SAP BW

Lesson 10: Security Components



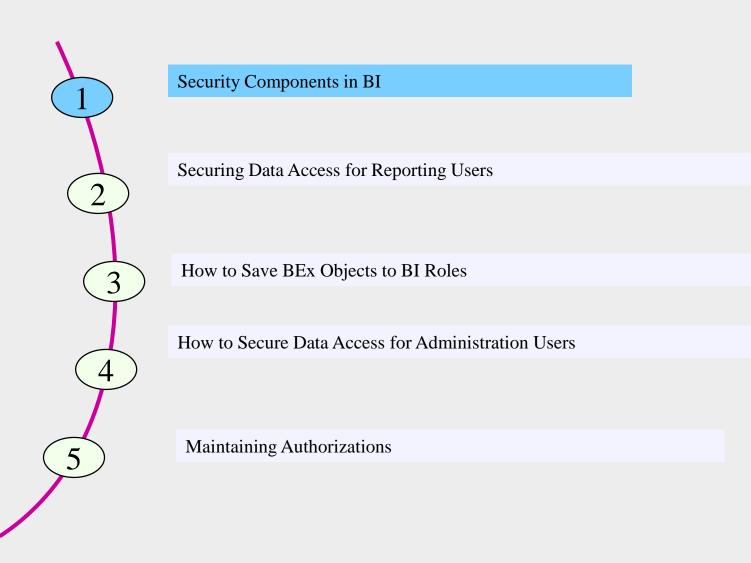


Security Components in BI



Security Components in BI





1. Security Components in BI



- **≻**Objectives:
- >Describe security needs in an OLTP environment.
- > Describe security needs in an OLAP environment.
- Explain the differences in security approaches for OLTP versus OLAP.
- > Describe how authorization objects are used for security.
- >Describe BI authorization objects and what the BI authorization objects protect.
- Explain when BI authorization object should be used.

Security Needs in mySAP. ERP (OLTP)



- >Transaction codes
- ➤ Specific field values
- ➤ Which activities a user can perform

➤OLTP focuses on getting the daily work of the business completed as quickly and efficiently as possible. People only need access to the specific functions they perform in this daily work.

Security Needs in BI (OLAP)



≻InfoAreas

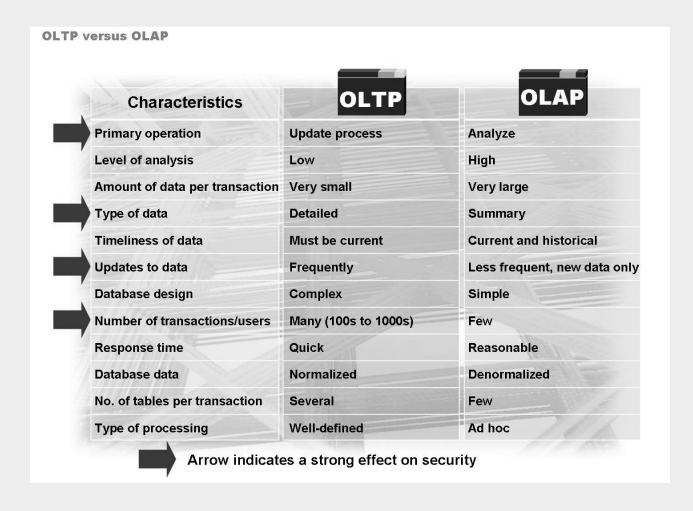
➤InfoProvider (InfoCube, DataStore Objects)

≻Queries

➤BI is focused on what data a user can access. This may be controlled at the field level, or it may be controlled at the InfoProvider level. The InfoProvider is a category of objects that can provide data to a query, such as InfoCubes and DataStore Objects. The InfoCube or DataStore Object holds the summarized data that the user can then analyze. Query results are based on the data in the InfoProvider.



Comparison of OLTP and OLAP Security Needs



Authorizations in BI



Overview

There are two major types of authorizations in BI. One type focuses on Administrative users and another type focuses on Reporting users. Authorizations for Administrative users in many ways parallel mySAP ERP security, but securing BI reporting users is much different. Because the security concept for Reporting users is much more complicated, a different concept and special tools are required..

>Lesson Objectives

- Describe how authorization objects are used for security.
- Describe BI authorization objects and what the BI authorization objects protect.
- Explain when BI authorization object should be used.

SAP Authorization Concept



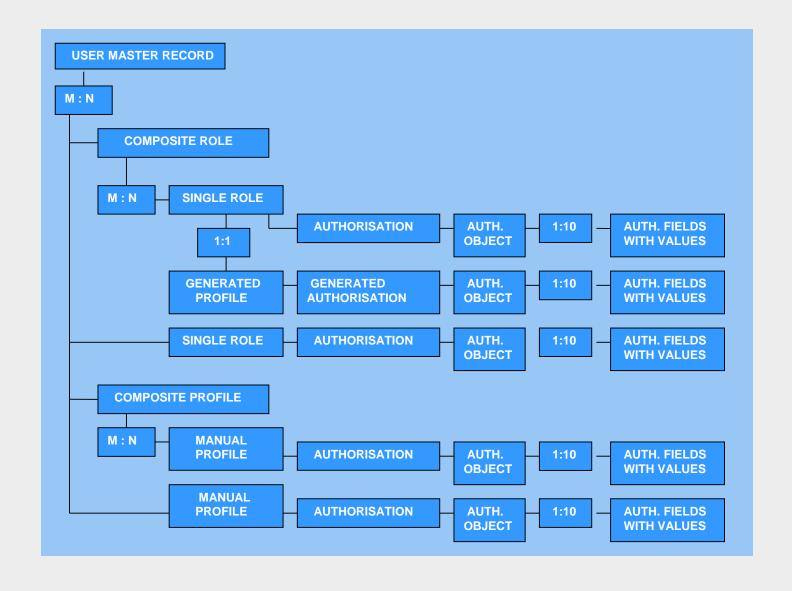
➤Involves protecting transactions, specific field values, programs, and services in SAP systems from unauthorized access.

