

Grouper in action

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Agenda

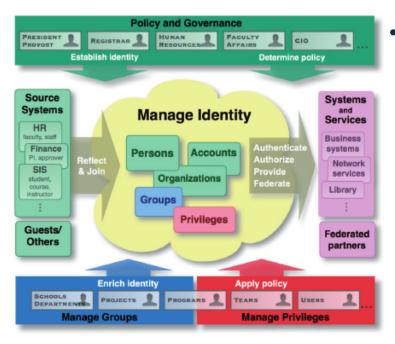
- 1.Introduction to Grouper (30 min)
- 2.TIER GDG, GTE, ref groups (45 min)
- 3. Packaging (15 min)
- 4. Grouper @ Duke (10 min)
- 5. Grouper @ Illinois (10 min)
- 6.Grouper @ Lafayette (10 min)
- **7.Break (15 min)**
- 8. Open Q&A (15 min)
- 9. Hands on Grouper (90 min)

Grouper in action

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1. Introduction to Grouper
 - a. Grouper Overview
 - b. Features and capabilities
 - c. What's new
- 2. TIER deployment guide
- 3. Grouper @ LaFayette
- 4. Grouper @ GaTech
- 5. Hands on Grouper
 - a. Folder and group management
 - b. Searching and adding subjects
 - c. Direct vs indirect membership
 - d. Grouper loader jobs
 - e. Composite group
- 6. Open Q&A

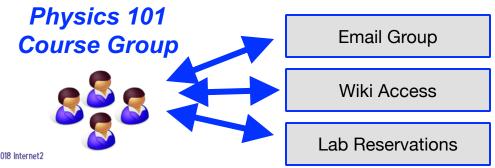
Access management strategy



- Tools & processes to translate IAM concepts into typical campus environment
 - Which people?
 - What systems & business processes?
 - · What policies?
 - What purposes?
 - Whose authority?

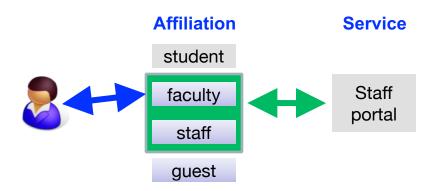
Why have an access management strategy?

- Lower cost and time to deliver a new service
- Simplify access management by using the same group in many places
- Empower the right people to manage access
- Answer who can access what



Access management levels of maturity:

1. Start out using a single user attribute, *affiliation*, in an Enterprise Directory. Services implement simple access policies.



Access management stages

- 2. Maintain access groups determined from systems of record
 - Courses, departments,...
 - Define service-specific access policies in the centralized access management system



Access management stages

- 3. Distributed management
 - Departmental applications
 - Ad-hoc teams
 - Exceptions

Math Faculty
Group

Math Support Group



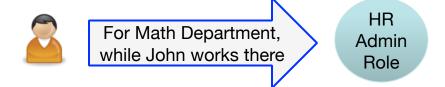


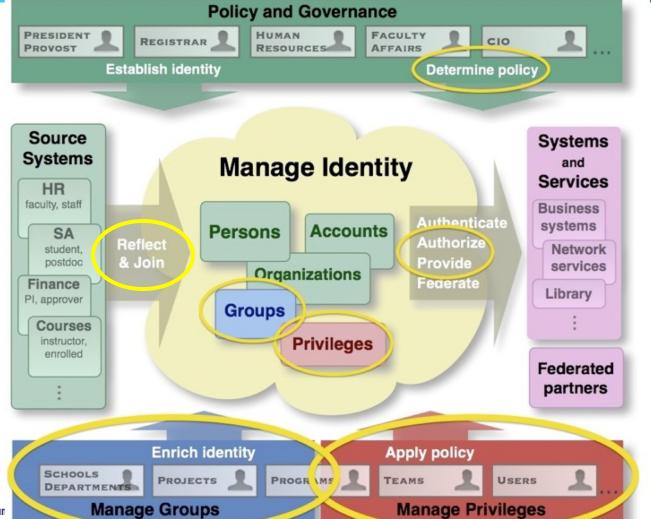
can access

Math Faculty Resources

Access management stages

- 4. Increase integration
 - Direct integration with applications
 - Roles & privileges to support applications more deeply





Grouper is...

Grouper is an enterprise access management system designed for the highly distributed management environment and heterogeneous information technology environment common to Universities.

- Coordinated Collaboration
- Single Point of Control
- Distributed Management

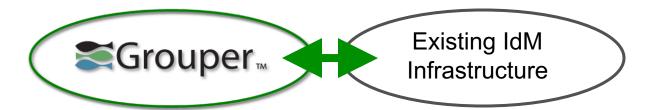
The Grouper Story

- Mature, community driven project (2005 initial release)
- Internet2
- National Science Foundation (NSF) Grant No. OCI-0330626, OCI-0721896, and OCI-1032468
- Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC) (UK)
- University of Chicago, University of Pennsylvania, Duke University, University of Washington, University of Memphis, University of Bristol (UK)



The Grouper Story

- Key aims
 - Delegation and distributed management
 - Integration with most any existing Identity Management infrastructure



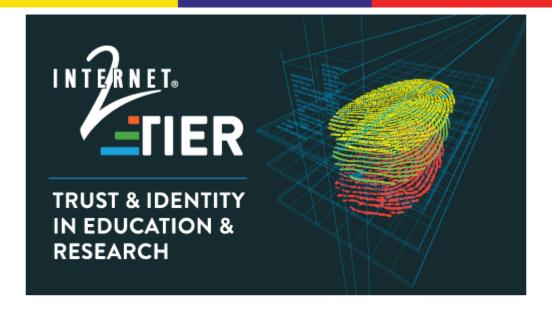
The Grouper Story

- Grouper v2.X expanded beyond groups
 - Roles & permissions



Rules

```
If
    removed from group Athen
    remove from group B
```

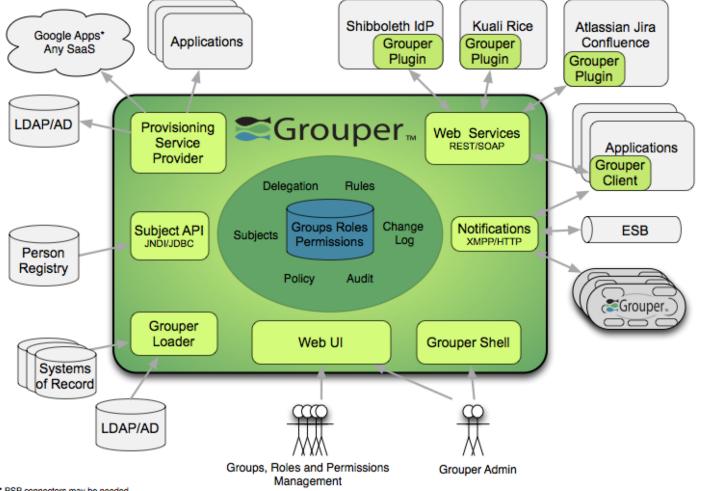


"We view TIER as a coordinated approach to enable trust and identity in education and research at scale for thousands of institutions and service providers while also satisfying diverse local use cases."

