

PAM Administration

Accounts - Part 1





Agenda

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

- Add an Account via the PVWA
- Understand the different password management operations





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

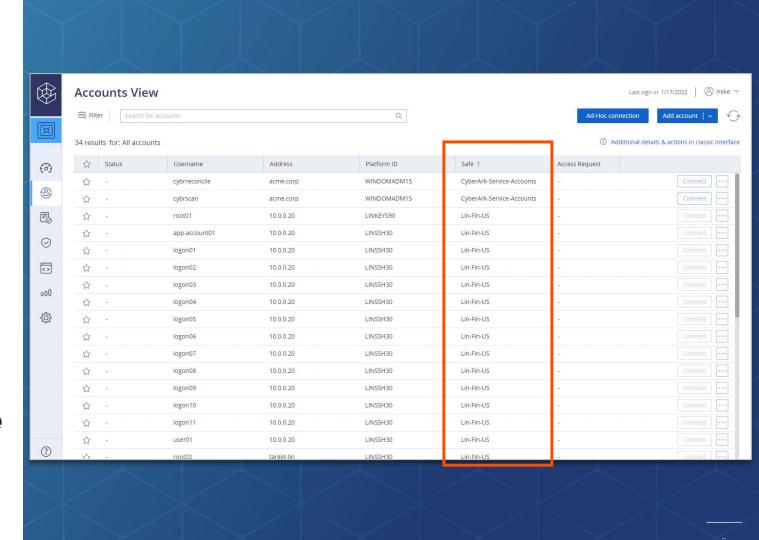
- Exceptions to Master Policy rules
- Access control
- Individual objects
 containing the required
 information (address,
 username, password,
 etc.) to manage
 privileged accounts



Accounts

Accounts – The actual privileged account IDs and passwords

- Stored in Safes
- Examples include:
 - Domain administrators
 - Local administrators
 - Root accounts
 - Service accounts
 - And more
- Every account resides in a single Safe
- Every account is associated with a single Target Account Platform