▶On the basis of the authorization concept, administrator assigns authorizations to the users that determine which actions a user can execute in the SAP System.

The authorizations represent instances of generic authorization objects and are defined depending on the activity and responsibilities of the employee. The authorizations are combined in an authorization profile that is associated with a role.

SAP Authorization Concept





BI Authorization Concept



➤ Primary activities in BI are:

- Displaying Data
- Analyzing Result

➤ Primary BI Security focus is on:

- Info area
- Info provider (For e.g. Info cube, Data store Object)
- Queries

➤Two types of Authorizations Supported in SAP Net weaver `04:

- 1)Standard Authorization : Focused on Administrative users
- 2)Analysis Authorization : Focused on Report Users

BI 7.0 Authorization Types



▶1. Standard authorizations

>Allow Users to perform administration tasks and ability to change/delete/create meta data objects like Info cube, DSO in BW.

➤ Based on standard structures provided by SAP i.e. preconfigured 'authorization objects' are provided by SAP. Individual authorization objects are grouped into 'roles'. The authorizations are then entered into individual users' master records in the form of 'profiles'.

>Transaction PFCG is used to assign authorization objects to roles and flag relevant InfoProviders.

➤ Eg: S_RS_COMP, S_RS_COMP1, S_RS_FOLD.

Authorization – OBI_ALL



- >Automatically generated and not changeable.
- >Grants authorization for all values of all authorization-relevant characteristics.
- >Adjusted whenever a new Infoobject is set to authorization-relevant.
- A user that has a profile with authorization object S_RS_AUTH and has entered 0BI_ALL would have complete access to all data.

Standard authorization Set Up



➤ Steps in Brief

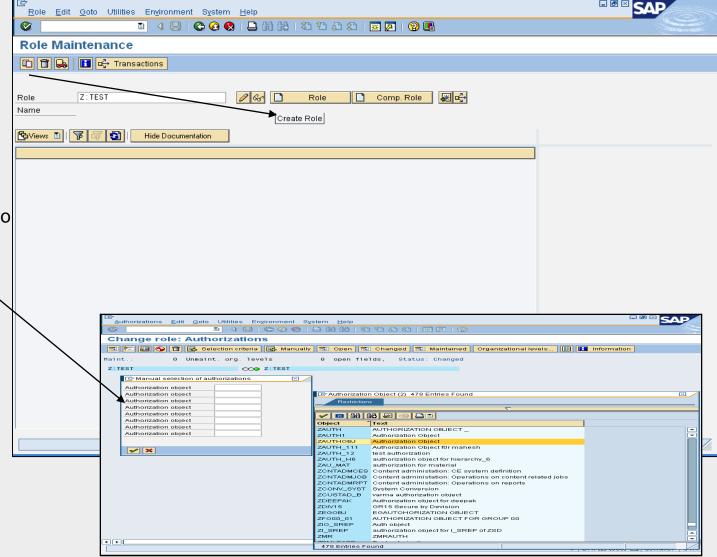
- Create a 'Role' using the transaction PFCG.
- Assign the 'Standard Authorization object' to the 'Role'.





Step 1 : Create a 'Role' using the transaction PFCG

Step 2: Assign the Authorization object to the role.



BI 7.0 Authorization Types



▶2. Analysis Authorizations.

All users who want to display transaction data from authorization-relevant characteristics or navigation attributes in a query require analysis authorization. This type of authorization is not based on the standard authorization concept of SAP.

➤Instead these authorizations use their own concept that takes the features of reporting & analysis in BI into consideration. Using this analysis authorization concept of BI for the display of query data, critical data is protected in a better way.

➤ Transactions: RSECADMIN and PFCG are used to assign auth objects to users or roles and specify relevant InfoProviders. Authorization Object S_RS_AUTH is assigned to roles or users.

2. Securing Data Access for Reporting Users



≻Objectives

- Analysis Authorization.
- Securing Data Access for Reporting Users.
- How to Use BI-Specific Authorization Values.
- Defining Security Using Hierarchies.
- Monitoring Analysis Authorizations (Trace Functions).
- Tracing Authorizations

Analysis Authorizations Options



>On Characteristic Level

- Restriction of access to all values of a particular characteristic
- > On Characteristic Value Level
- Restriction of access to certain values of a particular characteristic
- ➤ On Key Figure Level
- Restriction of access to certain Key Figures
- For using this option, Infoobject OTCTAKYFNM should be included in 'authorization'. When OTCTAKYFNM is flagged as authorization relevant , key-figures are checked for every infoprovider

Analysis Authorizations Options



- ➤On Info cube Level
- Restriction at Info cube Level
- ➤ On Hierarchy Node Level
- Restriction of access to certain nodes of a Hierarchy



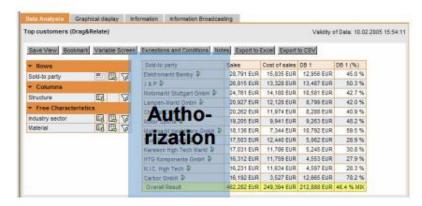
Authorizations can be defined

- On InfoCube level
- On characteristic level
- On characteristic value level
- On key figure level
- On hierarchy node level

On characteristic value level



On characteristic level



On key figure level



Analysis Authorizations



➤ Prerequisites for managing Analysis Authorization:

➤ Authorization:

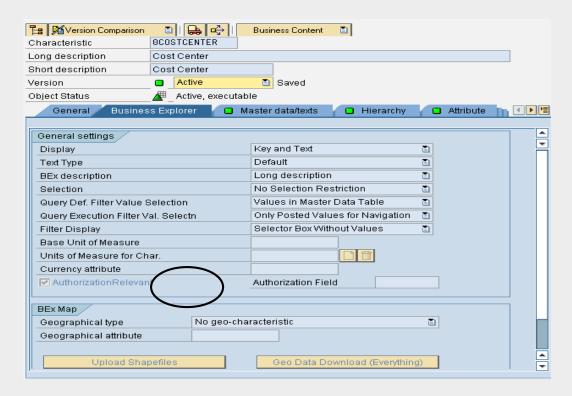
- Authorization object S_RSEC. This which covers all relevant objects with namespace authorizations for specific activities.
- >Activate Three BI Content Characteristics.
- >Activate following 3 objects of the technical BI Content related to authorizations:
- Activity (OTCAACTVT)
- Infoprovider (OTCAIPROV): For granting authorization to particular infoprovider
- Validity (OTCTAVALID): For granting authorization to specific time period
- >They must be assigned to user in atleast one authorization and must not be included in Queries.





