounts Receivable - Approve Credit Terms & Invoice Customer	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Capital - Enter Loan & Approve Loan	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tax - Record Sales Tax - Approve Provision	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hire to Retire - Create Checks & Approve Checks	

Page: 1 2 3 Next>>1 - 10 of 24 Records - Display 10

Next X Cancel

Figure 9-9 Scan Policies

2. Click **Add Business Unit(s)** to add certain business units from the selection or check **All Business Units** to scan against the entire warehouse.

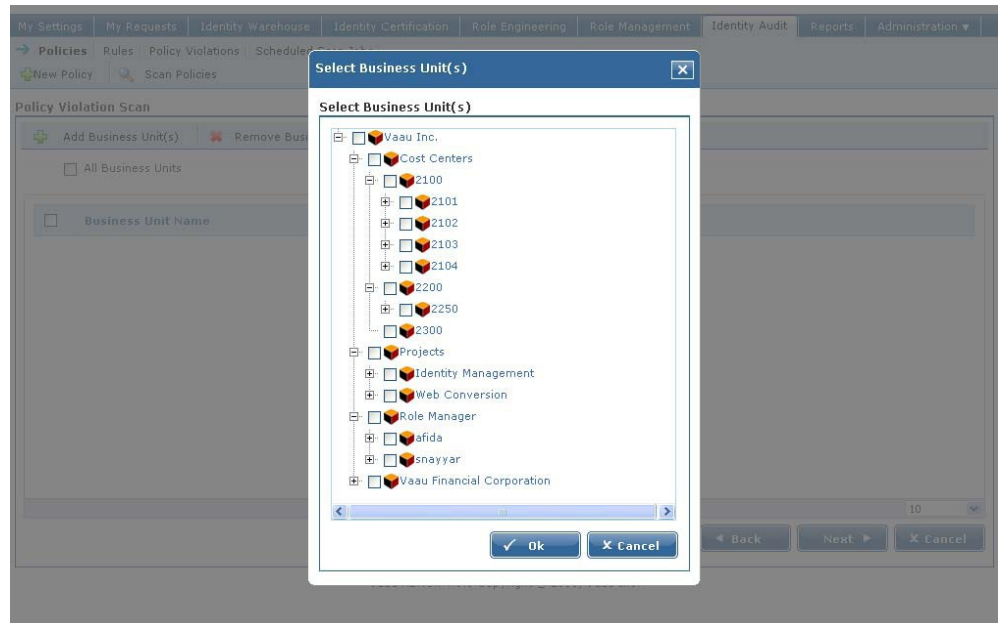


Figure 9-10 Select Business Unit

3. Click **Ok** to select the required Business Units. Click **Next**. This will guide the user to the Policy Violation Scan page where listed on top is the number of users being scanned and the progress of the audit scan. The following message appears once the scan is completed:

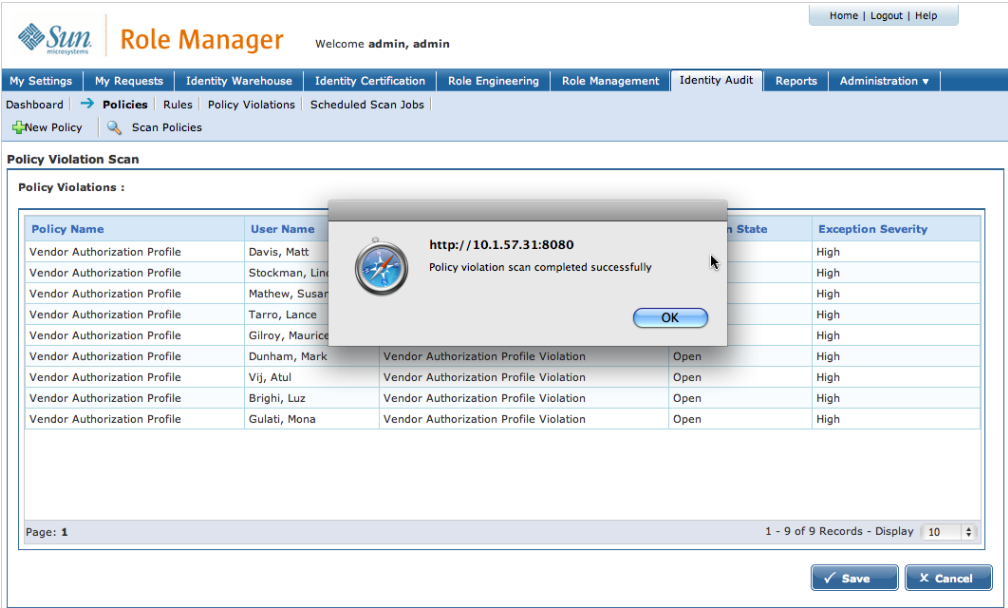


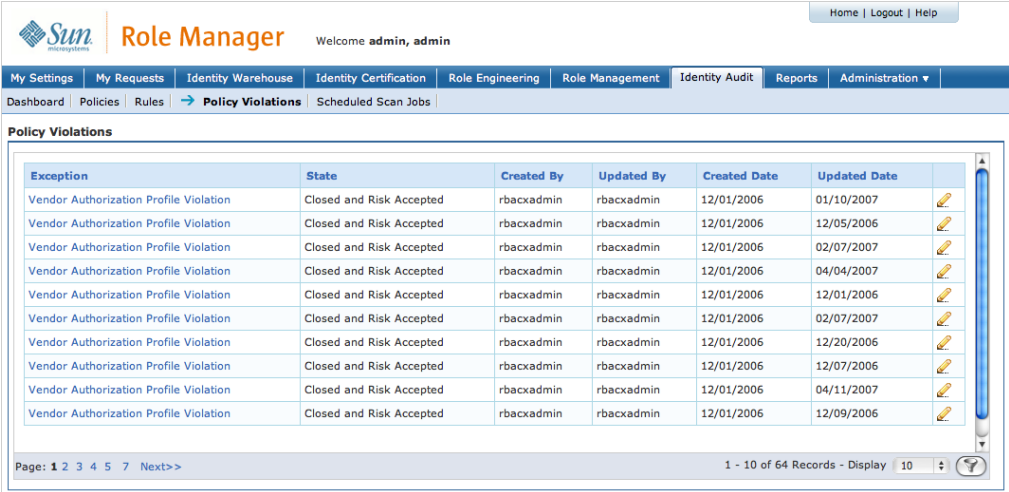
Figure 9-11 Policy Violation Scan

3. And violations found will be listed. Users violating the policy along with Audit Rule exception are also listed.
4. Click Save to start managing the life-cycle of this exception.

Open Policy Violations

▼ Steps to View Policy Lifecycle

1. Log into Role Manager Web Interface and click the Identity Audit tab.
2. Click Policy Violations to list all saved violations from your Audit scans.



Policy Violations

Exception	State	Created By	Updated By	Created Date	Updated Date
Vendor Authorization Profile Violation	Closed and Risk Accepted	rbackadmin	rbackadmin	12/01/2006	01/10/2007
Vendor Authorization Profile Violation	Closed and Risk Accepted	rbackadmin	rbackadmin	12/01/2006	12/05/2006
Vendor Authorization Profile Violation	Closed and Risk Accepted	rbackadmin	rbackadmin	12/01/2006	02/07/2007
Vendor Authorization Profile Violation	Closed and Risk Accepted	rbackadmin	rbackadmin	12/01/2006	04/04/2007
Vendor Authorization Profile Violation	Closed and Risk Accepted	rbackadmin	rbackadmin	12/01/2006	12/01/2006
Vendor Authorization Profile Violation	Closed and Risk Accepted	rbackadmin	rbackadmin	12/01/2006	02/07/2007
Vendor Authorization Profile Violation	Closed and Risk Accepted	rbackadmin	rbackadmin	12/01/2006	12/20/2006
Vendor Authorization Profile Violation	Closed and Risk Accepted	rbackadmin	rbackadmin	12/01/2006	12/07/2006
Vendor Authorization Profile Violation	Closed and Risk Accepted	rbackadmin	rbackadmin	12/01/2006	04/11/2007
Vendor Authorization Profile Violation	Closed and Risk Accepted	rbackadmin	rbackadmin	12/01/2006	12/09/2006

Page: 1 2 3 4 5 7 Next>> 1 - 10 of 64 Records - Display 10

Figure 9-12 Policy Violations

3. Click an Open exception.
4. The Audit Violation lists the Policy that was violated, current state of Exception, Date of Detection, Remediator assigned to this Violation, and details of the User in violation.
5. Scroll down the screen to list Account being violated including account name and target machine.
6. Further below note the violation trail.

Manage Life-Cycle of Audit Violation

▼ Steps to Manage life-cycle of an Audit Violation

- 1. The options for a remediator are to assign the violation to another person, immediately close the violation or close with an accepted risk with an end date for this risk.**
- 2. Click Close as Risk Accepted.**
- 3. This will bring up a screen where you need to assign a future date until when this risk is acceptable.**
- 4. Assign a mitigating control in the comments for this accepted risk.**
- 5. Click Ok. Your action will show up in the violation trail for auditors and management/auditors to keep track of.**

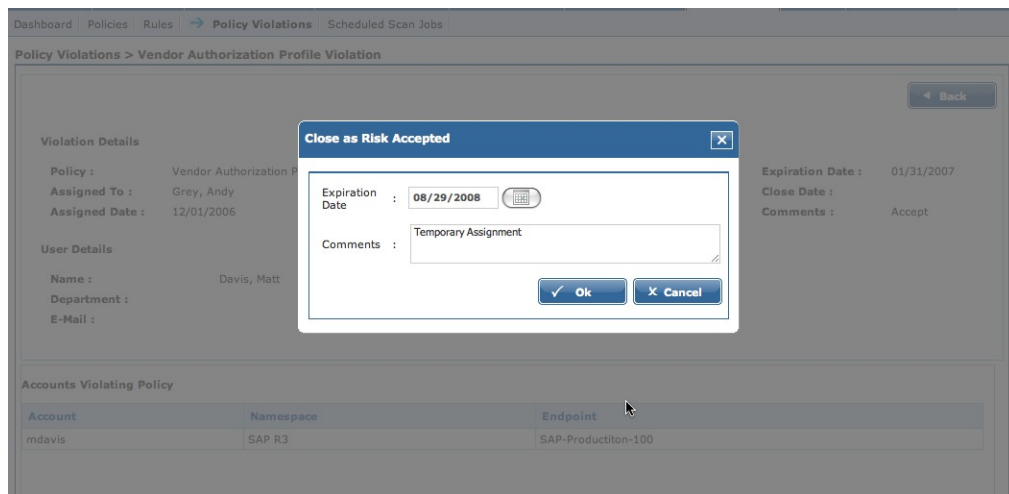


Figure 9-13 – Close as Risk Accepted

6. To assign another Remediator to this violation, click **Assign**.
7. This will bring up a User Search dialog box. Find relevant user and click ok.

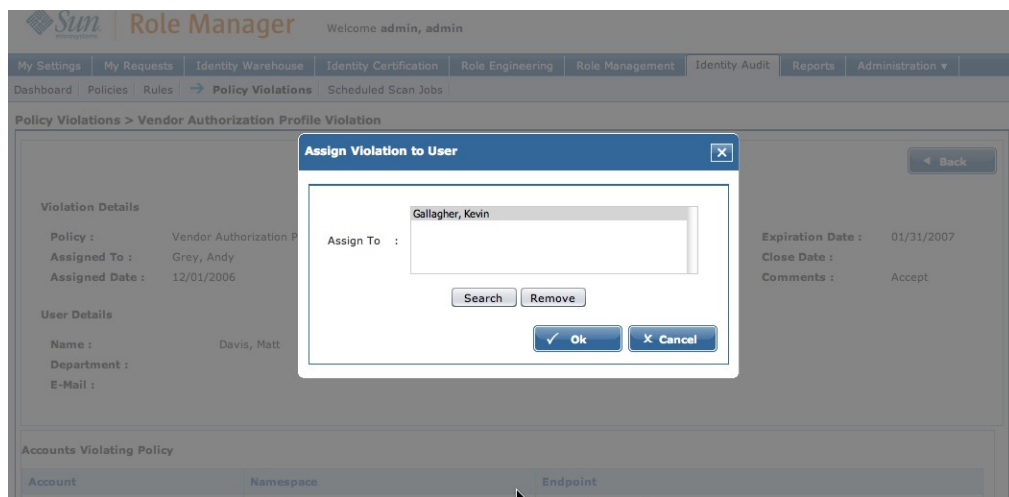


Figure 9-14 – Assign Violation to User

8. To close this Exception with no further action, click Close. You will need to enter your comments in the pop up box.

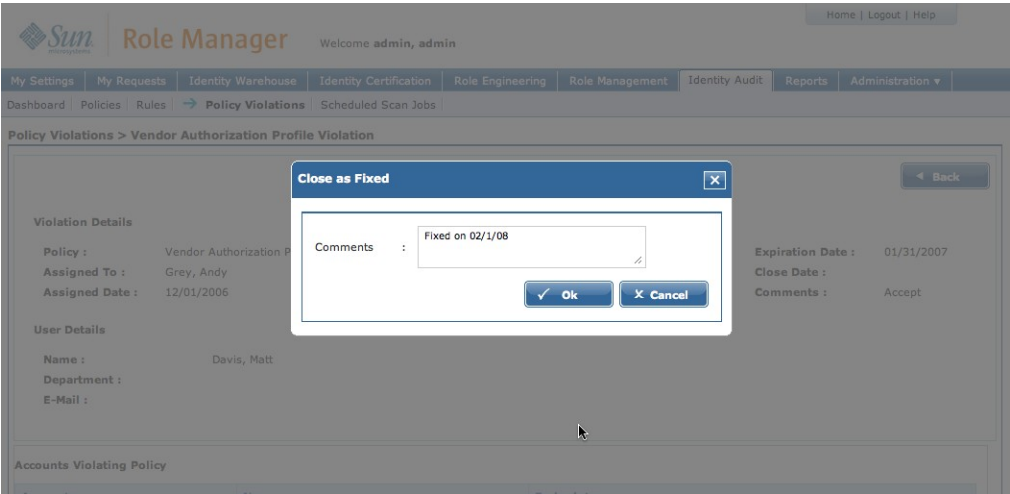


Figure 9-15 – Close as Fixed

9. All actions are recorded and logged with date stamps for a complete audit violation life-cycle trail.

Violation Trail				
Date	User	State	Assigned To	Comments
12/01/2006	rbacadmin	Open	Grey, Andy	
01/10/2007	rbacadmin	Closed and Risk Accepted	Grey, Andy	Accept