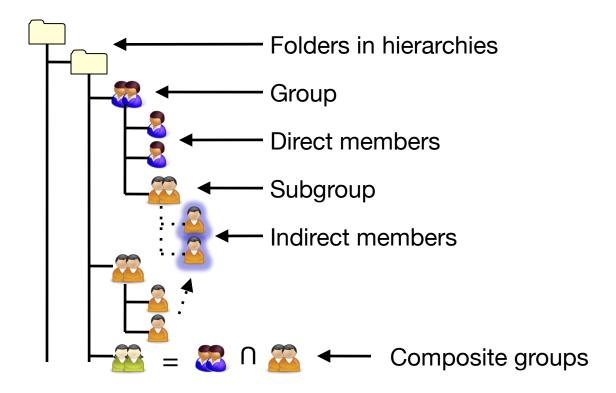
—Ron Kraemer, Vice President and CIDO, University of Notre Dame

"It's not just about federation, it's about enabling high-value collaboration across thousands of disciplines and millions of people. Hence agreement on attribute and authorization management, application integration, administration procedures,..."

— RL 'Bob' Morgan

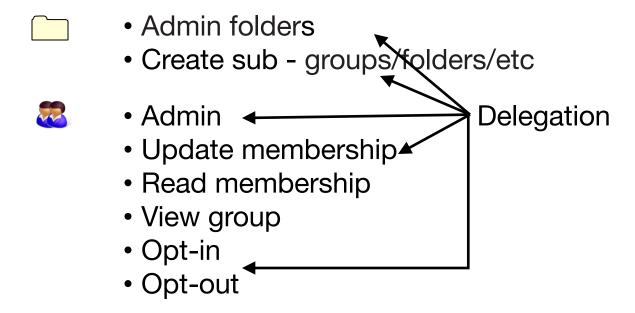


Grouper Concepts





Security and Delegation



Access management lifecycle support

- Membership start & end times (optional)
- Move or copy folders, groups, etc
- User audit
- Point in time audit
- Rules

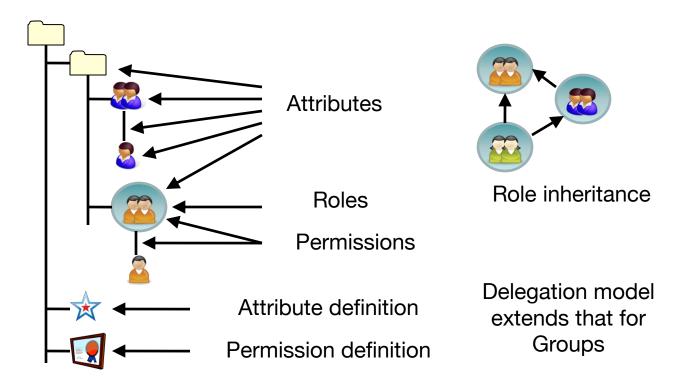
Auditing

- "User audit" will audit who does what
- Point-In-Time auditing will keep track of the history of the repository
 - Who was in this group at a point in time (or time range) in the past
 - Who are all the people who have been in this group
 - What groups was this person in at a point in the past (or time range)

Grouper loader

- Daemon that syncs external sources with Grouper
- Can work for groups or permissions (e.g. org chart)
- SQL or LDAP sources
- Grouper admins can configure jobs based on attributes
- Can be scheduled and/or real-time

Beyond groups...



Grouper - What's new?

Grouper in Action

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Release 2.4.0 new features

See release notes for full list

https://spaces.internet2.edu/display/Grouper/v2.4+Release+Notes

(google "grouper release notes")

- Migrate to New UI
- TIER instrumentation (with UI)
- Migrate XML config to properties overlays



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Release 2.3.0.patch new features (continued)

- Subject API diagnostics
- Grouper loader in UI
- Attestation
- New GSH command line utility
- Messaging implementation, WS, and service bridge
- Many UI usability improvements
- Provisioning fixes and improvements
- Grouper loader improvements for real time updates
- External subject web services
- Find bad memberships daemon
- Lots of other improvements



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Grouper roadmap

- Deprovisioning in UI
- Provisioning in UI
- Other UI features:
 - Membership reports
 - Migrate entitlements from one user to another
- Configuration stored in database
- Improved handling of separation of duties



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Grouper - Hands on Grouper

Grouper in Action

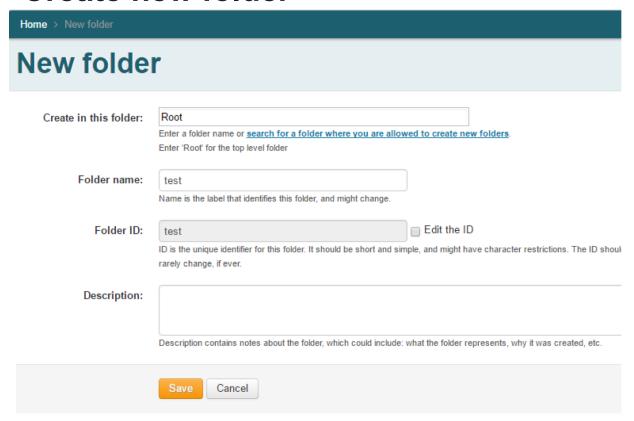
Create new folder

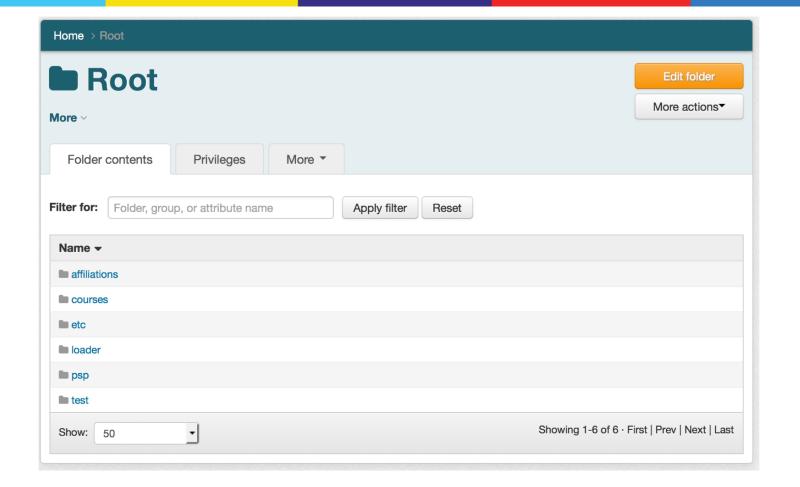
- Go to grouper demo (google "grouper demo")
- https://grouperdemo.internet2.edu
- Click on UI 2.3
- Go to the folder: training:globalSummit2018
- Create a folder based on your netID (e.g. mchyzer).
 - Dont use special chars except maybe underscore.
- Click into that folder



