Java Desktop System Configuration Manager Release 1.1 Administration Guide

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Preface

The *Java™ Desktop System Configuration Manager, Release 1.1 Administration Guide* provides information about the concepts and usage of the Java Desktop System Configuration Manager. It contains a detailed description of the Graphical User Interface and its functionality, as well as a description of the Command Line Interface. There are also use case scenarios that give the reader examples of common tasks.

How This Book Is Organized

Chapter 1 provides an overview of the Configuration Manager.

Chapter 2 provides information about how to use the Configuration Manager GUI.

Chapter 3 describes the commands used in the Configuration Manager CLI.

Appendix A provides examples of common tasks.

Glossary is a list of words and phrases found in this book and their definitions.

Related Books

The following books provide additional information about the Configuration Manager:

- *Java Desktop System Configuration Manager Release 1.1 Developer Guide*
- *Java Desktop System Configuration Manager Release 1.1 Installation Guide*

Accessing Sun Documentation Online

The docs.sun.com^{SM} Web site enables you to access Sun technical documentation online. You can browse the docs.sun.com archive or search for a specific book title or subject. The URL is `http://docs.sun.com`.

CHAPTER 1

Concepts

The Java™ Desktop System Configuration Manager, Release 1.1 is a tool that offers centralized management of configuration settings for desktop applications based on the user running the application or the machine hosting it. The Java Desktop System Configuration Manager allows an administrator to view and assign configuration settings to the various elements of an organization's hierarchy. A set of configuration settings for a given application is called a *configuration policy*, and those policies, bundled in *policy groups*, can be assigned to parts of the corporate organization (sub-organizations or users) or parts of the hierarchy of desktop computers (hosts).

Configuration policies are applied when a user starts a desktop session or an application that is managed by the Configuration Manager. All the policy groups relevant for the user or the host running the application are retrieved, and their settings are integrated with the local defaults of the application and the user's custom settings. Policies can be used to provide a set of centrally managed defaults to the application or to enforce mandatory settings.

Data Structures

The Configuration Manager deals with three different hierarchical structures, also known as *trees*. To understand the Configuration Manager user interface, it is important to distinguish between the three trees:

The first two trees are the *organization* and *domain* trees. The organization tree represents relationships between organizational units, such as sub-organizations and users (the first level of the tree being the organization itself, subsequent levels, for instance the departments and sub-departments, and the last level the members of these departments). The domain tree represents relationships between elements of the network such as domains or hosts (the first level of the tree being the overall network, subsequent levels, for instance the various subnets, and the last level the actual machines in these subnets).

In the Configuration Manager, these trees are obtained by interpreting the contents of an LDAP server, which is the typical repository for corporate organizational structure. Each location within the organization tree in LDAP is called an *entity*. Entries in the LDAP server are mapped to the organizational entities recognized by the Configuration Manager, namely "Organization", "Role", "User", "Domain" and "Host". For further information about this process, please refer to the *Java Desktop System Configuration Manager Release 1.1 Installation Guide*.

The third tree is the *configuration policies* tree, which is used to organize the configuration settings in order to browse and edit them conveniently. The first level of that hierarchy is generally the application, with subsequent levels corresponding to the various components or modules (and sub-components and sub-modules) of that application and the last level being actual configuration settings. A similar presentation can be seen in many configuration systems dealing with many settings, such as the settings from StarOffice™ or Mozilla™, where, for instance, the `HomeUrl` setting would be found under Mozilla/Navigator/HomeUrl in the **Preferences** dialog.

Configuration policies can be assigned to any element in the organization or domain structure, resulting in two "trees of trees", one being an organization tree containing policies trees and the other a domain tree containing policies trees. A graphical representation of that structure can be seen in Figure 1–1.

The general structure of the Configuration Manager interface allows the administrator to select an element of the organization or domain tree and then assign policy groups to it or edit its policies.

The concepts for working with the organization tree and the domain tree are the same. The main difference between the two is that the organization tree consists of users and the domain tree consists of hosts. Having users and hosts in two separate trees enables the Configuration Manager to provide user-based and host-based configuration. Due to the similarities between the two trees, most sections in this document focus on the organization tree and only mentions the domain tree when differences exist between the organization tree and the domain tree.

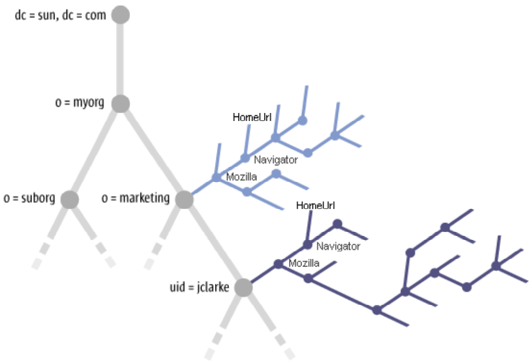


FIGURE 1–1 Trees

Generating Configuration Settings

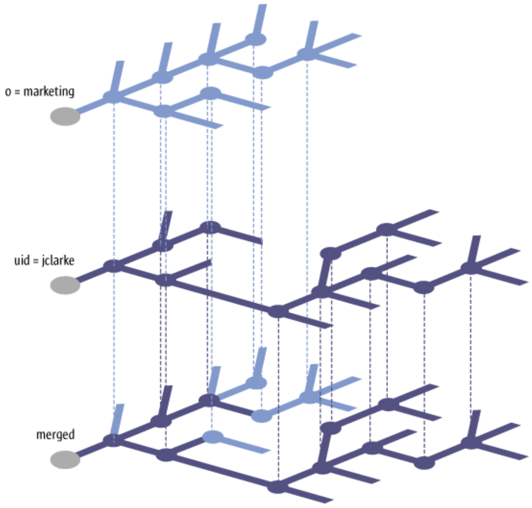


FIGURE 1–2 Merging

The configuration settings for a given entity are obtained by merging all the configuration policies that are applicable to that entity. This includes the configuration policies of the entity itself and those of its parent entities. For instance, the settings for a user take into account the policies assigned to that user and those assigned to the organizations that the user belongs to. The merging works by inheritance, that is, the user inherits the settings specified in the upper levels of the organization structure, and those settings can be modified at the user level by the policies assigned to the user. This process is illustrated in Figure 1–2, which shows how the settings of the "Marketing" organization are inherited by one of its members, user "jclarke" and how the policies of user "jclarke" override some of these inherited settings.

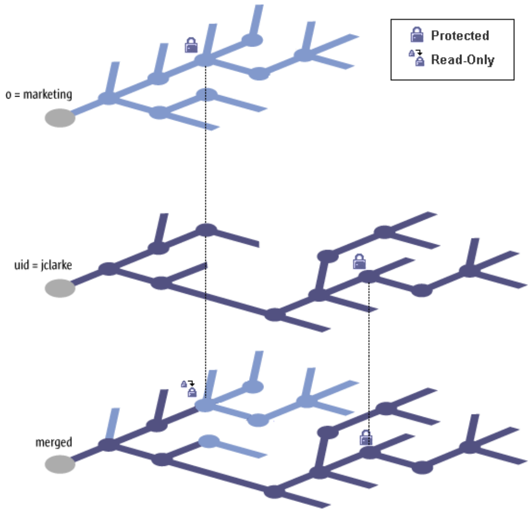


FIGURE 1–3 Protection

The overwriting of inherited settings by lower levels of the hierarchy can be prevented by protecting some of the elements of a policy. This allows the administrator to define mandatory settings which cannot be modified in subsequent policies or in the managed application running on the desktop. This process is illustrated in Figure 1–3, where a setting associated to the "Marketing" organization is protected, therefore forcing the merging to disregard the value specified in the policies of user "jclarke" and exposing a read-only value for use in the desktop application.

The settings obtained from the policies are integrated with the client application local configuration according to the following rule:

- Non-protected policy settings are used as defaults if no local user setting exists.
- Protected policy settings are enforced if no local mandatory setting exist.

Policy Groups

The administrator can set configuration policies for a given entity in two ways:

- By assigning policy groups to the entity.
- By modifying the current policies of the entity.

Policy groups are containers of policies that are identified by a unique name and can be assigned to any entities in either the organization or domain trees by creating a link to them in the Configuration Manager, which facilitates reusability of policies. They can be imported and exported for ease of maintenance.

An administrator can, for instance, create policies that contain settings suitable for "Novice" employees or "Domain Controller" hosts, store them in two policy groups and assign these policy groups to all the elements of either the organization or domain tree which corresponds to this description.

CHAPTER 2

Usage

This chapter contains information about using the Java Desktop System Configuration Manager. The chapter includes a description of the graphical user interface, functionality, and details about how to perform Configuration Manager tasks.

Login

Note – The Configuration Manager requires Internet Explorer 5.0, or Mozilla 1.0, or higher.

▼ Logging in to the Configuration Manager

Before You Begin To use the Configuration Manager, you first log in to the Java™ Web Console. The Java Web Console offers a standard login page to access management applications, all of which have a consistent user interface.

Steps

1. **Access the Java Web Console by typing the following URL in your browser:**

   `https://`*<hostname>.<domainname>***`:6789`**, where *<hostname>.<domainname>* refer to the server name that was specified during the setup procedure. For example, **`https://myserver.mycompany.com:6789`**

   The Java Web Console Login page appears, displaying the name of the server that you log into above the text fields for the username and password.

2. **In the Java Web Console Login page, type the administrator's LDAP username and the password, and then click the Log In button.**

After successful authentication, the Java Web Console displays the opening page for the session. If there are any login errors, you are returned to the Login page and the reason for the error is displayed.

3. **Click the Sun Java™ Desktop System Configuration Manager, Release 1.1 link.**

   This launches the Configuration Manager session.

Note – To launch the Configuration Manager in a new window, select the **Open Each Application in a New Window** check box before clicking the link.

Note – To reach the Configuration Manager application directly after logging in, without passing through the Java Web Console's launch page, type the URL of the host where the Java Web Console's server software is installed. Include the host name, the domain, the port, and also include the Configuration Manager file name, in the form: **`https://`***<hostname>*.*<domainname>***`:6789/apoc`**

About Java™ Web Console

The Java Web Console is designed to produce a common, web-based management solution for Sun Microsystems. The Java Web Console provides a central location where administrators can go to launch management applications, all of which will have a consistent user interface.

The Java Web Console is based on a web model, allowing system administrators to use a browser to access their management applications.

The Java Web Console provides the following:

- Common authentication and authorization.
- Common logging.
- A single entry point for all management applications though the same HTTPS-based port.
- Common look and feel.

