# Manage Users, Groups, and Permissions in AEM

#### Agenda:

- Identity Management System (IMS)
- Permissions and Access Control Lists (ACLs)
- Creating and configuring users and groups in Adobe Experience Manager (AEM)

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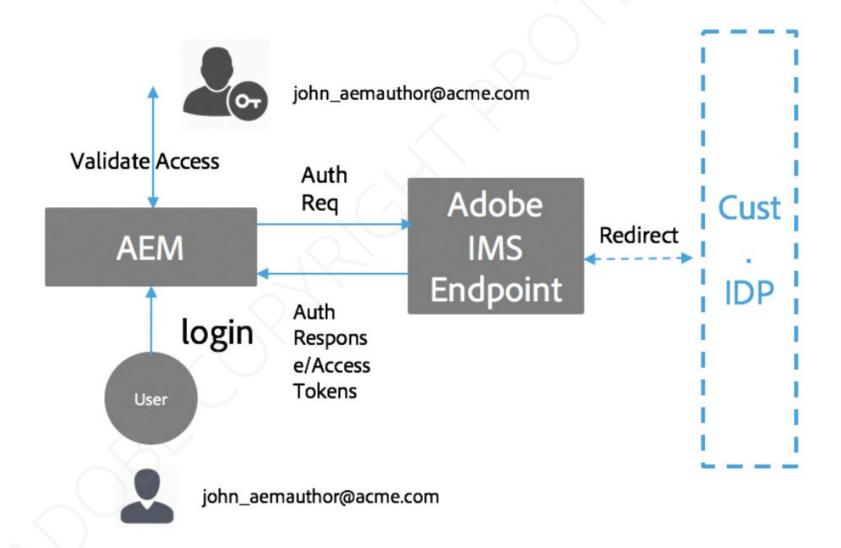
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- Group permissions
- Synchronization of permission groups to the Maven project

# **Adobe Identity Management System (IMS)**

- An authentication service for all Adobe products
- Can be configured with a customer's
  - o SSO
  - o LDAP
  - o Other Identity Providers (IDP)
- AEM IMS service accounts are tightly integrated with
  - o Adobe Launch
  - o Adobe Target
  - o Adobe Stock
  - Any Adobe I/O connection

### **IMS architecture**



#### **IMS IDs**

Three types of identities of accounts to authenticate and authorize users:

- Federated ID
- Enterprise ID
- Adobe ID

The Enterprise and Federated ID models are an ideal choice for enterprises.

The Adobe ID is best suited for individuals.

#### IMS for AEM authentication

- Customer onboarding to the Admin console is a prerequisite
- Must have an IMS organization provisioned by Adobe
- Joint effort between Adobe and customers
- Supports Local and IMS authentication

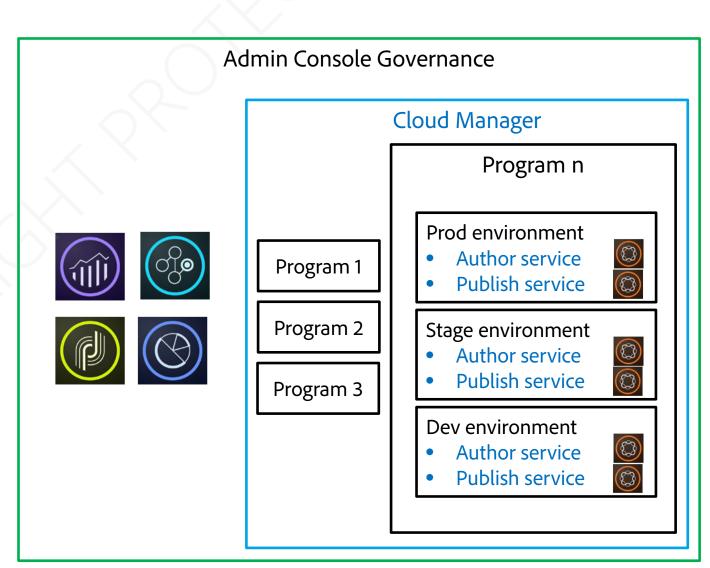


#### **Admin console**

- Admin Console manages all users and groups in the Adobe Experience Cloud
- Users can be added product profiles in the Admin Console
- Product profiles give access to Cloud Manager, AEMaaCS and other Adobe products
- Administrators use the Adobe Admin Console to
  - o Create, import, and manage user accounts
  - Assign users to Adobe products
  - o Add users to product profiles (groups) to assign permissions
- AEM as a Cloud Service users:
  - o Log in to AEM with IMS credentials
  - Product profiles the user is apart of are imported as AEM groups

