RSA NETWITNESS® PLATFORM

# System Security and User Management Guide

for Version 11.2

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# Contents

# System Security and User Management

This guide provides information about setting up security and controlling user access. The System Administrator needs to understand system-wide settings, user accounts, system roles, permissions, and access to services.

**Topics**

- Set Up System Security
- How Role-Based Access Control Works
- Manage Users with Roles and Permissions
- References

# Set Up System Security

This topic introduces a set of end-to-end procedures for implementing system security. Each step in the following topics explains a system-wide setting. Follow the steps in order to set up security in NetWitness Platform.

**Topics**

- Step 1. Configure Password Complexity
- Step 2. Change the Default Admin Passwords
- Step 3. Configure System-Level Security Settings
- Step 4. (Optional) Configure External Authentication

## Step 1. Configure Password Complexity

This topic provides instructions to set system-wide NetWitness Platform password complexity requirements.

Passwords are an important part of your network security strategy. They provide critical front-line protection for your computer systems and help prevent attacks and unauthorized access to private information.

Password policies, designed to enhance the security of corporate networks, vary depending on the industry, corporate requirements, and regulations. Because of these password policy variations, NetWitness Platform software allows you to configure the password complexity requirements for internal NetWitness Platform users to conform to your corporate password policy guidelines.

Password complexity requirements apply only to internal users and are not enforced for external users. External users rely on their own methods and systems to enforce password complexity.

In addition, you can set a global default user expiration period and determine if and when internal users receive notification that their passwords are about to expire. The password expiration notification consists of a password expiration message when a user logs on to NetWitness Platform.

### Password Strength

Strong passwords make it more difficult for attackers to guess user passwords and help prevent unauthorized access to your organization's network. You can define the appropriate level of password strength for your NetWitness Platform users. When you configure the password strength settings, they apply to internal NetWitness Platform users, including the admin user.

You can choose to enforce any combination of the following password strength requirements when a NetWitness Platform user creates or changes their password:

- Minimum password length
- Minimum number of uppercase characters
- Minimum number of lowercase characters
- Minimum number of decimals (0 through 9)
- Minimum number of special characters
- Minimum number of non-Latin alphabetic characters (includes Unicode characters from Asian languages)
- Whether or not the password can contain the username

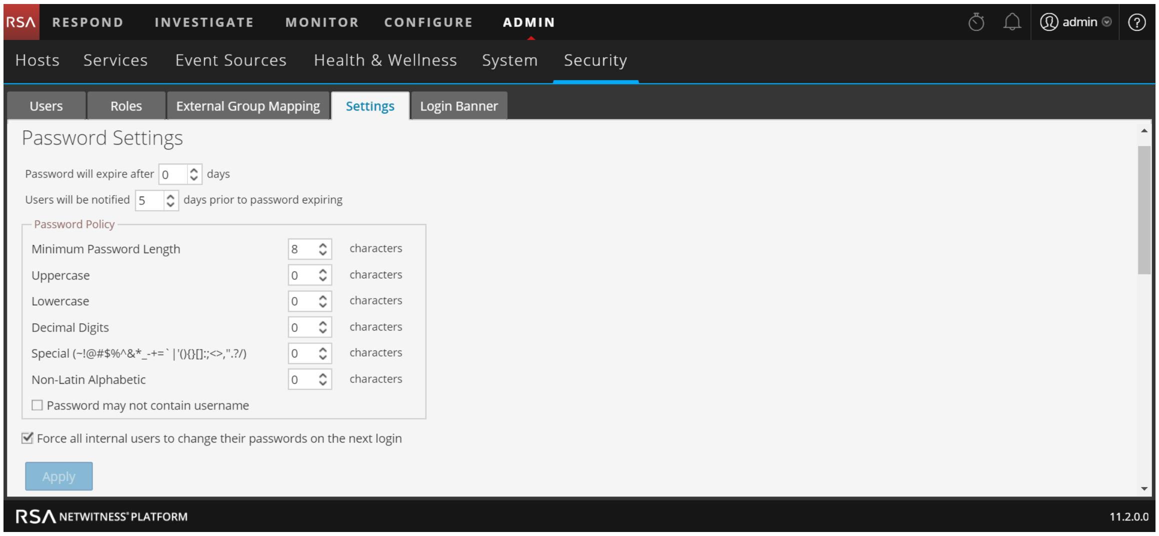
For example, you can create a strong password requirement that has a minimum of 8 characters, cannot contain the username of the user, and contains a mix of uppercase and lowercase letters, numbers, and special characters.

If you choose to enforce a minimum number of non-Latin alphabetic characters, ensure that your users have these characters available to them when setting their passwords.

The topic "STIG Compliant Passwords" in the *System Maintenance Guide* provides an example of a strong password policy.

## Configure Password Strength

1. In NetWitness Platform, go to **ADMIN** > **Security**.
   The Security view is displayed with the **Users** tab open.
2. Click the **Settings** tab.



Password Settings

Password will expire after 0 days

Users will be notified 5 days prior to password expiring

Password Policy

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Minimum Password Length | 8 | characters |
| Uppercase | 0 | characters |
| Lowercase | 0 | characters |
| Decimal Digits | 0 | characters |
| Special (~!@#$%^&*_-+=`\|'(){}[]:;<>,".?/) | 0 | characters |
| Non-Latin Alphabetic | 0 | characters |

□ Password may not contain username

☑ Force all internal users to change their passwords on the next login

3. In the **Password Settings** section, select the password complexity requirements to enforce when NetWitness Platform users set their passwords and specify the minimum characters required, if applicable. Set the value to 0 for requirements you do not want to enforce, except for Minimum Password Length, which has a minimum value of 4 characters.

| Requirement | Description |
|---|---|
| Password will expire after <n> days | The default number of days before a password expires for all internal NetWitness Platform users. A value of zero (0) disables password expiration. For new installations, the default value is 0. For upgrades, the previous value will migrate automatically to the upgraded installation. |
| Users will be notified <n> days prior to password expiring | The number of days before the password expiration date, to notify a user that their password is about to expire. Users see a Password Expiration Message dialog when they log on to NetWitness Platform. The minimum value is 1 day. |
| Minimum Password Length | Specifies a minimum password length. A minimum password length prevents users from using short passwords that are easy to guess. There is a minimum password length of 4 characters required by default. |
| Uppercase | Specifies a minimum number of uppercase characters for the password. This includes European language characters A through Z, with diacritic marks, Greek characters, and Cyrillic characters. For example:<br>• Cyrillic uppercase: Д Ц<br>• Greek uppercase: Π Λ |

| Requirement | Description |
|---|---|
| Lowercase | Specifies a minimum number of lowercase characters for the password. This includes European language characters a through z, sharp-s, with diacritic marks, Greek characters, and Cyrillic characters. For example:<br>• Cyrillic lowercase: д ц<br>• Greek lowercase: π λ |
| Decimal Digits | Specifies a minimum number of decimal characters (0 through 9) for the password. |
| Special (~!@#$%^&*_-+=`\|'(){}[]:;<>,".?/) | Specifies a minimum number of special characters for the password: ~!@#$%^&*_-+=`\|'(){}[]:;<>,".?/ |
| Non-Latin Alphabetic | Specifies a minimum number of Unicode alphabetic characters that are not uppercase or lowercase. This includes Unicode characters from Asian languages. For example:<br>• Kanji (Japanese): 頁 (leaf) 枒 (tree) |
| Password May Not Contain Username | Specifies that a password cannot contain the case-insensitive username of the user. |

4. If you want your password policy changes to take effect at the next login instead of the next password change, select **Force all internal users to change their passwords on the next login**. Note that this setting is selected by default.
5. Click **Apply**.
   The password strength settings take effect when internal users create or change their passwords. If you selected **Force all internal users to change their passwords on the next login**, all internal users must change their password the next time they log on to NetWitness Platform.

# Step 2. Change the Default Admin Passwords

This topic provides instructions for changing the admin password for the NetWitness Platform service and for the Core services.

The system administrator's user account is installed with NetWitness Platform. The username is **admin** and the default password is the password that was entered in the Text-based User Interface (TUI) during the NetWitness Platform installation process. The **Administrators** role is assigned to admin. This role has full system privileges to control what a user can do and which services a user can access. The only modification you can make to this account is to change the password. Unlike other NetWitness Platform users, changes to the **admin** user password do not automatically propagate to downstream services. When you configure the password strength settings, they apply to all NetWitness Platform users, including the admin user.

Passwords, an important aspect of computer security, are the front line of protection for your system. The **admin** user is pre-installed in NetWitness Platform and on each Core service. For security, you create the users and roles for your organization in NetWitness Platform, and on each Core service.

## Best Practices

RSA recommends the following best practices:

- Change the **admin** password of each service from the default.
- Create a different password for the **admin** account on each service.

## Change the admin Password for the NetWitness Platform

Change the **admin** password for the NetWitness Platform in the Profile view. See "Change Password" in the *NetWitness Platform Getting Started Guide*. The password of the **admin** user does not propagate to Core services.

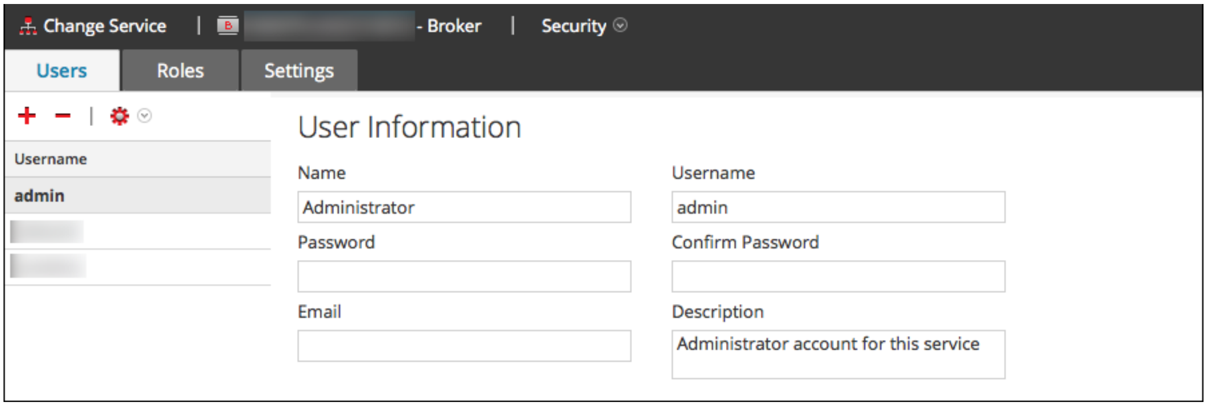
> **Note:** After you change the admin password, you must remove and re-add a data source on the Reporting Engine. For more information, see the **Remove and re-add a Data Source on the Reporting Engine** section below.

## Change the admin Password for Core Services

To change the admin password for a Core service:

1. In NetWitness Platform, go to **ADMIN** > **Services.**
2. Select a service, and then select ⚙ ⌄ > **View** > **Security**.

3. On the **Users** tab, select the **admin** user.



Username

admin

[redacted]

[redacted]

User Information

| | |
|---|---|
| Name: Administrator | Username: admin |
| Password: | Confirm Password: |
| Email: | Description: Administrator account for this service |

4. In the **Password** field, type a new admin password for the selected service.
5. In the **Confirm Password** field, retype the new password.
6. Click **Apply**.

**Note:** After you change the admin password, you must remove and re-add a data source on the Reporting Engine. For more information, see **Remove and re-add a Data Source on the Reporting Engine** below.

## Remove and re-add a Data Source on the Reporting Engine

Reporting Engine validates a data source using the data source username and password. If you change the username or password of a data source, you must remove and re-add the data source.

To remove and re-add a data source on the Reporting Engine:

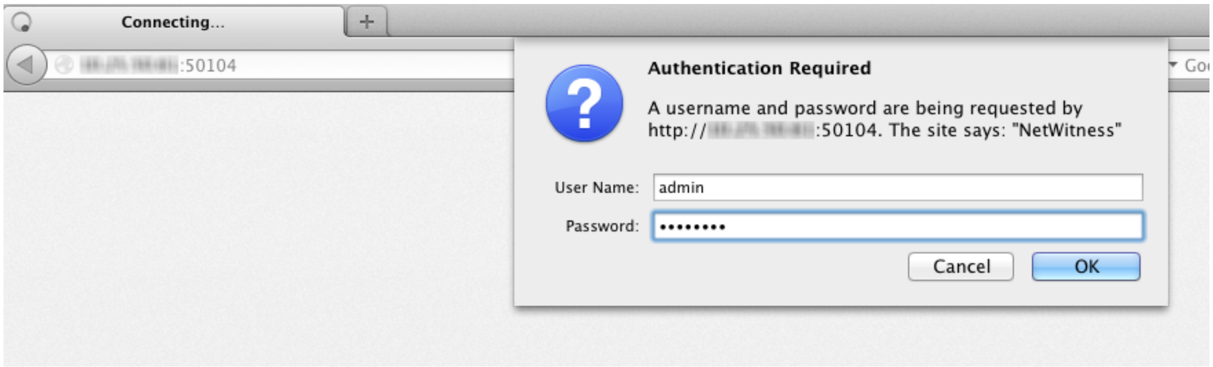
1. In NetWitness Platform, go to **ADMIN** > **Services**.
2. In the Services view, select Reporting Engine and ⚙ ⌄ **View** > **Config**.
3. Click the **Sources** tab.
4. Select a service to remove and click −
5. Click + and select **Available Services.**
6. Select the service you removed in step 4 and click **OK**.
7. When prompted, enter the new username and password for the service.

## Change the admin Password for a Service Using the REST API

In rare circumstances, you may need to change the admin password for a Core service outside of the NetWitness Platform user interface. This is simply another way to perform the Core service password change, and is not the preferred method.

To change the admin password for the service using the REST User Interface:

1. Open a web browser, and go to the following URL:
   **<hostname>:<port>**
   where the **hostname** is the name of a NetWitness Platform Core service and **port** is the port used for REST communication. Here is an example for a Decoder: `http://10.20.30.40:50104`
   The authentication dialog is displayed.



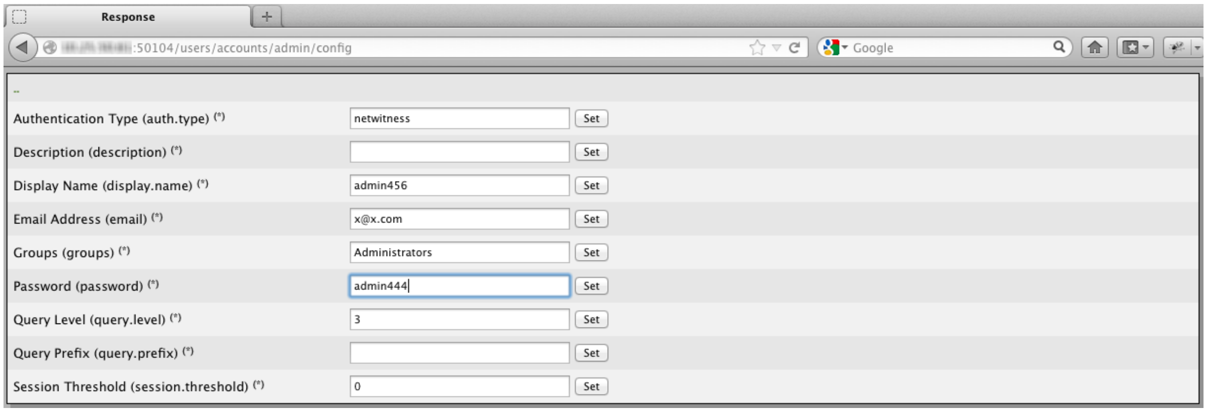
**Authentication Required**

A username and password are being requested by http://[redacted]:50104. The site says: "NetWitness"

User Name: admin

Password: ••••••••

2. In the dialog, enter the user name and password used for authentication as admin on the service, and click **OK**. The default user name is **admin** and the default password is **netwitness**.
   The REST window for the service is displayed.
3. Navigate through the node structure to **users/accounts/admin/config**.
   The user configuration fields for admin are displayed in the browser window.



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Authentication Type (auth.type) (*) | netwitness | Set |
| Description (description) (*) | | Set |
| Display Name (display.name) (*) | admin456 | Set |
| Email Address (email) (*) | x@x.com | Set |
| Groups (groups) (*) | Administrators | Set |
| Password (password) (*) | admin444 | Set |
| Query Level (query.level) (*) | 3 | Set |
| Query Prefix (query.prefix) (*) | | Set |
| Session Threshold (session.threshold) (*) | 0 | Set |

4. In the Password field, type a new admin password and click **Set**.

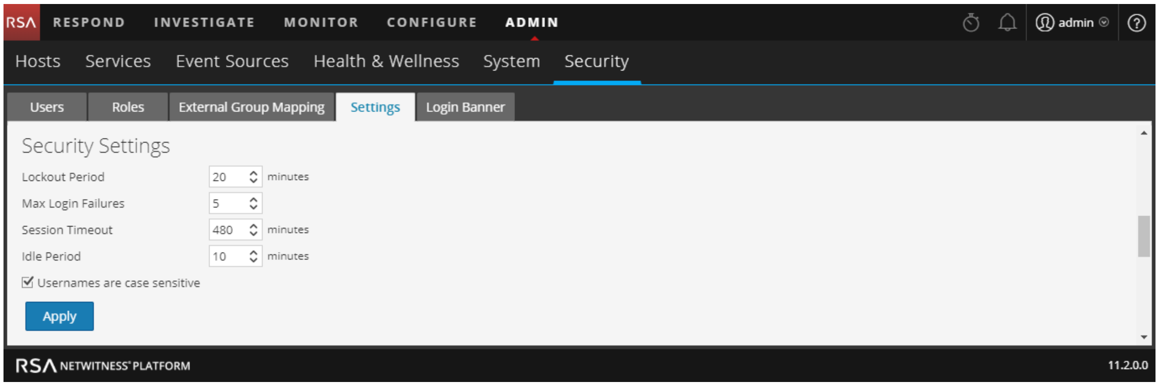
# Step 3. Configure System-Level Security Settings

This topic explains how to set system-wide security parameters.

Most global security settings, such as the maximum number of failed login attempts to allow, apply to all NetWitness Platform users and sessions. Settings related to passwords in the Password Strength section, such as password expiration period and the default number of days before user passwords expire, apply to internal NetWitness Platform users, but not external users.

## Configure Security Settings

1. In NetWitness Platform, go to **ADMIN** > **Security**.
   The Security view is displayed with the **Users** tab open.
2. Click the **Settings** tab.



Security Settings

Lockout Period 20 minutes

Max Login Failures 5

Session Timeout 480 minutes

Idle Period 10 minutes

☑ Usernames are case sensitive

Apply

3. In the **Security Settings** section, specify values for the fields as described in the following table.

| Field | Description |
|---|---|
| Lockout Period | Number of minutes to lock a user out of NetWitness Platform after the configured number of failed logins is exceeded. The default value is 20 minutes. |
| Max Login Failures | The maximum number of unsuccessful login attempts before a user is locked out. The default value is 5. |
| Session Timeout | The maximum duration of a user session before timing out in minutes. The default value is 480. The session times out when the configured time has elapsed, after which the user must log in again. The maximum allowed value is 30,000.<br>**Note:** If you migrated to NetWitness Platform 11.x from version 10.6.x and previously used a value of 0 for an unlimited session timeout, the value was reset automatically to 30,000 minutes, as a value of 0 is no longer supported. |

| Field | Description |
|---|---|
| Idle Period | Number of minutes of inactivity before a session times out. The default value is 10. The maximum allowed value is 30,000.<br>**Note:** If you migrated to NetWitness Platform 11.x from version 10.6.x and previously used a value of 0 for an unlimited idle period, the value was reset automatically to the default value of 10, as a value of 0 is no longer supported. |
| Usernames are case sensitive | Select this option if you want the Username field on the NetWitness Platform login screen to be case sensitive. For example, if usernames are case sensitive, you could use admin to log on to NetWitness Platform, but you could not use Admin. |

4. Click **Apply**. The Security Settings take effect immediately. If a password expires, the user receives a prompt to change the password when they log on to NetWitness Platform.

## Step 4. (Optional) Configure External Authentication

This topic introduces the external authentication methods that NetWitness Platform supports.

When a user logs in, NetWitness Platform first attempts to authenticate locally. If no local user is found, and External Authentication configuration is enabled, an attempt is made to authenticate externally.

External authentication allows users who do not have an internal NetWitness Platform user account to log on to NetWitness Platform and receive role-based permissions.

NetWitness Platform supports two methods of external authentication, Active Directory and Pluggable Authentication Modules (PAM). Topics in this section describe how to configure and test each method.

**Topics**

- Configure Active Directory
- Configure PAM Login Capability

## Configure Active Directory

This topic explains how to configure NetWitness Platform to use Active Directory to authenticate external user logins.

When a user logs in, NetWitness Platform first attempts to authenticate locally. If no local user is found, and Active Directory configuration is enabled, an attempt is made to authenticate with Active Directory Service. You can configure Active Directory settings to enable authentication of external groups in the ADMIN > Security view > Settings tab.

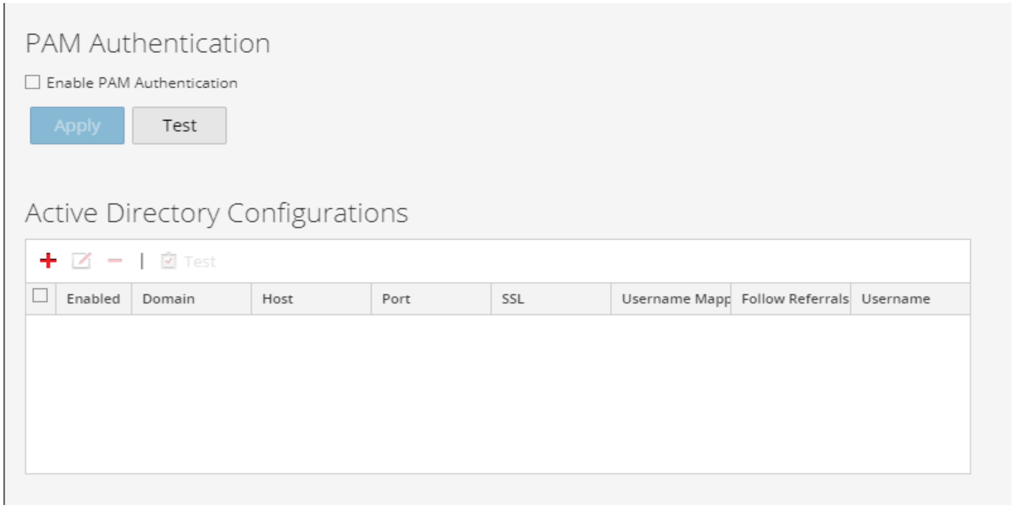
In an environment with multiple authentication servers, LDAP forwarding allows LDAP referral following for AD group lookups. LDAP forwarding can increase the time required to log on because AD group lookups are extended to connected authentication servers. When your AD instance attempts to contact domain controllers that are blocked by your firewall, users can experience a delay of several minutes in logging on to NetWitness Platform. NetWitness Platform has a configuration option that specifies whether LDAP forwarding occurs; by default, LDAP referrals are disabled. When disabled, your AD instance does not attempt to contact referred domain controllers.

**Note:** The Settings tab also provides the option to enable PAM configuration, which can be used simultaneously with Active Directory configurations. For information on enabling and configuring PAM authentication, see Configure PAM Login Capability.

### Configure Active Directory Authentication

1. Go to **ADMIN > Security**.
   The Security view is displayed with the **Users** tab open.

2. Click the **Settings** tab.
   The Active Directory Configurations list is displayed in the panel so that you can add or edit a configuration.



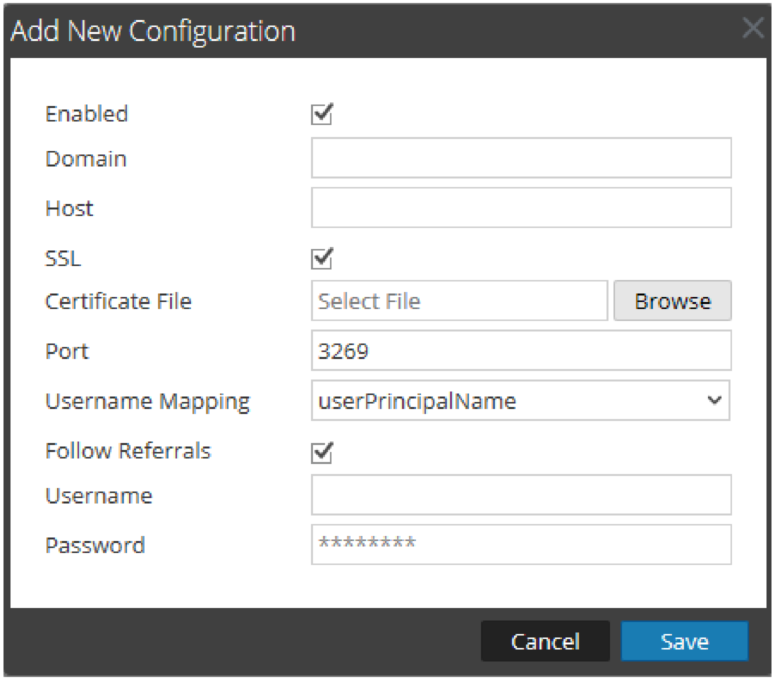
3. Add, edit, or delete domains as necessary, as described in the following sections.
   The domains added to this list are automatically populated in the External Group Mapping tab so that you can map security roles to each group.

**Note:** To configure security roles used for Active Directory access, see Step 5. (Optional) Map User Roles to External Groups.

### Add a New Active Directory Configuration

To add a new active directory configuration in the Active Directory Configurations list:

1. Under Active Directory Configurations, click ✚.
   The Add New Configuration dialog is displayed.



Add New Configuration

| | |
|---|---|
| Enabled | ☑ |
| Domain | |
| Host | |
| SSL | ☑ |
| Certificate File | Select File Browse |
| Port | 3269 |
| Username Mapping | userPrincipalName |
| Follow Referrals | ☑ |
| Username | |
| Password | ******** |

2. Select the **Enabled** checkbox.
3. Enter **Domain**, **Host** and **Port** information for the Active Directory Service.
4. (Optional) To select SSL for this configuration, select the **SSL** checkbox. You must then enter the Active Directory server certificate file by clicking **Browse** and selecting the desired file to upload.
5. In the **Username Mapping** field, select the Active Directory search field to use for username mapping. You can select userPrincipalName (UPN) or sAMAccountName.
6. For sites that have multiple authentication servers, click **Follow Referrals** to enable or disable LDAP referral following for AD group lookups.
7. In the **Username** and **Password** fields, enter the username and password for a bind user to access Active Directory. This usually a service account that has permissions to query the domain and validate user accounts and group membership.

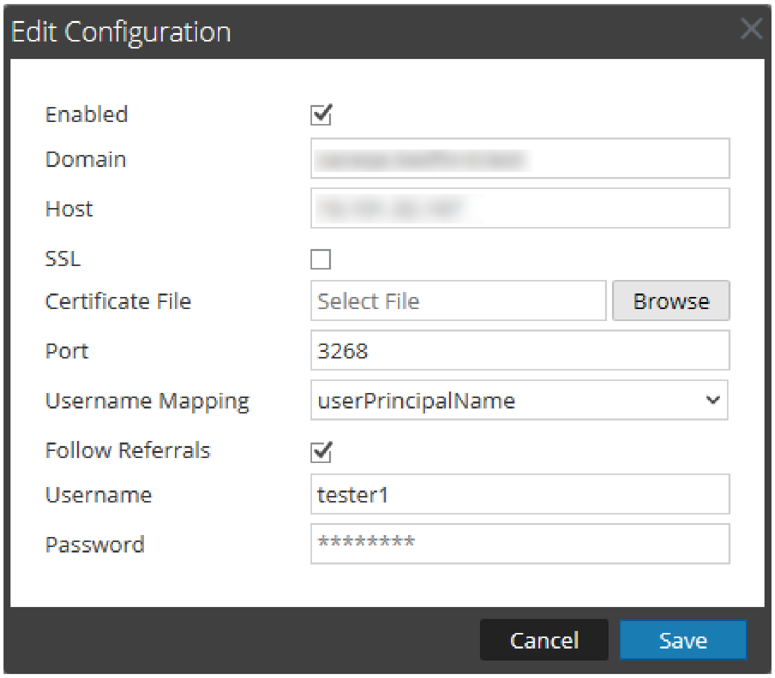
**Note:** If you selected sAMAccountName in the **Username Mapping** field, you must enter the username in the format "domain\user" to authenticate.