➤ Define Characteristics as Authorization Relevant

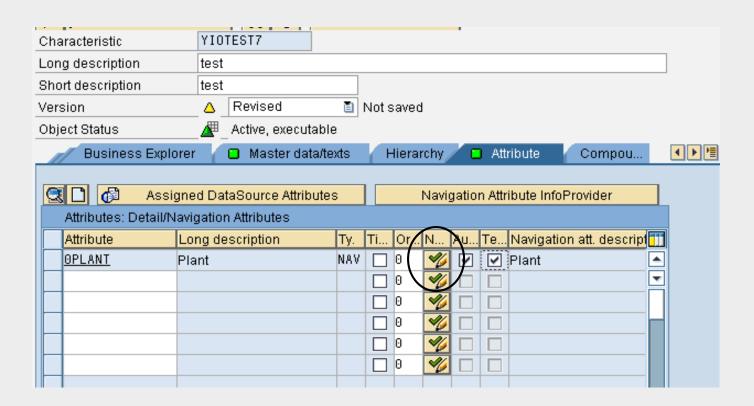
- Select the following InfoObjects of the technical BI Content to be authorization relevant: OTCAACTVT, OTCAIPPROV, OTCAVALID, and OTCAKYFNM.
- All characteristics that are to be checked by authorization check should be made authorization relevant.
 Define the navigation attributes as authorization relevant too if these are to be checked







- >We can use navigation attributes as authorization objects in BEx.
- No need to mark the main characteristic as authorization relevant in order to make the navigation attribute as authorization relevant.







	Standard Authorization	Analysis Authorization
Allows access to	Meta Data objects (Eg. Infocube)	Semantic Data Slices (Eg. Company Code 1000)
Used For	Object maintenance, Data access at high level	Granular access to subsets of data / data slices
Structure Designed by	SAP	Customer



Authorization Objects - For Data Warehouse Workbench

Authorization	
Object*	Use
S_RS_ADMWB	for working with Individual Objects of the Data Warehousing Workbench (DWH)
S_RS_ODSO	for working with Datastore Objects and their Subobjects
S_RS_HIER	for working with Hierarchies
S_RS_IOBJ	for working with individual InfoObjects and their subobjects
S_RS_ISNEW	for working with InfoSources (Release > BW 3.x)
S_RS_DS	for working with Datasources (Release > BW 3.x)or its subobjects.
S_RS_ICUBE	for working with InfoCubes and their subobjects
S_RS_ISOUR	for working with InfoSources with flexible updating and their subobjects

^{*} For Complete List ,Refer transactions SU03/SU21 or SAP Help at

http://help.sap.com/saphelp_nw04s/helpdata/en/80/1a6859e07211d2acb80000e829fbfe/content.htm



Authorization Objects- Business Explorer

Authorization Object*	
Authorization Object*	Use
S_RS_COMP	for using different components for the query definition
S_RS_COMP1	for queries from specific owners
S_RS_FOLD	display authorization for folders

http://help.sap.com/saphelp_nw04s/helpdata/en/80/1a6859e07211d2acb80000e829fbfe/content.htm

^{*} For Complete List ,Refer transactions SU03/SU21 or SAP Help at

Reporting User Authorizations



Minimum authorization requirements for Reporting User:

- ➤ Analysis Authorization for an infoprovider
- > S_RS_COMP (Activities 03, 16)
- > S_RS_COMP1 (Query Owner)
- > S_RFC (BEx Analyzer or Browser only)
- > S_TCODE (RRMX for BEx Analyzer)

In addition if BEx Analyzer tool is used by Reporting user then authorization for objects: S_RFC and S_TCODE with transaction code RRMX also needed.

Steps to Implement InfoObject Security (Field-Level Security)

- ▶1. Define the Info Object as authorization relevant.
- ▶2. Create (or adjust) analysis authorizations for the Info Object.
- ▶3. Assign authorizations to users.
- ▶4. Add a variable to the queries.

Defining Security Using Hierarchies



> Hierarchies in BI.

A hierarchy is a method of displaying characteristic values structured and grouped according to individual evaluation criteria. For example, you could easily envision cost centers grouped by country or region, or materials grouped by material type or material group.

>Hierarchies can be created in my SAP ERP and brought over to BI, or they can be created directly in BI.



