



One Identity Active Roles 7.3

What's New Guide

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One Identity LLC.

Attn: LEGAL Dept

4 Polaris Way

Aliso Viejo, CA 92656

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Legend

-  **WARNING:** A WARNING icon indicates a potential for property damage, personal injury, or death.
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Summary

Active Roles (formerly known as ActiveRoles®) simplifies and streamlines creation and ongoing management of user accounts, groups, and contacts in Windows Active Directory (AD) and Azure Active Directory environments.

Active roles automates:

- Creating user, groups, and contacts in Active Directory and Azure AD
- Creating mailboxes on Exchange Server and assigning licenses in Office 365
- Managing on-premise Exchange and Exchange Online properties

It provides strictly enforced security, rich capabilities for automating directory management tasks, change approval and easy-to-use Web interfaces, to achieve practical user and group account management for the Windows enterprise.

Active Roles also facilitates administration and provisioning for Active Directory, Exchange, and Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) in a hybrid environment.

Active Roles supports connecting to One Identity Starling and accessing Starling Services such as Two-factor Authentication and Identity Analytics and Risk Intelligence.

Key new features

The new release of Active Roles extends and enhances the capabilities of the product to connect to One Identity Starling and benefit from Starling Services such as Two-factor Authentication and Identity Analytics and Risk Intelligence.

Active Roles version 7.3 includes the following features:

- Support for One Identity Hybrid Subscription
- Support for Hybrid Directory Mailbox Management
- Support for Microsoft SQL Server 2017
- Support for connecting to One Identity Starling, the Software as a Service (SaaS) solution of One Identity through Active Roles
- Integration of Starling Two-factor Authentication with Active Roles through the Web interface
- Support for customizing Microsoft Office 365 license related operations on User provisioning and deprovisioning
- Enhancements
 - Display the number of members in a Group in the Web interface
 - SPML Extension Enhancement to Modify Shared Mailbox User permissions.
 - Back Sync Improvements
 - Password generation policy enhancement
 - Sync Service enhancements
 - Web interface security enhancements
 - Enhanced Web interface accessibility for disabled users.

One Identity Hybrid Subscription

The newest versions of One Identity's on-premises products offer a mandatory One Identity Hybrid Subscription, which helps you transition to a hybrid environment on your way to the cloud. The subscription enables you to join Active Roles with the One Identity Starling software-as-a-service platform. This gives your organization immediate access to a number of cloud-delivered features and services, which expand the capabilities of Active Roles. When new products and features become available to One Identity Starling, the One Identity Hybrid Subscription allows you to use these immediately for Active Roles to add value to your subscription.

Hybrid Directory Mailbox Management

For an existing Office 365 user, you can use the Active Roles Web Interface to view or modify the Exchange Online properties. The Active Roles Version 7.3 enables you to:

- View or set the message size restrictions and message delivery options for an Office 365 user.
- View or modify the MailBox Delegation settings. You can specify the list of users or groups who can:
 - Send emails from Office 365 user's mailbox.
 - Be provided full access to the user's mailbox.
- View or modify email address settings. You can add the forwarding address or set an alternate recipient for an Office 365 user.
- View or modify the MailBox features.
- View or modify the messaging records management settings that enable litigation hold.

Support for Microsoft SQL Server 2017

Active Roles 7.3 supports hosting the database on Microsoft SQL Server 2017. Active Roles 7.3 Administrator Service can be configured by hosting the Active Roles Database in Microsoft SQL Server 2017 Database.

Join to One Identity Starling

Active Roles version 7.3 supports integration with One Identity Starling services. The **Starling Join** feature in Active Roles now enables you to connect to One Identity Starling, the Software as a Service (SaaS) solution of One Identity. The **Starling Join** feature enables access to the Starling services through Active Roles thus allowing to benefit from the Starling services such as Two-factor Authentication and Identity Analytics and Risk Intelligence.

One Identity Starling 2FA for Active Roles

Since Active Roles manages confidential Active Directory user details in both on-premises and cloud based environments, it is appropriate and safer to have an additional security measure such as the two-factor authentication. Active Roles now supports One Identity's Starling Two-Factor Authentication service.

The Starling Two-factor authentication provides enhanced security by necessitating users to provide two forms of authentication to Active Roles, namely a user name and password combination along with a token response. The token response is collected through an SMS, Phone call, or push notification received on a physical device such as a mobile or any other device other than the browser.

Support for Microsoft Office 365 licenses provisioning and deprovisioning policies

Active Roles 7.3 supports Office 365 licensing provisioning and deprovisioning policies.