8. Click **Save**.
   The new configuration is listed in the Active Directory Configurations list.

### Edit an Active Directory Configuration

To edit an active directory configuration in the Active Directory Configurations list:

1. Under **Active Directory Configurations**, select the configuration you wish to edit and click ✎.
   The Edit Configuration dialog is displayed.



Edit Configuration

| | |
|---|---|
| Enabled | ☑ |
| Domain | [redacted] |
| Host | [redacted] |
| SSL | □ |
| Certificate File | Select File [Browse] |
| Port | 3268 |
| Username Mapping | userPrincipalName |
| Follow Referrals | ☑ |
| Username | tester1 |
| Password | ******** |

2. (Optional) Enter the **Domain**, **Host** and **Port** information for the Active Directory Service.
3. (Optional) To select SSL for this configuration, select the **SSL** checkbox. You must then enter the Active Directory server certificate file by clicking **Browse** and selecting the desired file to upload.
4. (Optional) In the **Username Mapping** field, select the the Active Directory search field to use for username mapping.
5. To specify the Follow LDAP referrals behavior in environments with multiple authentication servers, select the **Follow Referrals** checkbox.
   a. If you want to disable LDAP forwarding, clear the box.
   b. If you want to enable LDAP forwarding, select the box.
6. In the **Username** and **Password** fields, enter the username and password for a bind user to access Active Directory. This usually a service account that has permissions to query the domain and validate user accounts and group membership.
7. Click **Save**.
   The configuration is listed in the Active Directory Configurations list.

## Test an Active Directory Configuration

To test an active directory configuration:

1. Select the configuration to be tested from the Active Directory Configurations list.
2. In the toolbar, click ☑ Test.
   A message that the test is successful is displayed.
3. If the test does not succeed, review and edit the configuration.

## Delete an Active Directory Configuration

To delete an active directory configuration:

1. Under Active Directory Configurations, select the configuration to be deleted from the Active Directory Configurations list.
2. In the toolbar, click −.
   A message is displayed warning you that all users in the selected Active Directory configuration will not be able to log in to NetWitness Platform if it is deleted.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. To confirm the deletion, click **Yes**.
   b. To cancel the deletion, click **No**.

## Configure PAM Login Capability

This topic explains how to configure NetWitness Platform to use Pluggable Authentication Modules (PAM) to authenticate external user logins.

PAM login capability involves two separate components:

- PAM for user authentication
- NSS for group authorization

Together they provide external users the capability to log on to NetWitness Platform without having an internal NetWitness Platform account, and to receive permissions or roles determined by mapping the external group to a NetWitness Platform security role. Both components are required for a login to succeed.

External authentication is a system-level setting. Before configuring PAM, carefully review all of the information here.

### Pluggable Authentication Modules

PAM is a Linux-provided library responsible for authenticating users against authentication providers such as RADIUS, Kerberos, and PAM Agent for SecurID. For implementation, each authentication provider uses its own module, which is in the form of an operating system (OS) package such as pam_krb5. NetWitness Platform uses the OS-provided PAM library, and the module that the PAM library is configured to use, to authenticate users.

**Note:** PAM provides only the ability to authenticate.

### Name Service Switch

NSS is a Linux feature that provides databases that the OS and applications use to discover information like hostnames; user attributes like home directory, primary group, and login shell; and to list users that belong to a given group. Similar to PAM, NSS is configurable and uses modules to interact with different types of providers. NetWitness Platform uses OS-provided NSS capabilities to authorize external PAM users by looking up whether a user is known to NSS and then requesting from NSS the groups of which that user is a member. NetWitness Platform  compares the results of the request to the NetWitness Platform External Group Mapping and if a matching group is found, the user is granted access to log on to NetWitness Platform with the level of security defined in the External Group Mapping.

**Note:** NSS does not provide authentication.

### PAM and NSS Combination

Both PAM (authentication) and NSS (authorization) must succeed in order for an external user to be allowed to log on to NetWitness Platform. The procedure for configuring and troubleshooting PAM is different than the procedure for configuring and troubleshooting NSS. The PAM examples in this guide include Kerberos, RADIUS, and RSA SecurID. The NSS examples include UNIX. The PAM and NSS module combination used is determined by site needs.

### Process Overview

To configure PAM login capability, follow the instructions in this document to complete each step:

1. Configure and test the PAM module.
2. Configure and test the NSS service.
3. Enable PAM in NetWitness Server.
4. Create group mappings in NetWitness Server.

### Prerequisites

Before beginning the setup of PAM, review the procedure and gather the external authentication server details depending on the PAM module you want to implement.

Before beginning the setup of NSS, review the procedure, identify the group names that you will use in the External Group mapping, and gather the external authentication server details, depending on the NSS service being used.

Before beginning setup of PAM in NetWitness Platform, identify the group names that you will use in the External Group mapping. When mapping roles, the role in NetWitness Platform must match a group name that exists in the external authentication server.

### Configure and Test the PAM Module

Choose one of the following sections to set up and configure the PAM component:

- PAM Kerberos
- PAM RADIUS
- PAM Agent for SecurID

### PAM Kerberos

**Kerberos Communication Ports – TCP 88**

#### To configure PAM authentication using Kerberos:

1. Execute the following command (but first verify that the `krb5-workstation` package is installed in your environment):
   ```
   yum install krb5-workstation pam_krb5
   ```
2. Edit the following lines in the Kerberos configuration file `/etc/krb5.conf`. Replace variables, which are delimited by <angle brackets>, with your values and omitting the angle brackets. Capitalization is required where shown.
   ```
   # Configuration snippets may be placed in this directory as well
   includedir /etc/krb5.conf.d/

   [logging]
   default = FILE:/var/log/krb5libs.log
   kdc = FILE:/var/log/krb5kdc.log
   admin_server = FILE:/var/log/kadmind.log

   [libdefaults]
    dns_lookup_realm = false
    ticket_lifetime = 24h
    dns_lookup_kdc = true
    renew_lifetime = 7d
    forwardable = true
    rdns = false
    default_realm = <DOMAIN.COM>
    default_ccache_name = KEYRING:persistent:%{uid}

   [realms]
    <DOMAIN.COM> = {
    kdc = <SERVER.DOMAIN.COM>
    admin_server = <SERVER.DOMAIN.COM>
    }

    [domain_realm]
    <domain.com> = <DOMAIN.COM>
    <.domain.com> = <DOMAIN.COM>
   ```
3. Test the Kerberos configuration with the command:
   ```
   kinit <user>@<DOMAIN.COM>
   ```
   No output after entering the password indicates success.
4. Edit the NetWitness Server PAM configuration file `/etc/pam.d/securityanalytics` to add the following line. If the file does not exist, create it and add the following line:
   ```
   auth sufficient pam_krb5.so no_user_check
   ```

This completes the configuration for PAM Kerberos. Now, go to the next section, Configure and Test the NSS Service.

### PAM RADIUS

**Radius Communication Ports - UDP 1812 or UDP 1813**

To configure PAM authentication using Radius you must add the NetWitness Server to your Radius Server's Client list and configure a shared secret. Contact the Radius Server Administrator for this procedure.

#### To configure PAM authentication using RADIUS:

1. Execute the following command (but first verify that the `pam_radius_auth` package is installed in your environment):
   ```
   yum install pam_radius_auth
   ```
2. Edit the RADIUS configuration file, `/etc/raddb/server` as follows:
   ```
   # server[:port] shared_secret  timeout (s)
   server    secret     3
   ```
3. Edit the NetWitness Server PAM configuration file `/etc/pam.d/securityanalytics` to add the following line. If the file does not exist, create it and add the following line:
   ```
   auth sufficient pam_radius_auth.so
   ```
4. Execute the following command to copy the RADIUS library:
   ```
   cp /usr/lib/security/pam_radius_auth.so /usr/lib64/security/
   ```

**Caution:** For PAM RADIUS to work, the `/etc/raddb/server` files must have write permission. The command needed for this is: `chown netwitness:netwitness /etc/raddb/server`.

**Caution:** You must restart the Jetty server after making the above changes for PAM RADIUS. The command for this is:
```
systemctl restart jetty
```

The PAM Modules and associated services output information to `/var/log/messages` and `/var/log/secure`. These outputs can be used to assist in troubleshooting configuration problems.

The following procedure is an example of the steps to configure PAM authentication for RADIUS using SecurID:

**Note:** The examples in these tasks use RSA Authentication Manager as the RADIUS server.

1. Execute the following command (but first verify that the `pam_radius_auth` package is installed in your environment):
   ```
   yum install pam_radius_auth
   ```
2. Edit the RADIUS configuration file, `/etc/raddb/server` and update it with the authentication manager instance hostname, shared secret and timeout value:
   ```
   # server[:port] shared_secret timeout (s)
    111.222.33.44        secret       1
    #other-server       other-secret 3
   ```

```
192.168.12.200:6369 securid      10
```

> **Note:** You must comment out `127.0.0.1` and `other-server` lines and add the IP address of the authentication manager primary instance with RADIUS port number (for example, `192.168.12.200:1812`), RADIUS shared secret, and a timeout value of 10.

3. Edit the NetWitness Server PAM configuration file `/etc/pam.d/securityanalytics` to add the following line. If the file does not exist, create it and add the following line:

   ```
   auth sufficient pam_radius_auth.so
   ```

   > **Note:** You can add `debug` to the end of the above line in the `/etc/pam.d/securityanalytics` file to enables PAM debugging (for example, `auth sufficient pam_radius_auth.so debug`)

4. Execute the following command to copy the RADIUS library:

   ```
   cp /usr/lib/security/pam_radius_auth.so /usr/lib64/security/
   ```

The PAM Modules and associated services output information to `/var/log/messages` and `/var/log/secure`.These outputs can be used to assist in troubleshooting configuration problems.

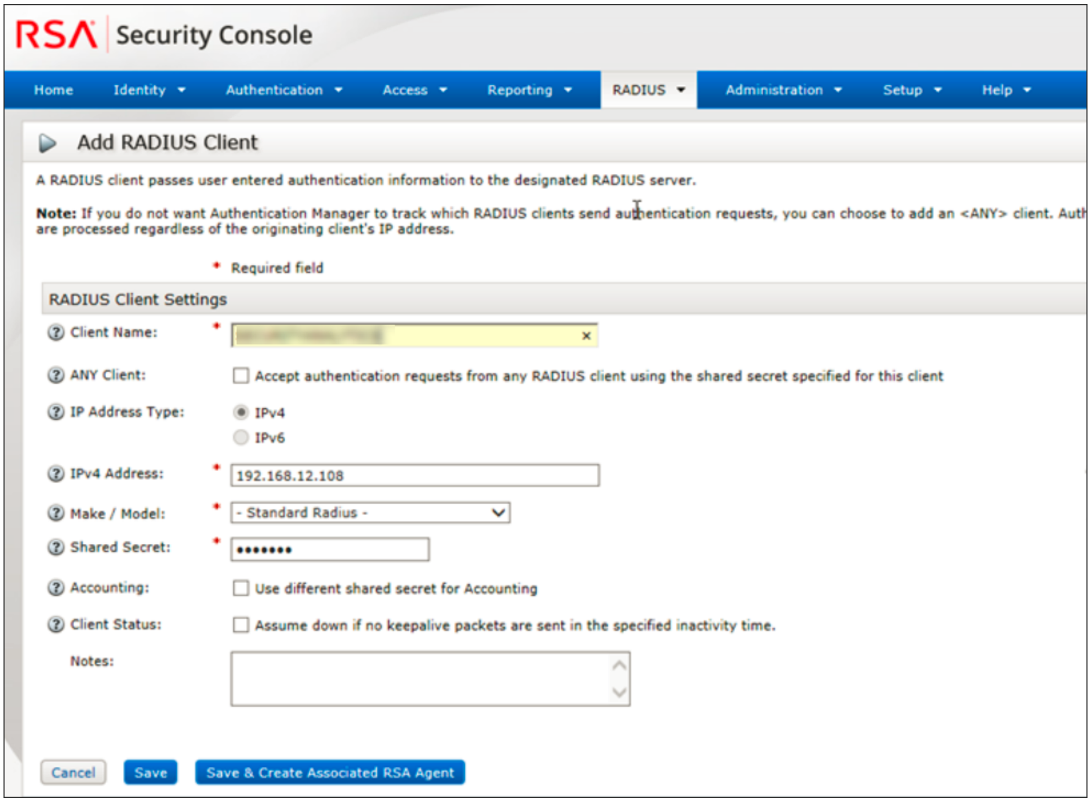
### Add a RADIUS Client and Associated Agent

> **Note:** The examples in these tasks use RSA Authentication Manager as the RADIUS server. You must use administrative account credentials to log on RSA Authentication Manager Security Console.

#### To add a RADIUS Client and Associated Agent:

1. Log on to RSA Authentication Manager.
   The Security Console is displayed.

2. In the Security Console, click **RADIUS > RADIUS Client > Add New**.
   The Add RADIUS Client page is displayed.



Add RADIUS Client

A RADIUS client passes user entered authentication information to the designated RADIUS server.

**Note:** If you do not want Authentication Manager to track which RADIUS clients send authentication requests, you can choose to add an <ANY> client. Auth are processed regardless of the originating client's IP address.

* Required field

RADIUS Client Settings

| | |
|---|---|
| Client Name: * | [redacted] |
| ANY Client: | □ Accept authentication requests from any RADIUS client using the shared secret specified for this client |
| IP Address Type: | ● IPv4<br>○ IPv6 |
| IPv4 Address: * | 192.168.12.108 |
| Make / Model: * | - Standard Radius - |
| Shared Secret: * | ••••••• |
| Accounting: | □ Use different shared secret for Accounting |
| Client Status: | □ Assume down if no keepalive packets are sent in the specified inactivity time. |
| Notes: | |

3. In RADIUS Client Settings, provide the following information:

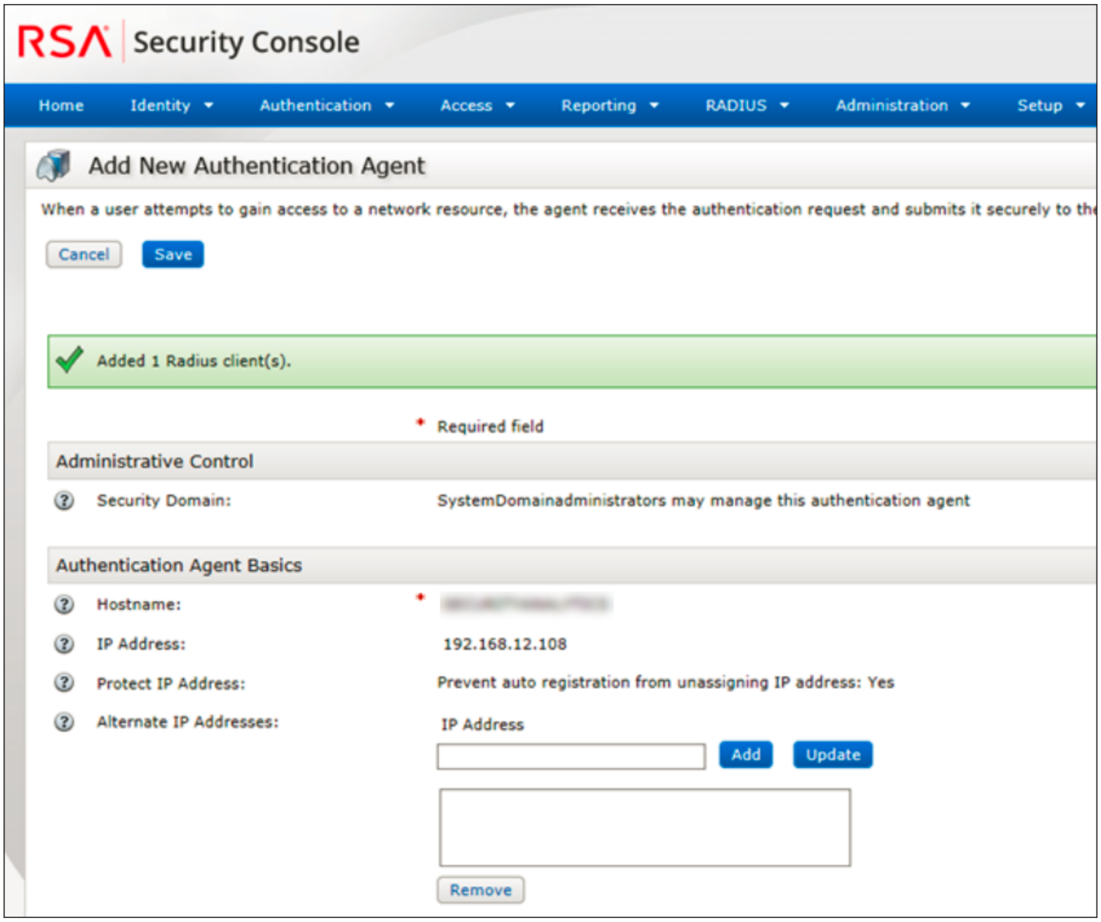
   a. In the **Client Name** field, enter the name of the client, for example, NetWitness Platform.

   b. In the **IPv4 Address** field, enter the IPv4 address of the RADIUS client, for example, 192.168.12.108.

   c. In the **Make/Model** drop-down list, select the type of RADIUS client, for example, Fortinet.

   d. In the **Shared Secret** field, enter the authentication shared secret.

4. Click **Save** & Create Associated RSA Agent.



Add New Authentication Agent

When a user attempts to gain access to a network resource, the agent receives the authentication request and submits it securely to the

Added 1 Radius client(s).

* Required field

Administrative Control

Security Domain: SystemDomainadministrators may manage this authentication agent

Authentication Agent Basics

Hostname: * [redacted]

IP Address: 192.168.12.108

Protect IP Address: Prevent auto registration from unassigning IP address: Yes

Alternate IP Addresses: IP Address

5. Click **Save**.

If the Authentication Manager instance is unable to find the authentication agent on the network, a warning page is displayed. Click **Yes, Save Agent**.

For more information, see the "Add a RADIUS Client" topic in *RSA Authentication Manager 8.2 Administrator's Guide*.

This completes the configuration for PAM RADIUS. Now, go to the next section, Configure and Test the NSS Service.

## PAM Agent for SecurID

**PAM Communication Port - UDP 5500**

### Prerequisites

The RSA SecurID PAM module is supported only under the following condition:

- Trusted connections must be enabled and functioning between NetWitness Platform and Core services.

### Process Overview

The high-level steps to configure the SecurID PAM module are:

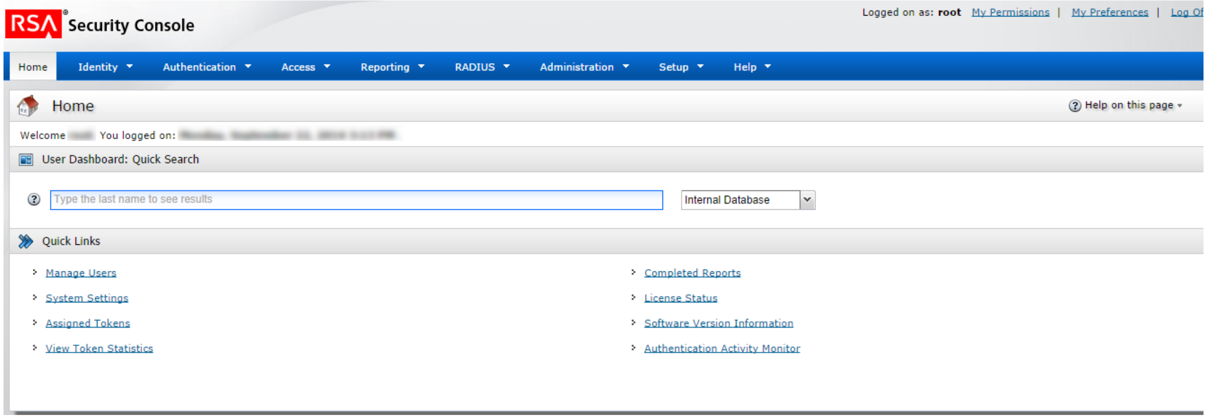
1. Configure the **Authentication Manager**:
   a. Add an Authentication Agent.
   b. Create and download a configuration file.
2. Configure the **NetWitness Server**:
   a. Copy the configuration file from Authentication Manager and customize it.
   b. Install the PAM SecurID Module.
3. Test connectivity and authentication.

Then follow the remaining procedures in the sections that follow:

- Configure and Test the NSS Service
- Enable PAM in NetWitness Server
- Create Group Mappings in NetWitness Server

### To configure Authentication Manager:

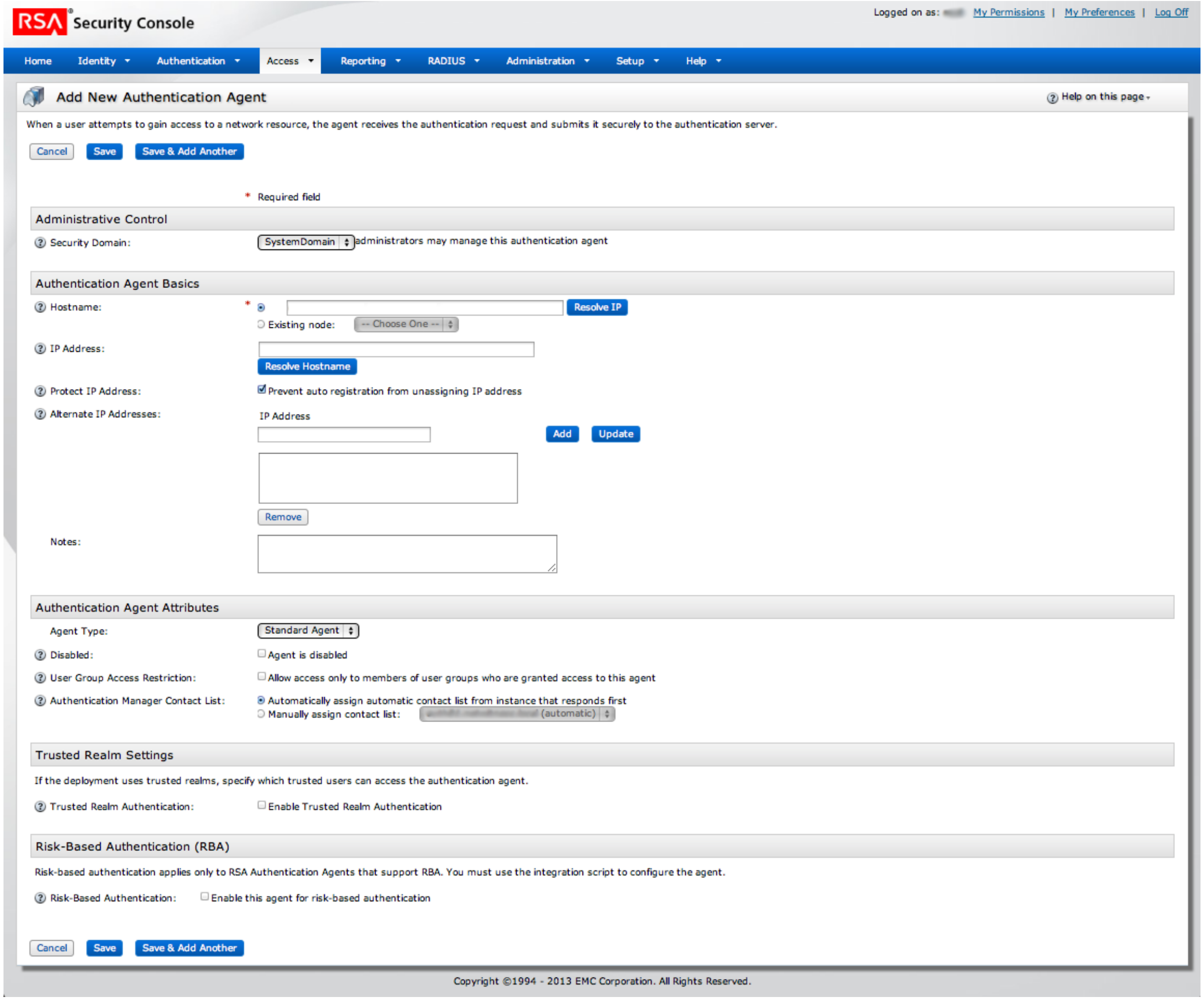
1. Log on to RSA Authentication Manager.
   The Security Console is displayed.



Welcome [redacted] You logged on: [redacted]

2. In the Security Console, add a new authentication agent.
   Click **Access > Authentication Agents > Add New.**

The Add New Authentication Agent page is displayed.



Add New Authentication Agent

When a user attempts to gain access to a network resource, the agent receives the authentication request and submits it securely to the authentication server.

* Required field

Administrative Control

Security Domain: SystemDomain administrators may manage this authentication agent

Authentication Agent Basics

Hostname: * ●
○ Existing node: -- Choose One --

IP Address:

Protect IP Address: ☑ Prevent auto registration from unassigning IP address

Alternate IP Addresses: IP Address

Notes:

Authentication Agent Attributes

Agent Type: Standard Agent

Disabled: □ Agent is disabled

User Group Access Restriction: □ Allow access only to members of user groups who are granted access to this agent

Authentication Manager Contact List: ● Automatically assign automatic contact list from instance that responds first
○ Manually assign contact list: [redacted] (automatic)

Trusted Realm Settings

If the deployment uses trusted realms, specify which trusted users can access the authentication agent.

Trusted Realm Authentication: □ Enable Trusted Realm Authentication

Risk-Based Authentication (RBA)

Risk-based authentication applies only to RSA Authentication Agents that support RBA. You must use the integration script to configure the agent.

Risk-Based Authentication: □ Enable this agent for risk-based authentication

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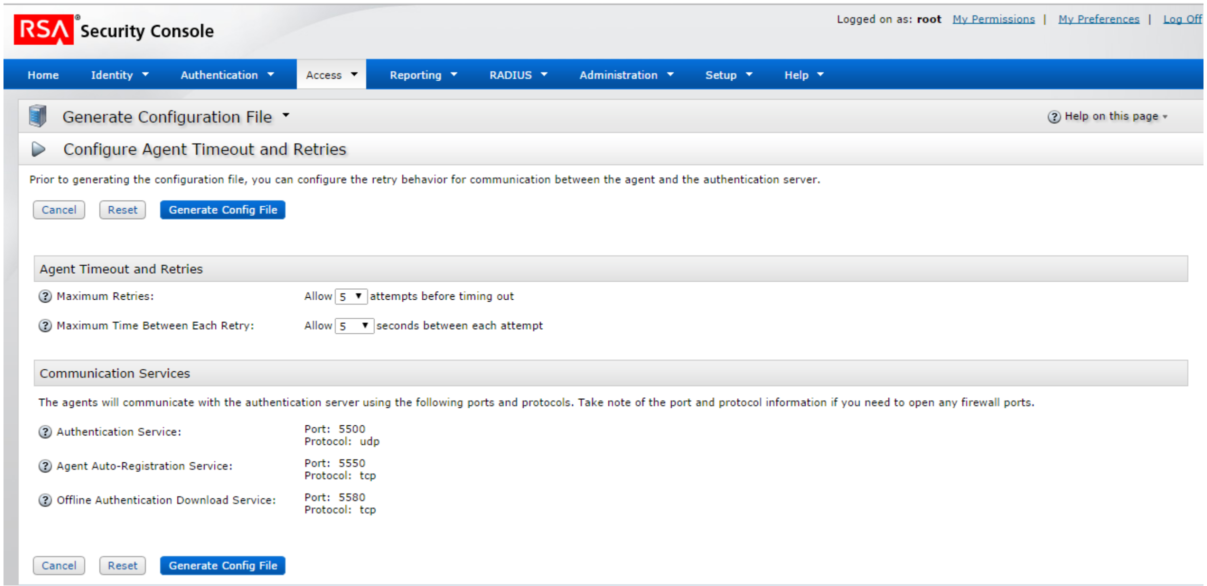
3. In the **Hostname** field, type the hostname of the NetWitness Server.
4. Click **Resolve IP**.
   The IP address of the NetWitness Server is automatically displayed in the **IP Address** field.
5. Keep the default settings and click **Save**.
6. Generate a configuration file.
   Go to **Access > Authentication Agents > Generate Configuration File**.

