

PAM Administration

Safes



Agenda

By the end of this session, you will be able to:

- Describe the Vault Model
- 2. Describe what a Safe is
- 3. Describe the key criteria for designing a Safe model
- 4. Describe basic access control concepts and Safe permissions
- 5. Create and manage Safes
- 6. Add Safe Members and assign them permissions



Overview

The Vault Model

What is a Safe

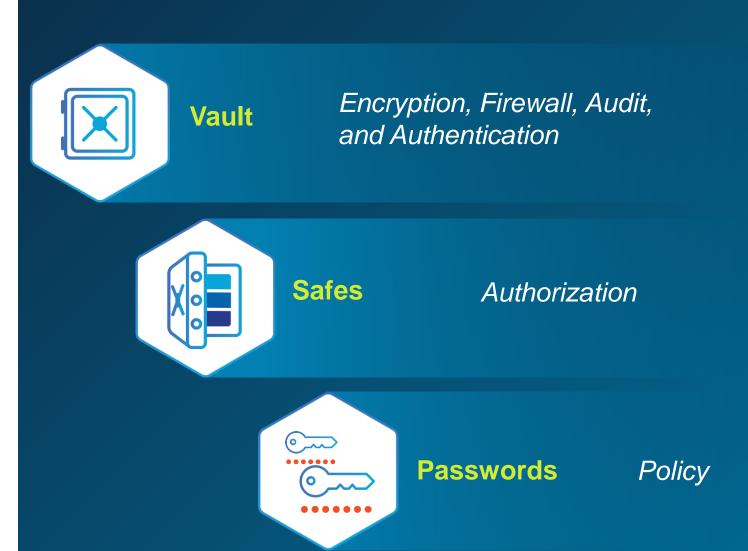
Viewing Safes



The Vault Model

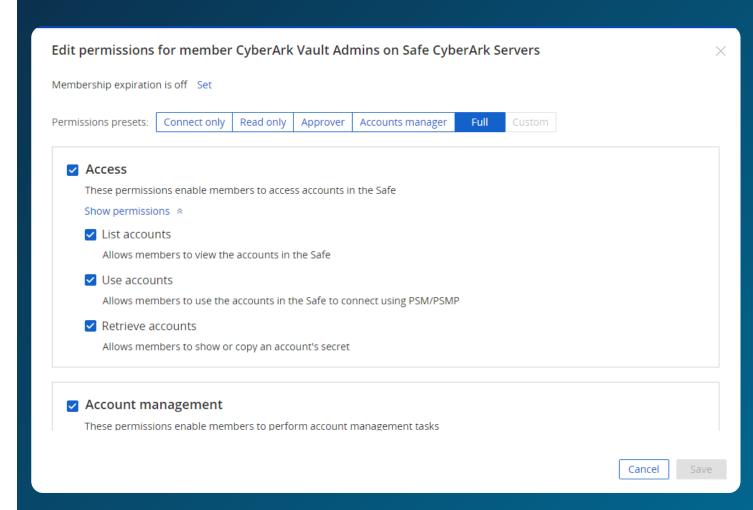
We use the metaphor of a bank when talking about the CyberArk Vault:

- First you authenticate yourself to the bank teller
- Then you use your key to access your safe deposit box
- Then you have access to everything in the box



Basic Access Control Concepts

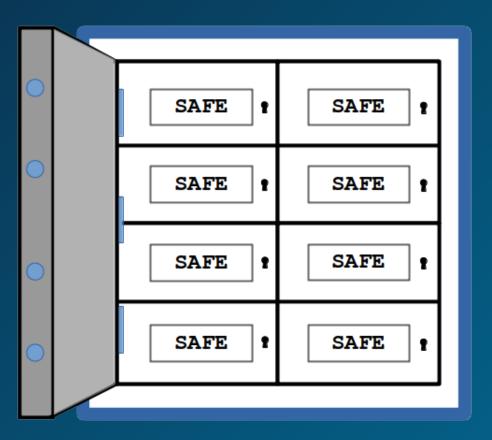
- Access control determines who can access information and from where
- CyberArk manages access control by storing privileged identities in Safes, only giving access to authorized users
- A user's access to a Safe usually applies to all the objects (passwords) inside that safe





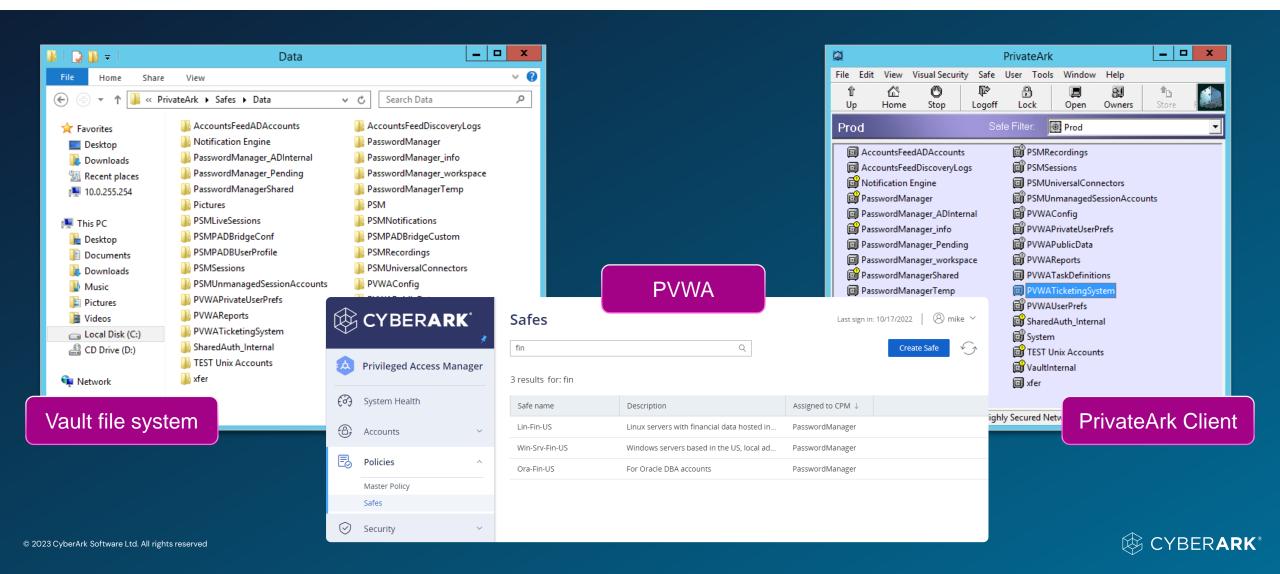
What is a Safe?