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Create new folder





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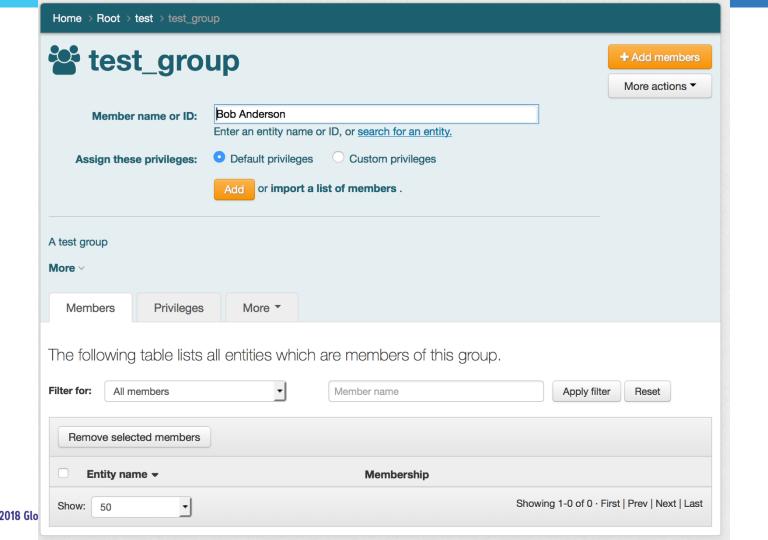
Create an "apps" folder in your folder

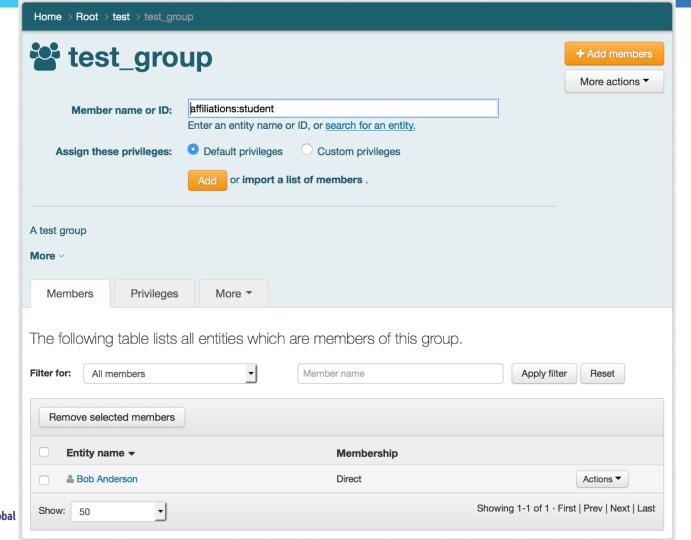
- In "apps", make a "wiki" folder
 - Sometimes the extension of the folder shows in the UI, so something like mchyzerApps might be better
- In "wiki", make an "etc" folder
 - Sometimes the extension of the folder shows in the UI, so make it unique-ish e.g. "mchyzerWikiEtc"
- In "etc", make an admins group
 - Sometimes the extension of the group shows in the UI, so make it unique-ish e.g. "mchyzerWikiAdmins"
- Talk to your neighbors, get their name, add them to the wiki admins group

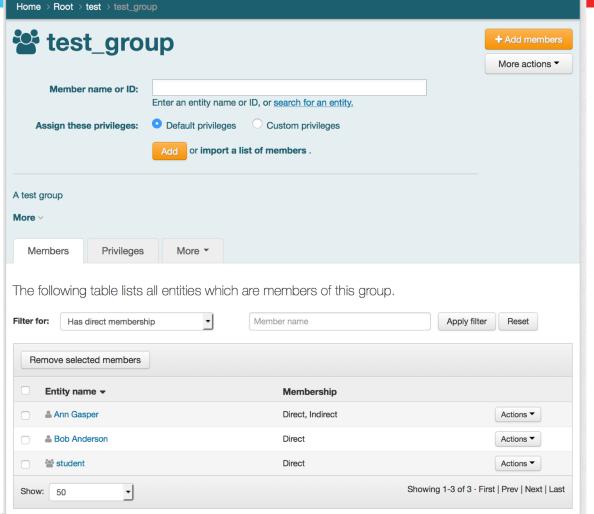


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Assign hierarchical privs to wiki folder

- Go to wiki folder
- On the "More" tab
- Click "privileges inherited to objects in folder"
- Add
- Find your wiki admins group
- Assign to all types: ADMIN
- Create a wikiGroups folder under "wiki" (organize things)
- Create a wikiUsers group in wikiGroups
- Have your neighbor verify that they can add/remove members to that group
 - note, everyone's an admin so not a good test

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Turn the group into include/exclude

- This is for groups with a systemOfRecord, and includes list, and excludes list
- This used to be easier in the outdated "Admin UI"
- There will soon be an easier process in the "New UI"
- Find the mchyzerWikiUsers group
- More Actions -> Attribute assignments
- Add: legacyGroupType_addIncludeExclude
- Save
- Browse the mchyzerWikiGroups folder

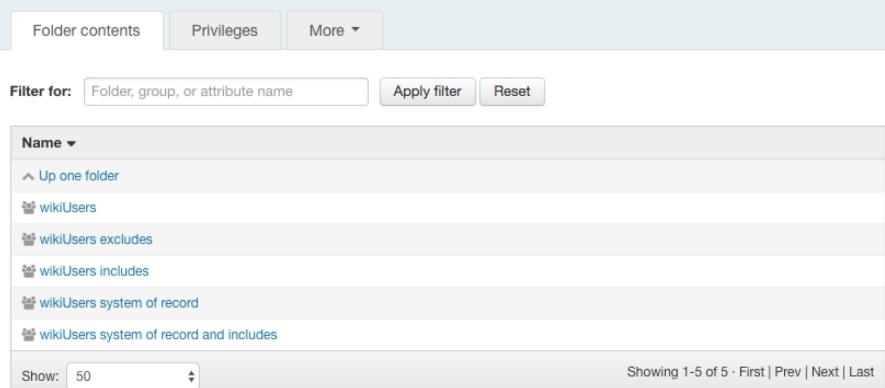


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Edit folder

More actions ▼





Go back to New UI, analyze membership

- Go to overall group
- See a membership
 - If none there, then add one to the system of record
- Actions -> trace membership



