

Section Four: LCM, Workflow and Provisioning

IdentityIQ Implementation Training for SailPoint IdentityIQ Version 6.2

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Section 4: LCM, Workflow and Provisioning

In this section, we will be exploring using the Lifecycle manager functionality and how it relates to workflow and provisioning.

Using Lifecycle manager, users can make requests via IdentityIQ. These requests can include the following:

- Requesting new Access (Entitlement and Roles)
- Creating, Managing (enable/disable/unlock) and Deleting accounts
- Creating, and Editing Identities

Many groups may make requests of Lifecycle manager. By configuring Lifecycle manager, we can control which users can request which items. The groups we use to determine who can make different types of requests are:

- The user themselves (designated as Self-Service)
- Managers (make requests for direct reports)
- Help Desk Users (users with Help Desk capability who can request items for populations)
- Other users (control what can be done by all users not fitting into the above categories)

Often, as the result of these requests, we must provision the appropriate accounts and entitlements to the target systems.

We will also explore the capabilities for Lifecycle manager to react to changes in the Identities and take appropriate actions depending on what changes were detected:

- Cube Creation (Joiner)
- Change in the Inactive attribute (Leaver)
- Attribute Change or Change in Manager (Mover)
- Custom detected Change (Rule Based)

Note that provisioning requests can occur for reasons other than Lifecycle Manager requests:

- Revocation of access during a Certification Access Review
- Remediation of an SOD Policy violation (Role or Entitlement)
- Assignment of a Role that requires IT Access

An integral part of Lifecycle Manager and Provisioning is our workflow engine. Workflows within IdentityIQ are called Business Processes.

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Exercise #1: Enabling Lifecycle Manager

Objective:

In this exercise, we will enable Lifecycle Manager functionality.

Overview:

Lifecycle manager is installable as a separate component of IdentityIQ. In order to install and setup Lifecycle Manager, you must stop your application server, install Lifecycle Manager and restart your application server.

Installation of Lifecycle manager

- 1. Stop the Tomcat server using the **Stop Tomcat** shortcut
- 2. Launch the IIQ console using the **IIQ Console** shortcut
- 3. Install Lifecycle Manager by typing the following into the IIQ console:
 - > import init-lcm.xml
 - a. Notice the types of objects being imported into IdentityIQ
 - b. List two that you are familiar with:
- 4. From the **/home/spadmin/tomcat/webapps/identityiq/WEB-INF/bin** directory run the following command:
 - ./iiq patch 6.2pxx (where XX is the patch being used in this class)
- 5. Start the Tomcat server using the **Start Tomcat** shortcut
- Login to IdentityIQ as spadmin/admin and confirm that Lifecycle Manager is installed:
 Look for the sections Manage Access and Manage Identity



Exercise #2: Turn on Group Provisioning and Create New Group in LDAP

Objective

Turn on the IdentityIQ Group Provisioning feature and use IdentityIQ to provision groups to LDAP.

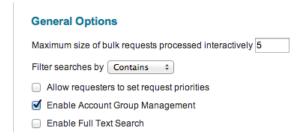
Overview

Out of the box, IdentityIQ can support provisioning Groups to target applications that support it. In this exercise, we will use IdentityIQ to provision a group into LDAP. Once this group is created, we will be able to add additional users to it.

Note: You do not need to use group provisioning within your IdentityIQ implementation. It is also perfectly normal to create, edit and delete groups directly in the native target application.

Turn on Group Provisioning Feature of IdentityIQ

- 1. Navigate to **System Setup** → **Lifecycle Manager Configuration**
- 2. On the **Additional Options** tab, confirm that **Enable Account Group Management** is selected:



3. Click Save

Verify the Existing LDAP Groups

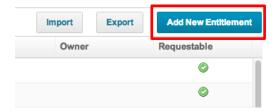
- 1. View the existing LDAP groups.
 - a. Use the desktop shortcut to launch the **OpenDS LDAP Control Panel**
 - i. Only click it once... it will take a few seconds to start.
 - ii. If necessary, **Start** LDAP
 - iii. Login with the OpenDS Admin Password: password
 - b. Select **Manage Entries**, and expand **groups**



c. List the existing groups:

Provision a new Group in LDAP called VPN

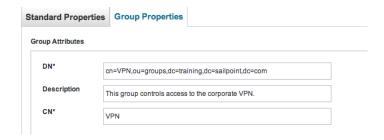
- 1. In IdentityIQ, navigate to the **Define** → **Entitlement Catalog**
- 2. Click **Add New Entitlement** to create a new group.



- 3. On the **Standard Properties** tab, configure the new group as:
 - a. Application: LDAP
 - b. Display Value: VPN
 - c. Requestable: checked
 - d. Description: This group controls access to the corporate VPN.
 - e. Owner: Randy.Knight



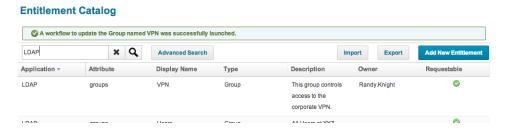
- 4. On the **Group Properties** tab, configure the following:
 - a. DN: cn=VPN,ou=groups,dc=training,dc=sailpoint,dc=com
 - b. Description: This group controls access to the corporate VPN.
 - c. CN: VPN



- 5. Click Save
- 6. If you configured everything successfully you should see the following:
 - A message that says a workflow was started to create the VPN group. This workflow comes out of the box, but could be customized if so desired. The workflow is called Entitlement Update.



b. Under **Define** → **Entitlement Catalog** you should see the new entry for **VPN**. Note that the new LDAP group has a Description, Owner and is Requestable



- c. Check LDAP to see that the group was created.
 - i. On the manage entries page, drill down to the groups and confirm that your VPN group is created:



Exercise #3: Provision VPN Access Using Lifecycle Manager

Objective:

The objective of this exercise is to allow managers to request VPN access for their users via Lifecycle Manager.