Add An Account



Add A New Linux Account



Master Policy

Change passwords every 60 days



Platform: LIN SSH 30

- Password length should be 10 characters long
- Master Policy

 Exception: Change
 password every 30
 days



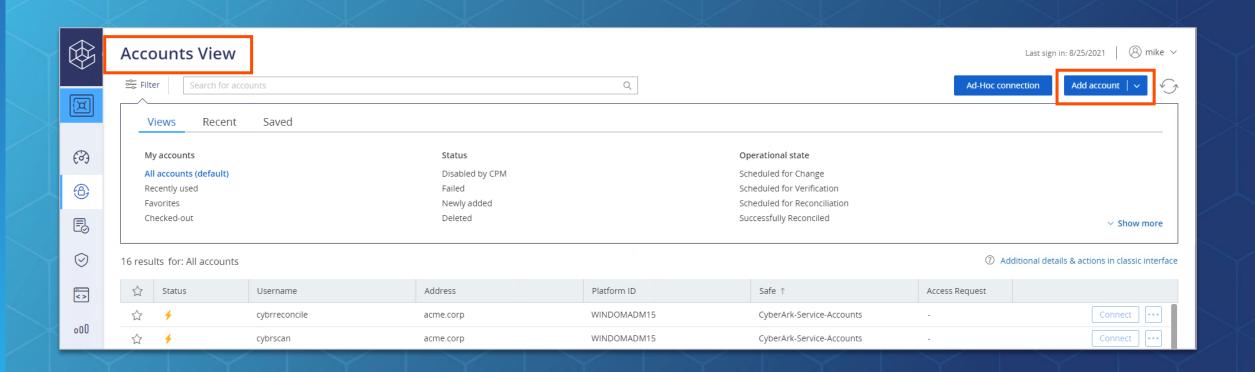
Safe: Lin-Fin-US

 Members of the "LinuxAdmins" Team group will have "Use and list" permissions



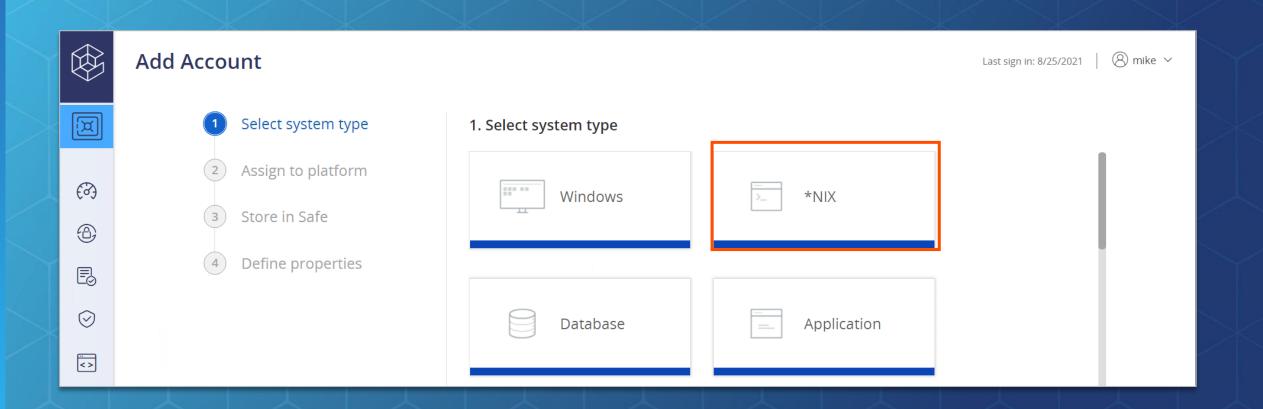
Account:

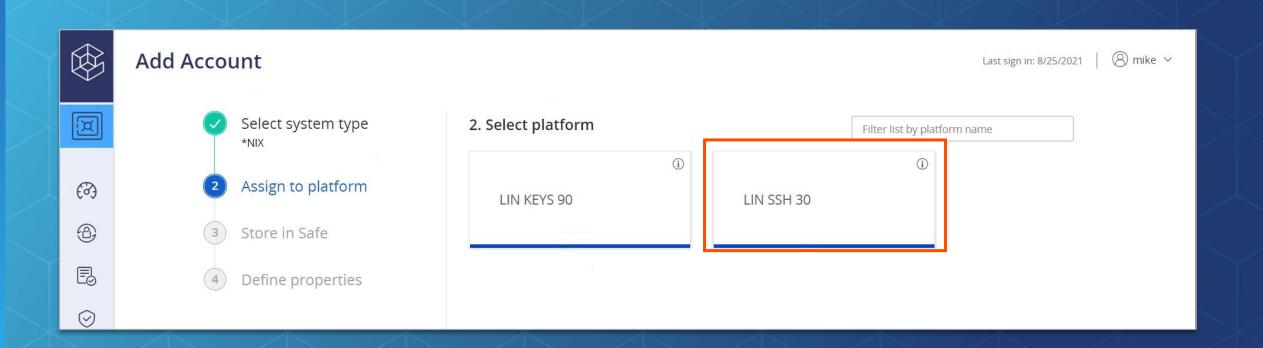
- Username: logon01
- Password: *****
- Address: 10.0.0.20