The Generate Configuration File page is displayed.



RSA Security Console
Logged on as: root My Permissions | My Preferences | Log Off
Home Identity Authentication Access Reporting RADIUS Administration Setup Help
Help on this page

Generate Configuration File

Configure Agent Timeout and Retries

Prior to generating the configuration file, you can configure the retry behavior for communication between the agent and the authentication server.

Cancel | Reset | Generate Config File

Agent Timeout and Retries

Maximum Retries: Allow 5 attempts before timing out

Maximum Time Between Each Retry: Allow 5 seconds between each attempt

Communication Services

The agents will communicate with the authentication server using the following ports and protocols. Take note of the port and protocol information if you need to open any firewall ports.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authentication Service: | Port: 5500<br>Protocol: udp |
| Agent Auto-Registration Service: | Port: 5550<br>Protocol: tcp |
| Offline Authentication Download Service: | Port: 5580<br>Protocol: tcp |

Cancel | Reset | Generate Config File

7. Keep the defaults and click **Generate Config File**.
   This creates **AM_Config.zip**, which contains two files.

8. Click **Download Now**.

### To install and configure the PAM SecurID module:

1. On the NetWitness Server, make the following directory:
   ```
   mkdir /var/ace
   ```

2. On the NetWitness Server, copy `sdconf.rec` from the .zip file to `/var/ace`.

3. Create the text file `sdopts.rec` in the `/var/ace` directory.

4. Insert the following line:
   ```
   CLIENT_IP=<IP address of NetWitness Server>
   ```

5. Install the SecurID Authorization Agent for PAM, which is available in the yum repository:
   ```
   yum install sid-pam-installer
   ```

6. Run the install script:
   ```
   /opt/rsa/pam-agent-installer/install_pam.sh
   ```

7. Follow the prompts to accept or change the defaults.

8. Edit the NetWitness Server PAM configuration file, `/etc/pam.d/securityanalytics` to add the following line. If the file does not exist, create it and add the following line:
   ```
   auth sufficient pam_securid.so
   ```

This completes the installation of the SecurID PAM module. Next, test the connectivity and authentication. Then, follow the procedures in Configure and Test the NSS Service.

> **Note:** If the PAM SecurID setup is not complete, it may crash the Jetty server and the NetWitness Platform UI will not be displayed. You must wait until the PAM authentication configuration is complete and then restart the Jetty server.

### To test connectivity and authentication:

1. Run `/opt/pam/bin/64bit/acetest`, and enter the **username** and **passcode**.
2. (Optional) If acetest fails, turn on debugging:
   ```
   vi/etc/sd_pam.conf
   RSATRACELEVEL=15
   ```
3. Run `/opt/pam/bin/64bit/acestatus`. The output is displayed as shown below.
   ```
   RSA ACE/Server Limits
    ---------------------
    Configuration Version : 15 Client Retries : 5
    Client Timeout : 5 DES Enabled : Yes
   RSA ACE/Static Information
    --------------------------
    Service : securid Protocol : udp Port Number : 5500
   RSA ACE/Dynamic Information
    ---------------------------
    Server Release : 8.1.0.0 Communication : 5
   RSA ACE/Server List
    -------------------
    Server Name :  auth81.netwitness.local
    Server Address :  192.168.100.10
    Server Active Address : 192.168.100.10
    Master : Yes Slave : No Primary : Yes
    Usage : Available for Authentications
   ```
4. (Optional) To troubleshoot the Authentication Manager server, go to **Reporting > Real-time Activity Monitors > Authentication Activity Monitor.** Then click **Start Monitor**.
5. If you changed the setting, reset RSATRACELEVEL to 0:
   ```
   vi/etc/sd_pam.conf
   RSATRACELEVEL=0
   ```

**Caution:** After installation, verify that VAR_ACE in the `/etc/sd_pam.conf` file points to the correct location of the sdconf.rec file. This is the path to the configuration files. The command needed for this is: `chown -R netwitness:netwitness /var/ace`.

This completes the configuration for PAM Agent for SecurID. Now, go to the next section, Configure and Test the NSS Service.

## Configure and Test the NSS Service

### NSS UNIX

No configuration is necessary to enable the NSS UNIX module; it is enabled in the host operating system by default. To authorize a user for a specific group, simply add that user to the operating system and add them to a group:

1. Create an OS group to use add your external user to with this command:
   ```
   groupadd <groupname>
   ```
2. Add the external user to the OS with this command:
   ```
   adduser -G <groupname> -M -N <externalusername>
   ```

**Note:** This does NOT permit or allow access to the NetWitness Server console.

This completes the configuration for NSS UNIX. Next, go to Test NSS Functionality.

### Test NSS Functionality

To test whether NSS is working with any of the previous NSS services, use the following commands:

```
getent passwd <pamUser>
 getent group <groupOfPamUser>
```

Output should be similar to:

```
[root@~]# getent passwd myuser
 myuser:*:10000:10000::/home/myuser:/bin/sh
```

```
[root@~]# getent group mygroup
 mygroup:*:10000:myuser3
```

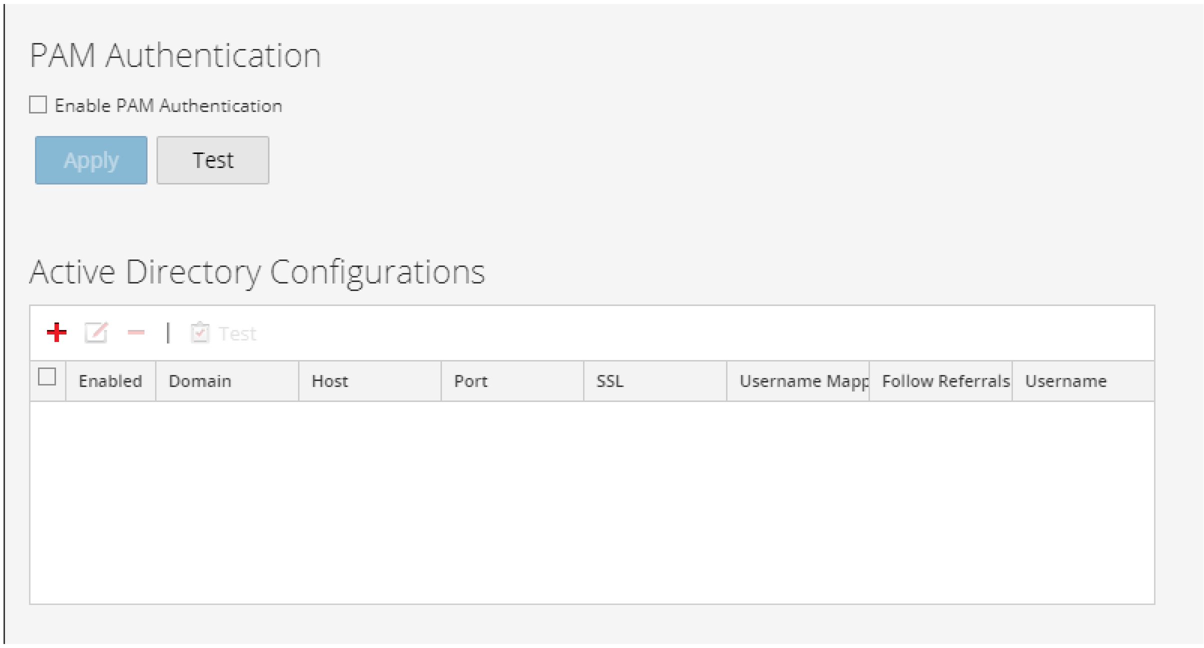
- If neither command produces output, NSS is not working properly for external authorization. Refer to the troubleshooting guidance for your NSS module provided in this document.
- If `getent` commands succeed and authentication success is confirmed in `/var/log/secure` but NetWitness Platform still fails to allow External users to login:
  - Was the correct group name specified for the NSS group in NW External Group Mapping? See Enable PAM and Create Group Mappings below.
  - It is possible that the NSS configuration has changed and NetWitness Platform has not picked up the change.  A reboot of the NetWitness Platform host will cause NetWitness Platform to pick up NSS configuration changes. A restart of the Jetty server is not sufficient.

Go to the next section, Enable PAM in NetWitness Server.

### Enable PAM in NetWitness Server

1. In NetWitness Platform, go to **ADMIN > Security**.
   The Admin > Security view is displayed with the Users tab open.
2. Click the **Settings** tab.

3. Under **PAM Authentication**, select **Enable PAM Authentication** and click **Apply**.

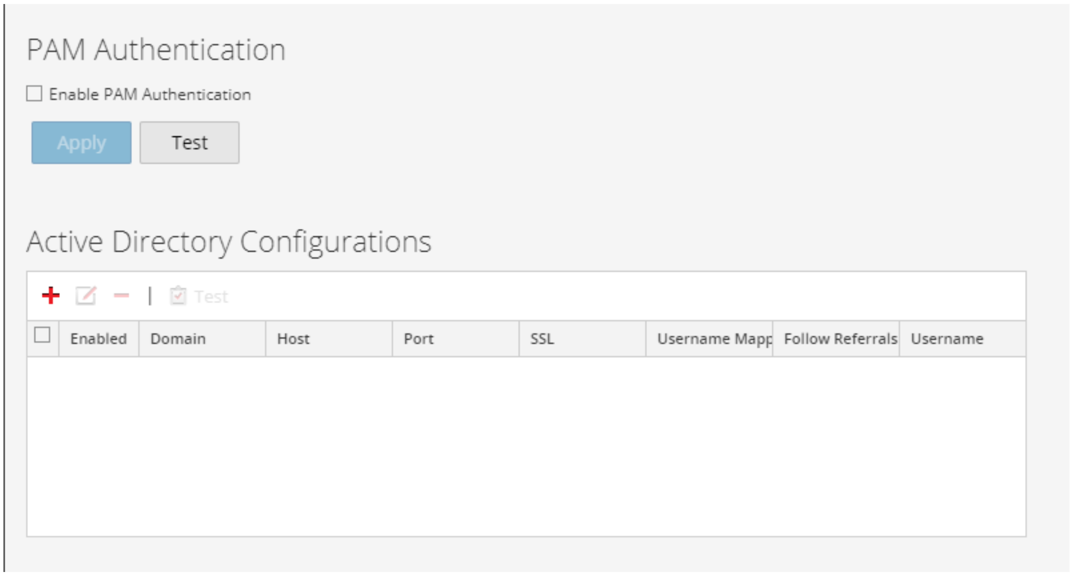


### Test External Authentication for PAM

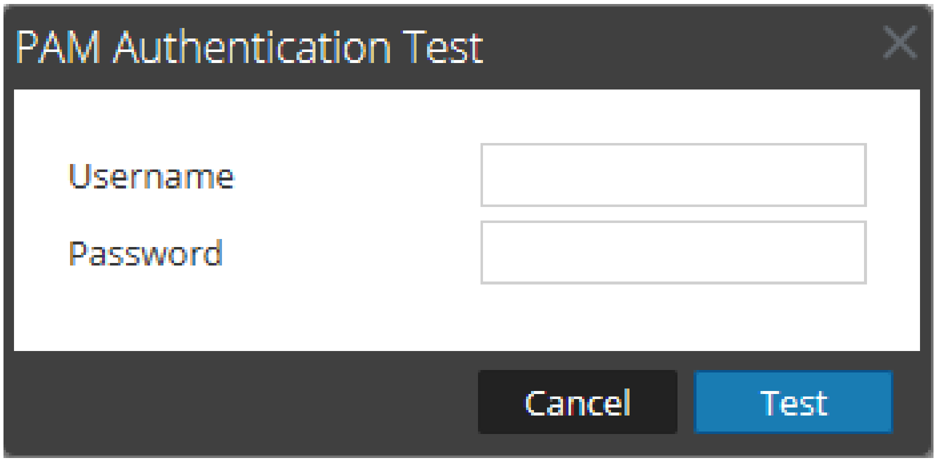
1. Go to **ADMIN** > **Security**.
   The Security view is displayed with the **Users** tab open.

2. Click the **Settings** tab.

3. Under **PAM Authentication**, select **Enable PAM Authentication**.



4. Under **PAM Authentication** options, click **Test.**
   The **PAM Authentication Test** dialog is displayed.



5. Type a user name and password that you want to test for authentication using the current PAM configuration.
6. Click **Test**.
   The external authentication method is tested to ensure connectivity.
7. If the test does not succeed, review and edit the configuration.

PAM is enabled, and Active Directory configurations will also remain enabled. PAM configurations are automatically populated in the External Group Mapping tab so that you can map security roles to each group.

### Create Group Mappings in NetWitness Server

To configure security roles used for PAM access, see Step 5. (Optional) Map User Roles to External Groups.

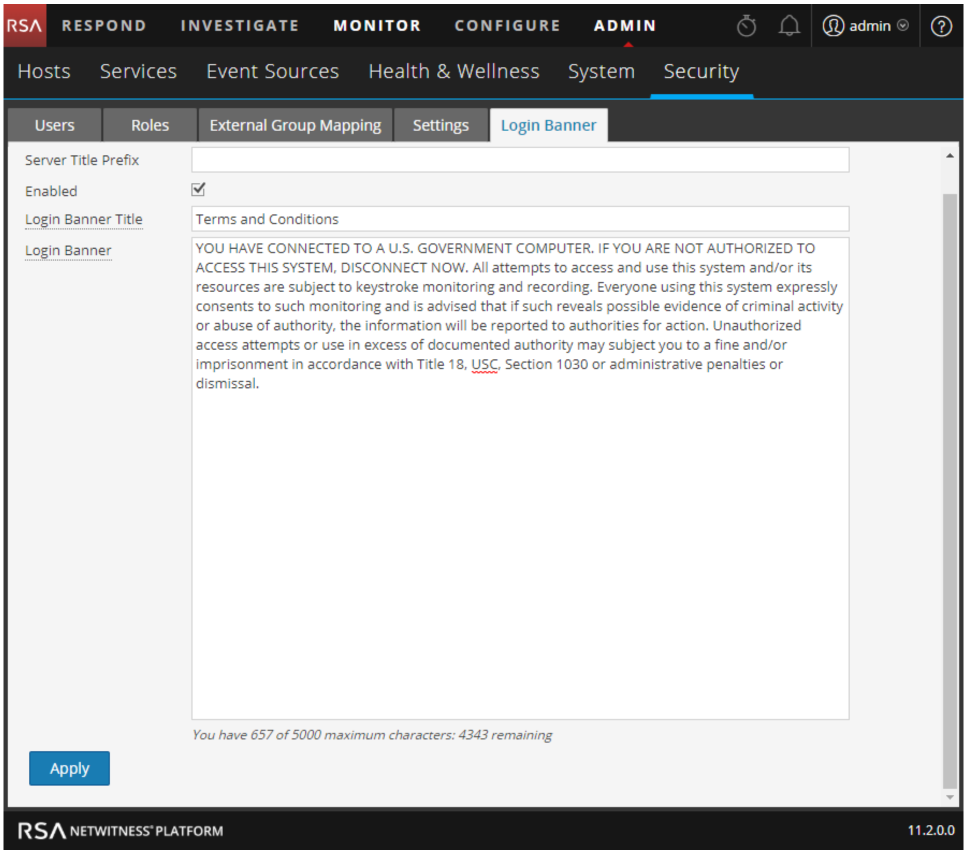
# Step 5. (Optional) Create a Customized Login Banner

This topic provides instructions for creating a login banner that is displayed before users log on to NetWitness Platform.

You can create and enable a customized banner asking users to agree to conditions before logging on. Users who do not agree are not able to log on.

## Create and Enable a Customized Login Banner

1. Go to **ADMIN** > **Security.**
   The Security view is displayed with the Users tab open.
2. Click the **Login Banner** tab and select the **Enabled** checkbox to toggle between enabling and disabling the banner.
   When Enable is selected, the Login Banner Title and Login Banner fields become active with default content in place.



Server Title Prefix

Enabled ☑

Login Banner Title: Terms and Conditions

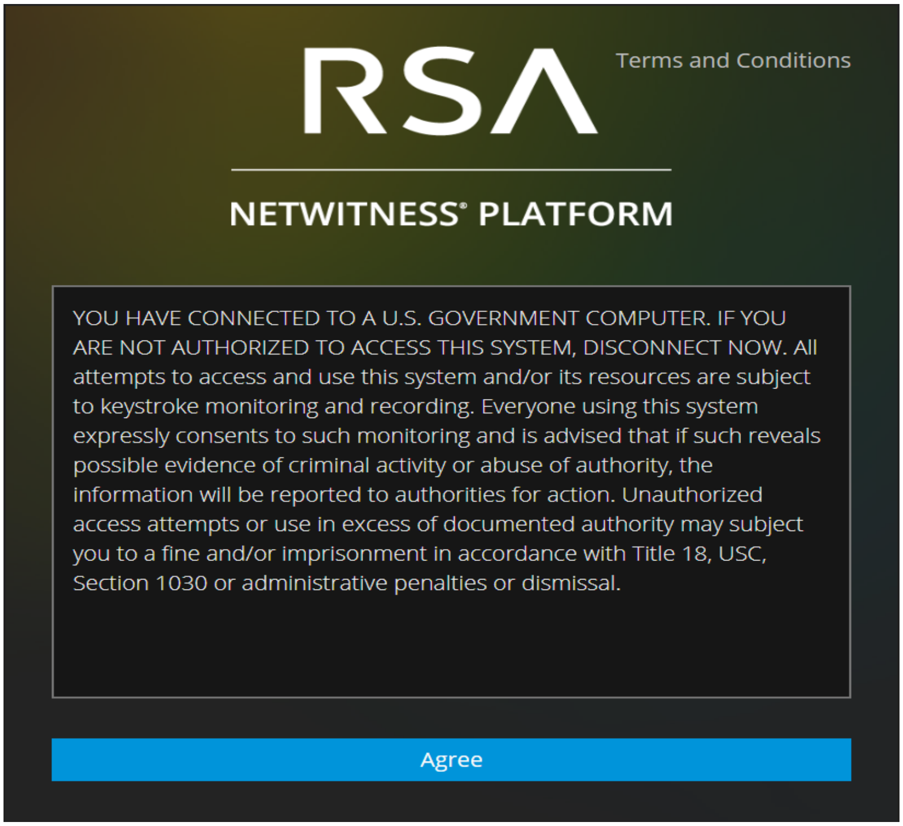
Login Banner: YOU HAVE CONNECTED TO A U.S. GOVERNMENT COMPUTER. IF YOU ARE NOT AUTHORIZED TO ACCESS THIS SYSTEM, DISCONNECT NOW. All attempts to access and use this system and/or its resources are subject to keystroke monitoring and recording. Everyone using this system expressly consents to such monitoring and is advised that if such reveals possible evidence of criminal activity or abuse of authority, the information will be reported to authorities for action. Unauthorized access attempts or use in excess of documented authority may subject you to a fine and/or imprisonment in accordance with Title 18, USC, Section 1030 or administrative penalties or dismissal.

*You have 657 of 5000 maximum characters: 4343 remaining*

3. Use the default content or type the custom title and content for your banner and click **Apply**.
   The banner is enabled and becomes active immediately.

> **Note:** While both plain text and text with HTML tags are allowed, any suspicious tags will be removed. For example, all links must use 'https' protocols.

4. To test the banner, log out. The banner is displayed in front of the fields for entering NetWitness Platform credentials.



YOU HAVE CONNECTED TO A U.S. GOVERNMENT COMPUTER. IF YOU ARE NOT AUTHORIZED TO ACCESS THIS SYSTEM, DISCONNECT NOW. All attempts to access and use this system and/or its resources are subject to keystroke monitoring and recording. Everyone using this system expressly consents to such monitoring and is advised that if such reveals possible evidence of criminal activity or abuse of authority, the information will be reported to authorities for action. Unauthorized access attempts or use in excess of documented authority may subject you to a fine and/or imprisonment in accordance with Title 18, USC, Section 1030 or administrative penalties or dismissal.

5. Click **Agree**.
   The banner closes and you can log on.

# How Role-Based Access Control Works

This topic explains role-based access control (RBAC) when there is a trusted connection between NetWitness Server and a Core service.

In the RSA NetWitness® Platform, roles determine what users can do. A role has permissions assigned to it and you must assign a role to each user. The user then has permission to do what the role allows.

## Preconfigured Roles

To simplify the process of creating roles and assigning permissions, there are preconfigured roles in NetWitness Platform. You can also add roles customized for your organization.

The following table lists each preconfigured role and the permissions assigned to it. All permissions are assigned to the Administrators role. A subset of permissions is assigned to each of the other roles.

| Role | Permission |
|---|---|
| Administrators | Full system access. The System Administrators persona is granted all permissions by default. |
| Respond_ Administrator | Access to all Respond permissions. The Respond Administrator persona is focused on system configuration of Respond. |
| Data_Privacy_ Officers | The Data Privacy Officer (DPO) persona is similar to Administrators with additional focus on configuration options that manage obfuscation and viewing of sensitive data within the system (see the *Data Privacy Management Guide*). Users with the DPO role can see which meta keys are flagged for obfuscation, and they also see obfuscated meta keys and values created for the flagged meta keys. |
| SOC_ Managers | Same access as Analysts plus additional permission to handle incidents. The SOC Managers persona is identical to Analysts, but with permissions necessary to configure Respond. |
| Operators | Access to configurations but not to meta and session content. The System Operators persona is focused on system configuration, but not investigation, ESA, Alerting, Reporting, and Respond. |
| Malware_ Analysts | Access to investigations and malware events. The only access granted to the Malware Analysts persona is the Malware Analysis module. |
| Analysts | Access to meta and session content but not to configurations. The Security Operation Center (SOC) Analysts persona is centered around investigation, ESA Alerting, Reporting, and Respond, but not system configuration. |
| UEBA_ Analysts | Access to the RSA NetWitness UEBA service in the **Investigate** > **Users** view. NetWitness UEBA is an advanced analytics solution for discovering, investigating, and monitoring risky behaviors across all entities in your network environment.<br>**Note:** You do not need to set up specific permissions for this role. You only need to assign this role to a user, and that user will have access to NetWitness UEBA. |

## Trusted Connections Between Server and Service

In a trusted connection, a service explicitly trusts NetWitness Server to manage and authenticate users. This reduces administration on each service because authenticated users do not have to be defined locally in each Core service.

As the following table shows, you perform all user management tasks on the server.

| Task | Location |
|---|---|
| Add a user | Server |
| Maintain usernames | Server |
| Maintain passwords | Server |
| Authenticate internal NetWitness Platform users | Server |
| (Optional) Authenticate external users with:<br>- Active Directory<br>- PAM | <br>Server<br>Server |
| Install and configure PAM | Server |

The benefits of a trusted connection and centralized user management are that:

- You perform all user administration tasks once, on NetWitness Server only.
- You control access to services but do not have to set up and authenticate users on the services.
- Users enter passwords once at NetWitness Platform logon and are authenticated by the server.
- Users, already authenticated by the server, access every Core service in ADMIN > Services without entering a password.

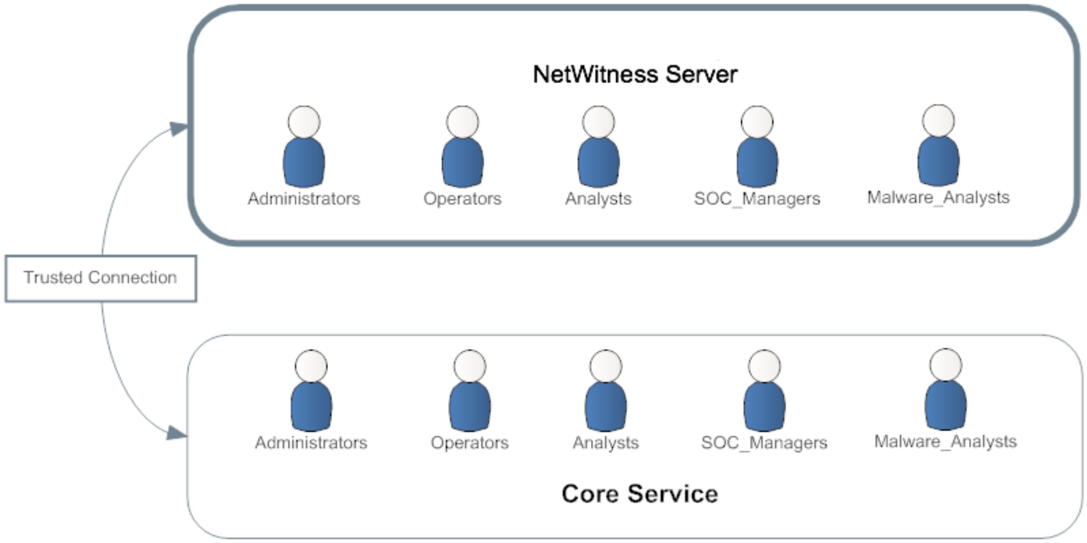
## How Trusted Connections Are Established

When you install or upgrade to 11.x, trusted connections are established by default with two settings:

- SSL is enabled.
- The Core service is connected to an encrypted SSL port.

## Common Role Names on the Server and Services

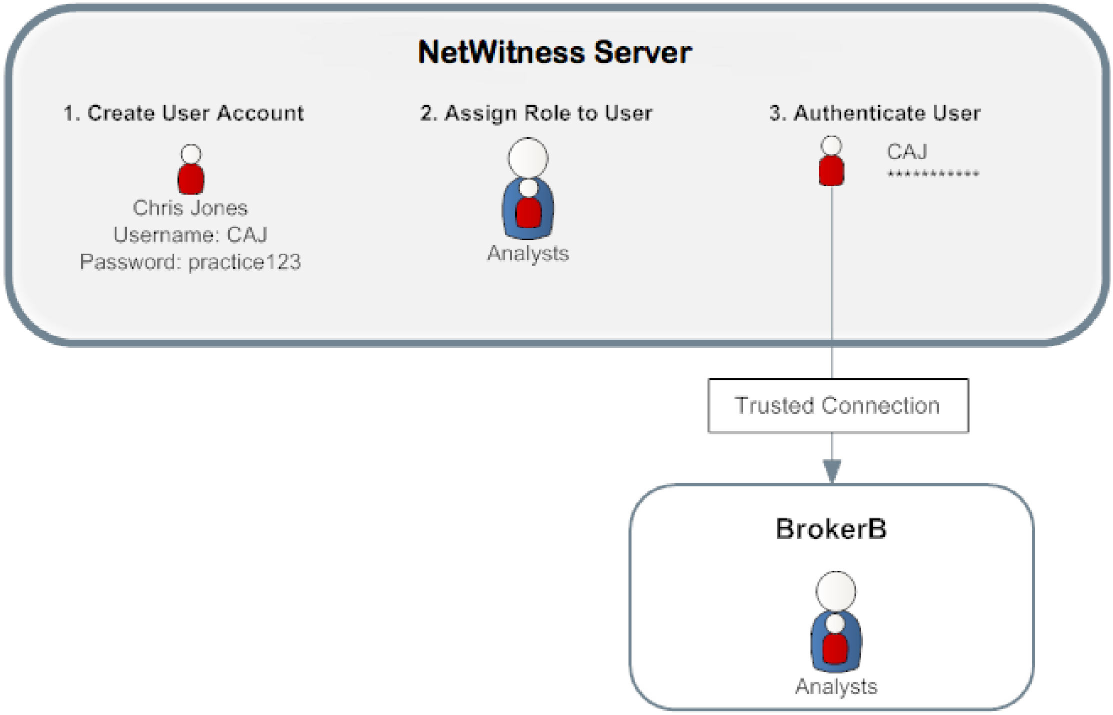
Trusted connections rely on common role names on the server and service. On a fresh installation, NetWitness Platform installs the five preconfigured roles on the server and each Core service.