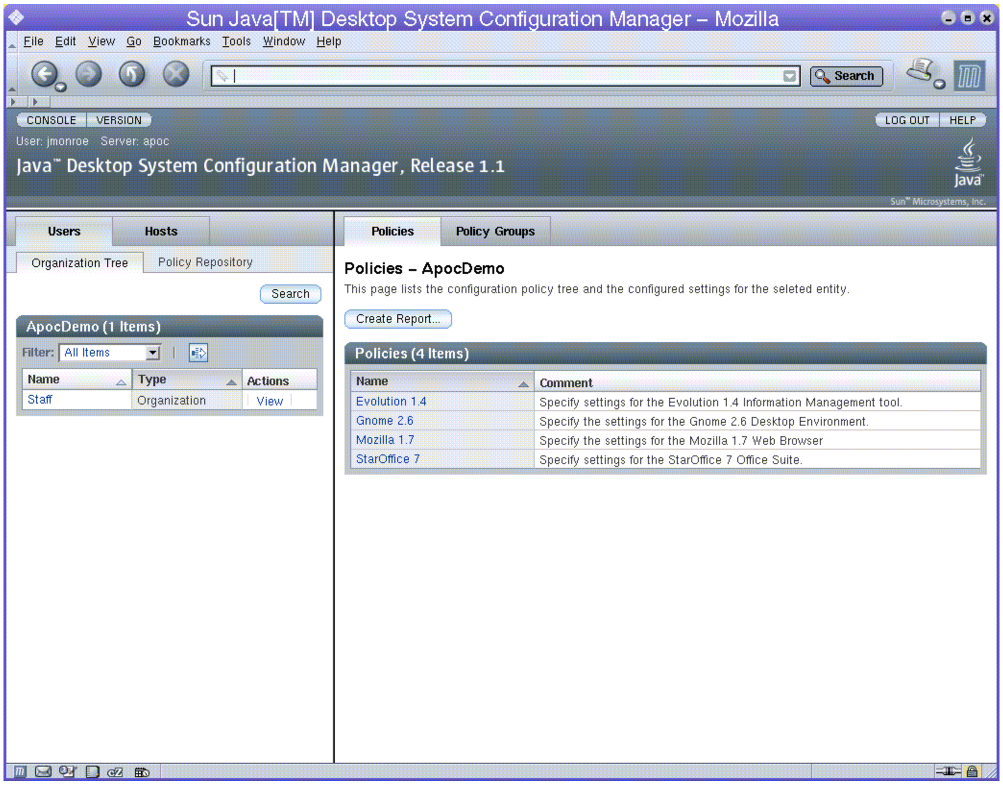
User Interface

The layout for most of the Configuration Manager pages consists of three panes:

- A **Masthead** (top),
- A **Navigation** pane (left),
- A **Content** pane (right).

Additionally, separate browser windows open when dialogs or the online help are called.

Masthead


Sun Java[TM] Desktop System Configuration Manager – Mozilla
File Edit View Go Bookmarks Tools Window Help
Search
CONSOLE
VERSION
LOG OUT
HELP
User: jmonroe Server: apoc
Java™ Desktop System Configuration Manager, Release 1.1
Java
Sun™ Microsystems, Inc.
Users
Hosts
Organization Tree
Policy Repository
Search
Policies
Policy Groups
Create Report...
Filter: All Items

ApocDemo (1 Items)

Name	Type	Actions
Staff	Organization	View

Policies – ApocDemo

This page lists the configuration policy tree and the configured settings for the seleted entity.

Policies (4 Items)

Name	Comment
Evolution 1.4	Specify settings for the Evolution 1.4 Information Management tool.
Gnome 2.6	Specify the settings for the Gnome 2.6 Desktop Environment.
Mozilla 1.7	Specify the settings for the Mozilla 1.7 Web Browser
StarOffice 7	Specify settings for the StarOffice 7 Office Suite.

FIGURE 2–1 The main Configuration Manager window.

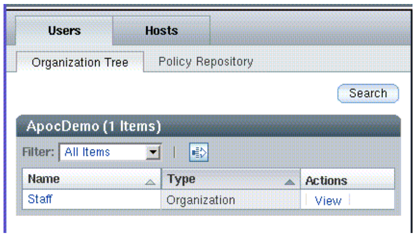
The Masthead provides a number of general links. The upper part of the Masthead contains the Utility Bar, which contains four links (from left to right):

- The **Console** link returns you to the Java Web Console launch page.
- The **Version** link opens a window that displays version information about the Configuration Manager.
- The **Log Out** link logs you out of the Java Web Console, and thus the Configuration Manager, returning you to the Login page.
- The **Help** link opens the online help pages.

The lower section of the Masthead contains:

- The product name, Sun Java™ Desktop System Configuration Manager, Release 1.1.
- The name of the administrator currently logged in.
- The server name.
- The Sun Microsystems corporate logo.

Navigation Pane



Name	Type	Actions
Staff	Organization	View

FIGURE 2–2 Navigation Pane

The Navigation pane allows the administrator, for both the user and host entity trees, to perform the following tasks:

- Browse the entity trees.
- Browse the policy repository.
- Manage policy groups in policy repositories.

The Navigation pane contains two tab pages, **Users** and **Hosts**. These are discussed in more detail in the following sections.

Users Tab Page

The **Users** tab page provides the means to browse the organization tree and to manage policy groups for the organization tree. It has two sub-tabs: **Organization Tree** and **Policy Repository**.

Organization Tree Navigation

You can browse the organization tree using the parentage path or the Navigation table.

Parentage Path

At the top of the **Users** tab page is the parentage path, which is an area that shows the path to the current entity. Every path particle is a link that represents an entity, except for the last link, which is displayed as normal text and denotes the current entity.

To navigate using the parentage path, click on a link. This will refresh the Navigation pane so that the parentage path points to the clicked entity, and so that the navigation table contains the sub-entities of that entity. The Content pane with the configuration policy data associated with that entity is also refreshed.

Navigation Table

The navigation table is located below the parentage path, and lists the sub-entities of the current entity. The "Name" column contains the names of all sub-entities of the current entity. The "Type" column displays the type of the entity. The "Action" column contains a **View** link for every row.

If an entity is an organization or a role with sub-roles, you can click on the listed name, which results in the following actions:

- Makes the selected sub-entity the current entity.
- Refreshes the Navigation pane so that the parentage path points to the new current entity, and so that the navigation table contains the sub-entities of that entity.
- Refreshes the Content pane with the configuration policy associated with that entity.

An entity can be either of type "Organization", "User" or "Role".

To view a listed entity’s details without changing the current entity in the Navigation pane, click on the **View** link. This changes the background color of the selected row to blue and refreshes the Content pane with the data associated with the selected entity.

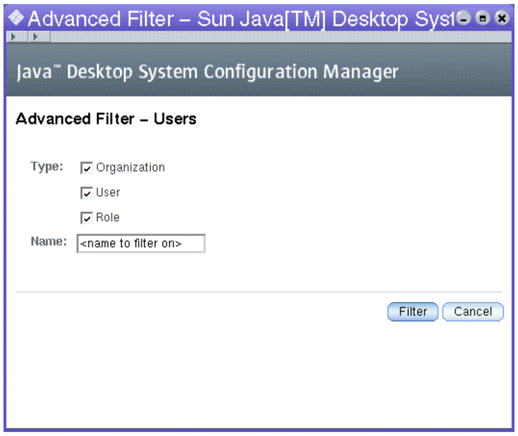
A row with blue background marks the entity whose data is currently visible in the Content pane.

The top of the navigation table contains the Filter drop-down menu and the Advanced Filter icon. See "Advanced Filter" on page 20 for more information. When the table contains more than ten entries, the Page/Scroll Through All Data icon appears, which allows you to change the view of the table entries.

The Filter drop-down menu allows you to choose which type of entity to display in the navigation table. It contains the following choices:

- "All Items" displays all types of entities in the navigation table.
- "Organizations" displays only entities of type "Organization" in the navigation table.
- "Users" displays only entities of type "User" in the navigation table.
- "Roles" displays only entities of type "Role" in the navigation table.

Advanced Filter



Advanced Filter – Sun Java[TM] Desktop Syst

Java™ Desktop System Configuration Manager

Advanced Filter – Users

Type: ☑ Organization

☑ User

☑ Role

Name: <name to filter on>

FIGURE 2–3 Advanced Filter dialog

The Advanced Filter function enables the administrator to define the types of entities to be displayed.

▼ Using the Advanced Filter dialog

Steps

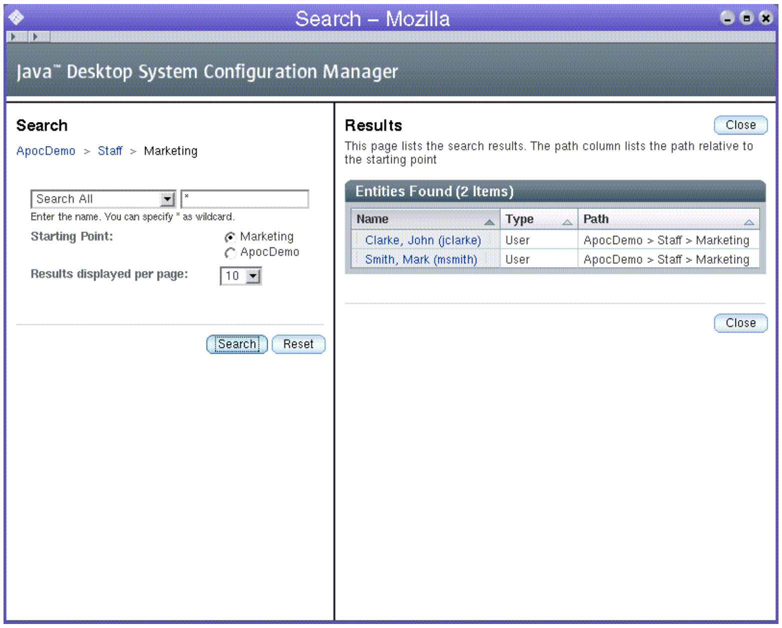
1. **Click the Advanced Filter icon at the top of the navigation table to open the dialog.**
2. **In the Type section, select the type of entity that you want to filter. For a more specific filter, type a name in the Name text field.**

Note – You can use an asterisk "*" in the **Name** text field as a wildcard.

3. **Click the Filter button at the bottom of the dialog to run the filter.**

Search

This function allows the administrator to search through the organization tree for certain entity types and entity names.



Search

ApocDemo > Staff > Marketing

Search All ▾ | *

Enter the name. You can specify * as wildcard.

Starting Point: ● Marketing ○ ApocDemo

Results displayed per page: 10 ▾

Results

This page lists the search results. The path column lists the path relative to the starting point

Entities Found (2 Items)

Name	Type	Path
Clarke, John (jclarke)	User	ApocDemo > Staff > Marketing
Smith, Mark (msmith)	User	ApocDemo > Staff > Marketing

FIGURE 2–4 Search window

▼ Searching for an entity

Steps

1. **Click the Search button in the Navigation pane.**

   The Search window opens. The window contains a masthead, a parameter area on the left, and a results area on the right. The parameter area displays the parentage path of the current entity at the top.

Note – If the Search button in the Navigation pane of the main window is clicked while the Search window is open in the background, the Search window becomes the topmost window. The current entity of the Search window, which is displayed by the parentage path in the parameter area of the Search window, is refreshed. All other parameters and the content of the result area are unchanged.

---

2. **Select the desired entity type from the list box underneath the parentage path.**

   To search for a particular entity type, select that type from the drop-down list underneath the parentage path. The available selections are:

   - Search All
   - Search Organizations
   - Search Users
   - Search Roles
   - Search Domains
   - Search Hosts

3. **To further refine category results, type a string into the search fields available for each category type.**

   The default value for the filter strings is *, indicating "all". The asterisk can be used within a string typed in a search field as a wildcard.

Note – The search function is not case-sensitive.

---

4. **Select an option from the Starting Point section to determine the starting point of the search.**

   All selections begin a deep search of the organization tree. The difference lies in the starting point of the search. A search from the root begins at the top of the organization tree, a search from another location starts from that location in the tree.

   Clicking on any path particle in the parentage path changes the current location for the search to the selected entity.