Overview:

We just created a group in LDAP called VPN, and we made this account group requestable, meaning that users can request it through LCM.

Next, we will login as a manager (Catherine.Simmons) and request VPN Access for all of the direct reports in her department.

This will kickoff a workflow case for each user with appropriate approval steps and will eventually (assuming all approvals are affirmative) result in a provisioning of the entitlement in LDAP.

The default workflow for entitlement requests is called **LCM Provisioning**. Each Lifecycle Manager operation has a default workflow (Business Process) defined as seen here. Out of the box, the default workflows are:

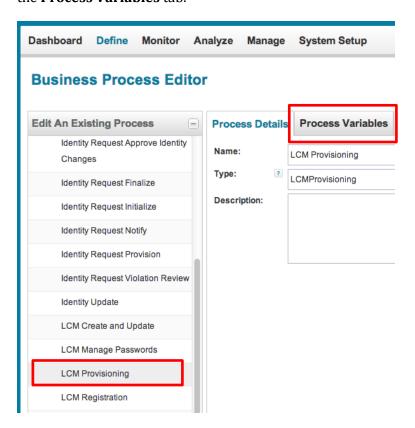
Lifecycle Manager Configuration



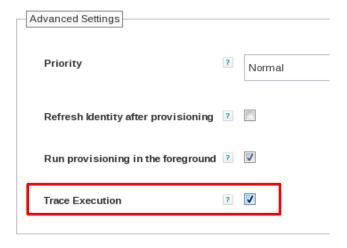
The **LCM Provisioning** workflow automatically checks for approval from the entitlement owner before provisioning the user's access. This out of the box behavior can be configured to support any desired functionality including policy checks, approvals, notifications, etc.

Enable Business Process (Workflow) Tracing

- 1. Navigate to **Define** → **Business Processes**
- 2. Select the **LCM Provisioning** Business Process, and on the right side of the screen, select the **Process Variables** tab.



3. Scroll down to the very bottom, and select **Trace Execution**. This will trace all workflow steps into the logs so that we can observe detailed workflow flow information.



4. Click Save.

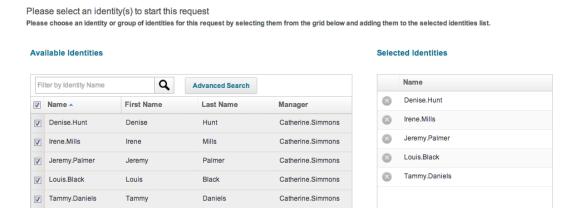
Start the desktop shortcuts Tail Tomcat Standard Out and Tail Email Log. During the request to add users to the VPN group in LDAP, we will view these logs to observe the workflow trace and emails being sent.

Login as a Manager and Request VPN Access for employees

- 1. Logout of IdentityIQ and login as Catherine.Simmons/xyzzy
- 2. Under Manage Access, select Request Access → For Others



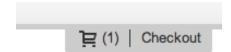
3. In the Available Identities list, you should only see direct reports for **Catherine.Simmons**. Select all of these direct reports and select **Submit**



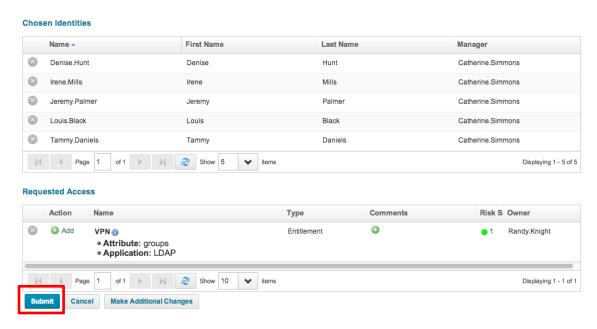
- 4. On the **Request Access for 5 Identities** screen, search for **VPN**. Notice the search result count displayed on each tab.
- 5. Select the **Entitlements** tab and notice that all of our configured items are showing up on the VPN Entitlement such as Owner, Description.



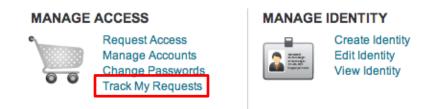
6. Click **Add to Cart** to add the VPN entitlement to the cart and then select **Checkout**.



7. On the confirmation page, if everything looks okay, click **Submit**.

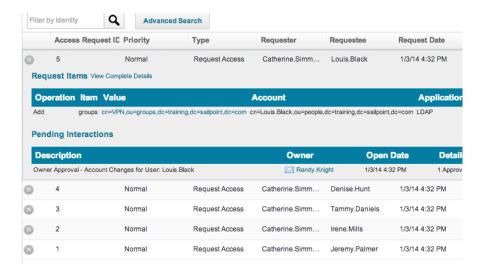


- 8. Navigate back to the **Dashboard**.
- 9. Click on Track My Requests.



10. There should be five requests in the queue, one for each subordinate employee that had the VPN entitlement requested for them. Click any request to see the current status of the request.

