



Managing User Accounts

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Configuring Local Users

Before You Begin

You must log in as a user with admin privileges to configure or modify local user accounts.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	Server# scope user <i>usernumber</i>	Enters user command mode for user number <i>usernumber</i> .
Step 2	Server /user # set enabled { yes no }	Enables or disables the user account on the CIMC.
Step 3	Server /user # set name <i>username</i>	Specifies the username for the user.
Step 4	Server /user # set password	You are prompted to enter the password twice.
Step 5	Server /user # set role { readonly user admin }	Specifies the role assigned to the user. The roles are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • readonly—This user can view information but cannot make any changes. • user—This user can do the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • View all information

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage the power control options such as power on, power cycle, and power off • Launch the KVM console and virtual media • Clear all logs • Toggle the locator LED <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • admin—This user can perform all actions available through the GUI, CLI, and IPMI.
Step 6	Server /user # commit	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

This example configures user 5 as an admin:

```
Server# scope user 5
Server /user # set enabled yes
Server /user *# set name john
Server /user *# set password
Please enter password:
Please confirm password:
Server /user *# set role readonly
Server /user *# commit
Server /user # show
User   Name           Role      Enabled
-----
5      john              readonly yes
```

LDAP Servers (Active Directory)

CIMC supports directory services that organize information in a directory, and manage access to this information. CIMC supports Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP), which stores and maintains directory information in a network. In addition, CIMC supports Microsoft Active Directory (AD). Active Directory is a technology that provides a variety of network services including LDAP-like directory services, Kerberos-based authentication, and DNS-based naming. The CIMC utilizes the Kerberos-based authentication service of LDAP.

When LDAP is enabled in the CIMC, user authentication and role authorization is performed by the LDAP server for user accounts not found in the local user database. The LDAP user authentication format is `username@domain.com`.

By checking the Enable Encryption check box in the **LDAP Settings** area, you can require the server to encrypt data sent to the LDAP server.

Configuring the LDAP Server

The CIMC can be configured to use LDAP for user authentication and authorization. To use LDAP, configure users with an attribute that holds the user role and locale information for the CIMC. You can use an existing LDAP attribute that is mapped to the CIMC user roles and locales or you can modify the LDAP schema to

add a new custom attribute, such as the CiscoAVPair attribute, which has an attribute ID of 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.287247.1.



Important For more information about altering the schema, see the article at <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb727064.aspx>.



Note This example creates a custom attribute named CiscoAVPair, but you can also use an existing LDAP attribute that is mapped to the CIMC user roles and locales.

The following steps must be performed on the LDAP server.

Procedure

Step 1 Ensure that the LDAP schema snap-in is installed.

Step 2 Using the schema snap-in, add a new attribute with the following properties:

Properties	Value
Common Name	CiscoAVPair
LDAP Display Name	CiscoAVPair
Unique X500 Object ID	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.287247.1
Description	CiscoAVPair
Syntax	Case Sensitive String

Step 3 Add the CiscoAVPair attribute to the user class using the snap-in:

- a) Expand the **Classes** node in the left pane and type U to select the user class.
- b) Click the **Attributes** tab and click **Add**.
- c) Type C to select the CiscoAVPair attribute.
- d) Click **OK**.

Step 4 Add the following user role values to the CiscoAVPair attribute, for the users that you want to have access to CIMC:

Role	CiscoAVPair Attribute Value
admin	shell:roles="admin"
user	shell:roles="user"
read-only	shell:roles="read-only"

Note For more information about adding values to attributes, see the article at <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb727064.aspx>.

What to Do Next

Use the CIMC to configure the LDAP server.

Configuring LDAP in CIMC

Configure LDAP in CIMC when you want to use an LDAP server for local user authentication and authorization.

Before You Begin

You must log in as a user with admin privileges to perform this task.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	Server# scope ldap	Enters the LDAP command mode.
Step 2	Server /ldap # set enabled {yes no}	Enables or disables LDAP security. When enabled, user authentication and role authorization is performed by LDAP for user accounts not found in the local user database.
Step 3	Server /ldap # set domain <i>LDAP domain name</i>	Specifies an LDAP domain name.
Step 4	Server /ldap # set timeout <i>seconds</i>	Specifies the number of seconds the CIMC waits until the LDAP search operation times out. The value must be between 0 and 1800 seconds.
Step 5	Server /ldap # set encrypted {yes no}	If encryption is enabled, the server encrypts all information sent to AD.
Step 6	Server /ldap # set base-dn <i>domain-name</i>	Specifies the Base DN that is searched on the LDAP server.
Step 7	Server /ldap # set attribute <i>name</i>	Specify an LDAP attribute that contains the role and locale information for the user. This property is always a name-value pair. The system queries the user record for the value that matches this attribute name. You can use an existing LDAP attribute that is mapped to the CIMC user roles and locales or you can create a custom attribute, such as the CiscoAVPair attribute, which has the following attribute ID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.287247.1 Note If you do not specify this property, user access is denied.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 8	Server /ldap # set filter-attribute	Specifies the account name attribute. If Active Directory is used, then specify sAMAccountName for this field.
Step 9	Server /ldap # commit	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.
Step 10	Server /ldap # show [detail]	(Optional) Displays the LDAP configuration.