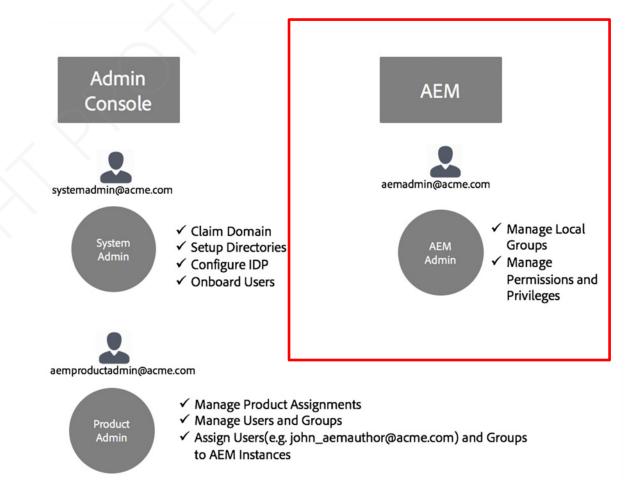
# **AEM product profiles in Admin Console**

- Controls Cloud Manager access for
  - o Program management
  - o Git Access
  - o Environment Deployments
  - o Pipeline Execution
- Controls AEM Service Authentication
  - o Separate access per service
- Syncs Groups for Authorization
  - Permissions for groups occurs within the AEM service



# **Understanding Admin roles in AEM**

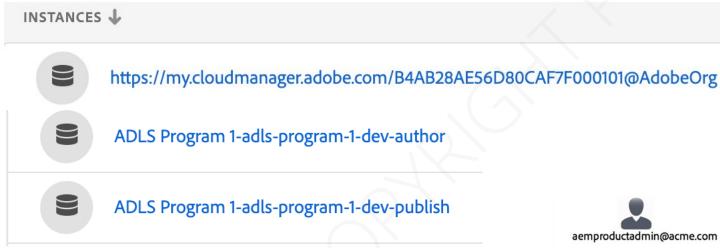
- System Admin
  - o Federated ID
  - o Enterprise ID
  - o Adobe ID
- AEM Product Admin
  - o Add users to Cloud Manager
  - Add users to AEM Services
  - Create new product profiles for group membership
- AEM Admin
  - Manages AEM group permissions (within AEM)



AEM Admin will be the focus of this Module

# Terminologies in the Admin console

- Target, Analytics, Audience Manager (Products)
- Adobe Experience Manager Cloud Service (Product)



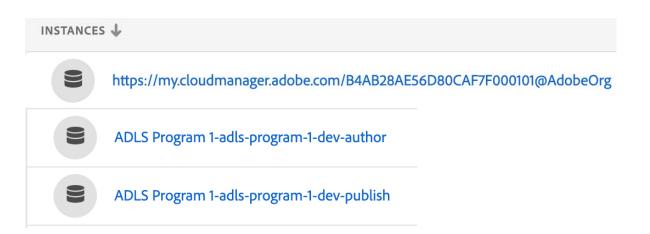


- ✓ Manage Product Assignments
- ✓ Manage Users and Groups
- ✓ Assign Users(e.g. john\_aemauthor@acme.com) and Groups to AEM Instances

# **Instance naming**

Adobe Experience Manager Cloud Service (Product)

- https://my.cloudmanager.adobe.com/<UID>
- <programName>-<envName>-[author | publish] (instance)
- <programName>-<envName>-[author | publish] (instance)
  - o AEM Users-XXXX (profile)
  - AEM Administrators-XXXX (profile)



