MidPoint Advanced Customization

MID-102

revision 4.0-LTS-B



Course Goals

- Use advanced resource features such as account uniqueness, dependencies, provisioning scripts and delayed delete
- Understand the generic synchronization and configure synchronization and provisioning of objects other than accounts
- Configure role request and approvals processes



Course Goals (2)

- Configure advanced security features such as, password hashing, account activation, password reset and segregation of duties
- Authorization reprise and enhancements
- Enhance object templates with advanced features including unique user name generation
- Configure and use basic reports



Course Goals (3)

- Use bulk actions for scripted data modification in midPoint repository and provisioning to other systems
- Modify midPoint look&feel



Course Map

Module 1

MidPoint Deployment Fundamentals Training Review Module 2

Advanced Resource Features

Module 3

Generic Synchronization

Module 4

Role Request And Approval Processes **Module 5**

Advanced Security Features

Module 6

Advanced midPoint Features



Course Map (2)

Module 7

Reporting Basics

Module 8

Bulk Actions

Module 9

GUI Customization



Note

- This is a sample of our training materials
- Please contact sales@evolveum.com to order a real training course session



Module 5: Advanced Security Features



Passwords in midPoint

- User object password and history (credentials/password/*)
- Resource configuration (property name varies)
- Shadow (only in memory, not saved to repository unless the operation is pending)



Password Storage

- Passwords are encrypted by default
- Password history is hashed by default (since 3.6)
- Encryption key stored on disk, not in repository
 - \$midpoint.home/keystore.jceks file
- Default random encryption key generated upon first midPoint initialization



Password Storage - Encryption

- Reversible encryption (symmetric key)
- Used to connect to resources
- Password can be passed to resources (outbound)
- Can be used in expressions:

```
midpoint.getPlaintextUserPassword()
```



Password Hashing

- Improves security by using hashed password for Users in midPoint
- Security Policy with hashing storage set as global
 - Applied from now (does not touch existing passwords!)
- Self-service still possible for users
- System Configuration
 (accountActivationNotifier)
- Account Activation Procedure



Password Hashing Algorithm

Algorithm	PBKDF2 with HMAC SHA512
Key size (bits)	256
Work factor (iterations)	10 000
Salt size (bits)	32



Security Policy with Hashing

```
<securityPolicy oid="076eabee-332d-11e8-8087-f3c9c7e9809d"</pre>
xmlns='http://midpoint.evolveum.com/xml/ns/public/common/common-3'>
 <name>ExAmPLE Security Policy with Password Hashing
 <credentials>
   <password>
      <storageMethod>
        <storageType>hashing</storageType>
      </storageMethod>
      <maxAge>P180D</maxAge>
      <lockoutMaxFailedAttempts>3</lockoutMaxFailedAttempts>
<lockoutFailedAttemptsDuration>PT3M</lockoutFailedAttemptsDuration>
      <lockoutDuration>PT15M</lockoutDuration>
      <valuePolicyRef oid="10000000-9999-9999-0000-a000f2000002"/>
   </password>
 </credentials>
</securityPolicy>
```

System Configuration – Infrastructure

```
<systemConfiguration . . .>
 <infrastructure>
  <defaultHostname>http://192.168.56.20:8080/midpoint</defaultHostname>
 </infrastructure>
 <notificationConfiguration>
   <handler>
     <accountActivationNotifier>
. . .<!-- see next slide -->
     </accountActivationNotifier>
 </handler>
 </notificationConfiguration>
</systemConfiguration>
```

System Configuration – AccountActivationNotifier

```
<accountActivationNotifier>
 <subjectExpression><script>
   <code>return "[IDM] Activate your account(s)"</code>
 </script></subjectExpression>
 <recipientExpression>
 <script>
     <code>
requesteeEmail = requestee?.getEmailAddress()
if (basic.isEmpty(requesteeEmail)) {
 managers = midpoint.getManagersOidsExceptUser(requestee)
 if (!basic.isEmpty(managers)) {
   m = midpoint.getUserByOid(managers[0])
   return m?.getEmailAddress()
} else return requesteeEmail
     </code>
   </script>
 </recipientExpression>
 <transport>mail</transport>
 <confirmationMethod>link</confirmationMethod>
</accountActivationNotifier>
```

Synchronization from Source with Hashing

- Synchronization from source generates random password (inbound mapping)
- MidPoint can access the password during the operation (in memory)
- Target accounts can be created and initialized without an explicit account activation

Self-Service Password Change with Hashing

- Even with password hashing, self-service is possible
- User will set the new password, which is known during the operation
- Target accounts passwords can be modified without an explicit account activation

Account Activation Procedure

- Creating account after the user is created requires account activation
- Account is created:
 - With either generated or empty password (we can't access the user password)
 - Shadow: lifecycleState=proposed
- Notification is sent to the user (with activation link)
 - The same link can be used to activate several accounts

Account Activation Procedure (2)

- User clicks the link and enters the midPoint password:
 - Authentication
 - Password provisioning (midPoint knows the password now)
 - Shadow is updated: lifecycleState=active

Lab 5-1: Password Hashing and Account Activation



Lab 5-2: Password Validation with checkExpression



Lab 5-3: E-mail-based Password Reset



Lab 5-4 (BONUS): Segregation of Duties Using Archetypes/Metaroles



Lab 5-5 (BONUS): Maximum Assignees with Policy Rule



Module Summary

- Password storage: encryption vs. hashing
- Account activation process
- Password reset using e-mail
- Disallowed password values using expressions
- Authorizations
- Policy Rules usage for non-approval scenarios



End of Module 5



Conclusion



Questions and Answers



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