- Container in the Vault for data, primarily privileged accounts
- Basis for managing Access Control to privileged accounts
- The Vault and CyberArk components have Safes for storing their data and files
- Can be created manually or programmatically (e.g., via the REST API)



Where are the Safes?

Safes are stored in the Vault and can be viewed through a number of different means.



Designing a Safe Model

In this section we will discuss the main considerations for designing the Safe model

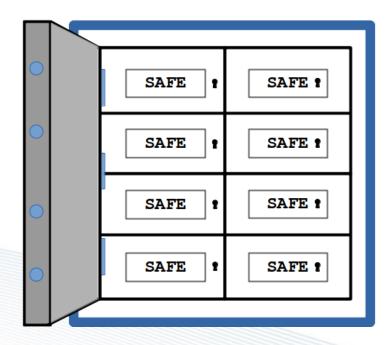


Defining a Safe Model



To develop a system for how to store passwords in Safes through an authorization model that meets the needs of the organization.

- There is no generic "Safe model" that fits all CyberArk implementations
- Defining a Safe model is an individual, implementationspecific process best defined during the planning stages
- Customers typically work with the implementation team to create the Safe model during the implementation



Questions to Answer When Defining Safe Model

Who needs access to data stored in the Vault?

 Internal (e.g., Employees) or External Users (e.g., Partners, Contractors, etc.)

What is the security level of data stored in the Vault?

Secret, Informational, Production, Development, Test, etc.

Who must <u>not</u> see a specific type of data?

Is there any type of data that needs to be available to some users, but not to others?

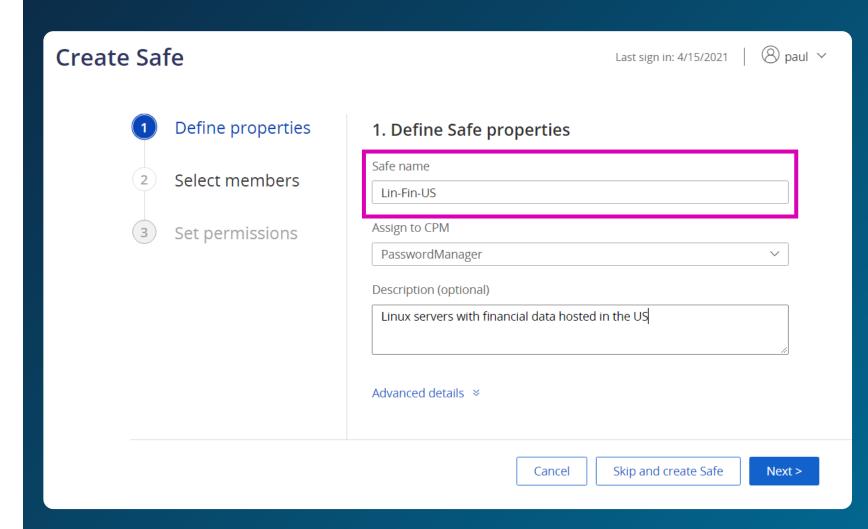
Should additional access limitations apply to (specific) objects?

Multiple Central Policy Managers, system load, regulations



Safe Naming Constraints

- Safe names are limited to
 28 characters
- Double-byte characters are not supported (Chinese, Korean, etc.)





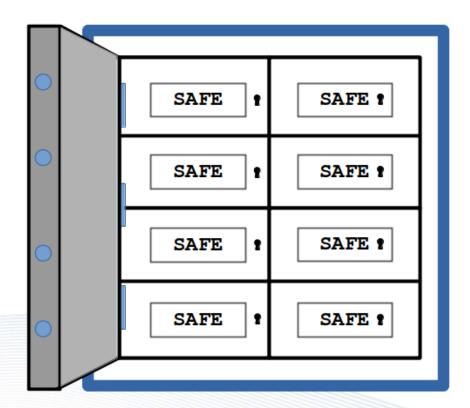
Safe Naming Convention

For local admin accounts on HR production servers running Windows based in a Boston data center:



For Financial department test servers in a New York data center running Linux:

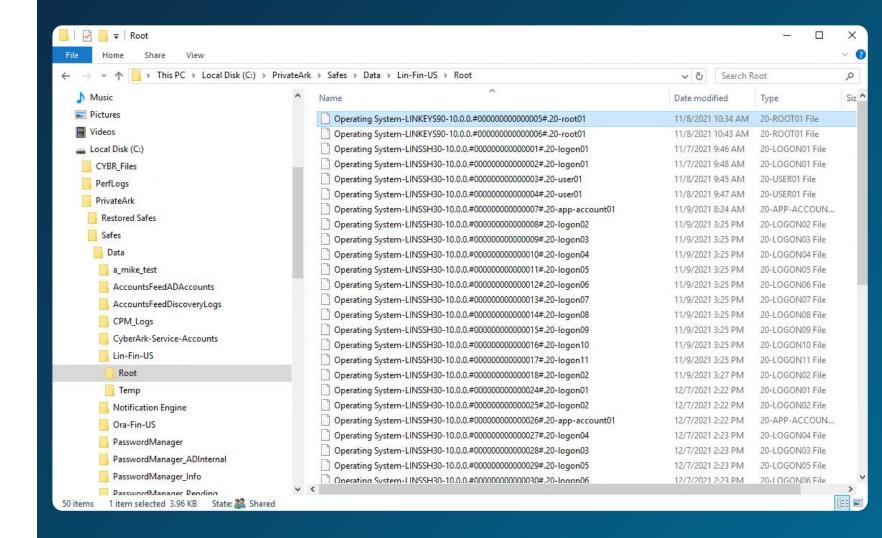
T-NYC-SRV-LIN-FIN



Safe Constraints

For performance reasons, the number of *objects* stored in a Safe should be limited to **20,000**

- This includes versions of passwords
- The recommended number of accounts or files stored in a Safe is between 3,000 and 5,000





Access Control

In this section we will discuss how to manage access control to privileged identities in CyberArk

Least Privilege

- Objects should be stored in Safes following the principle of "least privilege".
- If a user does not NEED access to a password, they should not have access to the Safe containing it.
- Separate Safes for:
 - Windows Desktop Accounts
 - Windows Local Administrators
 - Windows Domain Accounts
- The PVWA makes Safe structure largely invisible to end users, so don't oversimplify for their sake.







Example: ACME Corporation

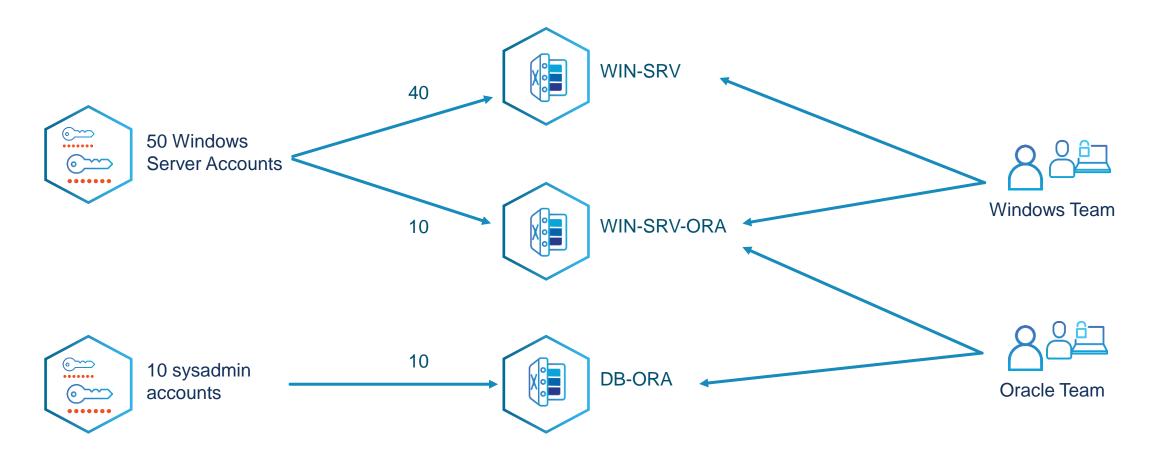
- The ACME corporation wants to onboard the following accounts to CyberArk:
 - 50 Windows server local admin accounts
 - 10 Oracle sysadmin accounts
- 10 Windows servers host Oracle databases
 (40 Windows servers do not host Oracle databases).
- The Windows team needs to have access to all Windows Servers local admin accounts
- The Oracle team needs to have access to all local admin accounts on Windows Servers hosting Oracle Database and Oracle Database login accounts (sysadmin)

How many Safes would you create?
Which Safes will be accessed by which team?