Figure 9.-16 Violation Trail

◆ ◆ ◆ CHAPTER 10

Role Manager Scheduling

The current scheduler is based in the configuration files and is specific to every App Server. The scheduler is packaged between two files in Role Manager and these are found under the \$RBACX_HOME/WEB-INF folders. The two files which enable the scheduling service are scheduling-context.xml and jobs.xml.

```
<!-- User imports, triggered every hour -->
<bean id="usersImportTrigger" class="org.springframework.scheduling.quartz.CronTriggerBean">
  <property name="jobDetail">
    <ref bean="usersImportJob"/>
  </property>
  <property name="cronExpression">
    <value>0 0/60 * * * ?</value>
  </property>
</bean>

<bean id="usersImportJob" class="org.springframework.scheduling.quartz.JobDetailBean">
  <property name="name">
    <value>Users Import</value>
  </property>
  <property name="description">
    <value>Users import Job</value>
  </property>
  <property name="jobClass">
    <value>com.vaau.rbacx.scheduling.manager.providers.quartz.jobs.IAMJob</value>
  </property>
  <property name="group">
    <value>SYSTEM</value>
  </property>
  <property name="durability">
    <value>true</value>
  </property>
  <property name="jobDataAsMap">
    <map>
      <!-- only single user name can be specified for jobOwnerName (optional)-->
      <entry key="jobOwnerName"><value>REPLACE_ME</value></entry>
      <!-- multiple user names can be specified as comma delimited e.g user1,user2 (optional)-->
      <entry key="usersToNotify"><value>REPLACE_ME</value></entry>
      <entry key="IAMActionName"><value>ACTION_IMPORT_USERS</value></entry>
      <entry key="IAMServerName"><value>FILE_SERVER</value></entry>
      <!-- Job chaining, i.e. specify the next job to run (optional) -->
      <entry key="NEXT_JOB"><value>rolesImportJob</value></entry>
    </map>
  </property>
</bean>

<!--
```

Figure 10-1 Jobs.xml

```

1. Define a job in jobs.xml
2. Add a reference to job below -->

<!--ref bean="usersImportJob"/-->
<!--ref bean="accountsImportJob"/-->
<!--ref bean="rolesImportJob"/-->
<!--ref bean="glossaryImportJob"/-->
<!--ref bean="policiesImportJob"/-->
<!--ref bean="certificationReminderJob"/-->
<!--ref bean="reportReminderJob"/-->
<!--ref bean="stableFolderCleanUpJob"/-->
<!--ref bean="accountsMaintenanceJob"/-->
<ref bean="rmeJob"/>
</list>
</property>

<property name="triggers">
  <list>
    <!-- Uncomment the line before to use this account import job.
Multiple triggers can be added.
1. Define a trigger in jobs.xml
2. Add a reference below -->

    <!--ref bean="usersImportTrigger"/-->
    <!--ref bean="accountsImportTrigger"/-->
    <!--ref bean="accountsImportTrigger_2"/--> <!-- Additional triggers for account imports to be used in clusters -->
    <!--ref bean="accountsImportTrigger_3"/--> <!-- Additional triggers for account imports to be used in clusters -->
    <!--ref bean="rolesImportTrigger"/-->
    <!--ref bean="glossaryImportTrigger"/-->
    <!--ref bean="policiesImportTrigger"/-->
    <!--ref bean="certificationReminderTrigger"/-->
    <!--ref bean="reportReminderTrigger"/-->
    <!--ref bean="stableFolderCleanUpTrigger"/-->
    <!--ref bean="accountsMaintenanceTrigger"/-->
    <ref bean="rmeTrigger"/>
  </list>
</property>

```

Figure 10-2 Scheduling-context.xml

In the current architecture these files are found in the following path.

C:/Vaau/RBACx2006/tomcat55/WEB-INF>

Scheduling-context.xml

jobs.xml

UI Based Import/Export Scheduler

Role Manager provides a UI based scheduler for every data import and export capability available. The Role Manager administrator can easily navigate to the scheduler and create jobs to import users, accounts, roles, or to export roles, policies, etc.



Figure 10-3 Schedule Job Types Export

To create a new Import/Export job using this scheduler,

- 1. **Navigate to Administration → Configuration → Import/Export tab**
- 2. **Click Schedule Job**
- 3. **Select the Job Type**
- 4. **Select the connection to use. It is important to select the correct Server Type on the screen from the dropdown menu. All IAM Servers created in the Provisioning Servers menu will be displayed in this dropdown menu. Also, the File Server option is a standard option that is displayed, which signifies a flat file (csv, xml, etc.) data import or export.**

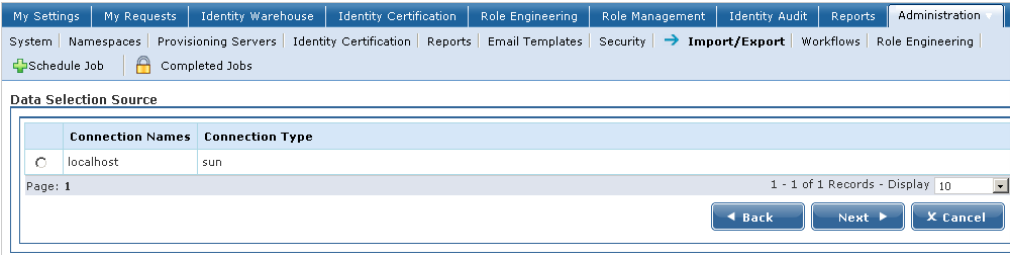


Figure 10-4 Import/Export Tab

- 5. **Provide the name and description of the job**
- 6. **Enter the required job scheduling information and click finish**

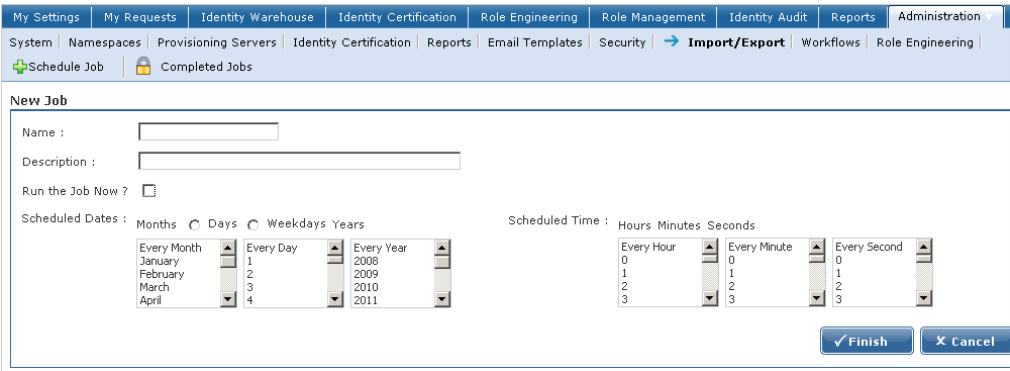


Figure 10-5 New Job

- 7. **Each namespace consists of an endpoint; hence it is also important to**

select the correct endpoint in case of an entitlement import or export.



Figure 10-6 NameSpace and Endpoints

Note – Certain data imports/exports (such as role import/export, users import/export) do not require Namespaces or Endpoints information to be specified.

File Based Import/Export Scheduler

The file based scheduler is packaged between two files in Role Manager and these are found under the \$RBACX_HOME/WEB-INF folders. The two files which enable the scheduling service are *scheduling-context.xml* and *jobs.xml*.

Scheduling-Context.xml

The scheduling-context.xml file enables the user to enable the three imports in Role Manager (User import, Account import, Glossary import) and the actual schedule for each import and export is specified in the jobs.xml. The schedule for every job is specified using a Cron Expression. A "Cron-Expression" is a string comprised of 6 or 7 fields separated by white space which specifies the schedule for every job. A few sample Cron expressions are listed below:

Cron Expression	Definition
-----------------	------------

0 0 12 * * ?	Fire at 12pm (noon) every day
0 15 10 ? *	Fire at 10:15am every day
0 15 10 * * ?	Fire at 10:15am every day
0 15 10 * * ? *	Fire at 10:15am every day
0 15 10 * * ? 2007	Fire at 10:15am every day during the year 2007
0 * 14 * * ?	Fire every minute starting at 2pm and ending at 2:59pm, every day
0 0/5 14 * * ?	Fire every 5 minutes starting at 2pm and ending at 2:55pm, every day
0 0/5 14,18 * * ?	Fire every 5 minutes starting at 2pm and ending at 2:55pm, AND fire every 5 minutes starting at 6pm and ending at 6:55pm, every day
0 0-5 14 * * ?	Fire every minute starting at 2pm and ending at 2:05pm, every day
0 10,44 14 ? 3 WED	Fire at 2:10pm and at 2:44pm every Wednesday in the month of March.
0 15 10 ? * MON-FRI	Fire at 10:15am every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
0 15 10 15 * ?	Fire at 10:15am on the 15th day of every month
0 15 10 L * ?	Fire at 10:15am on the last day of every month
0 15 10 ? * 6L	Fire at 10:15am on the last Friday of every month
0 15 10 ? * 6L 2002-2005	Fire at 10:15am on every last Friday of every month during the years 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005
0 15 10 ? * 6#	Fire at 10:15am on the third Friday of every month
0 0/30 8-9 5,20 * ?	Fires every half hour between the hours of 8 am and 10 am on the 5th and 20th of every month. Note that the trigger will NOT fire at 10:00 am, just at 8:00, 8:30, 9:00 and 9:30

0 30 23-19 ? * *	Fires at 10:30, 11:30,12:30 and 13:30 on every Wednesday and Friday
------------------	---

10 0/5 * * * ?	Fire every 5minutes and 10 seconds
----------------	------------------------------------

0 0/5 * * * ?	Fire every 5 minutes
---------------	----------------------

The current schedule which is fixed for the various jobs is listed below

Job	Schedule
GDW User Import	Fires at 7:05 am every day
Glossary Import	Fire at 10:05am every day
Account Import	Fire every 15 minutes between 12 am and 4pm and between 9 pm to 12 pm everyday
Account Export	Fire at 7:05 pm everyday

Follow the given steps to enable the four jobs in Role Manager

1. **Log on to the Application Server**
2. **Browse to**
`<opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Inx80041_AppSrv01/installedApps/Inx80041Cell01/rbacx_war.ear/rbacx.war/WEB-INF>`
3. **Edit the scheduling-context.xml file**
 - a. **To enable User import uncomment the User Import tags found on line 110 and 125**
 - b. **To enable Account import uncomment the Account Import tags found on line 111 and 126**
 - c. **To enable Glossary import uncomment the Glossary Import tags found on line 113 and 128**

A snapshot of these lines is listed below

```
<!-- Uncomment the line before to use this account import job. Multiple jobs
can be added,
```

```
1. Define a job in jobs.xml
```

```
2. Add a reference to job below -->
```

```
<ref bean="usersImportJob"/>
<ref bean="accountsImportJob"/>
<!--ref bean="rolesImportJob"/-->
<ref bean="glossaryImportJob"/>
</list>
</property>
<property name="triggers">
  <list>
    <!-- Uncomment the line before to use this account import job. Multiple
    triggers can be added,
        1. Define a trigger in jobs.xml
        2. Add a reference below -->
    <ref bean="usersImportTrigger"/>
    <ref bean="accountsImportTrigger"/>
    <!--ref bean="rolesImportTrigger"/-->
    <ref bean="glossaryImportTrigger"/>
```

Follow the given steps to update schedule of the three jobs

1. **Log on to the Application Server**
2. **Browse to**
<opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/lnx80041_AppSrv01/installedApps/lnx80041Cell01/rbacx_war.ear/rbacx.war/WEB-INF>
3. **Edit the jobs.xml file**
 - a. **To update the User Schedule edit the cron expression on line 26**
 - b. **To update the Account Schedule edit the cron expression on line 65**
 - c. **To update the Glossary Schedule edit the cron expression on line 161**

Scheduling Certifications

Role Manager provides a standard scheduler that can be used to schedule certifications to run at a daily, weekly, monthly or one time jobs. The scheduler provides full scheduling capability. Certifications can be scheduled during the certification creation process. For more details on scheduling a certification refer to the Create a New Certification section of the Identity Certification chapter