Details of a Hierarchy

₹ ☐ CO area 1000 Business Areas	OHIER_NODE
☑ □ IDES BA Germany	0HIER_NODE
	OHIER_NODE
Motorcycle Sales	0COSTCENTER
Pump Sales	0COSTCENTER
Paints and Solvents Sales	0COSTCENTER
👫 Light Bulb Sales	0COSTCENTER
Motorcycle Production	0COSTCENTER
Motorcycle Assembly	0COSTCENTER
High-Performance Pump P	0COSTCENTER
Pump Assembly	0COSTCENTER
Chemical Product Product	0COSTCENTER
Scrap Paints	0COSTCENTER
Bulb Production Line 1000	0COSTCENTER
Bulb Production Line 2000	0COSTCENTER
→ → Business area 2000	OHIER_NODE
Elevator Sales	0COSTCENTER
Turbines	0COSTCENTER
Elevator Assembly	0COSTCENTER
Turbine Preassembly	0COSTCENTER



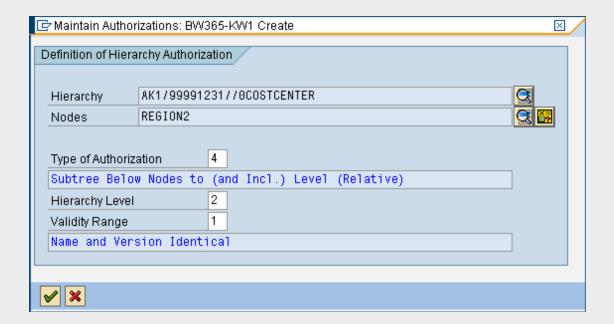
Steps to Implement Security on the Hierarchy Level

- ▶1. Make the InfoObject on which the hierarchy is based authorization-relevant. For example, if the hierarchy is based on cost centers, then 0COSTCENTER should be marked authorization-relevant.
- ▶2. Create an analysis authorization to protect the hierarchy using the InfoObject.
- >3. Grant authorizations for hierarchy nodes to meet business needs to the users.



Maintaining Authorizations for Hierarchies

- >When creating an analysis authorization choose the InfoObject the hierarchy is based on as characteristic/dimension.
- >2.To create hierarchy node authorizations, in the detail maintenance choose the tab Hierarchy Authorization.
- ▶3.Create a hierarchy authorization and select the hierarchy and node.
- ▶4. Select the Type of authorization:





Monitoring Analysis Authorizations (Trace Functions)

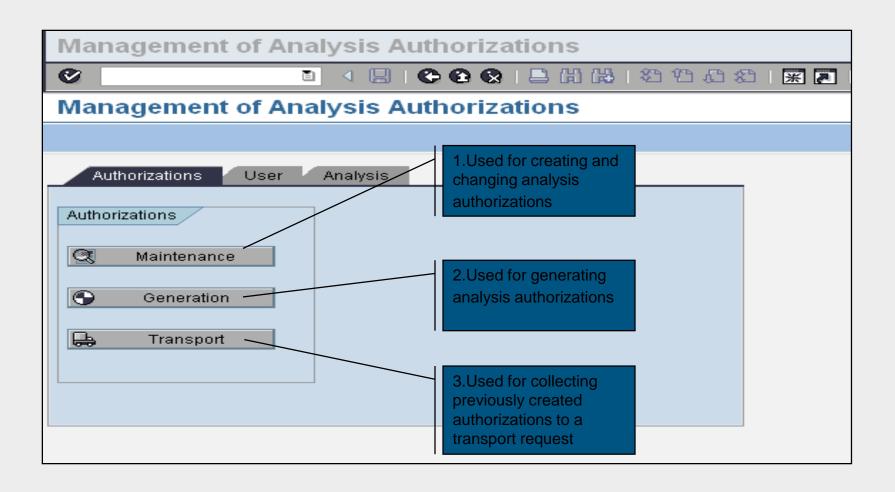
>Transaction: RSECADMIN (Management of Analysis Authorizations) provides a central entry point for all functions that are required to manage analysis authorizations.

>There are three important tabs in the main screen of this transaction. They are:

- Authorizations
- User
- Analysis

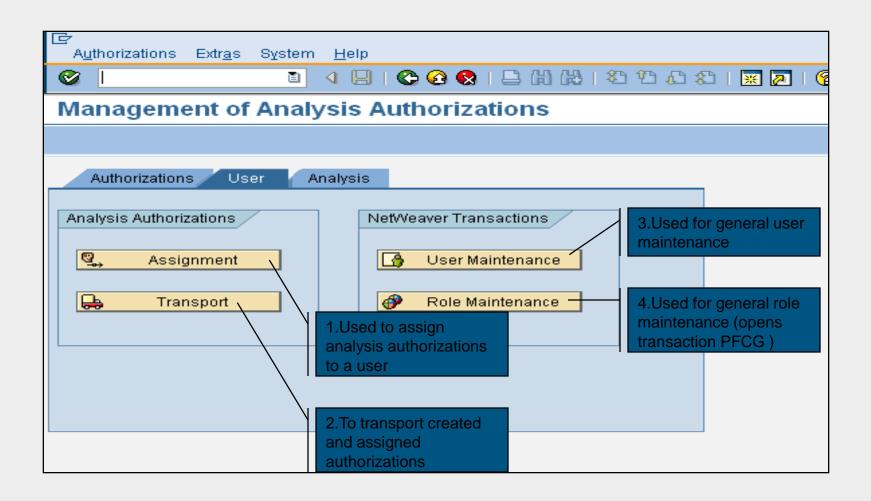
RSECADMIN - Authorizations Tab





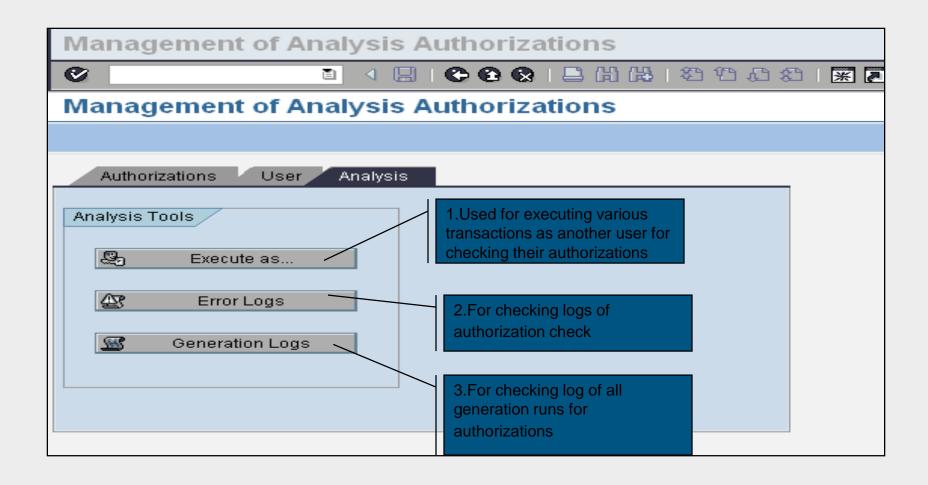
RSECADMIN - User Tab











3. Saving BEx Objects to BI Roles

- Objectives
- ➤ Securing Workbooks
- Describe the difference between workbooks and queries.
- Explain security that surrounds workbooks.
- Add workbooks to roles.