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Home > Root > test > test_group > Trace membership



Trace membership for Ann Gasper

Ann Gasper is a member of the test_group group by the following paths:

Ann Gasper is a direct member of

Ann Gasper is a direct member of

- ⊕ affiliations:student system of record
 - ⊕ which is a direct member of
 - no affiliations:student system of record and includes
 - which is a composite factor minus student excludes of
 - ⊕ affiliations:student
 - which is a direct member of
 - ⊕ test:test_group

Back to group



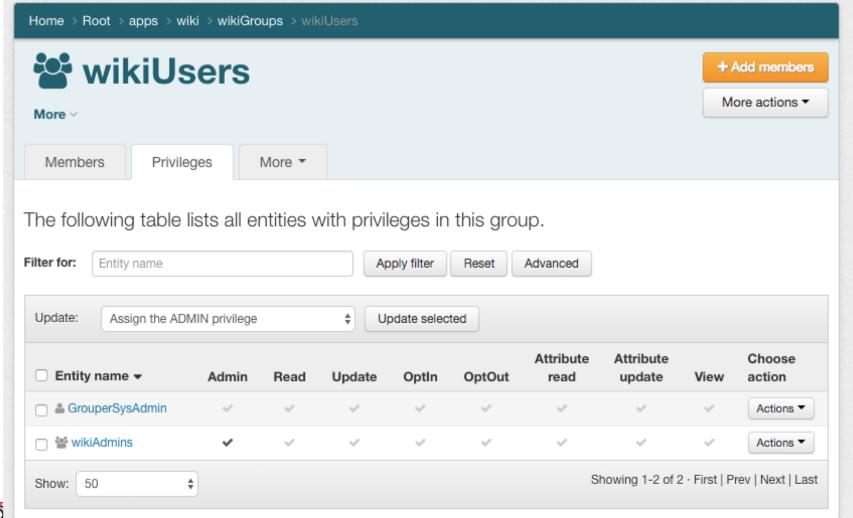
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Look at the direct and indirect privileges

- Go to mchyzerWikiUsers
- Click on the privileges tab
- Dark checkboxes are direct assignments
- Light checkboxes are inherited



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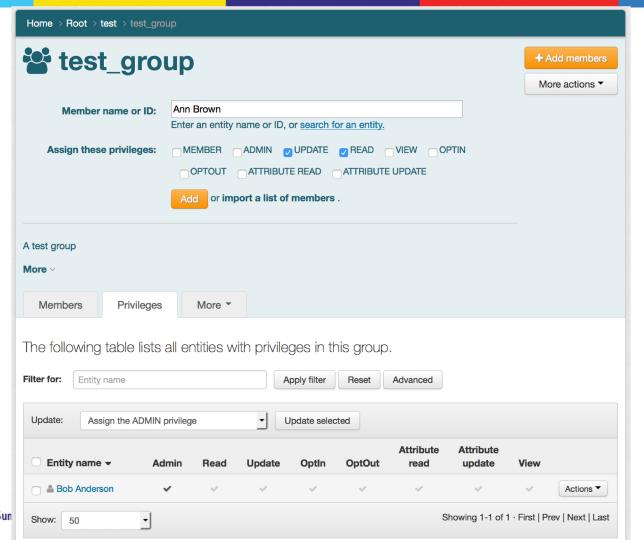


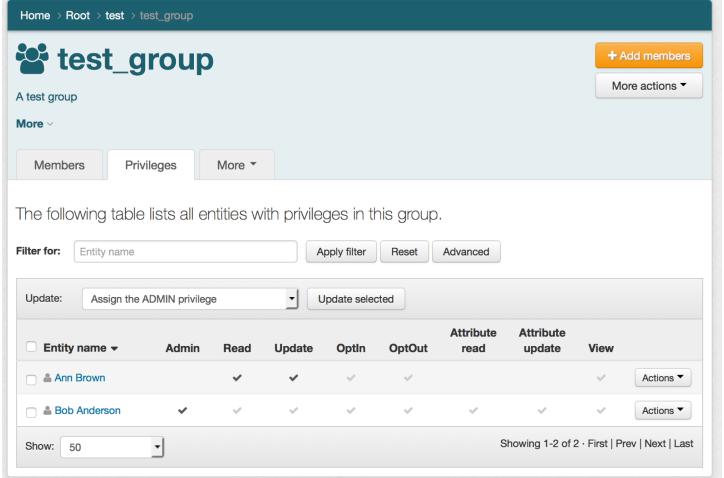
Privileges best practices

- Generally privileges should be assigned to groups
- Generally privileges should be inherited
 - Can be inherited due to group in group
 - Can be inherited due to privilege inheritance (e.g. READ implies VIEW. If you can READ a group you can VIEW it)
- Decide which privileges should be system-wide
 - Can everyone VIEW which groups exist?
 - Can everyone READ memberships for all groups?
- Add a direct privilege for someone or a group



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Go to system of record, make loader

- Go to wiki system of record group
- More tab > Loader
- Edit
- Copy settings from

https://spaces.internet2.edu/display/Grouper/Grouper+load er+SQL+simple+example

- Can google "grouper loader SQL simple loader"
- SELECT 'jdbc' AS subject_source_id, subjectId AS subject_id FROM subject WHERE subjectId IN ('test.subject.0', 'test.subject.1', 'test.subject.2')

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Members Privileges	More ▼		
oader settings	Loader actions ▼		
Source type	SQL pull the members from a SQL database. Can be SQL or LDAP		
Loader type	SQL_SIMPLE the SQL query loads the members of this group. Can be SQL_SIMPLE or SQL_GROUP_LIST		
Database name	grouper jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/grouper_v2_3?CharSet=utf8&useUnicode=true&characterEncoding=utf8 server ID that is configured in the grouper-loader.properties that identifies the connection information to the database server. Note: "grouper" means use the Grouper registry database connection.		
SQL query	SELECT 'jdbc' AS subject_source_id, subjectId AS subject_id FROM subject WHERE subjectId IN ('test.subject.0', 'test.subject.1', 'test.subject.2') query for memberships. Since this is SQL_SIMPLE, the SUBJECT_ID or SUBJECT_IDENTIFIER or SUBJECT_ID_OR_IDENTIFIER column is required, and the SUBJECT_SOURCE_ID column is optional (but recommended for better performance). SUBJECT_ID has the best performance, and SUBJECT_IDENTIFIER and SUBJECT_ID_OR_IDENTIFIER are slower since they require subject API lookups. If the data has group names as members, it must be in a SUBJECT_IDENTIFIER column.		
Schedule type	CRON Cron setting runs on a certain schedule. Can be CRON (recommended) or START_TO_START_INTERVAL		
Schedule	0 0 6 * * ? At 6:00 AM		
Priority	this job has the default and middle priority of 5 (higher numbers have a higher priority)		
Require members in other group(s)			
Job name	SQL_SIMPLEtraining:techEx2017:mchyzer:apps:mchyzerWiki:wikiUsers_systemOfRecord7a6ca27c8def4085a59a5b2edfef453b used in the database in the grouper_loader_log table to identify records for this job		