Scheduling Reports

▼ Steps to Schedule a Report

1. Start Role Manager by clicking on the Role Manager Icon
2. The login dialog box appears. Enter the Admin credentials and login to Role Manager
3. Click Reports → Schedule Reports → New Report Job

My Settings

My Requests

Identity Warehouse

Identity Certification

Role Engineering

Role Management

Identity Audit

Reports

Administration ▾

Dashboard



Sign off Reports

Ad hoc Reports

→ Schedule Reports

New Report Job

Reports > Schedule Reports

Name	Description	Last Run	Next Run	Create Date	
Audit Exceptions Report	Exception in Audit		04/10/2011 14:45:18	02/19/2008 17:03:32	
Notification Report	Reports for Notification		02/03/2010 16:32:17	02/19/2008 17:02:44	

Page: 1


1 - 2 of 2 Records - Display 10 ▾ 

Figure 10-7 New Report Job

4. Enter the report job name, description and which report you would like to run on a scheduled basis.

My Settings | My Requests | Identity Warehouse | Identity Certification | Role Engineering | Role Management | Identity Audit | Reports | Administration ▾

Dashboard | Sign off Reports | ➔ Ad hoc Reports | Schedule Reports |

Business Unit Reports | System Reports | Identity Audit Reports |

Reports > Ad hoc Reports > Business Unit Reports

Report Name	Run Report	Download PDF Report	Download CSV Report
Business Unit Roles Report	Run	Download	Download
Business Unit Users Report	Run	Download	Download
Business Unit User Roles Report	Run	Download	Download
Business Unit Role Users Report	Run	Download	Download
Business Unit Role Policies Report	Run	Download	Download
Business Unit User Entitlements Report	Run	Download	Download
Business Unit Namespace Entitlements Report	Run	Download	Download
User Certification Report	Run	Download	Download

Page: 11 - 9 of 9 Records - Display 10

Figure 10-8 Schedule Business Unit Reports

Generating Reports

5. Select the Business Unit you would like to run the report for by clicking “Add Business Unit”. The Business Unit tree view appears in a separate display.

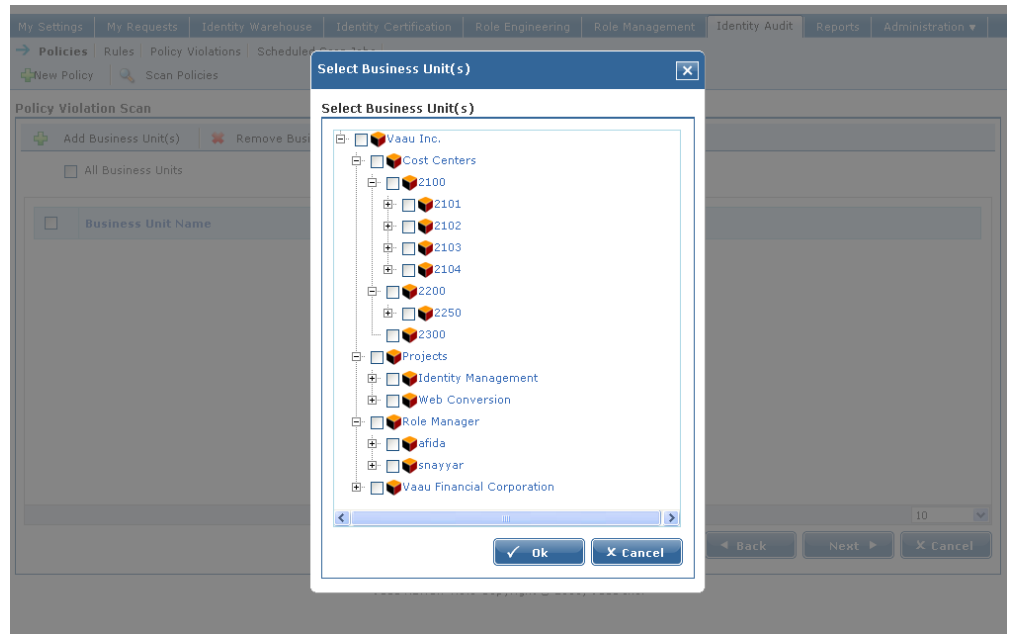


Figure 10-9 Select Business Units

6. Scroll below to select the date and time for the report job to execute.

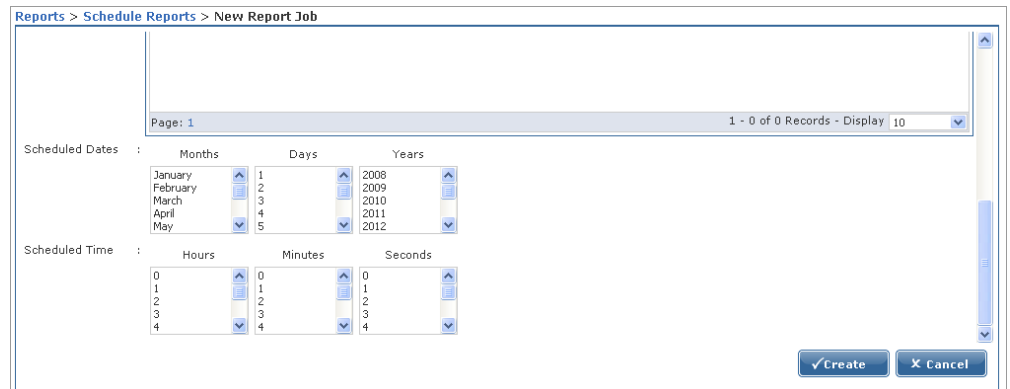


Figure 10-10 Create Report Job

7. Click to create the report job.

8. To delete a report job, click the Delete icon.

Scheduling Reminder Emails

▼ Steps to configure Reminder Emails

Similar to the Identity Certification Reminder Email Workflow, reminder emails can be configured to send emails to various actors based on pre-defined email templates.

1. To configure this workflow, click **Administration** → **Configuration** → **Reports** tab.

Figure 10-11 Configuration Reports

The screenshot displays the 'Configuration > Reports' window in Sun Role Manager. The 'Notification' section is active, showing four reminder configurations. The first two are checked: 'First Reminder To Data Owner' with a 2-day interval and 'Certification Reminder - Q1 SOX Audit Ending 3/31/07 [...]' template; and 'Second Reminder To Data Owner' with a 1-day interval and '2nd Reminder - Manager [...]' template. The other two are unchecked: 'Third Reminder to Data Owner's Manager' with a 1-day interval and '[...]' template; and 'Reminder to Information Security Department' with a 1-day interval and '[...]' template. 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons are at the bottom right.

2. To configure the workflow, select the reminder level for Data Owner (or Report Owner), select the Reminder Interval and add the pre-defined email template (created in the Email Templates tab).

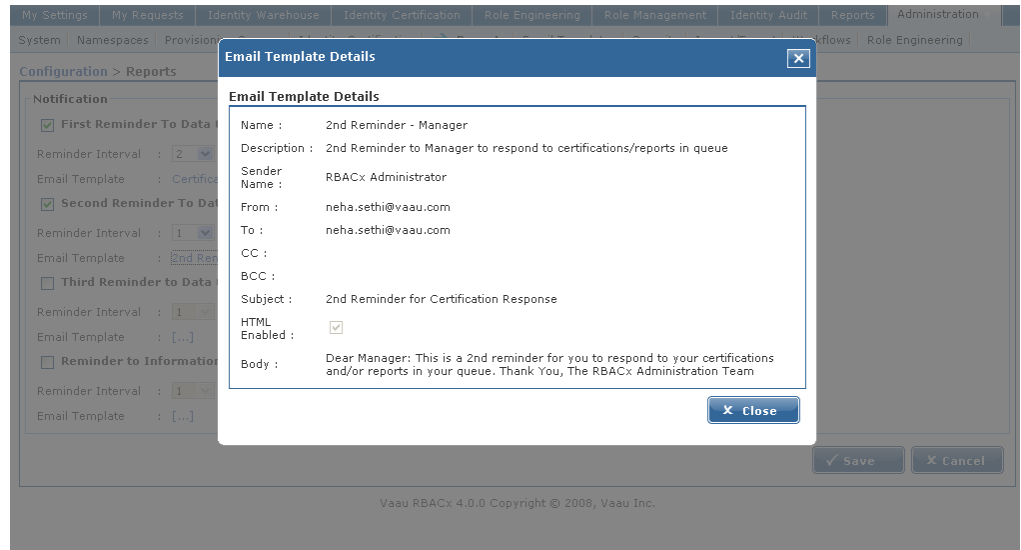


Figure 10-12 Email Templates Tab

3. Click **Create** to save the workflow settings. This workflow functions in the same fashion as the Identity Certification workflow, hence the same concepts apply to this workflow as well.

Scheduling Role Mining Task

Role Manager allows scheduling of Role Mining Tasks using the standard scheduler integrated with Role Manager.

▼ Steps to schedule Role Mining Task

1. Start Role Manager by clicking on the Role Manager Icon
2. The login dialog box appears. Enter the Admin credentials and login to

Role Manager

3. Select the Role Engineering Tab. This gives the Task scheduler view by default. All role mining tasks created are listed here

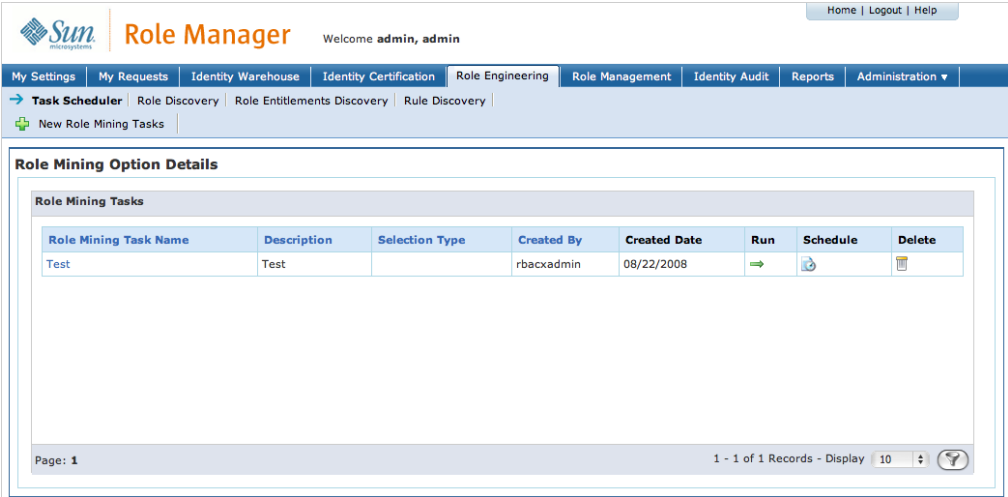


Figure 10-13 Role Mining Option Details

4. Click the Schedule icon for the role mining task to be scheduled. This opens the Task Scheduler

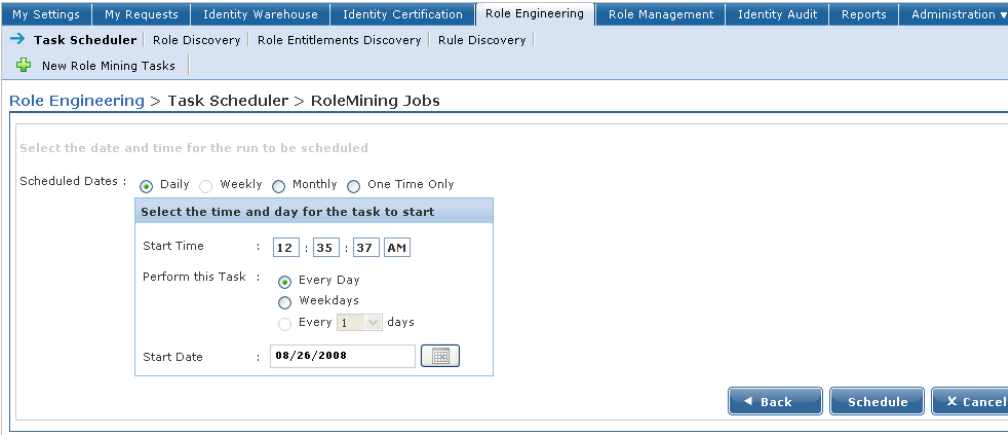


Figure 10-14 Task Scheduler

5. Select a Daily, Weekly, Monthly or One Time Task and fill in the

**corresponding fields. Select “Schedule” when all values are selected.
This will schedule a Role mining task to be run at the intervals selected.**

◆ ◆ ◆ CHAPTER 11

Role Management and Designing Workflows

Role Manager is designed to be the authoritative source for roles in any architecture, and thus it contains a powerful module for Role Management. The major component of Role Management is the implementation of workflows to manage roles throughout their lifecycles. Out of the box, Role Manager comes with six important workflows: Role Membership Workflows, Role Modification Workflow, Role Creation Workflow, Policy Creation Workflow, Policy Modification Workflow and Mass Modification Workflow. These workflows can be configured and tailored to any environment since they are based upon the open source Open Symphony Workflow engine.

Workflow Configuration

Before we can begin to use workflows within Role Manager, we have to ensure that they configured correctly. During the default installation process with the automated installer, using SQL server and Apache Tomcat, workflows are configured automatically. If the environment is different from the default, we must ensure that the settings are correct.