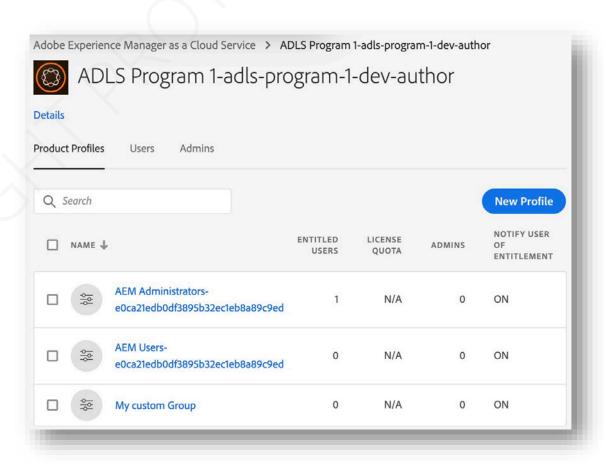
# **AEM service profiles**

### AEMaaCS (Product)

- AEM Service (Instance)
  - AEM Users-<UID> (profile)
  - AEM Administrators-<UID> (profile)
  - o <custom profiles> (profile)

Profiles sync as AEM groups

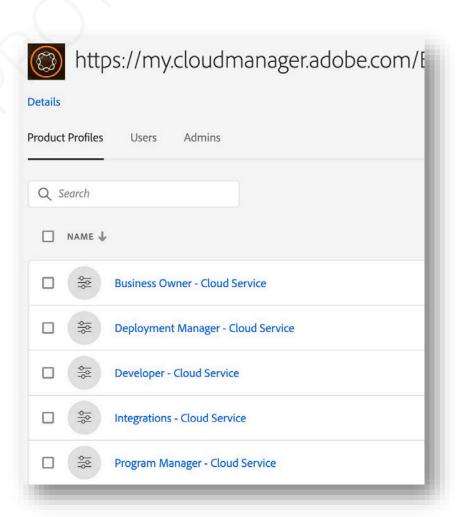
AEM Groups are permissioned within the AEM Service



# **Cloud manager profiles**

#### AEMaaCS (Product)

- <a href="https://my.cloudmanager.adobe.com/<UID>">https://my.cloudmanager.adobe.com/<UID></a>
  Each profile is outlined on helpx. In general:
- Business Owner full control
- Deployment Manager manages pipelines
- Developer access to git/pipelines
- Integrations for services
- Program Manager Mainly read and some execution permissions



## Access control and authorization for profiles (groups)

#### **Access Control**

- Restricting access to a resource
- Stored as a list of permissions granted or denied

#### **Authorization**

- Determining the action based on user access in specific areas within the system
- Comparing the user's identity against a list of permissions







- ✓ Manage Local Groups
- ✓ Manage Permissions and Privileges

Occurs within an AEM Service

### **Principals, Users, and Groups**

A principal in AEM can be a user or a group.



#### Users:

- Are humans or an external system
- Have accounts to store the details required to access AEM



#### Groups:

- Are collections of users and other groups
- Are used to simplify the AEM permissions



#### Service Users:

 Are special users associated with OSGi services

#### **Default users for AEM**

#### admin:

- System administration account
- Available only on Local AEM
  - admin/admin

#### Admin rights can be given by

- Adding users to the administrators group within the AEM Service
- Adding users to the AEM
   Administrators-<UID> profile in the
   Admin Console

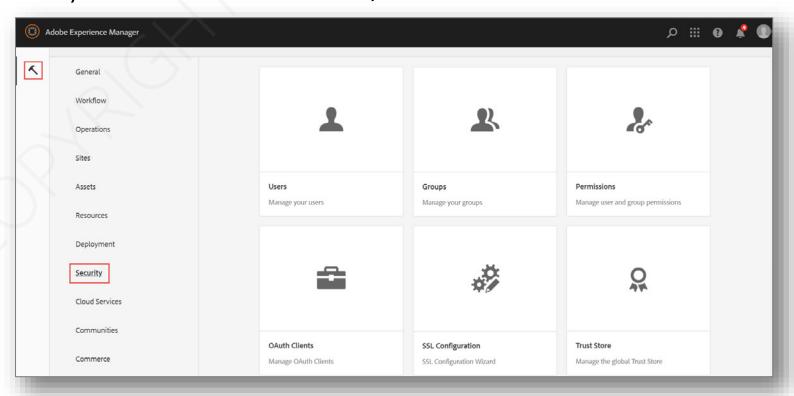
#### anonymous:

- Has the default rights for unauthenticated access to an AEM service
- Has minimum read access rights
- Most often used on AEM Publish Service