The Office 365 License Management policy is intended to automate the assignment of Office 365 licenses to Azure AD users at the time of creating or modifying a user account, with flexible options to ensure uniqueness of the policy-generated name.

The Office 365 Licenses Retention policy is intended for retention of all or selected Office 365 licenses assigned to an Office 365 user after the Office 365 user is deprovisioned successfully.

The undo deprovisioning operation reverts the Office 365 user's license assignment to the original status that existed before deprovisioning.

Enhancements

Active Roles 7.3 Release includes the following enhancements to some of the existing features:

- Display of the number of members including the indirect members and pending members in the group on the Active Roles Web interface.
- SPML Extension Enhancement to Modify Shared Mailbox User permissions.
- Active Roles Back Sync Improvements: The Azure Backsync Configuration feature allows you to configure the backsync operation in Azure with on-premises Active Directory objects through the Synchronization Service Web interface. The required connections, mappings, and sync workflow steps are created automatically.
- Password generation policy enhancement
 - Revamped Password Generation Script module from VB Script to PowerShell module.
 - Inclusion of mandatory use of special characters in every password.
 - Provision to configure password length .

NOTE: During Active Roles upgrade, the new Password Generation script in PowerShell is set as the default script. However, the VB script that was used earlier is still retained in the same container.

- Active Roles Sync Service enhancements
 - Support for Microsoft Share Point 2016
 - Support for Microsoft Exchange 2016
 - Support for Microsoft SQL Server 2017
 - Support for Windows PowerShell version 5.1
- Web interface security enhancements: Any Web interface is prone to security issues such as Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) and Cross-site Scripting (XSS) attacks. To prevent and protect against such attacks Active Roles can now be configured to enable CSRF and XSS for the Web interface.

For more information on the Web interface security enhancements see the *Active Roles Web Administration Guide*.

- Active Roles now provides enhanced Web interface accessibility for disabled users. However, these settings are not available by default.

To enable these settings that provide enhanced Web interface accessibility, perform the below configuration:

1. In the right pane, click **Configuration Editor**.
2. In the **Section** drop-down, select <appSettings>, and open the **Collection Editor**.
3. Set the **key508compliance** value to 1, and apply the changes.

4. Open the **IIS Manager**, expand the default website, and click the Active Roles Application (Default is ARWebAdmin).
5. Restart **IIS**.

Upgrade issues

Impact on Active Roles replication

The upgrade process of the Administration Service does not preserve the replication settings. An upgrade can only be performed if the Administration Service is not configured for replication. Before upgrading the Administration Service, you should ensure that its database server is not configured as a Subscriber or Publisher. Replication for the new Administration Service needs to be configured after the upgrade.

Impact on custom solutions


An upgrade of Active Roles components may affect custom solutions that build upon the functions of Active Roles. Custom solutions (such as scripts or other modifications) that work fine with the earlier version of Active Roles may cease to work after the upgrade. Prior to attempting an upgrade, test the existing solutions with the new version of Active Roles in a lab environment to verify that the solutions continue to work. For any compatibility issues arising during the test process, contact One Identity Software Professional Services for paid assistance with those solutions.

Impact on unmanaged domains

Upgrade of the Administration Service converts unmanaged domains to regular managed domains. If you have any domains registered as unmanaged domains with Active Roles version 6.8 or earlier, then, after the upgrade, you will need to make them unmanaged by applying the built-in Policy Object **Exclude from Managed Scope**. For further information and instructions, see "Configuring an unmanaged domain" in the Active Roles Administration Guide.

Impact on add-ons

After an upgrade of Active Roles components to the latest version, the add-ons which were supported in the earlier versions of Active Roles, cease to work. Hence, it is recommended to uninstall the add-ons prior to the upgrade of Active Roles.

 **NOTE:** Office 365 add-on is not supported on the Active Roles 7.3.

A

Access Control

A security mechanism that determines which operations a user, group, service, or computer is authorized to perform on a computer or on a particular object, such as a file, printer, registry key, or directory service object.

Access Control Entry (ACE)

An entry in an object's discretionary access control list (DACL) that grants permissions to a user or group. An ACE is also an entry in an object's system access control list (SACL) that specifies the security events to be audited for a user or group.

Access Control List (ACL)

A list of security protections that apply to an entire object, a set of the object's properties, or an individual property of an object. There are two types of access control lists: discretionary and system

Access Mask

In an access control entry (ACE) of the access control list (ACL) associated with an object, a 32-bit value specifying the operations allowed, denied, or audited when the SID-holder accesses the object.