The default external folder location is 'C:\Vaau\rbacx-4.0\conf\workflows'. The OS Workflow Engine uses xml files to store the various workflows. Those files are housed in this location. As a result, since Role Manager comes with three configured workflows out of the box, all three of the corresponding xml files will be located here. If the folder location of the 'conf\workflows' is somewhere other then 'C:\Vaau\rbacx-4.0' then we need to input the location in the workflows.xml file.

The workflows.xml file is located in the application server directory under '{application server webapps directory}\rbacx\WEB-INF\classes\workflows.xml'

Ensure that the location of the workflow xml files for the external rbacx folder is correct. If not, change them, save the file, and restart the application server to reflect the changes.

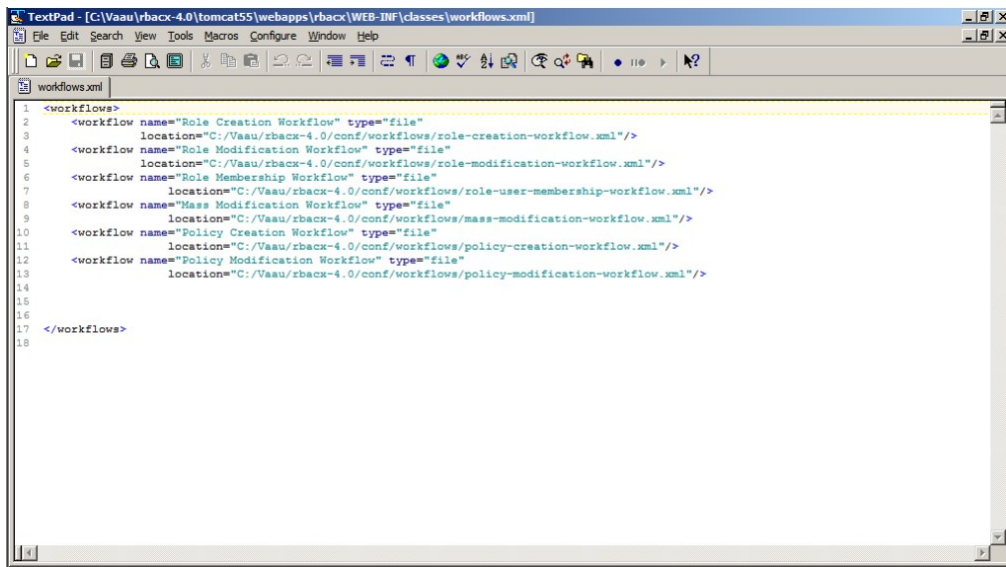


Figure 11-1 workflows.xml

Workflow Design: Assign Policy and Role Owners

The current workflow setup in Role Manager can be seen under the ‘Workflows’ tab under Administration → Configuration. We can easily assign and reassign both policy and role owners from this section. The following example will show a step-by-step approach with an existing workflow:

- 1. **Navigate to the Role Workflow tab under Administration → Configuration**
- 2. **Select the Workflow to edit (Role Creation in this example)**

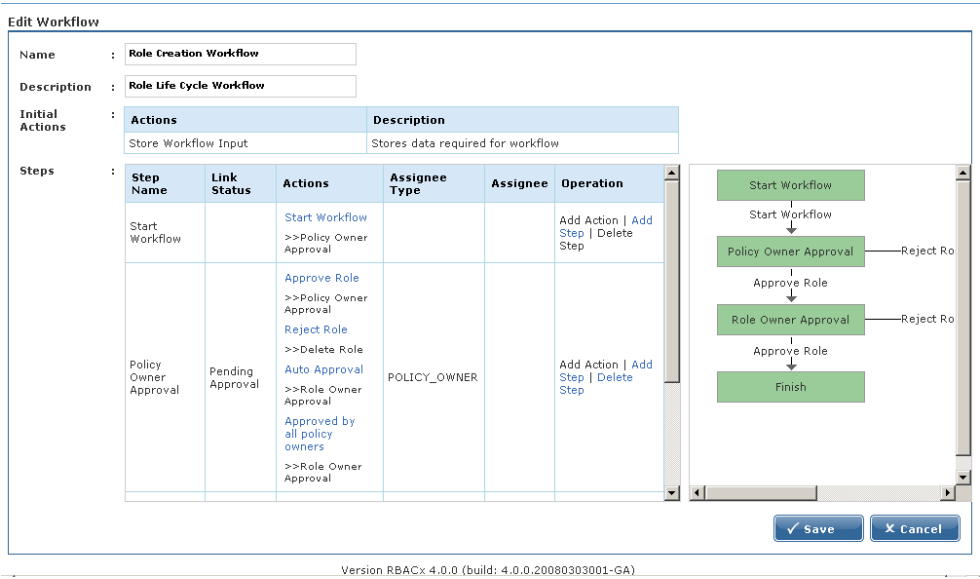


Figure 11-2 Edit Workflows

- 3. **From the Edit Workflow screen, click on ‘Approve Role’ from the Policy Owner Approval step**

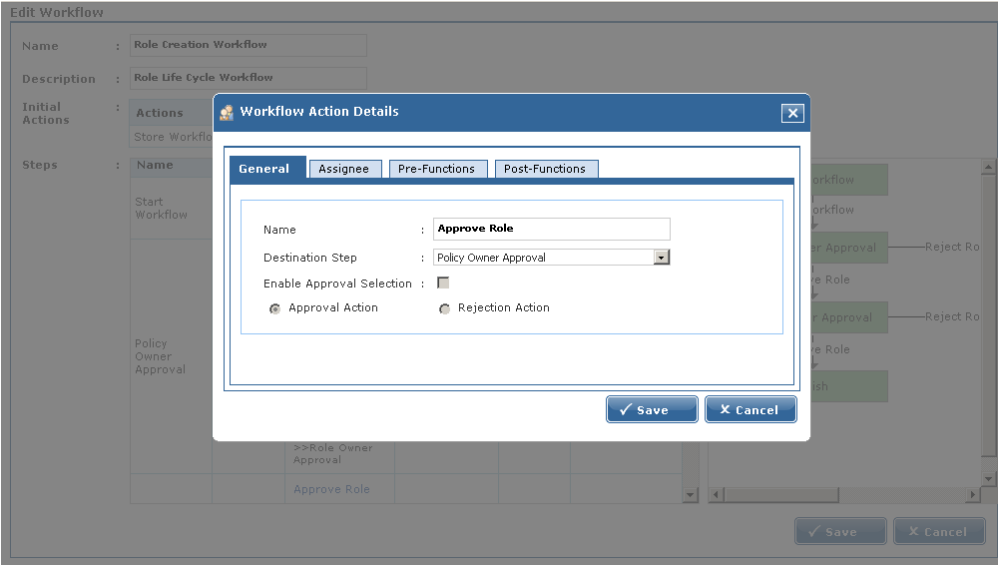


Figure 11-2 General Workflow Action Details

4. Select the 'Assignee' tab

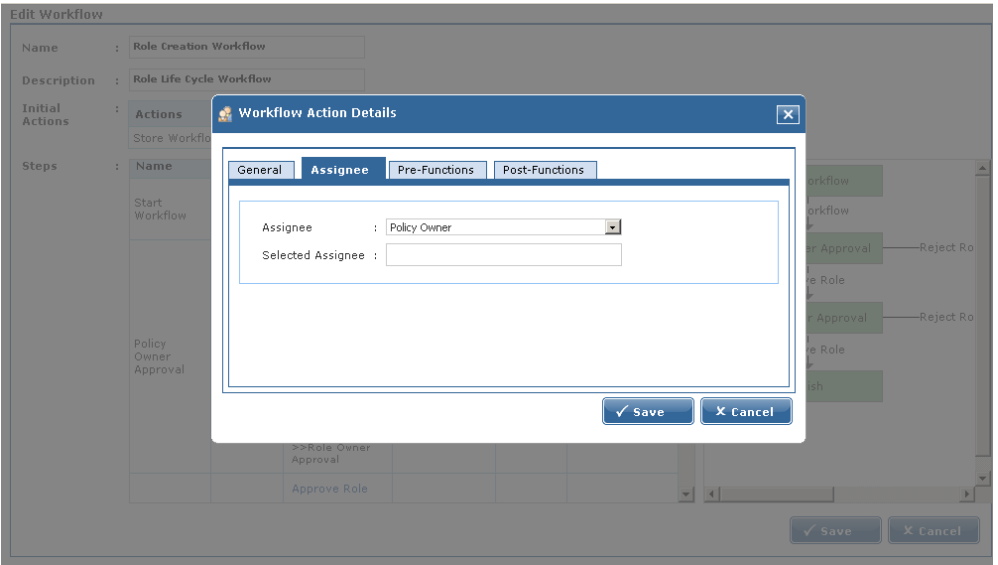


Figure 11-3 Workflow Action Details Assignee tab

5. **Select the type of Assignee and the Selected Assignee and click the Save button**

The process to add or change the Role Owner is similar and involves selecting the Approve Role Step from the Role Owner Approval step instead of the Policy Owner Step.

Workflow Design: Add a Step

To modify an existing workflow, click on the name of the workflow. In this screen, we can see all the current steps within the workflow. Steps can be added or removed by simply clicking the appropriate button. Let's walk through the modification of the 'Role Creation Workflow' by adding another approver.

▼ Role Creation Workflow Modification

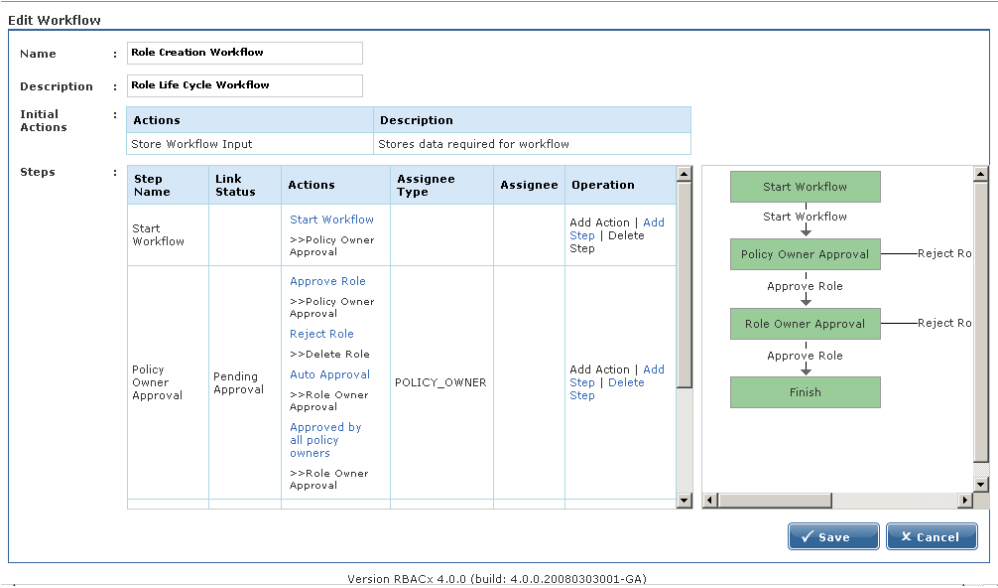


Figure 11-4 Edit Workflow

After each step in the workflow, there is a column called 'Operation' which contains the 'Add Step' and 'Delete Step' options. For this example, we are going to add a step after 'Start Workflow' and before 'Policy

Owner Approval'. In this organization, we have an employee who is designated as the 'Role Manager' and must approve and document all roles when they are created.

- 1. Navigate to the Role Workflow tab under Administration → Configuration**
- 2. Select the Workflow to edit (Role Creation in this example)**
- 3. Click 'Add Step' for the step you want to fall before the one you are trying to create.**
- 4. Select the type of step you want to create.**

- Role Manager comes with two templates out of the box, however more templates are usually designed for the clients needs during implementation phases

5. After selecting 'Approval Step' we get the following window.

- Step Name: Name for this step within this workflow
- Link (Role) Status: The status that the role will be in while it is in this phase of the workflow. Role can be in a few different status types during each step:
 - Active: Role is actively provisioning users
 - Inactive: Role is suspended and is not provisioning users
 - Composing: Role is not yet complete
 - Pending Approval: Role is complete but is awaiting approval by appropriate parties before becoming active
- Destination Step: Allows admin to choose which step the role goes into once it completes the current step
- Assignee: The Global User, Role, Role Owner, or Policy Owner who will be approving this step. After selecting the assignee, another window will open to search and locate the assignee from the group that was selected.
- Note: If multiple users are required as part of the approval step, then a role non-provisioning role must be created containing all those users, and the role must be selected as the 'Assignee'.
- Due Date Options: This allows setting an expiry on the added step. Select Enable Due Date Options checkbox. Fill in the value for the number of days that the step will be valid before it expires
- Reminder Options: These options can be used to send reminders notifying about the expiry of the added step a specified number of days before expiry at the selected frequency. Select Enable Reminder Options checkbox. Fill in the value for the number of days before due date that reminder will be sent. Select the reminder frequency and the form of the reminder by selecting a template
- Escalation Options: These options can be used to trigger an escalation mechanism if the appropriate action is not taken after a specified number of reminders

Workflow Step

New Template Workflow Step

General

Step Name :

Link Status :

Destination Step :

Assignee :

☐ Enable Due Date Options

Due Date Options

Step Expires After : days

☒ Enable Reminder Option

Reminder Options

Send First Reminder : days before due date

Reminder Frequency : ☐ Once ☐ Daily ☐ Weekly

[Choose Template :](#)

☐ Enable Escalation Option

Escalation Options

Escalation Trigger After : Reminders

[Choose Template :](#)

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Figure 11-5 Workflow Step

6. Once the step has been saved, it appears in the appropriate location both on the left pane, and diagrammatically in the right pane.