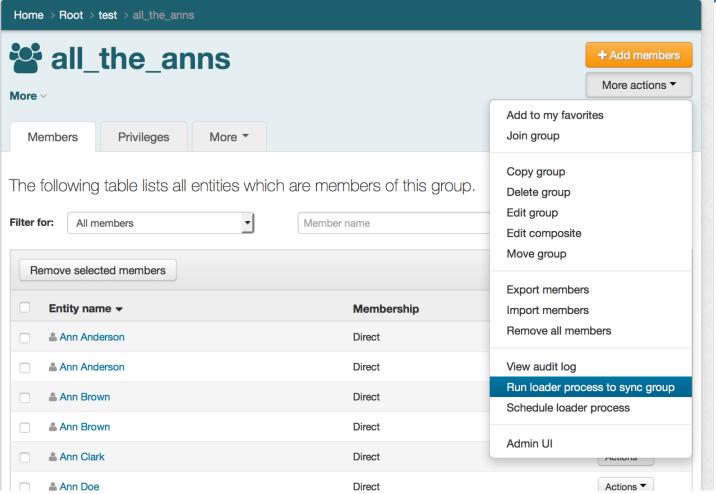
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Run loader features

- Schedule the job
- Run the job
- Run diagnostics
- See members
- See overall members
- Add one of them to the excludes group
- See the overall group



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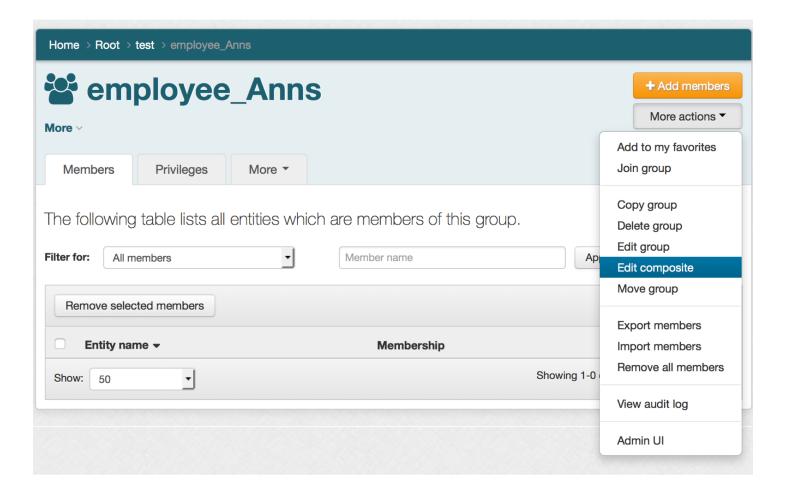
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See composite

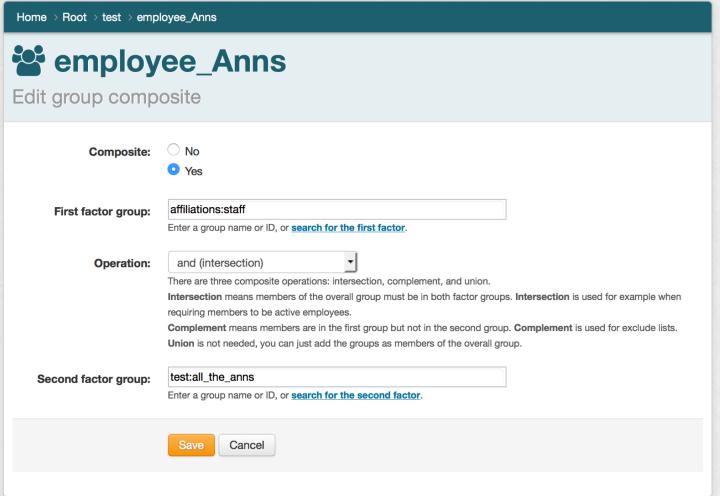
- Go to some of the groups
- More actions, edit composite
- Dont make changes, but see which groups are composites
- Draw out how the groups are related
- Which takes precedence, includes or excludes
 - I.e. if someone were in both, would they be in the overall?

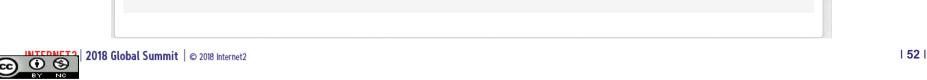


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Make the excludes group attestable

- Go to the excludes group
- More actions -> attestation
- Edit attestation
- Yes, has attestation
- Dont set as attested (or clear it afterwards if you set it)
- Save
- Should say needs attestation
- Maybe you will get an email
 - If you registered your credential with an email address



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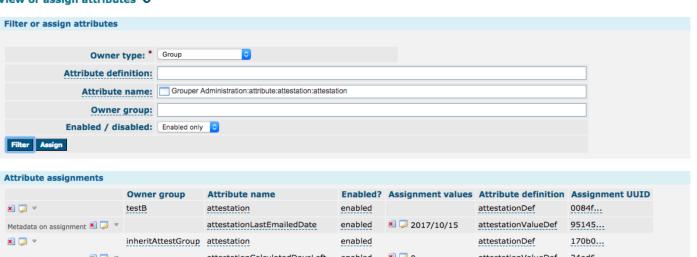
See more attestation screens

- Global attestation
- Global settings
- Folder attestation
- Folder settings
- Group audit history
- Set an attestation
- See the history again
- Go to Lite UI and see attributes



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View or assign attributes 0





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Attributes

- Attributes have two parts
 - Definition
 - Name
- Each part is an object in the Grouper folder namespace
- Anyone who can create objects in a folder can create and use attributes
- Definition
 - Privileges
 - Settings
- Name
 - What is assigned to an object



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Attribute assignments

- An attribute name assigned to an owners is an attribute assignment
- Owner can be:
 - Group, folder, entity, membership (direct or indirect), attribute definition
 - You can also assign attributes to attributes assignments one level deep
- An attribute assignment can have 0, 1, or many values
- Multi-assign vs multi-value



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"Set of values" attribute pattern

- When we have a set of values
- Generally we have two attribute definitions
 - Base definition single assigned to owner (e.g. group), marker
 - Base definition has one name
 - Value definition is single assigned to group assignments, string
 - Has multiple names