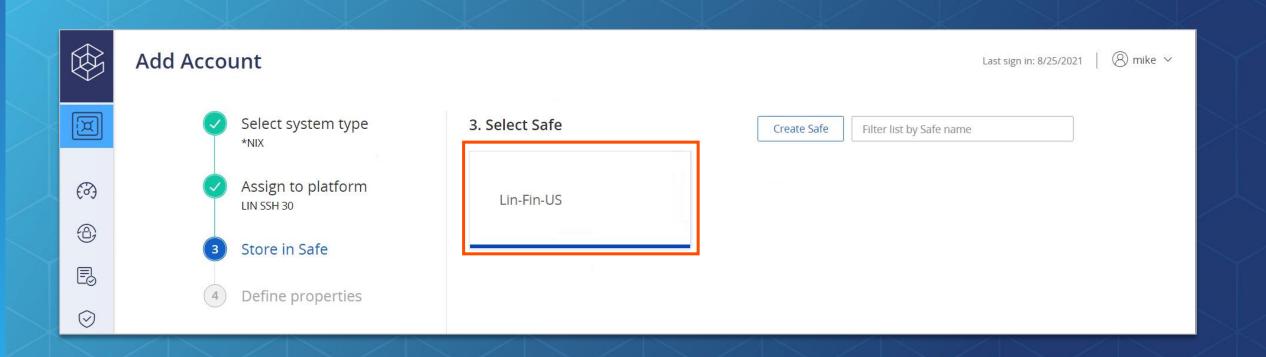


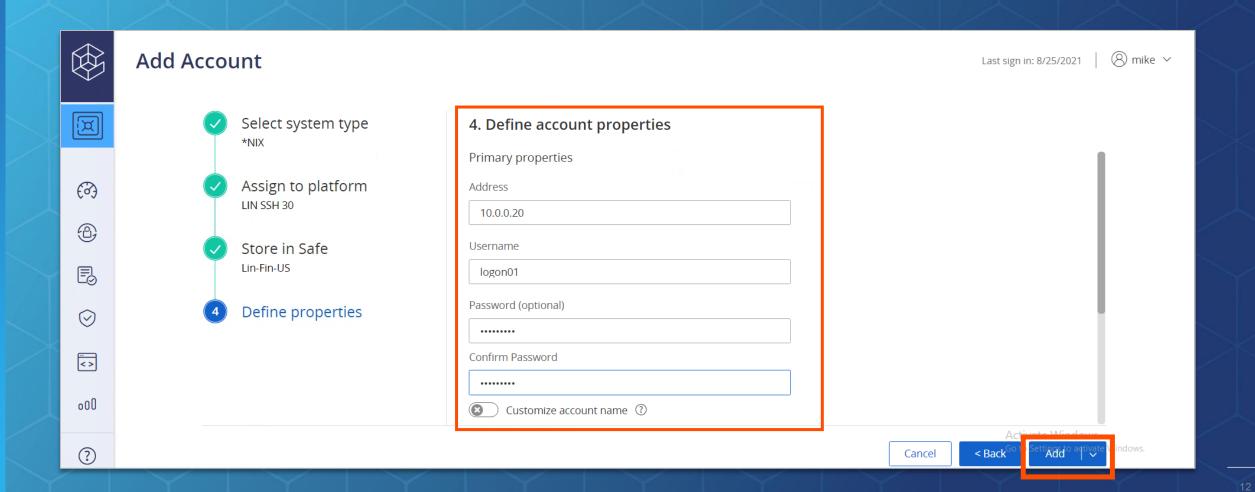
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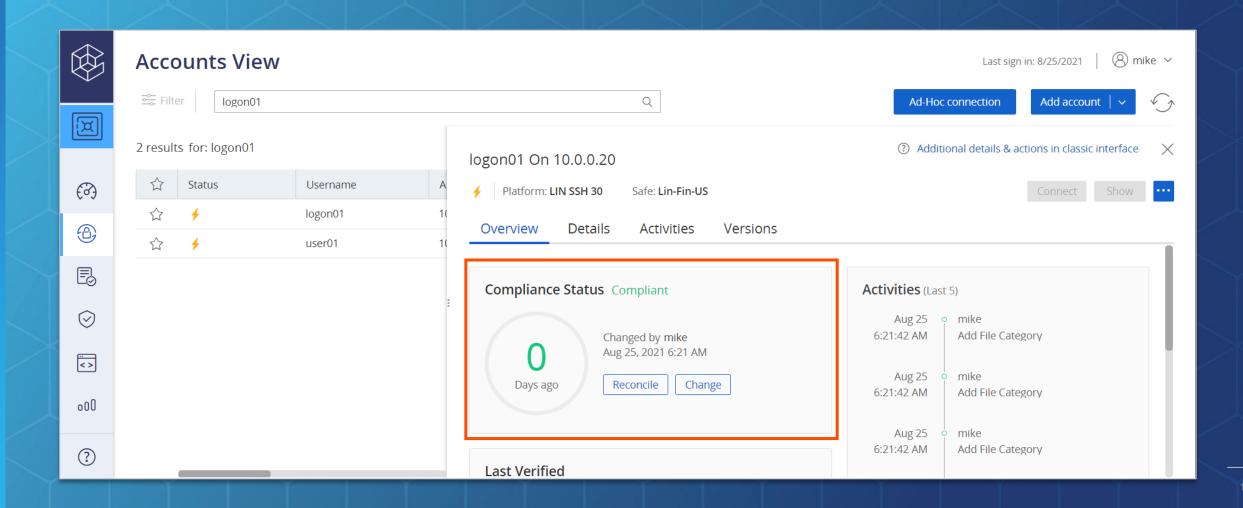