Example: The ACME Corporation

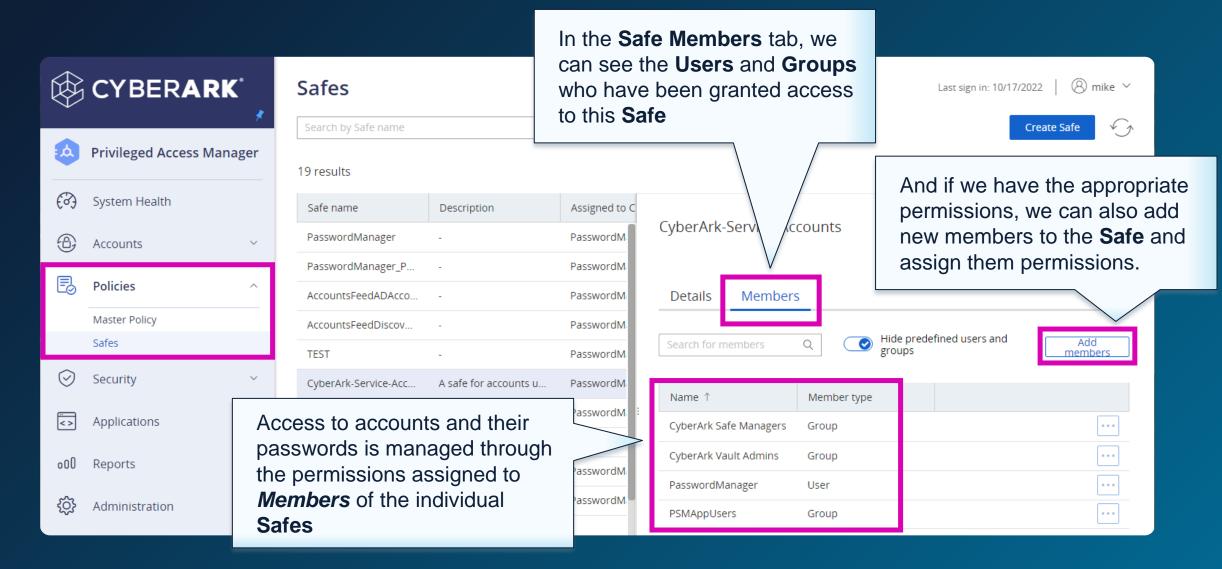
50 Windows servers, of which 10 host Oracle databases



Granular Safe Permissions



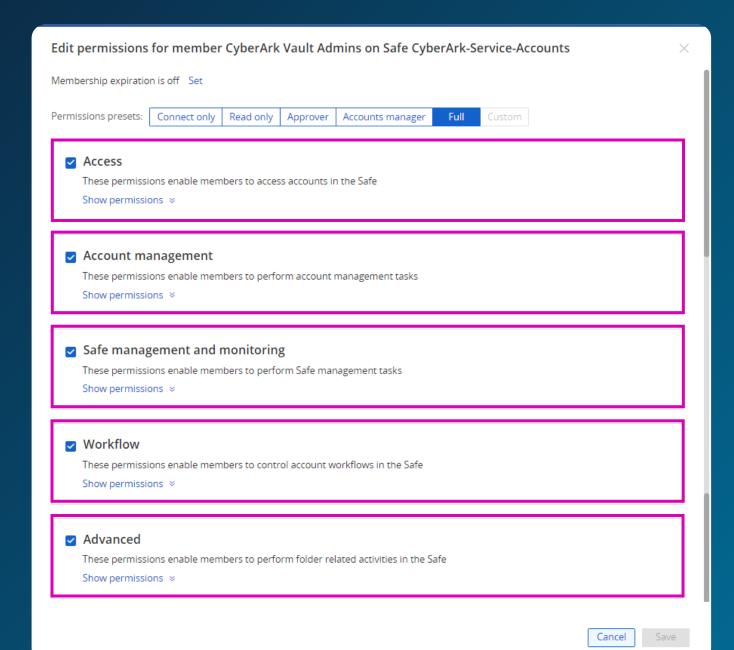
Safe Permissions



Permissions: Access

The permissions are organized into groups for convenience:

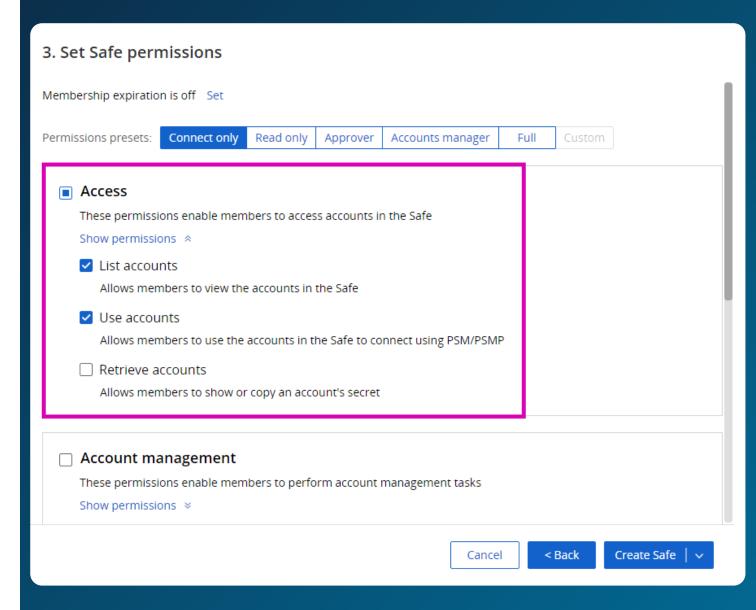
- Access
- Account management
- Safe management and monitoring
- Workflow
- Advanced





Permissions: Access

- Users who have the List Accounts permission can see the accounts in the Safe
- Users who have the Use Accounts
 and List Accounts permissions can
 use the accounts in the Safe to log on
 to a remote machine through a PSM
 connection
- Users who also have the Retrieve
 Accounts permission can view the
 account password and copy it