1581

Create and use some attributes

- We want to store department name and department affiliation on the wiki groups
- Create a folder in the wiki folder: wikiAttributes
- Create an attribute definition: wikiMetadataBaseDef
 - Assignable to groups
 - Marker value type (no value)
- Create an attribute name: wikiMetadataBase
 - Attribute definition: wikiMetadataBaseDef



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Attribute definition

Type:

wikiMetadataBaseDef

Attribute

Value type: No value

Assign to: Group / Role / Local entity

Multi-assignable: No

Multi-valued: No

ID path: apps:wiki:wikiAttributes:wikiMetadataBaseDef

ID: wikiMetadataBaseDef

Created: Sun May 6 10:11:41 AM EDT 2018

Edit attribute

More actions ▼

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New attribute name

Attribute definition:	apps:wiki:wikiAttributes:wikiMetadataBaseDef					
	The attribute definition holds the settings and security for attribute. Each attribute definition can have multiple attribute					
	names. Every attribute name is associated with one and only one attribute definition.					
Folder:	apps:wiki:wikiAttributes					
	Enter a folder name or search for a folder where you are allowed to create new attribute def names.					
Name of attribute name:	wikiMetadataBase *					
	Name is the label that identifies this attribute name, and might change.					
ID of attribute name:	wikiMetadataBase					
	ID is the unique identifier you set for this attribute name. The ID must be unique within this folder, and should rarely change. It can be used by other systems to refer to this attribute name. The ID field cannot contain spaces or special characters.					
Description:						
	Description contains notes about the attribute name, which could include: what the attribute name represents, why it was created, etc.					
	Save Cancel					

Create metadata attributes

- Create an attribute definition: wikiMetadataValue
 - Assignable to group assignments
 - String value
 - Single assign, single value
- Create an attribute name: wikiMetadataDepartment
 - Attribute definition: wikiMetadataValue
- Create an attribute name: wikiMetadataAffiliation
 - Attribute definition: wikiMetadataValue



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Attribute definition

Edit attribute

More actions ▼

☆ wikiMetadataValue

Type:	Attribute			
Value type:	String			
Assign to:	Group / Role / Local entity attribute assignment			
Multi-assignable:	signable: No			
Multi-valued:	No			
ID path:	apps:wiki:wikiAttributes:wikiMetadataValue			
ID:	wikiMetadataValue			
Created:	Sun May 6 10:16:44 AM EDT 2018			
Creator:	GrouperSysAdmin			
Last edited:	Sun May 6 10:41:06 AM EDT 2018			
Last edited by:				
Privileges assigned to everyone:				
ID index:	10056			

539215c0558f470d870e282bf3caca96



UUID:

Home > Root > apps > wiki > wikiAttributes > wikiMetdataAffiliation

Attribute name



Actions ▼

Description:

Description contains notes about the attribute name, which could include: what the attribute name represents, why it was created, etc.

Attribute definition:

wikiMetadataValue

The attribute definition holds the settings and security for attribute. Each attribute definition can have multiple attribute names.

Folder:

wikiAttributes

Folder is the namespace where this attribute name resides.

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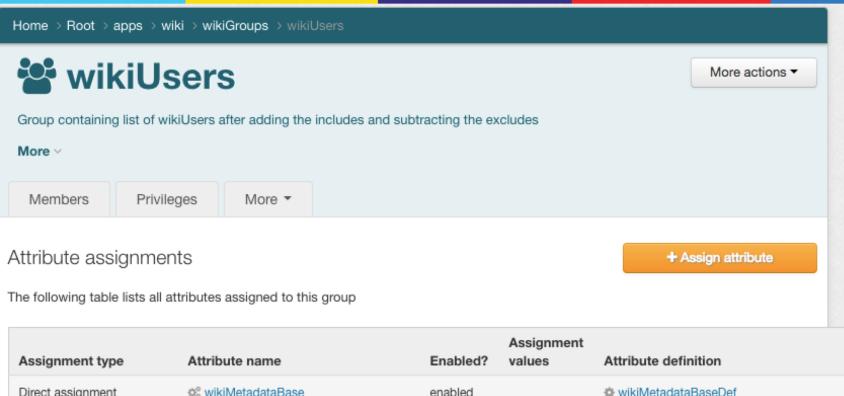
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Assign attributes and values

- Open the wikiUsers group
- Click More actions -> Attribute assignments
- Assign the wikiMetadataBase attribute
- Assign metadata on assignments
- Assign the wikiMetadataDepartment attribute
 - Assign "math" as the value
- Assign the wikiMetadataAffiliation attribute
 - Assign "faculty" as the value



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Assignment type	Attribute name	Enabled?	Assignment values	Attribute definition	Choose action
Direct assignment	⇔ wikiMetadataBase	enabled		wikiMetadataBaseDef	Actions ▼
Metadata on assignment	⇔ wikiMetadataDepartment	enabled	math 🔻	wikiMetdataValue	Actions ▼
Metadata on assignment	© [®] wikiMetadataAffiliation	enabled	faculty 🔻	wikiMetdataValue	Actions ▼
Direct assignment	o [®] legacyGroupType_addIncludeExclude	enabled		legacyGroupTypeDef_addIncludeExclude	Actions ▼

Permissions

- Groups identify a set of entities
- The application is use that to mean what the people can do
- Can make it more dynamic with Grouper permissions
- Another level of access management maturity



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What is a permission?

- Attribute name (ahem: permission name)
- Assignable only to:
 - Role
 - Special type of group
 - Can have role inheritance
 - Entity
 - In the context of a role
 - If the user loses the role, they lose the permission



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What is a permission? (continued)

- Permissions are a three part assignment
 - Has an action (e.g. read, write, admin)
- Instead of asking Grouper if a user is a wiki user, ask
 if the user can login
- Permissions can have limits
 - Metadata on permission assignments
 - E.g. only at certain times of day
 - E.g. only a certain max dollar amount



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Create some permissions

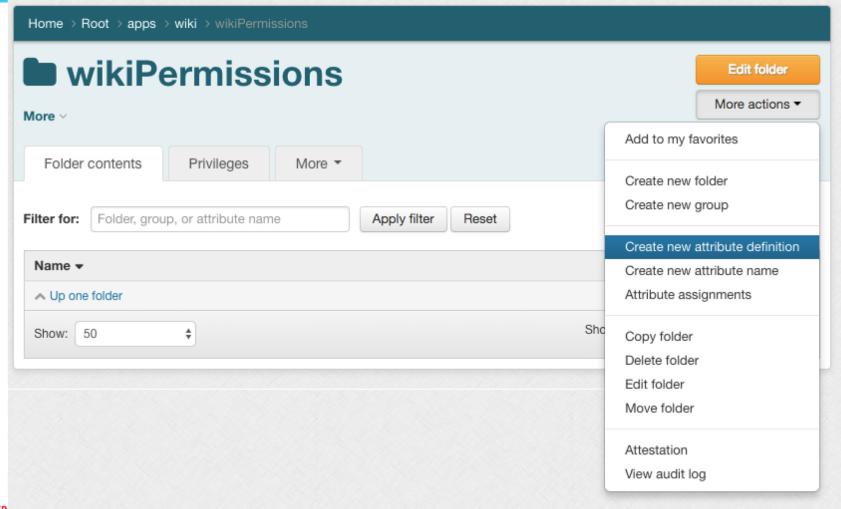
- Create a wikiPermissions folder in the wiki folder
- Create a wikiPermissionDef in that folder
 - Type of permission
 - Assignable to role and membership
 - Permissions cannot have a value, so "No value"