Access Requests



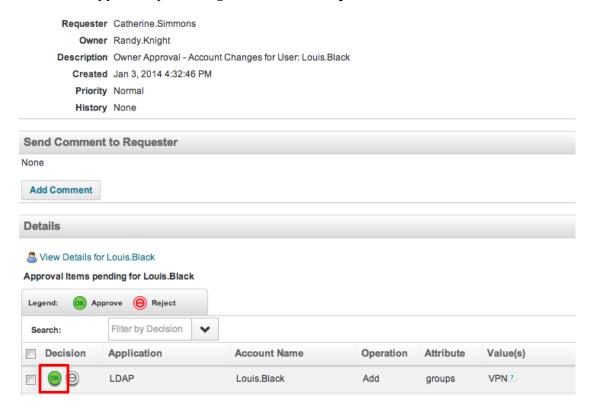
- 11. Observe the current status of the workflow in the log files.
 - a. Check the output of the Email log file you should see that emails that were generated:

```
To: Randy.Knight@demoexample.com
Message-ID: <f6540250a97a44fba132515f41f64de3@example.com>
Subject: Changes requested to Tammy. Daniels need approval
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart/mixed;
        boundary="---= Part 44 19584772.1396377798427"
X-Mailer: smptsend
----= Part 44 19584772.1396377798427
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=UTF-8
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Catherine.Simmons is requesting the following changes for 'Tammy.Daniels'
        Application: LDAP
           Account : cn=Tammy.Daniels,ou=people,dc=training,dc=sailpoint,dc=com
          Operation: Add
          Attribute: groups
           Value(s): cn=VPN, ou=groups, dc=training, dc=sailpoint, dc=com
           Priority: Normal
```

b. Check the Standard Out log file and see that workflow tracing has occurred. The end of the trace shows that an approval has been requested:

```
Starting step Approval
Starting approval group in mode parallelPoll
Starting approval for Randy.Knight
Opening work item: Owner Approval - Account Changes for User: Tammy.Daniels
Starting step Approval
Starting approval group in mode parallelPoll
Starting approval for Randy.Knight
Opening work item: Owner Approval - Account Changes for User: Tammy.Daniels
```

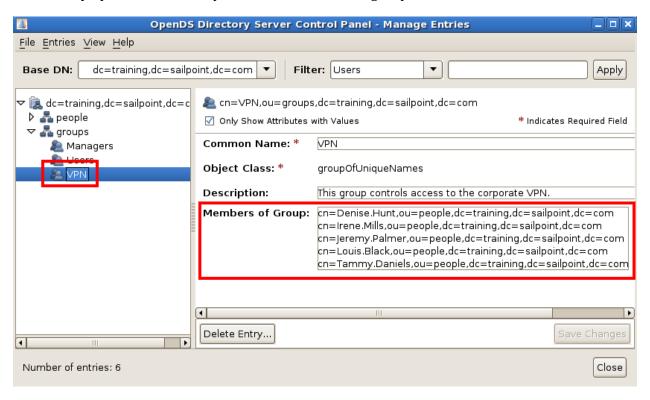
- 12. Logout and login as Randy.Knight/xyzzy
- 13. Click **Approvals** in the **Dashboard** and click the first approval.
- 14. Handle the approval by selecting **OK** and then **Complete** the work.



- 15. Repeat the approval process for each user in the manager's department (there should be 5 total approvals to complete.)
- 16. Notice the Standard Out log file after each item is approved by Randy:

```
Ending step Complete Identity Request
Skipping conditional step Update Ticket On Complete
Starting step end
Ending step end
Ending workflow Identity Request Finalize
Ending step Finalize
Ending workflow LCM Provisioning
```

17. Once the approvals are done, you can check in the OpenDS LDAP utility and confirm that 5 employees have correctly been added to the **VPN** group as shown here:



- 18. Just to review what occurred:
 - a. Once the manager requested that all 5 of her employees needed access to the VPN group, 5 workflows were started (each one was the **LCM Provisioning** workflow that is the default in IdentityIQ for Access Requests)
 - b. Each workflow determined that the owner of the **VPN** group was **Randy.Knight** from the settings in the Entitlement Catalog so the workflow routed the approval for each user to **Randy.Knight**
 - c. **Randy.Knight** received an email notification and had 5 items in his inbox for his approval.
 - d. Once **Randy.Knight** approved each request, the workflows continued and provisioned access to the LDAP resource, which involved adding the users to the specific VPN group.
- 19. Log out and back in as **Catherine.Simmons/xyzzy**

20. Navigate to **Manage** → **Access Requests** and see that the status has changed to Verifying.

Access Requests



Confirm the Users have the VPN Entitlement and complete Access Requests

- 1. Logout and back in as spadmin/admin
- 2. Note that we can move the status of each request from **Verifying** to **Complete** by running the task: **Perform Identity Request Maintenance.** This task will check each access request and confirm that the changes have been made.
 - a. This task automatically runs once a day by default. You could run this more often as determined by your needs. When is the **Perform Identity Request Maintenance** task next scheduled to run in your environment?

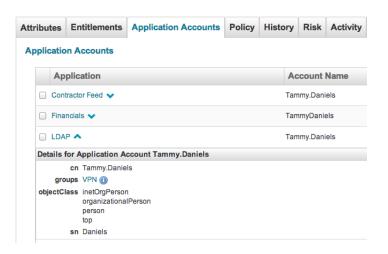
3. Run the task, and then come back and check **Manage** → **Access Requests** and confirm that the requests have been marked as **Completed**.

Access Requests



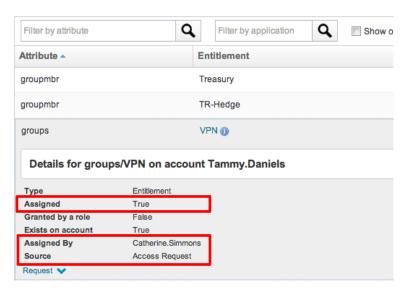
4. Check **Tammy.Daniel's** LDAP account to verify her VPN access.