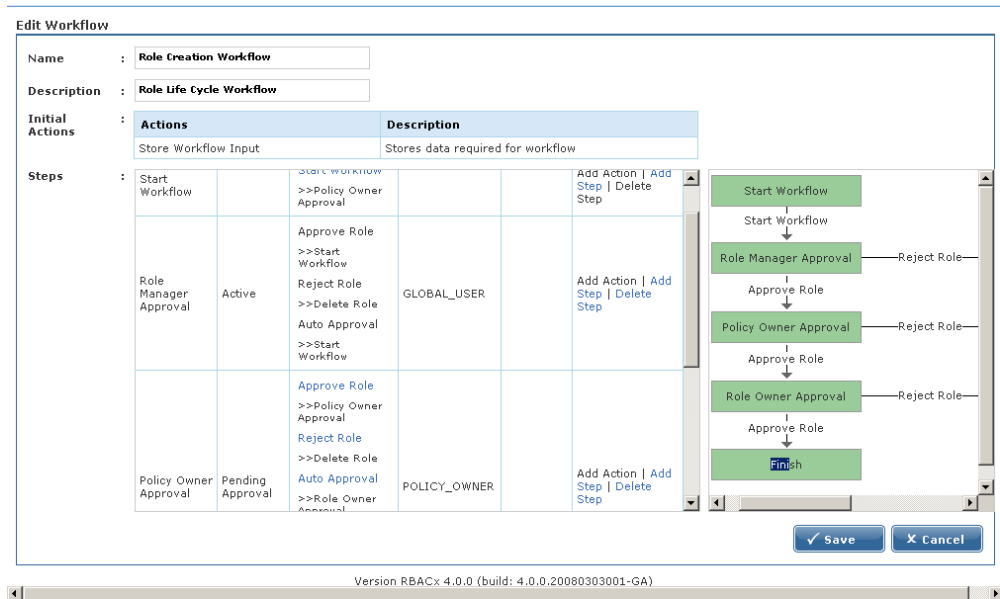


Figure 11-6 Workflow Completion

Role Versioning

Sun Role Manager provides sophisticated role versioning capabilities, allowing role engineers and administrators to create different versions of roles so that modifications made to a role do not affect the original role. Sun Role Manager allows ‘n’ number of versions to be created for any particular role, requiring a version to be approved before it is made active. This feature assists in managing the lifecycle of roles ensuring no role modifications are made without approval and that there is always a previous version of the role to fall back on. Sun Role Manager provides sophisticated role version management with the ability to compare versions and revert to any version. All versions have an audit trail of when and by whom they were created and approved. Comparing two versions gives an individual comparison all the attributes, owners, business units, policies and exclusion roles of a role in a tabular fashion. Different color codes are used to indicate values that are unmodified, modified, added or deleted.

The key Role Versioning features in Sun Role Manager are:

- **Version Creation:** Sun Role Manager automatically creates a new version for a Role when the definition of a Role is changed. Role definition changes due to number of actions on role properties such as policy addition/removal, change in an associated policy, addition/removal of owners, change in name, manual change in status etc
- **Version Comparison:** Sun Role Manager allows the comparison of two versions of role. Role properties are divided into General, Ownership, Business Units, Policies or Exclusion Roles

modules for comparison. All properties for the compared versions are displayed side by side and the changes are highlighted with color codes for modification, addition and deletion

- Reverting to a Version: Sun Role Manager stores all created versions of a role. Only one version of a role can be active at an instant. A Role can easily be reverted to any of the inactive versions using the Revert to Version capability.

▼ Steps to Manage Role Versions (View, Compare, Revert)

1. Start Sun Role Manager by clicking the Sun Role Manager icon
2. The login dialogue box appears. Enter your credentials and login to Sun Role Manager
3. Select the Role view by selecting it from the Identity Warehouse Tab
4. Select a Role from the Roles panel on the left
5. Select the Versions Tab

The screenshot displays the Sun Role Manager web application. At the top, there's a header with the Sun logo, 'Role Manager' title, and a welcome message for 'admin, admin'. Below the header is a navigation bar with tabs like 'My Settings', 'My Requests', 'Identity Warehouse', 'Identity Certification', 'Role Engineering', 'Role Management', 'Identity Audit', 'Reports', and 'Administration'. The 'Identity Warehouse' tab is active, and within it, the 'Roles' sub-tab is selected. A search bar is present above the main content area.

On the left, a 'Roles' panel shows a tree view of roles. The 'Cash and Stock Reconciliation Clerk' role is selected. The main content area shows the 'Versions' tab for this role. It contains a table with the following data:

Version	Version Status	Last Updated	Version Date	Created By	Approved Date	Approved By	Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Role v. 1:RM-Fri Mar 14 15:15:29 PDT 2008 1	Inactive				03/15/2008 03:46:08	rbacadmin	Auto Approved By System
<input type="checkbox"/> System Analyst 2	Inactive	03/15/2008 03:48:39	03/15/2008 03:48:39	rbacadmin	03/15/2008 03:48:50	rbacadmin	Auto Approved By System
<input type="checkbox"/> System Analyst 3	Inactive	03/15/2008 03:49:10	03/15/2008 03:49:10	rbacadmin	03/15/2008 03:49:15	rbacadmin	Auto Approved By System
<input type="checkbox"/> System Analyst 4	Inactive	03/15/2008 03:54:29	03/15/2008 03:54:29	rbacadmin	03/15/2008 03:56:22	afida	
<input type="checkbox"/> Cash and Stock Reconciliation Clerk 5	Active	03/15/2008 04:35:41	03/15/2008 04:35:41	rbacadmin	03/15/2008 04:37:50	rbacadmin	

At the bottom of the table, there's a pagination bar showing 'Page: 1' and '1 - 5 of 5 Records - Display 10'. Below the table are two buttons: 'Compare Versions' and 'Revert to Version'.

Figure 11-7 Versions Tab

6. To compare two versions select them by selecting their corresponding checkboxes and select “Compare Versions”

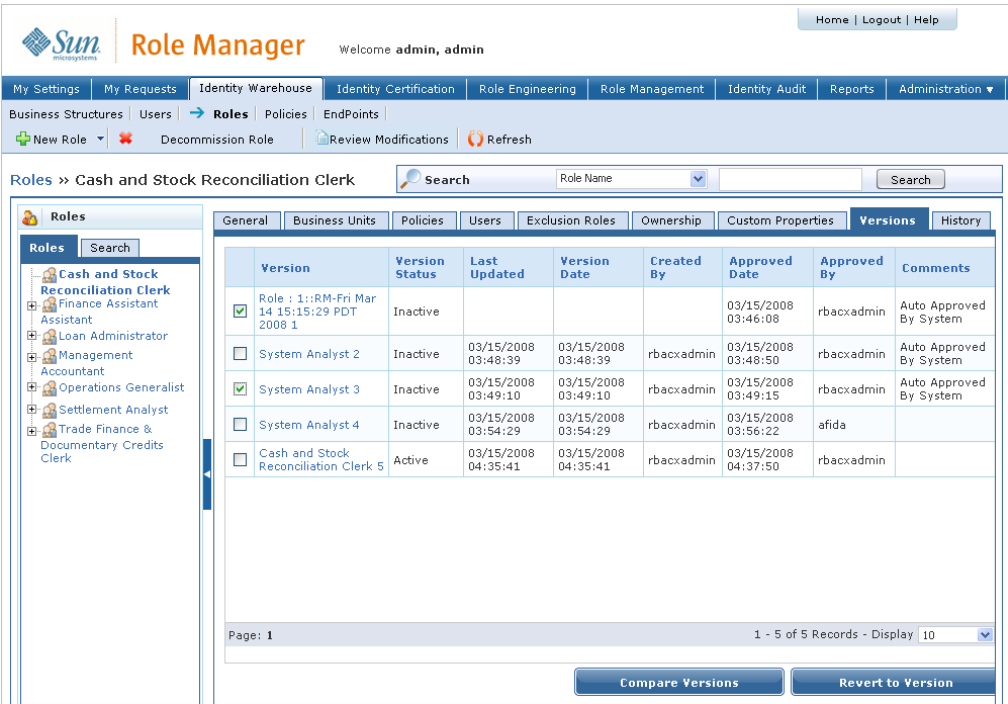


Figure 11-8 Compare Versions

7. Select the General, Ownership, Business Units, Policies or Exclusion Roles Tab to compare these aspects of the versions

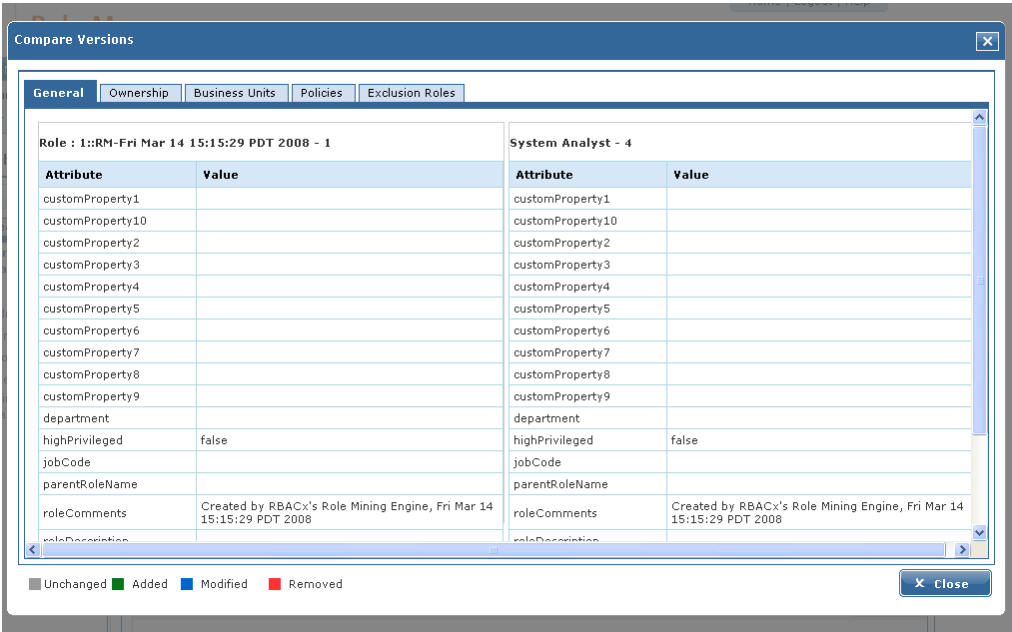


Figure 11-9 General View for comparison

8. **To revert to an inactive version of the Role select a version by selecting its checkbox and select “Revert to Version”.**
9. **A “Confirm Revert to Version” Window opens. Select “Yes”. The version status of the version reverted to will change from “Inactive” to “Pending Approval”**

Role History

Role History creates a complete snapshot of the Role. Role History provides at a glance all instances of addition/removal of members, policies and owners as well as modification to attribute values of the Role.

An audit trail is created by recording and displaying when and by whom a change is made.