Business Example



- ➤Once a user navigates and formats the query results to suit their needs, they may want to save the results in a workbook.
- The user can save the workbook in a *Role* folder so that it is easy to call it up again later on.
- Saving a workbook to a Role also means that other users, who have the same role, can execute the workbook.
- >For example, if the sales manager for the northern regions wants to make a workbook accessible to a sales manager from the southern region, the workbook can be accessible by both managers if it is saved in a role that is common to both managers.
- ➤You must set up security to control who can save workbooks, where they can be saved, and which workbooks appear in the BEx Analyzer for a specific user.

Comparison of Workbooks and Queries



- PQueries are actually inserted into workbooks so you can display them. A workbook could contain several queries that are related in nature.
- Thus, a query is more the technical definition of what the results should look like. Workbooks are actual results that have been formatted and can be refreshed each time the workbook is executed.
- The query is a definition of what data the query should fetch and how the data should be initially displayed.
- > A query definition includes rows, columns, filters, and free characteristics.
- Multiple query results saved in workbooks from the same query definition enable users to customize how they want to review the results and analyze the data.

Saving Workbooks to Roles



In order to save workbooks to roles, a user needs:

. S_USER_AGR: Authorizations: Role check

. S_USER_TCD: Transactions in roles

- > The authorization object S_USER_AGR has two fields: Activity and Role Name.
- For the Activity field, the user must have at least values 01, 02 and 22. If the user can delete workbooks, they will also need value 06. For the Role Name, you should enter the specific roles you have created for saving workbooks.
- > Authorization object S_USER_TCD has one field, Transaction Code.
- > The user needs value RRMX in this field.

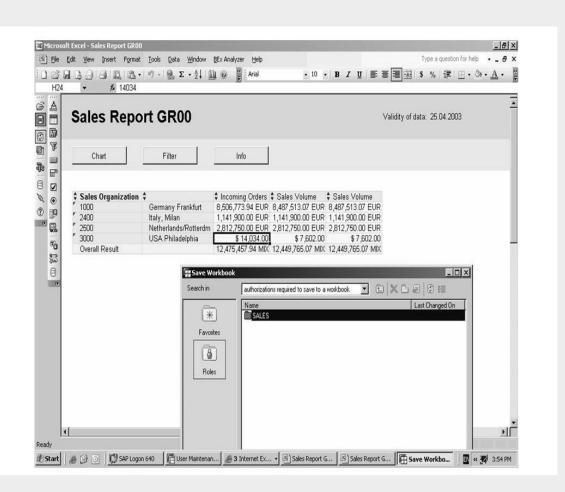


From the BEx toolbar choose:

Save Workbook as.

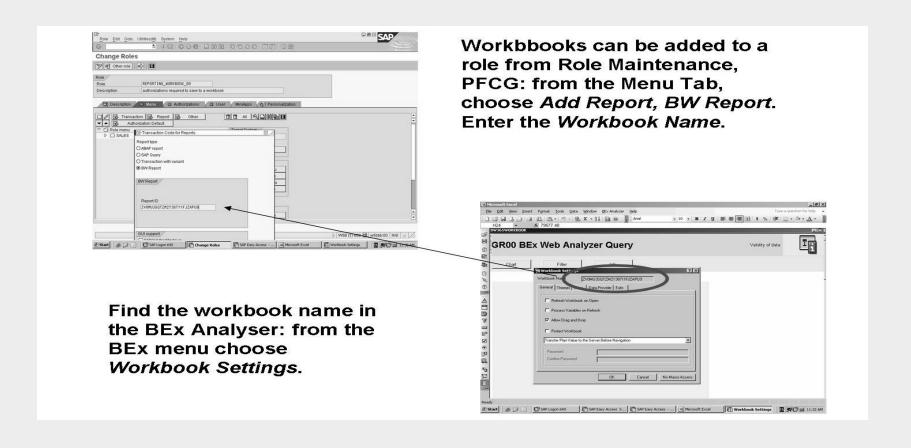
Choose Role.

Choose the folder.



Save a Workbook to a Role from the BEx Analyzer

>Save a Workbook to a Role Menu from Role Maintenance



4. Securing Data Access for Administration Users



≻Objectives

- Securing Data Access for Administrators
- System Communication Security



Securing Data Warehousing Workbench Objects

Administrators must have access to Data Warehousing Workbench objects, such as InfoProviders, Data Transfer processes, Process Chains, Reporting Agent objects, Open Hub destinations, and DataSources.

Administrators must also create and maintain many other Data Warehousing objects. Authorization object S_RS_ADMWB protects these objects.

Authorizations for working with individual objects of the Data
Warehousing Workbench.

There are only 2 fields in this Authorization Object:

- DataWarehousing Object
- Activity

However, there are many values available for the DataWarehousing Object.