Access Template

Each access template represents a stand-alone collection of access masks. When an access template is applied to a network object in relation to a given trustee, the entire collection of access masks is translated into a set of access control entries in the object's access control list, with each entry containing the trustee's security identifier and one of the access masks extracted from the access template. When an access template is modified, all the access control entries created by applying that access template are modified accordingly.

Active Directory

The Windows-based directory service. Active Directory stores information about objects on a network and makes this information available to users and network administrators. Active Directory gives network users access to permitted resources anywhere on the network using a single logon process. It provides network administrators with an intuitive, hierarchical view of the network and a single point of administration for all network objects.

Active Directory Schema

The Active Directory schema defines the set of all object classes and attributes that can be stored in the directory. For each object class, the schema defines what attributes an instance of the class must or may have and specifies the legal parents of the class. The Active Directory schema is stored in the directory as specific schema objects that are protected with access control. Schema objects can be accessed and updated dynamically.

Administration Service

A core component of Active Roles, the Administration Service manages requests to network data sources. It validates requests, performs administrative tasks, and enforces administrative policies.

Administrator

In the Windows Server family, a person who is responsible for setting up and managing local computers, stand-alone servers, member servers, or domain controllers. An administrator sets up user and group accounts, assigns passwords and permissions, and helps users with networking problems. Administrators can be members of the Administrators group on local computers or servers. A person who is a member of the Administrators group on a local computer or server has full access to that computer or server and can assign access control rights to users as necessary. Administrators can also be members of the Domain Admins group on domain controllers and have full control over user and computer accounts residing in that domain.

C

Cache

For Administration Service, a special pool in memory in which directory object data are held for quicker access. Administration Service updates the data in the cache immediately after a modification in Active Directory occurs, thereby ensuring that the cached data is always current and correct. For better performance, Administration Service only refreshes the data that is actually changed in Active Directory, achieving the real-time update of the cached data.

Collection

A set of network objects defined by membership rules. For example, a Managed Unit is a collection. The same object can be a member of more than one collection.

Computer Name

Computer names define computers to a network. Each computer name cannot be the same as any other computer or domain name in the network. A valid computer name contains letters (a-z, A-Z), numbers (0-9), and hyphens (-), but no spaces or periods (.). In addition, it may not consist solely of numbers.

Computer Resource

A computer system itself, or a network component that resides on a computer system, such as a service, share, printer, print job, connected user, or open file.

See also *Network Object* and *Directory Object*.

Configuration

See *Directory Partition*.

Console Tree

The left pane in Microsoft Management Console (MMC) that displays the items contained in the console. The items in the console tree and their hierarchical organization determine the capabilities of a console.

See also *Microsoft Management Console (MMC)* and *Details Pane*.

Container

An object that can logically contain other objects. The objects created or placed in a container object are referred to as the container's child objects, and the container object is referred to as their parent object. For example, an Organizational Unit is a container object. An object can have only one parent container.

Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)

Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) is an attack that forces an end user to execute unwanted actions on a web application in which they're currently authenticated. CSRF attacks specifically target state-changing requests, not theft of data, since the attacker has no way to see the response to the forged request. With a little help of social engineering (such as sending a link via email or chat), an attacker may trick the users of a web application into executing actions of the attacker's choosing. If the victim is a normal user, a successful CSRF attack can force the user to perform state changing requests like transferring funds, changing their email address, and so forth. If the victim is an administrative account, CSRF can compromise the entire web application.

Cross-site Scripting (XSS)

Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) attacks are a type of injection, in which malicious scripts are injected into otherwise benign and trusted websites. XSS attacks occur when an attacker uses a web application to send malicious code, generally in the form of a browser side script, to a different end user. Flaws that allow these attacks to succeed are quite widespread and occur anywhere a web application uses input from a user within the output it generates without validating or encoding it.

D

Delegate Administrative Control

To assign responsibility for management and administration of a collection of network objects to an individual user or a group of users.

Delegated Administrator

See *Trustee*.

Details Pane

The right pane in Microsoft Management Console (MMC) that displays details for the selected item in the console tree. The details can be a list of items or they can be administrative properties, services, and events that are acted on by a snap-in.

See also *Console Tree*, *Microsoft Management Console (MMC)*, and *Snap-in*.

Directory Database

The physical storage for each replica of Active Directory. Also called the *store*.

See also *Active Directory*.