View Identity Tammy.Daniels



5. Click **Entitlements** to confirm that the **VPN** group is an entitlement on her cube and that the source of the entitlement was **Access Request** (Note: Contrast this with earlier in the training class, where **Aggregation** was the source.)

Entitlements



Disable Business Process (Workflow) Tracing

Trace is very verbose and should be used selectively. It is a good practice to turn it off once you are through using the output.

- 1. Navigate to **Define** → **Business Processes**
- 2. Select the **LCM Provisioning** Business Process
- 3. On the right side of the screen, select the **Process Variables** tab. Scroll down and find the process variable called **trace** and click on it
- 4. Click Save.

Exercise #4: Create and Manage Identities in IdentityIQ

Objective:

Learn how to manage creating Identities and editing them using IdentityIQ with and without Identity Provisioning Policies

Overview:

Often, you will need to create Identities in IdentityIQ. When doing so, you can create them using LCM. LCM allows you to create and edit Identities and manage the creation and updating of the Identities using workflows to control the creation and editing processes. Also, you may define provisioning policies, which can help define the choices that are made when creating Identities in the system. In this exercise we will create identities two ways:

- Using the out of the box configuration
- Using pre-defined Provisioning Policies to help drive user's choices when creating a new identity.

Create an Identity using LCM

1. Logout and login as **Catherine.Simmons/xyzzy** and navigate to the dashboard and select **Create Identity**

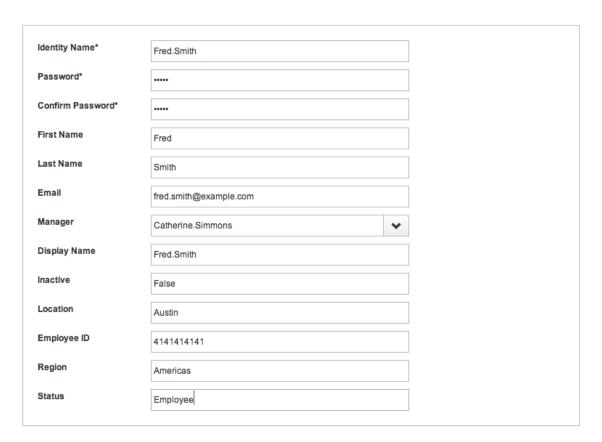


2. Create the Identity as shown here. Use xyzzy for the password.

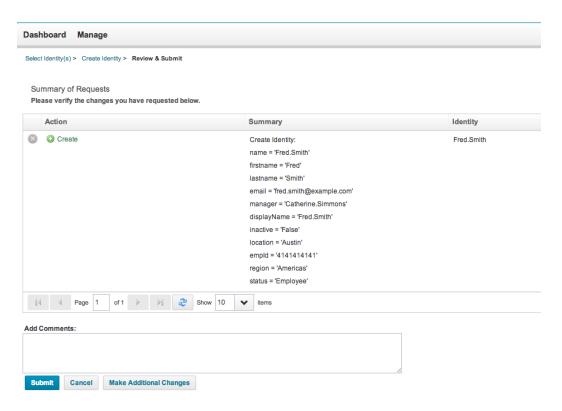
Note that this is a default provisioning form that ships with IdentityIQ. As you enter the data, think about modifications that would make entering data less error prone and easier.

Create New Identity

If you would like to request that a new identity be created, please fill in the fields below. Fields marked with an asterisk are required.



3. We will be presented with the confirmation screen, but since we are the manager as well, no approval is generated. Confirm the changes and click **Submit**.



- 4. From the Dashboard, select **Track my Requests** and confirm that the Create Identity request operation was successful.
- 5. Logout and Login in as **spadmin/admin**
- 6. Navigate to the identity: **Fred.Smith** and confirm that the user was created correctly in IdentityIQ.
- 7. As you probably could see, this was a tedious (and potentially error-prone) approach to entering an identity. In the next section, we will create a provisioning policy that will allow us to make creating an identity easier and provide nice features like allowed value dropdown selections, and data validation.

Define Provisioning Policies for Creating Identities

1. Navigate to **System Setup** → **Import from File** and load the following files:

/home/spadmin/ImplementerTraining/config/Rule-AllowedValues-Location.xml
/home/spadmin/ImplementerTraining/config/Rule-AllowedValues-Region.xml
/home/spadmin/ImplementerTraining/config/Rule-Validation-EmailAddress.xml

These rules will be used for our Provisioning Policies. The first two generate lists of allowed values we can use to populated drop-down lists. The last rule is used to validate that email addresses are correctly formatted.

2. Navigate to **System Setup** → **Identity Provisioning Policies** and next to **Create Identity**, select **Add Policy**

Configure Identity Provisioning Policy

Use the form below to build and modify the provisioning policies for creating and editing identities

Below is a list of provisioning policies associated with this identity. You can add a new policy by clicking on the 'Add Provisioning Policy' button below or edit an existing one by clicking on it in the list.