Data Warehousing objects secured with S_RS_ADMWB:

- SourceSys (Source system)
- InfoObject (InfoObject)
- Monitor (Monitor)
- > ApplComp (Application components)
- InfoArea (InfoArea)
- Workbench (Data Warehousing Workbench)
- Settings (Settings)
- MetaData (Metadata)
- InfoPackag (InfoPackage and InfoPackage Group)
- > RA_Setting (Reporting Agent setting)

Data Warehousing objects secured with S_RS_ADMWB:

- ➤ RA_Package (Reporting Agent package)
- ➤DOC_META (Documents for metadata)
- ➤DOC_MAST (Documents for master data)
- ➤ DOC_HIER (Documents for hierarchies)
- >DOC_TRAN (Documents for transaction data)
- ➤DOC_ADMIN (Administration of document store)
- ➤ CONT_ADMIN (Administration of Content systems)
- ➤ CONT_ACT (Installation of Business Content)
- >BR_SETTING (Broadcast settings other than your own settings, which have one of the following distribution types: Send e-mail, send to the portal, send to the printer.)

Data Warehousing objects secured with S_RS_ADMWB:

- ➤ USE_DND (Drag and Drop to InfoAreas and application components)
- ➤ CNG_RUN (Attribute change run)
- >REMOD_RULE (Modeling Rule "Modeling Rule" for the remodeling tool)
- ➤IMG BI (BI-relevant activities in IMG)
- >OLAP_CACHE (OLAP cache objects)
- >HPA_ZA (BIA Monitor checks and activities)

Securing InfoProviders

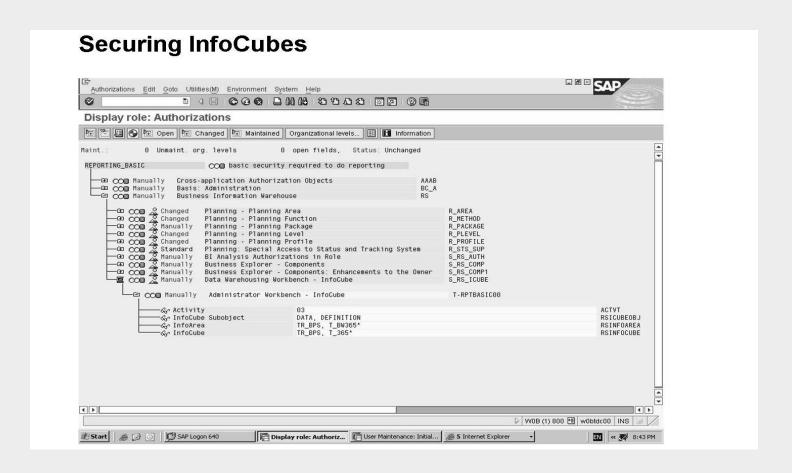


S_RS_MPRO	Authorizations for working with MultiProviders and their subobjects
S_RS_ODSO	Authorizations for working with DataStore objects and their subobjects.
S_RS_ISET	Authorizations for working with InfoSets
S_RS_HIER	Authorizations for working with hierarchies
S_RS_IOMAD	Authorizations for processing master data in the Data Warehousing Workbench





➤ The authorization object S_RS_ICUBE protects InfoCubes and the InfoCube sub-objects:



S

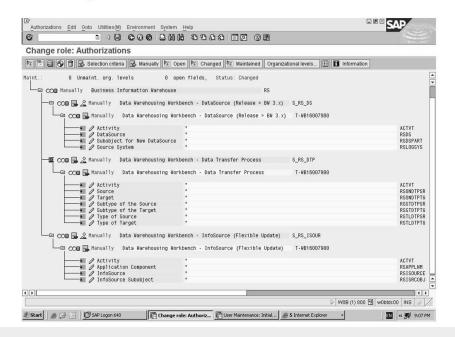
Securing Data Transfer Processes, InfoSources and DataSources

c pc pc	Authorizations for working with the
S_RS_DS	Authorizations for working with the DataSource (Release > BW 3.x) or its subobjects.
S_RS_DTP	Authorizations for working with the data transfer process and its subobjects
S_RS_ISNEW	Authorizations for working with InfoSources (Release > BW 3.x)
S_RS_ISOUR	Authorizations for working with InfoSources with flexible updating and their subobjects
S_RS_ISRCM	Authorizations for working with InfoSources with direct updating and their subobjects
S_RS_TR	Authorizations for working with transformation rules and their subobjects



Securing InfoSources and DataSources, Additional DataWarehousing Objects

Securing InfoSources and DataSources



Securing Additional DataWarehousing Objects

S_RS_IOBJ	Authorizations for working with individual InfoObjects and their subobjects
S_RS_PC	Authorizations for working with process chains
S_RS_OHDEST	Authorizations for working with open hub destinations

System Communication Security

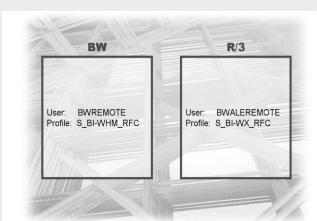


- ➤BI Security Setup.
- ➤In BI, you should create a system (not a dialog) user called BWREMOTE.
- ➤BWREMOTE should have the authorization profile S_BI-WHM_RFC.
- ➤Note: S_BI-WHM_RFC is a profile, not a role.
- This profile will give user BWREMOTE the access needed to extract from an OLTP system. The profile also provides the access required for staging steps to get the data into InfoCubes.

Other SAP Security Set Up



- > You must set up a user on each SAP system sending data to BI.
- ➤ This includes mySAP ERP, Customer Relationship Management (CRM), Supplier Relationship Management (SRM), Advanced Planning Optimizer (APO), R/3 or any other component SAP system that is sending data to BI.
- On each of these systems, you should create a system user called.
- BWALEREMOTE. This user should have the authorization profile.
- S_BI-WX_RFC.
- Note: S_BI-WX_RFC is a profile, not a role.
- This profile will give user BWALEREMOTE the access needed to connect and send data to the BI system.