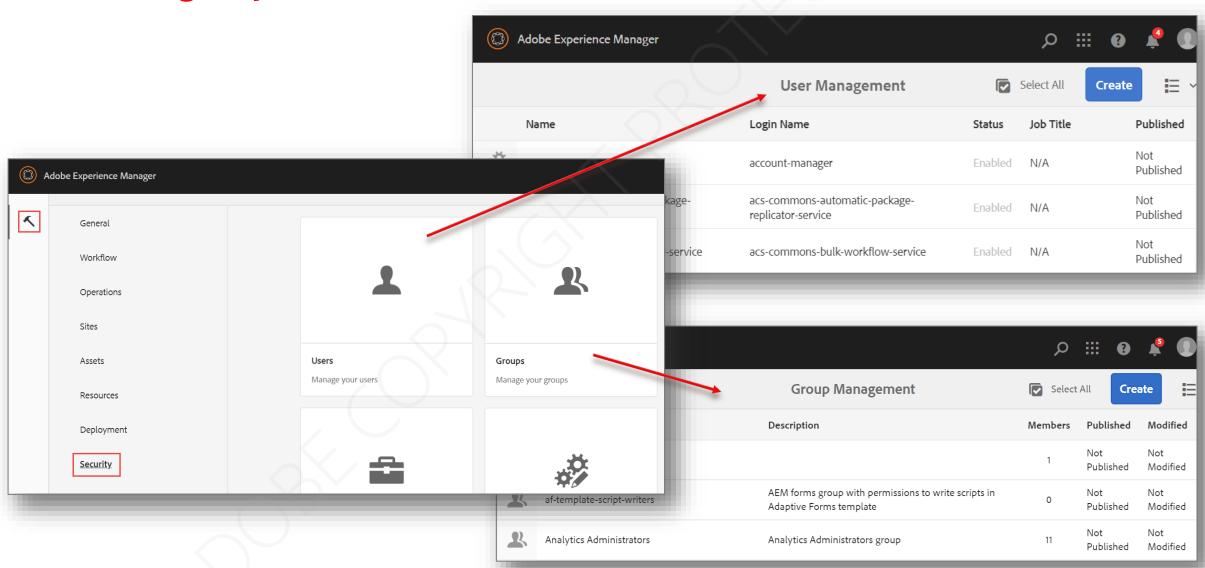
# **AEM service Security console**

#### Within AEM, the Security console can

- View synced users/groups
- Create local users/groups (will not sync to the Admin Console)
- Set granular permissions



# Users and groups consoles



# **Built-in groups in AEM**

### Integration/Solution Specific

- Adobe Analytics
- Adobe Target
- AEM Forms
- AEM Assets
- AEM Sites Authoring

### **AEM Feature Specific**

- Projects
- Page templates
- Workflows
- Experience Fragments
- Tagging

### Platform Specific

- Administrators
- User Admins
- Contributors (Read only)

#### Example:

myUser is a member of myGroup myGroup is a member of content-authors myGroup is a member of workflow-users