If you add a custom role, such as JuniorAnalysts, you must add the role to each service, such as ArchiverA and BrokerB. Role names are case-senstive, cannot contain spaces and must be identical. For example, JuniorAnalyst (singular) and JuniorAnalysts (plural) do not meet the requirements for common role names.

## End-to-End Workflow for User Setup and Service Access

This workflow shows how role-based access control works when there is a trusted connection between NetWitness Server and the service BrokerB.



1. On NetWitness Server, create an account for a new user:
   **Name:** Chris Jones
   **Username:** CAJ
   **Password:** practice123

2. Determine if you want to assign a preconfigured or custom role to Chris Jones:

   - **Preconfigured role**

     a. Keep or modify the default permissions assigned to the **Analysts role,** which include permissions such as access to the Alerting, Investigation and Malware modules,

     b. Assign the Analysts role to Chris Jones.

   - **Custom role**

     a. Create the custom role, such as JuniorAnalysts.

     b. Assign permissions to the **JuniorAnalysts role**.

     c. Assign the JuniorAnalysts role to Chris Jones.

     d. Add the JuniorAnalysts role to the service, such as BrokerB.

3. The user, Chris Jones, logs on to NetWitness Server:
   Username: CAJ
   Password: practice123
4. The server authenticates Chris.
5. The trusted connection allows the authenticated user, Chris, to access BrokerB without entering another password.

For more detailed descriptions and procedures, see Manage Users with Roles and Permissions.

**Related Topic**

- Role Permissions

# Role Permissions

This topic describes access to the user interface that users assigned to the built-in NetWitness Platform roles have by default.

Within NetWitness Platform, user access to each module, dashlet, and view is restricted based on the assigned permissions described in this topic. You can locate these role permissions in the Add or Edit Roles dialogs accessible from the Admin > Security > Roles tab.

In the Add or Edit Role dialogs, the tabs in the Permission section represent different areas of NetWitness Platform and show the available permissions for those areas. For example, the Administration tab shows the permissions available in the Admin view.

**Note:** There is no Configure tab in the Add/Edit Role dialogs that corresponds to the Configure view. To assign permissions in the Configure view, assign permissions to the views contained within the Configure view: Live Content (Live), Incident Rules (Incidents), Respond Notifications (Incidents, Respond-server, Integration server), ESA Rules (Alerting), Subscriptions (Live), and Custom Feeds (Live).

**Note:** To the left of the Administration tab is a tab marked with an asterisk (*). This tab indicates access to management of backend services only.

The tables that follow show the default permissions assigned to each NetWitness Platform user role:

- Administrators
- Respond Administrators
- Data Privacy Officers (DPOs)
- SOC Managers (SOC Mgrs)
- Operators
- Malware Analysts (MAs)
- Analysts

Since the Administrators role has all of the permissions by default, it is not included in the tables.

## Service Permissions Format for New Services

The service permissions for some new NetWitness Platform services contain three parts in the following format:

`<service name>.<resource>.<action>`

For example, for the **investigate-server.metrics.read** permission:

- `service name` = **investigate-server**
- `resource` = **metrics**
- `action` = **read**

Users assigned this permission can read any metrics that the investigate-server service exposes.

## Administration

The following table lists the permissions in the Administration tab assigned to each role. A blank field indicates that the role does not have the permission. The Administrators role has all of the permissions by default and is not listed.

| Permission | Operators | Analysts | SOC Mgrs | MAs | DPOs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Access Administration Module | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Access Health & Wellness | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Apply System Updates | Yes | | | | |
| Can Opt In to Live Intelligence Sharing | Yes | | | | |
| Manage Advanced Settings | Yes | | | | |
| Manage ATD Settings | Yes | | | | |
| Manage Auditing | Yes | | | | Yes |
| Manage Email | Yes | | | | |
| Manage Global Auditing | Yes | | | | Yes |
| Manage Health & Wellness Policy | Yes | | | | |
| Manage LLS | Yes | | | | |
| Manage Logs | Yes | | | | Yes |
| Manage Notifications | Yes | | | | |
| Manage Plugins | Yes | | | | |
| Manage Predicates | Yes | | | | |
| Manage Reconstruction | Yes | | | | |
| Manage Security | Yes | | | | Yes |
| Manage Services | Yes | | | | Yes |
| Manage System Settings | Yes | | | | |
| Modify ESA Settings | Yes | | | | |
| Modify Event Sources | Yes | | | | |
| Modify Hosts | Yes | | | | |
| Modify Services | Yes | | | | Yes |
| View Event Sources | Yes | | Yes | | |
| View Health & Wellness Policy | Yes | Yes | Yes | | |

| Permission | Operators | Analysts | SOC Mgrs | MAs | DPOs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| View Health & Wellness Stats Browser | Yes | Yes | Yes |  | Yes |
| View Hosts | Yes |  |  |  | Yes |
| View Services | Yes |  |  |  | Yes |

## Admin-server

The following table describes the permissions in the Admin-server tab. The Administrators role has all of the permissions and is the only role granted permissions by default.

| Permission | Description |
|---|---|
| admin-server.configuration.manage | Permission to modify all service configuration parameters |
| admin-server.health.read | Permission to view any health notifications that the service exposes |
| admin-server.logs.manage | Permission to change log-related configuration |
| admin-server.metrics.read | Permission to view any metrics that the service exposes |
| admin-server.process.manage | Permission to start and stop the service |
| admin-server.security.manage | Permission to edit security-related resources (passwords, keys, and so on) |
| admin-server.security.read | Permission to view security-related resources |

## Alerting

The following table lists the permissions in the Alerting tab assigned to each role. A blank field indicates that the role does not have the permission. The Administrators role has all of the permissions by default and is not listed.

| Permission | Operators | Analysts | SOC Mgrs | MAs | DPOs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Access Alerting Module | Yes | Yes | Yes |  | Yes |
| Manage Rules |  |  | Yes |  | Yes |
| View Alerts | Yes | Yes | Yes |  | Yes |
| View Rules |  |  | Yes |  | Yes |

## Cloud-gateway-server

The following table describes the permissions in the Cloud-gateway-server tab. The Administrators role has all of the permissions and is the only role granted permissions by default.

| Permission | Description |
|---|---|
| cloud-gateway-server.configuration.manage | Permission to modify all service cloud gateway parameters |
| cloud-gateway-server.health.read | Permission to view any health notifications that the service exposes |
| cloud-gateway-server.logs.manage | Permission to change log-related configuration |
| cloud-gateway-server.metrics.read | Permission to view any metrics that the service exposes |
| cloud-gateway-server.process.manage | Permission to start and stop the service |
| cloud-gateway-server.security.manage | Permission to edit security-related resources (passwords, keys, and so on) |
| cloud-gateway-server.security.read | Permission to view security-related resources |
| cloud-gateway-server.uploadstream.manage | Permission to edit uploadstream configuration settings |
| cloud-gateway-server.uploadstream.read | Permission to view uploadstream configuration settings |

### Config-server

The following table describes the permissions in the Config-server tab. The Administrators role has all of the permissions and is the only role granted permissions by default.

| Permission | Description |
|---|---|
| config-server.* | All permissions (everything below) |
| config-server.configuration.manage | Permission to modify all service configuration parameters |
| config-server.health.read | Permission to view any health notifications that the service exposes |
| config-server.logs.manage | Permission to change log-related configuration |
| config-server.metrics.read | Permission to view any metrics that the service exposes |
| config-server.process.manage | Permission to start and stop the service |
| config-server.security.manage | Permission to edit security-related resources (passwords, keys, and so on) |
| config-server.security.read | Permission to view security-related resources |

### Content-server

The following table describes the permissions in the Content-server tab.

| Permission | Description |
|---|---|
| content-server* | All permissions (everything below) |
| content-server.logparser.manage | Permission to manage log parser configurations |
| content-server.logparser.read | Permission to view log parser configurations |

The following table lists the permissions in the Content-server tab assigned to each role. A blank field indicates that the role does not have the permission. The Administrator role has all of the permissions by default and is not listed.

| Permission | Operators | Analysts | SOC Mgrs | MAs | DPOs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| content-server.* | Yes | | | | Yes |
| content-server.logparser.manage | Yes | | | | Yes |
| ontent-server.logparser.read | Yes | Yes | Yes | | Yes |

### Contexthub-server

The following table describes the permissions in the Contexthub-server tab.

| Permission | Description |
|---|---|
| contexthub-server.* | All permissions (everything below) |
| contexthub-server.configuration.manage | Permission to modify all service configuration parameters |
| contexthub-server.connection.manage | Permission to modify all connection settings |
| contexthub-server.connection.read | Permission to view all connection settings |
| contexthub-server.connectiontypes.read | Permission to view all configured connection types |
| contexthub-server.datasource.manage | Permission to modify data source settings |
| contexthub-server.datasource.read | Permission to view data source settings |
| contexthub-server.health.read | Permission to view any health notifications that the service exposes |
| contexthub-server.listentries.manage | Permission to modify list entries |

| Permission | Description |
|---|---|
| contexthub-server.logs.manage | Permission to change log-related configuration |
| contexthub-server.metrics.read | Permission to view any metrics that the service exposes |
| contexthub-server.process.manage | Permission to start and stop the service |
| contexthub-server.query.read | Permission to view queries |
| contexthub-server.security.manage | Permission to edit security-related resources (passwords, keys, and so on) |
| contexthub-server.security.read | Permission to view security-related resources |
| contexthub-server.stix.read | Permission to view stix settings |
| contexthub-server.taxiidatasource.manage | Permission to modify settings for the taxii data source |
| contexthub-server.taxiidatasource.read | Permission to view settings for the taxii data source |

The following table lists the permissions in the Contexthub-server tab assigned to each role. A blank field indicates that the role does not have the permission. The Administrator role has all of the permissions by default and is not listed.

| Permission | Operators | Analysts | SOC Mgrs | MAs | DPOs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| contexthub-server.* | | | | | Yes |
| contexthub-server.configuration.manage | | | | | |
| contexthub-server.connection.manage | | | | | |
| contexthub-server.connection.read | | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| contexthub-server.connectiontypes.read | | | Yes | | |
| contexthub-server.datasource.manage | | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| contexthub-server.datasource.read | | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| contexthub-server.health.read | | | | | |
| contexthub-server.listentries.manage | | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| contexthub-server.logs.manage | | | | | |
| contexthub-server.metrics.read | | | | | |
| contexthub-server.process.manage | | | | | |
| contexthub-server.query.read | | Yes | Yes | Yes | |

| Permission | Operators | Analysts | SOC Mgrs | MAs | DPOs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| contexthub-server.security.manage | | | | | |
| contexthub-server.security.read | | | | | |
| contexthub-server.stix.read | | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| contexthub-server.taxiidatasource.manage | | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| contexthub-server.taxiidatasource.read | | Yes | Yes | Yes | |

## Dashboard

The following table lists the permissions in the Dashboard tab assigned to each role. A blank field indicates that the role does not have the permission. The Administrators role has all of the permissions by default and is not listed.

| Permission | Operators | Analysts | SOC Mgrs | MAs | DPOs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dashlet Access - Admin Device List Dashlet | Yes | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Dashlet Access - Admin Device Monitor Dashlet | | | | | Yes |
| Dashlet Access - Admin News Dashlet | Yes | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Dashlet Access - Alert Variance Dashlet | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Dashlet Access - Alerting Recent Alerts Dashlet | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Dashlet Access - Investigation Jobs Dashlet | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Dashlet Access - Investigation Top Values Dashlet | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Dashlet Access - Live Featured Resources Dashlet | Yes | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Dashlet Access - Live New Resources Dashlet | Yes | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Dashlet Access - Live Subscriptions Dashlet | Yes | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Dashlet Access - Live Updated Resources Dashlet | Yes | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Dashlet Access - Malware Jobs Dashlet | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Dashlet Access - Reporting Recent Report Dashlet | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |

| Permission | Operators | Analysts | SOC Mgrs | MAs | DPOs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dashlet Access - Reporting Charts Dashlet | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Dashlet Access - Top Alerts Dashlet | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Dashlet Access - Unified RSA First Watch Dashlet | Yes | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Dashlet Access - Unified Shortcuts Dashlet | Yes | Yes | Yes | | Yes |

## Endpoint-server

The following table describes the permissions in the Endpoint-server tab. The Administrators role has all of the permissions by default.

| Permission | Description |
|---|---|
| endpoint-server* | All permissions (everything below) |
| endpoint-server.agent.manage | Permission to download and manage agent packager configuration |
| endpoint-server.agent.read | Permission to view the agent packager configuration |
| endpoint-server.ca.manage | Permission to generate and download the agent packager |
| endpoint-server.ca.read | Permission to generate and download the agent packager |
| endpoint-server.configuration.manage | Permission to modify all endpoint configuration parameters |
| endpoint-server.dataretention.manage | Permission to configure the data retention policy |
| endpoint-server.dataretention.read | Permission to view the data retention policy |
| endpoint-server.filter.manage | Permission to delete filters |
| endpoint-server.filter.read | Permission to view filters |
| endpoint-server.health.read | Permission to view any health notifications that the service exposes |
| endpoint-server.logs.manage | Permission to change log-related configuration |
| endpoint-server.machine.manage | Permission to delete hosts |
| endpoint-server.machine.read | Permission to view hosts |
| endpoint-server.metrics.read | Permission to view any metrics that the service exposes |
| endpoint-server.policy.manage | Permission to update and save schedule scan configuration |

| Permission | Description |
|---|---|
| endpoint-server.policy.read | Permission to view existing schedule scan configuration |
| endpoint-server.process.manage | Permission to start and stop the service |
| endpoint-server.scan.manage | Permission to perform endpoint scan |
| endpoint-server.scan.read | Permission to view endpoint scan data |
| endpoint-server.security.manage | Permission to edit security-related resources (passwords, keys, and so on) |
| endpoint-server.security.read | Permission to view security-related resources |

The following table lists the permissions in the Endpoint-server tab assigned to each role. A blank field indicates that the role does not have the permission. The Administrator role has all of the permissions by default and is not listed.

| Permission | Operators | Analysts | SOC Mgrs | MAs | DPOs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| endpoint-server* | Yes | | | | |
| endpoint-server.agent.manage | | | | | |
| endpoint-server.agent.read | | | | | |
| endpoint-server.ca.manage | | | | | |
| endpoint-server.ca.read | | | | | |
| endpoint-server.configuration.manage | | | | | |
| endpoint-server.dataretention.manage | | | | | |
| endpoint-server.dataretention.read | | | | | |
| endpoint-server.filter.manage | | Yes | | | |
| endpoint-server.filter.read | | Yes | | | |
| endpoint-server.health.read | | | | | |
| endpoint-server.logs.manage | | | | | |
| endpoint-server.machine.manage | | Yes | | | |
| endpoint-server.machine.read | | Yes | | | |
| endpoint-server.metrics.read | | | | | |
| endpoint-server.policy.manage | Yes | | | | |
| endpoint-server.policy.read | Yes | | | | |
| endpoint-server.process.manage | | | | | |

| Permission | Operators | Analysts | SOC Mgrs | MAs | DPOs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| endpoint-server.scan.manage | | Yes | | | |
| endpoint-server.scan.read | | Yes | | | |
| endpoint-server.security.manage | | | | | |
| endpoint-server.security.read | | | | | |

## Esa-analytics-server

The following table describes the permissions in the Esa-Analytics-server tab. The Administrators and Operators roles have all of the permissions and are the only roles granted permissions by default.

| Permission | Description |
|---|---|
| esa-analytics-server.* | All permissions (everything below) |
| esa-analytics-server.analytics.manage | Permission to modify ESA analytics |
| esa-analytics-server.analytics.read | Permission to view ESA analytics |
| esa-analytics-server.configuration.manage | Permission to modify all service configuration parameters |
| esa-analytics-server.health.read | Permission to view any health notifications that the service exposes |
| esa-analytics-server.logs.manage | Permission to change log-related configuration |
| esa-analytics-server.metrics.read | Permission to view any metrics that the service exposes |
| esa-analytics-server.model.manage | Permission to modify ESA models |
| esa-analytics-server.model.read | Permission to view ESA models |
| esa-analytics-server.process.manage | Permission to start and stop the service |
| esa-analytics-server.security.manage | Permission to modify security-related resources |
| esa-analytics-server.security.read | Permission to view security-related resources |

## Incidents

The following table lists the permissions in the Incidents tab assigned to each role. A blank field indicates that the role does not have the permission. The Administrators role has all of the permissions by default and is not listed.

| Permission | Operators | Analysts | SOC Mgrs | MAs | DPOs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Access Incident Module | | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Configure Incident Management Integration | | | Yes | | Yes |
| Delete Alerts and incidents | | | | | Yes |
| Manage Alert Handling Rules | | | Yes | | Yes |
| View and Manage Incidents | | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

### Integration-server

(The Integration-server permissions are available in NetWitness Platform version 11.1 and later.)

The following table describes the permissions in the Integration-server tab.

| Permission | Description |
|---|---|
| integration-server.* | All permissions (everything below) |
| integration-server.api.access | Permission to authorize external requests from 3rd party applications |
| integration-server.configuration.manage | Permission to view and modify all service integration configuration parameters |
| integration-server.health.read | Permission to read any health notifications that the service exposes |
| integration-server.logs.manage | Permission to change log-related integration configurations |
| integration-server.metrics.read | Permission to read any metrics that the service exposes |
| integration-server.notification.manage | Permission to change global notification configurations (for example, SMTP server) |
| integration-server.notification.read | Permission to read global notification configurations (for example, SMTP server) |
| integration-server.notification.send | Permission to send notifications (for example, Email) |
| integration-server.process.manage | Permission to start and stop the service |
| integration-server.security.manage | Permission to edit security-related resources (passwords, keys, and so on) |
| integration-server.security.read | Permission to read security-related resources |

| Permission | Description |
|---|---|
| integration-server.template.manage | Permission to change notification template |
| integration-server.template.read | Permission to read notification template |

The following table lists the permissions in the Integration-server tab assigned to each role. A blank field indicates that the role does not have the permission. The Administrator role has all of the permissions by default and is not listed.

| Permission | Operators | Analysts | SOC Mgrs | MAs | DPOs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| integration-server.* | | | | | Yes |
| integration-server.api.access | | | | | |
| integration-server.configuration.manage | | | | | |
| integration-server.health.read | | | | | |
| integration-server.logs.manage | | | | | |
| integration-server.metrics.read | | | | | |
| integration-server.notification.manage | Yes | | Yes | | |
| integration-server.notification.read | Yes | | Yes | | |
| integration-server.notification.send | Yes | | Yes | | |
| integration-server.process.manage | | | | | |
| integration-server.security.manage | | | | | |
| integration-server.security.read | | | | | |
| integration-server.template.manage | Yes | | Yes | | |
| integration-server.template.read | Yes | | Yes | | |

## Investigate

The following table lists the permissions in the Investigate tab assigned to each role. A blank field indicates that the role does not have the permission. The Administrators role has all of the permissions by default and is not listed.

| Permission | Operators | Analysts | SOC Mgrs | MAs | DPOs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Access Investigation Module | | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Context Lookup | | Yes | Yes | Yes | |

| Permission | Operators | Analysts | SOC Mgrs | MAs | DPOs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Create Incidents from Investigation | | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| Manage List from Investigation | | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| Navigate Events | | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Navigate Values | | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

### Investigate-server

The following table describes the permissions in the Investigate-server tab. The Administrators, Analysts, SOC Managers, Malware Analysts, and Data Privacy Officers roles have all of the permissions and are the only roles granted permissions by default.

| Permission | Description |
|---|---|
| investigate-server.* | All permissions (everything below) for the Event Analysis view |
| investigate-server.configuration.manage | Permission to change any configuration properties for the service |
| investigate-server.content.export | Permission to export content from the service |
| investigate-server.content.reconstruct | Permission to view the summary view, the packet, packet map, text, log, and file reconstructions, as well as the packet count |
| investigate-server.event.read | Permission to view events that the service exposes |
| investigate-server.health.read | Permission to view any health notifications that the service exposes |
| investigate-server.logs.manage | Permission to change log-related configuration |
| investigate-server.metagroup.manage | Permission to manage meta groups |
| investigate-server.metagroup.read | Permission to view and use meta groups |
| investigate-server.metrics.read | Permission to view any metrics that the service exposes |
| investigate-server.process.manage | Permission to start and stop the service |
| investigate-server.security.manage | Permission to edit security-related resources (passwords, keys, and so on) |
| investigate-server.security.read | Permission to view security-related resources |

## Live

The following table lists the permissions in the Live tab assigned to each role. A blank field indicates that the role does not have the permission. The Administrators role has all of the permissions by default and is not listed.

| Permission | Operators | Analysts | SOC Mgrs | MAs | DPOs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Live** | | | | | |
| Access Live Module | Yes | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Manage Live System Settings | Yes | | | | |
| **Resources** | | | | | |
| Deploy Live Resources | Yes | | | | Yes |
| Manage Live Feeds | Yes | | | | Yes |
| Manage Live Resources | Yes | | | | Yes |
| Search Live Resources | Yes | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| View Live Resource Details | Yes | Yes | Yes | | Yes |

## Malware

The following table lists the permissions in the Malware tab assigned to each role. A blank field indicates that the role does not have the permission. The Administrators role has all of the permissions by default and is not listed.

| Permission | Operators | Analysts | SOC Mgrs | MAs | DPOs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Download Malware File(s) | | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Initiate Malware Analysis Scan | | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| View Malware Analysis Events | | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

## Orchestration-server

The following table describes the permissions in the Orchestration-server tab. The Administrators, Operators, and Data Privacy Officers roles have all of the permissions and are the only roles granted permissions by default.

| Permission | Description |
|---|---|
| orchestration-server.* | All permissions (everything below) |
| orchestration-server.configuration.manage | Permission to modify all service configuration parameters |

| Permission | Description |
|---|---|
| orchestration-server.file.read | Permission to view files |
| orchestration-server.health.read | Permission to view any health notifications that the service exposes |
| orchestration-server.logs.manage | Permission to change log-related configuration |
| orchestration-server.metrics.read | Permission to view any metrics that the service exposes |
| orchestration-server.process.manage | Permission to start and stop the service |
| orchestration-server.security.manage | Permission to edit security-related resources (passwords, keys, and so on) |
| orchestration-server.security.read | Permission to view security-related resources |

## Reports

The following table lists the permissions in the Reports tab assigned to each role. A blank field indicates that the role does not have the permission. The Administrators role has all of the permissions by default and is not listed.

| Permission | Operators | Analysts | SOC Mgrs | MAs | DPOs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alert** | | | | | |
| Define RE Alert | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Export RE Alert Definition | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Manage RE Alerts | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| View RE Alerts | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| View Scheduled RE Alerts | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| **Chart** | | | | | |
| Define Chart | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Delete Chart | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Export Chart Definition | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Manage Charts | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| View Charts | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| **List** | | | | | |
| Define Lists | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Delete List | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Export List | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |

| Permission | Operators | Analysts | SOC Mgrs | MAs | DPOs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manage Lists | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| **Report** | | | | | |
| Define Report | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Delete Report | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Export Report | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Manage Reports | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| View Reports | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| **Reports** | | | | | |
| Access Configure | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Access Reporter Module | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Access Reporter search | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Access View | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| **Rule** | | | | | |
| Add RE Alert Definition from Rule | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Define Rule | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Delete Rule | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Export Rule | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Manage Rules | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| View Rule Usage | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| **Schedules** | | | | | |
| Define Schedule | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Delete Schedule | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| View Schedules | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| **Warehouse Analytics** | | | | | |
| Define Jobs | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Delete Jobs | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| Manage Jobs | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| View Jobs | | Yes | Yes | | Yes |

## Respond-server

The following table describes the permissions in the Respond-server tab.

| Permission | Description |
|---|---|
| respond-server.* | All permissions (everything below) |
| respond-server.alert.delete | Permission to delete alerts |
| respond-server.alert.manage | Permission to create, update, or delete alerts |
| respond-server.alert.read | Permission to view alerts |
| respond-server.alertrule.manage | Permission to create, update, or delete alert aggregation rules |
| respond-server.alertrule.read | Permission to view alert aggregation rules |
| respond-server.configuration.manage | Permission to change any configuration properties for the service |
| respond-server.health.read | Permission to view any health notifications that the service exposes |
| respond-server.incident.delete | Permission to delete incidents |
| respond-server.incident.manage | Permission to create, update, or delete incidents |
| respond-server.incident.read | Permission to view incidents |
| respond-server.journal.manage | Permission to create, update, or delete journal entries for an incident |
| respond-server.journal.read | Permission to view journal entries for an incident |
| respond-server.logs.manage | Permission to change log-related configuration |
| respond-server.metrics.read | Permission to view any metrics that the service exposes |
| respond-server.notification.manage | (This permission is available in NetWitness Platform version 11.1 and later.)<br>Permission to configure Respond notification settings such as the selected email server, SOC Managers, and who will be sent the notifications (Assignee and SOC Managers). |
| respond-server.notification.read | (This permission is available in NetWitness Platform version 11.1 and later.)<br>Permission to view Respond notification settings. |
| respond-server.process.manage | Permission to start and stop the service |

| Permission | Description |
|---|---|
| respond-server.remediation.manage | Permission to create, update, or delete remediation tasks |
| respond-server.remediation.read | Permission to view remediation tasks |
| respond-server.security.manage | Permission to edit security-related resources (passwords, keys, and so on) |
| respond-server.security.read | Permission to view security-related resources |

The following table lists the permissions in the Respond-server tab assigned to each role. A blank field indicates that the role does not have the permission. The Administrators and Respond Administrator roles have all of the permissions by default and are not listed.

| Permission | Operators | Analysts | SOC Mgrs | MAs | DPOs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| respond-server.* | | | | | Yes |
| respond-server.alert.delete | | | | | |
| respond-server.alert.manage | | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| respond-server.alert.read | | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| respond-server.alertrule.manage | | | Yes | | |
| respond-server.alertrule.read | | | Yes | | |
| respond-server.configuration.manage | | | | | |
| respond-server.health.read | | | | | |
| respond-server.incident.delete | | | | | |
| respond-server.incident.manage | | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| respond-server.incident.read | | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| respond-server.journal.manage | | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| respond-server.journal.read | | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| respond-server.logs.manage | | | | | |
| respond-server.metrics.read | | | | | |
| respond-server.notification.manage | | | Yes | | |
| respond-server.notification.read | | | Yes | | |
| respond-server.process.manage | | | | | |

| Permission | Operators | Analysts | SOC Mgrs | MAs | DPOs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| respond-server.remediation.manage | | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| respond-server.remediation.read | | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| respond-server.security.manage | | | | | |
| respond-server.security.read | | | | | |

### Respond Notification Settings Permissions

> **Note:** The Respond notification setting permissions are available in NetWitness Platform version 11.1 and later.
> If you are updating from NetWitness Platform version 11.0 to 11.1 or later, you will need to add additional permissions to your existing built-in NetWitness Platform user roles. For all upgrades to 11.1 or later, you will need to add additional permissions to custom roles.

The following permissions are required for Respond Administrators, Data Privacy Officers, and SOC Managers to access Respond Notification Settings (CONFIGURE > Respond Notifications).

Incidents tab:

- Configure Incident Management Integration

Respond-server tab:

- respond-server.notification.manage
- respond-server.notification.read

Integration-server tab:

- integration-server.notification.read
- integration-server.notification.manage

### Respond Event Analysis Permissions

> **Note:** The Event Analysis panel in the Respond view is available in NetWitness Platform version 11.2 and later.