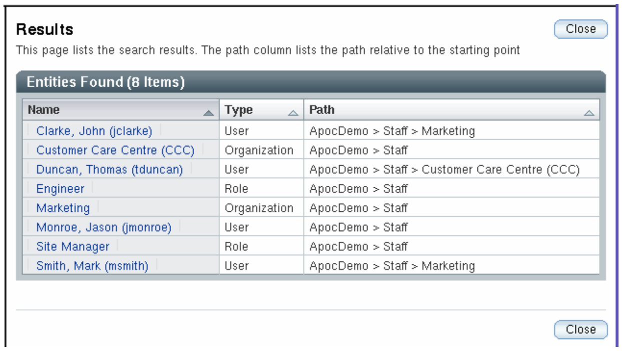
5. **Select the number of results to be displayed from the Results to be displayed per page list box.**

6. **Click the Search button.**

   Once the search is complete, the results area displays a table containing the search results.

7. **To start another search, or to clear current search parameters, click the Reset button in the parameter area.**

Working with Search Results



Results

This page lists the search results. The path column lists the path relative to the starting point

Entities Found (8 Items)

Name	Type	Path
Clarke, John (jclarke)	User	ApocDemo > Staff > Marketing
Customer Care Centre (CCC)	Organization	ApocDemo > Staff
Duncan, Thomas (tduncan)	User	ApocDemo > Staff > Customer Care Centre (CCC)
Engineer	Role	ApocDemo > Staff
Marketing	Organization	ApocDemo > Staff
Monroe, Jason (jmonroe)	User	ApocDemo > Staff
Site Manager	Role	ApocDemo > Staff
Smith, Mark (msmith)	User	ApocDemo > Staff > Marketing

FIGURE 2–5 Search results table

After performing a search, a result table appears in the results area of the Search window. The table contains three columns:

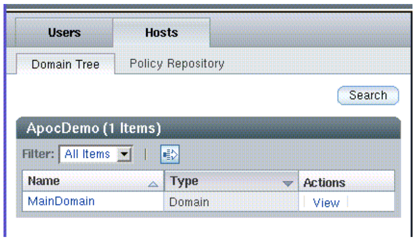
- “Name” displays the name of the entity.
- “Type” displays the type of the entity.
- “Path” displays the path to the entity. The path is relative to the starting point of the search.

If the search was for an entity of type “User”, a fourth column, called “UserID” is visible on the result table.

Note – You can sort results by clicking the arrow next to the appropriate column header. For instance, to sort by type, click the arrow next to the “Type” column.

To view a result, click on the corresponding name in the “Name” column. This brings the main Configuration Manager window to the foreground. The Content pane displays the configuration policy associated with that entity. The entity is also highlighted in blue in the Navigation pane.

Hosts Tab Page



Name	Type	Actions
MainDomain	Domain	View

FIGURE 2–6 Hosts tab page

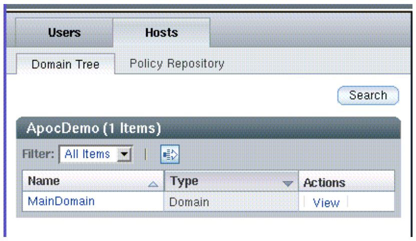
The configuration settings linked to the entities listed in the **Hosts** tab page are used for host-based configuration.

On the client side, the user-based configuration settings are fetched from the organization tree based on the username. The host-based configuration settings are fetched from the domain tree based on the IP or the host name of the host that the user is working on.

By offering configuration settings that are host-based, settings that depend on network environments can be easily configured. A typical scenario is the roaming user who has one user-based configuration but nevertheless can make use of the optimal proxy configuration depending on the host that the user is working on.

The **Hosts** tab page contains two sub-tabs that are called **Domain Tree** and **Policy Repository**, respectively.

Domain Tree Tab Page



Name	Type	Actions
MainDomain	Domain	View

FIGURE 2–7 Domain Tree tab page

The domain tree displays the configuration settings for the host that the user is working on. It opens by default when the **Hosts** tab is clicked.

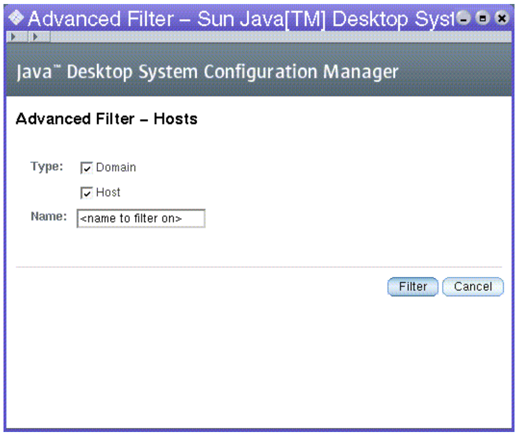
Navigation through the domain tree works in the same way as navigation through the organization tree. See "Organization Tree Navigation" on page 19 for more information.

The action bar of the domain tree navigation table contains the **Filter** drop-down menu, with the following items:

- "All Items" displays all types of entities.
- "Domains" displays entities of type Domain.
- "Hosts" displays entities of type Host.

The action bar also contains the **Advanced Filter** icon, described in "Advanced Filter, Hosts Page" on page 25.

Advanced Filter, Hosts Page


Advanced Filter – Sun Java[TM] Desktop Syst
Java™ Desktop System Configuration Manager
Advanced Filter – Hosts
Filter
Cancel

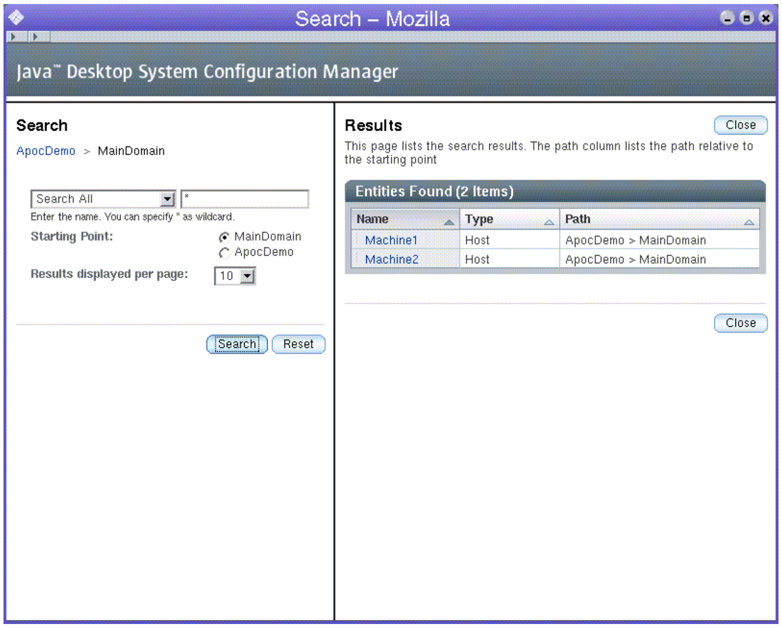
Type: ☑ Domain ☑ Host

Name: <name to filter on>

FIGURE 2–8 Advanced Filter window

Clicking the Advanced Filter icon in the action bar of the domain tree navigation table opens the Advanced Filter window. It works in the same way as the advanced filter for the organization tree. See "Advanced Filter" on page 20. The advanced filter for the domain tree provides Domain and Host entity types to filter from.

Domain Tree Search



Search

ApocDemo > MainDomain

Search All: *

Enter the name. You can specify * as wildcard.

Starting Point: ● MainDomain ○ ApocDemo

Results displayed per page: 10

Results

This page lists the search results. The path column lists the path relative to the starting point

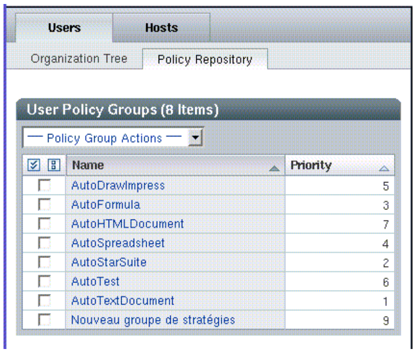
Entities Found (2 Items)

Name	Type	Path
Machine1	Host	ApocDemo > MainDomain
Machine2	Host	ApocDemo > MainDomain

FIGURE 2–9 Domain Tree search window

When you click on the Search button in the **Domain Tree** tab, the Domain Search window appears. The Domain Search operates in the same way as the search in the organization tree. See “Search” on page 21 for more information.

Policy Repositories



User Policy Groups (8 Items)

☑	Name	Priority
□	AutoDrawImpress	5
□	AutoFormula	3
□	AutoHTMLDocument	7
□	AutoSpreadsheet	4
□	AutoStarSuite	2
□	AutoTest	6
□	AutoTextDocument	1
□	Nouveau groupe de stratégies	9

FIGURE 2–10 Policy Repositories tab

A **Policy Repository** tab exists under both the **Users** tab and under the **Hosts** tab.

A *policy repository* is a container for either user policy groups or host policy groups. The policy groups are organized in an ordered list. The sequence is defined by priorities.

Policy Group Table

The policy group table is located at the top of the page and lists the policy groups. The table contains three columns: a selection column, "Name", and "Priority". See Figure 2–10.

The selection column is used to mark the rows to which the actions listed in the **Policy Group Action** drop-down menu are applied.

Navigating Policy Groups

To navigate to a policy group, click on its name in the "Name" column. This will change the background color of the selected row to blue and refresh the Content pane with the data that is associated with the selected policy group.

The "Priority" column contains the priority of the policy group. The priority is used to define the merge order of the policy groups if an administrator has associated more than one policy group to an entity.

A row with blue background marks the policy group whose data is currently viewed in the Content pane .

Policy Group Action Bar

The **Policy Group Actions** drop-down menu contains the following actions:

TABLE 2–1 Policy Group actions

Name	Action
New	A dialog window opens, where the administrator enters the (unique) name of the policy group. After clicking OK, the policy group is added. The Navigation pane is refreshed to reflect the changes.
Delete	A pop-up window opens, with a warning message to confirm deletion of the policy group(s). If the administrator clicks OK, the policy group(s) are deleted. The Navigation pane is refreshed to reflect the changes.

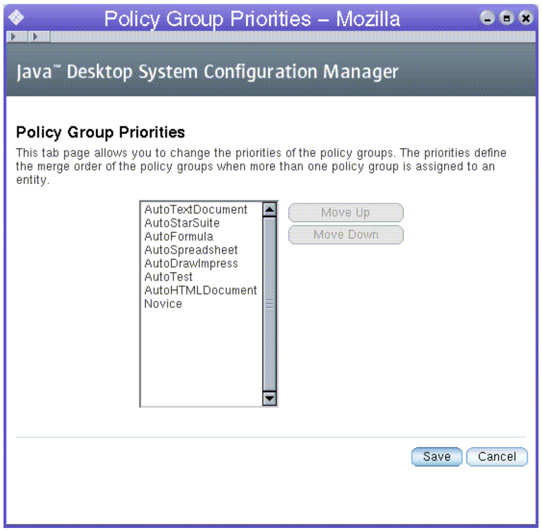
TABLE 2–1 Policy Group actions *(Continued)*

Name	Action
Rename	A dialog window opens, the administrator enters the new (unique) name for the policy group, the policy group is renamed and the Navigation pane is refreshed to reflect the changes.
Edit Priorities	A dialog window opens, which contains a list box for changing the priorities.
Export	A dialog window opens. The administrator enters the destination path where the selected policy group(s) are exported to.
Import	A dialog window opens. The administrator selects the policy group(s) to be imported. After clicking OK, the policy group is added and the Navigation pane is refreshed to reflect the changes.

Policy Group Priorities

The concept of policy group priorities allows you to define the order in which the layers are merged. The policy group priorities are used during merging if an entity has more than one policy group assigned. In this case, the hierarchy of entities is not sufficient to determine the sequence in which the policy groups are merged. This is solved by assigning priorities to policy groups.

