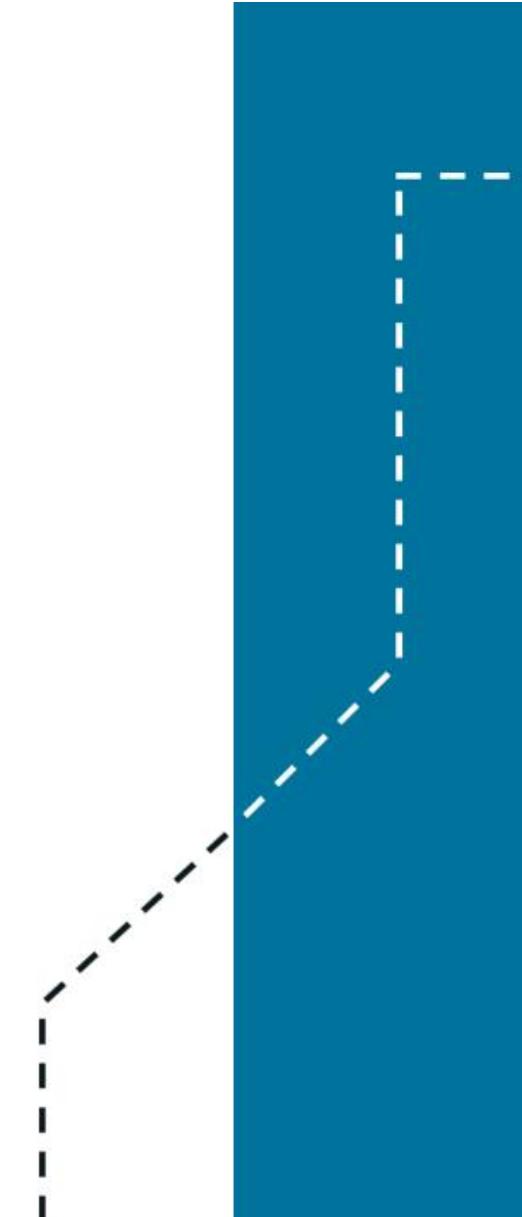




INTRODUCTION TO PERMISSION CONFIGURATION

Introduction to Permission Configuration



Lesson objectives

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

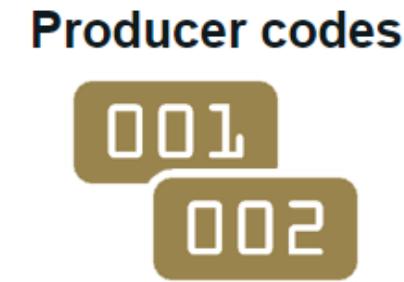
- Configure system permissions
- Write Gosu expressions that evaluate user permissions
- Describe static and object-based permissions



PolicyCenter security and concepts

Review: Role based Security in PolicyCenter

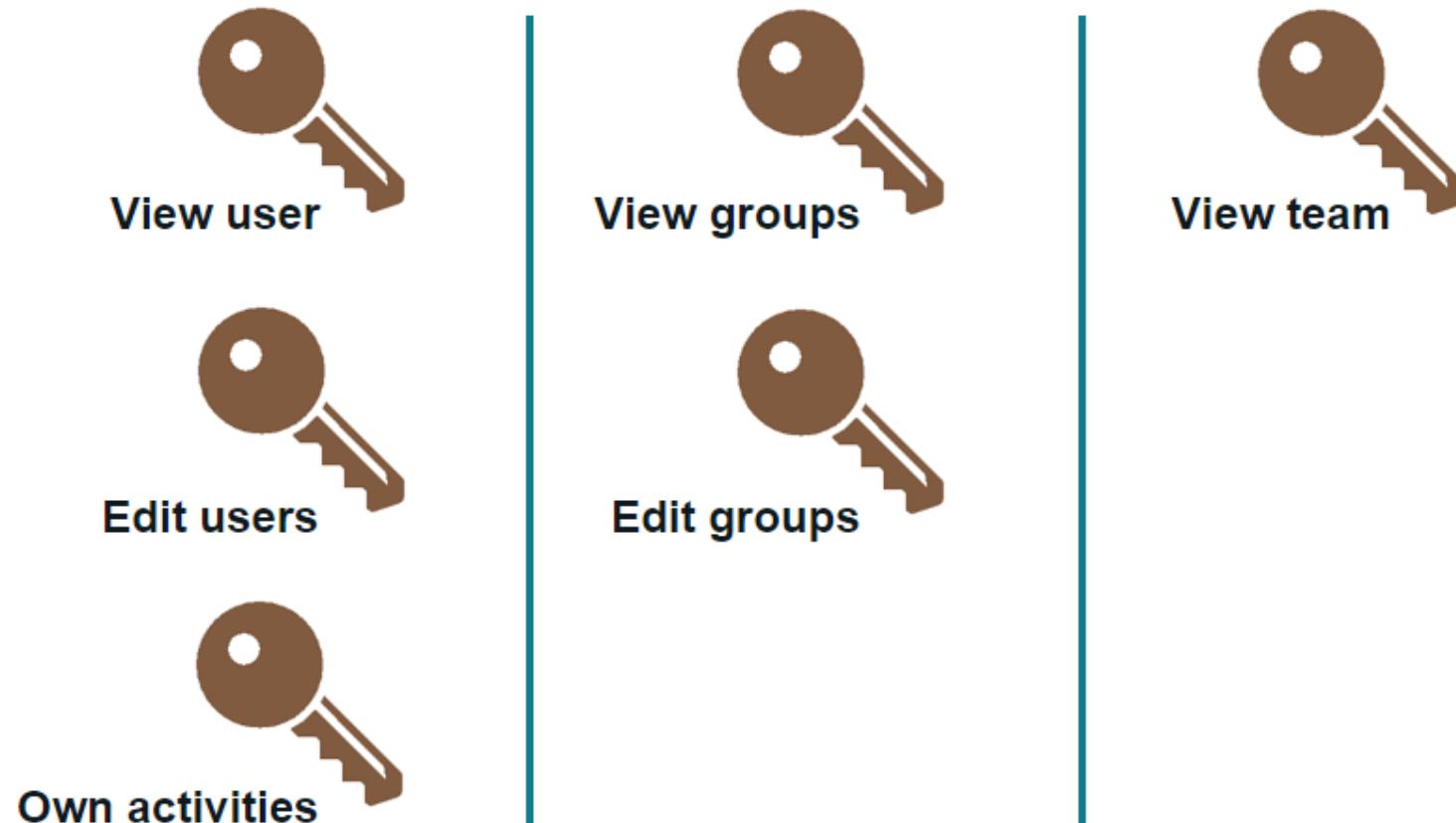
- Security is provided using:



- A user **must** be assigned a role with the appropriate permissions
- In the base configuration, the **Superuser** role is:
 - Granted all permissions and
 - Responsible for granting permissions to other roles

System permissions

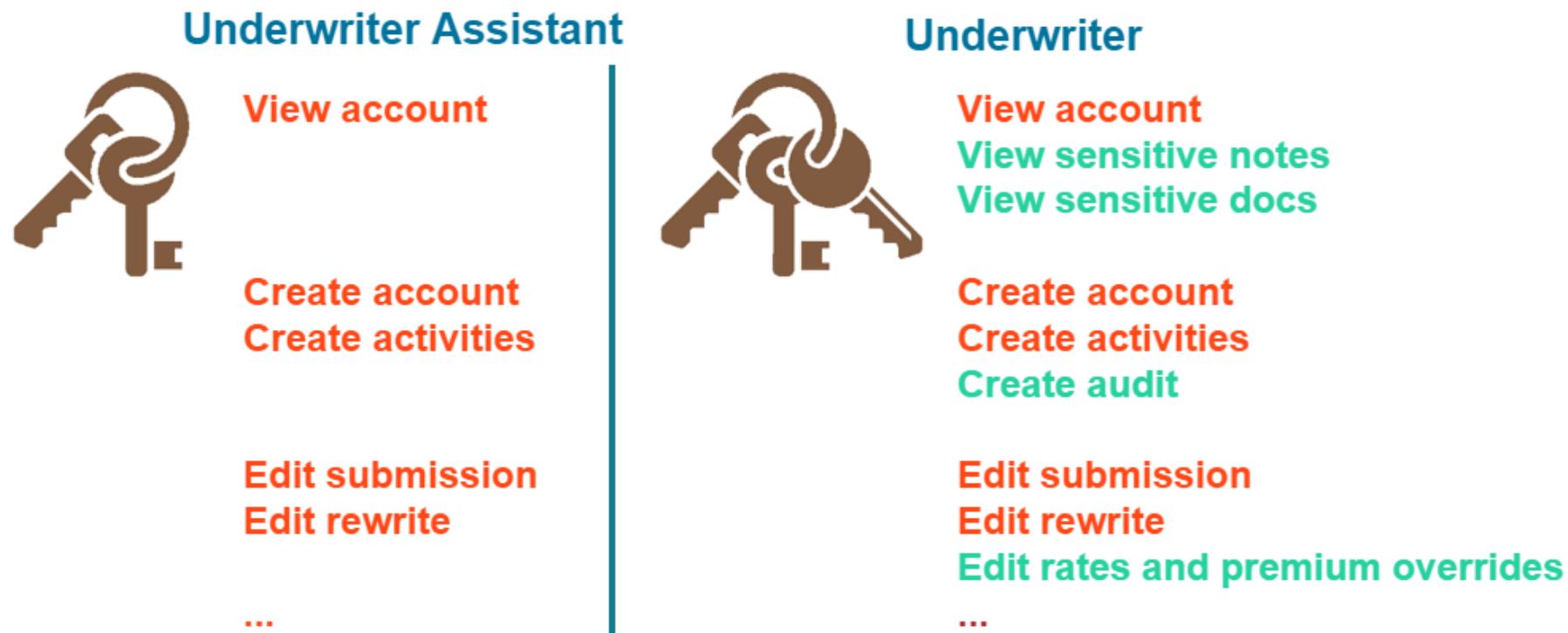
A **system permission** is a granular ability to see or do something within PolicyCenter