The Event Analysis panel in the Respond view shows the Event Analysis view from Investigate for specific indicator events. The following Investigate Server permissions are required to view Event Analysis in the Respond view:

Investigate-server tab:

- investigate-server.event.read
- investigate-server.content.reconstruct
- investigate-server.content.export

## Security-server

The following table describes the permissions in the Security-server tab. The Administrators, Operators, and Data Privacy Officers roles have all of the permissions and are the only roles granted permissions by default.

| Permission | Description |
|---|---|
| security-server.* | All permissions (everything below) |
| security-server.account.manage | Permission to view, create, modify, or remove NetWitness Platform local accounts |
| security-server.account.read | Permission to view NetWitness Platform local accounts |
| security-server.ca.manage | Permission to manage NetWitness Platform deployment PKI parameters (for example, sign certificates, and so on) |
| security-server.ca.read | Permission to view NetWitness Platform deployment PKI parameters |
| security-server.configuration.manage | Permission to modify all service configuration parameters |
| security-server.health.read | Permission to view any health notifications that the service exposes |
| security-server.logs.manage | Permission to change log-related configuration |
| security-server.metrics.read | Permission to view any metrics that the service exposes |
| security-server.permission.manage | Permission to create or remove NetWitness Platform permissions |
| security-server.process.manage | Permission to start and stop the service |
| security-server.role.manage | Permission to create, modify, or remove NetWitness Platform roles (for example, add role permissions) |
| security-server.role.read | Permission to view NetWitness Platform role definitions |
| security-server.security.manage | Permission to edit security-related resources (passwords, keys, and so on) |
| security-server.security.read | Permission to view security-related resources |
| security-server.user.manage | Permission to view, create, modify, or remove NetWitness Platform user profiles |
| security-server.user.read | Permission to view NetWitness Platform user profile details (for example, roles, login times, and so on) |

## Source-server (Future Use)

The following table describes the permissions in the Source-server tab.

| Permission | Description |
|---|---|
| source-server* | All permissions (everything below) |
| source-server.group.manage | Permission to create and manage USM groups |
| source-server.group.read | Permission to view USM groups |
| source-server.policy.manage | Permission to create and manage USM policies |
| source-server.policy.read | Permission to view USM policies |
| source-server.grouppolicy.read | Permission to view the canonical groups and policies |

# Manage Users with Roles and Permissions

This topic introduces a set of end-to-end procedures for managing users in NetWitness Platform. These steps explain how to add a user in NetWitness Platform and then how to control what the user can do.

**Topics**

- Step 1. Review the Preconfigured NetWitness Platform Roles
- Step 2. (Optional) Add a Role and Assign Permissions
- Step 3. Verify Query and Session Attributes per Role
- Step 4. Set Up a User
- Step 5. (Optional) Map User Roles to External Groups

## Step 1. Review the Preconfigured NetWitness Platform Roles

To simplify the process of creating roles and assigning permissions, there are preconfigured roles in NetWitness Platform.

| Role | Permission |
|---|---|
| Administrators | Full system access. The System Administrators persona is granted all permissions by default. |
| Respond_Administrator | Access to all Respond permissions. The Respond Administrator persona is focused on system configuration of Respond. |
| Data_Privacy_Officers | The Data Privacy Officer (DPO) persona is similar to Administrators with additional focus on configuration options that manage obfuscation and viewing of sensitive data within the system (see the *Data Privacy Management Guide*). Users with the DPO role can see which meta keys are flagged for obfuscation, and they also see obfuscated meta keys and values created for the flagged meta keys. |
| SOC_Managers | Same access as Analysts plus additional permission to handle incidents. The SOC Managers persona is identical to Analysts, but with permissions necessary to configure Respond. |
| Operators | Access to configurations but not to meta and session content. The System Operators persona is focused on system configuration, but not investigation, ESA, Alerting, Reporting, and Respond. |
| Malware_Analysts | Access to investigations and malware events. The only access granted to the Malware Analysts persona is the Malware Analysis module. |
| Analysts | Access to meta and session content but not to configurations. The Security Operation Center (SOC) Analysts persona is centered around investigation, ESA Alerting, Reporting, and Respond, but not system configuration. |
| UEBA_Analysts | Access to the RSA NetWitness UEBA service in the **Investigate** > **Users** view. NetWitness UEBA is an advanced analytics solution for discovering, investigating, and monitoring risky behaviors across all entities in your network environment.<br>**Note:** You do not need to set up specific permissions for this role. You only need to assign this role to a user, and that user will have access to NetWitness UEBA. |

The administrator can also add custom roles.

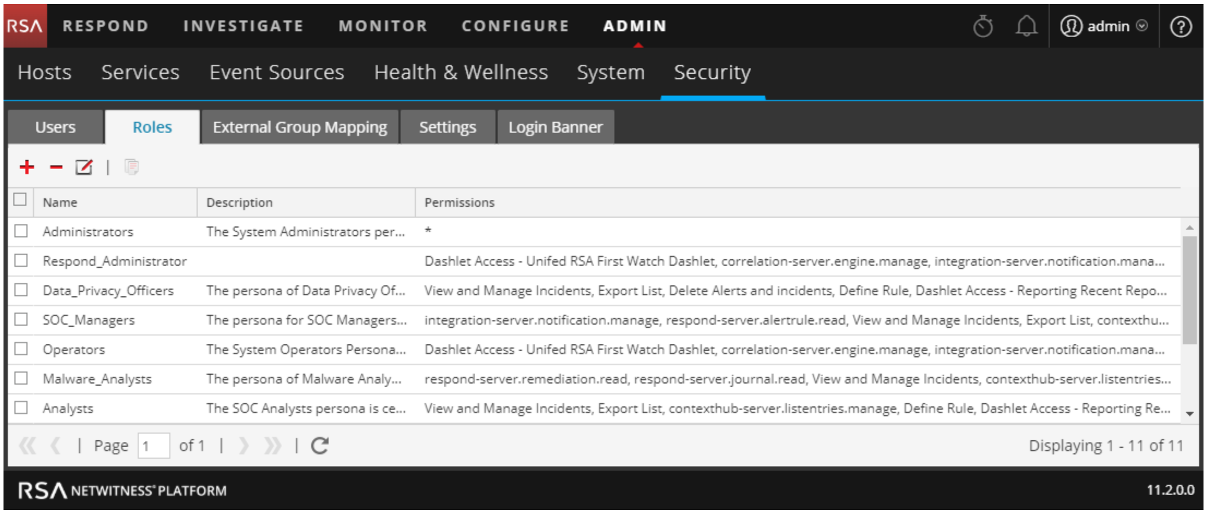
## Step 2. (Optional) Add a Role and Assign Permissions

Although NetWitness Platform has preconfigured roles, you can add custom roles. For example, in addition to the preconfigured Analysts role you could add custom roles for AnalystsEurope and AnalystsAsia. For a detailed list of permissions, see Role Permissions.

Each of the following procedures starts on the **Roles** tab.

### To navigate to the Roles tab:

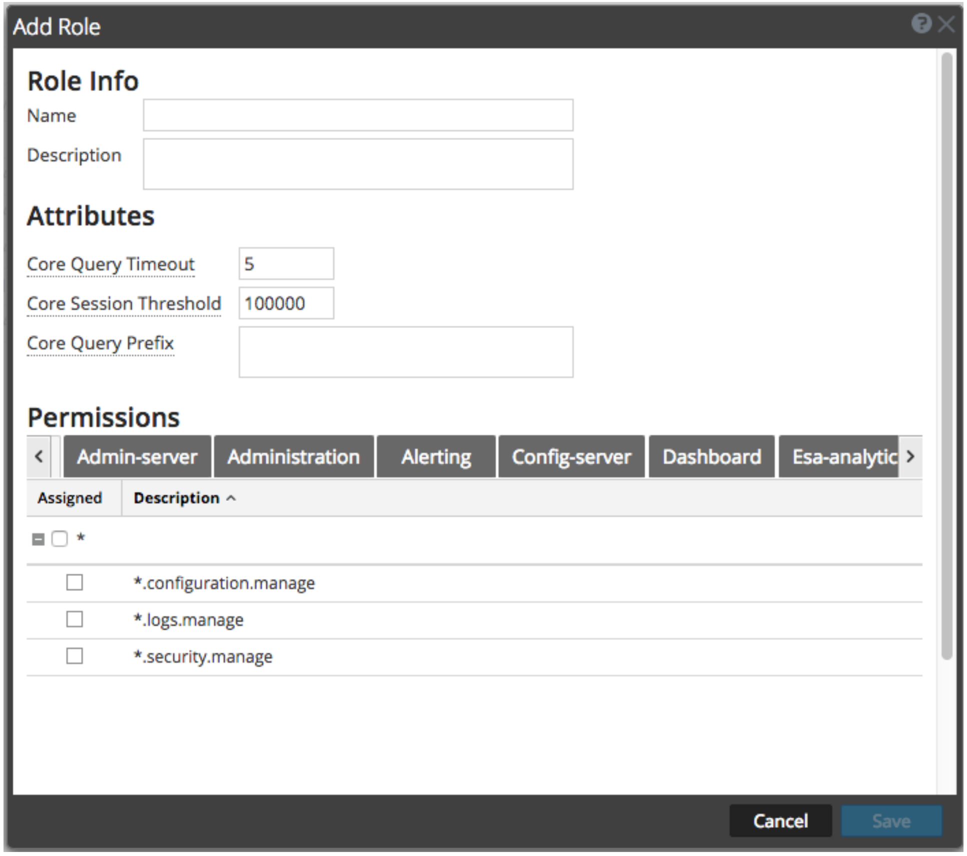
1. Go to **ADMIN** > **Security**.
   The Security view is displayed with the **Users** tab open.
2. Click the **Roles** tab.



| □ | Name | Description | Permissions |
|---|---|---|---|
| □ | Administrators | The System Administrators per... | * |
| □ | Respond_Administrator | | Dashlet Access - Unifed RSA First Watch Dashlet, correlation-server.engine.manage, integration-server.notification.mana... |
| □ | Data_Privacy_Officers | The persona of Data Privacy Of... | View and Manage Incidents, Export List, Delete Alerts and incidents, Define Rule, Dashlet Access - Reporting Recent Repo... |
| □ | SOC_Managers | The persona for SOC Managers... | integration-server.notification.manage, respond-server.alertrule.read, View and Manage Incidents, Export List, contexthu... |
| □ | Operators | The System Operators Persona... | Dashlet Access - Unifed RSA First Watch Dashlet, correlation-server.engine.manage, integration-server.notification.mana... |
| □ | Malware_Analysts | The persona of Malware Analy... | respond-server.remediation.read, respond-server.journal.read, View and Manage Incidents, contexthub-server.listentries... |
| □ | Analysts | The SOC Analysts persona is ce... | View and Manage Incidents, Export List, contexthub-server.listentries.manage, Define Rule, Dashlet Access - Reporting Re... |

## Add a Role and Assign Permissions

1. In the **Roles** tab, click + in the toolbar.
2. The **Add Role** dialog is displayed.



Add Role

Role Info

Name

Description

Attributes

Core Query Timeout 5

Core Session Threshold 100000

Core Query Prefix

Permissions

| Assigned | Description |
|---|---|
| □ | * |
| □ | *.configuration.manage |
| □ | *.logs.manage |
| □ | *.security.manage |

3. In the **Role Info** section, type the following information for the role:
   - **Name**
   - (Optional) **Description**

4. In the **Attributes** section, enter the desired values for each attribute. For more information on attributes, see Step 3. Verify Query and Session Attributes per Role.

5. In the **Permissions** section:
   - Click < and > to scroll through the modules.
   - Select a module the role will access.
   - Select each permission the role will have.

6. Repeat the previous step until you select all permissions to assign to the role.
7. Click **Save** to add the new role, which is effective immediately. You can now assign the new role to users.

## Duplicate a Role

An efficient way to add a new role is to duplicate a similar role, save it with a new name and revise the permissions that are already assigned.

1. In the **Roles** tab, select the role you want to duplicate and click ⧉.
2. Type a new role name and click **Save**.
3. To change the permissions, follow the steps in the next procedure.

## Change Permissions Assigned to a Role

1. In the **Roles** tab, select the role and click ✎.
   The **Edit Role** dialog is displayed.
2. In the **Permissions** section:
   - Click < and > to scroll through the modules.
   - Select a module to revise permissions for it.
   - Select or deselect each permission.
3. Repeat the previous step until the role has the required permissions.
4. Click **Save**. The revised permissions are effective immediately.

## Delete a Role

You can delete a role if it is not assigned to any users.

1. In the **Roles** tab, select the role and click − .
2. A dialog requests confirmation that you want to delete the role. Click **Yes**.

## Step 3. Verify Query and Session Attributes per Role

This topic explains the query and session attributes and provides instructions for setting these attributes for user roles. This topic also describes how these role settings impact individual user settings and what happens if a user is a member of multiple roles.

After you define your user roles, it is important to verify the query and session attributes that are set for each role. You can adjust these settings according to your requirements.

### Query and Session Attributes

Query and session attributes determine how to handle the queries that a user runs. These attributes enable you to lock down the information that users can retrieve. These attributes apply to all sessions of users assigned to a role.

Depending on your requirements, you can specify the following query-handling attributes for a user role:

- **Core Query Timeout** is an optional setting that applies to NetWitness Platform Core services. It specifies the maximum number of minutes that a user can run a query. If this value is set, it must be zero (0) or greater. A value of zero represents no timeout. The default value is 5 minutes.
- **Core Session Threshold** is a required setting. This value must be zero (0) or greater. The default is 100000. The limit you specify here overrides the **Max Session Export** value defined in the Investigate view settings. If the threshold is greater than zero, a query optimization will extrapolate the total session counts that exceed the threshold. When the meta value count returned by the query reaches the threshold, the system will:
  - Stop its determination of the session count.
  - Show the threshold and percentage of query time used to reach the threshold.
- **Core Query Prefix** is an optional filter applied to queries the user runs. The prefix restricts query results that the user sees. For example, the `'service' = 80` query prefix is prepended to any queries run by the user, and the user can only access metadata of HTTP sessions.

**Note:** In Version 11.1 and later, you can use configured meta entities in a Core Query Prefix. For additional information about configuring meta entities, refer to the *Core Database Tuning Guide*.

The query-handing attribute settings applied for a user depend on the role memberships of the user. It is important to verify the query-handling attribute settings for your roles.

### How Query-Handling Attribute Settings Apply to Individual Users

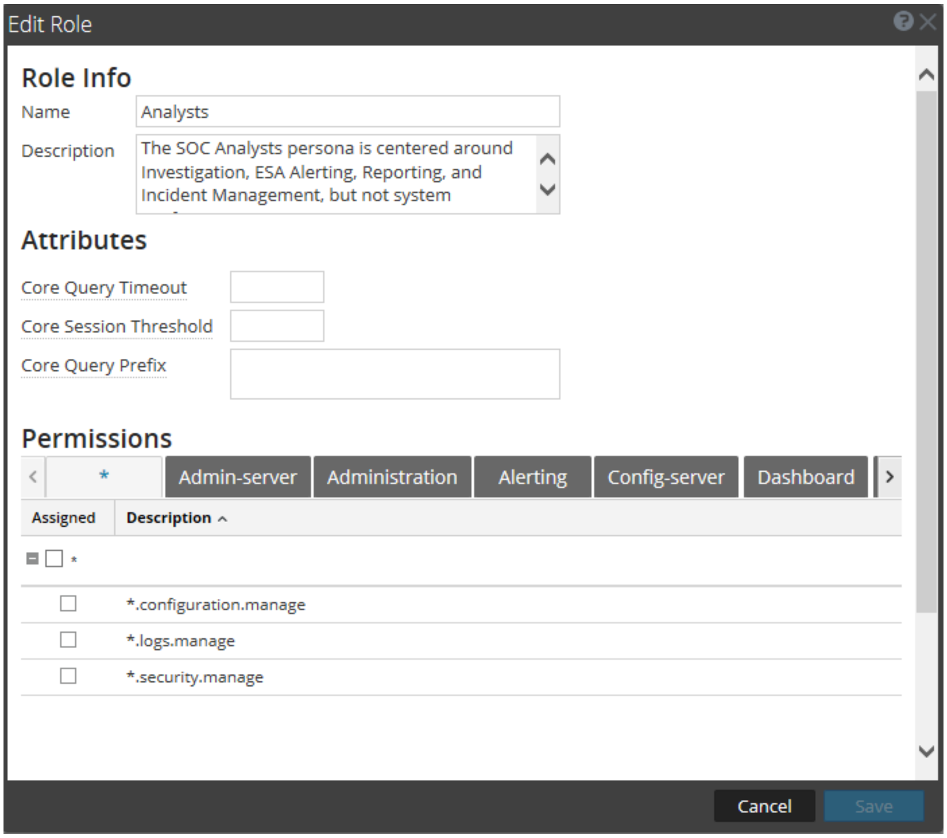
If a user is a member of multiple roles, the following logic applies for the user:

- **Query Timeout:** The most permissive (highest) value of all assigned roles is applied to the user.
- **Query Prefix:** The query prefixes of each of the user roles are AND'd together.
- **Session Threshold:** The highest value of all the assigned roles is applied to the user.

## Set Query Handling Attributes for a User Role

1. Go to **ADMIN** > **Security**.
   The Security view is displayed with the **Users** tab open.

2. Click the **Roles** tab. If you are adding a role, click ✚. If you are editing a role, select the role and click ✎.
   The Add or Edit Role dialog is displayed.



Name: Analysts

Description: The SOC Analysts persona is centered around Investigation, ESA Alerting, Reporting, and Incident Management, but not system

Core Query Timeout:

Core Session Threshold:

Core Query Prefix:

| Assigned | Description |
|---|---|
| □ | * |
| □ | *.configuration.manage |
| □ | *.logs.manage |
| □ | *.security.manage |

3. To set the attributes for the role, in the **Attributes** section:
   - (Optional) In the **Core Query Timeout** field, type the maximum number of minutes that a user can run a query. This timeout applies to queries performed from Investigate.
   - Type a **Core Session Threshold** for the system to stop its determination of the session count.
   - (Optional) Type a **Core Query Prefix** to filter query results that role members see in the Investigate Navigate view, Events view, and Event Analysis view. You can specify a query that is prepended to all queries executed by users with a specific role. For example, if the `'service' = 80` query prefix is prepended to all queries by users in this role, the users can only access metadata of HTTP sessions. If users attempt to navigate to non-HTTP event, the view is not displayed.

4. Click **Save.**

## Step 4. Set Up a User

This topic introduces procedures to set up a new user.

**Topics**

- Add a User and Assign a Role
- Enable, Unlock, and Delete User Accounts

## Add a User and Assign a Role

This topic explains how to add a new user to each type of user account, local and external. It also explains how to assign a role to a local user.

All NetWitness Platform users must have a local or external user account.

The following considerations are important when managing local and external user accounts.

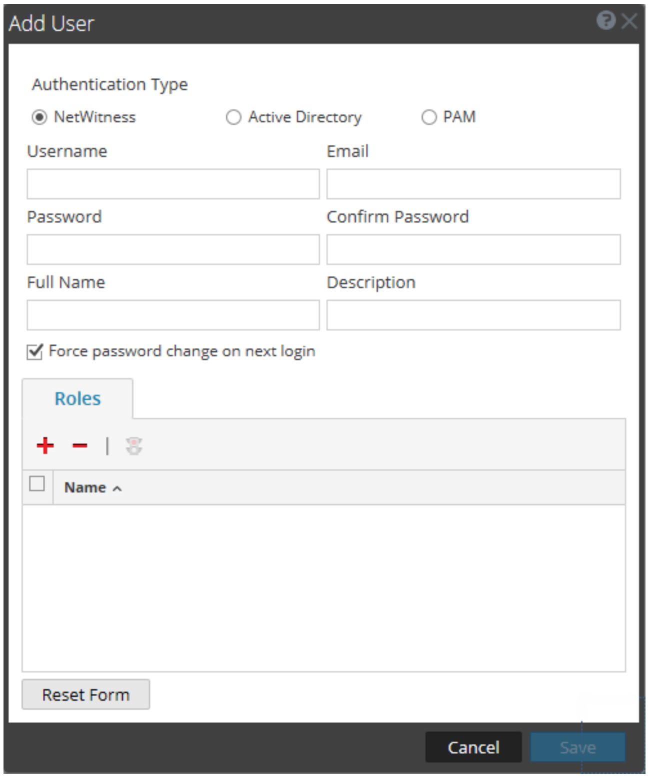
| Local User Account | External User Account |
|---|---|
| Managed within NetWitness Platform. | Managed externally and outside the scope of this document. |
| Roles assigned directly. | Roles assigned by external group mapping. |
| Derives permissions from each role assigned to the user, as explained in this topic. | Derives permissions from each role mapped to the account's external user group, as explained in Step 5. (Optional) Map User Roles to External Groups. |
| NetWitness Platform manages all user information. | NetWitness Platform manages user identification only. This includes Username, Full Name and Email. |

Each of the following procedures starts on the Users tab. To navigate to the Users tab, go to **ADMIN** > **Security**. The Security view is displayed with the Users tab open.

### Add a Local User

#### To add a local user account and assign a role to the user:

1. In the **Users** tab, click + in the toolbar.
   The **Add User** dialog is displayed.



Authentication Type

● NetWitness ○ Active Directory ○ PAM

☑ Force password change on next login

2. Type the following account information for the new user:

   - **Authentication Type**: **NetWitness** is selected by default and is the correct choice when adding a local user. This option is only displayed when there are AD or PAM configurations set up to allow for selecting that authentication type.

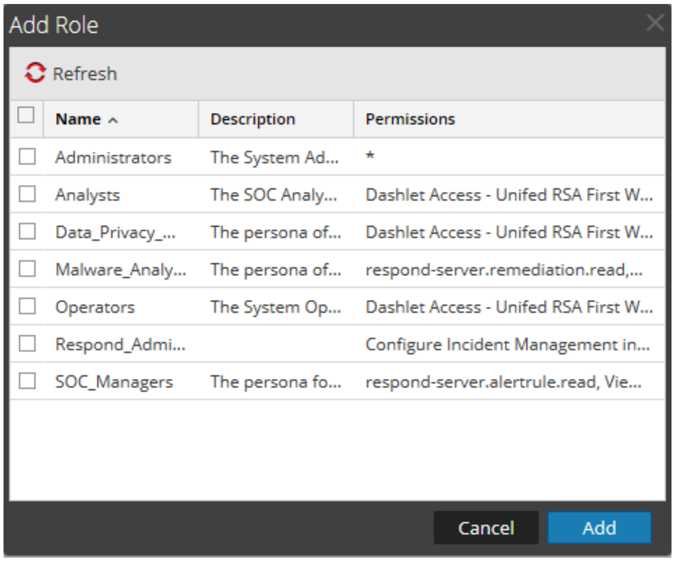
**Note:** If there are no AD or PAM configurations, the authentication type is set to NetWitness automatically and there are no other options available.

   - **Username** for logging on to NetWitness Platform
   - **Email** address
   - Password for logging on to NetWitness Platform, in the **Password** and **Confirm Password** fields
   - **Full Name** of the new user
   - (Optional) **Description** of the user account

3. To expire the user password the next time the user logs on, select **Force password change on next login**.

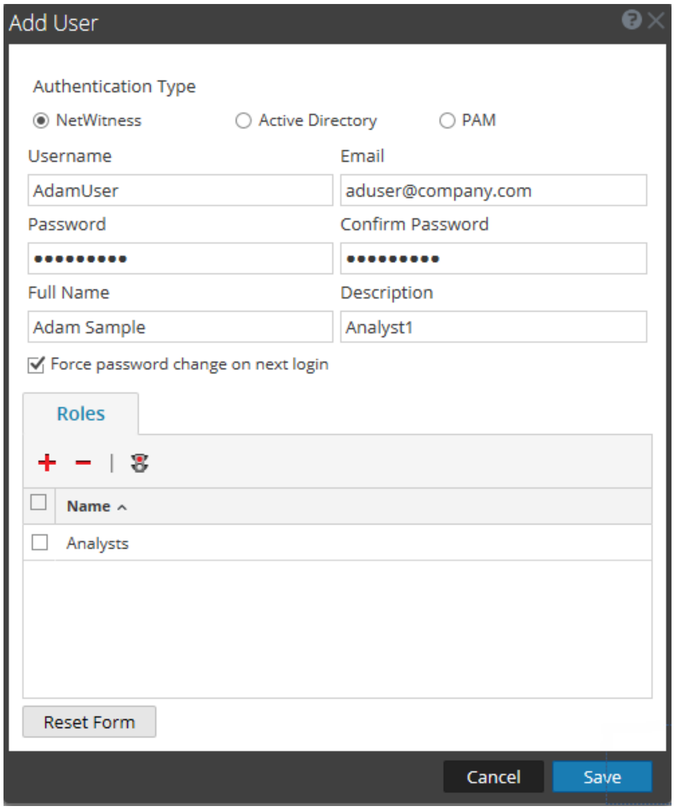
   This does not affect any active user sessions. The ⏰ appears in the user row to show that the user password expired. After a password is expired, you cannot undo it. This checkbox is cleared the next time you edit the user account.

4. To assign a role to the user, click + in the **Roles** tab.
   The **Add Role** selection dialog shows the list of available roles.



| □ | Name | Description | Permissions |
|---|---|---|---|
| □ | Administrators | The System Ad... | * |
| □ | Analysts | The SOC Analy... | Dashlet Access - Unifed RSA First W... |
| □ | Data_Privacy_... | The persona of... | Dashlet Access - Unifed RSA First W... |
| □ | Malware_Analy... | The persona of... | respond-server.remediation.read,... |
| □ | Operators | The System Op... | Dashlet Access - Unifed RSA First W... |
| □ | Respond_Admi... |  | Configure Incident Management in... |
| □ | SOC_Managers | The persona fo... | respond-server.alertrule.read, Vie... |

5. Select each role to assign and click **Add**.
   The **Add User** dialog shows each role assigned to the user.



Authentication Type
● NetWitness ○ Active Directory ○ PAM

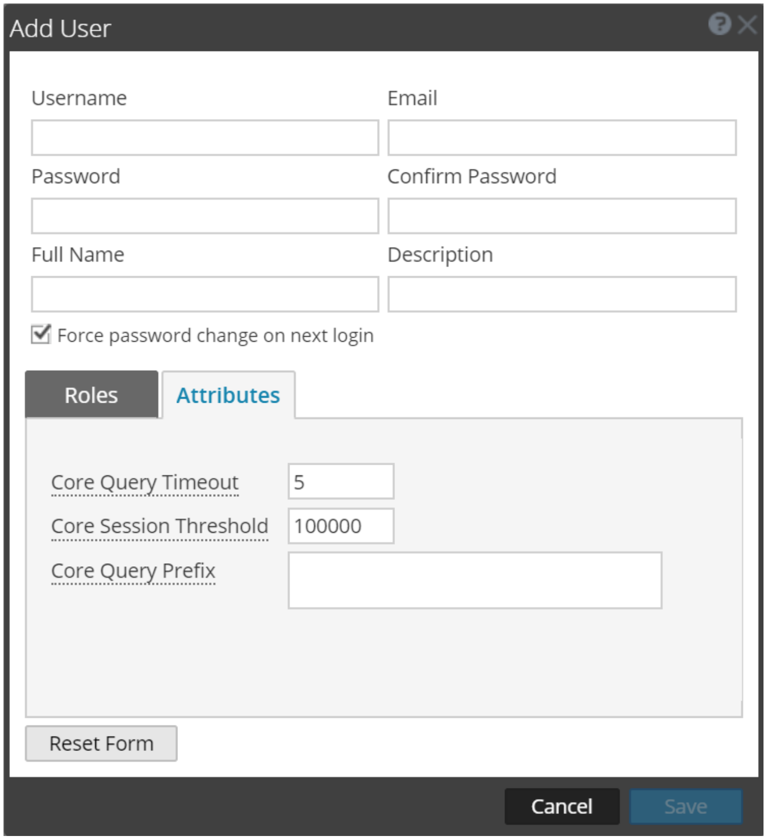
| | |
|---|---|
| Username: AdamUser | Email: aduser@company.com |
| Password: ●●●●●●●●● | Confirm Password: ●●●●●●●●● |
| Full Name: Adam Sample | Description: Analyst1 |

☑ Force password change on next login

| □ | Name |
|---|---|
| □ | Analysts |

6. (Optional) To assign attributes to a user, go to **Attributes** and modify the appropriate values. These attributes are unique to the user and follow all the same rules for attributes within roles. For more

information on attributes, see Query and Session Attributes.