To open the Policy Group Priorities dialog, select Edit Priorities from the **Policy Group Actions** drop-down menu.


Policy Group Priorities – Mozilla
Java™ Desktop System Configuration Manager
Move Up
Move Down
Save
Cancel

Policy Group Priorities

This tab page allows you to change the priorities of the policy groups. The priorities define the merge order of the policy groups when more than one policy group is assigned to an entity.

AutoTextDocument
AutoStarSuite
AutoFormula
AutoSpreadsheet
AutoDrawImpress
AutoTest
AutoHTMLDocument
Novice

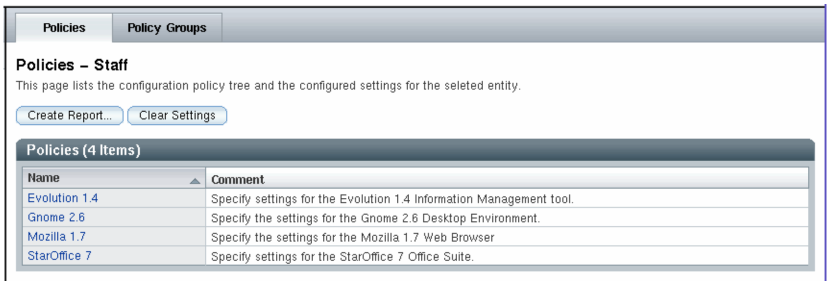
FIGURE 2–11 Policy Group Priorities window

▼ To increase or decrease the priority of a policy group

Steps

1. **Select the policy group from the list.**
2. **Click on the Move Up or Move Down button to increase/decrease the priority.**

Content Pane



Policies – Staff

This page lists the configuration policy tree and the configured settings for the seleted entity.

Policies (4 Items)

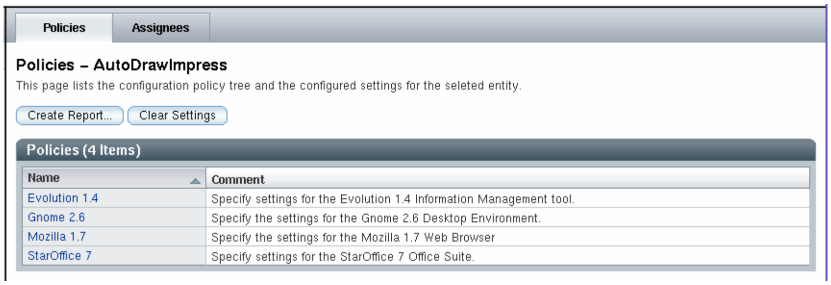
Name	Comment
Evolution 1.4	Specify settings for the Evolution 1.4 Information Management tool.
Gnome 2.6	Specify the settings for the Gnome 2.6 Desktop Environment.
Mozilla 1.7	Specify the settings for the Mozilla 1.7 Web Browser
StarOffice 7	Specify settings for the StarOffice 7 Office Suite.

FIGURE 2–12 Content pane

The Content pane displays the data associated with the selected entity or policy group in the Navigation pane. The data is grouped into tab pages, which are accessed by clicking the corresponding tab at the top of the Content pane. The selections made in the Navigation pane determine the number and type of tabs displayed in the Content pane.

The **Policies** tab page is the default active tab page. The currently active tab page stays active if selections are changed in the Navigation pane, as long as the selection made offers that tab page. If not, the **Policies** tab page becomes the active tab page. The internal state of a tab page (parentage path, sort order) is recalled when the tab page becomes active again.

Policies Tab Page



Policies – AutoDrawImpress

This page lists the configuration policy tree and the configured settings for the seleted entity.

Policies (4 Items)

Name	Comment
Evolution 1.4	Specify settings for the Evolution 1.4 Information Management tool.
Gnome 2.6	Specify the settings for the Gnome 2.6 Desktop Environment.
Mozilla 1.7	Specify the settings for the Mozilla 1.7 Web Browser
StarOffice 7	Specify settings for the StarOffice 7 Office Suite.

FIGURE 2–13 Policies tab page

Use the **Policies** tab page to navigate the configuration policy tree, which displays subgroups, configuration settings, or both.

Every **Policies** page contains a Create Report button. This button allows access to the reporting functionality. See "Reporting" on page 38 for more information.

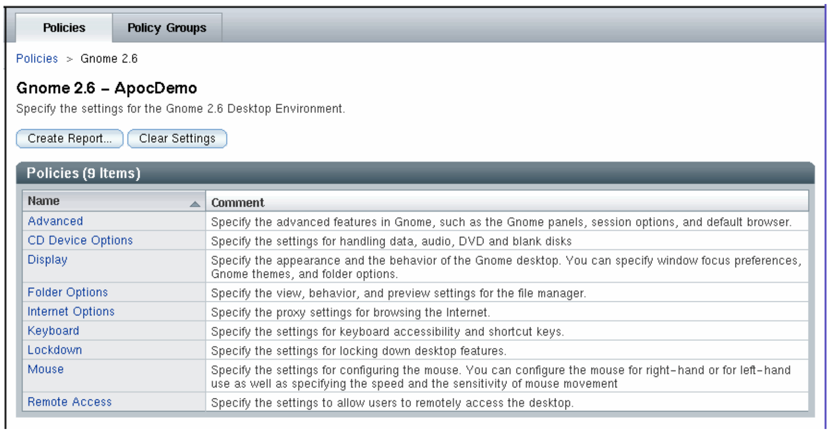
If the **Policies** page contains a **Policies** table, a Clear Settings button is displayed. The Clear Settingsbutton deletes all of the configuration settings that are defined for the current policy of the selected entity, including the settings for the associated sub-policies. Clicking the Clear Settings button activates a warning dialog, which informs the administrator about the implications of this action.

Every root entry in the configuration policy tree denotes an application, for example, Mozilla. The tree below the application organizes the configuration settings that belong to that application.

Parentage Path

The parentage path is displayed at the top of the page underneath the tabs. It shows the current location in the configuration policy tree. It functions in the same way as the parentage path in the Navigation pane. See "Parentage Path" on page 19.

Policies Table



Policies > Gnome 2.6

Gnome 2.6 – ApocDemo

Specify the settings for the Gnome 2.6 Desktop Environment.

Policies (9 Items)

Name	Comment
Advanced	Specify the advanced features in Gnome, such as the Gnome panels, session options, and default browser.
CD Device Options	Specify the settings for handling data, audio, DVD and blank disks
Display	Specify the appearance and the behavior of the Gnome desktop. You can specify window focus preferences, Gnome themes, and folder options.
Folder Options	Specify the view, behavior, and preview settings for the file manager.
Internet Options	Specify the proxy settings for browsing the Internet.
Keyboard	Specify the settings for keyboard accessibility and shortcut keys.
Lockdown	Specify the settings for locking down desktop features.
Mouse	Specify the settings for configuring the mouse. You can configure the mouse for right-hand or for left-hand use as well as specifying the speed and the sensitivity of mouse movement
Remote Access	Specify the settings to allow users to remotely access the desktop.

FIGURE 2–14 Policies table

The Subgroups table is located below the parentage path. The table lists the subgroups of the current location in the configuration policy tree. It contains two columns: "Name" and "Comment".

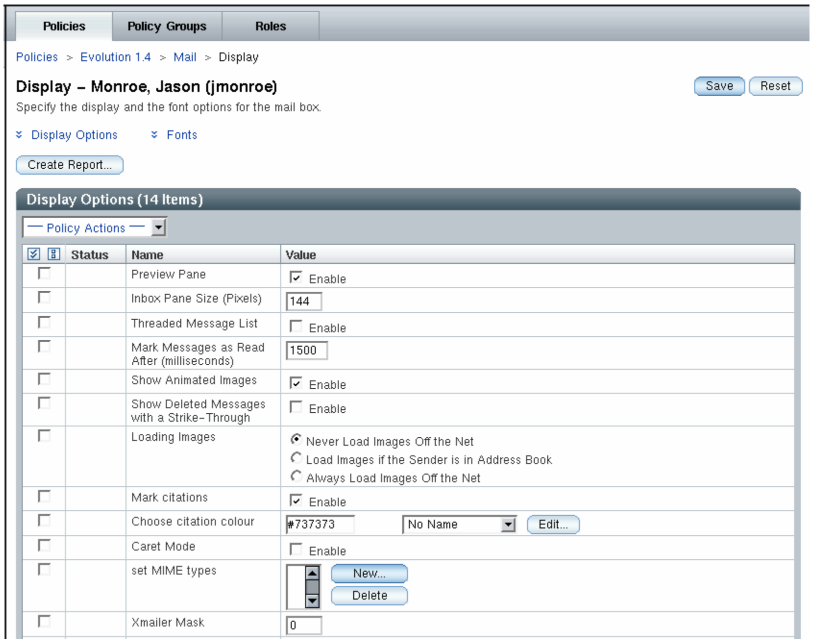
The "Name" column contains the names of all subgroups of the current location in the configuration policy tree. The name is displayed as a link.

To navigate through the configuration policy tree, click on a name link. This refreshes the Content pane so that the parentage path points to the new location in the configuration policy tree, and refreshes the Content pane to display the **Policies** table.

The "Comment" column contains a short description of the subgroup.

Policies

Configuration settings for policies are displayed in the **Policies** page of the Content pane.



Policies > Evolution 1.4 > Mail > Display

Display – Monroe, Jason (jmonroe)

Specify the display and the font options for the mail box.

Display Options (14 Items)

	Status	Name	Value
☐		Preview Pane	☑ Enable
☐		Inbox Pane Size (Pixels)	144
☐		Threaded Message List	☐ Enable
☐		Mark Messages as Read After (milliseconds)	1500
☐		Show Animated Images	☑ Enable
☐		Show Deleted Messages with a Strike-Through	☐ Enable
☐		Loading Images	● Never Load Images Off the Net ○ Load Images if the Sender is in Address Book ○ Always Load Images Off the Net
☐		Mark citations	☑ Enable
☐		Choose citation colour	#737373 No Name Edit...
☐		Caret Mode	☐ Enable
☐		set MIME types	New... Delete
☐		Xmailer Mask	0

FIGURE 2–15 Policies page

The data is presented in tables. The tables have four columns. A selection column that contains selection icons, a "Status" column, a "Name" column and a "Value" column. The action bar on the table has a drop-down actions menu.

▼ To perform an action on an element

Steps

1. **Select the check box in the selection column of the desired element.**

2. **Select an action from the Policy Actions drop-down menu. The following table describes all actions**

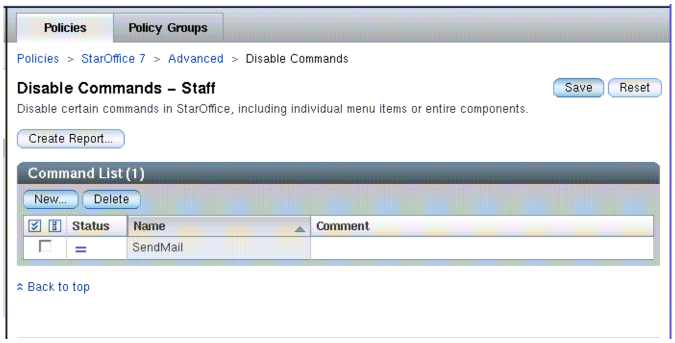
Action	Operation
Protect	Sets the selected element to be protected.
Unprotect	Removes the protection for the selected element.
Clear	Deletes the data that is stored in the element for the current entity.
Apply Default	Uses the default setting for the application.