This example gives myUser full access to build pages and run workflows

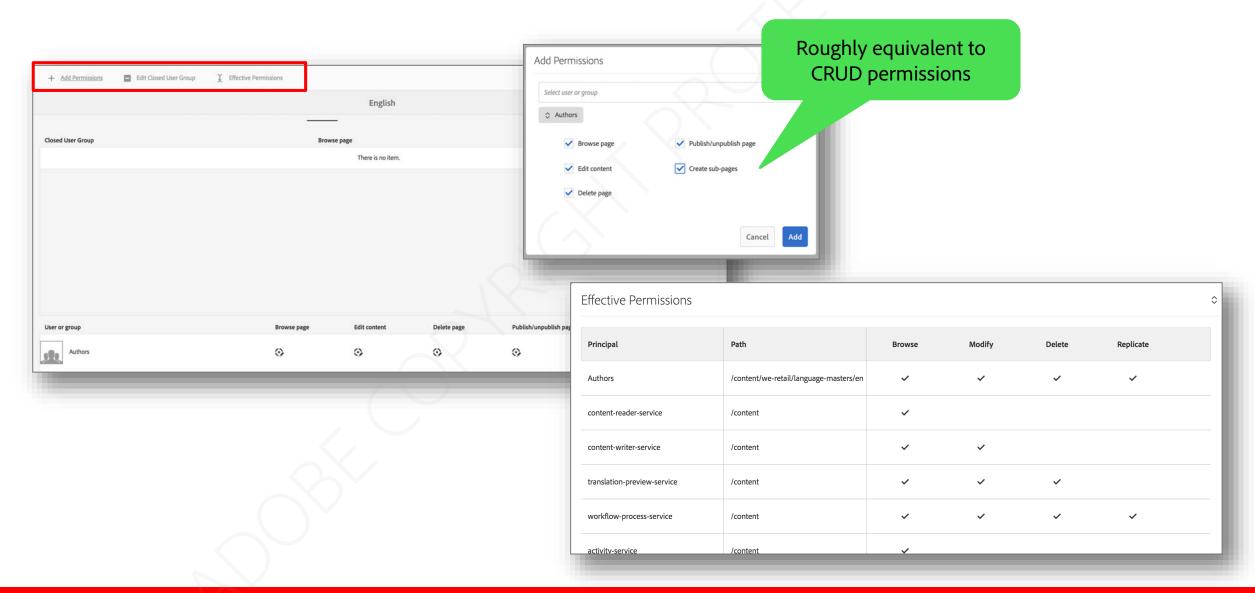
Use built-in groups as much as possible

### **Access consoles for content**

Access is given based on the closest applicable permission up the content tree if there is no local permission

Console	Permissions
Sites > myPage > Properties Experience Fragments > myXF > Properties	Browse, Edit, Delete, Publication, Create sub-page
Assets > myFolder > Properties Collections > myCollection > Properties Projects > myProject > Team	Owner, Editor, Viewer
Configuration Browser > myConfig > Properties (editable templates, Content Fragment Models, contexthub, and cloud services)	Browse, Modify, Delete

# **Assigning content permissions**



# Permissions beyond built-in groups and consoles

Use built-in groups as much as possible for initial permissions
Use the Access Consoles to allow non-technical users to manage access

### Beyond the basics:

- Access control is handled on the repository level (JCR)
- Access Control Entries (ACE) give access
- Permissions are stored as nodes
- Users and Groups are generically called authorizables

# **Access Control Entries (ACE)**

#### Access control entries consists of:

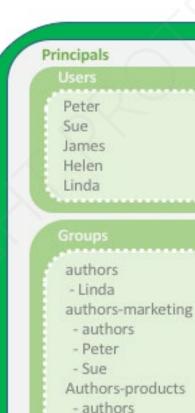
- Principals: A user or a group authorizable
- Subjects: The combined rights assigned to a user
- Permissions/privileges

### Access Control Lists (ACL)

• List of ACEs on that specific resource

# **Example**

- A Principal is a user or a group
- A group might contain other principals
- A Subject is a union of all the access rights granted directly to the principal and all the access rights granted through the group membership.



- James

- Helen

Administrators

#### **Building a Subject**

Repository builds Linda's subject by combining the principals:

- 1. Linda's user principal
- authors group principal Linda is a member
- authors-marketing group principal authors is a member, Linda is a member of authors
- authors-product group principal authors is a member, Linda is a member of authors

The subject is used to resolve a Request submitted by Linda

# **Access rights precedence**

- ACEs in the JCR follow these ordered rules:
  - 1. Check for local access rights on the node.
  - If there are none, the JCR picks the nearest ancestor whose ACE applies.
  - 3. If the node has an ACE about the user, it's used and ignores any group statements.
- As a good practice:
  - o Do not assign access rights directly to users, only to groups.
  - Use Deny clauses sparingly.
  - o For the bulk of ACEs, only use Allow statements.