Add User

| | |
|---|---|
| Username | Email |
| Password | Confirm Password |
| Full Name | Description |

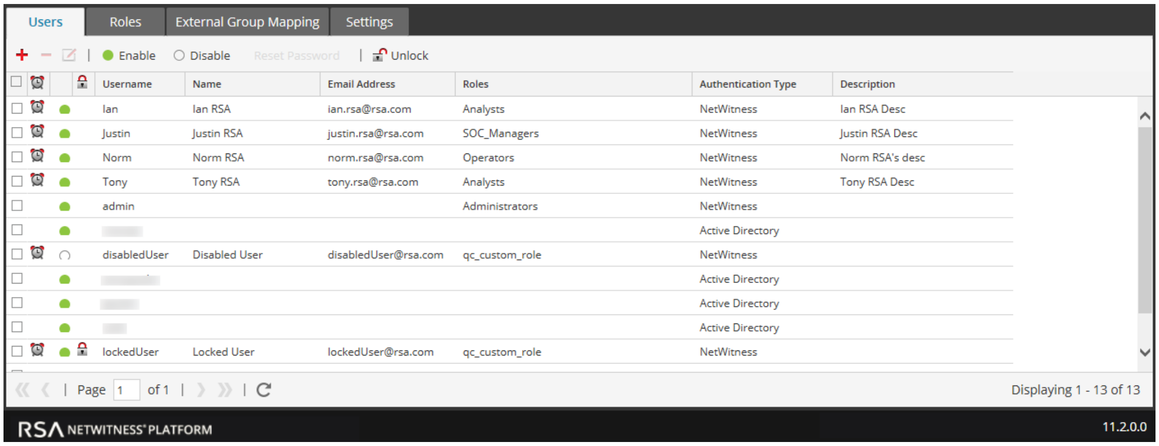
☑ Force password change on next login

Roles | Attributes

| | |
|---|---|
| Core Query Timeout | 5 |
| Core Session Threshold | 100000 |
| Core Query Prefix | |

7. (Optional) Select a role and click to **Show all permissions** for the role.

8. Click **Save**.
   The **Users** tab shows the new user and each role assigned to the user. The account is active immediately.

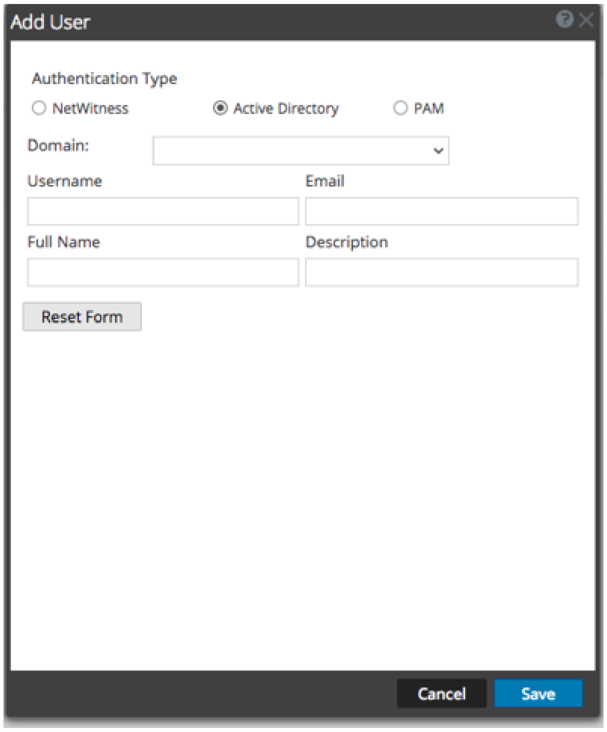


| | | Username | Name | Email Address | Roles | Authentication Type | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐ | ● | Ian | Ian RSA | ian.rsa@rsa.com | Analysts | NetWitness | Ian RSA Desc |
| ☐ | ● | Justin | Justin RSA | justin.rsa@rsa.com | SOC_Managers | NetWitness | Justin RSA Desc |
| ☐ | ● | Norm | Norm RSA | norm.rsa@rsa.com | Operators | NetWitness | Norm RSA's desc |
| ☐ | ● | Tony | Tony RSA | tony.rsa@rsa.com | Analysts | NetWitness | Tony RSA Desc |
| ☐ | ● | admin | | | Administrators | NetWitness | |
| ☐ | ● | [redacted] | | | | Active Directory | |
| ☐ | ○ | disabledUser | Disabled User | disabledUser@rsa.com | qc_custom_role | NetWitness | |
| ☐ | ● | [redacted] | | | | Active Directory | |
| ☐ | ● | [redacted] | | | | Active Directory | |
| ☐ | ● | [redacted] | | | | Active Directory | |
| ☐ | ● | lockedUser | Locked User | lockedUser@rsa.com | qc_custom_role | NetWitness | |

### Add a User for External Authentication

**Prerequisite**: External authentication must be configured. Refer to Step 4. (Optional) Configure External Authentication.

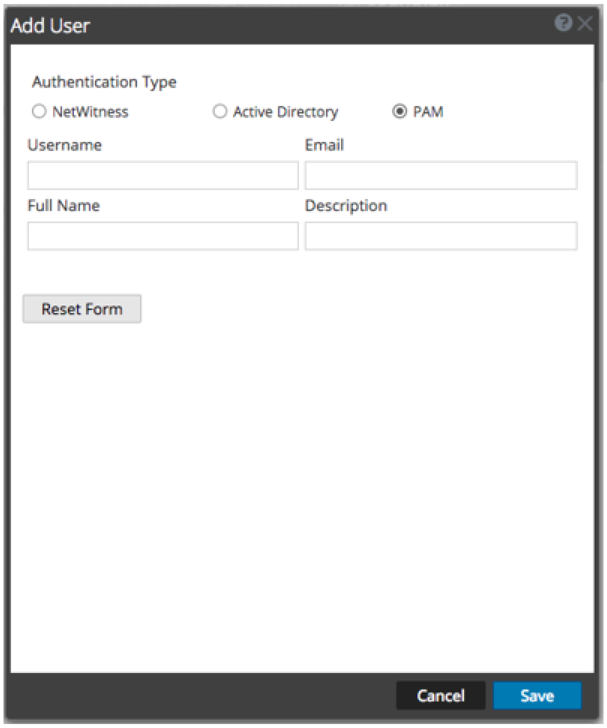
1. In the **Users** tab, click + in the toolbar.
   The **Add User** dialog is displayed.
2. For **Authentication Type**, select either **Active Directory** or **PAM**. The dialog will update to show the required fields for the selected external authentication type.



Add User

Authentication Type

○ NetWitness ● Active Directory ○ PAM



Authentication Type

○ NetWitness ○ Active Directory ● PAM

3. Type the following information:
   - **Domain** (if select Active Directory authentication only): Select the Active Directory domain for the user from the drop-down list of available domains.
   - **Username** for logging on to NetWitness Platform
   - **Email** address
   - **Full Name** of the new user
   - (Optional) **Description** of the user account

4. Click **Save**. The Users tab shows the new user account, which still needs a role and permissions.
5. To map a role to the new user, see Step 5. (Optional) Map User Roles to External Groups.

## Change User Information or Roles

### To change a user's account information or assigned roles:

1. In the **Users** tab, select a user and click ✎ in the toolbar.
   The **Edit User** dialog is displayed.
2. To edit user information, change any of the following fields:
   - **Email**
   - **Full Name**
   - **Description**

3. To expire the **internal** user password the next time the user logs on, select **Force password change on next login**.

   This does not affect any active user sessions. The ⏰ appears in the user row to show that the user password expired. After a password is expired, you cannot undo it. This checkbox is cleared the next time you edit the user account.

4. In the **Roles** section:

   - To assign another role, click ✚ , select a role and click **Add**.
   - To remove an assigned role, select the role and click ▬.

7. Click **Save**.

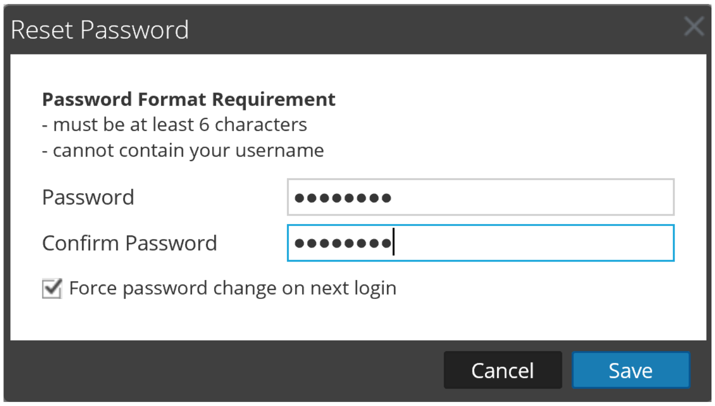
### Delete a User

1. In the **Users** tab, select a user.
2. In the toolbar, click ▬.
3. Click **Save**.

**Note:** To fully delete a user that is externally authenticated by Active Directory, you must also delete the user from the AD Group.

### Reset a User Password

1. In the **Users** tab, select a user.
2. In the toolbar, click **Reset Password**.



Reset Password

**Password Format Requirement**
- must be at least 6 characters
- cannot contain your username

Password ••••••••

Confirm Password ••••••••

☑ Force password change on next login

   The **Password Format Requirement** section lists the specific requirements for the password. Administrators can adjust these requirements for all internal users in the password policy. See Step 1. Configure Password Complexity.

3. Choose whether to force a password change the next time the user logs in to NetWitness Platform.
4. Click **Save**.

**Note:** After resetting the password for deploy_admin user from the user interface, it is mandatory to follow the steps mentioned in the below article and run all commands in the all nodes including Node 0. For more instructions, see https://community.rsa.com/message/904623.

# Enable, Unlock, and Delete User Accounts

This topic provides instructions for enabling, unlocking, and deleting user accounts.

All users of NetWitness Platform must either have a local user account with username and password or have an external user account. Within NetWitness Platform, you can enable, disable, and delete local user accounts.

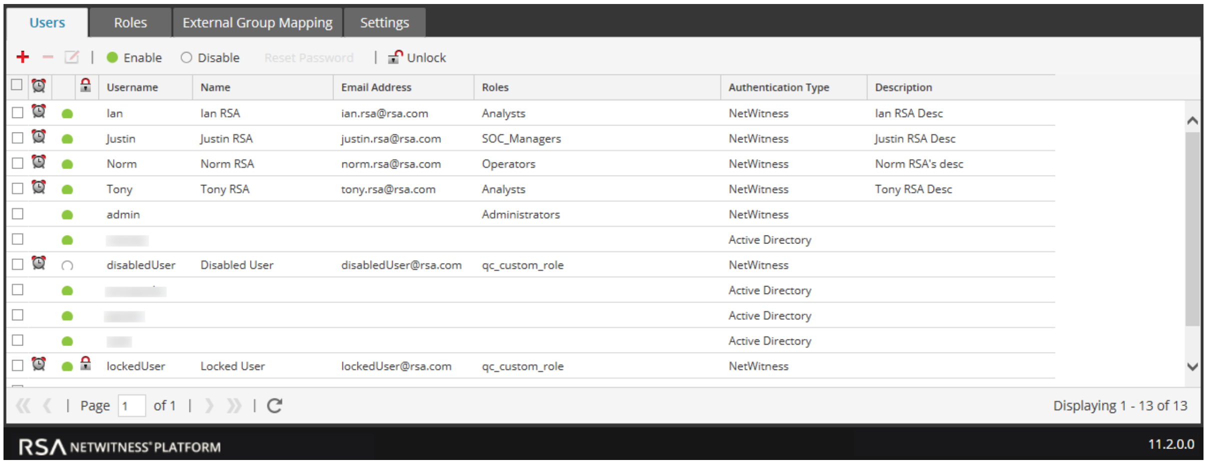
The first time an external user logs into NetWitness Platform, a new user entry is automatically created with NetWitness Platform. NetWitness Platform manages only user identification information; for example, Full Name and Email.

You can unlock locked accounts for both local and external users.

## Enable Disabled NetWitness Platform User Accounts

### To enable NetWitness Platform user accounts that have been disabled:

1. In NetWitness Platform, go to **ADMIN > Security**.
   The Security view is displayed with the **Users** tab open.



| ☐ | ⏰ | | 🔒 | Username | Name | Email Address | Roles | Authentication Type | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐ | ⏰ | ● | | Ian | Ian RSA | ian.rsa@rsa.com | Analysts | NetWitness | Ian RSA Desc |
| ☐ | ⏰ | ● | | Justin | Justin RSA | justin.rsa@rsa.com | SOC_Managers | NetWitness | Justin RSA Desc |
| ☐ | ⏰ | ● | | Norm | Norm RSA | norm.rsa@rsa.com | Operators | NetWitness | Norm RSA's desc |
| ☐ | ⏰ | ● | | Tony | Tony RSA | tony.rsa@rsa.com | Analysts | NetWitness | Tony RSA Desc |
| ☐ | | ● | | admin | | | Administrators | NetWitness | |
| ☐ | | ● | | [redacted] | | | | Active Directory | |
| ☐ | ⏰ | ○ | | disabledUser | Disabled User | disabledUser@rsa.com | qc_custom_role | NetWitness | |
| ☐ | | ● | | [redacted] | | | | Active Directory | |
| ☐ | | ● | | [redacted] | | | | Active Directory | |
| ☐ | | ● | | [redacted] | | | | Active Directory | |
| ☐ | ⏰ | ● | 🔒 | lockedUser | Locked User | lockedUser@rsa.com | qc_custom_role | NetWitness | |

2. In the **Users** grid, select one or more accounts.
3. Click ● Enable.
   A dialog requests confirmation.
4. If you want to enable the accounts, click **Yes**.
   The accounts are enabled, and the user can log in to NetWitness Platform.

## Disable NetWitness Platform User Accounts

You can block user access by disabling users. Disabling the user does not delete user preferences. This action blocks user access without deleting user preferences so that upon re-enabling users, user preferences are intact. You can re-enable users to restore user access. Disabling users applies only to Local users and not External Users.

#### To disable NetWitness Platform user accounts:

1. In the **Users** grid, select one or more accounts.
2. Click ○ Disable.
   A dialog requests confirmation.
3. If you want to disable the accounts, click **Yes**.
   The accounts are disabled, and the user can no longer log in to NetWitness Platform.

### Unlock Locked NetWitness Platform User Accounts

A user is locked out for a period of time after a number of failed consecutive login attempts. To unlock NetWitness Platform user accounts that are locked due to excessive failed login attempts:

1. In the **Users** grid, select one or more accounts.
2. Click 🔓 Unlock.
   A dialog requests confirmation.
3. If you want to unlock the accounts, click **Yes**.
   The accounts are unlocked, and the user can log on to NetWitness Platform.

### Delete NetWitness Platform User Accounts

If not using External Authentication, a user can log on to NetWitness Platform using a local account. These local accounts are directly managed using NetWitness Platform. To revoke access to a local user, either disable the account or delete the account completely from the system.

**Note:** This deletes all user preferences for the account from NetWitness Platform. If this is not the intention, disable the user instead of deleting the user.

#### To delete NetWitness Platform user accounts:

1. Go to **ADMIN > Security**.
   The Security view is displayed with the **Users** tab open.
2. In the Users list, select one or more accounts.
3. Click − .
   A warning dialog requests confirmation.
4. If you want to delete the accounts, click **Yes**.
   The accounts are removed from NetWitness Platform, and the users can no longer log in to NetWitness Platform.

## Step 5. (Optional) Map User Roles to External Groups

This topic describes the method for mapping NetWitness Platform user roles to external groups.

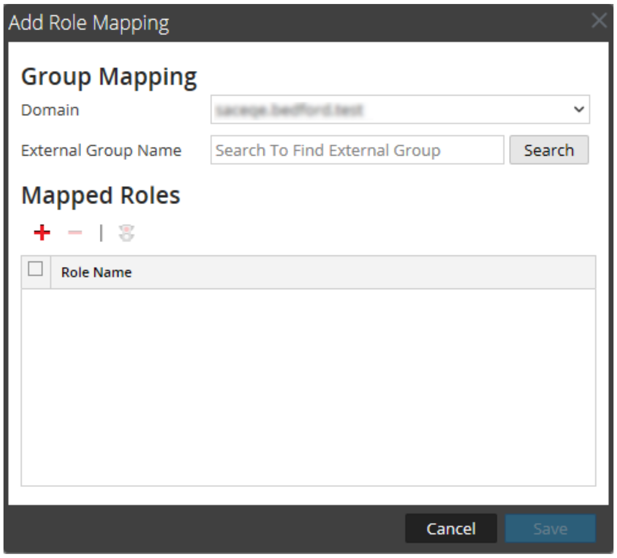
In NetWitness Platform, external groups derive permissions for various modules and views from NetWitness Platform user roles, which have permissions assigned to them. To provide access to an external group, map user roles to it. To modify an external group's access, edit the roles mapped to it. Add and delete roles until the external group has the necessary access. Changes take effect immediately.

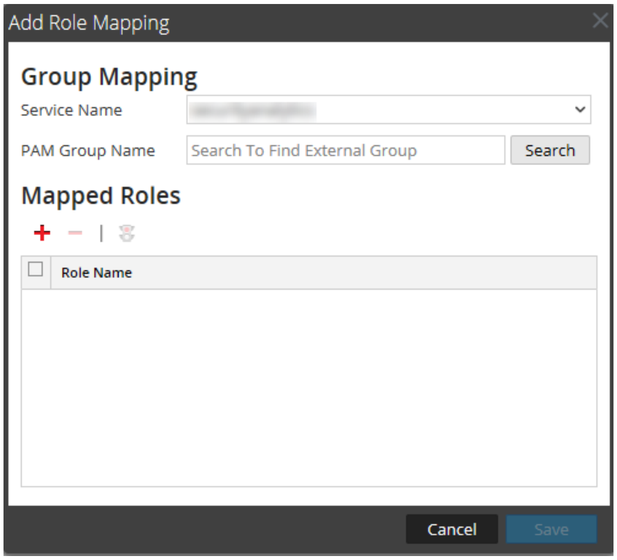
### Prerequisites

In the Settings tab, you must set up a method for external user authentication to make external groups visible to NetWitness Platform.

## Add Role Mapping for an External Group

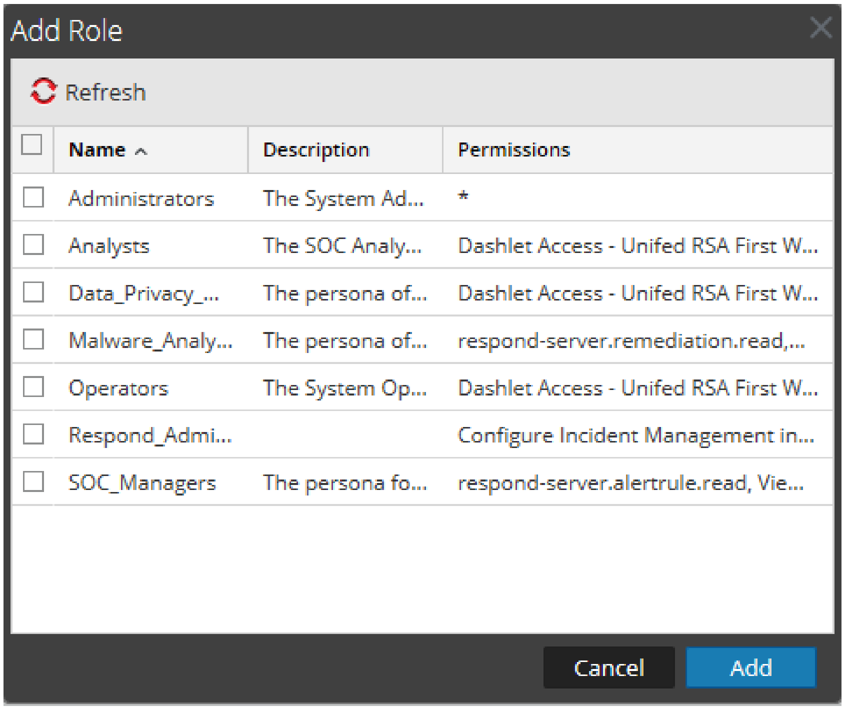
1. In NetWitness Platform, go to **ADMIN** > **Security**.
   The Security view is displayed with the **Users** tab open.
2. Click the **External Group Mapping** tab.
3. In the toolbar, click +.
   The **Add Role Mapping** dialog for the external authentication method you selected is displayed.





4. Click **Search** and search for an external group name in the Search for External Groups, then select an external group name.

5. To add roles to the group mapping, click ✚ in the **Mapped Roles** section.
   The **Add Role** dialog is displayed.



| □ | Name ^ | Description | Permissions |
|---|---|---|---|
| □ | Administrators | The System Ad... | * |
| □ | Analysts | The SOC Analy... | Dashlet Access - Unifed RSA First W... |
| □ | Data_Privacy_... | The persona of... | Dashlet Access - Unifed RSA First W... |
| □ | Malware_Analy... | The persona of... | respond-server.remediation.read,... |
| □ | Operators | The System Op... | Dashlet Access - Unifed RSA First W... |
| □ | Respond_Admi... |  | Configure Incident Management in... |
| □ | SOC_Managers | The persona fo... | respond-server.alertrule.read, Vie... |

6. Select the checkbox in the title bar to select all roles, or select roles individually.
7. To add the roles to the **Mapped Roles** section in the Add Role Mapping dialog, click **Add**.
   The dialog closes and the selected roles are displayed in the Mapped Roles section.
8. If you want to delete roles from the **Mapped Roles** section, select the roles and click − .
9. When the **Add Role Mapping** dialog reflects the role mapping that you want to define for the group, click **Save**.
   The Add Role Mapping dialog closes, and the new role mapping is listed in the External Group Mapping tab list.

## Edit Role Mapping for a Group

1. In the **External Group Mapping** action bar, click **Edit**.
   The **Edit Role Mapping** dialog is displayed with the group name in the **External Group Name** field.
2. To add roles to the mapping, click ✚ in the **Mapped Roles** section.
   The Add Role dialog is displayed.
3. Select the checkbox in the title bar to select all roles, or select roles individually.
4. To add the roles to the **Mapped Roles** section in the **Add Role Mapping** dialog, click **Add**.
   The dialog closes, and the selected roles are displayed in the Mapped Roles section.
5. If you want to delete roles from the **Mapped Roles** section, select the roles and click − .

6. When the **Edit Role Mapping** dialog reflects the role mapping that you want to define for the group, click **Save**.
   The dialog closes, and the edited role mapping is listed in the External Group Mapping tab.

**Related Topic**

- Search for External Groups

## Search for External Groups

This topic provides instructions for searching for external groups that have NetWitness Platform user roles mapped to them.

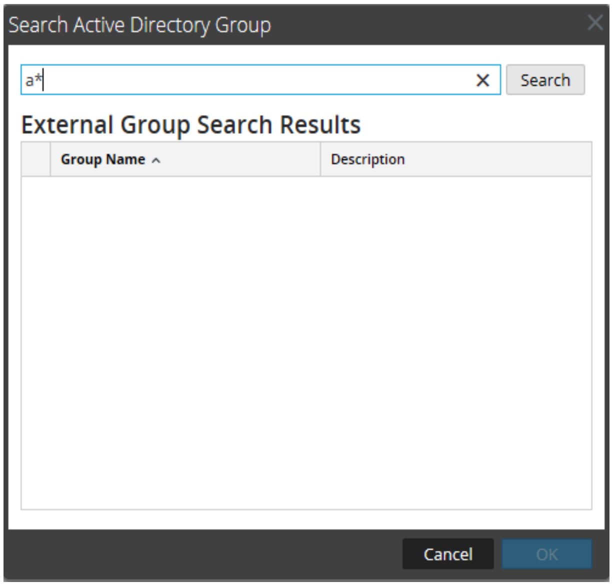
### Prerequisites

A method for external user authentication must be enabled.

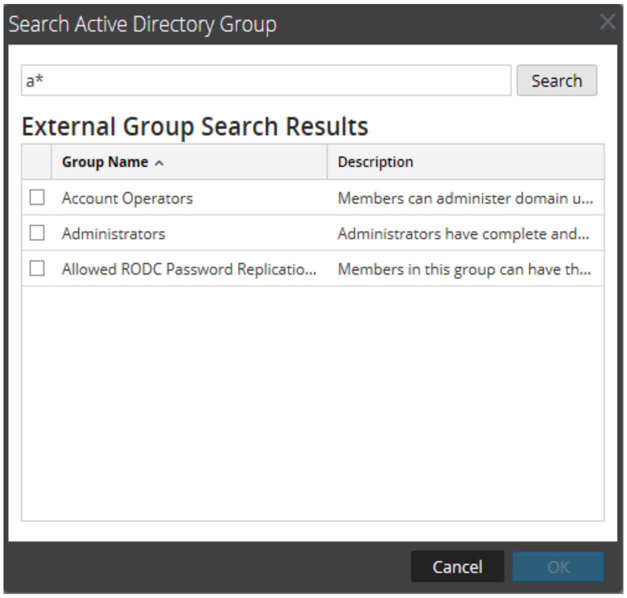
### Procedure

#### To search for an external group:

1. In NetWitness Platform, go to **ADMIN** > **Security**.
   The Security view is displayed with the **Users** tab open.
2. Click the **External Group Mapping** tab.
3. In the toolbar, click + or ✎.
   The **Add Role Mapping** dialog for the external authentication method you selected is displayed.
4. The **Group Mapping** section is dependent on the selected external authentication method.
   - For **Active Directory**, select a **Domain**. Then click **Search** next to **External Group Name**.
   - For **PAM**, click **Search** next to **PAM Group Name**.
     The **Search External Groups** dialog is displayed.
5. In **Common Name**, type a group name or part of a group name with the wild card character (*).



6. Click **Search**.
   The results are displayed in the **External Group Search Results** section.



External Group Search Results

| | Group Name ^ | Description |
|---|---|---|
| □ | Account Operators | Members can administer domain u... |
| □ | Administrators | Administrators have complete and... |
| □ | Allowed RODC Password Replicatio... | Members in this group can have th... |

7. Select the group to which you want to assign roles and click **OK**.

# References

This topic is a collection of references for system security and user management in NetWitness Platform.

- Admin Security View
- Users Tab
- Add or Edit User Dialog
- Roles Tab
- Add or Edit Role Dialog
- Login Banner Tab
- External Group Mapping Tab
- Add Role Mapping Dialog
- Search External Groups Dialog
- Settings Tab

## Admin Security View

This topic describes each user interface element in the **Admin** > **Security** view and in all related dialogs and tabs. The interface components are listed in alphabetical order.

The **Admin** > **Security** view provides the capability to manage user accounts, manage user roles, map external groups to NetWitness Platform roles, and modify other security-related system parameters. These apply to the NetWitness Platform system and are used in conjunction with the security settings for individual services.