The aspects covered by Sun Role Manager Role History are:

- **Role Membership History:** provides a view of all members added to or removed from the Role along with the Sun Role Manager User responsible for the action and the date of member addition/removal
- **Policy History:** provides a view of all policies added to or removed from the Role along with the Sun Role Manager User responsible for the action and the date of policy removal
- **Owner History:** provides a view of all owners added to or removed from the Role along with the Sun Role Manager User responsible for the action and the date of owner addition/removal
- **Attribute History:** provides a view of all modifications made to attributes associated with a role. The Attribute name, old value of the attribute and the new value after modification are displayed. Also displayed are the Sun Role Manager User responsible for the modification and the date of the change.
- **Certification History:** provides a view of all the certifications performed on the Role. It gives details of the certification such as creation date, created by, certification period, certifier, certification status, certification date etc

▼ Steps to view Role History

1. **Start Sun Role Manager by clicking the Sun Role Manager icon**
2. **The login dialogue box appears. Enter your credentials and login to Sun Role Manager**
3. **Select the Role view by selecting it from the Identity Warehouse Tab**
4. **Select a Role from the Roles panel on the left**
5. **Select the History Tab**

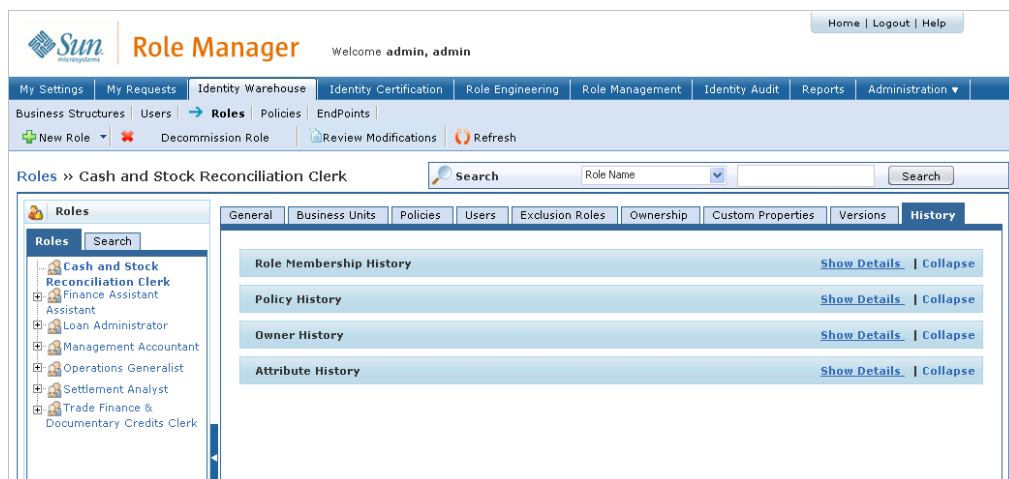


Figure 11-10 History Tab

6. To view member addition/deletion history select “Show Details” corresponding to “Role Member History”

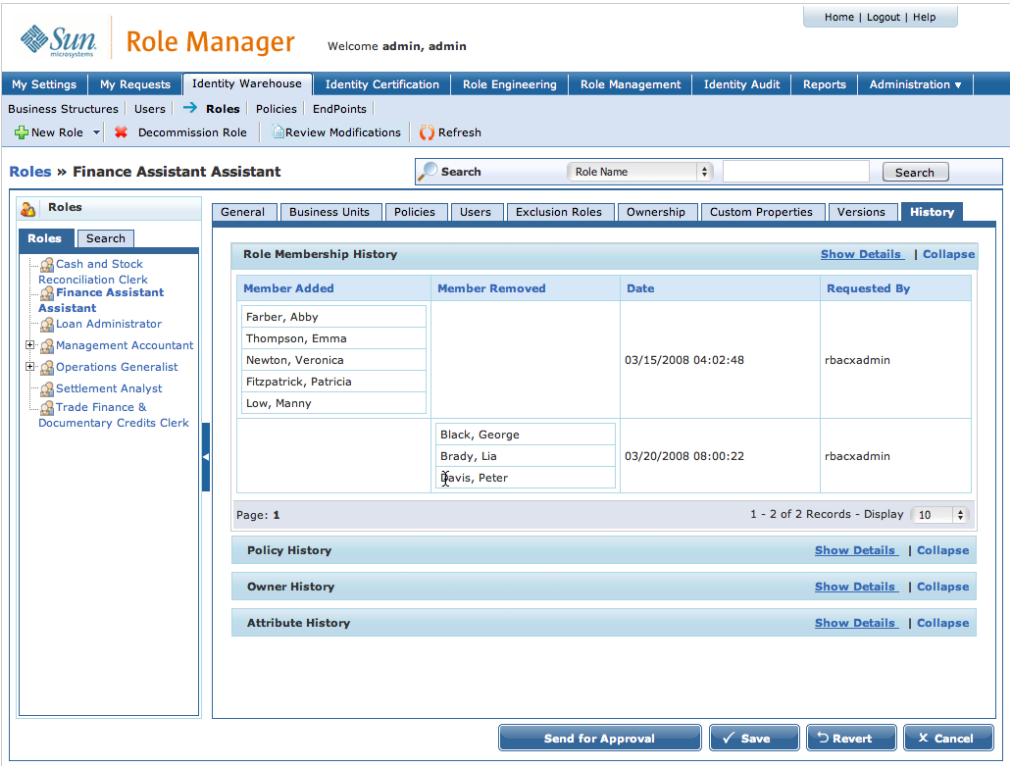


Figure 11-11 Role Member History

7. To view Policy addition/deletion history select “Show Details” corresponding to “Policy History”

Role Manager Welcome admin, admin

Home | Logout | Help

My Settings | My Requests | Identity Warehouse | Identity Certification | Role Engineering | Role Management | Identity Audit | Reports | Administration ▾

Business Structures | Users | **Roles** | Policies | EndPoints |

New Role ▾ Decommission Role Review Modifications Refresh

Roles » Finance Assistant Assistant Search Role Name Search

Roles Roles Search

- Cash and Stock Reconciliation Clerk
- Finance Assistant Assistant**
- Loan Administrator
- Management Accountant
- Operations Generalist
- Settlement Analyst
- Trade Finance & Documentary Credits Clerk

General | Business Units | Policies | Users | Exclusion Roles | Ownership | Custom Properties | Versions | **History**

Role Membership History Show Details | Collapse

Policy History Show Details | Collapse

Polices Added	Polices Removed	Date	Modified By(First Name,Last Name,ID)
main_RM Policy_RACF_RACF_2008-03-14-15:32:47			
main_RM Policy_SAP R3_SAP-Production-200_2008-03-14-15:32:47			
main_RM Policy_ACF2_Prod-03-500_2008-03-14-15:32:47			
main_RM Policy_ActiveDirectory_Vaau Active Directory 00-10_2008-03-14-15:32:47			
	main_RM Policy_ACF2_Prod-03-500_2008-03-14-15:32:47	03/20/2008 07:47:48	rbackadmin
	main_RM Policy_ActiveDirectory_Vaau Active Directory 00-10_2008-03-14-15:32:47		

Page: 1 1 - 2 of 2 Records - Display 10

Owner History Show Details | Collapse

Attribute History Show Details | Collapse

Send for Approval Save Revert Cancel

Figure 11-12 Show Details

8. To view Owner addition/deletion history select “Show Details” corresponding to “Owner History”

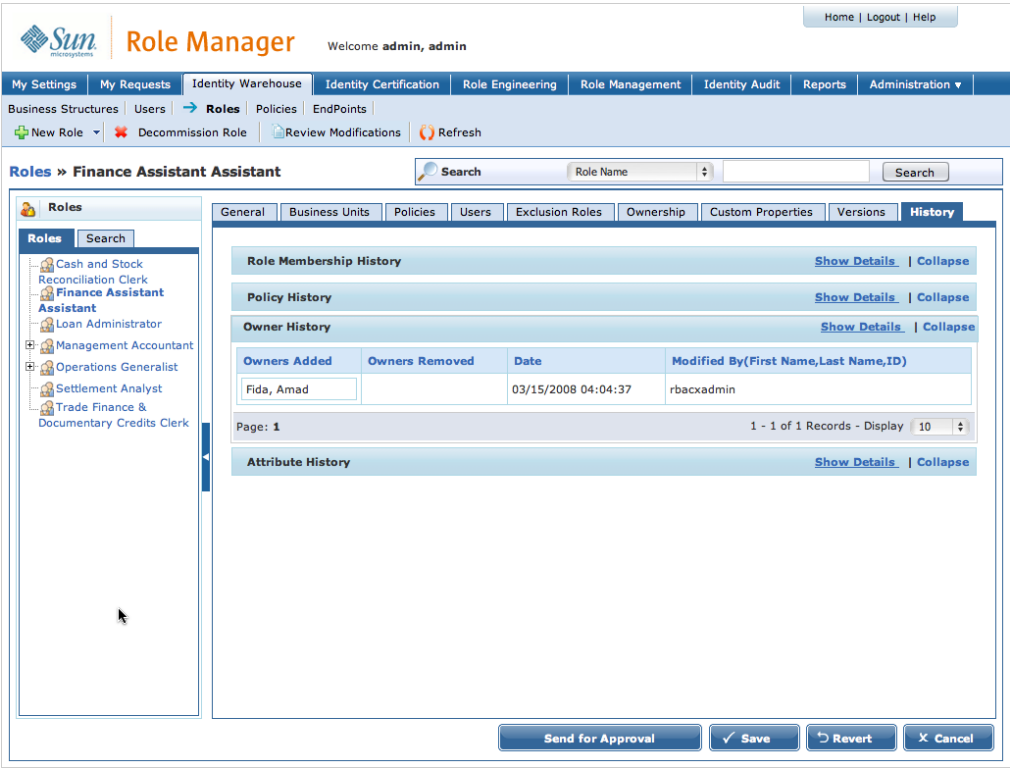


Figure 11-13 Owner History

9. To view Attribute modification history, select “Show Details” corresponding to “Attribute History”. This displays the Attribute Name, Old Value and New Value along with timestamp and User.

Role Manager Welcome admin, admin

My Settings | My Requests | Identity Warehouse | Identity Certification | Role Engineering | Role Management | Identity Audit | Reports | Administration ▾

Business Structures | Users | **Roles** | Policies | EndPoints |

New Role ▾ Decommission Role Review Modifications Refresh

Roles » Finance Assistant Assistant Search Role Name Search

Roles Roles Search

- Cash and Stock Reconciliation Clerk
- Finance Assistant Assistant**
- Loan Administrator
- Management Accountant
- Operations Generalist
- Settlement Analyst
- Trade Finance & Documentary Credits Clerk

General | Business Units | Policies | Users | Exclusion Roles | Ownership | Custom Properties | Versions | **History**

Role Membership History [Show Details](#) | [Collapse](#)

Policy History [Show Details](#) | [Collapse](#)

Owner History [Show Details](#) | [Collapse](#)

Attribute History [Show Details](#) | [Collapse](#)

Attribute Modification			Update Date	Update User
AttributeName	Old Value	New Value		
statusKey	Composing	Active	03/15/2008 04:04:37	rbacadmin
roleName	Role : 2::RM-Fri Mar 14 15:32:14 PDT 2008	Business Analyst	03/15/2008 04:06:48	rbacadmin
roleName	Business Analyst	Finance Assistant	03/15/2008 04:36:06	rbacadmin
roleName	Finance Assistant	Finance Assistant Assistant	03/20/2008 08:05:45	rbacadmin

Page: 1 1 - 4 of 4 Records - Display 10

[Send for Approval](#) [Save](#) [Revert](#) [Cancel](#)

Figure 11-14 Show Attribute Details

10. To view Certification history, select “Show Details” corresponding to “Certification History”.

Role Status

As a role progresses through the various steps of a workflow, it can be set to a number of different statuses. The role statuses that Role Manager supports are as follows:

- **Active:** Role is actively provisioning users
- **Inactive:** Role is suspended and is not provisioning users
- **Composing:** Role is not yet complete

- **Pending Approval:** Role is complete but is awaiting approval by appropriate parties before becoming active
- **Decomissioned:** Role is disabled and will no longer be used

◆ ◆ ◆ CHAPTER 12


Role Provisioning Rules (Rule-Based Role Assignment) and Role Consolidation

Role Manager can assign to new or existing users on the basis of pre-defined rules or criteria. The rules are usually based on HR attributes, but Role Manager has the ability to define rules based on any attribute stored within the identity warehouse for anyone of its users.

Examples of Rules might be: If a user is based in the Midwest region, and works in Chicago, IL campus, provide access to 'Base Employee Chicago Role'. Though this is a very simplistic example, the Role Manager rule engine allows an administrator to define multiple rules to define a criteria using 'AND' and 'OR' operators between rules, and 'equals', 'does not equal', 'contains', 'does not contain', 'is null', and 'is not null' within rule conditions. Thus, many rules can be defined in order to distinguish groups of users from one another and automatically assign a role to them. This feature of Role Manager greatly decreases on boarding times for new employees and reduces the chance and delays associated with granting incorrect access.

Let's walkthrough the process of setting up a rule in Role Manager using the examples mentioned above:

- 1. Migrate to the Role Provisioning Rules window under the Role Management tab**
- 2. Click on the 'New Rule' button**
- 3. A window appears that asks for a Rule Name and Rule Description**



Role Manager

Welcome admin, admin

Home | Logout | Help

My Settings | My Requests | Identity Warehouse | Identity Certification | Role Engineering | Role Management | Identity Audit | Reports | Administration ▾

→ Role Provisioning Rules | Role Consolidation

New Rule

New Role Provisioning Rule

Rule Name : Base Employee Chicago

Rule Description : Role given to employees working from Chicago

Next ▶

✕ Cancel

Figure 12-1 New Role Provisioning Rule

4. Click next and you will be taken to the Rule Conditions screen. Here you can define the various rules to select a group of users and assign them to a role.

- To add more rules, click the add button
- Each rule by default is separated by an 'AND' operator
- The number of rule conditions is not limited

Role Manager Welcome admin, admin

My Settings | My Requests | Identity Warehouse | Identity Certification | Role Engineering | **Role Management** | Identity Audit | Reports | Administration ▾

→ **Role Provisioning Rules** | Role Consolidation |

+ New Rule

New Role Provisioning Rule

Rule Conditions :

Attribute	Condition	Value
<input type="checkbox"/> building	=	Chicago5422
<input type="checkbox"/> countryOrRegion	=	

+ Add - Remove

Back Next X Cancel

Figure 12-2 Rule Conditions

5. Once all the Conditions have been set, click next and select the Role to which these users will be assigned.

Role Manager Welcome admin, admin

My Settings | My Requests | Identity Warehouse | Identity Certification | Role Engineering | **Role Management** | Identity Audit | Reports | Administration ▾

→ **Role Provisioning Rules** | Role Consolidation |

+ New Rule

New Role Provisioning Rule

Role : Finance Assistant Assistant **Select Role**

Back Next X Cancel

Figure 12-3 Select Role

6. This leads to the Unassign Rule Option page. These options can be applied to unassign roles based on the conditions created for the rule in step 4. Any users that do not satisfy all the conditions associated with

the rule and have the Role assigned to them will have the Role de-assigned when this rule will be evaluated

The screenshot shows the Sun Role Manager interface. At the top, there's a header with the Sun logo, 'Role Manager', and a welcome message 'Welcome admin, admin'. Below this is a navigation bar with tabs: 'My Settings', 'My Requests', 'Identity Warehouse', 'Identity Certification', 'Role Engineering', 'Role Management' (selected), 'Identity Audit', 'Reports', and 'Administration'. Under 'Role Management', there are sub-tabs: 'Role Provisioning Rules' (selected) and 'Role Consolidation'. A 'New Rule' link is visible. The main content area is titled 'New Role Provisioning Rule'. It contains a section 'Un - assign Rule Option' with the instruction: 'In case of any changes to Attributes and its values the following should take place'. There are four radio button options: 'Remove Role Immediately', 'Remove Role After' (with a text input field and 'Days' label), 'Notify Administrator' (with a 'Choose Template' link), and 'No Changes'. At the bottom right of the form are three buttons: 'Back', 'Finish', and 'Cancel'.