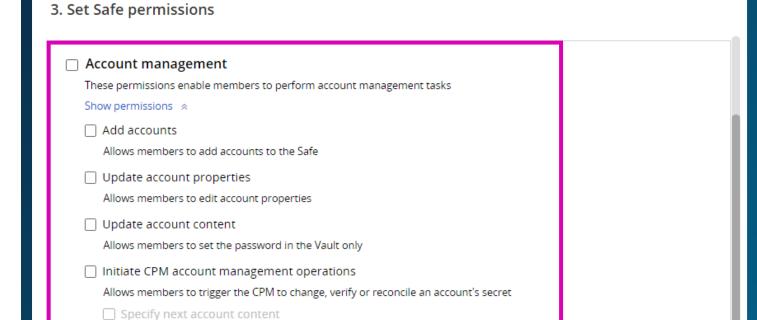




Permissions: Account Management

Account Management permissions enable users to perform such tasks as:

- Add accounts
- Edit accounts
- Initiate account management operations through the CPM
- Rename accounts
- Delete accounts
- Unlock accounts



Allows members to set a specific secret for the next time the CPM changes the secret

Allows members to unlock accounts in the Safe that are locked by other users

□ Rename accounts

□ Delete accounts

☐ Unlock accounts

Allows members to rename accounts in the Safe

Allows members to delete accounts in the Safe

Cancel

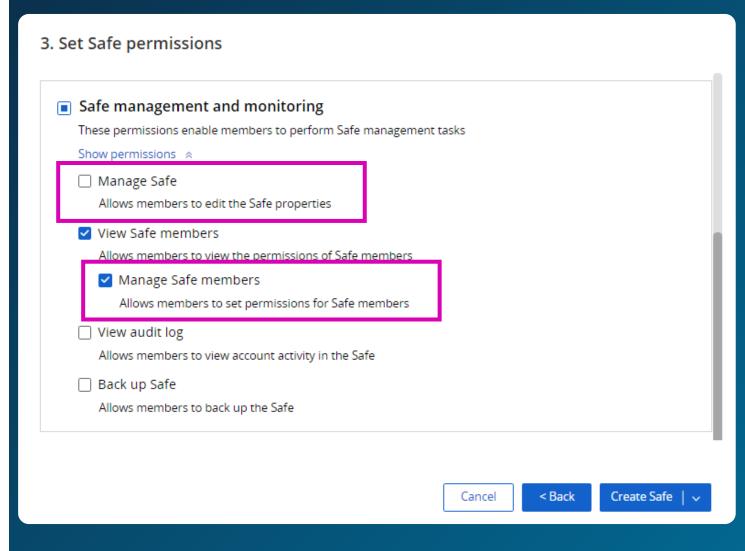
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Create Safe



Permissions: Safe Management

- Users who have the *Manage Safe* permission can modify some of the Safe properties
- Users who have the *Manage Safe Members* permission can add or remove users and groups both Vault users and external LDAP users to Safes and specify their Safe authorizations





Creating and Managing Safes

In this section we will discuss:

- The purpose of using Safes
- Creating a new Safe
- Assigning Safe permissions
- The connection between Safes and Platforms



Policies, Platforms, Safes, and Accounts



Review/Edit Master Policy

Create Platforms

Add exceptions to Master Policy based on Platforms

Create Safes

Add Accounts

- Business/audit rules for managing passwords
- Global policy settings

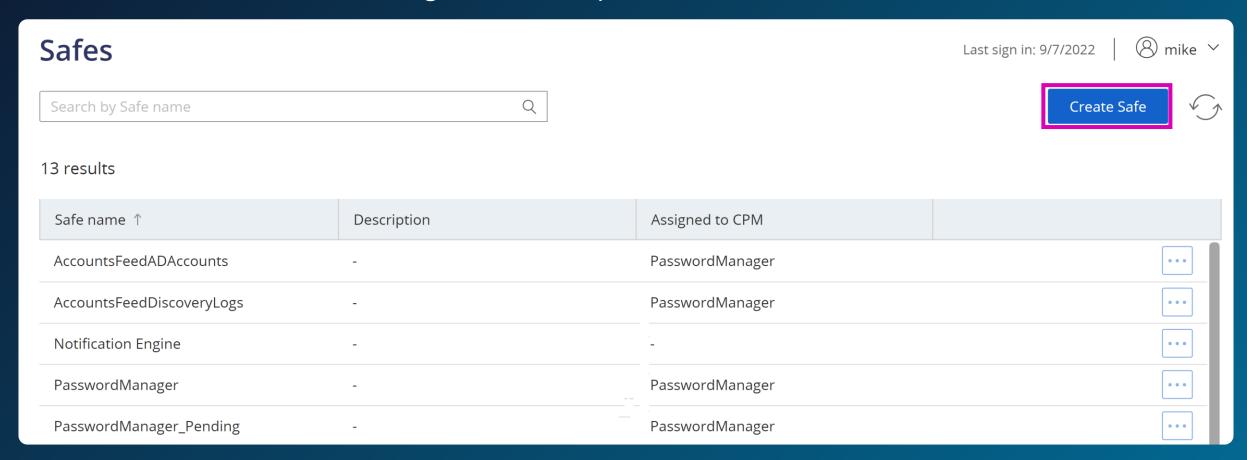
- Technical settings for managing passwords
- Basis for exceptions
- Exceptions to Master Policy rules

- Access control
- Individual objects
 containing the required
 information (address,
 username, password,
 etc.) to manage
 privileged accounts



Add Safes

- Not all users have the right to add Safes
- Vault Admins and Safe Managers have this permission