Directory Object

Any object stored in Active Directory or other directory service. A directory object is described by a distinct, named set of attributes. For example, the attributes of an Active Directory user object might include the user's first name, last name, and e-mail address.

See also *Network Object*.

Directory Partition

Active Directory is made up of one or more partitions (naming contexts). Each partition represents a contiguous sub-tree that is replicated as a unit to other domain controllers in the forest. In Active Directory, a single server holds at least three directory partitions: schema (class and attribute definitions for the directory), configuration (replication topology and related metadata), and domain (sub-tree that contains the per-domain objects for one domain).

Domain

In Active Directory, a collection of computer, user, and group objects defined by the administrator. These objects share a common directory database, security policies, and security relationships with other domains.

Domain Controller

In an Active Directory forest, a server that contains a writable copy of the Active Directory database, participates in Active Directory replication, and controls access to network resources. Administrators can manage user accounts, network access, shared resources, site topology, and other directory objects from any domain controller in the forest.

Domain Local Group

A security or distribution group that can contain universal groups, global groups, other domain local groups from its own domain, and accounts from any domain in the forest. Domain local security groups can be granted rights and permissions on resources that reside only in the same domain where the domain local group is located.

See also *Group*.

Domain Tree

In Active Directory, a hierarchical structure of one or more domains, connected by transitive, bidirectional trusts, that forms a contiguous namespace. Multiple domain trees can belong to the same forest.

See also *Forest*.

E

Explicit Permissions

Explicit permissions are those that are defined directly on an object. Explicit permissions are defined either automatically when the object is created, or by user action. For example, when a user account is created, the permissions on it are explicit permissions.

See also *Permissions* and *Inherited Permissions*.

F

Fault Tolerance

The ability of a software product to ensure data integrity when hardware failures occur. Active Roles provides fault tolerance through multi-master replication of the data individually stored by each of a number of Administration Services.

Forest

One or more Active Directory domains that share the same class and attribute definitions (schema), site and replication information (configuration), and forest-wide search capabilities (global catalog). Domains in the same forest are linked with two-way, transitive trust relationships.

G

Global Catalog

A server that holds a partial replica of every user-naming context in Active Directory. The Global Catalog also contains the schema and configuration naming contexts. The attributes in the Global Catalog are those most frequently used in search operations and those attributes that are required to locate a full replica of the object. The Global Catalog enables users and applications to find objects in Active Directory given one or more attributes of the target object, without knowing what domain holds the object.

Global Group

A global group can be granted permissions and rights for the domain controllers of its own domain, for other members of its own domain, and for trusting domains. A global group can become a member of local groups in any of these domains. However, it can contain user accounts only from its own domain. Only domain controllers maintain global groups.

See also *Group*.

Group Name

A group name must be unique among groups and user accounts in the domain. A valid group name contains letters (a-z, A-Z), numbers (0-9), and special characters, except for the following:

/ \ [] : ; | = , + * ? < >

Group

A collection of users, computers, contacts, and other groups. Groups can be used as security or as e-mail distribution collections. Distribution groups are used only for e-mail. Security groups are used both to grant access to resources and as e-mail distribution lists.

See also *Domain Local Group*, *Global Group*, *Local Group*, and *Universal Group*.

H

Home Folder (Home Directory)

The home folder is a folder that is accessible to the user and can contain files and programs for that user. A network home folder can be assigned to an individual user or

can be shared by many users. If no local or network home folder is assigned, the default local home folder is located on the drive on the user's computer.

Hybrid

Hybrid environment refers to an environment which uses a mix of on-premises Active Directory and Azure Active Directory and allows synchronization of objects from the on-premises AD to the Azure AD.

I

Inherited Permissions

Inherited permissions are those that are propagated to an object from a parent object. Normally, an object inherits the permissions from the container where that object is placed. For example, when an object is created or moved in an Active Directory organizational unit (OU), the object automatically inherits the permissions from that OU. Defined on a parent object, inherited permissions can only be modified by changing the parent object's permission settings.

In Active Roles, permissions defined on a managed unit or inherited by a managed unit are also inherited by all the members of that managed unit. Due to this inheritance feature, objects' permissions change as objects change their memberships in managed units, providing the ability to regulate permission settings by using membership rules.

See also *Explicit Permissions* and *Permissions*.

L

Local Group

A local group can be granted permissions and rights only for its own computer on which the group resides. However, it can contain user accounts and global groups from its own domain and trusted domains.

See also *Group*.