Figure 12-4 Unassign Rule Option

- 7. When the un-assign options have been selected click “Finish” to save the rule**

Role Consolidation

Over time, enterprises end up with roles that are very similar. It becomes difficult to consolidate these roles since they contain overlapping users and access. The Role Consolidation engine built into Role Manager can analyze and consolidate roles on the basis of either Memberships (users) or Entitlements (Access).

The screenshot displays the Sun Microsystems Role Manager web application. The top navigation bar includes links for 'Home', 'Logout', and 'Help'. Below this, a secondary navigation bar contains links for 'My Settings', 'My Requests', 'Identity Warehouse', 'Identity Certification', 'Role Engineering', 'Role Management', 'Identity Audit', 'Reports', and 'Administration'. The 'Role Provisioning Rules' section is active, with a sub-link for 'Role Consolidation'. The main content area is titled 'Choose consolidation based on:' and features two radio buttons: 'Role Membership' (selected) and 'Entitlements'. Below this, there are two side-by-side panels, 'Role' and 'Comparison Role', each containing a list of roles with checkboxes. The roles listed are: 'Cash and Stock Reconciliation Clerk', 'Finance Assistant Assistant', 'Loan Administrator', 'Management Accountant', 'Operations Generalist', 'Settlement Analyst', and 'Trade Finance & Documentary Credits Clerk'. At the bottom of each panel, there is a 'Back' button and a pagination control showing '1 To 100 Records' and a 'Next' button.

Figure 12-5 Rule Consolidation

It works by examining two roles and reporting the intersection, meaning, everything the two roles have in common will be reported. 'Cut-offs' can be set and work similarly to the cut-offs used during the role mining process. The 'cut-off' will filter the results, and only show similarities between the two selected roles

that fall above the cut-off percentage. This allows us to filter out many of the access similarities that are common across multiple roles since they are more or less base role type accesses.

A screenshot of Role Consolidation screen evaluating similarity by entitlements. In this mode, Role Manager analyzes two different roles and displays their similarity by comparing the number of policies they share.



Figure 12-6 Role Consolidation Evaluating by Entitlements

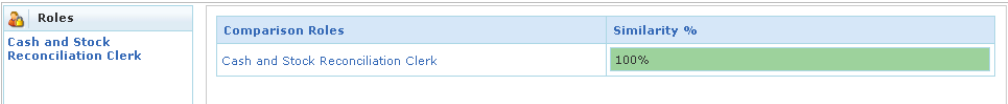


Figure 12-7 Role Consolidation Similarity Results

Appendix I: CloverETL how-to

Load/Unload Data From Database

How CloverETL Works with Databases

To simplify things, CloverETL uses JDBC to work (talk to) with databases. If your database of heart has a driver supporting the JDBC™ API, CloverETL can be used to unload data stored within database table or can populate database table with internal data.

DBConnection

Before any attempt to connect to database can be made, the way of connecting to the database has to be described. For this purpose, DBConnection must be specified first. Within the graph definition, it can be done following way.

```
<DBConnection id="InterbaseDB" dbConfig="Interbase.cfg"/>
```

It specifies that CloverETL should set up database connection called InterbaseDB. All required parameters (JDBC driver name, DB connect string, user name & password) can be found in config file called Interbase.cfg.

The content of dbConfig file is standard Java preferences file. It contains names of parameters with values for parameters. The possible parameters lists following table:

Parameter name	Description of parameter	Example of parameter's value
dbDriver	Specifies name of class containing JDBC driver for your database. This class must be visible to Java (i.e. be part of CLASSPATH)	org.postgresql.Driver
dbURL	URL for connecting to database - the name of JDBC driver to use, IP address where the server listens, name of database instance, port, etc.	jdbc:postgresql://192.168.1.100/mydb
user	Username under which to connect to database	Admin
password	Password to be used	free
driverLibrary	<i>Optional parameter.</i> Where to look for JDBC driver class.	c:\Oracle\product\10.1.0\Client_1\jdbc\lib\ojdbc14.jar
.. other specific parameter...	Optional parameters specific for your JDBC driver	Oracle example: defaultRowPrefetch=10

Sample listing of Postgres.cfg file with definition of connection to PostgreSQL database:

```
dbDriver=org.postgresql.Driver
dbURL=jdbc:postgresql://192.168.1.100/mydb
user=david
password=unknown
```

All parameters can be also directly specified when defining connection:

```
<DBConnection id="InterbaseDB" dbDriver="org.postgresql.Driver"
dbURL="jdbc:postgresql://192.168.1.100/mydb" user="david"
password="unknown"/>
```

If you use the dbConfig parameter, it has the precedence and all the connection parameters will be sought in specified properties file !

Mapping JDBC data types onto Clover types

When working with database through JDBC drivers, CloverETL needs to map its internal data types onto JDBC data types. The variety of DB (JDBC) field types is huge but most of them (with exception of BLOBs) can be mapped onto Clover internal types without losing any information.

JDBC to CloverETL

Following table lists JDBC data types and corresponding CloverETL data types. The conversion is done automatically by CloverETL when analyzing DB tables using org.jetel.database.AnalyzeDB utility. This conversion can also be made manually using presented table.

JDBC (DB) data type	CloverETL data type
INTEGER SMALLINT TINYINT	INTEGER
BIGINT	LONG
DECIMAL DOUBLE FLOAT NUMERIC REAL	NUMERIC
CHAR LONGVARCHAR VARCHAR OTHER	STRING
DATE TIME TIMESTAMP	DATE
BOOLEAN BIT	STRING (true value coded as "T" false value coded as "F")

Following example illustrates the conversion. First, the DDL (Oracle DB) definition of database table is presented and then Clover's version of the same using its internal datatypes.

```
create table MYEMPLOYEE
(
    EMP_NO      NUMBER not null,
    FIRST_NAME  VARCHAR2(15) not null,
    LAST_NAME   VARCHAR2(20) not null,
    PHONE_EXT   VARCHAR2(4),
    HIRE_DATE   DATE not null,
    DEPT_NO     CHAR(3) not null,
    JOB_CODE    VARCHAR2(5) not null,
    JOB_GRADE   NUMBER(4,2) not null,
    JOB_COUNTRY VARCHAR2(15) not null,
    SALARY      NUMBER(15,2) not null,
    FULL_NAME   VARCHAR2(35)
);
```

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!-- Automatically generated from database null -->
<Record name="EMPLOYEE" type="delimited">
    <Field name="EMP_NO" type="numeric" delimiter="," format="#" />
    <Field name="FIRST_NAME" type="string" delimiter="," />
    <Field name="LAST_NAME" type="string" delimiter="," />
    <Field name="PHONE_EXT" type="string" nullable="yes" delimiter="," />
    <Field name="HIRE_DATE" type="date" delimiter="," format="dd/MM/yyyy" />
    <Field name="DEPT_NO" type="string" delimiter="," />
    <Field name="JOB_CODE" type="string" delimiter="," />
    <Field name="JOB_GRADE" type="numeric" delimiter="," />
    <Field name="JOB_COUNTRY" type="string" delimiter="," />
    <Field name="SALARY" type="numeric" delimiter="," />
    <Field name="FULL_NAME" type="string" nullable="yes" delimiter="\n" />
</Record>

```

CloverETL to JDBC

The reverse conversion from CloverETL to JDBC data type (usually done when populating target DB table) is again driven by JDBC datatypes. There are some exceptions caused by non existence of certain field types on CloverETL's side. These exceptions are handled automatically by CloverETL. Internally it is done by calling different than standard JDBC methods for populating DB fields with values. See following table for explanation. See source code (`org.jetel.database.CopySQLData`) to get complete insight.

JDCB type	CloverETL type	Conversion performed
Timestamp	Date	Date is converted to Timestamp and the target is set using <code>setTimestamp()</code> method
Boolean Bit	String	If string contains "T" or "t" the target is set to be True, otherwise False using <code>setBoolean()</code>
Decimal Double Numeric Real	Integer	Conversion from Integer to Decimal is made, the target is set using <code>setDouble()</code> method
Other (includes NVARCHAR & NCHAR)	String	The target is set using <code>setString()</code> method

Using AnalyzeDB utility

CloverETL package contains simple utility which can analyse source or target database table and produce Clover's metadata description file. This metadata can be later on used by any DB related component.

Running AnalyzeDB utility is simple, use command like this:

```
java -cp cloverETL.rel-1-x.zip org.jetel.database.AnalyzeDB
```

AnalyzeDB needs several parameters to be specified. At least it must know how to connect to database and which DB table to analyze. For specifying database connection, the same DBConnection parameter file can be used (see text above).

For specifying which table to analyze, SQL query must be specified which is executed against DB and the returned result set is examined for field types. This way, only portion of table can be extracted/analyzed.

See following table for complete list of options/parameters:

Parameter	Meaning
-dbDriver	JDBC driver to use
-dbURL	Database name (URL)
-config	Config/Property file containing parameters
-user	User name
-password	User's password
-d	Delimiter to use (standard is [,])
-o	Output file to use (standard is stdout)
-f	Read SQL query from filename
-q	SQL query on command line
-info	Displays list of driver's properties

Example of using AnalyzeDB to get field types of employee DB table:

```
java -cp cloverETL.rel-1-x.zip org.jetel.database.AnalyzeDB -config postgres.sql -q "select * from employees where 1=0"
```

Using such a command, all the data fields will be examined. When only some of the fields should be extracted, specify them in the SQL query:

```
java -cp cloverETL.rel-1-x.zip org.jetel.database.AnalyzeDB -config postgres.sql -q "select emp_no,full_name from employees where 1=0"
```

DBInputTable component

For unloading data from database table, use DBInputTable component. It requires DBConnection to be specified (**dbConnection** parameter) and SQL command (**sqlQuery** parameter), which will be executed against database specified by DBConnection.

Individual fields fetched from database are mappend onto Clover data record/fields (see [JDBC to CloverETL](#) table) - the structure of Clover record is determined by specified Clover metadata (metadata is assigned to Edge which connects DBInputTable with other components connected to DBInputTable).

Example of transformation graph which uses DBInputTable component:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Graph name="TestingDB">
  <Global>
    <Metadata id="InMetadata" fileURL="metadata/employee.fmt"/>
    <DBConnection id="PosgressDB" dbConfig="Posgress.cfg"/>
  </Global>
  <Phase number="0">
    <Node id="INPUT" type="DB_INPUT_TABLE" dbConnection="PosgressDB"
      sqlQuery="select * from employee"/>
    <Node id="OUTPUT" type="DELIMITED_DATA_WRITER_NIO" append="false"
      fileURL="employees2.list.out"/>
    <Edge id="INEDGE" fromNode="INPUT:0" toNode="OUTPUT:0"
      metadata="InMetadata"/>
  </Phase>
</Graph>
```

SQL command (sqlQuery) can be more complicated than the example above suggests. You can use any valid SQL construct but make sure the metadata corresponds to number and types of returned data fields.

See CloverETL examples for more variations of DBInputTable usages.

DBOutputTable component

When there is a need to populate DB table with data coming from CloverETL transformation graph, the DBOutputTable component can be used to fulfill it. It is complement to DBInputTable. It maps CloverETL data records/individual fields onto target DB table fields. It can perform simple data conversions to successfully map CloverETL basic data types on to target DB variants - see [CloverETL to JDBC](#) table above.