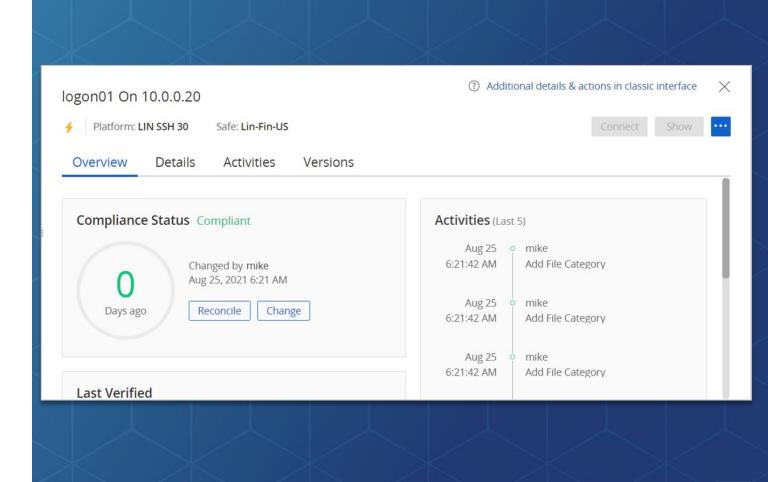






What Just Happened?

- So, we have "created" an account.
 But what does that mean?
- Did we create a new account called "logon01" on that target system?
- No. All we have done is registered information in the CyberArk PAM database about an account named logon01. Technically speaking, that account does not even need to exist for us to do what we just did (although it does in our example).
- Once the account is "created" in CyberArk PAM, we need to make sure that we have entered the information correctly and that CyberArk PAM can actually communicate with the target machine.



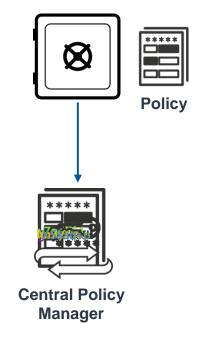
Account Management Operations

In this section we will discuss the account management operations performed by the CPM



Password Management is Performed By the CPM

The CPM manages passwords and SSH keys on devices based on the policies set by Vault Administrators





IT Environment

System	User	Pass
Unix	root	tops3cr3t
Oracle	SYS	tops3cr3t
Windows	Administrator	tops3cr3t
z/OS	DB2ADMIN	tops3cr3t
Cisco	enable	tops3cr3t



Password Management Overview

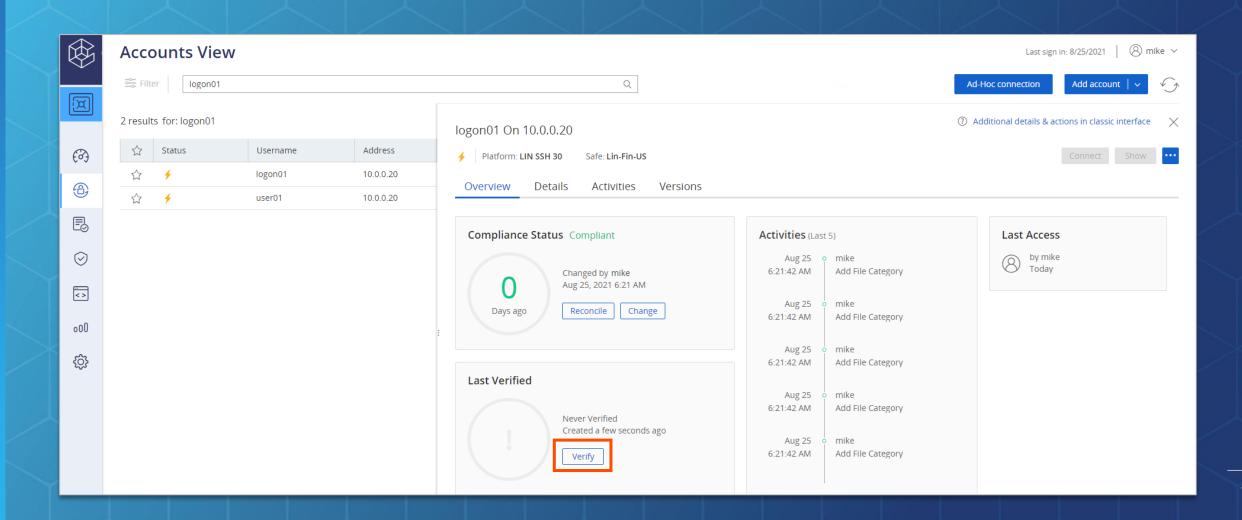
There are three actions performed by the CPM in order to manage privileged accounts:

- Password Verification:
 - Confirms the password stored in the Vault matches the password on the target system
- Password Change:
 - Changes the password automatically based upon an expiration period or by user intervention
- Reconciliation of unknown or lost passwords:

Process used when the password stored in the Vault does not match the target system

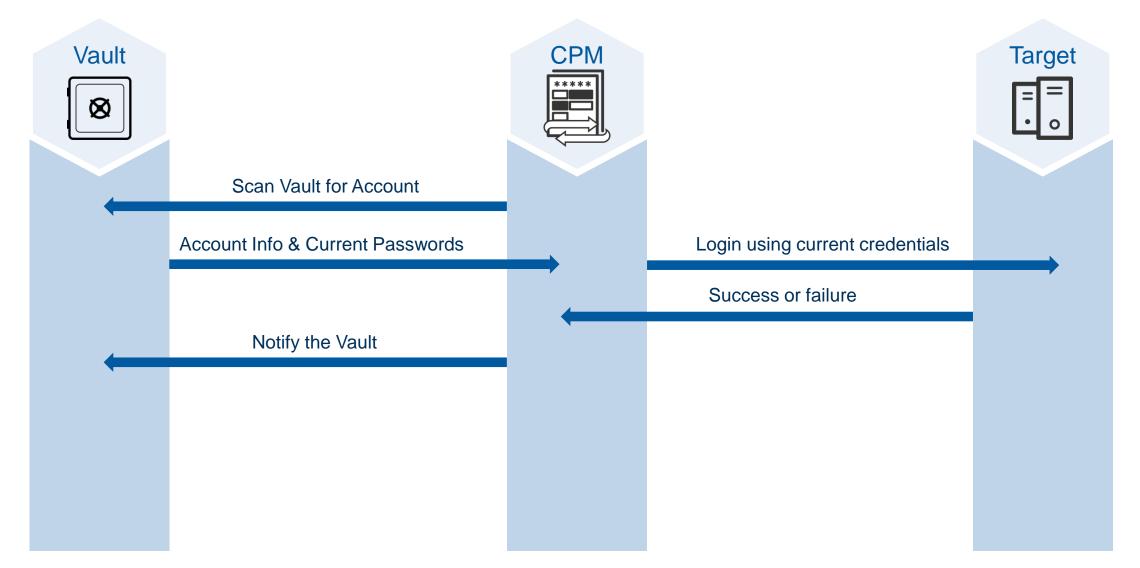


Verifying the Account





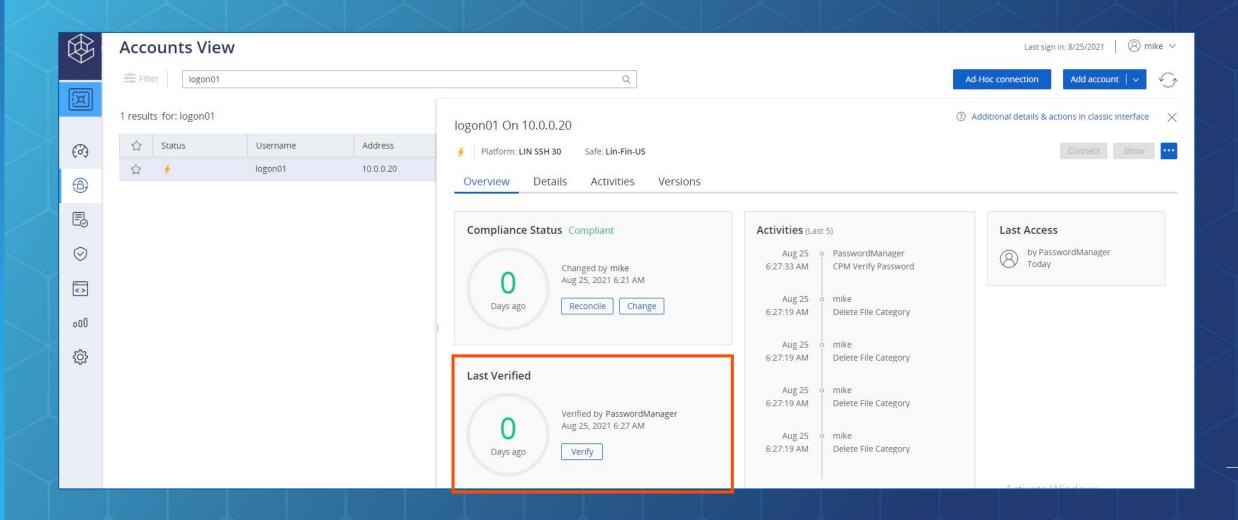
Verify Process





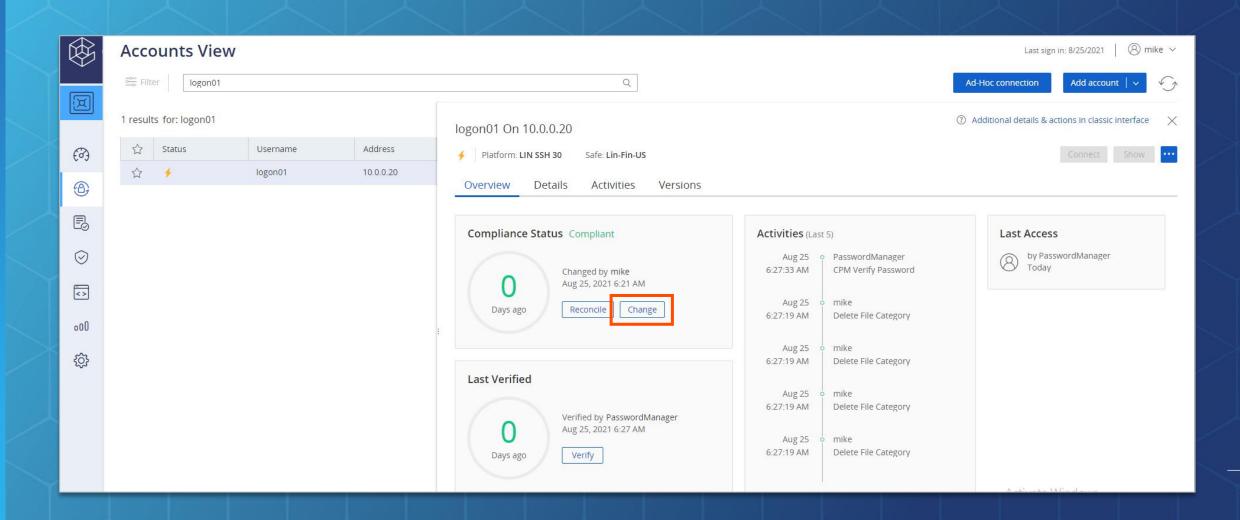
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Completed Verification