### What do you want to do?

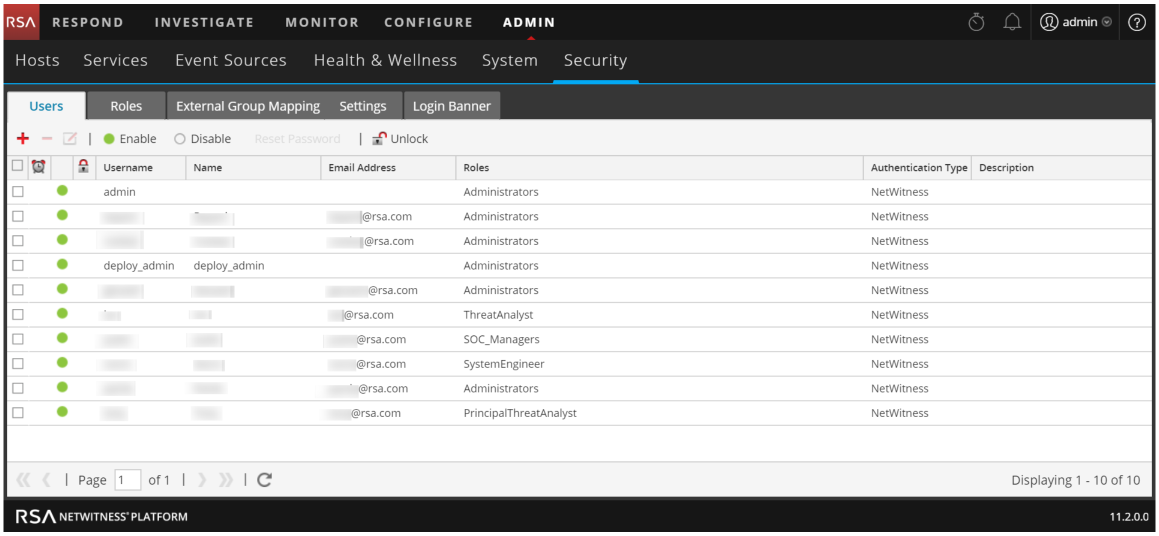
| Role | I want to ... | Show me how |
|---|---|---|
| Admin | Manage users | Step 4. Set Up a User |
| Admin | Manage roles | Step 1. Review the Preconfigured NetWitness Platform Roles<br>Step 2. (Optional) Add a Role and Assign Permissions |
| Admin | (Optional) Configure external group mappings | Step 5. (Optional) Map User Roles to External Groups |
| Admin | Configure settings | Step 3. Configure System-Level Security Settings |
| Admin | (Optional) Set login conditions | Step 5. (Optional) Create a Customized Login Banner |

### Related topics

- Users Tab
- Roles Tab
- External Group Mapping Tab
- Settings Tab
- Login Banner Tab

### Quick Look

To display the Admin Security view, go to **ADMIN > Security**.



| □ | | | | Username | Name | Email Address | Roles | Authentication Type | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| □ | | ● | | admin | | | Administrators | NetWitness | |
| □ | | ● | | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted]@rsa.com | Administrators | NetWitness | |
| □ | | ● | | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted]@rsa.com | Administrators | NetWitness | |
| □ | | ● | | deploy_admin | deploy_admin | | Administrators | NetWitness | |
| □ | | ● | | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted]@rsa.com | Administrators | NetWitness | |
| □ | | ● | | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted]@rsa.com | ThreatAnalyst | NetWitness | |
| □ | | ● | | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted]@rsa.com | SOC_Managers | NetWitness | |
| □ | | ● | | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted]@rsa.com | SystemEngineer | NetWitness | |
| □ | | ● | | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted]@rsa.com | Administrators | NetWitness | |
| □ | | ● | | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted]@rsa.com | PrincipalThreatAnalyst | NetWitness | |

The **Admin** > **Security** view has five tabs:

- The **Users** tab provides a way to manage user accounts.
- The **Roles** tab provides a way to define security roles and assign roles to user accounts.
- The **External Group Mapping** tab provides a way to manage access parameters for LDAP groups.
- The **Settings** tab provides a way to configure password complexity and expiration for internal NetWitness Platform users and to configure system behavior due to failed logins and inactivity. It also provides a way to configure external authentication.
- Review the Preconfigured NetWitness Platform Roles
- The **Login Banner** tab provides a way to set conditions which must be agreed to before gaining access to the login screen.

# Users Tab

This topic introduces the features and functions to set up a user account in the Admin > Security view > Users tab.

Each NetWitness Platform user must have a user account. In the Users tab, you can create, edit, delete, enable/disable and unlock a user account.

## What do you want to do?

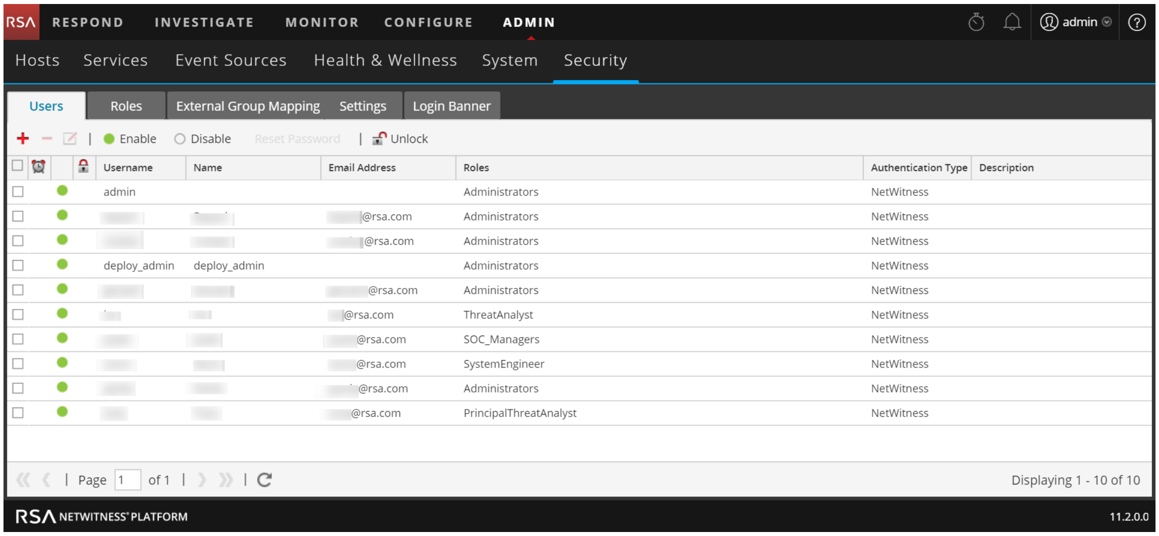
| Role | I want to ... | Show me how |
|---|---|---|
| Admin | Set up a new user | Step 4. Set Up a User<br>Add a User and Assign a Role |
| Admin | Manage user accounts | Enable, Unlock, and Delete User Accounts |

## Related Topics

- Add or Edit User Dialog

## Quick Look

To access this view, go to **ADMIN > Security**. The Security view opens to the **Users** tab by default.



| □ | | | | Username | Name | Email Address | Roles | Authentication Type | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| □ | | ● | | admin | | | Administrators | NetWitness | |
| □ | | ● | | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted]@rsa.com | Administrators | NetWitness | |
| □ | | ● | | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted]@rsa.com | Administrators | NetWitness | |
| □ | | ● | | deploy_admin | deploy_admin | | Administrators | NetWitness | |
| □ | | ● | | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted]@rsa.com | Administrators | NetWitness | |
| □ | | ● | | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted]@rsa.com | ThreatAnalyst | NetWitness | |
| □ | | ● | | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted]@rsa.com | SOC_Managers | NetWitness | |
| □ | | ● | | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted]@rsa.com | SystemEngineer | NetWitness | |
| □ | | ● | | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted]@rsa.com | Administrators | NetWitness | |
| □ | | ● | | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted]@rsa.com | PrincipalThreatAnalyst | NetWitness | |

The Users tab consists of the User list with a toolbar at the top. These are the toolbar features.

| Feature | Description |
|---|---|
| + | Opens the Add User dialog. |
| − | Deletes the selected user. |

| Feature | Description |
|---|---|
| ✎ | Opens the Edit User dialog for the selected user. |
| ● Enable | Enables a disabled user account with all user preferences intact. |
| ○ Disable | Blocks user access without deleting user preferences so that upon re-enabling users, user preferences are intact. |
| Reset Password | Opens the Reset Password dialog, which enables you to change the password of the selected user. This dialog lists the password format requirements necessary to change the password and allows you to force the user to change their password on the next login. |
| 🔓<br>Unlock | Unlocks a user account that has been locked due to too many failed login attempts. |

The **Users** list has these columns.

| Column | Description |
|---|---|
| ⏰ | If this icon appears in a user row, it indicates that the user password has expired. |
| Username | Username to log on to NetWitness Platform. |
| Name | Name of the user to whom the account belongs. |
| Email Address | Email address of the user. |
| Roles | Role assigned to the user. |
| External | Authentication method, which could be external by Active Directory or PAM or internal by NetWitness Platform. |
| Description | Description of the user account. |

# Add or Edit User Dialog

This topic introduces the Add User and Edit User dialogs accessible from the Admin > Security view > Users tab.

All users must either have a local user account with username and password or an external user account that is mapped to NetWitness Platform.

## What do you want to do?

| Role | I want to ... | Show me how |
|---|---|---|
| Administrator | Add a User and Assign a Role | Add a User and Assign a Role |
| Administrator | Change User Information | Change User Information or Roles |
| Administrator | Reset a User Password | Reset a User Password |
| Administrator | Add a User for External Authentication | Add a User for External Authentication |

## Related Topics

- Manage Users with Roles and Permissions
- Enable, Unlock, and Delete User Accounts

## Quick Look

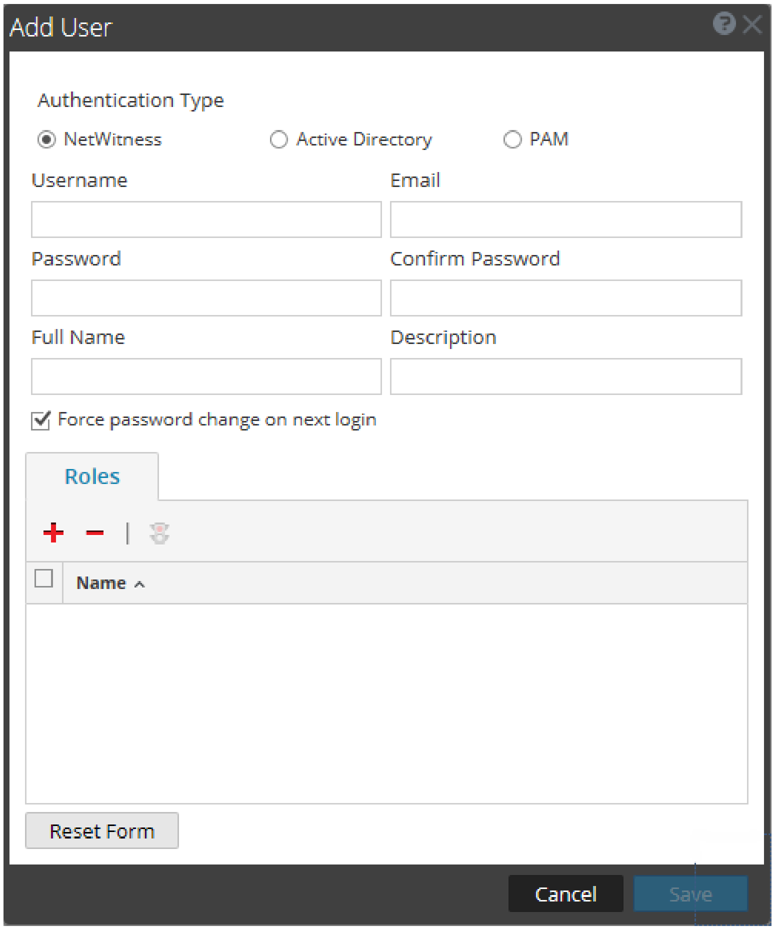
To display the **Add User** or **Edit User** dialog:

1. In NetWitness Platform, go to **ADMIN** > **Security**.
   The Security view is displayed with the **Users** tab open.
2. Do one of the following:
   - In the action bar, click +.
     The **Add User** dialog is displayed.
   - Select a user and in the action bar, click ✎.
     The **Edit User** dialog is displayed.

The Add User and Edit User dialogs are the same except that the Add User dialog contains additional **Password** and **Confirm Password** fields. You can add a password for a new user in the Add User dialog. Users can change their own passwords in the user preferences. You can reset a password for a user directly from the Users tab.

## Add User Dialog

This is the Add User dialog for an internal user.



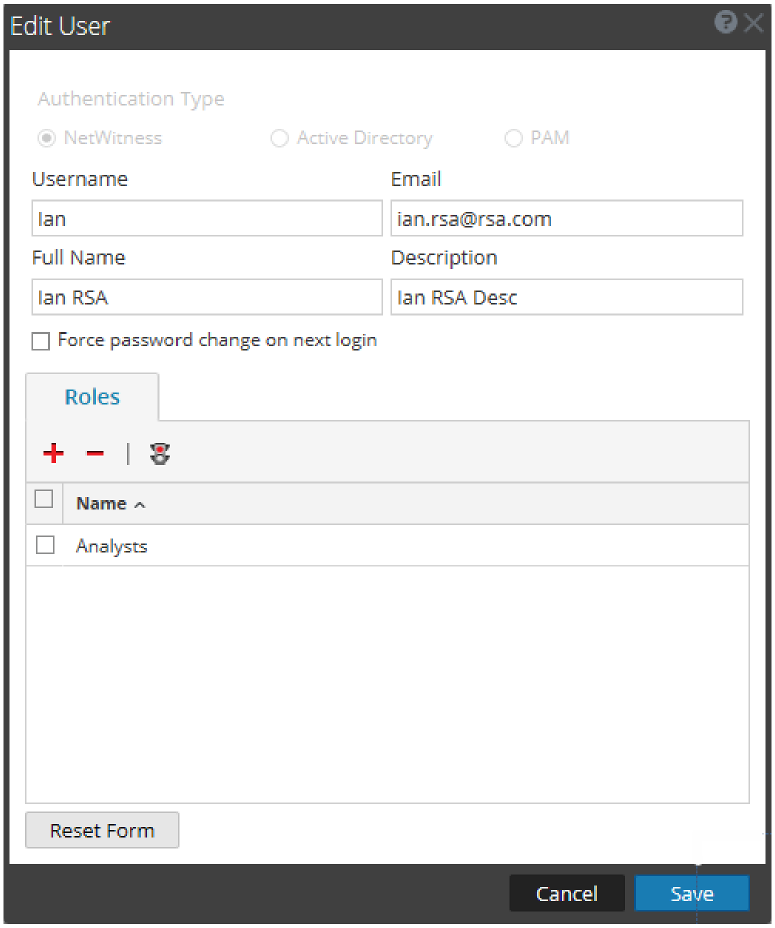
Authentication Type

● NetWitness ○ Active Directory ○ PAM

☑ Force password change on next login

## Edit User Dialog

This is the Edit User dialog for an internal user.



Authentication Type

● NetWitness ○ Active Directory ○ PAM

Username: Ian

Email: ian.rsa@rsa.com

Full Name: Ian RSA

Description: Ian RSA Desc

□ Force password change on next login

| □ | Name ^ |
|---|---|
| □ | Analysts |

The Add User and Edit User dialogs show:

- Authentication type
- User information
- Roles to which the user belongs

## User Information

The following table provides descriptions of the user information.

| Field | Description |
|---|---|
| Authentication Type | The authentication type for the user. Default selection is NetWitness, which designates an internal user. Options for external users are Active Directory and PAM. This field is disabled when editing a user. |
| Username | Username for the NetWitness Platform user account. |
| Full Name | Name of the user. |
| Password | (Add User dialog only) Password to log on to NetWitness Platform. |

| Field | Description |
|---|---|
| Confirm Password | (Add User dialog only) Password confirmation for adding the user password. |
| Email | Email address of the user. |
| Description | (Optional) Description of the user. |
| Force password change on next login | Expires the user password the next time the user logs on to NetWitness Platform. This field applies only to internal users. This does not affect any active user sessions. The ⏰ appears in the user row to show that the user password expired. After a password is expired, you cannot undo it. This checkbox is cleared the next time you edit the user account. |
| Reset Form | Removes any changes in process. |

## Roles Tab

The following table provides descriptions of the Roles tab options. The Roles tab shows the roles that are assigned to the user.

| Option | Description |
|---|---|
| + | Opens the Add Role dialog that lists roles you could assign to the user. |
| − | Removes the selected role from being assigned to the user. |
| 🚦 | Shows permissions for the selected role. |
| Name | Lists each role assigned to the user. |

# Roles Tab

This topic introduces the functions of the Admin > Security view > Roles tab.

Roles are assigned to all NetWitness Platform users. Users receive the permissions the roles allow. In the Roles tab you can create, duplicate, edit and delete a role. You can also see a list of all roles and their respective permissions.

## What do you want to do?

| Role | I want to ... | Show me how |
|---|---|---|
| Admin | View preconfigured roles | Step 1. Review the Preconfigured NetWitness Platform Roles |
| Admin | Create a new role | Step 2. (Optional) Add a Role and Assign Permissions |

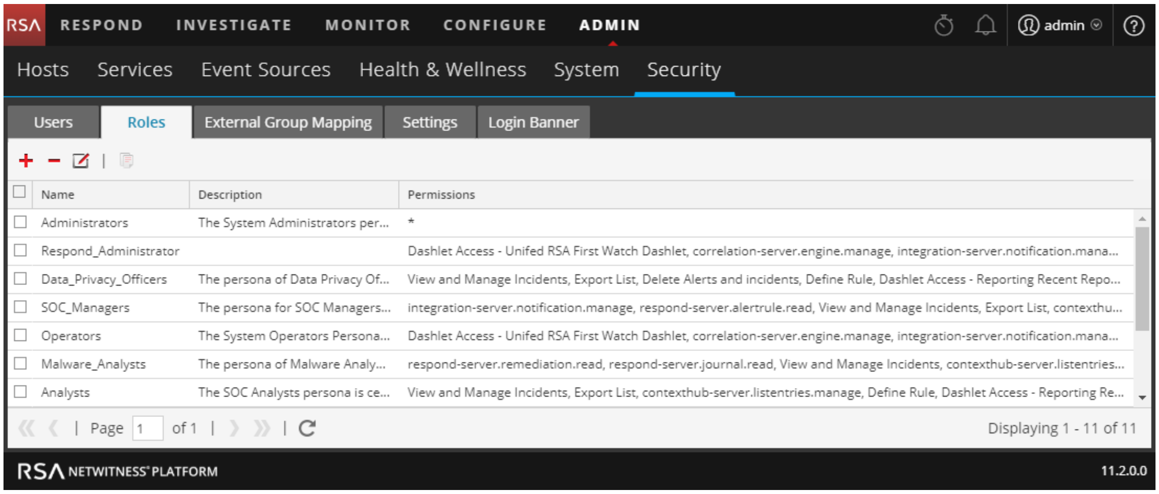
## Related Topics

- Add or Edit Role Dialog

## Quick Look

To access this view:

1. Go to **ADMIN > Security**.
   The Security view opens to the **Users** tab by default.
2. Click the **Roles** tab.



| ☐ | Name | Description | Permissions |
|---|---|---|---|
| ☐ | Administrators | The System Administrators per... | * |
| ☐ | Respond_Administrator | | Dashlet Access - Unifed RSA First Watch Dashlet, correlation-server.engine.manage, integration-server.notification.mana... |
| ☐ | Data_Privacy_Officers | The persona of Data Privacy Of... | View and Manage Incidents, Export List, Delete Alerts and incidents, Define Rule, Dashlet Access - Reporting Recent Repo... |
| ☐ | SOC_Managers | The persona for SOC Managers... | integration-server.notification.manage, respond-server.alertrule.read, View and Manage Incidents, Export List, contexthu... |
| ☐ | Operators | The System Operators Persona... | Dashlet Access - Unifed RSA First Watch Dashlet, correlation-server.engine.manage, integration-server.notification.mana... |
| ☐ | Malware_Analysts | The persona of Malware Analy... | respond-server.remediation.read, respond-server.journal.read, View and Manage Incidents, contexthub-server.listentries... |
| ☐ | Analysts | The SOC Analysts persona is ce... | View and Manage Incidents, Export List, contexthub-server.listentries.manage, Define Rule, Dashlet Access - Reporting Re... |

The Roles tab consists of the Roles list with a toolbar at the top.

The following table describes the toolbar features.

| Feature | Description |
|---|---|
| + | Displays the Add Role dialog. |
| ✎ | Displays the Edit Role dialog. |
| − | Displays a warning message, and asks for confirmation that you want to delete a role. |
| ⧉ | Duplicates a role to save with a different name. |

The following table describes the roles list features.

| Column | Description |
|---|---|
| **Name** | Displays the name of a role that can be given to a user. |
| **Description** | Displays a description of the role. |
| **Permissions** | Displays the permissions assigned to the role. |

## Add or Edit Role Dialog

This topic introduces the Add Role and Edit Role dialogs accessible from the **Admin** > **Security view** > **Roles** tab.

In the Add Role and Edit Role dialogs, you can add or edit a role and the permissions assigned to it. You can also specify the query-handling attributes for role members to lock down the information that they can retrieve. The structure of these dialogs is the same. The only difference is that you either add a new role or modify an existing role.

When you change permissions for a role, the change is immediately applied to users who are assigned the particular role after the role is saved.

### What do you want to do?

| Role | I want to ... | Show me how |
|---|---|---|
| Admin | View preconfigured roles | Step 1. Review the Preconfigured NetWitness Platform Roles |
| Admin | Create a new role | Step 2. (Optional) Add a Role and Assign Permissions |
| Admin | Edit a role | Step 2. (Optional) Add a Role and Assign Permissions |
| Admin | Delete a role | Step 2. (Optional) Add a Role and Assign Permissions |

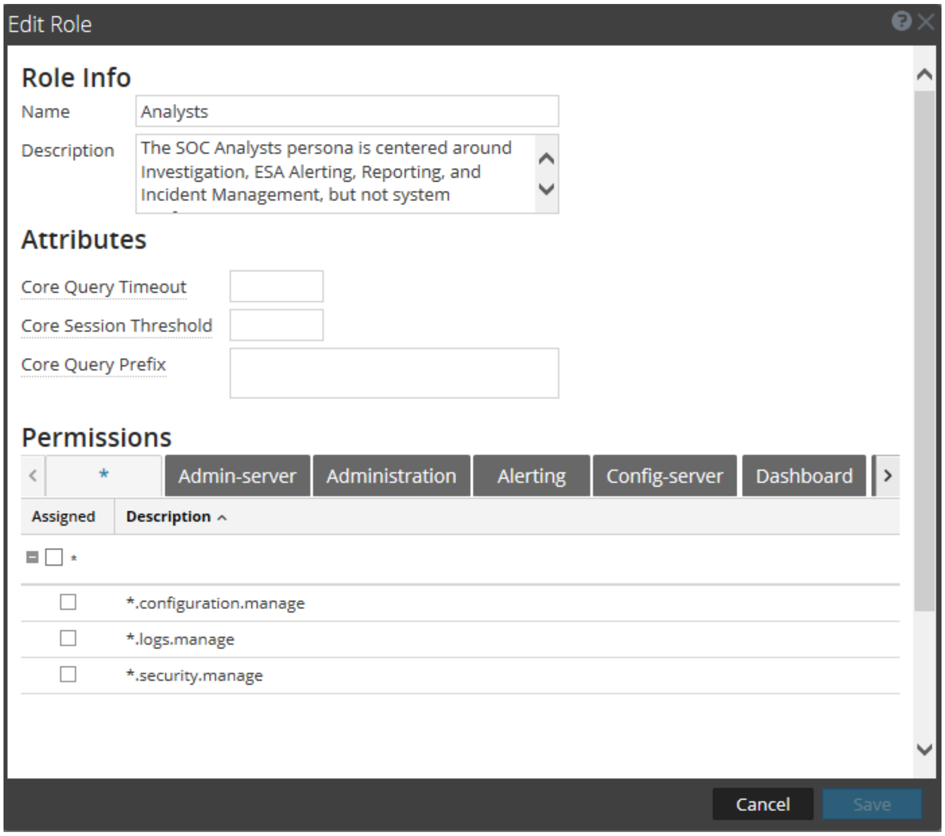
### Quick Look

To access this view:

1. In NetWitness Platform, go to **ADMIN** > **Security**.
   The Security view opens to the **Users** tab by default.
2. Click the **Roles** tab.
3. Do one of the following:

   - In the action bar, click +.
     The **Add Role** dialog is displayed.

- Select a role and in the action bar, click ✎.
  The **Edit Role** dialog is displayed.



Role Info

| | |
|---|---|
| Name | Analysts |
| Description | The SOC Analysts persona is centered around Investigation, ESA Alerting, Reporting, and Incident Management, but not system |

Attributes

| | |
|---|---|
| Core Query Timeout | |
| Core Session Threshold | |
| Core Query Prefix | |

Permissions

| Assigned | Description |
|---|---|
| □ | * |
| □ | *.configuration.manage |
| □ | *.logs.manage |
| □ | *.security.manage |

The Add Role and Edit Role dialogs include three sections: **Role Info**, **Attributes**, and **Permissions**.

## Role Info

This is the information in the **Role Info** section.

| Feature | Description |
|---|---|
| **Name** | The name of the user role. |
| **Description** | An optional description of the user role. |

## Attributes

This is the information in the **Attributes** section. Step 3. Verify Query and Session Attributes per Role provides more information.

| Feature | Description |
|---|---|
| **Core Query Timeout** | (Optional) Specifies the maximum number of minutes that a user can run a query. The default value is 5 minutes. This timeout only applies to queries performed from Investigation. If this value is set, it must be zero (0) or greater. A value of zero represents no timeout. |
| **Core Session Threshold** | Controls how the service scans meta values to determine session counts. This value must be zero (0) or greater. If this value is greater than zero, a query optimization will extrapolate the total session counts that exceed the threshold. When the meta value returned by the query reaches the threshold, the system will:<br>• Stop its determination of the session count<br>• Show the threshold and percentage of query time used to reach the threshold<br>The default value is `100000`. The limit you specify here overrides the **Max Session Export** value defined in the INVESTIGATE view settings. |
| **Core Query Prefix** | (Optional) Filters query results to restrict what the role members see. By default, this is blank. For example, the `'service' = 80` query prefix prepends to any queries run by the user and the user can only access meta of HTTP sessions. |

## Permissions

This is the information in the **Permissions** section. Role Permissions describes the permissions.

| Feature | Description |
|---|---|
| **Module** tabs | There are fifteen default tabs, one for each module: Administration, Admin-server, Alerting, Config-server, Incidents, Investigation, Investigation-server, Integration-server, Live, Malware, Orchestration-server, Reports, Response-server, Security-server and Dashboard. Additional tabs may be available based on the installation. Each tab lists the permissions for a module. |
| **Description** column | List of all permissions for the module. |
| **Assigned** column | Checkbox that indicates if a module permission is assigned to the role. |
| **Save** | Saves the role with the selected permissions assigned to it. |
| **Cancel** | Cancels any work and closes the dialog. |

## Login Banner Tab

The Login Banner tab provides a way to add a banner to the NetWitness Platform login screen, which will prevent a user from logging on until they agree to the conditions. Add the server title prefix to differentiate the NetWitness Server of the current tab, when you have multiple deployed in your system. You can customize the default title and text of the login banner. The banner is disabled by default.

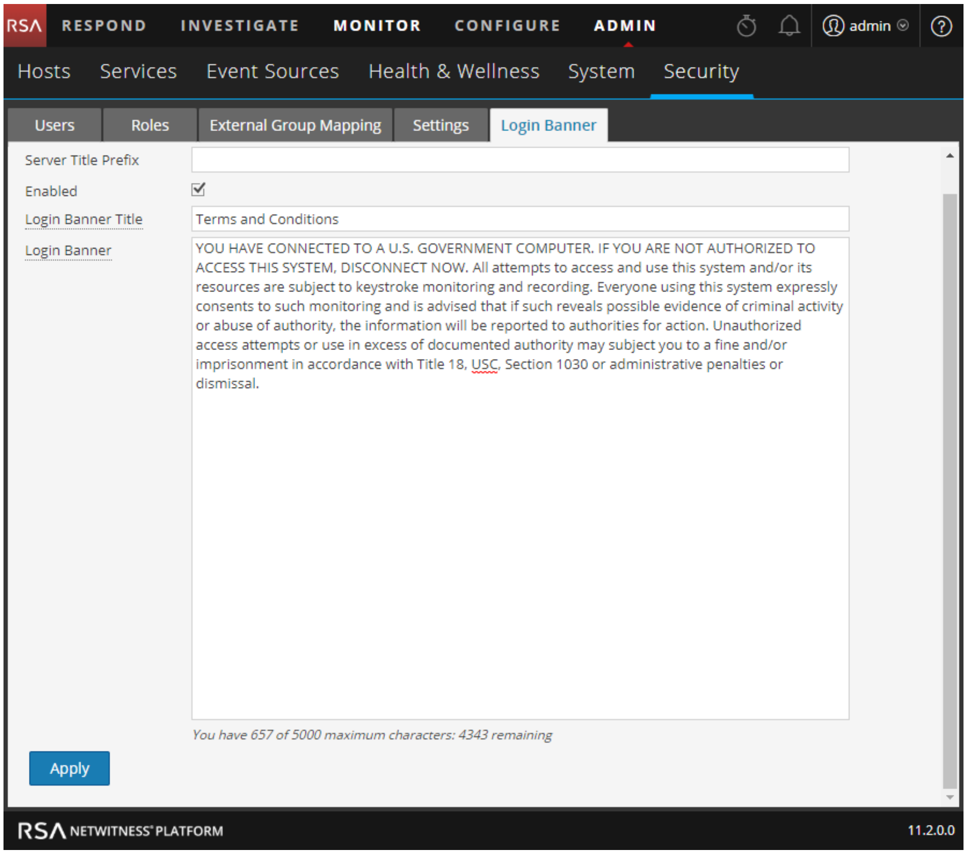
### What do you want to do?

| Role | I want to ... | Show me how |
|---|---|---|
| Admin | Create or enable a login banner | Step 5. (Optional) Create a Customized Login Banner |

### Quick Look

To access the Login Banner tab:

1. Go to **ADMIN > Security**.
   The Security view opens to the **Users** tab by default.
2. Click the **Login Banner** tab.



Server Title Prefix

Enabled ☑

Login Banner Title: Terms and Conditions

Login Banner: YOU HAVE CONNECTED TO A U.S. GOVERNMENT COMPUTER. IF YOU ARE NOT AUTHORIZED TO ACCESS THIS SYSTEM, DISCONNECT NOW. All attempts to access and use this system and/or its resources are subject to keystroke monitoring and recording. Everyone using this system expressly consents to such monitoring and is advised that if such reveals possible evidence of criminal activity or abuse of authority, the information will be reported to authorities for action. Unauthorized access attempts or use in excess of documented authority may subject you to a fine and/or imprisonment in accordance with Title 18, USC, Section 1030 or administrative penalties or dismissal.

*You have 657 of 5000 maximum characters: 4343 remaining*

When enabled, the banner appears on the NetWitness Platform login screen.

The following table lists the features of the Login Banner tab.

| Feature | Description |
|---|---|
| **Server Title Prefix** | Displays the prefix of the NetWitness Server on the title bar. |
| **Enabled** | Checkbox that indicates whether or not the login banner is enabled. This box is cleared by default. |
| **Login Banner Title** | Shows the title of the dialog box that contains the login conditions. |
| **Login Banner** | Shows the conditions the user must acknowledge. |

# External Group Mapping Tab

If you set up external user authentication, you can map NetWitness Platform user roles to an external group. The External Group Mapping tab provides information about each external group to which you have mapped roles.

## What do you want to do?

| Role | I want to ... | Show me how |
|---|---|---|
| Admin | Map a role to an external group | Step 5. (Optional) Map User Roles to External Groups |
| Admin | Search for an external group | Search for External Groups |

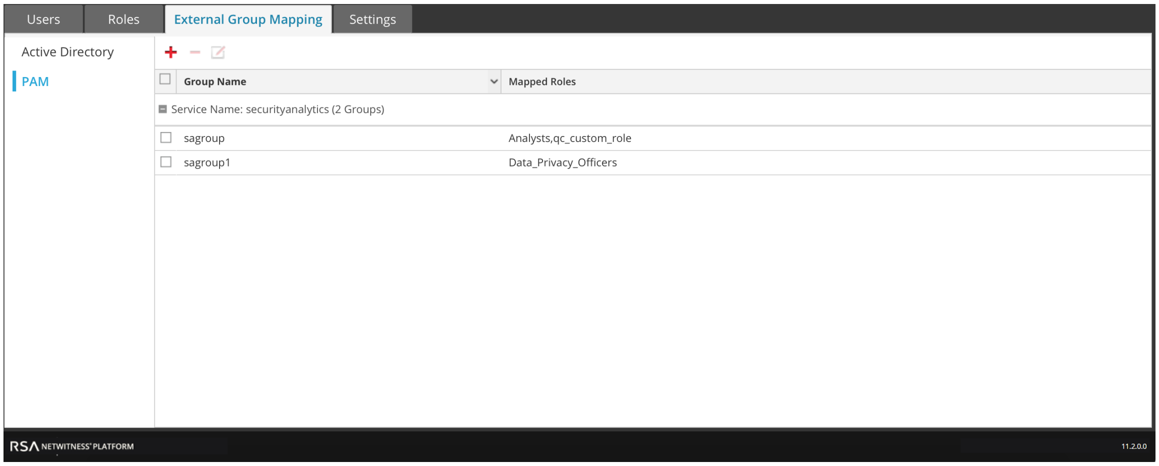
## Related Topics

- Add Role Mapping Dialog
- Search External Groups Dialog

## Quick Look

To access this view:

1. In NetWitness Platform, go to **ADMIN** > **Security**.
   The Security view is displayed with the **Users** tab open.
2. Click the **External Group Mapping** tab.



| □ | Group Name | Mapped Roles |
|---|---|---|
| Service Name: securityanalytics (2 Groups) | | |
| □ | sagroup | Analysts,qc_custom_role |
| □ | sagroup1 | Data_Privacy_Officers |

The External Group Mapping tab consists of a toolbar and list.

The list has the following features.

| Feature | Description |
|---|---|
| **Group type** | In the column on the left, click either **Active Directory** or **PAM** to show groups for the selected type. |
| **Selection box** | In a row, toggles selection of a group name. In the title bar, toggles selection of all group names. |
| **Group Name** | Displays the name of the external group that has access to NetWitness Platform. |
| **Mapped Roles** | Displays the NetWitness Platform roles mapped to the external group. |

The **toolbar** has the following features.

| Feature | Description |
|---|---|
| + | Displays the Add Role Mapping dialog in which you can select an external group and map it to a NetWitness Platform role. |
| − | Displays a warning message and asks for confirmation to remove all NetWitness Platform roles mapped to the external group. |
| ✎ | Displays the Edit Role Mapping dialog in which you can add or remove NetWitness Platform roles from the external group. |

# Add Role Mapping Dialog

This topic introduces the features of the Admin > Security > External Group Mapping tab > Add Role Mapping dialog.

In NetWitness Platform each user role has its own set of permissions. You can map one or more NetWitness Platform roles to an external group, which grants the group the same set of permissions that each role has.

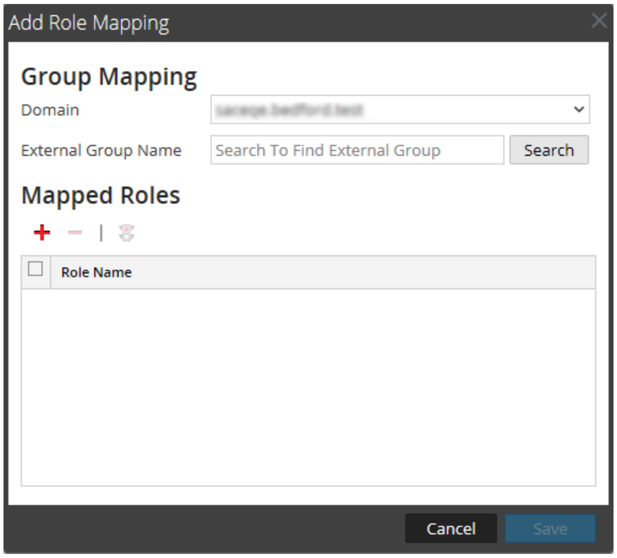
## What do you want to do?

| Role | I want to ... | Show me how |
|---|---|---|
| Admin | Map a role to an external group | Step 5. (Optional) Map User Roles to External Groups |
| Admin | Search for an external group | Search for External Groups |

## Quick Look

To access this dialog:

1. In NetWitness Platform, go to **ADMIN > Security**.
2. Click the **External Group Mapping** tab.
3. In the toolbar, click ✚.
   The **Add Role Mapping** dialog for the external authentication method you set up is displayed.



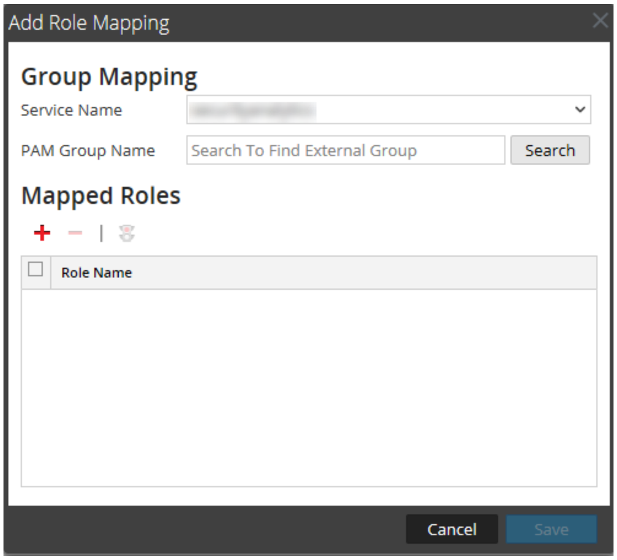
Add Role Mapping

Group Mapping

Domain [redacted]

External Group Name Search To Find External Group Search

Mapped Roles



Add Role Mapping

Group Mapping

Service Name [redacted]

PAM Group Name Search To Find External Group Search

Mapped Roles

The Add Role Mapping and the Edit Role Mapping dialogs are nearly identical. The only difference is that you cannot search in the Edit Role Mapping dialog.

## Group Mapping

The **Group Mapping** section has the following features.

| Feature | Description |
|---|---|
| **Domain** | Displayed if you set up Active Directory for external user authentication.The domain name of the external AD group to which roles are mapped. |
| **External Group Name** | Displayed if you set up Active Directory for external user authentication.The external group to which roles are mapped. |

| Feature | Description |
|---|---|
| **PAM Group Name** | Displayed if you configured PAM for external user authentication. The name of the external group to which roles are mapped. |
| **Search** | Displays a search dialog in which you can search for external groups. Search is not available in the Edit Role Mapping dialog. |

## Mapped Roles

The **Mapped Roles** section has the following features.

| Feature | Description |
|---|---|
| + | Opens the Add Role dialog, in which configured NetWitness Platform user roles to add are listed. |
| − | Removes selected roles from the Mapped Roles grid. |
| **Name** | Displays the name of the NetWitness Platform user role. |
| **Permissions** | Displays the permissions associated with the NetWitness Platform user role. |
| **Cancel** | Cancels the new group mapping or changed group mapping and closes the dialog. |
| **Save** | Saves the new group mapping or changed group mapping and closes the dialog. |

# Search External Groups Dialog

This topic describes the features of the Admin > Security view > Search External Groups dialog.

If you set up external user authentication, you can map NetWitness Platform user roles to external groups. You search for external groups to select the groups to which you want to map NetWitness Platform roles.

## What do you want to do?

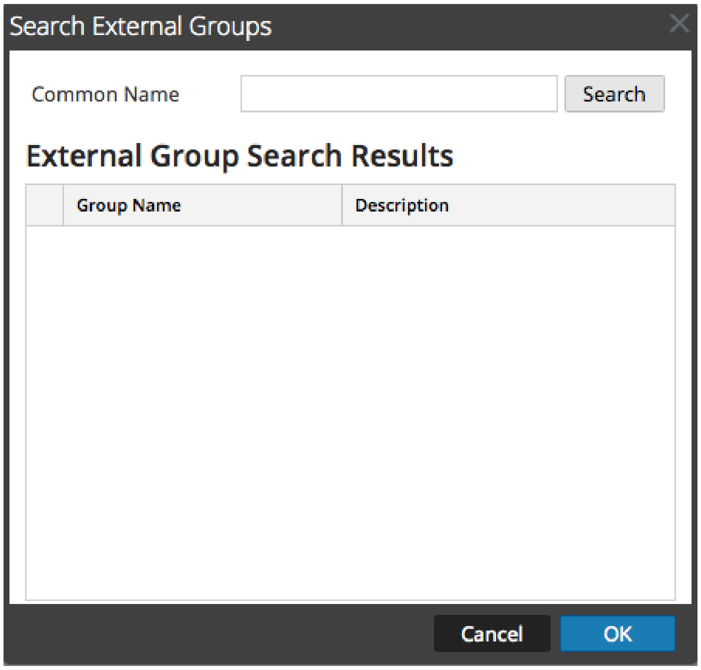
| Role | I want to ... | Show me how |
|---|---|---|
| Admin | Map a role to an external group | Step 5. (Optional) Map User Roles to External Groups |
| Admin | View external group mappings | External Group Mapping Tab |
| Admin | Search for external groups | Search for External Groups |

## Quick Look

To access this dialog:

1. Go to **ADMIN > Security**.
   The Security view is displayed with the **Users** tab open.
2. Click the **External Group Mapping** tab.
3. In the toolbar, click +.
   The Add Role Mapping dialog for the external authentication method you set up is displayed.
4. In the Group Mapping section, select a **domain**.

5. In the Group Mapping section, click **Search**.
   The **Search External Groups** dialog is displayed.



The following table describes the features of the Search External Groups dialog.

| Feature | Description |
|---|---|
| **Common Name** | Group name for which you are searching. Can be the exact name or can contain the wild card character (*) to match any character. |
| **Group Name** | External group to which you could map roles. |
| **Description** | Optional text about the group. |
| **OK** | Displays the Add Role Mapping dialog, showing the external group you selected. |
| **Cancel** | Closes the dialog. |

## Settings Tab

This topic explains the ADMIN > Security view > Settings tab. In the Settings tab, you configure password complexity for internal NetWitness Platform users and system-wide security parameters.

For information on configuring NetWitness Platform security, see Set Up System Security.

Password complexity requirements apply only to internal users and are not enforced for external users. External users rely on their own methods and systems to enforce password complexity.

### What do you want to do?

| Role | I want to ... | Show me how |
|---|---|---|
| Admin | Configure password complexity | Step 1. Configure Password Complexity |
| Admin | Configure system-level security settings | Step 3. Configure System-Level Security Settings |
| Admin | (Optional) Configure external authentication | Step 4. (Optional) Configure External Authentication |

### Related Topics

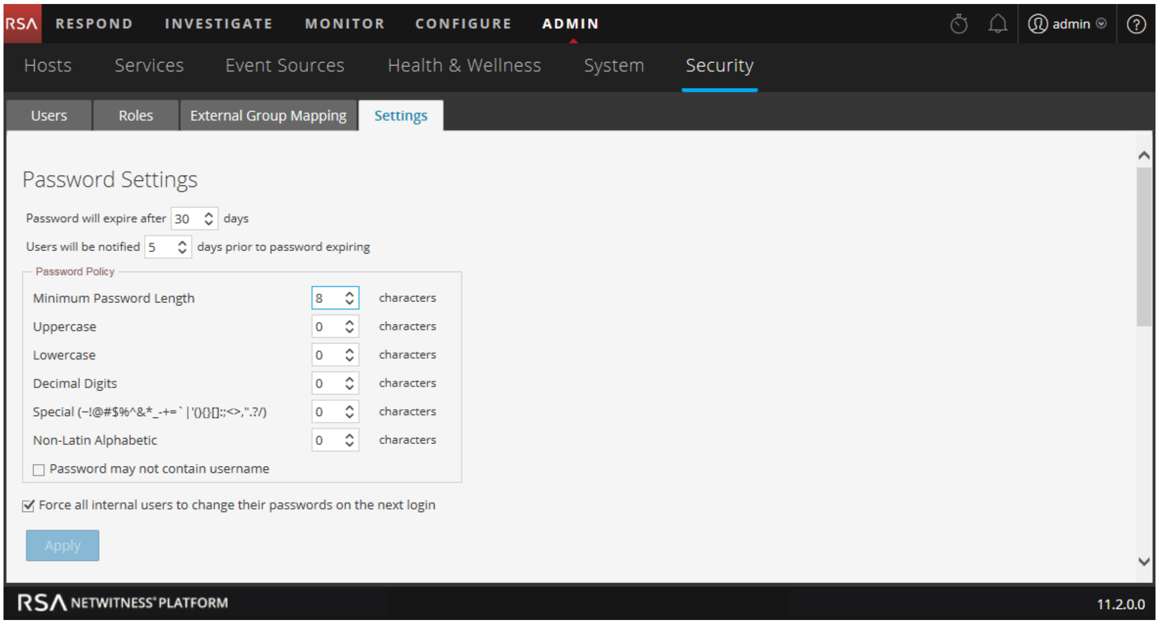
- Set Up System Security

### Quick Look

To access the Settings tab:

1. Go to **ADMIN > Security**.
   The Security view is displayed with the **Users** tab open.
2. Click the **Settings** tab.

The following figure shows the Password Settings section of the Settings tab.



Password Settings

Password will expire after 30 days

Users will be notified 5 days prior to password expiring

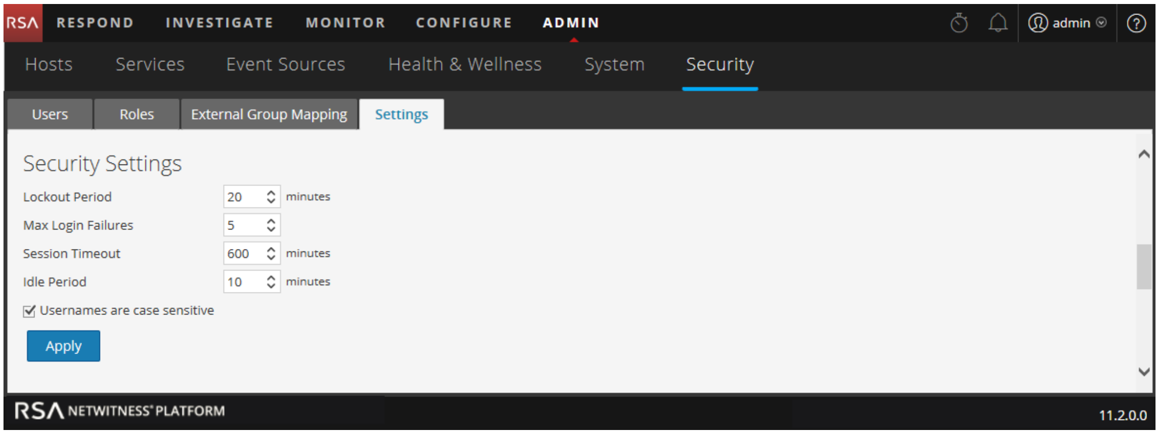
Password Policy

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Minimum Password Length | 8 | characters |
| Uppercase | 0 | characters |
| Lowercase | 0 | characters |
| Decimal Digits | 0 | characters |
| Special (~!@#$%^&*_-+=` \|'(){}[]:;<>,".?/) | 0 | characters |
| Non-Latin Alphabetic | 0 | characters |

☐ Password may not contain username

☑ Force all internal users to change their passwords on the next login

The following figure shows the Security Settings section of the Settings tab.

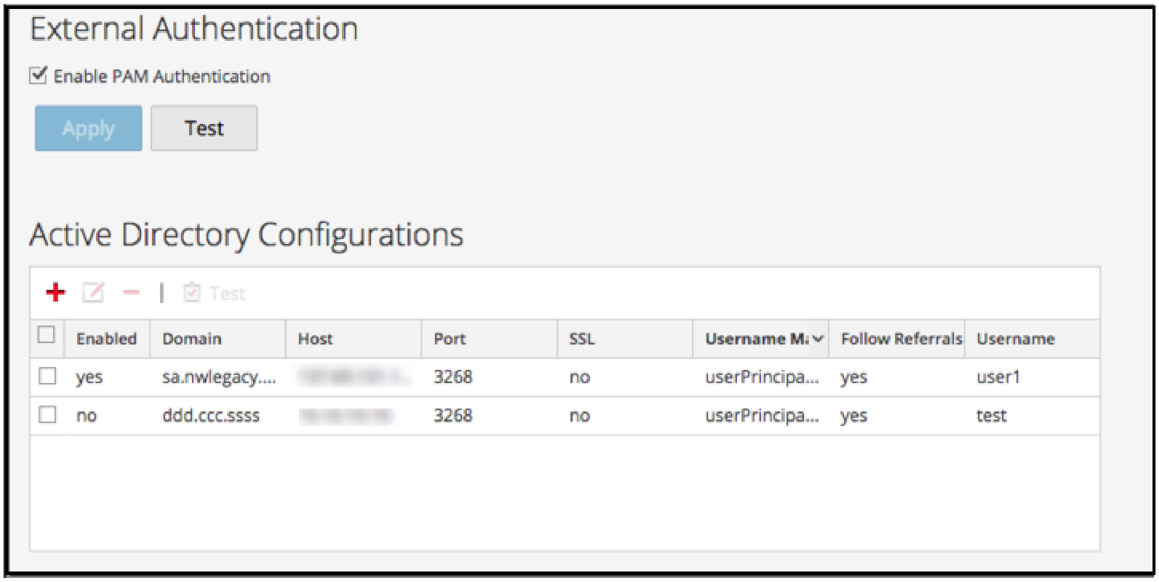


Security Settings

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lockout Period | 20 | minutes |
| Max Login Failures | 5 | |
| Session Timeout | 600 | minutes |
| Idle Period | 10 | minutes |

☑ Usernames are case sensitive

The following figure shows the PAM Authentication and Active Directory Configurations sections of the Settings tab.



External Authentication

☑ Enable PAM Authentication

Active Directory Configurations

| □ | Enabled | Domain | Host | Port | SSL | Username M: | Follow Referrals | Username |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| □ | yes | sa.nwlegacy.... | [redacted] | 3268 | no | userPrincipa... | yes | user1 |
| □ | no | ddd.ccc.ssss | [redacted] | 3268 | no | userPrincipa... | yes | test |

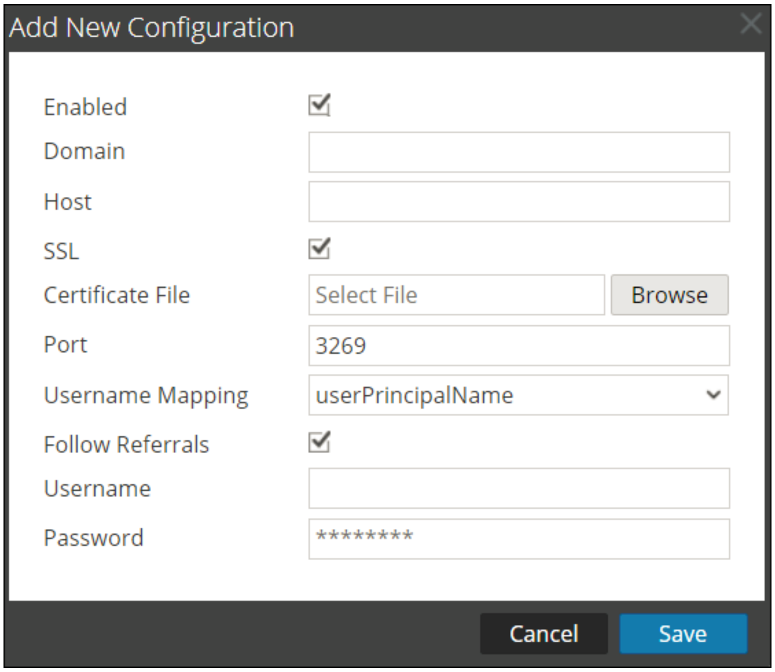
## Password Settings

The Password Policy section enables you to configure password complexity requirements for internal NetWitness Platform users when they set their passwords.

| Option | Description |
|---|---|
| Password will expire after <n> days | The default number of days before a password expires for all internal NetWitness Platform users. A value of zero (0) disables password expiration. For new installations, the default value is 30. For upgrades, the previous value will migrate automatically to the upgraded installation. |
| Users will be notified <n> days prior to password expiring | The number of days before the password expiration date, to notify a user that their password is about to expire. Users receive a one-time email on the specified date before their passwords expire. They also see a Password Expiration Message dialog when they log on to NetWitness Platform. The minimum value is 1 day. |
| Minimum Password Length | Specifies a minimum password length requirement for NetWitness Platform user passwords. A minimum password length prevents users from using short passwords that are easy to guess. |
| Uppercase | Specifies a minimum number of uppercase characters for the password. This includes European language characters A through Z, with diacritic marks, Greek characters, and Cyrillic characters. For example:<br>• Cyrillic uppercase: Д Ц<br>• Greek uppercase: Π Λ |

| Option | Description |
|---|---|
| Lowercase | Specifies a minimum number of lowercase characters for the password. This includes European language characters a through z, sharp-s, with diacritic marks, Greek characters, and Cyrillic characters. For example:<br>• Cyrillic lowercase: д ц<br>• Greek lowercase: π λ |
| Decimal Digits | Specifies a minimum number of decimal characters (0 through 9) for the password. |
| Special (~!@#$%^&*_-+=`\|'(){}[]:;<>,".?/) | Specifies a minimum number of special characters for the password:<br>~!@#$%^&*_-+=`\|'(){}[]:;<>,".?/ |
| Non-Latin Alphabetic | Specifies a minimum number of Unicode alphabetic characters that are not uppercase or lowercase. This includes Unicode characters from Asian languages. For example:<br>• Kanji (Japanese): 頁 (leaf) 枒 (tree) |
| Password May Not Contain Username | Specifies that a password cannot contain the case-insensitive username of the user. |
| Force all internal users to change their passwords on the next login | Forces all internal users to change their passwords the next time they log on to NetWitness Platform instead of when they create or change their passwords. Note that this setting is checked by default. |
| Apply | Password strength settings take effect when NetWitness Platform users create or change their passwords. If **Force all internal users to change their passwords on the next login** is selected, all internal users must change their password the next time they log on to NetWitness Platform. |

The following figure shows the Active Directory Configurations Add New Configuration dialog of the Settings tab.



Add New Configuration

| | |
|---|---|
| Enabled | ☑ |
| Domain | |
| Host | |
| SSL | ☑ |
| Certificate File | Select File Browse |
| Port | 3269 |
| Username Mapping | userPrincipalName |
| Follow Referrals | ☑ |
| Username | |
| Password | ******** |

## Security Settings

The Security Settings section enables you to configure global security settings for NetWitness Platform users.

| Option | Description |
|---|---|
| Lockout Period | Number of minutes to lock a user out of NetWitness Platform after the configured number of failed logins is exceeded. The default value is 20 minutes. |
| Max Login Failures | The maximum number of unsuccessful login attempts before a user is locked out. The default value is 5 |
| Session Timeout | The maximum duration of a user session before timing out in minutes. The default value is 600. If the value is 0, there is no maximum time for a session. If the value is a positive integer, the session times out when the configured time has elapsed. The user must log in again. |
| Idle Period | Number of minutes of inactivity before a session times out. The default value is 10. If the value is 0, the session will not timeout. |
| Usernames are case sensitive | Select this option if you want the Username field on the NetWitness Platform login screen to be case sensitive. For example, if usernames are case sensitive, you could use admin to log on to NetWitness Platform, but you could not use Admin. This is a mandatory field. |
| Password | Enter the password if you want to add or edit the Active Directory Security Settings. This is a mandatory field. |
| Apply | Makes the settings become effective immediately. |

## PAM Authentication

The PAM Authentication section enables you to configure NetWitness Platform to use Active Directory or PAM to authenticate and test external user logins.

| Option | Description |
|---|---|
| Enable PAM Authentication | Allows NetWitness Platform to use Pluggable Authentication Modules (PAM) to authenticate external user logons. |
| Apply | Makes the PAM configuration settings become effective in the next logon. |
| Test | Prompts for a username and password, then tests the currently enabled PAM authentication method. |

## Active Directory Configurations

The Active Directory Configuration section enables you to configure NetWitness Platform to use Active Directory to authenticate external user logins.

| Option | Description |
|---|---|
| Enabled | Enables Active Directory authentication for NetWitness Platform users. |
| Domain | Domain name where the Active Directory Service is located. |
| Host | Host name or IP address where the Active Directory Service is located. |
| Port | Port on the host that is used for Active Directory Service authentication. |
| SSL | Indicates whether the Active Directory Service uses Secure Sockets Layer (SSL). To enable SSL so that your Active Directory Service can communicate with NetWitness Platform version 11.1 and later, you must upload an Active Directory server certificate. |
| Username Mapping | Indicates the Active Directory search field to use for username mapping. You can specify userPrincipalName (UPN) or sAMAccountName. |
| Follow Referrals | Indicates whether NetWitness Platform will follow LDAP referrals made by Active Directory. |
| Username | Username of the user binds to the Active Directory Service while searching Active Directory groups. This is usually a service account that has permissions to query the domain and validate user accounts and group membership. This credential is not used for any other purpose. |
| Password | Password of the user binds to the Active Directory Service while searching Active Directory groups. This is usually a service account that has permissions to query the domain and validate user accounts and group membership. This credential is not used for any other purpose. |