To the left of an element name, two icons show the status of that element. The following table summarizes the icons and their function:

Icon	Meaning	Operation
=	This icon illustrates that the value of the element was set at this level of the organization tree.	-
=↘=	This icon, which is also a link, illustrates that the value of the element was set at a higher level of the organization (or domain) tree. The value that the administrator sees is the result of the merging of layers, or entity levels, within the organization.	When you click on the icon, it navigates you to where the value was set.
🔒	This icon illustrates that the protection of the element was set at this level of the organization (or domain) tree. Protection is inherited through both the organization and configuration policy trees.	-
🔒↘🔒	This icon, which is also a link, illustrates that the protection of the element was set at a higher level of the organization (or domain) tree. The protection of this element or item is as a result of merging of layers, or entity levels, within the organization.	Clicking on this icon navigates to the level where the protection was set.

Data values can be changed by changing the values in the "Value" column. Value changes as well as status changes must be saved. Saving is done by clicking on the Save button.

Sets



Disable Commands – Staff

Disable certain commands in StarOffice, including individual menu items or entire components.

Command List (1)

☑	Status	Name	Comment
□	=	SendMail	

FIGURE 2–16 Adding a new property

In general, the content and structure of the **Policies** tab page is static, thus the number of properties and sections for a certain subgroup is given and can not be modified by the administrator. This is sufficient for most of the administration tasks. However, some applications manage lists of items, where the administrator is able to add or remove items. Therefore, the Configuration Manager provides *sets* to offer a similar functionality. Sets allow administrators to add or remove properties during runtime.

▼ To add an element to a set

Steps

1. **Click on the New button.**
2. **Enter the name of the new element in the dialog that appears.**

   The element is then added and the main window refreshed.
3. **In the main window, the new element can be edited.**
4. **To make the changes permanent, it is necessary to explicitly click the Save button.**

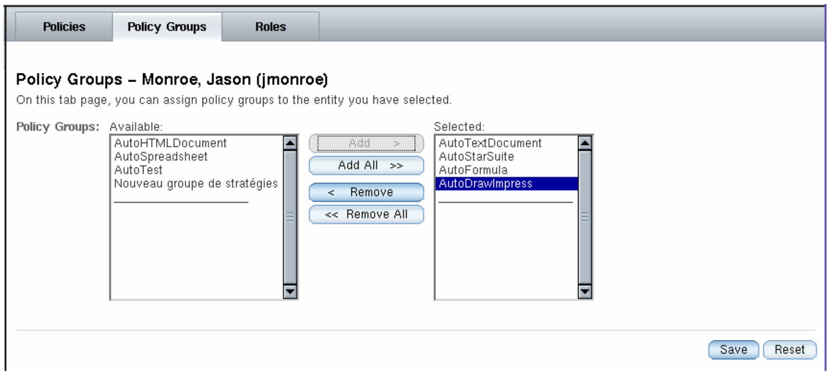
More Information

Deleting an element

To delete elements from a set, select the element and click the Delete button.

Note – A set can also contain one or more sets. To edit a set, click the name of the set in the list.

Policy Groups Tab Page



Policy Groups – Monroe, Jason (jmonroe)

On this tab page, you can assign policy groups to the entity you have selected.

Policy Groups: Available:

AutoHTMLDocument
AutoSpreadsheet
AutoTest
Nouveau groupe de stratégies

Selected:

AutoTextDocument
AutoStarSuite
AutoFormula
AutoDrawImpress

FIGURE 2–17 Policy Groups tab page

If an entity has been selected in the Navigation pane, the Content pane contains the **Policy Groups** tab page. It allows the administrator to add and remove policy groups to the selected entity.

The left list contains the available policy groups that are currently not assigned to the entity. The right list contains the policy groups currently assigned to the entity. By selecting one or more items the administrator can add and remove the policy groups to or from the entity.

Adding and Removing Policy Groups

▼ To add a policy group listed in the **Available** list on the left side

Steps

1. **Select one or more policy groups from the Available list that you want to add to the entity.**
2. **Click the Add button to add the selected policy group to the Selected list on the right side.**
3. **Click Save to store the new assignment.**

▼ To remove a policy group from an entity

Steps

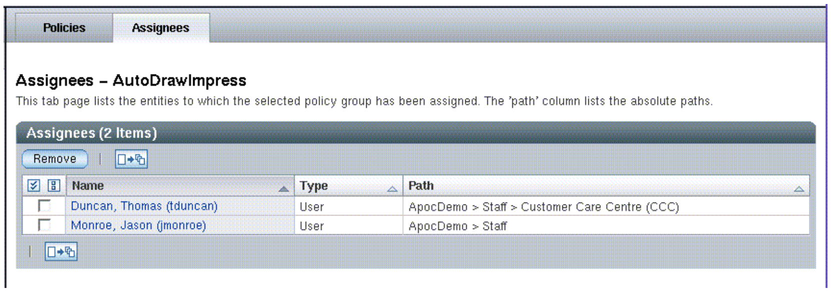
1. **Select the policy group or groups from the Selected list that you want to remove from the entity.**

2. **Click the Remove button to remove the selected policy group.**

3. **Click Save to make the removal permanent.**

Note – You can also click the Add All and Remove All buttons to add or remove all policy groups to or from the selected entity.

Assignees Tab Page



Assignees – AutoDrawImpress

This tab page lists the entities to which the selected policy group has been assigned. The 'path' column lists the absolute paths.

Assignees (2 Items)

	Name	Type	Path
□	Duncan, Thomas (tduncan)	User	ApocDemo > Staff > Customer Care Centre (CCC)
□	Monroe, Jason (jmonroe)	User	ApocDemo > Staff

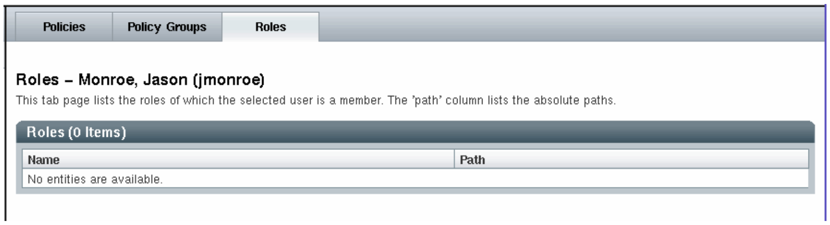
FIGURE 2–18 Assignees tab page

If a policy group is selected in the Policy Repository tab page of the Navigation pane, the Content pane contains the **Assignees** tab page. The Assignees page lists all entities that the selected policy group is assigned to.

The following actions can be performed on the **Assignees** tab page:

- The Remove button breaks the association between the selected entity(s) and the policy group selected in the Navigation pane.
- The selection column is used to select the rows to be removed.
- Clicking on an entity in the "Name" column refreshes the Navigation pane, so that the clicked entity is the entity in the Navigation pane with the blue background.
- The "Type" column displays the type of the entity. An entity can be either of type "Organization", "User"or "Role".
- The "Path" column contains the path to the entity in the organization or domain tree.

Roles Tab Page



Roles – Monroe, Jason (jmonroe)

This tab page lists the roles of which the selected user is a member. The 'path' column lists the absolute paths.

Roles (0 Items)

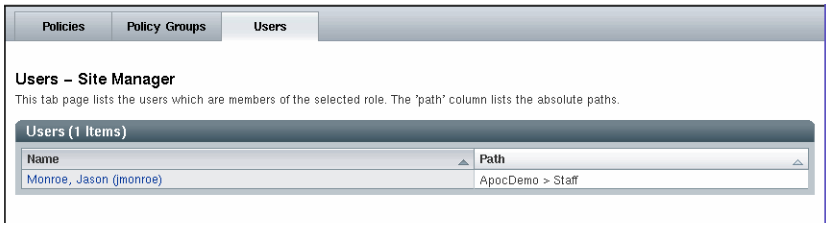
Name	Path
No entities are available.	

FIGURE 2–19 Roles tab page

If an entity of type "User" is selected in the Navigation pane, the Content pane contains the **Roles** tab page. The **Roles** tab page lists all the roles that the selected user is a member of.

This page has two columns "Name" and "Path". "Name" contains the names of the roles and "Path" contains the absolute path to the roles.

Users Tab Page



Users – Site Manager

This tab page lists the users which are members of the selected role. The 'path' column lists the absolute paths.

Users (1 Items)

Name	Path
Monroe, Jason (jmonroe)	ApocDemo > Staff

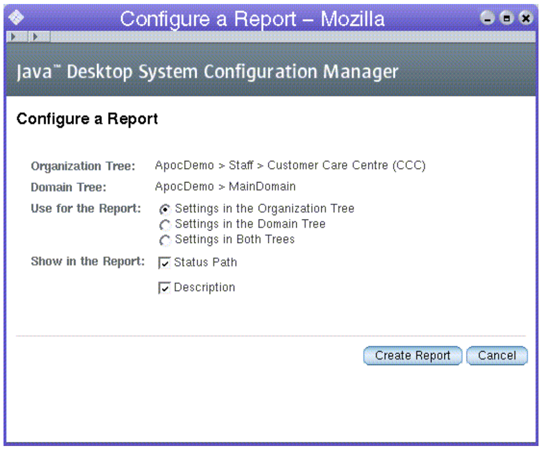
FIGURE 2–20 Users tab page

The **User**s tab page appears in the Content pane when a role is selected in the Navigation pane. The **Users** page lists all of the users that are members of the selected role.

The **Users** table has two columns: "Name" and "Path". The "Name" column contains the names of the users and the "Path" column contains the absolute path to that user. The absolute path is shown because it is possible that a role has members which may not be located below the current entity.

Reporting

A report is a read-only view of all configuration settings that contain data. A report is triggered by clicking the Create Report button. The Configure Report dialog then appears.


Configure a Report – Mozilla
Java™ Desktop System Configuration Manager
Create Report
Cancel

Configure a Report

Organization Tree: ApocDemo > Staff > Customer Care Centre (CCC)

Domain Tree: ApocDemo > MainDomain

Use for the Report:
● Settings in the Organization Tree
○ Settings in the Domain Tree
○ Settings in Both Trees

Show in the Report:
☑ Status Path
☑ Description

FIGURE 2–21 Configure Report dialog

The Configure Report dialog allows you to customize the following:

- Which tree (organization and/or domain tree) to use (**Use for the Report** section).
- Which columns to show in the generated report (**Status Path** and **Description** can be disabled).

▼ Creating a Report

Steps

1. **Click the Create Report button in the appropriate window of the Content pane.**

   The Configuration Report dialog appears.

2. **Customize the settings for the following options:**

   - The **Organization Tree** option contains the fully qualified path to the organization member (organization, user or role) currently selected in the navigation area.
   - The **Domain Tree** option contains the fully qualified path to the domain member (domain or host) currently selected in the navigation area.

- Use the radio buttons in the **Use for the Report** section to specify the configuration settings to use in the report. The configuration settings of a member of the organization tree, the configuration settings of a member of the domain tree, or a combination of the two settings can be used. The main use for the latter case is to provide the administrator a way to list the configuration for user ’a’ on machine ’b’. The default selection of the radio button group depends on the selected tab in the Navigation pane. If the **Users** tab page is open, the **Settings in the Organization Tree** choice is selected by default. Otherwise, if the **Hosts** tab page is open, the **Settings in the Domain Tree** choice is selected.

  Note – If the administrator clicks the Create Report button while the configuration settings of a policy group are displayed in the **Policies** tab page in the Content pane, neither of the user interface elements listed in the paragraph above are displayed, because it makes no sense to generate a report for a policy group in combination with any other member. A report of a policy group always contains the configuration settings based on the selected policy group only.