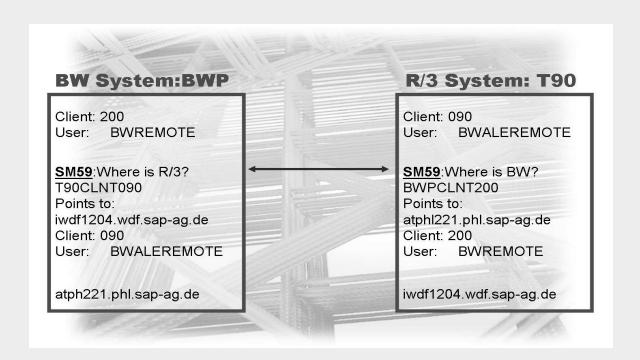


RFC Destinations



>RFC (Remote Function Call) destinations tell BI where the source systems are physically located. RFC destinations on the SAP source system tell the source.

reside system where the BI system is physically located. RFC destinations define where the other systems reside and how to log on to the other systems.



5. Maintaining Authorizations

≻Objectives

➤ Name and evaluate the various maintenance options for authorizations

Reasons for the Various Maintenance Options



- Maintenance of authorizations should be as simple as possible.
- The clarity of authorizations should be guaranteed.
- The effort required with a high number of users should be as little as possible.
- >Criteria for Selecting an Authorization Maintenance Approach.
- How large is the number of users?
- Do many users have the same authorizations?
- If the users have different authorizations, do these differ only in the form of individual values?
- Are there many hierarchy authorizations to maintain?
- Is the authorization data available in any form (in another system or in a file)?
- Various security requirements for the maintenance scenarios themselves (example, .dual control principle.)

The Four Options for Authorization Maintenance



- ➤ Role Maintenance
- >Analysis Authorization Maintenance
- >Customer exit variables for variable authorization assignment
- >Generate automatic authorizations

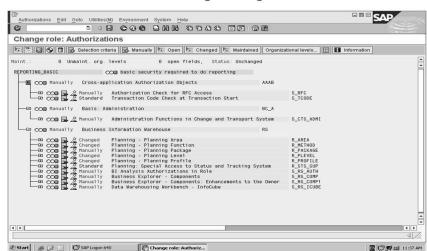
Role Maintenance

- **>**Standard
- ➤ Correct customizing of roles is important
- > Reusable basic roles separate from more individual roles
- >Menu functions of roles separate from authorizations as needed
- ➤ Avoid overlaps

Basic Reporting Role Example

These authorizations:

- Can be assigned to every Reporting User
- Do not need to be assigned again in other roles



Analysis Authorization Maintenance



All activities for managing the components of analysis authorizations are maintained in the Management of Analysis Authorizations transaction, RSECADMIN. (The authorization object S_RSEC protects the analysis authorization maintenance. This authorization object is intended for the assignment of authorizations to the infrastructure of analysis authorizations in the BI-System.)

➤In the Management of Analysis Authorizations, analysis authorizations are easily created and maintained. User assignments to analysis authorizations are made quickly from the assign tab. Hierarchy analysis authorizations are created and maintained easily within RSECADMIN.

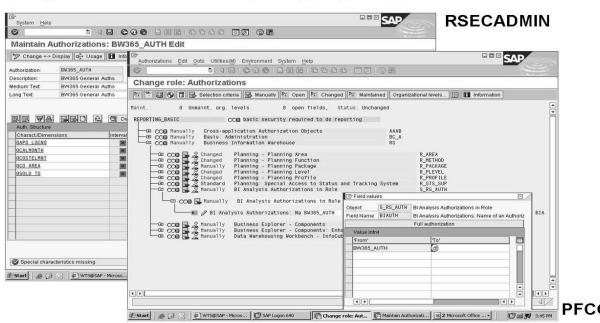
➤ With a special authorization object for role connection, S_RS_AUTH, the new analysis authorizations can be assigned using role maintenance.





Assignment of Analysis Authorizations to Roles

Alternatively Analysis Authorizations can be assigned to Roles using the authorization object S_RS_AUTH.



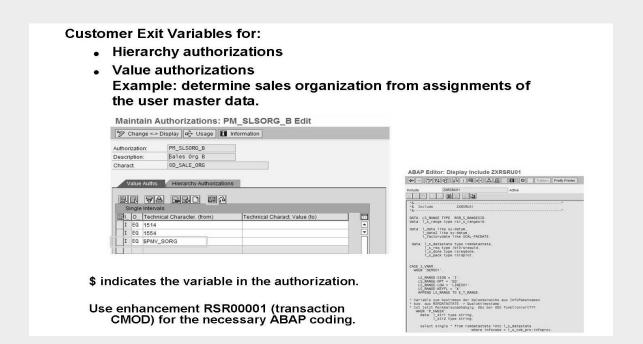


Customer Exit Variables for Authorization Maintenance

>Function of a Variable

- Normal filtering of queries
- Hierarchy: determine authorized values

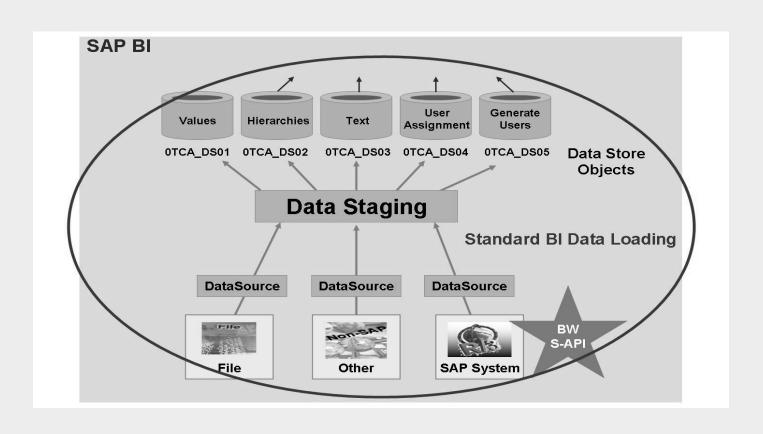
The authorization assignment via customer exit variables has NOTHING to do with the concept of variables of processing type .authorization..