Roles

A **role** is a named collection of permissions used to simplify the assignment of permissions to users

- Typically, a role maps to a job title or a job function



Review: Security Dictionary

Security Dictionary is a series of HTML pages that document the permissions and roles in your application

- Located at: *<server directory>\build\dictionary\security\index.html*
- When you add or edit permissions or roles, you can regenerate the information in these sections to reflect the changes
- The dictionary has four main sections

Review: Security Dictionary main sections

- Each **Application Permission Key** displays the set of system permissions and the pages and elements referencing it in the UI
- Each **Page** lists conditions that check either system permission or application permission keys to view or edit the page
- Each **System Permission** lists the roles containing it and UI components referencing it
- Each **Role** lists the permissions it contains

Create new system permissions

Creating System permissions

- System permissions are defined in the SystemPermissionType typelist
 - Permissions that appear grayed are internal and cannot be modified
 - Add typecodes in SystemPermissionType to create new system permissions
 - Permission codes should be all lowercase without white spaces
 - Specify one permission per action
 - Name permission codes as a verb for the entity name and action
 - Permission code: [entity][action] – can be interchanged
 - Examples:
 - accountcreate: Permission to create an account
 - bindsSubmission: Permission to bind a submission
 - viewsensitiveNotes: Permission to view sensitive notes

Check permissions using Gosu

The perm namespace

- **perm** is a Gosu namespace used to create expressions that determine if current user has a given permission
 - Expression returns true or false
- perm Syntax
 - **perm.System.permission** is used when user calls a system permission defined in the SystemPermissionType typelist
 - perm.System.viewteam
 - **perm.Entity.permission** is used when an application permission key is called
 - perm.Account.create
 - perm.Organization.create

Typical uses of perm expressions

- Atomic widget attributes
 - Control visibility, editability, or availability of a field, button, or menu item
- Container widget attributes
 - Control visibility or editability of a detail view or list view
- Location attributes
 - Control ability to visit or edit a location
- Business rules
 - Modify rule behavior (such as generating additional activity if current user lacks a given permission)

Static and object-based permissions

Application permission keys (APKs)

- An **APK** is a set of one or more system permissions defined in security-config.xml
- APKs use custom handlers to define the mapping of different objects in PolicyCenter to system permissions
 - For example, StaticHandlers, WrapHandler, AccountProducerCodeHandler
- PolicyCenter defines APKs for following objects:
 - Account
 - PolicyPeriod
 - Jobs such as submission, rewrite, or policy change
 - Notes
 - Documents
 - Activities

Static and object-based permissions

- **Static permissions**
 - Do not require an object as an argument
 - May or may not use APKs
 - For example, the permission to create a new activity pattern
- **Object-based permissions**
 - Always require an object as an argument
 - Always use APKs
 - For example, permission to reassign an owned activity (must pass in the activity to be reassigned)



Create activity pattern



Reassign owned activities

Static or object-based in security dictionary

Whether a permission is static or object-based is indicated in the security dictionary



actpatcreate
actpatdelete
actpatedit
actpatview
actpolicyapprove

actpatcreate (static) - Create activity pattern

▼ Description
Permission to create new activity patterns



actqueuepick
actraown
actraunown
actview
actviewallqueues

actraown (object-based) - Reassign owned activities

▼ Description
Permission to reassign your own activities

Static system permissions

- **perm.System.permission**
 - permission: typecode of a permission defined in SystemPermissionType typelist
 - Returns true if current user has the permission
- Example:
 - perm.System.viewteam

Static permissions on entities

- APKs defined using StaticHandlers in security-config.xml
- **perm.Entity.permission**
 - Entity: entity on which the permission is defined
 - permission: permKey attribute defined in security-config.xml
 - Returns true if current user has the permission
- Example:
 - perm.Account.create

Object-based permissions

- APKs defined using custom Handlers in security-config.xml
- Object has to be passed in as an argument in the perm expression for checking permissions
- **perm.Entity.permission (object)**
 - Entity: entity on which the permission is defined
 - permission: permKey attribute defined in security-config.xml
 - object: the current object in memory
 - Returns true if current user has the permission
- Examples:
 - perm.Account.edit(account)
 - perm.Submission.view(submission)

Review

Lesson objectives review

You are now able to:

- Configure system permissions
- Write Gosu expressions that evaluate user permissions
- Describe static and object-based permissions



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