Logon Script

A logon script allows an administrator to affect a user's environment without managing all aspects of it. When a logon script is assigned to a user account, it runs each time the user logs on. One logon script can be assigned to one or more user accounts. It can be a batch file (.cmd or .bat filename extension) or an executable program (.exe filename extension). When a user logs on, the computer authenticating the logon locates the logon script by following the logon script path.

M

Managed Domain

A domain registered for the management with Active Roles. Active Roles can be configured to manage multiple domains.

Managed Unit

A collection of objects managed with Active Roles defined by using membership rules, for the purposes of distribution of administrative responsibilities. Managed units provide large organizations with the flexibility they need to delegate network administration, enforce administrative policies, and manage complex network environments.

Member Server

A server that is joined to a domain but is not a domain controller. Member servers typically function as file servers, application servers, database servers, Web servers, certificate servers, firewalls, or remote access servers.

Membership Rules

Membership rules are criteria by which Active Roles evaluates whether or not a network object is a member of a particular managed unit or view. Each managed unit or view only includes the objects whose properties meet the membership rules for that unit or view.

Microsoft Management Console (MMC)

A framework for hosting administrative tools called *snap-ins*. A console might contain tools, folders or other containers, World Wide Web pages, and other administrative items. These items are displayed in the left pane of the console, called a *console tree*. A console has one or more windows that can provide views of the console tree. The main MMC window provides commands and tools for authoring consoles. The authoring features of MMC and the console tree itself might be hidden when a console is in User Mode.

See also *Console Tree*, *Details Pane*, and *Snap-in*.

MMC Interface

A Active Roles user interface that network administrators and trustees use to administer Active Directory data. This interface provides access to all the capabilities of Active Roles. The MMC interface is implemented as an MMC snap-in.

See also *Snap-in*.

N

Naming Context

See *Directory Partition*.

Network Object

A directory object or computer resource.

See also *Directory Object* and *Computer Resource*.

Non-Transitive Trust Relationship

A trust relationship in a multiple-domain environment that is restricted to just two domains. For example, if domain A has a non-transitive trust with domain B, and domain B trusts domain C, then there is no trust relationship between domain A and domain C.

See also *Trust Relationship* and *Transitive Trust Relationship*.

O

Object

An object is a named set of attributes that represents something concrete, such as a user, a printer, or a computer system. The attributes hold data describing the subject that is identified by the object. For example, attributes of a user might include the user's given name, surname, and e-mail address.

Organizational Unit (OU)

An Active Directory container object used within domains. An organizational unit is a logical container into which users, groups, computers, and other organizational units are placed. It can contain objects only from its parent domain. An organizational unit is the smallest scope to which a Group Policy object (GPO) can be linked, or over which administrative authority can be delegated.

P

Permissions

Permissions represent authorization to perform certain operations on specific network objects, such as user accounts, groups, or computer resources. Unless permission to perform an operation is explicitly granted, it is implicitly denied. Permissions can also be explicitly denied. There are two types of permissions: explicit and inherited.

See also *Explicit Permissions* and *Inherited Permissions*.

Policy Object

A policy object represents a collection of administrative policies. Active Roles enforces administrative policies by linking policy objects to managed units, individual directory objects, or container objects. When linked to a unit or container, a policy object affects all the member objects, including those that are located in the child containers.

Primary Domain Controller

In a Windows NT domain, a domain controller that maintains the master copy of the Security Accounts Manager (SAM) database. The primary domain controller is the only computer that directly receives the changes made to the SAM database. Within a domain, the primary domain controller periodically replicates its data to the other domain controllers, known as backup domain controllers.

Proxy Server

The service component of Active Roles operates as a permissions-based proxy server. When accepting requests from a client, the server component validates each request as against permissions the client has for network objects. If the client's permissions are sufficient to perform the requested operation, the service component performs it by the using the operating system facilities.

S

Schema

See *Active Directory Schema*.

Secure Communication

In Active Roles, a network connection between the client and the server that requires packet privacy. When transmitting security-sensitive information, such as a user password, Active Roles uses standard DCOM mechanisms of data protection, including data encryption.

Security Descriptor

A data structure associated with a protected object to specify security information, including who is permitted to access the object and in what way, who owns the object, and what types of access will be audited.

Security ID (SID)

A data structure of variable length that identifies user, group, and computer accounts. Every account on a network is issued a unique SID when the account is first created. Internal processes in Windows refer to an account's SID rather than the account's user or group name.

Security Principal

An account holder that is automatically assigned a security identifier (SID) to control access to resources. A security principal can be a user, group, service, or computer.