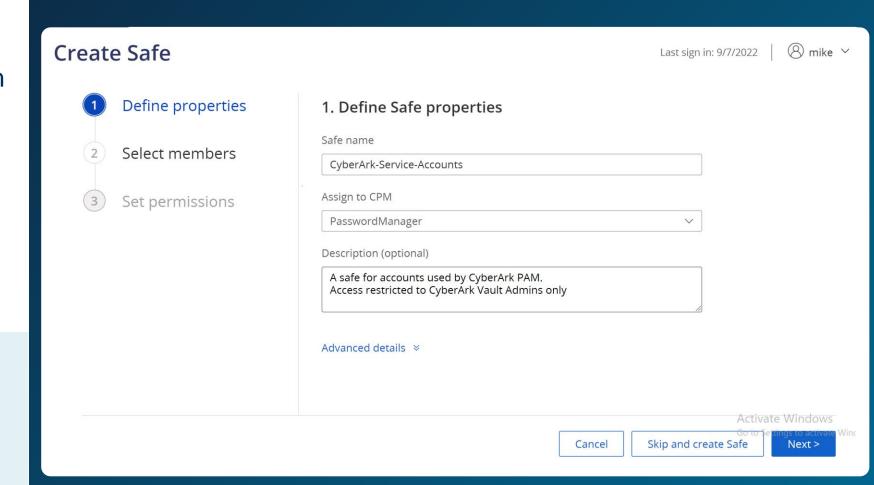
Add Safe

Prior to version 12.6, Safe creation was performed through the "classic" interface.

This interface is still available, but a new wizard has been added to streamline the process of creating Safes and adding the initial members.

Remember:

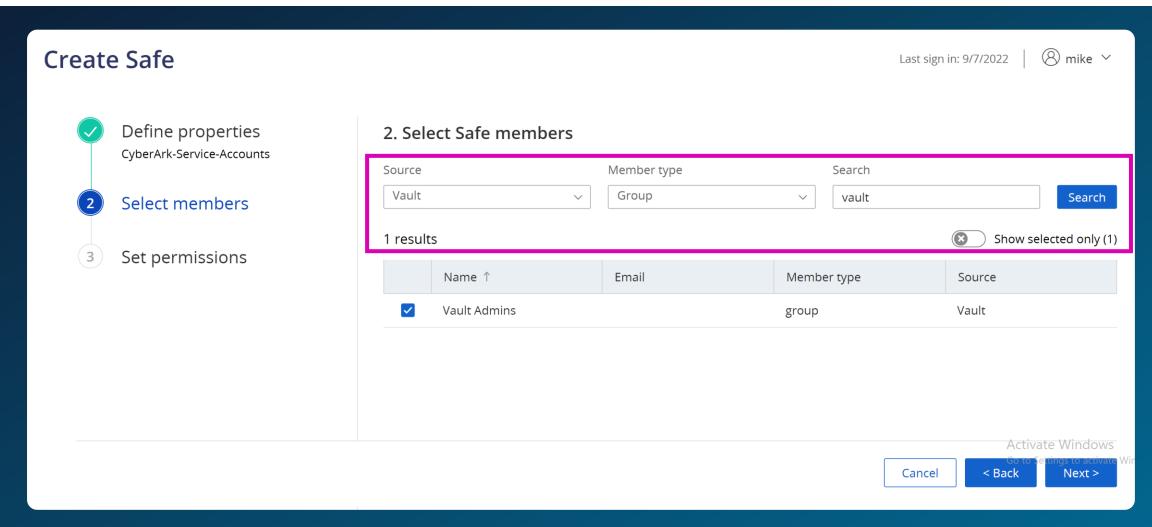
- A safe name cannot be more than 28 characters
- Object-level access control is not recommended





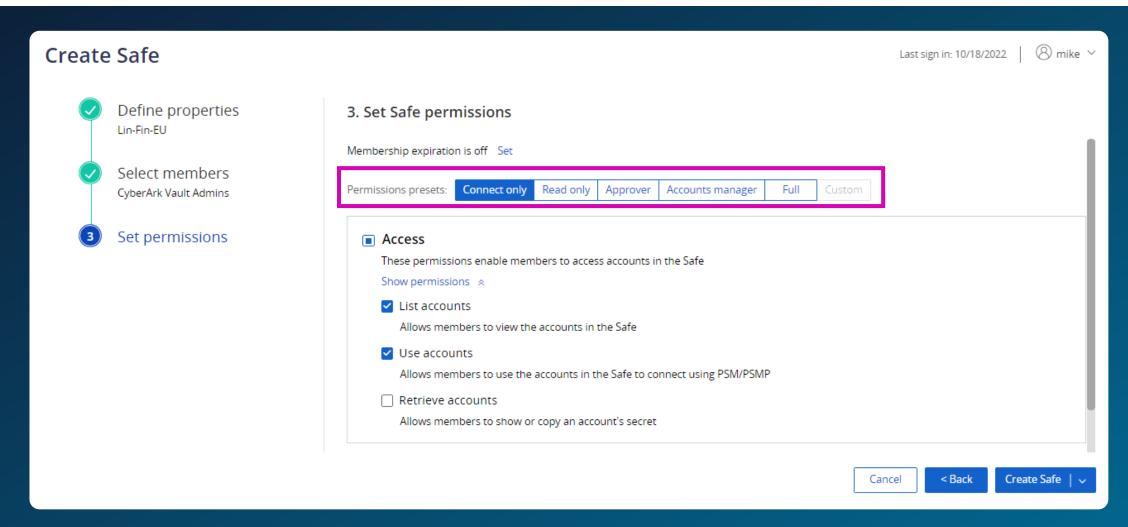
Access Control: Add Safe Members

Using the new wizard, you can search for users or groups in the Vault or in LDAP



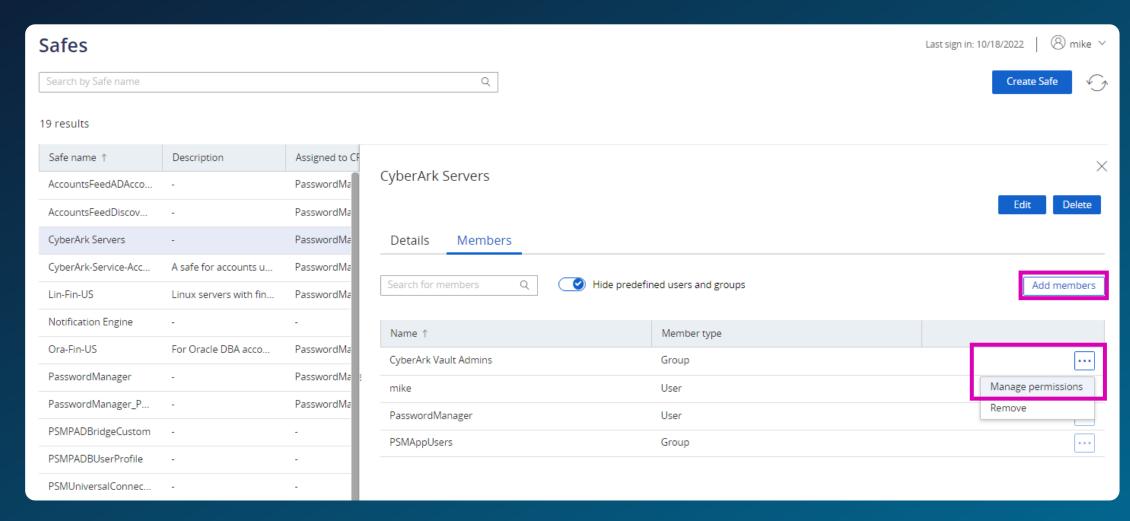
Access Control: Add Safe Members

Permission presets

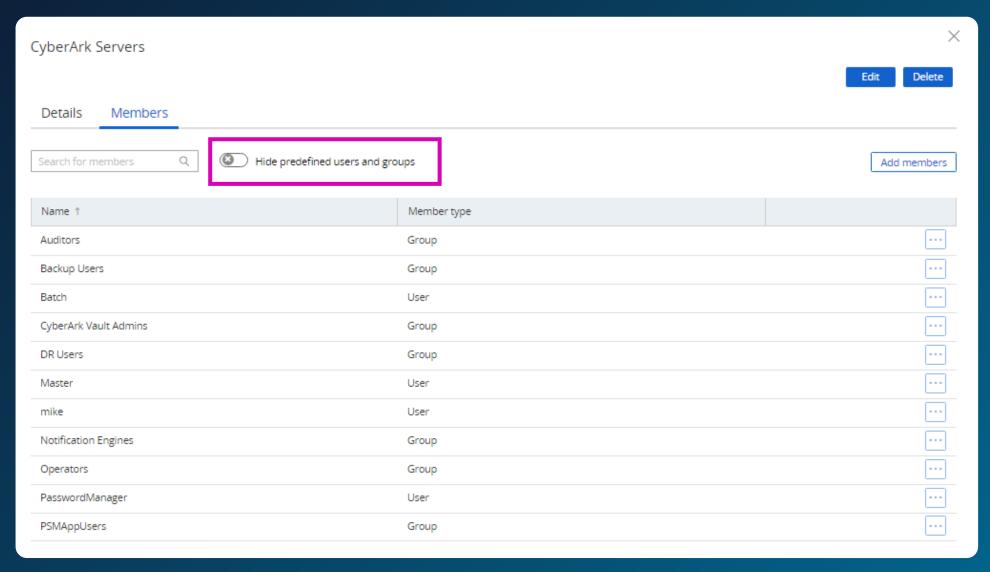


Access Control: Add Safe Members

Adding members and managing permissions



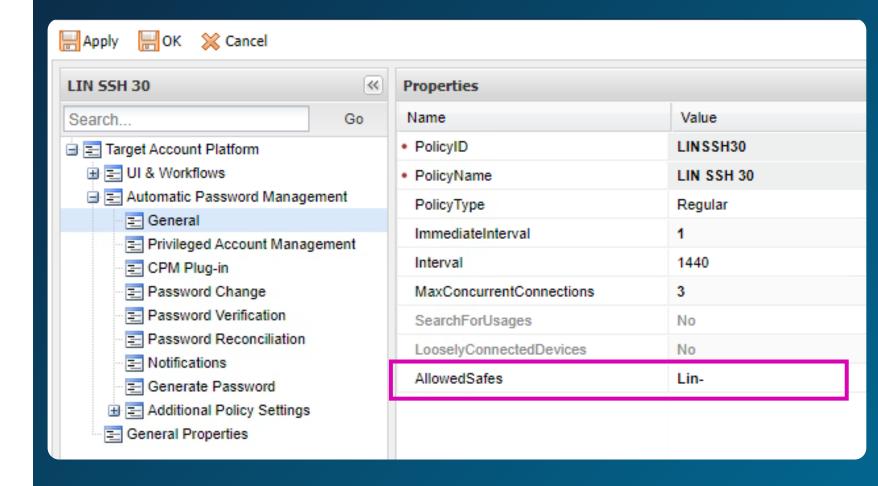
Predefined Users and Groups



Platforms and Safes

Using the **AllowedSafes** parameter, you can limit the scope of a particular platform to only those Safes that match the regular expression pattern