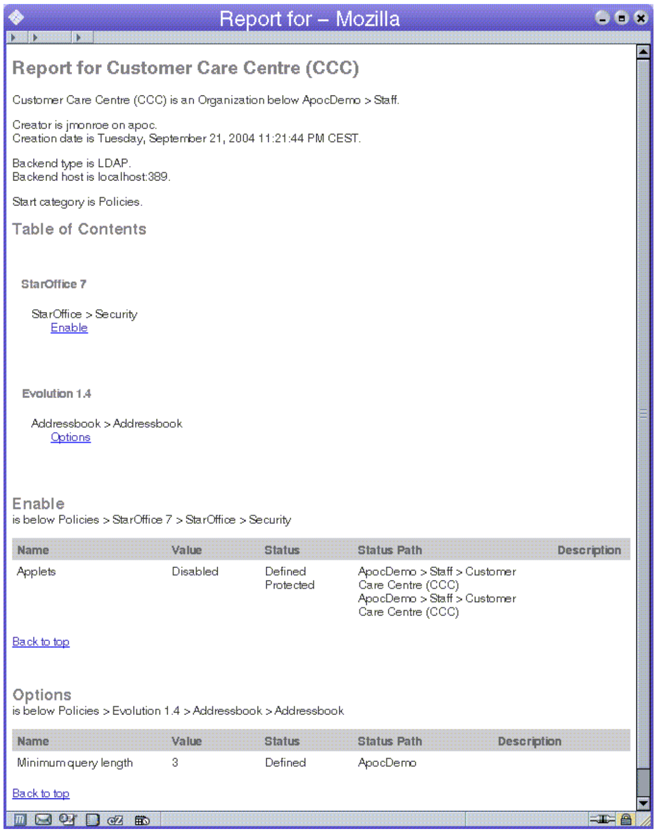
- The **Status Path** and the **Description** check boxes are used to toggle the display of the "Status Path" and "Description" columns in the report window.

3. **Click the Create Report button to close the Configuration Report dialog.**

   Once customized, clicking on the report opens a read-only view of the selected data.

Report Window

The report window is a browser window optimized for easy saving and printing. As a consequence no images are used on the report page.



Report for Customer Care Centre (CCC)

Customer Care Centre (CCC) is an Organization below ApocDemo > Staff.

Creator is jmonroe on apoc.
Creation date is Tuesday, September 21, 2004 11:21:44 PM CEST.

Backend type is LDAP.
Backend host is localhost:389.

Start category is Policies.

Table of Contents

StarOffice 7

StarOffice > Security
Enable

Evolution 1.4

Addressbook > Addressbook
Options

Enable
is below Policies > StarOffice 7 > StarOffice > Security

Name	Value	Status	Status Path	Description
Applets	Disabled	Defined Protected	ApocDemo > Staff > Customer Care Centre (CCC) ApocDemo > Staff > Customer Care Centre (CCC)	

Back to top

Options
is below Policies > Evolution 1.4 > Addressbook > Addressbook

Name	Value	Status	Status Path	Description
Minimum query length	3	Defined	ApocDemo	

Back to top

FIGURE 2–22 Report window

The main parts of a report are as follows:

- The main header
- The environment information
- The table of contents
- The tables containing the configuration settings

The main header contains the string "Report - " followed by the name(s) of the organization and domain members used to generate this report.

The environment information contain the organization/domain member used, the creator, the creation date, the back-end type, host and location, as well as the start subgroup.

The table of contents provides a condensed array of links which point to any table containing configuration settings in this report.

The tables containing the configuration settings are grouped in subgroups. Only subgroups that contain at least one configuration setting for the organization or domain member in question are listed. Every table has a title containing the name of the subgroup and the position of the subgroup. When applicable, a number represents the position of the subgroup. For each level an addition number is displayed. The value of each number represents the amount of subgroups that are listed for this level.

The table itself contains the following columns:

- "Name" contains the name of the configuration setting.
- "Value" contains the value of the configuration setting.
- "Status" contains the status of the configuration setting. Possible values: "Defined", "Read-only", or both. "Defined" indicates that this configuration setting has value. "Read-only" denotes a configuration setting which cannot be changed in layers below. If a configuration setting has a value, it is always defined, but a configuration setting can be read—only without having a value.
- "Status Path" (optional) contains the path where the status is set.
- "Description" (optional) contains a short explanation of the configuration setting.

Odd table rows have a light background to enhance the readability. After each table, a **Back to top** link is displayed. Clicking on that link displays the table of contents again.

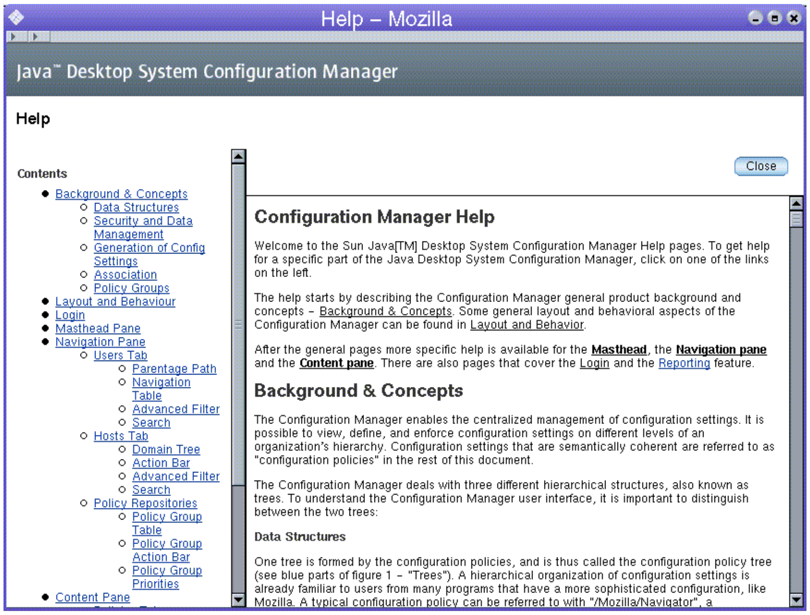
Logout

Click the **Log Out** link in the masthead to end the Configuration Manager session.

Help

Help is provided in three different ways:

- The main help pages are accessed by clicking the **Help** link on the upper right side of the masthead. This opens a separate browser window.



Help

Contents

- Background & Concepts
  - Data Structures
  - Security and Data Management
  - Generation of Config Settings
  - Association
  - Policy Groups
- Layout and Behaviour
- Login
- Masthead Pane
- Navigation Pane
  - Users Tab
    - Parentage Path
    - Navigation Table
    - Advanced Filter
    - Search
  - Hosts Tab
    - Domain Tree
    - Action Bar
    - Advanced Filter
    - Search
  - Policy Repositories
    - Policy Group Table
    - Policy Group Action Bar
    - Policy Group Priorities
- Content Pane

Configuration Manager Help

Welcome to the Sun Java[TM] Desktop System Configuration Manager Help pages. To get help for a specific part of the Java Desktop System Configuration Manager, click on one of the links on the left.

The help starts by describing the Configuration Manager general product background and concepts – Background & Concepts. Some general layout and behavioral aspects of the Configuration Manager can be found in Layout and Behavior.

After the general pages more specific help is available for the **Masthead**, the **Navigation pane** and the **Content pane**. There are also pages that cover the Login and the Reporting feature.

Background & Concepts

The Configuration Manager enables the centralized management of configuration settings. It is possible to view, define, and enforce configuration settings on different levels of an organization's hierarchy. Configuration settings that are semantically coherent are referred to as "configuration policies" in the rest of this document.

The Configuration Manager deals with three different hierarchical structures, also known as trees. To understand the Configuration Manager user interface, it is important to distinguish between the two trees:

Data Structures

One tree is formed by the configuration policies, and is thus called the configuration policy tree (see blue parts of figure 1 – "Trees"). A hierarchical organization of configuration settings is already familiar to users from many programs that have a more sophisticated configuration, like Mozilla. A typical configuration policy can be referred to with "/Mozilla/Navigator", a

When navigating through the Content pane, the help facility is context sensitive. Clicking **Help** scrolls the help page to the section corresponding to the current tab page.

- Inline help is provided, giving the administrator a short description of the particular item they are working on. The description can be seen at the top of each page.

  Where necessary, inline help provides descriptions of configurable settings and the types of values they will accept.

- Tool Tips are provided under all graphical images and links. To see the Tool Tip, leave the mouse over an image or link.

CHAPTER 3

Using the Command Line Interface

This chapter describes the Java Desktop System Configuration Manager Command Line Interface (CLI), which provides an alternative to the Configuration Manager graphical user interface for creating, manipulating, exporting and importing groups of configuration policies.

Overview of the Configuration Manager CLI

The CLI is used to create, manipulate, export and import and delete policy groups. These policy groups may be part of the policy group repository, or can be entity policy groups. As with the Configuration Manager GUI, the CLI allows policy groups from the policy group repository and entity policy groups to be assigned/unassigned to or from entities. The CLI allows both repository and entity policy groups to be exported and imported in XML format to or from zip files. The policy settings in such files can then be created, edited or deleted prior to importing the policy groups.

Note – The CLI does not provide the equivalent of the GUI functionality for the following functions:

- Navigation of entity hierarchy.
- Viewing merged policy settings for entities.
- Generating reports.

Working with the CLI

Invoking CLI Commands

The CLI consists of the command `pgtool`, which operates in single-line command mode, executing one command at a time. `pgtool` contains a number of sub-commands, options and operands, which are described in "Command Summary" on page 54. The options can be specified using either a full or a short keyword. In the following commands descriptions, the full keywords are used, but the shortcuts corresponding to them can be found in Table 3–2.

Bootstrapping Information Required by the CLI

Bootstrapping information is required in order to locate and interrogate the datastore storing the entities and policy groups. The bootstrapping information required is server, port number, base distinguished name (DN), and type. This information can be specified at the command line or can be accessed in a bootstrapping file.

Accessing the Bootstrapping Information

The location of the bootstrapping file can be specified at the command line. Otherwise, the bootstrapping file installed with CLI is used. This file is installed with key names only, and should be edited by an administrator to provide the appropriate bootstrapping values.

The CLI also allows you to specify bootstrapping information at the command line. The options used to specify bootstrapping details are as follows:

- `--hostname=<hostname>` (the name of the server hosting the storage back end)
- `--base=<base name>` (the base entry for the storage back end)
- `--port=<port number>` (the port number used by the storage back end)
- `--type=<type of back end>` (e.g. LDAP)

Authentication by Username and Password

A username and password are required for each execution of a command.

- The CLI provides a login command to allow username/password pairs to be stored in a credentials file in the administrator's home directory. This file is named `.apocpass` and has restricted access. When the `login` command is used, the CLI checks to see if a `.apocpass` file exists in the home directory. If it does, and if the file does not have the correct permissions, i.e. 600, then the command exits with an error. If a username has been specified, then the user is prompted for a password. Otherwise the user is prompted for a username and password. This username and password is authenticated using anonymous access. If anonymous access is not supported, the user is prompted to enter an authorized DN and password. If authentication is successful, an entry is added to the `.apocpass` file. The key for this entry is made up of the server/port/base DN and the username.

For example, the user "jmonroe" could store a password for server `cdelab1.ireland.sun.com`, on port 389, with base entry `o apoc` using the key `cdelab1.ireland.sun.com:389;o=apoc:jmonroe`. The value stored is the user DN and password. In this way, the user/password pair for a number of users for this back end can be stored. Similarly, username/password pairs can be stored for other back ends. Once the login command has successfully completed, other CLI commands can be executed without the necessity of specifying a username or password.