This example configures LDAP using the CiscoAVPair attribute:

```
Server# scope ldap
Server /ldap # set enabled yes
Server /ldap *# set domain sample-domain
Server /ldap *# set timeout 60
Server /ldap *# set encrypted yes
Server /ldap *# set base-dn example.com
Server /ldap *# set attribute CiscoAVPair
Server /ldap *# set filter-attribute sAMAccountName
Server /ldap *# commit
Server /ldap # show detail
LDAP Settings:
  Enabled: yes
  Encrypted: yes
  Domain: sample-domain
  BaseDN: example.com
  Timeout: 60
  Filter-Attribute: sAMAccountName
  Attribute: CiscoAvPair
Server /ldap #
```

What to Do Next

If you want to use LDAP groups for group authorization, see *Configuring LDAP Groups in CIMC*.

Configuring LDAP Groups in CIMC



Note

When Active Directory (AD) group authorization is enabled and configured, user authentication is also done on the group level for users that are not found in the local user database or who are not individually authorized to use CIMC in the Active Directory.

Before You Begin

- You must log in as a user with admin privileges to perform this task.
- Active Directory (or LDAP) must be enabled and configured.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	Server# scope ldap	Enters the LDAP command mode for AD configuration.
Step 2	Server /ldap# scope ldap-group-rule	Enters the LDAP group rules command mode for AD configuration.
Step 3	Server /ldap/ldap-group-rule # set group-auth {yes no}	Enables or disables LDAP group authorization.
Step 4	Server /ldap # scope role-group index	Selects one of the available group profiles for configuration, where <i>index</i> is a number between 1 and 28.
Step 5	Server /ldap/role-group # set name group-name	Specifies the name of the group in the AD database that is authorized to access the server.
Step 6	Server /ldap/role-group # set domain domain-name	Specifies the AD domain the group must reside in.
Step 7	Server /ldap/role-group # set role {admin user readonly}	<p>Specifies the permission level (role) assigned to all users in this AD group. This can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • admin—The user can perform all actions available. • user—The user can perform the following tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ View all information ◦ Manage the power control options such as power on, power cycle, and power off ◦ Launch the KVM console and virtual media ◦ Clear all logs ◦ Toggle the locator LED • readonly—The user can view information but cannot make any changes.
Step 8	Server /ldap/role-group # commit	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

This example shows how to configure LDAP group authorization:

```

Server# scope ldap
Server /ldap # scope ldap-group-rule
Server /ldap/ldap-group-rule # set group-auth yes
Server /ldap *# scope role-group 5
Server /ldap/role-group # set name Training
Server /ldap/role-group* # set domain example.com
Server /ldap/role-group* # set role readonly
Server /ldap/role-group* # commit
ucs-c250-M2 /ldap # show role-group
Group  Group Name          Domain Name          Assigned Role
-----
1      (n/a)                   (n/a)                admin

```

```

2      (n/a)          (n/a)          user
3      (n/a)          (n/a)          readonly
4      (n/a)          (n/a)          (n/a)
5      Training      example.com    readonly

Server /ldap/role-group #
    
```

Viewing User Sessions

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	Server# show user-session	Displays information about current user sessions.

The command output displays the following information about current user sessions:

Name	Description
Session ID column	The unique identifier for the session.
Username column	The username for the user.
IP Address column	The IP address from which the user accessed the server.
Type column	The method by which the user accessed the server. For example, CLI, vKVM, and so on.
Action column	If your user account is assigned the admin user role, this column displays Terminate if you can force the associated user session to end. Otherwise it displays N/A . Note You cannot terminate your current session from this tab.

This example displays information about current user sessions:

```

Server# show user-session
ID      Name          IP Address      Type      Killable
-----
15     admin          10.20.30.138   CLI      yes

Server /user #
    
```

Terminating a User Session

Before You Begin

You must log in as a user with admin privileges to terminate a user session.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	Server# show user-session	Displays information about current user sessions. The user session to be terminated must be eligible to be terminated (killable) and must not be your own session.
Step 2	Server /user-session # scope user-session <i>session-number</i>	Enters user session command mode for the numbered user session that you want to terminate.
Step 3	Server /user-session # terminate	Terminates the user session.

This example shows how the admin at user session 10 terminates user session 15:

```

Server# show user-session
ID      Name           IP Address      Type      Killable
-----
10      admin            10.20.41.234   CLI       yes
15      admin            10.20.30.138   CLI       yes
Server# scope user-session 15
Server /user-session # terminate
User session 15 terminated.

Server /user-session #

```