Following example illustrates usage of DBOutputTable:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Graph name="TestingDB2">
  <Global>
    <Metadata id="InMetadata" fileURL="metadata/myemployee.fmt"/>
    <DBConnection id="PosgressDB" dbConfig="posgress.cfg"/>
  </Global>
  <Phase number="0">
    <Node id="INPUT" type="DELIMITED_DATA_READER_NIO"
      fileURL="employees.list.dat" />
    <Node id="OUTPUT" type="DB_OUTPUT_TABLE" dbConnection="PosgressDB"
      dbTable="myemployee" />
  </Phase>
</Graph>
```

```

<Edge id="INEDGE" fromNode="INPUT:0" toNode="OUTPUT:0"
metadata="InMetadata"/>
</Phase>
</Graph>

```

Should you need to populate only certain fields of target DB table (when for instance one fields is automatically populated from DB sequence), **dbFields** parameter of DBOutputTable can be used:

```

<Node id="OUTPUT2" type="DB_OUTPUT_TABLE" dbConnection="PosgressDB"
dbTable="myemployee" dbFields="FIRST_NAME;LAST_NAME" />

```

One more parameter of DBOutputTable can be used to precisely specify mapping from CloverETL data record to DB table record. It allows for specifying which source (Clover) field is mappend onto which target DB table field. The parameter name is **cloverFields** and contains list of source fields (from source) record which should be considered for populating target DB table.

Coupled with **dbFields**, it specifies 1:1 mapping. Individual fields are mapped according to the order in which they apper in *dbFields* & *cloverFields* respectively. The driving side which determines how many fields will be populated is always *dbFields* parameter. When there is no *dbFields* parameter present, CloverETL assumes that all target fields should be populated in the order in which they appear in the target DB table.

Following examples illustrates how to pick certain fields from source data record (CloverETL record) regardless their order and map them onto target DB table fields (again, regardless their order):

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Graph name="TestingDB3">
<Global>
<Metadata id="InMetadata" fileURL="metadata/myemployee.fmt"/>
<DBConnection id="PosgressDB" dbConfig="posgress.cfg"/>
</Global>
<Phase number="1">
<Node id="INPUT" type="DELIMITED_DATA_READER_NIO"
fileURL="employees2.list.tmp" />
<Node id="OUTPUT" type="DB_OUTPUT_TABLE" dbConnection="InterbaseDB"
dbTable="myemployee"
    dbFields="FIRST_NAME;LAST_NAME"
    cloverFields="LAST_NAME;FIRST_NAME" />
<Edge id="INEDGE" fromNode="INPUT:0" toNode="OUTPUT:0"
metadata="InMetadata"/>
</Phase>
</Graph>

```

The resulting mapping between fields specified in example above is:

Source field (CloverETL)	Target field (DB table)
LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME
FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME

Executing SQL/DML/DDDL Statements against DB

DBExecute Component

Sometimes you need to execute single (or multiple) commands against DB which does not require any input. For example create new table, add data partition, drop index or something totally different. For this, CloverETL offers DBExecute component which takes specified commands and executes them one by one against DB. You may define whether all commands form one transaction or whether they should be DB commit after each command.

Following is a simple example of DBExecute:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Graph name="TestingExecute">
  <Global>
    <DBConnection id="InterbaseDB" dbConfig="interbase.cfg"/>
  </Global>
  <Phase number="0">
    <Node id="DBEXEC" type="DB_EXECUTE" dbConnection="InterbaseDB"
      inTransaction="N">
      <SQLCode>
        create table EMPLOYEE
        (
          EMP_NO      NUMBER not null,
          FIRST_NAME  VARCHAR2(15) not null,
          LAST_NAME   VARCHAR2(20) not null,
          PHONE_EXT   VARCHAR2(4),
          HIRE_DATE   DATE not null,
          DEPT_NO     CHAR(3) not null,
          JOB_CODE    VARCHAR2(5) not null,
          JOB_GRADE   NUMBER(4,2) not null,
          JOB_COUNTRY VARCHAR2(15) not null,
          SALARY      NUMBER(15,2) not null,
          FULL_NAME   VARCHAR2(35)
        );
        insert into employee values(2,'Robert','Nelson','250',
          28/12/1988,'600','VP',2.0,'USA'
          105900.0,'Nelson, Robert');
        insert into employee values(4,'Bruce','Young','233',
          28/12/1988,'621','Eng',2.0,'USA',97500.0,'Young,
          Bruce');
        insert into employee values(5,'Kim','Lambert','22',
          06/02/1989,'130','Eng',2.0,'USA'
          102750.0,'Lambert, Kim');
        insert into employee values(8,'Leslie','Johnson','410',
          05/04/1989,'180','Mktg',3.0,'USA'
          64635.0,'Johnson, Leslie');
        insert into employee values(9,'Phil','Forest','229',
          17/04/1989,'622','Mngr',3.0,'USA',75060.0,'Forest,
          Phil');
      </SQLCode>
    </Node>
  </Phase>
</Graph>
```


Appendix 2: CloverETL How To Data Record Format Description

Representation of Data within CloverETL

CloverETL works with data in terms of data records and data fields within records. Internally, all records are represented as variable length data. It means, that every data field consumes only as much memory as it is needed for storing field's value. If you have field of type `STRING` specified to be of 50 chars in length and this field is populated with string of 20 characters, only 20 characters are allocated in memory.

Moreover, CloverETL doesn't insist on any length to be specified. There is of course internal length maximum for any field, but it should be enough to accommodate even very long strings. We speak about strings because for other types there is fix size of the field regardless of the actual value.

Despite the information just given, there are some cases when it matters whether you specify the size of each field or not. This will be discussed in following text.

What Types of Data Fields CloverETL Supports

Following table gives list of all supported types of data (so far) together with ranges of values for each type:

Data type name	Based on	Size	Range of values
string	java.lang.String	depends on actual data length	
date	java.util.Date	64bit - sizeof(long)	starts: January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT increment: 1ms
integer	java.lang.Integer	32bit - sizeof(int)	min: -231 max: 231-1.
numeric	java.lang.Double	64bit - sizeof(double)	min:2-1074 max: (2-2-52) 21023
long	lava.lang.Long	64bit – size of (long)	min:263-1 max: -263
decimal			not yet implemented
byte	Java.lang.Byte	depends on actual data length	min: 0 max: 255

Specification of Record Format

One way of putting together description of record format is to create some Java code and use CloverETL classes/methods calls.

The easier way is to create XML description of record format which can be read by CloverETL and materialized in memory automatically.

It is customary to use .fmt extension for XML file containing metadata describing format of data record. Following example shows simple metadata describing record containing three data fields:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Record name="TestInput" type="delimited">
  <Field name="Name" type="string" delimiter=";" />
  <Field name="Age" type="numeric" delimiter="|" />
  <Field name="City" type="string" delimiter="\n" />
</Record>
```

This simple examples shows definition of data record named "TestInput" specified as delimited - this is some additional info used by CloverETL components.

The record has three fields:

- Name (of type string)
- Age (of type numeric)
- City (of type string).

Naming

There is no strict rule for naming fields (and records). It is however good to use the same rules as for naming Java variables: i.e. use only letters [a-zA-Z], numbers [0-9] (not at the first place) and [_] (underscore).

The encoding specified for the XML file is UTF-8 - it is imperative that when creating, you really save the file using the encoding specified in encoding tag. Otherwise XML parser used by CloverETL won't be able to correctly interpret the file.

Delimiters

Each field in above given example has specified delimiter character. This information is used by data parser when parsing data records (of this structure) from external text files. The same delimiters are used on the other hand when CloverETL outputs internal data records (of this structure) into output text files.

Delimiters can be of any length (actually up to 32chars) and each field can have different one. Basic control characters as \t (tabulator), \n (line feed) and \r (carriage return) are supported.

Field Formats and Other Features

Following example is a little bit more complicated and shows additional features:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!-- Automatically generated from database null -->
<Record name="EMPLOYEE" type="delimited">
  <Field name="EMP_NO" type="integer" delimiter="," format="#" />
  <Field name="FIRST_NAME" type="string" delimiter="," />
  <Field name="LAST_NAME" type="string" delimiter="," />
  <Field name="PHONE_EXT" type="string" nullable="yes" delimiter="," />
  <Field name="HIRE_DATE" type="date" delimiter="," format="dd/MM/yyyy" />
  <Field name="BIRTH_DATE" type="date" delimiter="," locale="en"/>
  <Field name="DEPT_NO" type="string" delimiter="," />
  <Field name="JOB_CODE" type="string" delimiter="," />
  <Field name="JOB_GRADE" type="numeric" delimiter="," format="#" />
  <Field name="JOB_COUNTRY" type="string" delimiter="," />
  <Field name="SALARY" type="numeric" delimiter="," />
  <Field name="FULL_NAME" type="string" nullable="yes" delimiter="\n" />
</Record>
```

nullable

As you can see, some fields (PHONE_EXT for example) have attribute nullable set to yes. It basically means that for this field, it is allowed to contain null value. The default is yes/true (field can contain null) ! The exact behaviour is influenced by concrete data parser or data formatter, but simply put, when field is not specified to be nullable and application tries to put null value in it, this operation fails (which can result in stopping the whole transformation process).

format

Format attribute can be used for specifying expected format of data when parsing in or printing out of CloverETL. In this case, HIRE_DATE field is of type date and is specified, that date values in external textual data will look like this: 19/12/1999

For all possible format specifiers (control characters), see documentation for java.text.SimpleDateFormat.

Similar to HIRE_DATE is JOB_GRADE field, which is of type numeric. Here the format specifies, that data is expected to be integer numbers only (no decimal point allowed).

See following tables for date and number format specifiers.

Date

Letter	Date or Time Component	Presentation	Examples
G	Era designator	Text	AD
y	Year	Year	1996; 96
M	Month in year	Month	July; Jul; 07
w	Week in year	Number	27
W	Week in month	Number	2
D	Day in year	Number	189
d	Day in month	Number	10
F	Day of week in month	Number	2
E	Day in week	Text	Tuesday; Tue
a	Am/pm marker	Text	PM
H	Hour in day (0-23)	Number	0
k	Hour in day (1-24)	Number	24

K	Hour in am/pm (0-11)	Number	0
h	Hour in am/pm (1-12)	Number	12
m	Minute in hour	Number	30
s	Second in minute	Number	55
S	Millisecond	Number	978
z	Time zone	General time zone	Pacific Standard Time; PST; GMT-08:00
Z	Time zone	RFC 822 time zone	-0800

Examples:

Date and Time Pattern	Result
"yyy.MM.dd G 'at' HH:mm:ss z"	2001.07.04 AD at 12:08:56 PDT
"EEE, MMM d, 'yy"	Wed, Jul 4, '01
"h:mm a"	12:08 PM
"hh 'o'clock' a, zzzz"	12 o'clock PM, Pacific Daylight Time
"K:mm a, z"	0:08 PM, PDT
"yyyyy.MMMMM.dd GGG hh:mm aaa"	02001.July.04 AD 12:08 PM
"EEE, d MMM yyyy HH:mm:ss Z"	Wed, 4 Jul 2001 12:08:56 -0700
"yyMMddHHmmssZ"	010704120856-0700

Number

Symbol	Location	Localized?	Meaning
0	Number	Yes	Digit
#	Number	Yes	Digit, zero shows as absent
.	Number	Yes	Decimal separator or monetary decimal separator
-	Number	Yes	Minus sign
,	Number	Yes	Grouping separator
E	Number	Yes	Separates mantissa and exponent in scientific notation. Need not be quoted in prefix or suffix.
;	Subpattern boundary	Yes	Separates positive and negative subpatterns
%	Prefix or suffix	Yes	Multiply by 100 and show as percentage
\u2030	Prefix or suffix	Yes	Multiply by 1000 and show as per mille
(\u00A4)	Prefix or suffix	No	Currency sign, replaced by currency symbol. If doubled, replaced by international currency symbol. If present in a pattern, the monetary decimal separator is used instead of the decimal separator.
'	Prefix or suffix	No	Used to quote special characters in a prefix or suffix, for example, "'###'" formats 123 to "'#123'". To create a single quote itself, use two in a row: "'# o'clock'".

Number Format

When specifying format for numbers, Clover(Java) uses default system locale setting (unless other locale is specified through locale option).

This is important in cases when you are parsing data where decimal numbers use "," (comma) as decimal separator whereas system default (national) says it is "." (point).

In such case, use locale option together with format option to change expected decimal delimiter.

Example:

```
<Field name="Freight" type="numeric" delimiter="|" format="#.#" locale="en.US" />
```

Locale

Instead of specifying format parameter (or together with format), you may specify a locale parameter – it states which geographical, political, or cultural region you want your information to be/is formatted for. Thus instead of specifying format for date field, specify Germany locale (eg. locale="de"), for instance. Clover will automatically choose proper date format used in Germany.

There are cases when both format and locale parameters have their sense – for example when specifying format of decimal numbers. You define format/pattern with decimal separator and locale specifies, whether the separator is a comma or dot.

Specifying Default Values for Fields

CloverETL offers for each field default value to be specified. This value is used (in certain cases) when field is assigned to be null, but null value is not allowed for this field. It contrasts a little bit with what was stated before, but only on a first sight.

Following example shows fields with specified default values:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Record name="Orders" type="delimited">
  <Field name="OrderID" type="numeric" delimiter="|" format="#" />
  <Field name="OrderDate" type="date" delimiter="|" format="dd.MM.yyyy"
default="01.01.1900" nullable="no" />
  <Field name="Amount" type="number" delimiter="\n" default="0.0"
nullable="no" />
</Record>
```

In this example, OrderDate is defaulted to 1.1.1900 in case it is not present in text data which this record is parsed from. In general, when this field is assigned null value, this specified default value is assigned instead. The same holds for Amount field, except the default is specified to be 0.

That said, there is one more important note: this behaviour is not default and concerns only data parsers. If you in your code attempt to assign null value into not-nullable field, the `BadDataFormatException` will be raised.

If you use any of clover's data parsers, you may specify `DataPolicy` which states what should happen if parsed value can't be assigned to data field (as in case when value is null and field is not-nullable).

There are three different data policies defined:

- strict - any problem causes `BadDataFormatException` - this is the default behaviour
- controlled - similar to strict, but on top logs the problematic value
- lenient - if default value exists (is defined for field), CloverETL attempts to assign that default value