- For other commands, the CLI first checks to see if an `.apocpass` file exists for this user. If one does not exist, the user is prompted for a username and password. If this username and password is successfully authenticated, the command is executed. If the credentials file does exist and a username has been specified at the command line, the CLI looks for an entry for this host, port, base DN and username. If entry exists, the stored user DN and password is used to execute the command, otherwise the user is prompted for a password. If a username is not specified at the command line, the `.apocpass` file is searched for keys using the host/port and base DN combination. If there is a unique entry for this combination, the stored user DN and password is used to execute the command. If the entry is not unique, the user is prompted for a username. If this matches an entry, the stored user DN and password is used to execute the command. If this does not match, then the user is prompted for a password. Where the user is prompted for a password, an entry from the `.apocpass` file for this host/port/baseDN combination is used to authenticate the username and password. If such an entry does not exist, anonymous access is used for the authentication.

Running a Command

Each use of the command creates and initializes a connection to the policymgr API, and then exits once the command has been executed. If the command exits with an `errir`, no changes were applied to the configuration policies.

Representing Entities

An entity is represented using the LDAP DN, for example `uid=jmonroe,ou=People,o=apoc`.

CLI Commands

This section describes the Configuration Manager CLI functionality.

Accessing CLI Help

To obtain a list of all available CLI commands, type **`pgtool --help`**.

Accessing CLI Version Information

To display version information, type **`pgtool --version`**.

Add

Assigns a policy group from the policy group repository to an entity.

Syntax

```
add [--username=<name>] [--scope=<user/host>] <name> <entity>
```

`--username=<name>` : the username of the administrator in the format used by the configuration repository, for example "jmonroe".

`--scope=<user/host>` : specifies the scope for the policy group, which can either be user or host. If not specified then defaults to the user scope.

`<name>` : this specifies the name of the policy group to be assigned to the entity.

`<entity>` : the entity name is specified in the format used by the storage back end, for example with the LDAP back end the entity is specified using a distinguished name.

EXAMPLE 3–1 Adding a policy group to an entity

```
% pgtool add --username=jmonroe UserPolicyGroup1 cn
Role1,o=staff,o=apoc
```

User "jmonroe" assigned the policy group "UserPolicyGroup1" to the entity "cn=Role1,o=staff,o=apoc".

Create

The `create` command creates a new, empty policy group.

Syntax

```
create [--username=<name>] [--name=<policy group name>]
[--scope=<user/host>] [--entity=<entity name>]
[--priority=<priority integer>]
```

`--username=<name>` : the username of the administrator in the format used by the configuration repository, for example “jmonroe”.

`--name=<policy group name>` : this specifies the name for the policy group. If a policy group with this name and this scope already exists at this level then the command exits with an error. This option may not be used with the `--entity` option as entity policy groups have restricted default names.

`--scope=<user/host>` : specifies the scope for the policy group, which can either be user or host. If not specified then defaults to the user scope.

`--entity=<entity name>` : the entity where the policy group is created. If this option is not specified then the policy group is part of the policy group repository. This option may not be used with the `--name` option as entity policy groups have restricted default names.

`--priority=<priority integer>` : an integer (>=1) specifying the priority of the policy group. This option may not be used with the `--entity` option as entity policy groups have default priorities that may not be changed. If the priority specified is the same as that of an existing policy group of this scope at this layer then the command exits with an error. If the priority is not specified, then one is assigned.

EXAMPLE 3–2 Creating a new policy group

```
% pgtool create --username=jmonroe --scope=host
--name=NewHostGroup1
```

Creates a new policy group called “NewHostGroup1” whose scope is “host”.

Delete

Deletes a policy group.

Syntax

```
delete [--username=<name>] [--name=<policy group name>]
[--scope=<user/host>] [--entity=<entity name>]
```

`--username=<name>` : the username of the administrator in the format used by the configuration repository, for example "jmonroe".

`--name=<policy group name>` : this specifies the name of the policy group to be deleted. This option is not used with the `--entity` option as entity policy groups have restricted default names. If the policy group does not exist or if it cannot be uniquely identified then the command exits with an error.

--scope=<user/host> : specifies the scope for the policy group, which can either be user or host. If not specified then defaults to the user scope.

--entity=<entity name> : the entity where the policy group is stored. If this option is not specified then the policy group is part of the policy group repository. This option is not used with the --name option, since entity policy groups have restricted default names.

EXAMPLE 3–3 Deleting a policy group

```
% pgtool delete --username=jmonroe --scope=host
--name=renamedNewHostGroup1
```

Deleted the "renamedNewHostGroup1" policy group.

Export

Exports a policy group in zip file format to the specified target. The policy group may be from the policy group repository or it may be an entity policy group.

Syntax

```
export [--username=<name>] [--name=<policy group name>]
[--scope=<user/host>] [--entity=<entity name>] <target>
```

--username=<name> : the username of the administrator in the format used by the configuration repository, for example "jmonroe".

--name=<policy group name> : specifies the name for the policy group. This option is not used with the --entity option as entity policy groups have restricted default names. There may be two policy groups in the policy group repository with the same name, one with user scope, the other with host scope. If the scope is not specified then it defaults to the user scope.

--scope=<user/host> : specifies the scope for the policy group. This can be either user or host. If the scope is not specified then the default is user.

--entity=<entity name> : the entity where the policy group is stored. This option may not be used with the --name option, since entity policy groups have restricted default names. If this option is not specified then the policy group is part of the policy group repository. The entity name is specified in the format used by the storage back end, for example with the LDAP back end the entity is specified using a distinguished name.

<target> : the path and file name where the zip file is to be stored. If no filename is given then it defaults to */tmp/*<policy group name>.zip. If the target is not writeable, then the command exits with an error.

EXAMPLE 3–4 Exporting a policy group

```
% pgtool export --scope=host --name=HostPolicyGroup1
--username=jmonroe /tmp/newdir
```

Exported "HostPolicyGroup1" to `HostPolicyGroup1.zip`, which was created in new directory `/tmp/newdir`.

Import

Imports a policy group stored in zip file format from the specified source. The policy group may be imported to the policy group repository or to an entity.

Syntax

```
import [--username=<name>] [--name=<policy group name>]
[--scope=<user/host>] [--entity=<entity name>]
[--priority=<priority integer>] <source>
```

`--username=<name>` : the username of the administrator in the format used by the configuration repository, for example "jmonroe".

`--name=<policy group name>` : this specifies the name for the policy group. This option is not used with the `--entity` option as entity policy groups have restricted default names. Two policy groups with the same name and the same scope may not exist at the same location. If no policy group name is specified then it defaults to the name of the `.zip` file. If a policy group of this name and scope already exists in the policy group repository it is overwritten.

`--scope=<user/host>` : specifies the scope for the policy group. This can be either user or host. If the scope is not specified then the default is user.

`--entity=<entity name>` : the entity where the policy group is stored. If this option is not specified then the policy group is part of the policy group repository. The option may not be used with the `-name` option as entity policy groups have restricted default names. The entity name is specified in the format used by the storage back end, for example with the LDAP back end, the entity is specified using a distinguished name.

`--priority=<priority integer>` : an integer (>=1) specifying the priority of the policy group in the policy group repository. This option may not be used with the `--entity` option as entity policy groups have default priorities that may not be changed. If the priority specified is the same as that of an existing policy group of this scope in the repository then the command exits with an error. If the priority is not specified, then one is assigned.

`<source>` : the path and file name where the zip file is to be stored.

EXAMPLE 3–5 Importing a policy group

```
% pgtool import --scope=host --name=NewHostPolicyGroup1
--username=jmonroe --priority=7 /tmp/HostPolicyGroup1.zip
```

Policy group with name "NewHostPolicyGroup1", scope "host", and priority "7" imported from `HostPolicyGroup1.zip`.

List

If no options are specified, then all the policy groups in the policy group repository are listed. If two storage back ends have been specified, then all the policy groups in the policy group repository of the user back end storage are listed. Depending on the options specified, `list` can also list all policy groups assigned to an entity, or the entities that use a particular policy group. When a policy group is listed, details such as name, scope, priority, and entity, if appropriate, are also listed. Entities are listed by their distinguished names.

Syntax

```
list [--username=<name>] [--scope=<user/host>] [--entity=<entity
name>][--name =<policy group name>]
```

`--username=<name>` : the username of the administrator in the format used by the configuration repository, for example "jmonroe".

`--scope=<user/host>` : if this option alone is specified then all the policy groups of the specified scope from the policy group repository is listed. If not specified then defaults to the user scope. If used with the `-entity` option, then all the policy groups of this scope assigned to the entity are listed. If used with the `-name` option, then all the entities that use the specified policy group of the specified scope are listed.

`--entity=<entity name>` : lists the policy groups that are assigned to an entity.

`--name=<policy group name>` : lists the entities that use the specified policy group.

EXAMPLE 3–6 Listing policy groups in the repository

```
% pgtool list --username=jmonroe
```

Lists global policy groups for administrator "jmonroe".

```
% pgtool list --username=jmonroe --name=UserPolicyGroup1
```

Lists entities using policy group "UserPolicyGroup1".

Login

Stores the username and password for the datastore back end in a file in the administrator's home directory. This username and password can then be used in future invocations of `pgtool`.

The credentials are stored in a file named `.apocpass` in the administrator's home directory. If this file already exists and it does not have the correct permissions, then the command exits with an error. If a username is entered, the administrator is prompted for a password, otherwise the administrator is prompted for a username and a password. The username and password is authenticated using anonymous access to the datastore. If anonymous access is not supported, then the administrator is prompted to enter an authorized username and a password. If authentication by the authorized username fails, then the command exits with an error. Once authenticated, the user/password pairs are stored in the administrator's `.apocpass` file. The password is stored using a key made up of a combination of host/port/base bootstrapping information and the username. The bootstrapping file may be specified as an option argument, otherwise the bootstrapping information may be specified using the other options above. If neither methods are used, then the bootstrapping information is obtained from the default bootstrapping file installed with the `pgtool`. If bootstrapping information is not available or the credentials file cannot be created then the command exits with an error. If the credentials file is successfully created, then it is not necessary to specify username and password for subsequent `pgtool` commands using this storage back end: the username and password details stored in the credentials file are used.

Syntax

```
login [--username=<name>] [--file=<bootsrap file>]
[--hostname=<hostname>] [--port=<portnumber>] [--base=<base
name>] [--type=<type of back end>]
```

`--username=<name>` : the username of the administrator in the format used by the configuration repository, for example "jmonroe".

`--file=<bootstrap file>` : fully qualified path to a bootstrapping file.

`--hostname=<hostname>` : name of the host for the required storage back end. This is used instead of corresponding information supplied by the bootstrapping file.

`--port=<port number>` : port number used by this storage back end.

`--base=<base name>` : base for this storage back end, e.g. baseDN for an LDAP back end.

`--type=<type of back end>` : defaults to LDAP.

EXAMPLE 3–7 Login

```
% pgtool login --username=jmonroe [Enter the correct password
when prompted]
```

EXAMPLE 3–7 Login *(Continued)*

A file called `~/.apocpass` created with entry for "jmonroe" and "*password*", file has permissions 600

Modify

Changes the priority of a policy group in the policy group repository.

Syntax

```
modify [--username=<name>] [--scope=<user/host>] <name>
<priority>
```

`--username=<name>` : the username of the administrator in the format used by the configuration repository, for example "jmonroe".

`--scope=<user/host>` : specifies the scope for the policy group, which can either be user or host. If not specified then defaults to the user scope.