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New folder

Create in this folder:	apps:wiki
	Enter a folder name or search for a folder where you are allowed to create new folders.
	Enter 'Root' for the top level folder
Folder name:	wikiPermissions
	Name is the label that identifies this folder, and might change.
Folder ID:	wikiPermissions Edit the ID
	ID is the unique identifier for this folder. It should be short and simple, and might have character restrictions. The ID should
	rarely change, if ever.
Description:	
	Description contains notes about the folder, which could include: what the folder represents, why it was created, etc.
	Save Cancel







New attribute definition

Create in this folder:	apps:wiki:wikiPermissions
	Enter a folder name or search for a folder where you are allowed to create new attribute definitions.
Attribute definition ID:	wikiPermissionDef
	ID is the unique identifier for this attribute definition. It should be short and simple, and might have character restrictions. The ID should rarely change, if ever.
Description:	
	Description contains notes about the attribute definition, which could include: what the attribute definition represents, why it was created, etc.
Туре:	Permission Attribute definition type describes the attribute definition. Generally it will be attribute or permission. Type is used for
	templates, limit describes a permission, and service identifies which application the object refers to.
Assign to:	✓ Group / Role / Local entity ✓ Membership

Designate which types of objects that this definition can be assigned to. There are six base object types, or you can assign attributes to the assignment of attributes to those base object types. Membership can be assigned to an immediate or an effective membership, and will still exist as an orphan if the membership is unassigned until the membership is reassigned. Immediate membership attribute assignments are only assignable to immediate memberships and are automatically deleted once the membership is unassigned.

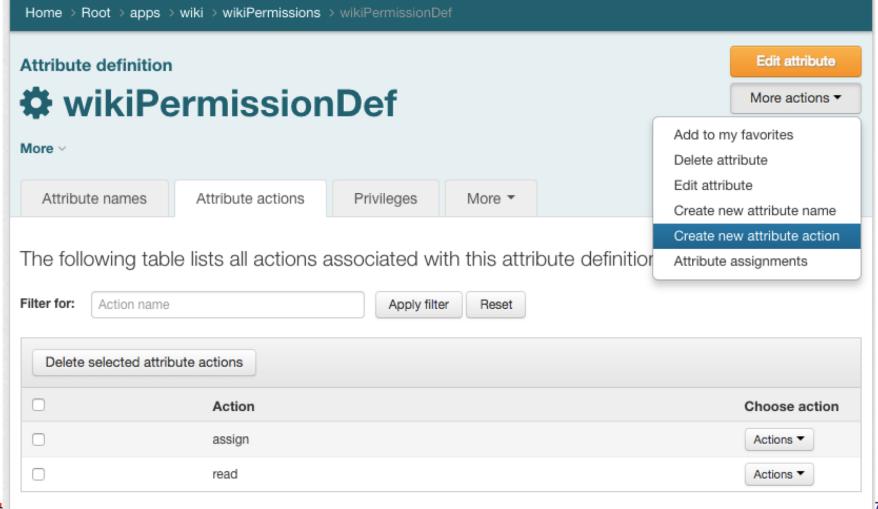


Create some actions

- Sometimes this will just be a tuple with the "assign" action
- Create some actions:
 - read
 - write
 - admin implies read and write
 - Delete "assign"



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Edit attribute action

admin Action name: Actions that imply admin: Actions that immediately read imply admin: Actions implied by admin: Actions immediately read write implied by admin: Save Cancel

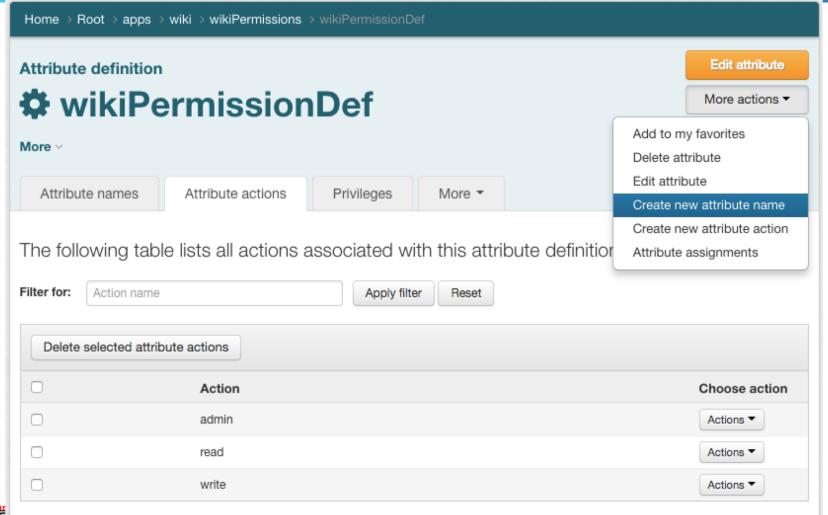


Make permission names

- Permissions in this case represent wikis
- Make one for:
 - mathWiki
 - informationTechnologyWiki



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Description contains notes about the attribute name, which could include: what the attribute name represents, why it was



created, etc.

Save

Cancel

Convert wikiUsers to a role

- Go to wikiUsers group
- Edit
- Show advanced properties
- Change to "role" instead of "group"



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information centrally for the application.