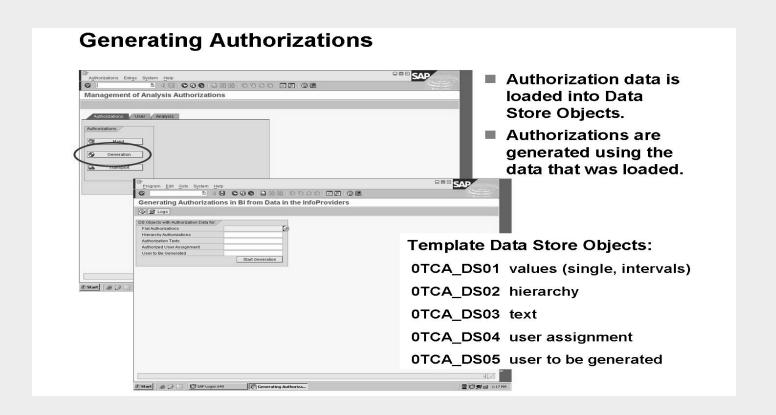
➤This option for authorization maintenance deals with fully automatic generation. Authorization data is loaded into Data Store Objects and then authorizations are generated with the information from the Data Store Objects.







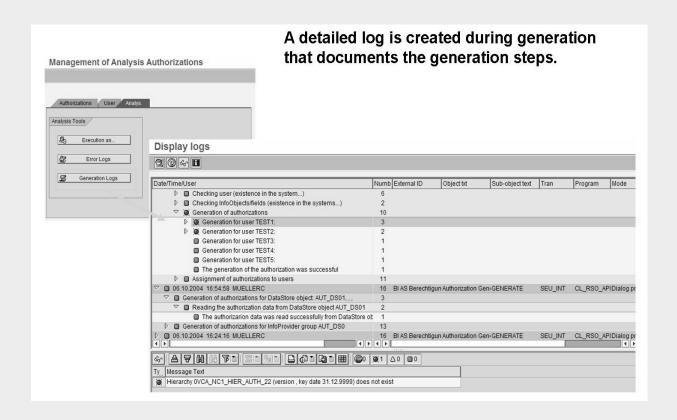
For the generation itself, you assign the associated authorization object(s) to the Data Store Objects and then execute them. To automate the generation use transaction RSECADMIN or report RSEC GENERATE AUTHORIZATIONS.







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Comparison of the Various Maintenance Methods

Comparison of the Various Maintenance Methods

	Efficiency with many users	Clarity	Fulfills security standards	Prerequisites
Role maintenance	1	+ +	+++	none
Analysis Authorizations	+	+++	+++	none
Customer exit	+	+++	+ +	Authorization can be derived in the system
Automatic generation	++	+	+ +	Authoriza- tions already maintained externally

Business Content

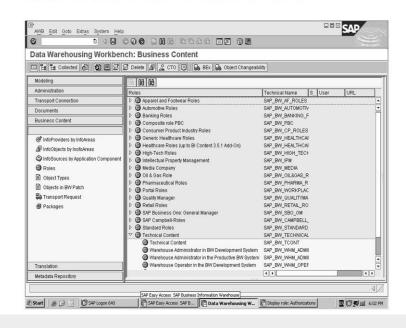


SAP delivered Business Content provides many roles that can be activated and utilized to support a company's authorization strategy. Business Content contains many standard roles as well as roles that were developed for particular industries. Business Content roles can be implemented without being modified or they may serve as templates for building custom-defined roles.

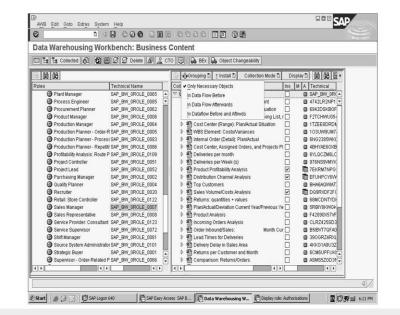
Business Content



Roles Delivered with Business Content



Activating Business Content Roles



Migration to new Authorizations



- ➤ Migration is performed with the help of program RSEC_MIGRATION.
- ➤ No complete, automatic migration, but support.
- About 80% automatic migration expected
- Customer exit variables for OTCTAUTHH cannot be migrated
- Intensive tests are highly recommended
- > Singular event.
- > During migration to new authorization concept, the existing concept won't be changed.

Migration Steps

- ➤ Step 1: Choose users
- >Step 2: Choose authorization objects to be migrated
- ➤ Step 3: Choose assignment method
 - Direct user assignment
 - Create new profiles
 - Extend existing profiles
 - Undo migration
- >Step 4: Choose details of authorization migration and check logs

Useful Transaction codes



Transaction code	Use
RSECADMIN	For creating and assigning analysis authorizations and checking errors in analysis authorization.
PFCG	For creating roles and assigning users to roles.
SU03 / SU21	For information on authorization objects.
ST01	For checking errors in standard authorizations.

Tips and Tricks



- \succ In case there are no authorization restrictions for any user (for example in a development system) include special authorization OBI_ALL in authorization object S_RS_AUTH.
- > SUIM User Information System is a useful transaction code for checking user and role Assignments.
- > Transaction codes RSECADMIN, ST01 and SU53 can be used to analyze user authorization errors.

BW 3.X Authorizations



> Reporting Authorizations

- Previous to SAP Net Weaver 2004s, the SAP standard authorization concept was also used for analysis authorizations, then called reporting authorizations.
- SAP recommends using the new concept (Analysis Authorization in 2004s) because it is better suited to the requirements of BI and because the previous concept will no longer be supported.
- ➤To migrate authorizations from BW 3.X to BI 7.0,use program RSEC_MIGRATION

Additional Info



SAP Help Site for complete information on BI 7.0 authorizations.

http://help.sap.com/saphelp_nw04s/helpdata/en/be/076f3b6c980c3be10000000a11402f/frameset.htm