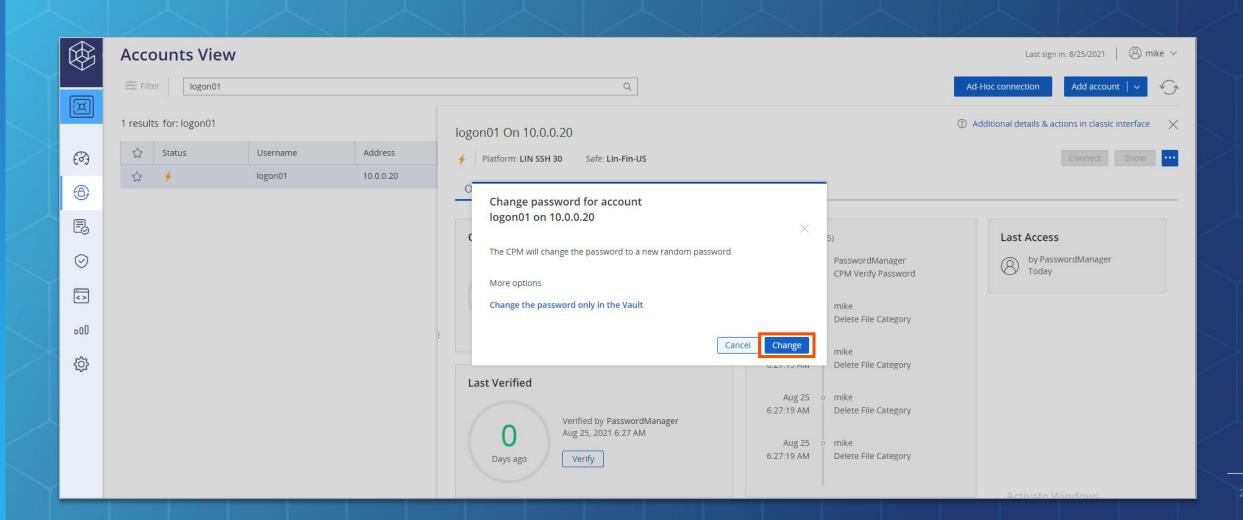




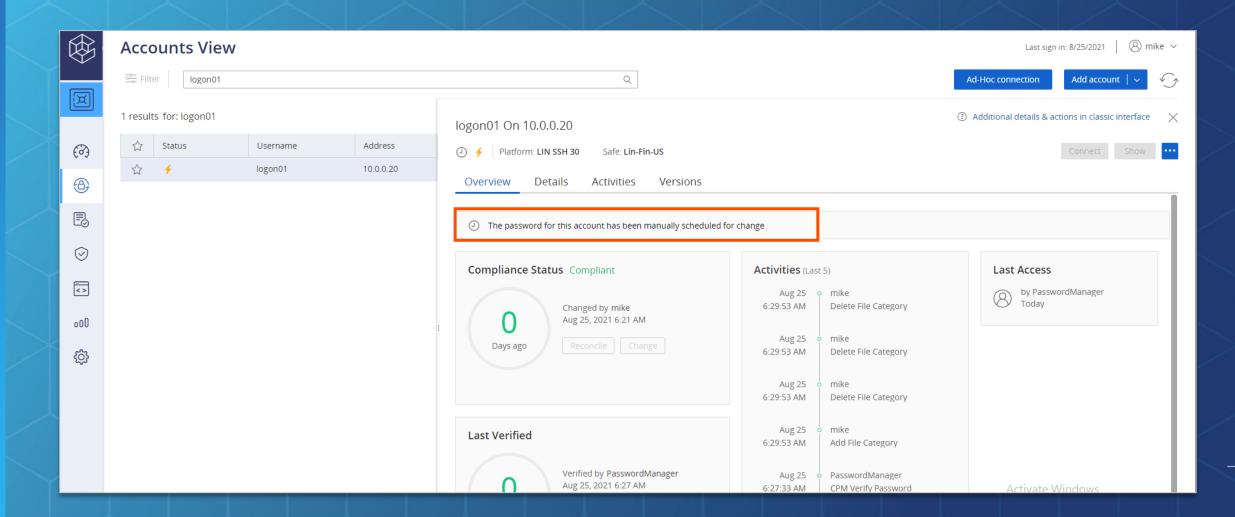
Password Change



Confirm Change

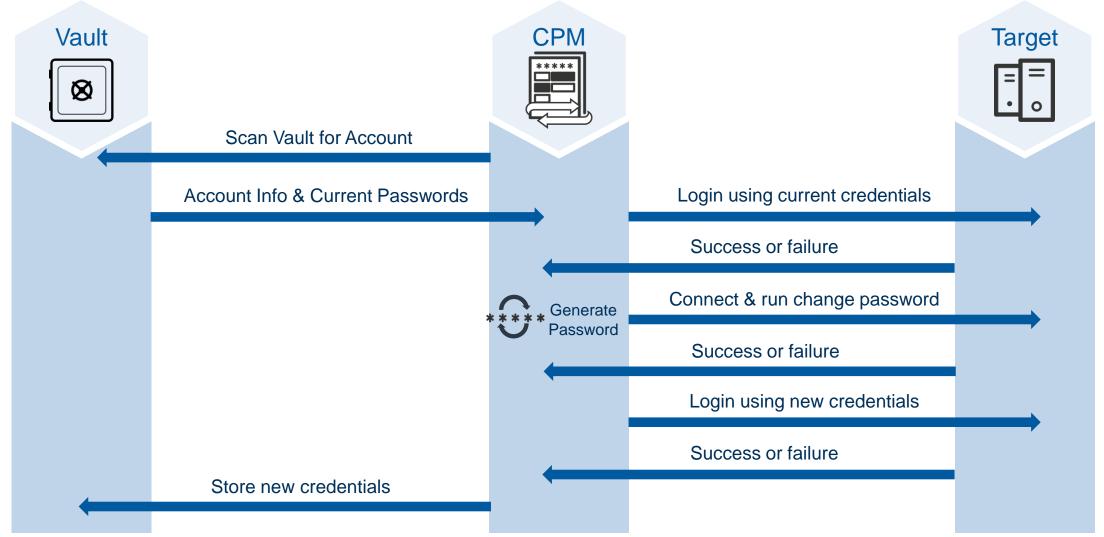


Pending Change





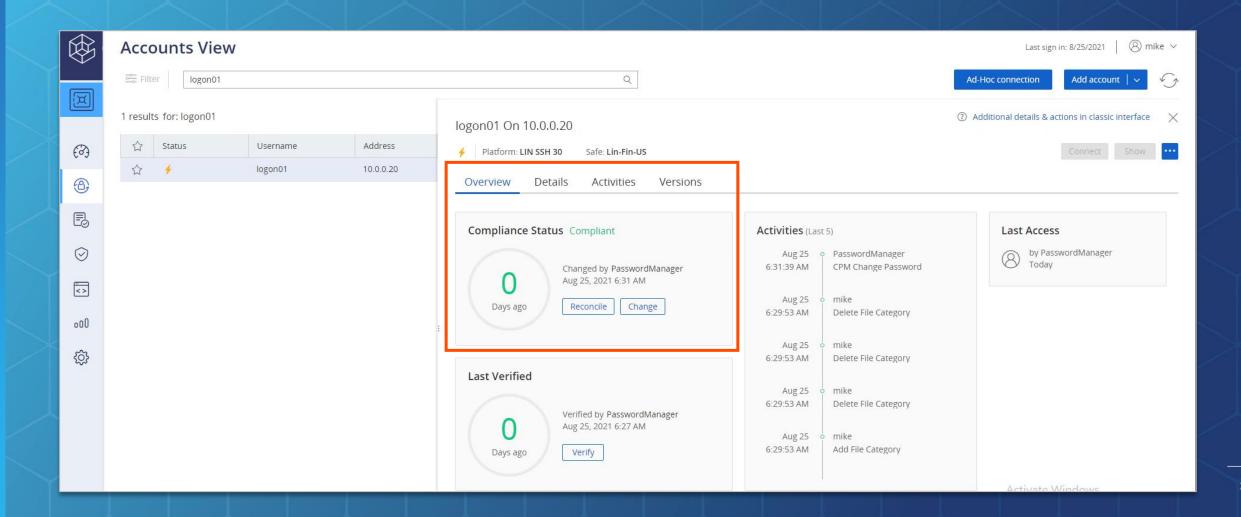
Change Process





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Completed Change





Summary

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Summary

In this session we discussed:



What accounts are



How to add an account to CyberArk PAM via the PVWA



The different password management operations



Additional Resources



Documentation

Rapid Risk Reduction: A 30-Day Sprint to Protect Privileged Credentials

You may now complete the following exercises:

Securing Windows Domain Accounts

- Account Management
 - Add the reconcile account
 - Add the accounts discovery account

Securing Unix SSH Accounts
Securing Oracle Database Accounts