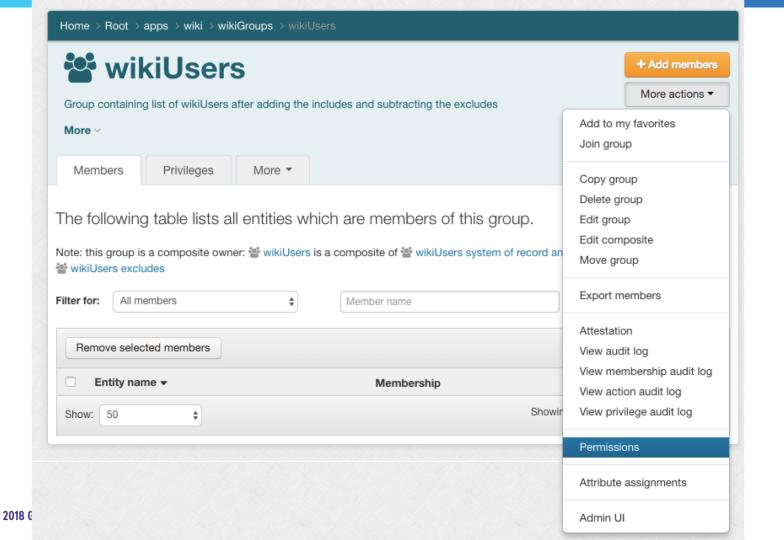
Cancel



Assign permissions

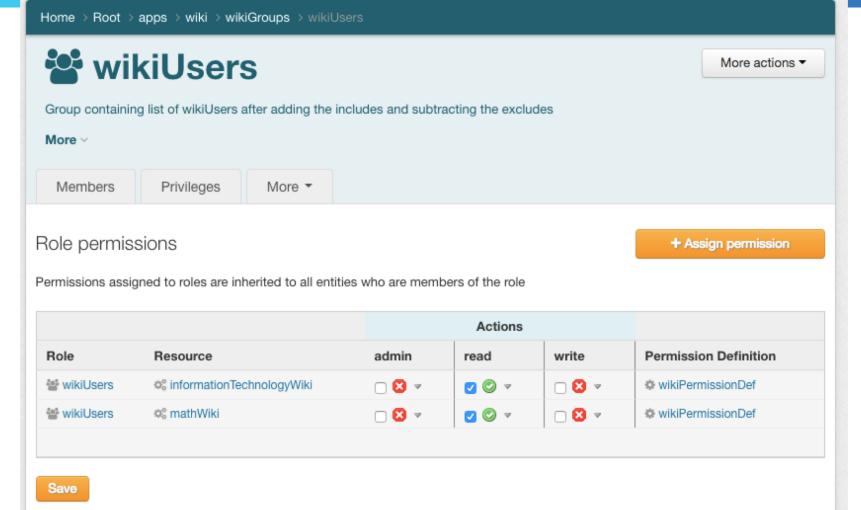
- Add permissions
 - wikiUsers role can READ all wikis
 - One user in wikiUsers role can ADMIN the informationTechnology wiki
 - Note, the individual permission assignment might currently has an issue when selecting role

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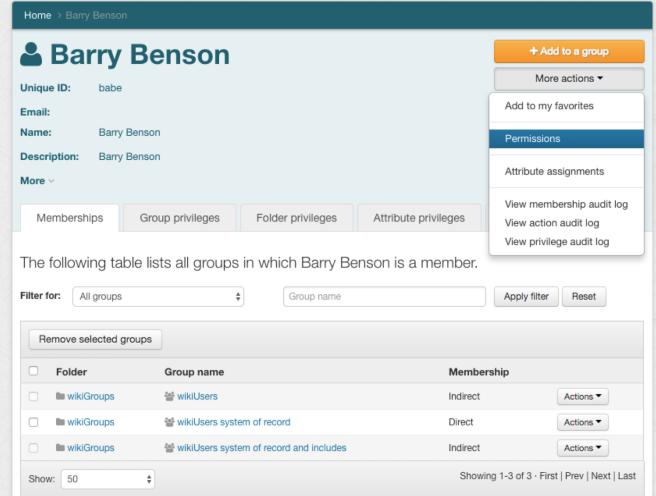












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Permissions assigned to roles are inherited to all entities who are members of the role

Permission def

apps:wiki:wikiPermissions:wikiPermissionDef

The definition part of the permission holds the settings, security, metadata. Generally permission definitions have multiple permission resources.

Resource name

apps:wiki:wikiPermissions:informationTechnologyWiki

The permission resource is the part of the permission which is assigned to owner objects. Generally multiple permission resources are related to one permission definition.

Action

admin

A permission assignment has multiple parts, the role, or entity (in the context of a role), the resource, and the action. For example, the role might be Payroll User, the entity might be John Smith, the resource might be Org123, and the action might be Read or Write. The permission definition defines which actions are available for that definition. The list of actions is free-form. Generally there are not more than a few dozen actions for a permission definition.

Role

apps:wiki:wikiGroups:wikiUsers



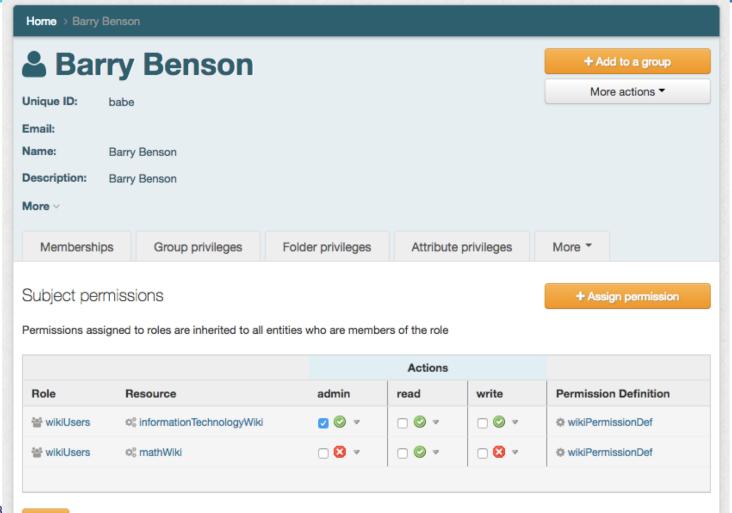
The role is a special type of Group which can associate members with permissions or allow members to have individual permissions assigned in the context of the role.

Allowed



Disallow

Normally a permission assignment will be allow. The default is for the permission to not be allowed. But if you have inheritance, and you want to allow a wider set, and restrict a part, then disallow here. For example you could allow All and disallow one part of All.





Save

Memberships Group privileges Folder privileges Attribute privileges More ▼ Analyze permission result The overall result of whether a role or a subject in a role can perform an action on a resource could depend on many permission assignments which imply other permissions. This screen shows the relevant assignments and which assignment is responsible for the result. Permission type Entity Role wikiUsers Action read Permission resource of informationTechnologyWiki Permission definition wikiPermissionDef UUID 1a91b8fdf0d84c3988593cd0fad8cb83 Start permission on date End permission on date Permission result Result reason This explains why the relevant assignments cause the result Permission Permission Permission Assignment Rank role Entity Action Resource Allowed rank definition UUID type reason wikiPermissionDef Entity wikiUsers Barry Brooks admin sinformationTechnologyWiki **(** wikiUsers informationTechnologyWiki wikiPermissionDef Role read 2



Thanks!

Further information:

Infosheets, mail lists, wiki, downloads, etc: www.internet2.edu/grouper

Grouper demo server:

https://grouperdemo.internet2.edu/



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GROUPER IN ACTION

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