Security Subsystem

A protected subsystem that authenticates and logs users on to the system, maintains information about the local security policy, and provides various services for translation between names and security identifiers.

Service

A process that performs a specific system function and often provides an application-programming interface (API) for other processes to call.

Service Account

The user account that a service uses to log on to the computer or network. The account must have the specific rights and permissions required by that service.

Shared Resource (Share)

Refers to a computer resource that is made available to network users, such as a folder, file, or printer.

Snap-in

A type of tool that you can add to a console supported by Microsoft Management Console (MMC). A stand-alone snap-in can be added by itself; an extension snap-in can be added only to extend the function of another snap-in.

See also *Microsoft Management Console (MMC)*.

Standalone Server

A server that runs the Windows operating system, but does not participate in a domain. A stand-alone server has only its own database of users, and it processes logon requests by itself. A stand-alone server does not share account information with other computers and cannot provide access to domain accounts.

See also *Domain* and *Member Server*.

Subtree

An unbroken path in the tree, including all child objects of any container in that path.

See also *Tree* and *Domain Tree*.

T

Transitive Trust Relationship

A trust relationship that flows throughout a set of domains, such as a domain tree, and forms a relationship between a domain and all domains that trust that domain. For example, if domain A has a transitive trust with domain B, and domain B trusts domain C, then domain A trusts domain C.

See also *Domain Tree, Forest, and Non-Transitive Trust Relationship*.

Tree

Tree is usually used to describe a hierarchy of objects. Nodes in the tree (points at which the tree branches) are container objects. For example, a computer network or domain is a container object. A tree shows how objects are connected or the path from one object to another. A contiguous sub-tree is any unbroken path in the tree, including all child objects of any container in that path.

Trustee

A group or user account that is authorized to perform specific administrative tasks for a specific set of network objects managed with Active Roles. Normally, Trustees are regular users or groups that have no rights to perform administrative tasks by directly accessing Active Directory. This ensures that the only way for the Trustees to perform their tasks is by using Active Roles.

Trust Relationship

A logical relationship established between domains to allow pass-through authentication, in which a trusting domain honors the logon authentications of a trusted domain. User accounts and global groups defined in a trusted domain can be given rights and permissions in a trusting domain, even though the user accounts or groups don't exist in the trusting domain's directory.

Trusted Domain

See *Trust Relationship*.

Trusting Domain

See *Trust Relationship*.

Two-way Trust Relationship

A link between two domains that allows each domain to trust user accounts in the other domain to use its resources. A user can log on from computers in either domain to the domain that contains the user's account.

See also *Trust Relationship*.

U

UNC Name

A full name of a shared resource on a network. It conforms to the `\\servername\sharename` syntax, where *servername* is the server's name and *sharename* is the name of the shared resource. UNC names of folders or files can also include the directory path under the share name, with the following syntax:

```
\\servername\sharename\directory\filename
```

UNC is also called Universal Naming Convention.

Universal Group

A security or distribution group that can contain users, groups, and computers from any domain in its forest as members. Universal security groups can be granted rights and permissions on resources in any domain in the forest.

See also *Group*.

User Account

In Active Directory, an object that consists of all the information that defines a domain user, which includes user name, password, and groups in which the user account has membership. User accounts can be stored in either Active Directory or on a local computer.

User Profile

A file that contains configuration information for a specific user, such as desktop settings, persistent network connections, and application settings. Each user's preferences are saved to a user profile that Windows uses to configure the desktop each time a user logs on.

W

Wildcard Character

A character that represents one or more characters. The question mark (?) wildcard can be used to represent any single character and the asterisk (*) wildcard can be used to represent any character or group of characters that might match that position in other names. Wildcard characters are especially instrumental in defining membership rules. For example, when defining a membership rule to include all servers with names that begin with X, you would specify X* as the computer name. One more wildcard character, the number sign (#) represents any digit or the number sign itself.

Contacting us

For sales or other inquiries, visit <https://www.oneidentity.com/company/contact-us.aspx> or call +1-800-306-9329.

Technical support resources

Technical support is available to One Identity customers with a valid maintenance contract and customers who have trial versions. You can access the Support Portal at <https://support.oneidentity.com/>.

The Support Portal provides self-help tools you can use to solve problems quickly and independently, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The Support Portal enables you to:

- Submit and manage a Service Request
- View Knowledge Base articles
- Sign up for product notifications
- Download software and technical documentation
- View how-to-videos
- Engage in community discussions
- Chat with support engineers online
- View services to assist you with your product