`<name>` : specifies the name for the policy group.

`<priority>` : an integer (>=1) specifying the priority of the policy group. If the priority specified is the same as that of an existing policy group of this scope in the policy group repository, then the command fails.

EXAMPLE 3–8 Changing the priority of a policy group

```
% pgtool modify --username=jmonroe UserPolicyGroup1 15
```

Changed the priority of "UserPolicyGroup1" to 15.

Remove

Removes a policy group from an entity.

Syntax

```
remove [--username=<name>] [--scope=<user/host>] <name> <entity>
```

`--username=<name>` : the username of the administrator in the format used by the configuration repository, for example "jmonroe".

`--scope=<user/host>` : specifies the scope for the policy group, which can either be user or host. If not specified then defaults to user.

`<name>` : this specifies the name of the policy group in the policy group repository that is assigned to the entity.

`<entity>`: the name for this entity.

EXAMPLE 3–9 Removing a policy group from an entity

```
% pgtool remove --username=jmonroe UserPolicyGroup1
cn=Role1,o=staff,o=apoc
```

User “jmonroe” removed the policy group “UserPolicyGroup1” from the entity “cn=Role1,o=staff,o=apoc”.

Rename

Renames a policy group in the policy group repository.

Syntax

```
rename [--username=<name>] [--scope=<user/host>] <name> <newname>
```

`--username=<name>` : the username of the administrator in the format used by the configuration repository, for example "jmonroe".

`--scope=<user/host>` : specifies the scope for the existing policy group, which can either be user or host. If not specified then defaults to the user scope.

`<name>` : this specifies the current name of the policy group in the policy group repository.

`<newname>` : new name for the policy group. If a policy group of this name and scope already exists in the policy group repository than the command exits with an error.

EXAMPLE 3–10 Renaming a policy group

```
% pgtool rename --username=jmonroe NewUserGroup2
renamedNewUserGroup2
```

Renames “NewUserGroup2” to “renamedNewUserGroup2”.

Command Summary

TABLE 3–1 Commands

Command	Description
`add`	Assigns a policy group from the policy group repository to an entity.
`create`	Creates a new, empty policy group.
`delete`	Deletes a policy group.
`export`	Exports a policy group in zip file format to the specified target.
`import`	Imports a policy group stored in zip file format from the specified source.
`list`	Lists the policy groups in the policy group repository, or lists the policy groups assigned to an entity, or lists the entities to which a specified policy group has.
`login`	Stores the username and password for this datastore back end in a file in the user's home directory. This username and password can then be used in future invocations of pgtool.
`modify`	Changes the priority of a policy group in the policy group repository.
`remove`	Unassigns a policy group from an entity.
`rename`	Renames a policy group in the policy group repository.

TABLE 3–2 Options

Option	Description
`-b <base name>, --base=<base name>`	Specifies the root entry of the storage back end. The format for this base entry is determined by the storage back end used. For example, an LDAP storage back end with a root entry of `o=apoc: --base o=apoc`.
`-e <entity>, --entity=<entity>`	Specifies the entity representing a user, role, organization, host or domain. The entry format for the entity is determined by the storage back end used. For example, an LDAP storage back end with a user "jmonroe": `-e uid=jmonroe,ou=People,o=staff,o=apoc`

TABLE 3–2 Options *(Continued)*

Option	Description
`-f <file>, --file=<file>`	Specifies a fully qualified file detailing the bootstrapping information to be used in the execution of this command. For example: `-f /tmp/policymgr.cfg`
`-h <hostname>, --hostname=<hostname>`	Specifies the name of the host for the storage back end. For example: `--host=server1.sun.com`
`-i <priority>, --priority=<priority>`	Specifies a positive integer denoting the priority of a policy group. For example: `-i 12`
`-m <name>, --name=<name>`	Specifies the name of the policy group. For example: `--name=UserPolicyGroup1`
`-p <port>, --port=<port>`	Specifies the port number for the storage back end. For example: `-p 399`
`-s <scope>, --scope=<scope>`	Specifies the scope of the policy group. The scope is either user or host; the default is user. For example: `--scope=host`
`-t <type>, --type=<type>`	Specifies the type of storage back end. This defaults to LDAP. For example: `-t LDAP`
`-u <username>, --username=<username>`	Specifies the username for an administrator of the storage back end. The user is then prompted for a password. If this option is not used, and the user has not used the `pgtool login` sub-command, then the user is prompted to enter a username and password. For example: `--username=jmonroe`
`-?, --help`	Displays this help and exit.
`-V, --version`	Displays the version and exit.

APPENDIX **A**

Use Case Scenarios

Background

Magic Insurance, Inc., an international company, decided to migrate their entire desktop environment from Windows NT to the Gnome desktop of the Java Desktop System (JDS). The company also wanted to switch their primary word processor from Microsoft Word to StarOffice Writer and their primary browser application from Internet Explorer to Mozilla.

John, the IT administrator for the company, oversees the task of making the migration as easy as possible. John decides to use the Configuration Manager provided by JDS to help him with the migration. As a first step, he examines the three company issues that he needs to address with the Configuration Manager:

- Prevent employees of the Customer Care Center (CCC) from launching computer games, at the request of the manager of this department.
- Provide different configuration settings for the "Experts" and "Novice Users" subdivisions of each department. These subdivisions contain experienced employees and new employees, respectively.
- Provide a solution for employees in the Company Services Center (CSC) who frequently travel to different department locations around the world.

Scenario 1 — Preventing the Launch of an Application

John wants to prevent CCC employees from launching computer games.

▼ Locking Application Functionality

The names of the employees who work in the CCC department are listed in the CCC organization on the LDAP tree for the company in the Configuration Manager. John decides to use the "Restrict Application Launching" feature in Gnome to remove all of the games from the "Allowed Applications" list.

Since the employees could overrule this setting on their client machines, John protects the setting at the CCC organization. As a result, this setting is rendered read-only for all members of the CCC organization.

Steps

1. **In the Navigation pane, click the Users tab, and locate Customer Care Center CCC in the organization tree.**

2. **In the "Actions" column, click the View link next to Customer Care Center CCC.**

3. **In the Content pane, click the Policies tab, and navigate to Gnome 2.6 > Lockdown.**

4. **Select the Restrict check box next Application Launching.**

5. **Select the paths corresponding to the games from the list next to Allowed Applications, and then click Delete.**

6. **Select the Allowed Applications and Application Launching check boxes.**

7. **In the Policy Actions drop-down list at the top of the "Lockdown options" column, select Protect.**

8. **Click Save.**

Scenario 2 — Managing Dispersed Profiles

You want to provide different configuration settings for the "Experts" and "Novice Users" subdivisions of each department.

▼ Creating and Configuring New Policy Groups

John decides to create two policy groups called "Novice" and "Expert". He then configures the settings for each policy group and assigns each group to the appropriate subdivisions. This way, if he later makes a change in one policy group, the change is automatically applied to all of the subdivisions that the policy groups are assigned to. John can also remove the policy groups from the subdivisions.

The three features that John needs to disable for novice users are the Configure and the Options submenu of the Tools menu as well as the ability to execute macros in StarOffice.

Note – See the appendix of the *StarOffice 7 Administration Guide* for a complete list of the available commands.

Before You Begin The following steps describe how to configure the settings for the "Novice" policy group.

Steps

1. **In the Navigation pane, click the Users tab, and then click Policy Repository.**
2. **In the Policy Group Actions drop-down list, select New.**
3. **Type `Novice` in the text field, and then click OK.**
4. **In the Content pane, navigate to Policies > StarOffice 7 > StarOffice > Security.**
5. **In Run Macro policy row, and then select Never from the Value list box.**
6. **Click Save.**
7. **Navigate to Policies > StarOffice 7 > Advanced > Disable Commands**
8. **In the CommandList table, click New.**
9. **Type `ConfigureDialog` in the text box, and then click OK.**
10. **In the CommandList table, click New.**
11. **Type `OptionsTreeDialog` in the text box, click OK, then click Save in the Content pane.**
12. **In the Navigation pane, select Organization Tree and locate the Novice Users.**
13. **In the "Actions" column next to the Novice Users organization, click View.**
14. **In the Content pane, click the Policy Groups tab, click Novice, and then click Add.**
15. **Click Save.**
16. **Repeat steps 12 to 15 for each subdivision of "Novice Users" that you want to add the "Novice" policy group to.**

▼ Configuring Settings for “Expert” Policy Groups

Steps

1. **In the Navigation pane, click the Users tab, and then click Policy Repository.**
2. **In the Policy Group Actions list box, select New.**

3. **Type `Experts` in the text box, and then click OK.**

Note – Because expert settings are the default, only these three steps are necessary.

Scenario 3 — Providing a Solution for Roaming Users

You want to provide different proxy settings for the Mozilla browser that are dependent on the host where a user logs in. For example, a browser that is running on a host in North America needs a different proxy setting than a browser that is running on a host in Europe.

▼ Changing the Proxy Settings

In this scenario, the personal settings for Mozilla are stored according to username, and the host-specific settings are stored as an IP-based configuration. Both are stored on a central LDAP server. Furthermore, the LDAP tree already contains the "North America" and the "Europe" domains with the corresponding hosts as members of these domains. John decides that the best solution is to change the proxy setting for Mozilla in these two domains according to the host that is used.

Steps

1. **In the Navigation pane, click the Hosts tab, and then locate North America in the domain tree.**
2. **In the "Actions" column next to the North America domain, click View.**
3. **In the Content pane, navigate to Policies > Mozilla 1.7 > Advanced > Proxy.**
4. **In the "Value" column of the Use System Proxy Settings row, deselect the Enable check box.**
5. **In the "Value" column of the Configure Proxies to Access the Internet row, select the Manual Proxy Configuration option.**
6. **In the "Value" column of the HTTP Proxy row, type `proxy.NorthAmerica.com` in the text field.**
7. **In the "Value" column of the HTTP Port row, type `8080` in the text field.**
8. **Click Save.**
9. **Repeat steps 1 to 8 for the "Europe" domain using the proxy name `proxy.Europe.com` and the HTTP port `9090`.**

Note – If John wanted to, he could also prevent the proxy settings from being changed by users by protecting them.

Glossary

A

Agent See Configuration Manager Agent.

APOC (A Point Of Control) Internal code name for the Java™ Desktop System Configuration Manager, Release 1.1.

C

Configuration Manager Agent A module residing in a managed resource on a network, capable of requesting and caching configuration policies.

Configuration Policy A rule or set of rules that control behavior of the Configuration Manager and its point products.

Configuration Policy Group A container for configuration policies that can be linked to organizations, groups, users or hosts. Configuration policy groups are stored in the configuration policy repository.

Configuration Policy Repository A container that stores configuration policy groups.

Configuration Policy Template (CPT) An XML file containing a collection of data locations for configuration settings forming a policy, a description of the user interface to visualize the data, and constraints for that data.

E

Entity

A logical object to which configuration data can be assigned. Users, roles/groups and organizations are examples of entities known to the Configuration Manager.

L

LDAP

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP). LDAP is a directory service protocol that runs over TCP/IP. The details of LDAP are defined in RFC 1777 'The Lightweight Directory Access Protocol'.

M

Merging

When a client requests configuration data, it does so in the context of an entity (e.g. a user, a role or an organization). To provide the data for the entity, the configuration client first loads the relevant data from the registry layer and then applies the customizations of the layers in turn (using the organization hierarchy to determine the layers and their precedence) until it reaches the layer belonging to the entity in context. The client is only aware of the role/group and user entities.

P

Policy

See Configuration Policy.

Policy Group

See Configuration Policy Group.