Туре	Name	Description	
Create Identity			O Add Policy
Update Identity			O Add Policy
Self-service Registration	Self-service Registration Form	This form is used to for self-service registration.	□ Delete Policy

- 3. Configure the provisioning policy as shown:
 - a. Name: Identity Create Policy
 - b. Select Add Field
 - i. Attribute: region
 - ii. Display Name: Region
 - iii. Required: checked
 - iv. Scroll down to the **Value Properties** box.
 - v. Allowed Values: Rule
 - 1. Rule: AllowedValues-Region
 - vi. For the field, select Save
 - c. Select Add Field
 - i. Attribute: location
 - ii. Display Name: Location
 - iii. Required: checked
 - iv. Allowed Values: Rule
 - 1. Rule: AllowedValues-Location
 - v. For the field, select **Save**
 - d. Select Add Field
 - i. Attribute: name

- ii. Display Name: Username
- iii. Help Text Value: First.Last
- iv. Required: checked
- v. For the field, select **Save**

e. Select Add Field

- i. Attribute: password
- ii. Display Name: Password
- iii. Required: checked
- iv. For the field, select Save

f. Select **Add Field**

- i. Attribute: passwordConfirm
- ii. Display Name: Password Confirmation
- iii. Required: **checked**
- iv. For the field, select Save
- g. Perform an interim save of the **Identity Create Policy**
 - i. At the bottom right of the **Provisioning Policy Editor**, select **Save**
 - ii. Select **Save** to save the provisioning configuration
 - iii. Select **Identity Provisioning Policies**
 - iv. Select Identity Create Policy

Note: The Create Identity policy requires certain fields (i.e. name and password) to be defined before a save is allowed.

h. Select Add Field

- i. Attribute: **firstname**
- ii. Display Name: First Name
- iii. Required: checked
- iv. For the field, select Save

i. Select Add Field

i. Attribute: lastname

ii. Display Name: Last Name

iii. Required: checked

iv. For the field, select Save

j. Select **Add Field**

i. Attribute: email

ii. Display Name: Email

iii. Required: checked

iv. Scroll down to Value Properties

v. Value: <enter email address here>

vi. Validation: Rule

1. Rule: Validation - Email Field

vii. For the field, select Save

k. Select Add Field

i. Attribute: manager

ii. Display Name: Manager

iii. Required: checked

iv. For the field, select Save

l. Select Add Field

i. Attribute: **displayName**

ii. Display Name: Display Name

iii. Required: checked

iv. For the field, select Save

m. Select Add Field

i. Attribute: inactive

- ii. Display Name: Inactive
- iii. Type: Boolean
- iv. Required: checked
- v. Value Properties, Value: False
- vi. For the field, select Save

n. Select **Add Field**

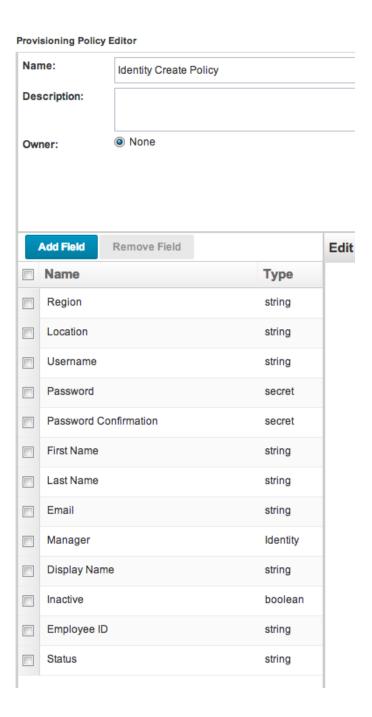
- i. Attribute: empId
- ii. Display Name: Employee ID
- iii. Required: checked
- iv. For the field, select Save

o. Select Add Field

- i. Attribute: **status**
- ii. Display Name: Status
- iii. Required: checked
- iv. Scroll down to Value Properties
- v. Value: Contractor
- vi. Allowed Values: Value
 - 1. Add Contractor and Employee to the list

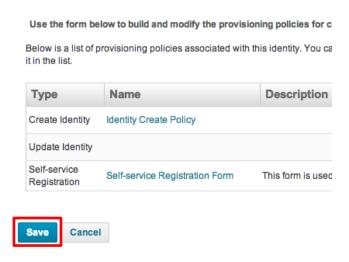


- vii. For the field, select Save
- p. Confirm that the entire Provisioning Policy looks like this:

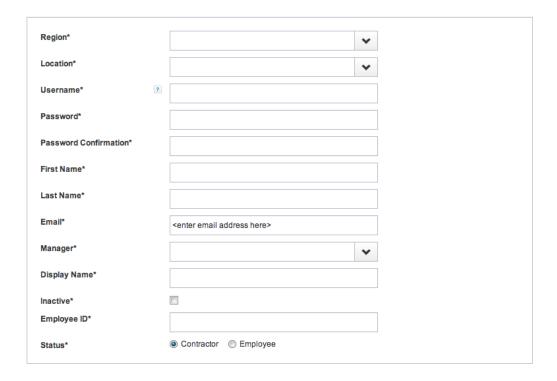


- q. Select **Save** to save the Identity Provisioning Policy
- 4. Select **Save** to save the provisioning configuration:

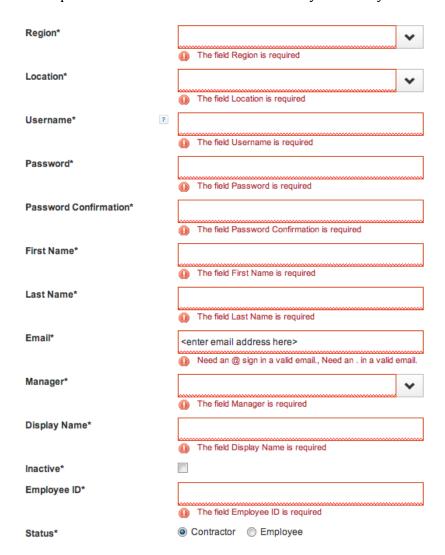
Configure Identity Provisioning Policy



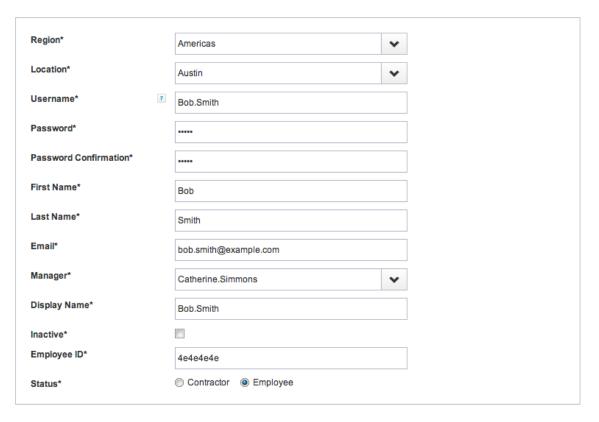
- 5. Logout and login as Catherine.Simmons/xyzzy
- 6. From the Dashboard, click **Create identity** and observe the new Create New Identity page:



7. Without entering any data at all, click **Submit** and observe that our email validation rule and required fields will warn the user about any data entry issues:



8. Fill in the information as shown. Use *xyzzy* for the password.

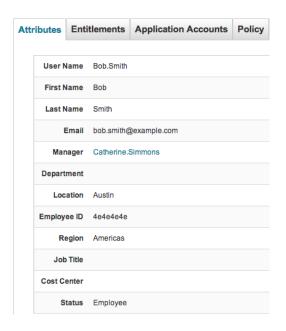


- 9. Click **Submit** to submit the new Identity request
- 10. When you see the confirmation page, review and **Submit** the request.

11. Logout and login as **spadmin/admin** and confirm that **Bob.Smith** has an identity cube.

Note that this Identity cube has no entitlements or accounts. Currently it is just a shell cube.

View Identity Bob.Smith



- 12. Note that you can further customize the creation of new Identities by the following techniques:
 - a. Additional logic in your provisioning policies
 - i. Data validation Detecting duplicate usernames or email addresses
 - ii. Precalculation of an EmployeeID number
 - b. Customizing the out of the box workflow LCM Create and Update that is responsible for all create and edit operations that occur on Identities when using LCM

Exercise #5: Account Management with Lifecycle Manager

Objective

The objective of this section is to manage account access using Lifecycle Manager.

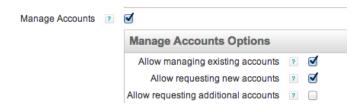
Overview

We will explore the following Account functions in this exercise:

- Creating a new account
- Requesting a role
- Requesting a role that will cause a new account request to occur
- Enabling and Disabling accounts
- Unlocking Accounts

Configure Lifecycle Manager to support account requests

- 1. Navigate to **System Setup** and select **Lifecycle Manager Configuration**
- 2. Click the **Lifecycle Actions** tab and scroll down past Self-Service to the **Managers** section and turn on **Allow requesting new accounts** as shown here:



- 3. Click the **Additional Options** tab
- 4. Scroll down to the **Manage Accounts Options** and in the drop down selection box that says: **Applications that support account only requests** add **LDAP** and **PRISM** to the list:



5. Click Save

Request a New LDAP Account for our New User Fred.Smith

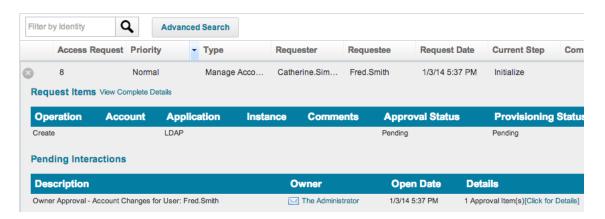
- 1. Logout and login as **Catherine.Simmons/xyzzy**
- 2. From the Dashboard, select **Manage Accounts** and **For Others**. You will be presented with a list of all the users who report to **Catherine.Simmons**

Note: This is because out of the box, managers can only request items for their direct reports. This is fully configurable through LCM

- 3. Request a new LDAP account for **Fred.Smith** and **Submit** the request
- 4. After you submit the request, look at Catherine's dashboard.
 - a. What warning is displayed? Why?

5. Check the status of the Access Request under **Track My Requests**, determine who is the approver and login as that user and approve the access request:

Access Requests



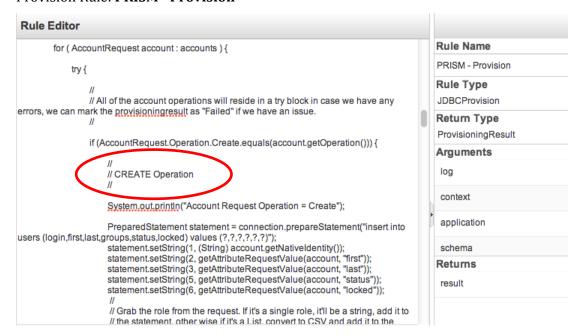
6. Check the LDAP repository and confirm that Fred.Smith has an account in the LDAP server. **Note:** You can search for users by filtering for users and using wildcard searching:



Request a New PRISM Account for Fred.Smith

Our new employee Fred.Smith also needs an account on the **PRISM** application. Next we will request a **PRISM** account for him. In this section, we will be relying on the **PRISM - Provision** rule to provision this access to the JDBC resource.

- 1. Login as **spadmin/admin** and confirm the PRISM application provisioning rule
 - a. Navigate to the PRISM application, bottom of the Attributes tab, and view the JDBC Provision Rule: **PRISM Provision**



- b. Scroll through the rule and list three (of five) provisioning operations handled by this rule (the first provisioning operation is circled above):
- 2. Login as **Catherine.Simmons/xyzzy**
- 3. From the Dashboard, select **Manage Accounts** and **For Others**
- 4. Request a new PRISM account for **Fred.Smith** and **Submit** the request which will send it to the **PRISM Application Owners** workgroup (of which **Walter.Henderson** is a member).