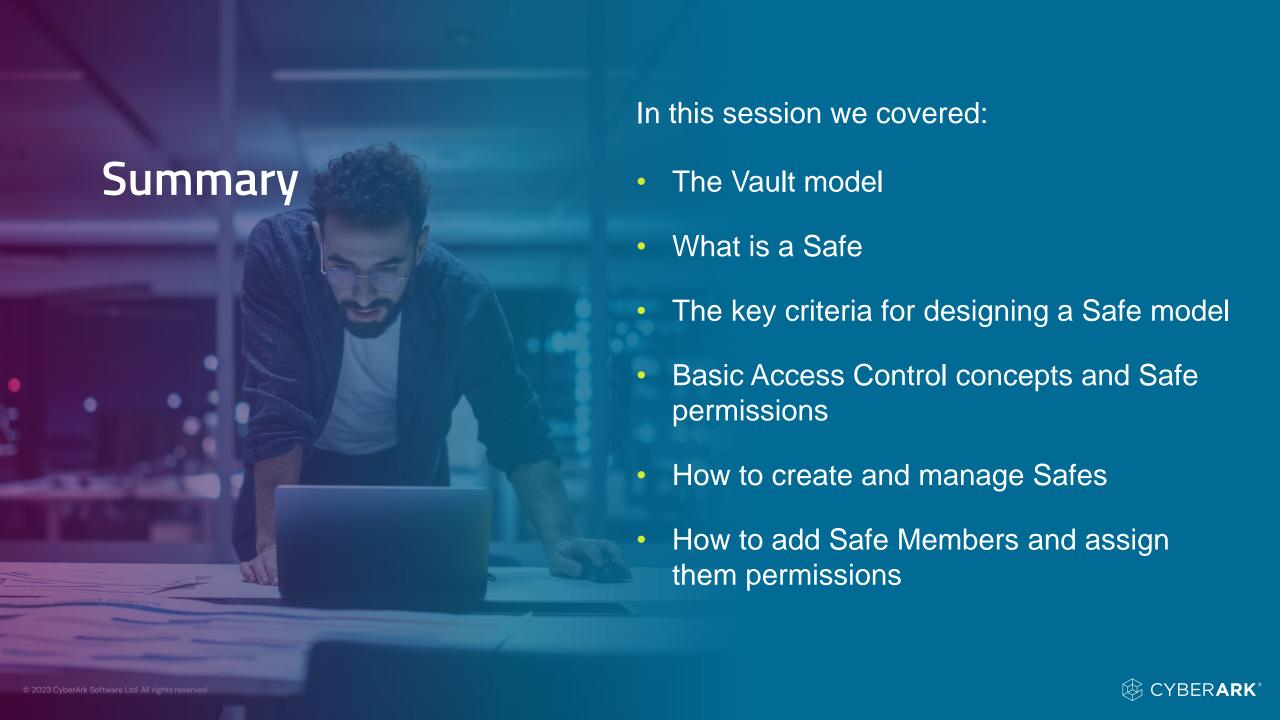
- For example, Accounts
 associated with the LIN SSH
 30 Platform can only be
 stored in Safes that start with
 the string "Lin-"
- This will help improve the performance of the CPM and simplify administrative tasks





Summary





Exercises

You may now complete the following exercise:

Securing Windows Domain Accounts

- Safe Management
 - Creating a Safe
 - Add Safe Members



PrivateArk Client/PVWA Safe Permissions

- There are some differences in the terminology used in the Private Ark Client and the PVWA
- Private Ark Client
 - Owners List
 - Files
- PVWA
 - Members List
 - Accounts

Drivete Ark client Category	Drivete Ark Client (Owners Files)	DVAMA Catagoni	DVANA (Mambara Assounts)
	PrivateArk Client (Owners, Files)	PVWA Category	PVWA (Members, Accounts)
Access	List Files	Access	List accounts
Access	Retrieve Files	Access	Retrieve accounts
Update	Create Files	Account Management	Add accounts (includes update properties)
Update	Update Files	Account Management	Update account content
Update	Update File Properties	Account Management	Update account properties
Update	Rename Files	Account Management	Rename accounts
Update	Delete Files	Account Management	Delete accounts
Monitoring	View Audit	Monitor	View Audit log
Monitoring	View Owners	Monitor	View Safe Members
Password Management	Use Password	Access	Use accounts
Password Management	Initiate Password Management Operations	Account Management	Inititate CPM account management operations
Password Management	Initiate CPM change with Manual Password	Account Management	Specify next account content
Administration	Create/Rename Folder	Advanced	Create Folders
Administration	Delete Folder	Advanced	Delete folders
Administration	Unlock Files	Account Management	Unlock accounts
Administration	Move Files/Folders	Advanced	Move accounts/folders
Administration	Manage Safe	Safe Management	Manage Safe
Administration	Manage Safe Owners	Safe Management	Manage Safe Members
Administration	Validate Safe Content		_
Administration	Backup Safe	Safe Management	Backup Safe
Workflow	Access Safe without Confirmation	Workflow	Access Safe without confirmation
Workflow	Confirm Safe Requests	Workflow	Authorize account requests
	·	Workflow	Level 1
		Workflow	Level 2
			Membership expires on date:
			' '