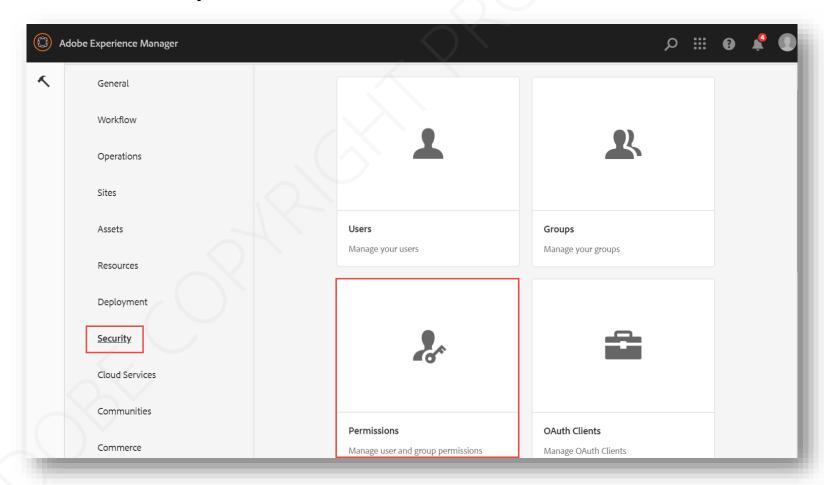
# **ACE** privileges

The JCR has privileges that specify access of the principal (user/group)

- jcr:read
- jcr:modifyProperties
- jcr:addChildNodes & jcr:removeChildNodes.
- jcr:removeNode
- jcr:readAccessControl
- jcr:modifyAccessControl
- crx:replicate
- jcr:write
- And more....

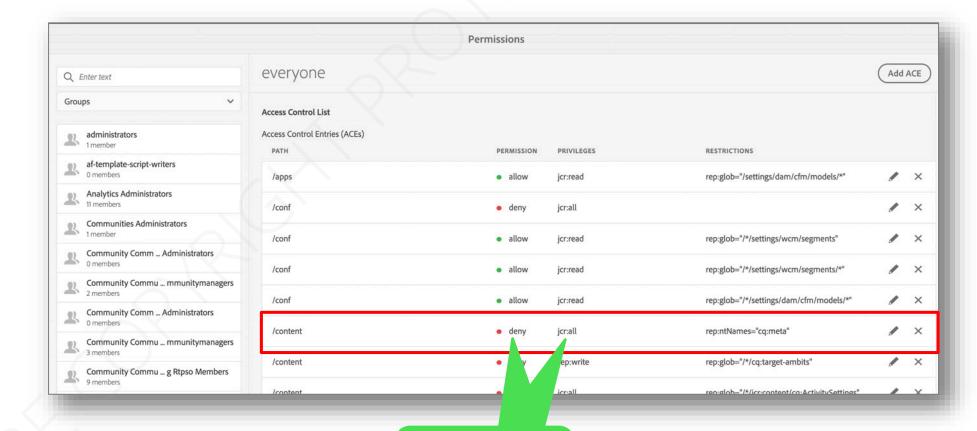
### **Permissions console**

## Accessed from Tools > Security > Permissions



#### **Permissions console**

- The tree in the left pane lists all the users and groups currently available in the system.
- The console includes all the paths in the repository.



JCR actions and permissions

### **Authorizables**

Authorizables can be managed from:

- 1. Adobe IMS
  - Manually from the Admin Console
  - Externally from an external IDP
- 2. Manually in the AEM Service (not synced back to Adobe IMS)
  - Via code for repeatability
    - o Can be useful for organizational groups and auto-membership of users
  - Via UI for a single service
    - o Can be useful for testing ACEs and groups

# Import permissions into the Maven project

 Update devops.ui.content > src/main/content/META-INF/vault > filter.xml with the users, groups, and permissions as needed:

```
    ✓ devops.ui.content [devops-training starter-project]
    ✓ Source of starter of s
```

 Right-click devops.ui.content > src/main/content/jcr\_root and select Import from server.

### Users, Groups, and Permissions: Best Practices

- Avoid assigning access rights on a user-by-user basis.
- Use Allow statements wherever possible.
- Use the AEM UI to edit permissions and not CRXDE Lite.
- Invest time when configuring users and groups on a new installation.
- Use a test installation to verify and understand the relationships between various users and groups.
- Update the default users and groups immediately after installation to help prevent any security issues



#### Users:

 The user account stores the user details needed for accessing Adobe Experience Manager. Each user account is unique and stores the basic account details and privileges assigned.

#### Groups

 Collections of users and/or other groups. Their primary purpose is to simplify the maintenance process by reducing the number of entities to be updated.

#### ACLs

 ACLs are made up of individual permissions and are used to determine the order in which these permissions are applied.