5. From a terminal window, login into MySQL and confirm that there is no account in the application for **Fred.Smith.**

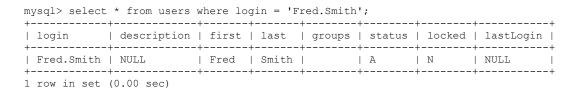
```
[spadmin@training ~]$ mysql -u root -p
Enter password: root
mysql> use prism

mysql> select * from users where login = 'Fred.Smith';
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

6. Login as the approver, **Walter.Henderson/xyzzy** and approve the changes for the account request on **PRISM**. At this time, the provisioning request for a new **PRISM** account is sent to the **PRISM** - **Provision** Rule. This Rule includes some print statements that inform the user of the request that is passed in and the final result. In this case, the following information is printed to the Standard Out log:

```
Entering Provisioning Rule for PRISM
Current Time = Sat Nov 10 09:57:53 CST 2012
The Provisioning Plan being passed in =
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<!DOCTYPE ProvisioningPlan PUBLIC "sailpoint.dtd" "sailpoint.dtd">
<ProvisioningPlan nativeIdentity="Fred.Smith" targetIntegration="PRISM">
 <AccountRequest application="PRISM" nativeIdentity="Fred.Smith" op="Create">
   <AttributeRequest name="first" op="Add" value="Fred"/>
   <AttributeRequest name="last" op="Add" value="Smith"/>
   <AttributeRequest name="status" op="Add" value="A"/>
   <AttributeRequest name="locked" op="Add" value="N"/>
 </AccountRequest>
 <Attributes>
   <Map>
     <entry key="identityRequestId" value="000000018"/>
     <entry key="requester" value="Catherine.Simmons"/>
     <entry key="source" value="LCM"/>
   </Map>
 </Attributes>
 <Requesters>
   <Reference class="sailpoint.object.Identity" id="ff8080813adele61013ae1068df1042d"</pre>
name="Catherine.Simmons"/>
 </Requesters>
</ProvisioningPlan>
*******
Account Request Operation = Create
Preparing to execute: org.apache.commons.dbcp.DelegatingPreparedStatement@1a30be6
*********
********
Exiting Provisioning Rule for PRISM.
Result=
<ProvisioningResult status="committed"/>
*********
*********
```

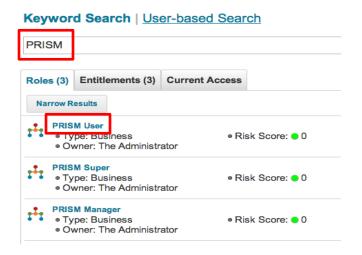
7. Back in the terminal window, run the following to confirm that the account is there. (If you've logged out of MySQL since the last usage, remember to specify "use prism".)



- 8. The default values that are created in the **PRISM** application are determined by the Provisioning Policy attached to the **PRISM application**. Notice that the **groups** attribute is empty. If desired, our default provisioning policy could be changed to grant basic **User** access by provisioning the attribute **groups** to include **User** by default.
- 9. If you are interested in more on the Provisioning Policy and PRISM provisioning rule, Login as **spadmin/admin** and look at the **PRISM** application. Investigate both the **Provisioning Policy** and the **PRISM Provision** rule. The provisioning policies provide the values to the plan, and the rule executes what is specified in the plan. Understanding this basic behavior of our provisioning capabilities is very important to understanding how the process works.

Request a PRISM Role for Fred.Smith (a user who already has a PRISM account)

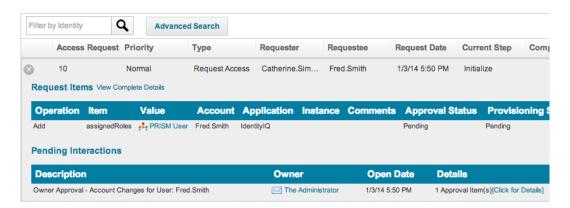
- Login as Catherine.Simmons/xyzzy, select Request Access and For Others, and request Access for Fred.Smith
- 2. Search for the **PRISM User** role, and locate it on the Roles tab.



- 3. Click the role name and then in the Detailed Role Information pop-up, click the PRISM User-IT role.
 - a. Notice that the Role Hierarchy lists the IT Roles required and permitted by this business role and the Role Details list the IT Entitlements that are tied to the IT roles.
 - b. What are the entitlements for accounts on PRISM?

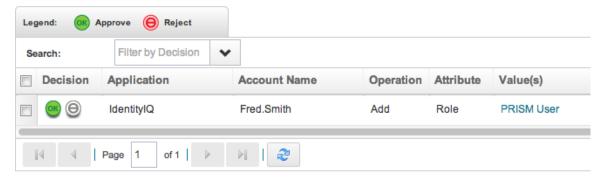
4. Add the role to the cart and checkout. Once you submit the request, look at the **Access Request** and notice that the request is for a role on **IdentityIQ**. Notice also that the approver is The Administrator. This is because The Administrator owns this role.

Access Requests

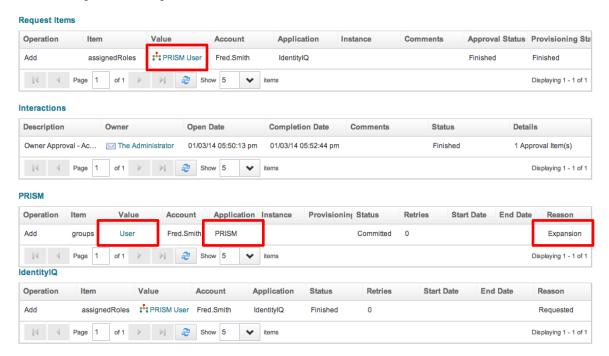


- 5. When a role is requested, IdentityIQ will follow the path we discussed in the Provisioning section of the training presentation. The flow is:
 - a. Add the requested business role to the Identity Cube.
 - b. Determine from the business role being requested what IT roles are required by this role. In this case **PRISM User IT**.
 - c. From the IT role, determine what entitlements are needed. In this case groups =User within the PRISM application
 - d. Does the user have an application account for the application? If yes, we provision the entitlement to grant the user the appropriate access that was requested. If no, we would expand the request to also request an account to be created on the **PRISM** application (more on this in a few pages.)
 - e. The request is handed to the **PRISM Provision** rule to handle the request.
- 6. In our case, **Fred.Smith** already has an account, so we will just be adding the entitlement (**groups = User**) to his account on **PRISM.**

Logout and log back in as spadmin/admin and approve the role request for Fred.Smith
 Approval Items pending for Fred.Smith



8. Once the role request has been approved, we can go check the Access Request and see that the role request was expanded into the actual entitlement:



9. In your terminal window, look at the database to see the changes to Fred's account specifically that **User** has been added to the **groups** attribute:

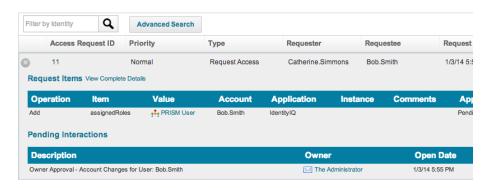
<pre>mysql> select * from users where login = 'Fred.Smith';</pre>								
login	description	 first	last	groups	 status	locked	lastLogin	
Fred.Smith						N		
1 row in set		,	,	,	,	,	,	

Request a PRISM role for Bob.Smith (a user without a PRISM account)

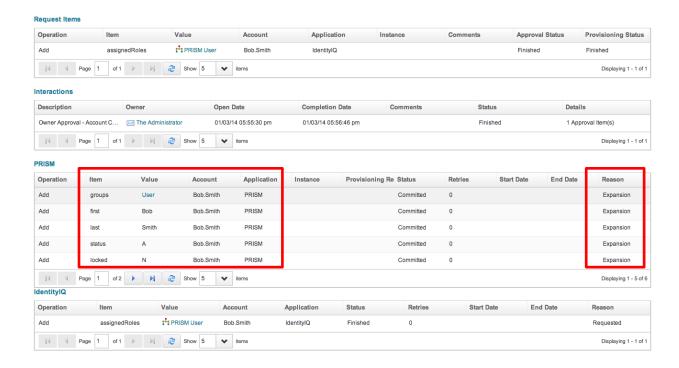
In this next request, we will be requesting a role for a user who does not have a **PRISM** account. This will cause the role to be expanded into an entitlement request AND an account request.

- 1. Login as **Catherine.Simmons** and select **Request Access** and **For Others** in order to request the **PRISM User** role for **Bob.Smith**
- 2. After you submit the request, check the Access Request to see that the request was for a role for **Bob.Smith**

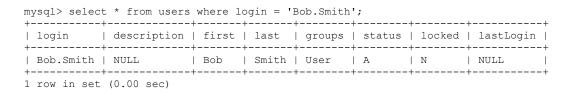
Access Requests



- 3. Login as **spadmin/admin** and approve the role request
- 4. After you approve the request, check the Access Request and see what the request looks like. You should see that our request now includes all the account attributes and the **User** entitlement.



5. In your terminal window, confirm that **Bob.Smith** was added to the **PRISM** application:

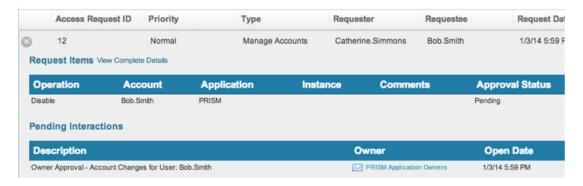


Enable/Disable and Delete PRISM Accounts

- 1. Login as Catherine.Simmons and select Manage Accounts and For Others
- 2. Select **Bob.Smith** and disable the PRISM account:



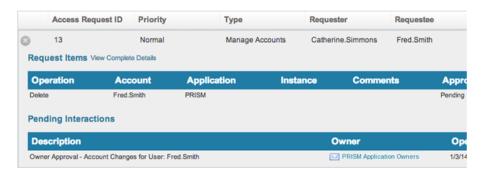
3. Submit the request and then check the Access Request



- 4. Back at the dashboard, select Manage Accounts and For Others
- 5. Select **Fred.Smith** and delete the PRISM account:



6. Submit the request and then check the Access Request



- 7. Login as **Walter.Henderson/xyzzy** and approve both the disable and delete requests
- 8. In the terminal window, use MySQL to check the Bob.Smith and Fred.Smith accounts. Notice that Bob.Smith's status has been set to "I" (Inactive), which is how accounts are disabled in PRISM. Notice that Fred.Smith no longer has an account at all.

Unlock Account

1. Walter. Henderson's PRISM account is currently locked. Determine how to unlock it.



a. There are multiple ways to do this.

Hint: Will it be self-service, manager or other user driven? Depending on how you decide to do it, the LCM settings may need to change in order to allow different actions within LCM.

Note: If Walter makes the change himself, it may seem that he should not get an approval item. However, since Walter is in the Prism Administrators group, but the owner is not explicitly him, an approval item will be created.

b. Confirm in the terminal window by using MySQL command:

```
mysql> select * from users where login = 'whenderson';
```

c. You should see the following, if you successfully unlock his account: