

Centrify Server Suite 2016

Group Policy Guide

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Centrify Corporation

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About this guide

The *Centrify Server Suite Group Policy Guide* describes the Centrify group policies that are available in the Centrify Server Suite for cross-platform access control and privilege management. These group policies allow you to centrally manage computer and user configuration settings through the Microsoft Group Policy Objects.

Intended audience

This guide is intended for administrators who want to customize the operation of Centrify software by modifying group policies.

This guide is intended as a supplement to the main documentation set and assumes that you have a working knowledge of Centrify architecture and administration and Active Directory group policies.

Using this guide

Depending on your environment and role as an administrator or user, you may want to read portions of this guide selectively. The guide provides the following information:

- [Chapter 1, “Understanding group policies and Active Directory,”](#) provides an introduction to group policies, how they are enabled, and how they are applied to Active Directory objects.
- [Chapter 2, “Understanding Centrify Server Suite group policies,”](#) provides an overview of how Centrify group policies work.
- [Chapter 3, “Working with Group Policies Objects and Centrify settings,”](#) describes how to add Centrify group policies to a Group Policy Object and how to edit group policy settings.
- [Chapter 4, “Access control settings,”](#) describes the group policies that control Centrify configuration parameters that are not related to auditing.
- [Chapter 5, “Audit and audit trail settings,”](#) describes the group policies that control Centrify auditing configuration parameters.
- [Chapter 6, “Additional group policies for UNIX services,”](#) describes the single-purpose group policies you can add to a Group Policy Object.
- [Chapter 7, “GNOME settings,”](#) describes the Gnome group policies you can add to a Group Policy Object.

- [Chapter 8, “Mac OS X Settings,”](#) provides an overview of the group policies available for Mac OS X users and computers.
- [Chapter 9, “Defining custom group policies and administrative templates,”](#) describes how to create custom administrative templates to implement your own group policies.

You’ll also find an index provided for your reference.

Conventions used in this guide

The following conventions are used in this guide:

- Fixed-width font is used for sample code, program names, program output, file names, and commands that you type at the command line. When *italicized*, the fixed-width font is used to indicate variables. In addition, in command line reference information, square brackets ([]) indicate optional arguments.
- **Bold** text is used to emphasize commands, buttons, or user interface text, and to introduce new terms.
- *Italics* are used for book titles and to emphasize specific words or terms.

Finding information about Centrify products

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Getting additional support

If you have a Centrify account, click Support on the Centrify website to log on and access the [Centrify Customer Support Portal](#). From the support portal, you can search knowledge base articles, open and view support cases, connect with other Centrify users on customer forums, and access additional resources—such as online training, how-to videos, and diagnostic tools.

Understanding group policies and Active Directory

This chapter provides an overview of how to use group policies configuration management in an Active Directory environment. It includes an introduction to the concept of Group Policy Objects on Windows and a summary of how group policies settings are inherited through an Active Directory structure.

The following topics are covered:

- [Understanding Group Policy Objects](#)
- [Understanding how Group Policy Objects are applied](#)
- [Editing a Group Policy Object](#)
- [Configuring group policies to be refreshed](#)

Note This chapter only provides an overview of key concepts for working with group policies and Group Policy Objects. For more complete information about creating and using group policies and working with Group Policy Objects, see your Active Directory documentation. If you are already familiar with group policies and inheritance rules for Group Policy Objects, you can skip this chapter.

Understanding Group Policy Objects

Group policies allow you to specify a variety of configuration options and apply those settings to specific groups of computers and users through Active Directory. In a standard Windows environment, these configuration options control many aspects of computer operation and the user experience, including the user's desktop environment, operations performed during startup and shutdown, local security enforcement, user- and computer-based settings in the local Windows registry, and software installation and maintenance services.

The configuration options available and the settings you make for those options are defined in a **Group Policy Object** (GPO) linked to an Active Directory object. Each Group Policy Object can consist of configuration information that applies to computers, configuration information that applies to users, or sections of policy specifically devoted to each.

Every Group Policy Object includes a default set of **Administrative Templates** and **Software and Windows Settings** that are created automatically as part of the Group Policy Object. Centrify provides additional templates to manage the Linux, UNIX, and Mac OS X computers. See [Adding Centrify policies from XML files](#) to learn how to add the Centrify templates to a group policy object.

There are two default Group Policy Objects available when you install or promote a server to be a Windows domain controller:

- Default Domain Controllers Policy
- Default Domain Policy

Your organization may have additional Group Policy Objects customized to suit your environment.

Understanding how Group Policy Objects are applied

Group Policy Objects are applied by linking them to a specific organizational unit, domain, or site in Active Directory. How you create this link depends on your environment.

In Windows Server 2008 and later, you use the Microsoft Group Policy Management console (gpmc.msc) to link a group policy to a domain, organizational unit or site. To make the link, right-click the object in the tree and select either *Create a GPO in this domain, and Link it here . . .* or *Link an Existing GPO . . .*

Note To set group policy for a selected Active Directory site, domain, or organizational unit, you must have read and write permission to access the system volume of the domain controller and the right to modify the selected directory object.

You can only link a Group Policy Object to a domain, organizational unit or site. You cannot link a Group Policy Object to a generic Active Directory container, including the generic containers for Users, Computers, and Domain Controllers and any containers you create.

Once you link a Group Policy Object to an organizational unit, domain, or site, the specific policies you set are applied when computers are rebooted, when users logon, or at the next update interval if you set policies to be periodically refreshed.

You can link a Group Policy Objects throughout the hierarchical structure of the Active Directory tree. When you have different policies at different levels, they are applied in the following order unless you explicitly configure them to differently:

- Local Group Policy Objects are applied first.
- Site-level Group Policy Objects are applied in priority order.
- Domain-level Group Policy Objects are applied in priority order.
- Organizational Unit-level Group Policy Objects are applied in priority order down the hierarchical structure of your organization, so that the last Group Policy Object used in the one that applies to the Organizational Unit the user or computer resides in.

As this set of rules suggests, a Group Policy Object linked to a site applies to all domains at the site. A Group Policy Object applied to a domain applies directly to all users and computers in the domain and by inheritance to all users and computers in organizational units and containers farther down the Active Directory tree.

A Group Policy Object applied to an organizational unit applies directly to all users and computers in the organizational unit and by inheritance to all users and computers in its child organizational units.

You can modify the specific users and computers the GPO is applied to by choosing a different point in the hierarchy, blocking the default inheritance, using security groups to create Access Control Lists, or defining WMI filters.

The order in which Group Policy Objects apply is significant because, by default, policy applied later overwrites policy applied earlier for each setting where the later applied policy was either Enabled or Disabled. Settings that are Not Configured don't overwrite anything — any Enabled or Disabled setting applied earlier is allowed to persist. You can modify this default behavior by forcing or preventing Group Policy Objects from affecting specific groups of users or computers, but in most cases, you should avoid doing so.

As an example, consider an organization with a single domain called `arcade.com` which is divided into the following top-level organizational units:

- USA
- Spain
- Korea

Each of these may be divided into lower-level organizational units, indicating major departmental or functional groupings for the top-level organizational unit. For example, the USA organizational unit may be divided into `CorporateHQ`, `Development`, and `Sales`.

A computer placed in the `CorporateHQ` organizational unit may then have several different Group Policy Objects applied to it. For example, the `arcade.com` organization may have a default domain Group Policy Object that applies to all organizational units in the domain, and each organizational unit may also have its own Group Policy Object applied.

The following table illustrates the configuration settings for two computer configuration policies—`Windows Update > Configure Automatic Updates` and `Windows Media Player > Prevent Desktop Shortcut Creation`—for the Group Policy Objects applied to the example organization `arcade.com`.

GPO name	Linked to	Sample policy configuration settings
Default Domain Policy	<code>arcade.com</code>	Configure Automatic Updates: Enabled with Auto download and notify for install Prevent Desktop Shortcut Creation: Enabled
USA-Specific	USA	Configure Automatic Updates: Not Configured Prevent Desktop Shortcut Creation: Enabled
All Development	<code>CorporateHQ</code>	Configure Automatic Updates: Not Configured Prevent Desktop Shortcut Creation: Disabled

For example, if you were managing the default domain policies used in this example, you would:

- 1 Start Active Directory Users and Computers.
- 2 Right-click the domain, arcade.com, then click **Properties**.
- 3 Click the **Group Policy** tab.
- 4 Select the **Default Domain Policy**, then click **Edit** to open the Default Domain Policy in the Group Policy Object Editor.
- 5 Click Computer Configuration > Administrative Templates > Windows Components > Windows Update > **Configure Automatic Updates** to **Enabled** and set the **Auto download and notify for install** update option and click **OK**.
- 6 Click Computer Configuration > Administrative Templates > Windows Components > Windows Media Player > **Prevent Desktop Shortcut Creation** to **Enabled** and click **OK**.

When all of the policies described in the table are applied in their default order, a computer in the CorporateHQ organizational unit would be configured with the following policy settings:

- Configure Automatic Updates: **Enabled** with **Notify for download and notify for install**
- Prevent Desktop Shortcut Creation: **Disabled**

Note The User Configuration policies applied in a Group Policy Object are also determined by the organizational unit in which a UNIX user is a member. For example, it is customary for many customers to add all of the UNIX users to the top most organizational unit, arcade.com in this case. If you define separate User Configuration policies in a Group Policy Object linked to the USA organizational unit, these policies do NOT apply unless the UNIX users are also added to this organization unit. Unfortunately, this complicates user management since these users are now members of two organizational units. See [Configuring User Configuration Policies in hierarchical Organizational Units](#) for more information and instructions for circumventing this problem.

Editing a Group Policy Object

Any time you create a new Group Policy Object for an organizational unit, domain, or site, it includes a set of default configuration options for computers and users. Initially, all of these default configuration options are defined as “Not configured” or “Not defined” and have no effect. You can then enable the specific policies you want to use for the organizational unit, domain, or site linked to the current Group Policy Object. You do this by opening the Group Policy Object in the Group Policy Management Editor.

To open a specific Group Policy Object for editing:

- 1 Open Administrative Tools, Group Policy Management (gpmc.msc).

- 2 Expand the Forest and Domains nodes to select a domain,
- 3 Expand Group Policy Objects for the domain.

There are two default policies: Default Domain Controllers Policy and Default Domain Policy. You can add group policies to either of the default Group Policy Objects or create one or more new Group Policy Objects for Centrify policies. To edit the default policies, right-click and select **Edit**.

To create a new policy, right-click Group Policy Objects, select **New**, type a name for the object, then click OK. After the policy is added to the tree, right-click and select **Edit**.

The default templates in Group Policy Objects do not include Centrify policies for Linux, UNIX, and Mac OS X computers. For information about adding Centrify policies to Group Policy Objects, see [“Adding Centrify policies from XML files” on page 23](#) for the instructions.

Selecting computer or user configuration settings

Group Policy Objects consist of two types of group policy settings:

- **Computer Configuration** policies define the startup and shut down operations and other computer-specific behavior. These configuration settings apply to the computers regardless of the user account that logs on to the computer.
- **User Configuration** policies define log-on and log-off operations and other user-specific behavior. These configuration settings apply to the user account regardless of the computer the user logs on to. With these settings, users can move from computer to computer with a consistent profile.

Because the computer and user group policies contain different configuration settings, they don't affect each other directly. In planning how to implement group policies, however, you need to keep in mind which policies must be computer-based and which must be user-based. In many cases, the same group policy may be available as both a computer configuration policy and a user configuration policy. In those cases, you need to decide whether the policy is best applied to computers and all users who log on or to individual users when logging on, regardless of the computers they use.

Configuring User Configuration Policies in hierarchical Organizational Units

When a Group Policy Object is created in a child organizational unit in which the computer accounts are in the child organizational but the user accounts are in a parent organizational unit, the User Configuration policies linked to the child organizational unit are not applied to the users when they log in to the computers in the child organizational unit. This is because the User Configuration policies only apply to the Active Directory users that belong to the child organizational unit.

In many production environments, it is most efficient for users to belong to the parent organizational unit, not the child. There are two ways to apply different User Configuration group policies at lower levels in the organizational unit tree:

- Set the User Configuration policies at the parent level and then configure the child organizational unit to inherit the group policies from the parent.
- Use the User Group Policy Loopback processing mode group policy in the Group Policy Object linked to the child organizational unit to implement different User Configuration policies at each level.

User Group Policy Loopback processing mode is a group policy in the **Computer Configuration > [Policies (Windows 2008 only)] > Administrative Templates > System > Group Policy** node (see Microsoft Support [Loopback processing of Group Policy](#) for more). When it is enabled, the system applies the Group Policy Object settings defined for the computers in the child organizational unit to all users.

To enable this policy, select the child organizational unit, open your group policy editor, and expand to the **Computer Configuration > ... > Group Policy** node. Double-click the User Group Policy Loopback processing mode and select **Enabled**. In the **Mode:** drop down menu, select either **Replace** if you defined a whole new set of User Configuration policies or **Merge** if you are just modifying some of the them.

Configuring group policies to be refreshed

The computer portion of a Group Policy Object is normally applied any time you restart a computer that receives group policies. The user portion of a Group Policy Object is normally applied any time a user logs on to a computer. Both the computer and user portions of a Group Policy Object can also be configured to refresh automatically at a set interval.

To configure the refresh interval and the conditions for refreshing group policies, use the policies listed under **Computer Configuration > Administrative Templates > System > Group Policy** and **User Configuration > Administrative Templates > System > Group Policy** of a Group Policy Object.

If you configure your Group Policy Objects to refresh periodically, at the interval you specify, the computer contacts Active Directory to get the Group Policy Objects that apply and configures itself with the appropriate settings. If policies are refreshed at a set interval, users can change their configuration settings or their computers' configuration settings, but the changes will be overridden when the group policies are refreshed at the next interval.

If you configure the refresh policy settings for users or computers, the refresh policy applies to both Windows and agent-managed computers and users.

Understanding Centrify Server Suite group policies

This chapter describes how Centrify Server Suite maps the policy settings defined in a Group Policy Object to configuration settings for Server Suite-managed computers and users.

The following topics are covered:

- [Mapping configuration settings to a virtual registry](#)
- [Configuring settings in administrative templates](#)
- [Mapping computer configuration policies](#)
- [Mapping user configuration policies](#)
- [Editing access control configuration options manually](#)
- [Reporting group policy settings](#)
- [Using standard Windows group policies](#)
- [Reporting group policy settings](#)

Use the following links to skip directly to the Centrify Settings group policies descriptions:

- [Common UNIX settings](#)
- [Access control settings](#)
- [Linux Settings](#)
- [Mac OS X Settings](#)
- [SSH \(Secure shell\) settings](#)
- [GNOME settings](#)

Mapping configuration settings to a virtual registry

In the Windows environment, most of the configuration settings defined in a Group Policy Object are implemented through entries in the local Windows registry. For Linux, UNIX, and Mac OS X computers and users, however, local configuration details are typically defined using a set of configuration files stored in the `/etc` directory. In addition, the Windows and Linux, UNIX, and Mac OS X environments have different configuration requirements, and consequently require different settings to be available through group policy.

To address these differences, Centrify Server Suite provides its own group policies that allow administrators to use Group Policy Objects to configure settings for Server Suite-

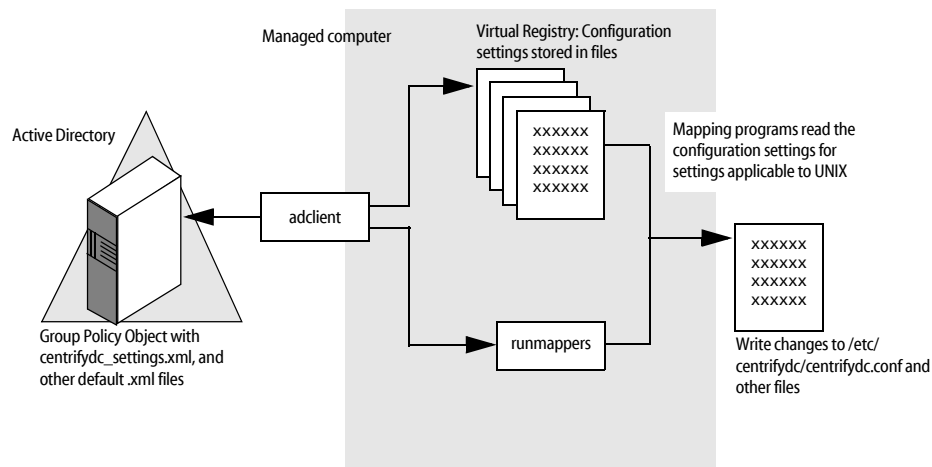
managed computers and users. To enable you to use Group Policy Objects to configure settings for Linux-, UNIX-, and Mac OS X-based computers and users, Server Suite:

- Provides its own **administrative templates** (.xml and .admx files) that define Server Suite and Linux-, UNIX-, and Mac OS X-specific configuration settings.
- Uses the `adclient` daemon to collect configuration details from Active Directory based on the Group Policy Objects applied for the current computer or user and create a **virtual registry** of those configuration settings on the local Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X computer.
- Runs local programs that map the configuration details in the virtual registry to the appropriate configuration file changes on the local Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X computer.

The virtual registry is a collection of files that contain **all** of the group policy configuration settings from the group policies applied to the computer through the group policy hierarchy, including settings that apply only to Windows computers. Because the files that make up this virtual registry are not native to the Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X environment, Server Suite then uses a set of **mapping programs** to read the files, determine the settings that are applicable to Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X computers and users, and make the appropriate changes in the corresponding Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X configuration files to implement the configuration specified. The mapping programs ignore any Windows-specific settings that have been applied and only map the settings that are appropriate for the Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X environment.

Note The virtual registry only supports the group policies that are implemented through registry settings. Group policies that are implemented in other ways, for example, by running an executable script on each computer, aren't supported.

The following figure provides a simplified view of the process.



As this figure suggests, the Server Suite daemon, `adclient`, retrieves policy settings from the Active Directory domain controller and starts the program `runmappers (/usr/share/`

centrifdc/mappers/runmappers). The runmappers program runs the individual mapping programs that are stored in the /usr/share/centrifdc/mappers/machine and /usr/share/centrifdc/mappers/user directories. Those individual mapping programs read settings from the virtual registry and write them as the appropriate settings in application-specific configuration files.

The individual mapping programs also keep track of local changes that conflict with group policy settings, so those changes can be restored if the computer is removed from the domain, or if the configuration setting is removed from a Group Policy Object.

Configuring settings in administrative templates

Server Suite administrative templates are stored as files with the .xml or .admx extension in the system volume and are used to define a specific set of configuration options. For most of the configuration settings that apply to Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X users or computers you must use Server Suite group policy administrative templates. To apply a group policy setting, you must add the template that defines the group policy to a Group Policy Object; see [“Adding Centrify policies from XML files” on page 23](#).

In addition, every Group Policy Object includes a default set of Administrative Templates. The default administrative templates provide configuration options for Windows users and computers. In a few cases, however, settings you can configure in the default administrative templates do apply to Server Suite-managed computers and users. For information about Windows settings that can be applied to Linux, UNIX, and Mac OS X users and computers, see [“Using standard Windows group policies” on page 17](#).

Mapping computer configuration policies

The Centrify agent, adcli, determines the group policies that apply to Centrify-managed computers using the same rules for inheritance and hierarchy that apply to Windows computers. When the Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X computer starts or when the computer policies are refreshed, adcli:

- Contacts Active Directory.
- Checks for the Group Policy Objects that are linked to each organizational unit of which the local computer is a member.
- Determines all of the configuration settings that apply to the local computer, and retrieves those settings from the System Volume (SYSVOL).
- Writes all of the configuration settings to a virtual registry on the local computer.
- Starts the runmappers program to initiate the mapping of configuration settings using individual mapping programs for computer policies.

The mapping programs in the /usr/share/centrifdc/mappers/machine directory then read the virtual registry for the appropriate Linux-, UNIX-, or Mac OS X-specific

computer configuration settings and locate the appropriate configuration files to change, then modify those files accordingly.

After the computer starts, the `adcli` daemon will periodically check with Active Directory to determine the current group policy settings for the computer unless you disable group policy updates.

Mapping user configuration policies

The `adcli` daemon determines the group policies that apply to Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X users using the same rules for inheritance and hierarchy that apply to Windows users. When a user logs into an agent-managed computer, the `adcli` process detects the log-in and does the following:

- Contacts Active Directory.
- Checks for the Group Policy Objects that are linked to each organizational unit the user is a member of.
- Determines all of the configuration settings that apply to the user account, and retrieves those settings from the System Volume (SYSVOL).
- Writes all of the configuration settings to a virtual registry on the local computer.
- Starts the `runmappers` program to initiate the mapping of configuration settings using individual mapping programs for user policies.

The mapping programs in the `/usr/share/centrifdc/mappers/user` directory then read the virtual registry for the appropriate Linux-, UNIX-, or Mac OS X-specific user configuration settings and locate the appropriate configuration files to change, then modify those files accordingly.

After the user has logged on, the `adcli` daemon will periodically check with Active Directory to determine the current group policy settings for the user unless you disable group policy updates.

Editing access control configuration options manually

Many of the Server Suite group policies are used to modify the parameter values in the Server Suite configuration file `/etc/centrifdc/centrifdc.conf`. When you make changes to a group policy setting, the change is reflected in the `/etc/centrifdc/centrifdc.conf` file on each joined Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X computer after the following events:

- When the computer is rebooted,
- When the computer configuration policies are refreshed at the next update interval, or
- When you run the `adgpupdate` command.

If you enable Server Suite group policies, you do not need to manually edit the configuration parameters in the `/etc/centrifydc/centrifydc.conf` file. In some rare cases, however, you may find it useful to customize these parameters on a particular computer. For example, you can use configuration parameters to temporarily disable group policies for users, computers, or both, on a computer.

For more information about customizing Server Suite behavior using the Server Suite configuration files and configuration parameters instead of group policies, see the *Configuration and Tuning Reference Guide*.

Updating configuration policies manually

Although there are Windows group policy settings that control whether group policies should be refreshed in the background at a set interval, Server Suite also provides a UNIX command line program, `adgpupdate`, to manually refresh group policy settings at any time. With this command, you can specify whether you want to refresh computer configuration policies, user configuration policies, or both.

When you run `adgpupdate`, the `adclient` daemon does the following:

- Contacts Active Directory for computer configuration policies, user configuration policies, or both. By default, `adclient` collects both computer and user configuration policies.
- Determines all of the configuration settings that apply to the computer, the current user, or both, and retrieves those settings from the System Volume (SYSVOL).
- Writes all of the configuration settings to a virtual registry on the local computer.
- Starts the `runmappers` program to initiate the mapping of configuration settings using individual mapping programs for user and computer policies.
- Resets the clock for the next refresh interval.

For more information about using the `adgpupdate` command, see the `adgpupdate` man page or “Using `adgpupdate`” in the *Server Suite Administrator’s Guide*.

Using standard Windows group policies

Every Group Policy Object includes default administrative templates for user and computer configuration. Most of the settings in the default administrative templates only apply to Windows computers and Windows user accounts. However, there are a few of these common Windows configuration settings that can be applied to Server Suite-managed computers and users. These configuration options are not duplicated in Server Suite administrative templates.

- • • • • Using standard Windows group policies

You can set the following standard Windows group policy options for Server Suite-managed computers and users:

Select this Windows object	To set this policy for Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X
Computer Configuration > Policies > Administrative Templates > System > Group Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turn off background refresh of Group Policy • Group Policy refresh interval for computers
Computer Configuration > Policies > Administrative Templates > System > Windows Time Service > Time Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Configuration Settings - MaxPollInterval
Computer Configuration > Policies > Administrative Templates > System > Windows Time Service > Time Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable Windows NTP Client <p>This policy specifies that <code>adcli</code> poll the domain NTP server to synchronize the clock of the local computer.</p> <p>This policy modifies the <code>adcli.sntp.enabled</code> parameter in the <code>centrifdc.conf</code> configuration file.</p> <p>If you disable this policy, <code>adcli</code> does not attempt to synchronize the computer with the domain NTP server. The computer uses the local NTP policies, as defined in <code>ntp.conf</code>.</p> <p>Whether you enable the policy or not, no settings are changed in the <code>ntp.conf</code> file.</p>
Computer Configuration > Policies > Administrative Templates > Windows Components > Smart Card > Allow certificates with no extended key usage certificate attribute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow <code>sctool</code> to obtain Kerberos credentials even though the certificate does not have the extended key usage attribute.
Computer Configuration > Policies > Windows Settings > Security Settings > Local Policies > Security Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interactive logon: Message text for users attempting to log on • Interactive logon: Prompt user to change password before expiration
Computer Configuration > Policies > Windows Settings > Security Settings > Account Policies > Password Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce password history • Maximum password age • Minimum password age • Minimum password length • Password must meet complexity requirements • Store passwords using reversible encryption
Computer Configuration > Policies > Windows Settings > Security Settings > Public Key Policies > Trusted Root Certification Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specifies the trusted root CA certificate to use
User Configuration > Policies > Administrative Templates > System > Group Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group Policy refresh interval for users

Reporting group policy settings

On Windows computers, you can use the optional Group Policy Management Console to see the results of group policy settings for a specific computer or user, including Server Suite-managed computers and users.

You can also review the results of group policy settings for a Server Suite-managed computer or a specific user by viewing the `gp. report` file locally on the computer. This report is automatically updated at each group policy update interval. By default, the `gp. report` for computer configuration is located in the `/var/centrifydc/reg/machine` directory and the `gp. report` for user configuration is located in the `/var/centrifydc/reg/users/username` directory.

Working with Group Policies Objects and Centrify settings

This chapter describes how to create and link a Group Policy Object to an Active Directory organizational unit, how to add Centrify-specific group policies to an existing Group Policy Object, and how to set policies for managed computers and groups.

The following topics are covered:

- [Administrative templates and Group Policy Objects](#)
- [Linking a Group Policy Object to an organizational unit](#)
- [Adding Centrify policies from XML files](#)
- [Enabling Centrify policies](#)
- [Centrify policy limitations](#)

Administrative templates and Group Policy Objects

A Group Policy Object (GPO) consists of configuration information that applies to computers, configuration information that applies to users, or sections of policy specifically devoted to each. You can extend the configuration options provided by any Group Policy Object by adding Centrify-provided or custom administrative templates to the object. For example, you can add configuration settings for Centrify agents to a Group Policy Object by adding the `centrifydc_settings.xml` administrative template. Other administrative templates can be added to control other settings, such as Mac OS X system preferences, if they apply to your environment.

Installing Centrify group policy templates

When you install Access Manager using the installation wizard and you specify that all components be installed, the Centrify group policy templates are included in the installation. See “Install Access Manager and update Active Directory” in the *Centrify Server Suite Administrator’s Guide for Windows* for details about using the Access Manager installation wizard.

Note For details about where the Centrify group policy templates reside after they are installed, see [Step 6 on page 23](#).

Because Centrify group policy templates and extensions are packaged separately from other Access Manager components, you have the following options if you prefer to install group policy templates and extensions separately from Access Manager:

- You can install Centrify group policy templates and extensions on any Windows domain computer without also installing Access Manager on the computer.
- You can install Access Manager on any Windows domain computer without also installing Centrify group policy templates and extensions on the computer.

The group policy template and extension package has its own .exe and .msi installer files, so that you can install group policy templates and extensions interactively through an installation wizard (by executing the .exe file) or silently from the command line (by executing the .msi file). Additionally, you can select or de-select the group policy template and extension component for installation when you run the Access Manager installation wizard.

For details about installing group policy templates and extensions separately from Access Manager, see “Install group policy extensions separately from Access Manager” in the *Centrify Server Suite Administrator’s Guide for Windows*.

Template file formats

Centrify provides templates in both XML and ADMX format. In most cases, it is best to use the XML templates, which provide greater flexibility, such as the ability to edit settings after setting them initially, and in many cases contain validation scripts for the policies implemented in the template.

However, in certain cases, you may want to add templates by using the ADMX files. For example, if you have implemented a set of custom tools for the Windows ADMX-based policies, and want to extend those tools to work with the Centrify policies, you can implement the Centrify policies by adding the ADMX template files. You should note, however, that ADMX templates do not support extended ASCII code for locales that require double-byte characters. For these locales, you should use the XML templates.

Selecting a Group Policy Object for Centrify settings

Depending on the requirements of your organization and how you have linked existing Group Policy Objects to sites, domains, and organizational units in your Active Directory forest, you might want to use one of the default Group Policy Objects, use a Group Policy Object you have created specifically for your organization, or create a new Group Policy Object that is specifically for Centrify settings.

If you have created an organizational structure for Centrify objects as described in the *Planning and Deployment Guide*, creating a new Group Policy Object specifically for Centrify policies gives you the most flexibility and control over the configuration settings for managed computers and the operation of Centrify software. In deciding whether to create a new Group Policy Object or use an existing Group Policy Object, you should consider where policies should be applied. You can link Group Policy Objects to sites, domains, or organizational units to control the scope of the policies you set.

If you prefer to minimize the number of Group Policy Objects you deploy, you can add Centrify settings to one of default Group Policy Objects that are installed on the Windows domain controller:

- Default Domain Controllers Policy
- Default Domain Policy

You can add Centrify settings to any Group Policy Object regardless of whether you have any settings configured or applied to Windows users and computers. Settings that apply to Centrify-managed computers only affect computers where the Centrify agent is installed.

Linking a Group Policy Object to an organizational unit

You can link a Group Policy Object to an organizational unit, domain, or site using the Group Policy Management Console. To set group policies for a selected Active Directory site, domain, or organizational unit, you must have read and write permission to access the system volume of the domain controller and the right to modify the selected directory object.

If you have created an organizational structure for Centrify as described in the *Planning and Deployment Guide*, the most natural place to link a Group Policy Object is the top-level container of that organizational unit structure, for example, the Centrify container.

To create and link a Group Policy Object for Centrify settings:

- 1 Click Start > Administrative Tools > Group Policy Management.
- 2 Select the Centrify organizational unit, right-click, then select **Create a GPO in this domain, and Link it here**.
- 3 Type a name for the new Group Policy Object, for example, `Centrify Policy`, then click **OK**.

If you want to apply group policies to lower levels in the organizational structure, you can do so by linking Group Policy Objects to lower level organizational units. For example, if you created a separate organizational unit for zone computers, you can link a Group Policy Object to that organizational unit. However, you cannot link Group Policy Objects to containers (CN).

Using security filtering for group policies

You can use Active Directory security groups and group policy security filtering if you want to restrict the policies applied to subsets of zone computers or users. By creating an Active Directory security group and setting security filtering for a Group Policy Object, you can achieve fine-grain control over where group policies are applied within the Centrify organizational unit structure. For example, you can create an Active Directory group called

europa that has a specific set of computers in it. then restrict the application of group policies to that group.

To enable security filtering of group policies:

- 1 Create the Active Directory security group with the appropriate members.
- 2 Open the Group Policy Management Console and select the Group Policy Object for which you want to enable filtering.
- 3 On the Scope tab, under Security Filtering, click **Add**.
- 4 Be certain that 'Group' appears in **Select this object type**; if not, Click **Object Types** and select **Groups**.
- 5 Type all or part of the name for the group you created for filtering, click **Check Names**.
If more than one group is returned, select the appropriate group, then click **OK**.
- 6 Click **OK** to link the security group to scope of the Group Policy Object.

Adding Centrify policies from XML files

In most cases, you should add Centrify policies from XML templates to the Group Policy Object you are using for Centrify settings. The XML-based format is the current standard for group policy templates.

To add Centrify group policies from Centrify XML templates:

- 1 Click Start > Administrative Tools > Group Policy Management.
- 2 Expand the appropriate site, domain, or organizational unit to select Group Policy Object you want to use for Centrify policies, right-click, then click **Edit**.
For example, expand the top-level Centrify organizational unit to select the Centrify Policy object, right-click, then click **Edit**.
- 3 In the Group Policy Management Editor, expand Computer Configuration and Policies.
- 4 Select Centrify Settings, right-click, then click **Add/Remove Templates**.
- 5 In the Add/Remove Templates dialog box, click **Add**.
- 6 In most cases, the directory with the templates is already selected and the following Centrify templates are listed:
 - centri fy_gnome_setti ngs
 - centri fy_l i nux_setti ngs
 - centri fy_mac_setti ngs
 - centri fy_uni x_setti ngs
 - centri fydc_fi ps
 - centri fydc_setti ngs

- centri fyds_ settings

If the templates are not listed, navigate to the group policy directory under the DirectManage Access Manager installation directory. For example, if you installed files in the default location, navigate to the following directory:

```
C:\Program Files\Common Files\Centrify Shared\Group Policy Management Editor\Extensions\policy
```

If you want to add templates for auditing, navigate to the DirectManage Audit Manager installation directory. For example, if you installed files in the default location, navigate to the following directory:

```
C:\Program Files\Centrify\DirectManage Audit\AuditManager
```

- 7 Select the Centrify templates you want to use, then click **Open**.
- 8 In the Add/Remove Templates dialog box, click **OK** to add the new templates.

Group policies for access control and privilege management are listed under **Centrify Settings**. You can expand this node and the categories below it to explore the group policies available.

Group policies for auditing are listed under **Centrify DirectAudit Settings**. You can expand this node and the categories below it to explore the group policies available.

By default, all group policies are set to “Not configured.”

Adding templates after an upgrade

To make any new policies available after you upgrade Centrify software, you must add new versions of the templates you use after you upgrade the DirectManage Access Manager or DirectManage Audit Manager console. To add new versions of the templates after an upgrade, repeat [Step 1](#) to [Step 8](#). If you see the message, The selected XML file already exists. Do you want to overwrite it?, click **Yes** to overwrite the old template file with the new template and make any new or modified group policies available. Overwriting the template does not affect any configuration settings that have been applied. Policies that you have enabled remain enabled.

Enabling Centrify policies

By default, all group policies, including Centrify group policies are set to Not configured. You can selectively enable the specific computer and user policies you want to use. Most of the Centrify group policies set configuration parameters on managed computers. If you choose to enable any of these group policies, you should be familiar with the corresponding configuration parameters described in the *Configuration and Tuning Reference Guide*.

To enable and configure Centrify settings:

- 1 Open the Group Policy Management console.

- 2 Select the Group Policy Object to which you have added Centrifry policies, right-click, then select **Edit**.
- 3 Expand Computer Configuration > Policies > **Centrifry Settings**.
- 4 Select a policy name, right-click, then select **Properties**.
- 5 Click **Enabled**.

Depending on the policy, you might need to select values or provide other information to complete the configuration. For more information about the policy and how to set configuration options, click the **Explain** tab. For information about limitations to the values that you specify, see [Centrifry policy limitations](#) later in this chapter.

- 6 Click **Apply** after making the change.

The policies you enable are applied when computers in the site, domain, or organizational units are rebooted, users next log on, or at the next update interval.

Centrifry policy limitations

Some Centrifry group policies allow you to select values from a list when you enable the group policy. Depending on how the list is configured, in some cases you cannot select more than 999 items from the list.

For example, if you enable the **Specify AD users allowed in Auto Zone** group policy, you are prompted to specify the names of AD users. You can specify AD user names by typing them, by specifying a file containing a predefined list of user names, or by selecting them from the list of all AD users. Because of the way in which the AD user list is configured, you cannot select more than 999 users from it. If you attempt to select more than 999 users, the following message is displayed:

Please enter 0 to 999 entries for User

This limitation applies to several other group policies in addition to **Specify AD users allowed in Auto Zone**.

It is generally not advisable to select 1000 or more items from a list to define a data set in a group policy. Instead, whenever possible you should use groups or a file containing a predefined list of items to define a large data set.

Access control settings

This chapter describes the access control (privilege management) group policies that are listed under **Centrify Settings > DirectControl Settings**.

DirectControl Settings group policies

The following table summarizes the group policies listed directly under **DirectControl Settings**. The full descriptions follow the table.

Group Policy	Summary
Add centrifydc.conf properties	Add configuration parameters to centrifydc.conf configuration file.
Maintain DirectControl version 2 compatibility	Specify whether you have Active Directory users who were given access to Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X computers using the Access Manager Console, version 2.x.x
Merge local group membership	Determine whether to merge local group membership from /etc/group into the zone group membership for groups that have the same name and GID
Prefer authentication credentials source	Instruct adclient to authenticate the user using the cached credentials
Set LDAP fetch count	Specify the number of objects to obtain in a single LDAP request
Set password caching	Control the caching of user passwords
Set user mapping	Map a local Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X user account to an Active Directory account
Use FIPS 140-2 compliance algorithms	Select the algorithms used for the authentication protocols

Additional group policies for DirectControl Settings are organized under the following sub-nodes:

- [Account prevalidation](#)—Contains policies to manage prevalidation of users and groups for disconnected systems.
- [Adclient settings](#)—Contains policies to control certain aspects of the operation of the agent on managed computers.
- [Auto Zone group policies](#)—Contains policies to control certain aspects of the operation of the agent on machines that are joined to Auto Zone.
- [Dzdo settings](#)—Contains policies to control certain aspects of the operation of dzdo and sudo.

- [Group policy settings](#)—Contains policies to manage the execution of the Centrify group policy mapping programs.
- [Kerberos settings](#)—Contains policies to manage the Kerberos configuration. You can use these settings to control updates to the Kerberos configuration files and credential renewal.
- [Local account management settings](#)—Contains policies to control agent management of local users and groups.
- [Logging settings](#)—Contains policies to control logging policy settings. You can use these settings to specify the syslog facility to use for logging different adclient processes and to control the amount of memory to use to queue log messages.
- [Login settings](#)—Contains policies to control login and local account access. You can use these settings to grant or deny access to specific users and groups or to ignore Active Directory authentication for some users and groups.
- [MFA Settings](#)—Contains policies for configuring multi-factor authentication in classic zones and Auto Zones. You can use these settings to specify which users or groups require a two-step authentication procedure for login, define rescue users that can log in when multi-factor authentication is unavailable, and to specify a cloud URL to be used in multi-factor authentication.
- [Network and cache settings](#)—Contains policies to specify the maximum period for client connection time-outs and object expiration intervals. You can use these settings to determine how long to wait for a response when connecting to Active Directory and how long objects should be kept in the local cache.
- [NIS daemon settings](#)—Contains policies to control operation of the Centrify Network Information Service (adnisd) on the local host computer. The adnisd service provides a mechanism for the Centrify agent to respond to NIS client requests from other computers not managed by Centrify software.
- [NSS overrides](#)—Contains policies to specify the passwd or group override entries you want to use in place of the entries in the local /etc/passwd or /etc/group files. You can use these settings to provide fine-grain control of the users and groups who can use the computer and to override the user ID, group ID, default shell, or home directory for specific login accounts or groups.
- [PAM settings](#)—Contains policies to customize the behavior of the Centrify PAM module.
- [Password prompts](#)—Contains policies to customize the prompts displayed when Active Directory users are prompted to provide their password. You can use these settings to change the text displayed when Active Directory users log in or change their password.
- [Sudo settings](#)—Contains policies to control certain aspects of the operation of sudo.

- **User's initial group ID**—Contains policies to control group numbers. You can use this setting to specify the default group identifier for new users.

Add centrifydc.conf properties

Use the `Add centrifydc.conf properties` group policy to add configuration parameters to the agent configuration file. Although you can add many configuration parameters and values by using the associated group policy, not all configuration parameters have an associated group policy. The `Add centrifydc.conf properties` group policy enables you to specify any configuration parameter and its value.

See the *Configuration and Tuning Reference Guide* for a list of all configuration parameters.

To use this group policy, select **Enabled**, then click **Add**. Enter a property name and property value. For example, to change the `adnsd.update.interval`, which is set to 5 minutes (300 seconds) by default, to 10 minutes:

Property name: `adnsd.update.rate`

Property value: `600`

Be careful when adding parameters because there is no error checking. If you enter a non-existent property name or invalid value, the parameter and value will be added to the configuration file as is. An invalid parameter name will simply be ignored but an invalid value could cause configuration problems.

Maintain DirectControl version 2 compatibility

Use the `Maintain DirectControl 2.x compatibility` group policy to specify whether you have Active Directory users who were given access to Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X computers using the console, version 2.x.x.

If all of your Active Directory users are enabled for Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X access using the console, version 3.0 or later, you should leave this policy disabled. If you do not have any users from a version 2.x.x environment, disabling this policy results in a performance improvement on Windows 2000 domain controllers.

This group policy modifies the `adclient.version2.compatible` setting in the agent configuration file.

Merge local group membership

Use the `Merge local group membership` policy to determine whether to merge local group membership from the `/etc/group` file into the zone group membership for groups that have the same name and GID. For example, if the agent retrieves the membership list of `kwan`, `emily`, and `sam` for the group profile with the group name `performx1` and GID 92531 from Active Directory and there is also a local group named `performx1` with the GID 92531 with users `wilson` and `jae`, the merged group would include all five members (`kwan`, `emily`, `sam`, `wilson`, `jae`).

By default, this group value is set to false to prevent unexpected results. For example:
`adcl i ent . l o c a l . g r o u p . m e r g e : f a l s e`

Be careful when enabling this policy, because it violates normal NSS behavior and, therefore, may have unexpected side effects. You should analyze your environment carefully, and determine that you can safely merge local and Active Directory group profiles before enabling this policy.

This group policy modifies the `adcl i ent . l o c a l . g r o u p . m e r g e` setting in the agent configuration file.

Note If you enable this policy, you must run `adrel oad` to detect changes in the local group file.

Prefer authentication credentials source

Use the `Prefer Authentication against cached credentials` policy to instruct `adcl i ent` to authenticate the user using the cached credentials first, regardless of the current connectivity state with the Active Directory domain controller.

The parameter value is either `true` or `false`. The default is `false`; for example
`adcl i ent . p r e f e r . c a c h e . v a l i d a t i o n : f a l s e`

Set this option to `true` to reduce traffic on slow networks. However, if the Active Directory credentials are not synchronized with the cached credentials, you run the risk of undesired side effects when the computer is online.

This group policy modifies settings in the agent configuration file. For more information about the configuration file and this configuration settings, see `adcl i ent . p r e f e r . c a c h e . v a l i d a t i o n`.

Set LDAP fetch count

Use the `Set LDAP fetch count` group policy to specify the number of objects to obtain in a single LDAP request. You can use this group policy to optimize the number of objects to suit your environment.

If you select **Enabled** for this group policy, you can then set the number of objects to obtain in a single LDAP request by balancing speed and memory usage against network bandwidth and latency. As you increase the number of objects included in an LDAP request, you may improve the overall performance by decreasing the number of connections to Active Directory and reducing the overall demand on the server, but you increase the RAM used by the agent. If you decrease the number of objects included in an LDAP request, you may reduce overall performance because of the additional network traffic, but decrease the memory used by the agent.

On faster networks, you can safely retrieve a small number of objects. On slower networks or when retrieving information for large groups (for example, groups with more than 1000 users), you may want to increase the value for this parameter.

This group policy modifies the `adcli ent. fetch. object. count` setting in the agent configuration file.

Set password caching

Use the `Set password cache` group policy to control the handling of user passwords. By default, the Centrify agent stores a UNIX-style MD5 hash of each user's password in the cache when the user is authenticated during login. Storing the password hash allows previously authenticated users to log on when the computer is disconnected from the network or Active Directory is unavailable.

If you select **Enabled** for this group policy, you can set the following options:

- **Allow Password storage** Allow specified users to have their password hash stored in the cache. If you set this option and specify a list of users, only those users can log on when the computer is disconnected from the network or Active Directory is unavailable. To list the specific users allowed to have their password hash stored, type the user names separated by commas or spaces, or click **List**, then **Add** to browse and select Active Directory users to add.

This option modifies the `adcli ent. hash. allow` parameter in the agent configuration file. By default, all users have their password hash stored.

- **Deny Password storage** Prevent specified users from having their password hash stored. If you set this option and specify a list of users, only those users are prevented from logging on when the computer is disconnected from the network or Active Directory is unavailable. To list the specific users who should not have their password hash stored, type the user names separated by commas or spaces, or click **List**, then **Add** to browse and select Active Directory users to add. This setting overrides "Allow Password storage".

This option modifies the `adcli ent. hash. deny` parameter in the `centrifydc.conf` agent configuration file. By default, all users have their password hash stored.

- **Cache life** Specify the number of days a password hash for any user can be stored in the cache before it expires. A value of zero (0) specifies that the password hash should never expire. When you enable this policy, a value of 7 (days) appears in the field. You can accept this value or enter a different value up to 9999.

This option setting modifies the `adcli ent. hash. expires` parameter in the `centrifydc.conf` agent configuration file. The default setting for this parameter is 0, which means that by default, the cache does not expire.

For more information about the configuration file and these configuration settings, see `adcli ent. hash. allow`, `adcli ent. hash. deny`, and `adcli ent. hash. expires` in the *Centrify Server Suite Configuration and Tuning Reference Guide*.

Set user mapping

Use the Set user mapping group policy to map a local Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X user account to an Active Directory account. Local user mapping allows you to set password policies in Active Directory even when a local Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X account is used to log in. This group policy is most commonly used to map local system or application user accounts on a computer to a different Active Directory account and password, so that you can enforce password complexity rules for the account, but it can be used for any local user account.

When you select **Enabled** for the Set user mapping group policy, you can then click **Show** to add or remove user accounts.

To add mapped user accounts to the policy, click **Add**. You can then type the Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X user account name in the first field and the Active Directory account name to which you want to map the local account in the second field, then click **OK**.

Once this policy is applied, users or services attempting to log in with the local mapped account must provide the Active Directory password for the account. For example, if you have mapped the local user `cai ne` to an Active Directory account that uses the password `+shark1`, the user logging in with the `cai ne` user name must provide the `+shark1` password or authentication will fail. For more information about mapping local Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X accounts to Active Directory accounts, see the *Administrator's Guide for Linux and UNIX* or the *Administrator's Guide for Mac OS X*.

Use FIPS 140-2 compliance algorithms

Use the “FIPS compliant algorithms for encryption, hashing and signing” group policy to specify the use of FIPS 140-2-compliant cryptographic algorithms for authentication protocols.

FIPS 140-2 compliance is available for authentication using Kerberos and NTLM with the following requirements and caveats:

- FIPS mode is available on agent version 5.0.2 or later but only on supported operating systems. See the [NIST validation entry for the Centrify FIPS mode](#) for the current list of supported platforms.
- Domain controllers must be at Windows 2008 domain functional level or greater.
- The administrator must explicitly add the `centrifydc_fips.xml` or directly edit the administrative template to enable this policy.

Note Centrify recommends that you use the `centrifydc_fips.xml` template. When you do, the agent performs several checks before implementing the policy to confirm that your domain controller and joined computers meet the requirements.

- If multiple encryption types are specified only the AES128-CTS and AES256-CTS encryption type keys (with RSA for public key generation, DSA for digital signature generation and SHA1, SHA256, SHA384 or SHA512 for hashing) are generated and

saved to the keytab file. However, if arcfour-hmac-md5 encryption is specified, the MD4Hash of the machine password will be generated and saved to the keytab file.

Note Which encryption types are used in each joined computer is controlled by a parameter set in each Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X computer's configuration file. See the [adcli ent. krb5. permitted. encryption. types](#) description in the Notes section on [page 33](#) for an explanation.

- Inter-realm keys for the AES128-CTS or AES256-CTS encryption types must be established between any trusted domains to enable Active Directory users to log on to a joined computer (see the `ksetup` utility to set up inter-realm keys).
- FIPS mode only allows NTLM pass-through authentication over SChannel. FIPS mode is not available for NTLM authentication over SMB or SMB2.

To enforce FIPS 140-2 compliance select the **Computer Configuration > Policies > Centrify Settings > DirectControl Settings > Use FIPS compliant algorithms for encryption, hashing, and signing policy, open the properties, and select Enabled.**

The policy takes effect after the next group policy update.

When you use the XML group policy template the agent performs the following validation checks:

- It verifies that each joined computer is running a supported operating system.
- It verifies that each machine is joined to a domain at domain functional level 2008 or above. If the domain does not meet the domain functional level requirements, the agent issues the following warning:

FIPS mode is supported only on domain with 2008 domain functional level or up. Enabling this policy with lower domain functional level may prevent adcli ent from working properly. Are you sure you want to enable this policy?

Respond **Yes** to enable the policy regardless or **No** to abort. However, if the current domain functional level is inadequate or FIPS mode is not supported on the host platform, the agent does not restart when the policy is applied. See the *Administrator's Guide for Linux and UNIX for the recovery instructions*.

For all joined Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X computers that pass, the agent is automatically stopped and restarted. After a successful restart, the `adjoin`, `adleave`, and `adinfo` commands run in FIPS mode immediately.

Note If a joined Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X computer is running an unsupported platform, the computer's configuration file is not updated and the agent is not restarted.

There are several restrictions and rules governing the use of FIPS mode. See the *Administrator's Guide* for the full explanation. The following bullets summarize the policy:

- Pre-validated groups and users that use FIPS mode to login when disconnected must have each user's Active Directory `msDS-SupportedEncryptionTypes` attribute set to

use Kerberos AES 128- or 256-bit encryption). You can set this attribute in the users' accounts using Active Directory Users and Computers or ADSI Edit. See the *Administrator's Guide for Linux and UNIX* for the instructions.

- The value of the corresponding Windows policy (**Computer Configuration > Policies > Windows Settings > Security Settings > Local Policies > Security Option > System Cryptography: Use FIPS compliant algorithms for encryption, hashing, and signing**) has no effect on the Windows, Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X computers managed through the Centrify agent. You must use the Centrify policy to enable FIPS mode. The Centrify policy is only available when you add the `centri_fydc_fips.xml` or `centri_fydc_fips.admx` template (see [Adding Centrify policies from XML files](#)).

Notes The following `centri_fydc.conf` configuration parameters affect FIPS operation. See the *Configuration and Tuning Reference Guide* for details about these parameters.

- `fips.mode.enable`: Enable FIPS mode on a per-computer basis. This group policy modifies the `fips.mode.enable` parameter in `centri_fydc.conf`.
 - `adcli.ent.krb5.clean.nonfips.encryptypes`: If FIPS mode is enabled and this configuration parameter is set to `true`, `adcli.ent` scans the computer's keytab file and removes all non-AES encryption keys for service principal names (SPNs) during startup. The default is `false`.
 - `adcli.ent.krb5.permitted.encryption.types`: If FIPS mode is enabled, and if you include the `arcfour-hmac-md5` encryption type in this configuration parameter, and if `adcli.ent.krb5.clean.nonfips.encryptypes` is `true`, `adcli.ent` generates the MD4 hash for the computer password and saves it in the keytab file.
-

Account prevalidation

Use the **Account Prevalidation** group policies to manage prevalidation of users and groups for disconnected systems.

Use this policy	To do this
Specify allowed groups for prevalidation	<p>Specify the groups that are prevalidated to access the local Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X computer using Active Directory credentials when the computer is offline even if the users in the group have not previously logged onto the computer.</p> <p>Enter a comma-separated list of groups in Allowed Groups to prevalidate users in the specified groups.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the following setting in the agent configuration file:</p> <pre>adcl i ent. preval i date. al l ow. groups</pre> <p>For more information about using this group policy, see Specifying users and groups for prevalidation.</p>
Specify denied groups for prevalidation	<p>Specify the groups that cannot be prevalidated to access the local Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X computer. If you allow any groups or users to be prevalidated, you can use this policy to define exceptions for any groups that should be prevented from prevalidation. In most cases, you would use this policy to exclude a subset of users that are in a member group of an allowed group; for example, to allow all users in the admins group to be prevalidated, except the users who are members of the outsource subgroup, you would enable “Specify allowed groups for prevalidation” for the admins group, and use “Specify denied groups for prevalidation” to deny users who are members of the outsource group.</p> <p>Enter a comma-separated list of users in Denied users to prevent prevalidation of specific users.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the following setting in the agent configuration file:</p> <pre>adcl i ent. preval i date. deny. groups</pre> <p>For more information about using this group policy, see Specifying users and groups for prevalidation.</p>
Specify denied users for prevalidation	<p>Specify the users who cannot be prevalidated to access the local Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X computer. If you allow any groups or users to be prevalidated, you can use this policy to define exceptions for any users who should be prevented from prevalidation. In most cases, you would use this policy to exclude a subset of users that are members of an allowed group.</p> <p>Enter a comma-separated list of users in Denied users to prevent prevalidation of specific users.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the following setting in the agent configuration file:</p> <pre>adcl i ent. preval i date. deny. users</pre> <p>For more information about using this group policy, see Specifying users and groups for prevalidation.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Set prevalidation update interval	<p>Specify the interval, in hours, for refreshing the credentials for prevalidated user and group accounts. The credentials for prevalidated users must be periodically refreshed to ensure they are in sync with Active Directory and that prevalidation will continue working after password changes.</p> <p>The parameter value should be a positive integer. A value of 0 disables all prevalidation of users. The default is 8 hours.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcl i ent . preval i date . i nterval</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set prevalidation service name	<p>Specify the service name to use for prevalidated users and groups. You must use the name you specify in this parameter when you register the Service Principal Name (SPN) for a user or group with the <code>setspn . exe</code> utility. The default value is <code>preval .</code></p>
Specify allowed users for prevalidation	<p>Specify users who are prevalidated to access the local Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X computer using Active Directory credentials when the computer is offline even if the specified users have not previously logged onto the computer.</p> <p>Enter a comma-separated list of users in Allowed users to prevalidate specific users.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the following setting in the agent configuration file:</p> <p><code>adcl i ent . preval i date . al l ow . users</code></p> <p>For more information about using this group policy, see Specifying users and groups for prevalidation.</p>

Specifying users and groups for prevalidation

The following group policies specify the users and groups that are prevalidated (or prevented from prevalidation):

- Specify allowed users for prevalidation
- Specify allowed groups for prevalidation
- Specify denied users for prevalidation
- Specify denied groups for prevalidation

Prevalidation enables a user or the members of a group to access the local Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X computer using Active Directory credentials when the computer is offline even if the users has not previously logged onto the computer. Without prevalidation, only users who have previously logged on to a computer can be authenticated when the computer is disconnected from the network. For those users, authentication is based on the password hashes stored during the previous log-on. In some cases, however, you may require users who have never logged on to a particular computer to be authenticated when the computer is disconnected from the network. For example, you may have an administrative group that requires access to computers that are disconnected from the network but on which they have never previously logged in. To accommodate the users in that group, you can configure the group for prevalidation.

If you do not specify any users or groups with these policies, then no user or group accounts are prevalidated to access the local computer. If you enter names in either the Specify allowed users for prevalidation or Specify allowed groups for prevalidation policies, only those users and groups are prevalidated, with the exception of any users or groups you enter in either Specify denied users for prevalidation or Specify denied groups for prevalidation fields. For example, to allow all users in the `admins` group to be prevalidated, except the users who are also members of the `outsource` group, you could enter groups in the following policies:

Specify allowed groups for prevalidation: `admins`

Specify denied groups for prevalidation: `outsource`

To add more than one user or group, enter a comma-separated list. For example, to allow all users in the `admins` group and the users `ali`, `kai`, and `tanya` who are not members of the `admins` group to be prevalidated, but prevent the users `jorge` and `maurice` from being prevalidated, you could enter names in the fields as follows:

Specify allowed groups for prevalidation: `admins`

Specify allowed users for prevalidation: `ali, kai, tanya`

Specify denied users for prevalidation: `jorge, maurice`

To allow prevalidation for all users in the zone without any exceptions, you can enter `all@zone` in **Specify allowed groups for prevalidation**.

For users or groups of users to be prevalidated, their accounts must be active accounts with permission to log on to the local computer and have a Service Principal Name (SPN) set in the form of:

`preval /user`

Where `preval` is the service name specified by the `adcli ent.preval idate.servi ce` parameter and `username` is the user logon name, which can be either of the following:

- the name part of the user's UPN, if the domain part matches the user's domain
- `samAccountName`, if the UPN is empty or the UPN's domain part is different from the user's domain

To enable prevalidation for a user, you can use the Windows `setspn.exe` utility to add a Service Principal Name for the user. For example, to register the Service Principal Name for the user `kai@arcade.com` using `preval` as the service name, you could type a command similar to the following in a Windows Command Prompt window:

```
setspn -A preval /kai kai
```

This `setspn` command registers the SPN in Active Directory for the `preval` service and the specified user account, for the Active Directory user `kai`. On the computers where this user is allowed to be prevalidated, the user can be authenticated without having logged on previously.

If you are allowing prevalidation for an administrative group, you must register a Service Principal Name for each member of the group. For example, if you are allowing

prevalidation for the `admins` group and this group has five members, you would use the `setspn.exe` utility to register a Service Principal Name for each of those members.

To ensure their validity, the credentials for prevalidated users and groups are periodically retrieved from Active Directory. For example, the credentials are refreshed whenever you do the following:

- Reboot the local computer.
- Start or restart the agent (`adcli ent`).
- Run the `adflush` command to clear the cache.
- Change a password from the local system.

The credentials are also periodically refreshed at the interval defined by the `Set prevalidation update interval` policy to ensure that prevalidation will continue working after password changes.

These group policies enable the following settings in the agent configuration file (`/etc/centrifdc/centrifdc.conf`):

```
adcli ent.prevali date.allow.users  
adcli ent.prevali date.allow.groups  
adcli ent.prevali date.deny.users  
adcli ent.prevali date.deny.groups
```

Adclient settings

Use the group policies in the **Adclient Settings** node to control the operation of the agent on managed computers.

Some of these policies are platform-specific policies that control whether the agent can automatically edit specific files on the local computer. In most cases, you should enable the policies that allow the agent to maintain configuration files automatically.

If you choose to not enable any of the platform-specific policies, you must manually edit the appropriate configuration files on individual computers. For example, if not configuring files automatically through a group policy, you must manually edit the `/etc/nsswitch.conf` and `/etc/pam.d/system-auth` or `/etc/pam.d` files to include `adcli ent` information or authentication through Active Directory will fail and you may disable login access entirely. For more information about updating configuration files manually, see “Customizing adclient configuration parameters” in the *Configuration and Tuning Reference Guide*.

Note Several Auto Zone group policies are located within the **Adclient Settings** node. For details about Auto Zone group policies, see [“Auto Zone group policies” on page 45](#).

Use this policy	To do this
Add attributes to cached user objects Add attributes to cached group objects Add attributes to cached computer objects Add attributes to cached user, group and computer objects	Add specified Active Directory attribute(s) to the local cache. (Use the <code>adquery --dump</code> command to see which attributes are cached by default.) These policies modify the <code>adclient.custom.attributes.user, -.group or -.computer</code> setting in the <code>centrifdc.conf</code> configuration file.
Configure <code>/etc/nsswitch.conf</code> (Solaris, HP-UX, Linux)	Allow automatic editing of the Name Service Switch configuration (<code>nsswitch.conf</code>) file on HP-UX, Solaris, and Linux computers. This policy modifies the <code>adclient.autoedit.nss</code> setting in the agent configuration file.
Configure <code>/etc/{pam.conf,pam.d}</code> (AIX, Solaris, HP-UX, Linux, Mac OS X)	Allow automatic editing of the PAM configuration (<code>pam.conf</code> file or <code>pam.d</code> directory) on AIX, HP-UX, Solaris, Linux, and Mac OS X computers. This policy modifies the <code>adclient.autoedit.pam</code> setting in the agent configuration file.
Configure <code>/etc/security/user</code> (AIX)	Allow automatic editing of the LAM user configuration files on AIX computers. This policy modifies the <code>adclient.autoedit.user</code> setting in the agent configuration file.
Configure <code>/usr/lib/security/methods.cfg</code> (AIX)	Allow automatic editing of the LAM <code>methods.cfg</code> files on AIX computers. This policy modifies the <code>adclient.autoedit.methods</code> setting in the agent configuration file.
Configure Directory Services (Apple OS/X)	Allow automatic editing of the Directory Service configuration on Mac OS X computers. This policy modifies the <code>adclient.autoedit.dsconfig</code> setting in the agent configuration file.
Configure dump core setting	Specify whether the agent should be allowed to dump core. The value you set for this group policy overrides the default <code>ulimit</code> setting. When you enable this group policy, select one of the following options from the drop down menu: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>never</code> to specify that the agent never dump core. • <code>once</code> to specify that the agent should dump core only when there is no existing core dump file. Note that this setting is not valid on Mac OS X computers. On Mac OS X, <code>once</code> behaves the same as <code>always</code>, which dumps core on every crash. • <code>always</code> to specify that the agent dump core on every crash. This policy modifies the <code>adclient.dumpcore</code> setting in the agent configuration file.

Use this policy	To do this
Disable nscd group and passwd caching (Solaris, Linux)	Do not allow editing of the name service cache daemon configuration (<code>nscd.conf</code>) on Solaris and Linux computers. Note that selecting this policy disables rather than enables automatic editing of the file. This policy modifies the <code>adcli.ent.autoedit.nscd</code> setting in the agent configuration file.
Disable pwgrd (HPUX)	Do not allow automatic editing of the password and group hashing and caching daemon (<code>pwgrd</code>) on HP-UX computers. Note that selecting this policy disables rather than enables automatic editing of the file. This policy modifies the <code>adcli.ent.autoedit.pwgrd</code> setting in the agent configuration file.
Enable core dump cleanup	<p>Specify whether to delete old core dumps generated by the agent.</p> <p>By default, this policy is not enabled, and core dumps generated by the agent will never be deleted.</p> <p>If you enable this group policy, agent-generated core dumps are kept for the number of days that you specify. The default value is 30 days, but you can specify any number of days.</p> <p>On Mac OS X, the default core dump location is <code>/cores/</code>. On most UNIX systems, the core dump location is the working directory of the current process. However, the core dump location can be customized on some platforms, including RHEL, Solaris, and AIX.</p> <p>If the core dump location is inside <code>/var/centrifydc</code> and you enable this policy, all old core dumps are deleted without checking the process name first.</p> <p>If the core dump location is somewhere other than <code>/var/centrifydc</code> and you enable this policy, only the core dumps generated by the agent daemons (for example, <code>adcli</code>, <code>cdcwatch</code>, and <code>kcm</code>) are deleted.</p> <p>This policy does not modify the DirectControl configuration file.</p>
Enable logon hours local enforcement	<p>Specify whether you want both Active Directory and the Centrify agent to check for user logon hour restrictions, or just Active Directory. If you disable this policy, only Active Directory will check the user logon hour restrictions.</p> <p>By default, this policy is enabled, and the configuration parameter set by this policy is set to <code>true</code>.</p> <p>You may want to set this parameter to <code>false</code> if the user and Centrify agent are in different time zones, and one time zone recognizes Daylight Savings Time, while the other does not; otherwise, the user may not be able to logon at certain times.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcli.ent.logonhours.local.enforcement</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Encrypt adclient cache data	<p>Specify to encrypt the local cache of Active Directory data. If you enable this policy, all of the Active Directory data stored in the cache is encrypted and the cache is flushed each time the agent starts up. If you disable or do not configure this policy, the cache is not encrypted and is not flushed when the agent starts up.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adclient.cache.encrypt</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Force password salt lookup from KDC	<p>Force the Centrify agent to look up the complete principal name, including the Kerberos realm used as the key salt, from the KDC. Enabling this policy is only required if you remove <code>arcfour-hmac-md5</code> from the list of encryption types specified for the <code>adclient.krb5.tkt.encrypted.types</code> parameter in agent configuration file and if you change a <code>userPrincipalName</code> attribute in Active Directory without changing the user's password.</p> <p>Enabling this policy may cause "pre-auth required" warning messages to appear in the Active Directory event log.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adclient.force.salt.lookup</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Map /home to /User (Mac OS X)	<p>Although this group policy is defined in the <code>centrifydc_settings.xml</code> file, not in the <code>mac_settings.xml</code> file, it applies to Mac OS X computers only. See the <i>Mac OS X Administrator's Guide</i> for a description of this policy.</p>
Run adclient on all processors	<p>Specify whether to use all processors on a multi-processor system. By default, adclient uses all processors.</p> <p>This policy modifies the <code>adclient.use.all.cpus</code> setting in the agent configuration file. This parameter is set to <code>true</code> by default. Disable this policy to set the parameter to <code>false</code> if adclient becomes unstable.</p>
Set cache cleanup interval	<p>Specify how often the agent should clean up the local cache. At each cleanup interval, the agent checks the cache for objects to be removed or expired, and at every 10th interval, the agent rebuilds local indexes. The value should be less than the values specified for the following parameters in the Centrify agent configuration file:</p> <pre>adclient.cache.negative.lifetime adclient.cache.flush.interval adclient.cache.object.lifetime</pre> <p>The default cleanup interval is 10 minutes.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adclient.cache.cleanup.interval</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Set the cloud connector refresh interval	<p>This policy controls how frequently connections to Centrify cloud connectors are refreshed. The refresh task is a background process that searches for and selects the nearest available cloud connector to use for connectivity between the Active Directory forest and the cloud service.</p> <p>By default, the process runs every 8 hours. You can use this group policy to modify that interval.</p> <p>If the interval is set to 0, the refresh task will be suspended.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adclient.cloud.connector.refresh.interval</code> parameter setting in the <code>centrifydc.conf</code> configuration file.</p>
Set maximum number of threads	<p>Specify the maximum number of threads the agent will allocate for processing client requests. The value should be greater than or equal to the number of pre-allocated threads specified by the Set minimum number of threads policy. If you do not enable the policy, the default value is 20 threads.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adclient.clients.threads.max</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set the maximum simultaneous cloud authentication requests allowed	<p>This policy specifies the maximum number of cloud authentication requests that can be processed simultaneously.</p> <p>The default is 10 simultaneous requests.</p> <p>If you change this setting, you must restart the <code>adclient</code> process.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adclient.cloud.auth.token.max</code> setting in the Centrify DirectControl configuration file.</p>
Set minimum number of threads	<p>Specify the number of threads the agent pre-allocates for processing client requests.</p> <p>The value must be an integer, zero or greater. If you set the value to zero, the agent processes requests sequentially.</p> <p>If you do not enable this policy, the default value is 4 threads.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adclient.clients.threads</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Specify low disk space interval	<p>Specify how frequently the agent should check the disk space available for the local cache. The default interval checks the available disk space every 5 minutes. If the disk space available at any interval is less than the value you set for the Specify low disk space warning level policy, the agent will stop saving data in the local cache and will discard any new data until you free up enough disk space for it to resume saving data in the local cache.</p> <p>The value must be an integer zero or greater. A value of zero disables checking for available disk space.</p> <p>Keep in mind that the value you set for this policy can affect the recovery of a system after the agent stops writing data to the local cache. If you set the value to 0, the agent will not check for available disk space so it will not return to normal operation when disk space is freed up. In addition, setting value to 0 or to a long interval may cause the agent to consume too much of the disk for its local cache and make the computer unstable or unusable. Therefore, you should keep the interval for checking the available disk space relatively short. Keeping the interval short will also help to ensure that the agent resumes normal operation and saving data to its cache at the earliest opportunity.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adclient.disk.check.interval</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Specify low disk space warning level	<p>Generate a warning message when the disk space available for the local cache reaches a critical level. If you enable this policy, you also need to specify the threshold for available disk space that should trigger the warning message. By default, the warning is triggered if the free disk space reaches 51200 KB. Setting the Minimum Free Disk Space to 0 KB disables the display of a warning message.</p> <p>If you enable the Specify low disk space interval policy, the agent will check the availability of free disk space at the interval specified. If the disk space available at any interval is less than the KB you set for the warning level, the agent stops saving data in the local cache. At the next interval when the available disk space exceeds the KB you set for this policy, the agent resumes normal operation and saving data to its cache.</p> <p>Keep in mind that the value you set for this policy can affect the recovery of a system. The agent will only resume writing data to its local cache if there is more disk space available than what you have specified to generate the warning.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcli ent. disk. check. free</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Use the legal Kerberos type for cache encryption	<p>Specify the type of encryption to use when encrypting the local cache. The encryption type you specify must be a type supported in the Kerberos environment. For example, Windows Server 2003 Kerberos supports the following cryptographic algorithms: RC4-HMAC, DES-CBC-CRC and DES-CBC-MD5.</p> <p>This group policy is only used if the Encrypt adclient cache data policy is enabled. If Encrypt adclient cache data is not enabled, this policy is ignored.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcli ent. cache. encrypti on. type</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Addns Settings group policies

These group policies allow you to configure the addns settings in the `centrifydc.conf` file.

To configure Addns Settings group policies, in the Group Policy Object Editor, select **Computer Configuration > Centrify Settings > DirectControl Settings > Addns Settings**.

Use this policy	To do this
<p>Enable addns invoked by adclient</p>	<p>Enable whether adclient automatically launches the addns command.</p> <p>The addns command dynamically updates the DNS records on an Active Directory-based DNS server in environments where the DHCP server cannot update DNS records automatically.</p> <p>In most cases, you do not need to use the addns command if a host's IP address is managed by a Windows-based DNS server and the host obtains its IP address from a Windows-based DHCP server because the DHCP server updates the DNS record for the host automatically.</p> <p>If you are not using a Windows-based DNS server, you should use nsupdate or a similar command appropriate to the operating environment of the DNS server to update DNS records.</p> <p>You can set the parameters of the addns command by specifying them in the Set command line options used by adclient group policy.</p> <p>The default value for Mac OS X computers is True.</p> <p>The default value for all other platforms is False.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the adclient.dynamical.dns.enabled parameter in the Centrify DirectControl configuration file.</p>
<p>Set command line options used by adclient</p>	<p>Specify the parameters to use for the addns command if it is enabled by the Enable addns invoked by adclient group policy.</p> <p>For example, the default setting is:</p> <pre data-bbox="815 1255 1089 1276">/usr/sbin/addns -U -m</pre> <p>The -U option creates or updates the IP address and domain name pointer (PTR) records in the DNS server for the local computer.</p> <p>The -m option uses the local computer account's Active Directory credentials to establish a security context with the DNS server.</p> <p>Note that UNIX computers that act as a gateway between networks may require you to specify the network adapter IP address in the addns command line. To ensure that you register the correct network address with the Active Directory DNS server, set adclient.dynamical.dns.command with a command line that uses the correct IP address for the network interface you want to use.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the adclient.dynamical.dns.command parameter in the Centrify DirectControl configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Set DNS records update interval	<p>Specify whether or not dynamic DNS records are periodically updated for this host and, if there are updates, the interval between updates.</p> <p>This interval value is defined in seconds and takes an integer of 0 or greater. If you set the value to 0, the DNS update feature will be disabled. Set the value to 1 or greater to specify the number of seconds between DNS update attempts.</p> <p>The default for the <code>is</code> parameter is 0.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcli ent. dynami c. dns. refresh. i nterval</code> parameter in the Centrify DirectControl configuration file.</p>
Set wait response interval for update requests	<p>Specify the amount of time, in seconds, that the <code>addns</code> process waits for responses to its request for updates.</p> <p>The parameter value takes an integer of 0 or greater.</p> <p>The default for this policy is 7 seconds.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>addns. tcp. ti meout</code> parameter in the Centrify DirectControl configuration file.</p>

Auto Zone group policies

Centrify provides a number of group policies that allow you to set Auto Zone configuration parameters for all machines rather than on a machine-by machine basis.

The Auto Zone group policies are defined in the `centri fydc_ setti ngs. xml` template file. The Auto Zone group policies and parameters have no effect if the machine is not joined to Auto Zone.

To configure Auto Zone group policies, in the Group Policy Object Editor, select **Computer Configuration > Centrify Settings > DirectControl Settings > Adclient Settings**.

Use this policy	To do this
Auto Zone default shell	<p>Set the default shell when joined to Auto Zone. The default value is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>/bin/bash</code> on Mac OS X and Linux systems • <code>/bin/sh</code> on UNIX systems, including Solaris, HP-UX, and AIX. <p>This group policy modifies the <code>auto.schema.shell</code> parameter in the <code>centrifydc.conf</code> configuration file.</p>
Auto Zone domain prefix overrides	<p>Specify a unique prefix for a trusted domain.</p> <p>The Auto Zone algorithm combines the prefix with the lower 22 bits of each user or group RID (relative identifier) to create unique Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X user (UID) and group (GID) IDs for each user and group in the forest and in any two-way trusted forests.</p> <p>Ordinarily, you do not need to set this parameter because Centrify automatically generates the domain prefix from the user or group Security Identifier (SID). However, in a forest with a large number of domains, domain prefix conflicts are possible. When you join a machine to a domain, if Centrify detects any conflicting domain prefixes, the join fails with a warning message. You can then set a unique prefix for the conflicting domains.</p> <p>To set this parameter, select Enabled, then click Add. Type a domain name and type a prefix or use the arrows to set a prefix number. The prefix must be in the range 0 - 511. Click OK to enter the prefix and domain. Add as many prefixes as you need, then click OK to close the group policy property page.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>auto.schema.domain.prefix</code> parameter in the <code>centrifydc.conf</code> configuration file.</p>
Auto Zone home directory	<p>Specify the default home directory.</p> <p>The default, if you do not specify this parameter, is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mac OS X: <code>/Users/{user}</code>. • Linux, HP-UX, and AIX: <code>/home/{user}</code> • Solaris: <code>/export/home/{user}</code> <p>The syntax <code>{user}</code> specifies the logon name of the user. For example, if you specify:</p> <p><code>/Users/{user}</code></p> <p>and <code>jsmith</code> logs on to the Mac OS X machine, the home directory is set to <code>/Users/jsmith</code>.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>auto.schema.homedir</code> parameter in the <code>centrifydc.conf</code> configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Auto Zone remote file service (Mac OS X)	<p>Specify the type of remote file service to use for the network home directory. The options are: SMB (default) and AFP.</p> <p>Note This group policy applies to Mac OS X machines only.</p> <p>When you type a path for the network home directory in Active Directory, it requires a specific format: <code>/server/share/path</code>, but on Mac OS X, the format for mounting a network directory requires the remote file service type: <code>/type/server/share/path</code>. By identifying the remote file-service type, you can type the network path in the format required by Active Directory, and convert the path into the format required by Mac OS X.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>auto.schema.remote.file.service</code> parameter in the <code>centrifdc.conf</code> configuration file.</p>
Generate new uid/gid using Apple scheme in Auto Zone	<p>Use the Apple algorithm to automatically generate user and group identifiers. The Apple algorithm for generating identifiers is based on the <code>objectGuid</code> attribute for the user or group object. The Centrify mechanism for automatically generating UIDs and GIDs is based on the security identifier for user or group objects. Both methods ensure a globally unique and consistent identifier for the user or group.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>auto.schema.apple_scheme</code> parameter in the <code>centrifdc.conf</code> configuration file.</p>
Set user's primary gid in Auto Zone	<p>Specifies the group identifier (GID) to use as the default primary group for all users. If this policy is not configured, the primary GID for users in Auto Zone is set to one of the following platform-specific values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mac: 20 • Linux, Solaris, HPUX, AIX: -1 <p>If you enable this group policy, you must specify an integer from -1 to 2147483647. You cannot leave the GID field blank if you enable this group policy.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to -1, the primary GID is generated according to the selected scheme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apple scheme • Relative identifier (RID) • Active Directory value <p>This group policy modifies the <code>auto.schema.primary.gid</code> parameter in the <code>centrifdc.conf</code> configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Specify AD Groups allowed in Auto Zone	<p>Specify the Active Directory groups that are included in the Auto Zone. By default, all Active Directory groups are included in the Auto Zone. When you enable this policy, only the specified groups are included in the Auto Zone and assigned a GID on the computer.</p> <p>You can manually enter each group name separated by a comma, or click List, then Add, to browse for groups to add. If you manually add groups, use one of the following formats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAM account name • NTLM: DOMAIN\sAMAccountName (also DOMAIN/sAMAccountName) • UPN or sAMAccountName@domain • Full DN: CN=commonName, ...,DC=domain_component, DC=domain_component,... • Canonical Name : domain.com/container1/cn <p>You can also specify the groups in a file.</p> <p>Any groups listed may be domain local, global or universal groups. They must be security groups; distribution groups are not supported.</p> <p>If an Active Directory user specified in "Specify AD users allowed in Auto Zone" is a member of a group that is <i>not</i> specified in the current group policy, that group is ignored.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>auto. schema. groups</code> parameter in the <code>centri fydcl.conf</code> configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Specify AD Users allowed in Auto Zone	<p>Specify the Active Directory users that are included in the Auto Zone and able to log in using their Active Directory account.</p> <p>By default, all Active Directory users are included in the Auto Zone. When you enable this policy, only the specified users and members of the groups specified with the “Specify Groups of AD Users allowed in Auto Zone” are included in the Auto Zone and able to log in using their Active Directory account.</p> <p>You can manually enter each user name separated by a comma, or click List, then Add, to browse for users to add. If you manually add users, use one of the following formats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAM account name • NTLM: DOMAIN\sAMAccountName (also DOMAIN/sAMAccountName) • UPN or sAMAccountName@domain • Full DN: CN=commonName, ...,DC=domain_component, DC=domain_component,... • Canonical Name : domain.com/container1/cn <p>You can also specify the users in a file.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>auto.schema.allow.users</code> parameter in the <code>centrifdc.conf</code> configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Specify Groups of AD Users allowed in Auto Zone	<p>Specify the Active Directory users that are included in the Auto Zone by specifying the groups whose members should be included.</p> <p>By default, all Active Directory users are included in the Auto Zone. When you enable this policy, only the listed users (from “Specify AD Users allowed in Auto Zone”), and members of the listed groups (including members of nested groups under these groups and users' whose primary group are set to these groups) are included in the Auto Zone.</p> <p>You can manually enter each group name separated by a comma, or click List, then Add, to browse for groups to add. If you manually add groups, use one of the following formats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAM account name • NTLM: DOMAIN\sAMAccountName (also DOMAIN/sAMAccountName) • UPN or sAMAccountName@domain • Full DN: CN=commonName, ...,DC=domain_component, DC=domain_component,... • Canonical Name : domain.com/container1/cn <p>You can also specify the groups in a file.</p> <p>Any groups listed may be domain local, global or universal groups. They must be security groups; distribution groups are not supported.</p> <p>This parameter does not include the group in Active Directory Auto Zone, just the users in that group. This means that the group is <i>not</i> automatically assigned a GID. Use the “Specify groups of AD users allowed in Auto Zone” group policy to include a group in the Auto Zone and assign it a GID.</p> <p>Auto Zone does not support one-way trusts. Therefore, any users in the group who belong to a domain that has a one-way trust relationship to the joined domain do not become valid users on the computer.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>auto.schema.allow.groups</code> parameter in the <code>centrifdc.conf</code> configuration file.</p>

Dzdo settings

Use the **Dzdo Settings** to control the operation of dzdo.

Use this policy	To do this
Always add anchors to regex in dzdo and dzcmds	<p>Specifies whether you want to add anchors automatically to the regular expressions you define as command rights and use in role definitions. This group policy helps to prevent matching unintended paths or commands if the regular expression pattern is not carefully set.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Disabled, you should carefully review all regular expressions used as command rights to identify all possible matches for the pattern defined.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>dzdo.auto.anchors</code> setting in the agent configuration file <code>centrifdc.conf</code>.</p>
Enable logging of valid command execution in dzdo	<p>Specify whether messages resulting from successful command execution are logged. Messages are written to the <code>syslog</code> auth facility or <code>authpriv</code> facility, typically located in <code>/var/log/secure</code>.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Not configured or Enabled, the dzdo program logs both valid and invalid command execution.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Disabled, information about only invalid command execution is logged.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>dzdo.log_good</code> setting in the agent configuration file <code>centrifdc.conf</code>.</p>
Force dzdo re-authentication when relogin	<p>Specify whether users must authenticate again with dzdo after logging out.</p> <p>When a user authenticates with dzdo, a ticket is temporarily created that allows dzdo to run without re-authentication for a short period of time. If a user logs out, the ticket is reused when the user logs back in.</p> <p>Enable this policy to remove the tickets when a user logs out. When logging in again, a user must authenticate again when using dzdo.</p> <p>The default, when the policy is not set, is to not clear the tickets when users log out.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adclient.dzdo.clear.passwd.timestamp</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Force dzdo to set HOME environment variable	<p>Specify whether privileged commands run with dzdo commands should set the HOME environment variable to the home directory of the target user (which is root by default).</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Not configured or Disabled, the dzdo program does not set the HOME environment variable.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Enabled, the dzdo program sets the HOME environment variable. Enabling this group policy effectively implies that the <code>-H</code> command line option should always be used.</p> <p>This group policy provides functionality equivalent to the <code>always_set_home</code> flag for configuring the sudoers file and sudo operation.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>dzdo.always_set_home</code> setting in the agent configuration file <code>centrifdc.conf</code>.</p>
Force dzdo to set HOME environment variable when runs with '-s' option	<p>Specify whether privileged commands run with dzdo commands using the <code>-s</code> command line option should set the HOME environment variable to the home directory of the target user (which is root by default).</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Not configured or Disabled, the dzdo program does not set the HOME environment variable.</p> <p>The parameter value can be true or false. The default parameter value is false.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Enabled, the dzdo program sets the HOME environment variable.</p> <p>This group policy provides functionality equivalent to the <code>set_home</code> flag for configuring the sudoers file and sudo operation.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>dzdo.set_home</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Force per tty authentication in dzdo	<p>Specify whether dzdo requires authentication once per tty rather than once per user.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Not configured or Disabled, authentication is required once per user.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Enabled, authentication is required once per tty.</p> <p>This group policy provides functionality equivalent to the <code>tty_tickets</code> flag for configuring the sudoers file and sudo operation.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>dzdo.tty_tickets</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Prompt error message if command not found by dzdo	<p>Specify whether the dzdo program informs the user when it cannot find a command in the user's PATH.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Not configured or Enabled, the dzdo program displays an error statement indicating that the command could not be found in the user's PATH.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Disabled, dzdo is prevented from indicating whether a command was not allowed or simply not found.</p> <p>This group policy provides functionality equivalent to the <code>path_info</code> flag for configuring the <code>sudoers</code> file and sudo operation.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>dzdo.path_info</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Replace sudo by dzdo	<p>Specify whether to replace sudo with dzdo.</p> <p>Enable this policy to redirect sudo commands to dzdo. This policy creates a symbolic link between sudo and dzdo. When a user executes a sudo command, dzdo is executed instead. Role assignment settings for the user determine whether the user is allowed to execute the commands specified with sudo.</p> <p>Be certain to set <code>/usr/share/centrifydc/bin</code> as the first search directory for the PATH variable if you enable this group policy.</p> <p>This policy is only applicable if you are using zones. It is not applicable for computers that join Auto Zone using the <code>--workstation</code> option.</p>
Require dzdo command validation check	<p>Specify whether to enforce the validation check for dzdo privileged commands.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Enabled, privileged commands will run only after being validated by the dzdo validator. If a command fails validation, or if the dzdo validator does not exist, is not available, or is not trusted (e.g., is not owned by root or is group/world writeable), the command will not run.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Not configured or Disabled, no attempt is made to validate privileged commands, and the commands will run without validation.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>dzdo.validator.required</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p> <p>The dzdo validator is located and configured as described in Set dzdo validator later in this section.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Require runas user for dzdo	<p>Specify whether a user must explicitly identify the 'runas' user when executing a command with dzdo.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Not configured or Enabled, and a user executes a command with dzdo and does not explicitly identify the user or group to run as (with the -u or -g option), adcl i ent assumes that the command should be run as root. If the user is not authorized to run the command as root, dzdo fails to execute the command and issues an error message.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Disabled and a user executes a command with dzdo and does not explicitly identify the user or group to run as (with the -u or -g option), adcl i ent attempts to resolve the user. If the command defines a single runas user, dzdo executes the specified command and sends a message to the log file.</p> <p>If the command defines multiple runas users, dzdo cannot resolve the user to run as and attempts to run the command as root. Because the user is not authorized to run the command as root, dzdo fails to execute the command and issues an error message.</p> <p>In all cases, a user can execute a command successfully with dzdo by using the -u option to explicitly identify the runas user; for example:</p> <pre>[u1@rh6]\$dzdo -u qa1 adi nfo</pre> <p>This group policy modifies the dzdo. set. runas. expl i ci t setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set directory to store user timestamp by dzdo	<p>Specify the directory where dzdo stores the user's login timestamp files.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Not configured or Disabled, the default directory /var/run/dzdo is used.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Enabled, you can specify a directory of your choice.</p> <p>This group policy provides functionality equivalent to the ti mestampdi r flag for configuring the sudoers file and sudo operation.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the dzdo. ti mestampdi r setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Set dzdo authentication timeout interval	<p>Specify the maximum number of minutes allowed between operations before prompting the user to re-enter a password.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Not configured or Disabled, the default timeout interval of five minutes is used.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Enabled, you can specify a timeout interval of your choice.</p> <p>You can set this parameter to zero (0) to always prompt for a password when users run privileged commands with dzdo. If you specify a value less than 0, the user's timestamp never expires.</p> <p>This group policy provides functionality equivalent to the <code>timestamp_timeout</code> flag for configuring the sudoers file and sudo operation.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>dzdo.timestamp_timeout</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set dzdo password prompt timeout interval	<p>Specify the number of minutes before the dzdo password prompt times out.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Not configured or Disabled, the default timeout value of five minutes is used.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Enabled, you can specify a timeout value of your choice.</p> <p>You can set this parameter to zero (0) to have the password prompt never timeout.</p> <p>This group policy provides functionality equivalent to the <code>passwd_timeout</code> flag for configuring the sudoers file and sudo operation.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>dzdo.passwd_timeout</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Set dzdo validator	<p>Specify the full path of the dzdo validator.</p> <p>The settings in this group policy are used only when the Require dzdo command validation check group policy is enabled.</p> <p>The dzdo validator is a script that runs synchronously under the user's Active Directory name. If the Require dzdo command validation check group policy is enabled, the dzdo validator runs when users attempt to execute dzdo commands. Command attempts that pass validation are allowed to run. Command attempts that fail validation are not allowed to run.</p> <p>The default location of the dzdo validator is <code>/usr/share/centri fydc/sbi n/dzcheck</code>. If you set this group policy to Not configured or Disabled, the validator located in this default location is used.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Enabled, the dzdo validator that you specify is used.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Server Suite distribution package does not include a dzcheck script. Instead, a sample validator, <code>/usr/share/centri fydc/sbi n/dzcheck. sampl e</code>, is provided for reference. To configure and enable the dzdo validator, modify the sample script or create a new script, and then place that script in the default location (<code>/usr/share/centri fydc/sbi n/dzcheck</code>) or use a location and script name of your choice that you specify in this group policy. • You do not need to create a dzcheck script to use dzdo. You only need to create a script if you want to modify dzdo behavior so that validation occurs when dzdo commands attempt to run. <p>This group policy modifies the <code>dzdo. val i dator</code> setting in the agent configuration file. For more information about configuring the dzdo validator, see the “dzdo.validator” section in the <i>Configuration and Tuning Reference Guide</i>, Chapter 11, “Customizing authorization configuration parameters.”</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Set environment variables to be preserved by dzdo	<p>Specify the default list of environment variables to preserve in the user's environment. This group policy applies only if you have selected the Reset environment variables option for the command in Access Manager.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Not configured or Disabled, the default list of variables displayed when you run the <code>dzdo -V</code> command as root is preserved.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Enabled, you can specify variables to preserve in addition to the default list of variables. Variables that you specify must be formatted as a comma-separated list. For example:</p> <pre>COLORS, DISPLAY, HOME, HOSTNAME, KRB5CCNAME, LS_COLORS, MAIL, PATH, PS1, PS2, TZ, XAUTHORITY, XAUTHORIZATION</pre> <p>This group policy provides functionality equivalent to the <code>env_keep</code> flag for configuring the <code>sudoers</code> file and <code>sudo</code> operation.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>dzdo.env_keep</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set environment variables to be removed by dzdo	<p>Specify the default list of environment variables to be removed from the user's environment. This group policy applies only if you have selected the Remove unsafe environment variables option for the command in Access Manager.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Not configured or Disabled, the default list of variables displayed when you run the <code>dzdo -V</code> command as root is removed.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Enabled, you can specify variables to remove in addition to the default list of variables. Variables that you specify must be formatted as a comma-separated list. For example:</p> <pre>IFS, CDPATH, LOCALDOMAIN, RES_OPTIONS, HOSTALIASES, NLSPATH, PATH_LOCALE, LD_*</pre> <p>This configuration parameter provides functionality equivalent to the <code>env_delete</code> flag for configuring the <code>sudoers</code> file and <code>sudo</code> operation.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>dzdo.env_delete</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
<p>Set environment variables to be removed by dzdo with characters % or /</p>	<p>Specify the list of environment variables that the dzdo process should check for the special characters % or / in the value. If the dzdo process finds environment variable values containing the special characters, it removes those variables from the user's environment. Variables with % or / characters are removed regardless of whether you have selected the Reset environment variables option for the command in Access Manager.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Not configured or Disabled, the default list of variables displayed when you run the dzdo -V command as root is checked for special characters.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Enabled, you can specify variables to check for special characters in addition to the default list of variables. Variables that you specify must be formatted as a comma-separated list. For example:</p> <p>COLORTERM, LANG, LANGUAGE, LC_*, LI NGUAS, TERM</p> <p>This group policy provides functionality equivalent to the env_reset flag for configuring the sudoers file and sudo operation.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the dzdo. env_check setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
<p>Set error message when failed to authenticate in dzdo</p>	<p>Specify the message that is displayed if a user enters an incorrect password.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Not configured or Disabled, the default message "Sorry, try again" is used.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Enabled, you can specify a message of your choice. The message can be any text string enclosed by quotation marks. For example:</p> <p>"The password provided is not valid."</p> <p>This configuration parameter provides functionality equivalent to the badpass_message flag for configuring the sudoers file and sudo operation.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the dzdo. badpass_message setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Set lecture shown by dzdo before password prompt	<p>Specify the full path to a file containing the warning message that is displayed about using dzdo before displaying the password prompt.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Not configured or Disabled, a default message is used.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Enabled, you can specify a file containing a message of your choice. You must specify the full path to the file. For example, to use a custom message located in the file <code>dzdo_warning</code>:</p> <pre>/etc/custom/dzdo_warning</pre> <p>This group policy provides functionality equivalent to the <code>lecture_file</code> flag for configuring the sudoers file and sudo operation.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>dzdo.lecture_file</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set password prompt for target user password in dzdo	<p>Specify the password prompt displayed when running privileged commands. This group policy serves the same function as the <code>dzdo -p</code> command.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Not configured or Disabled, the default prompt <code>[dzdo] password for %p:</code> is used, where <code>%p</code> is root unless specified otherwise.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Enabled, you can specify a prompt of your choice. You can use the following escapes in the prompt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • %u—Expands to the invoking user’s login name. • %U—Expands to the login name of the user the command will be run as. If not specified, defaults to root. • %h—Expands to the local hostname without the domain name. • %H—Expands to the local hostname including the domain name. • %p—Expands to the user whose password is asked for. • %%—Collapses to a single % character. <p>This group policy modifies the <code>dzdo.passprompt</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Set paths for command searching in dzdo	<p>Specify the search path for the dzdo program to use to look for commands and scripts that require privileges to run.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Not configured or Disabled, no search path is set (that is, there is no default value).</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Enabled, you can specify a list of directories for the dzdo program to search for commands and scripts. The dzdo program will search in the specified directories no matter which path the command rights are configured to use in the DirectManage Access Manager System search path option.</p> <p>If command paths are configured in the DirectManage Access Manager System search path option and this group policy is disabled or not configured, the following actions take place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current user's path is used to search for the commands. • Only the commands located under the System path are allowed to execute. <p>The search path that you specify can be a list of directories or the name of a file that contains the list of directories. For example, you can specify a file that contains the directories to search using the <code>file: keyword and a file location:</code></p> <pre>file: /etc/centri fydc/ customi zed_dzdo_di rectori es</pre> <p>If you specify a file name, you should ensure that the file is owned by root and is not accessible to any other users.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>dzdo. search_path</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Set secure paths for command execution in dzdo	<p>Specify the path for the dzdo program to use when executing commands and scripts that require privileges to run.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Not configured or Disabled, no specific path is set (that is, there is no default value).</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Enabled, you can specify the directory that dzdo uses. The dzdo program will execute only the commands and scripts that are located in the directory that you specify.</p> <p>The path that you specify can be a list of directories or the name of a file that contains the list of directories. For example, you can specify a file that contains the directories to search using the <code>file: keyword</code> and a file location:</p> <pre>file: /etc/centrifdc/customized_dzdo_directories</pre> <p>Within the file, lines should contain paths separated by colons. For example, a file specifying two paths might look like this:</p> <pre>/etc/centrifdc/reports/exec_report_cmds: /usr/sbin/ora_cmds</pre> <p>If you specify a file name, you should ensure the file is owned by root and not accessible to any other users.</p> <p>Setting this group policy and the Set paths for command searching in dzdo group policy to the same path is equivalent to setting the <code>secure_path</code> parameter in the <code>sudoers</code> configuration file.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>dzdo.secure_path</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
<p>Show lecture by dzdo before password prompt</p>	<p>Specify whether dzdo displays a warning message about using dzdo before displaying the password prompt.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Not configured or Disabled, the message defined in the Set lecture shown by dzdo before password prompt group policy (or in <code>dzdo.lecture_file</code>) is displayed one time.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Enabled, you can specify whether and how often the message is displayed. The values that you can specify are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • once—Display the warning message only the first time the command is run. • never—Never display a warning message. • al ways—Display the warning message every time the program is invoked. <p>This group policy provides functionality equivalent to the <code>lecture</code> flag for configuring the sudoers file and sudo operation.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>dzdo.lecture</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
<p>Use realpath to canonicalize command paths in dzdo</p>	<p>Specify whether dzdo uses command paths resolved by <code>real path</code> when searching for commands.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Not configured or Disabled, <code>real path</code> is not used to resolve command paths.</p> <p>If you set this group policy to Enabled, <code>real path</code> is used to expand all symbolic links and resolve references to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>./</code> • <code>../</code> • extra <code>/</code> characters <p>This group policy modifies the <code>dzdo.use_real_path</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Group policy settings

Use the **Group Policy Settings** group policies to manage the Centrify group policy mapping programs.

Use this policy	To do this
Enable user group policy	<p>Specify whether to enable user-based group policies. If you enable this policy, user-based group policies are enabled. If you explicitly disable this group policy, user-based policies are disabled.</p> <p>If you do not set this policy, the default is to enable user-based policies on Mac OS X machines and disable user-based policies on all other Linux and UNIX based computers.</p> <p>Note When this policy is disabled, all User Configuration Software Settings and Windows Settings group policies set for computers in Centrify zones are not applied. You must enable this policy if you want to use any Software Settings, Windows Settings, or Centrify Settings group policies on computers in a Centrify zone.</p> <p>User configuration group policies enabled in a child organizational unit do NOT apply to users logging in to computers in the child organizational unit who are not in that organizational unit (for example, they are in the parent organizational unit only). See Configuring User Configuration Policies in hierarchical Organizational Units if you need to have different user configuration policies at different levels in the organizational unit tree.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>gp.disable.user</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set machine group policy mapper list	<p>Specify the list of mapper programs to run for computer-based policies.</p> <p>You can use an asterisk (*) as a wild card to match a set of program names. For example, you can specify <code>a*</code> to match all programs with names that start with the letter a.</p> <p>You can use an exclamation point (!) with a program name to exclude a program from the list. For example, you can specify <code>!mysample</code> to prevent the mapping program <code>mysample</code> from running.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>gp.mappers.machine</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set group policy mapper execution timeout	<p>Specify the maximum amount of time, in seconds, to allow for a group policy mapper program to run before the process is stopped.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>gp.mappers.timeout</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Set user group policy mapper list	<p>Specify the list of mapper programs to run for user policies.</p> <p>You can use an asterisk (*) as a wild card to match a set of program names. For example, you can specify a* to match all programs with names that start with the letter a.</p> <p>You can use an exclamation point (!) with a program name to exclude a program from the list. For example, you can specify !mysample to prevent the mapping program mysample from running.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the gp. mappers. user setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set total group policy mappers execution timeout	<p>Specify the maximum amount of time, in seconds, to allow for all group policy mapper programs to run before stopping all mapper processes.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the gp. mappers. timeout. all setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Use user credential to retrieve user policy	<p>Specify whether to use user credentials instead of machine credentials to retrieve user policy. By default, machine credentials are used to retrieve user policy. However, if a computer object does not have permission to access user group policy objects, user policy will not be applied.</p> <p>If you enable this group policy, user credentials are used to retrieve user policy.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the gp. use. user. credential. for. user. policy setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Kerberos settings

Use the **Kerberos Settings** group policies to manage the Kerberos configuration.

Use this policy	To do this
Allow PAM to create user Kerberos credential cache	<p>Specify whether PAM creates the Kerberos user credential cache.</p> <p>If this group policy is enabled or not configured, a Kerberos user credential cache is created. The Kerberos user credential cache can be file-based or it can be a KCM in-memory cache, depending on the <code>krb5.cache.type</code> setting in <code>/etc/centrifydc/centrifydc.conf</code>.</p> <p>If this group policy is disabled, the Kerberos user credential cache is not created, and any attempt to perform an SSO operation will fail.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>pam.auth.create.krb5.cache</code> setting in <code>/etc/centrifydc/centrifydc.conf</code>.</p>
Enable Kerberos clients to correct time difference	<p>Enable Kerberos to automatically correct for a time difference between the system clock and the clock used by the KDC. You only need to enable this group policy if your system clock is drifting and the system is not using NTP and adclient SNTP settings.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>krb5.use.kdc.timesync</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Force Kerberos to only use TCP	<p>Force all Kerberos requests to use TCP rather than UDP.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>krb5.forcetcp</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Generate the forwardable tickets	<p>Specify whether you want the Centrify agent to create forwardable Kerberos user tickets. Creating a forwardable ticket allows a user's logon ticket to be sent to another computer and used to access to additional systems and resources.</p> <p>If you select Enabled for this group policy, service tickets can be forwarded from one service or resource to another. If you do not want tickets to be forwarded, you can uncheck this option to prevent the agent from creating forwardable tickets.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>krb5.forwardable.user.tickets</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Generate Kerberos version numbers for Windows 2000	<p>Kerberos Version Numbers (kvno), allow tickets issued with a computer's previous key to be decrypted even when the ticket was issued before the computer changed its password, but presented afterwards.</p> <p>Windows 2000 does not support these kvnos, but you can enable this policy to generate version numbers that work with Windows 2000.</p> <p>However, this feature requires Centrify's Kerberos libraries so older Kerberos applications may fail to understand the generated Kerberos version numbers. You can disable this policy to support older applications with the knowledge that the race condition just described may cause authentication failures.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>krb5.generate.kvno</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Manage Kerberos configuration	<p>Indicate whether you want the Centrify agent to automatically manage the Kerberos configuration files.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcli.ent.krb5.autoedit</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Renew credentials automatically	<p>Specify whether to automatically reissue user credentials when they expire. If you enable this group policy, the Centrify agent keeps a hash of the user's password in memory indefinitely. If you do not enable this policy, or if you explicitly disable it, a user's credentials periodically expire and the user must be re-authenticated by re-entering a valid password.</p> <p>If you enable this policy, user credentials are automatically reissued, as needed, as long as the <code>adcli.ent</code> process continues to run even if the computer is disconnected from Active Directory. If you stop or restart <code>adcli.ent</code>, however, the user's password hash is removed from memory. After stopping or restarting <code>adcli.ent</code>, users must be re-authenticated by logging on with a valid user name and password.</p> <p>The default value is <code>false</code>.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>krb5.cache.infinite.renewal</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set configuration update interval	<p>Specify how frequently, in hours, the Centrify agent should update the Kerberos configuration files.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>krb5.config.update</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Set Kerberos UDP preference limit	<p>Specify the maximum size packet that the Kerberos libraries will attempt to send over a UDP connection before retrying with TCP. If the packet size is larger than this value, only TCP will be tried. If the value is set to 1, TCP will always be used. The hard UDP limit is 32700. If you enter a value larger than this, the value is reset to 32700 when you apply the policy.</p> <p>This policy only takes effect if the policy Force Kerberos to only use TCP is not configured or is disabled (the configuration parameter <code>krb5. forcetcp</code> is set to <code>false</code>).</p> <p>If Force Kerberos to only use TCP is enabled and the agent is managing the <code>krb5.conf</code> file, it will set <code>udp_preference_limit = 1</code>, so that the Kerberos libraries will always use TCP.</p> <p>If you do not enable this group policy, the default value is 1465.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>krb5.udp.preference.limit</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set credential renewal interval	<p>Specify how frequently, in hours, Kerberos credentials are renewed. A value of 0 disables renewal completely.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>krb5.cache.renew.interval</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set password change interval	<p>Specify how frequently, in days, the Centrify agent should change the computer account password in Active Directory.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adclient.krb5.password.change.interval</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set password change verification interval	<p>Specify the interval, in seconds, that <code>adkeytab</code> waits between computer password change verification attempts.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adclient.krb5.password.change.verify.interval</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p> <p>The default setting is 300 seconds (5 minutes).</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Set password change verification attempts	<p>Specify the number of times that <code>adkeytab</code> attempts to verify password changes after an initial, failed attempt.</p> <p>Some environments, such as those using a read-only domain controller (RODC), can experience replication delays that may prevent Kerberos password changes to be verified through <code>adcli</code> ent. As a result of this delay, the new password may not be saved to the keytab file.</p> <p>Increasing the number of verification attempts can address replication delays that may result from having a read-only domain controller.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcli</code> ent. <code>krb5. password. change. veri fy. retri es</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p> <p>The default setting is 0, which means that <code>adkeytab</code> does not attempt additional password verification attempts after the initial failure.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Specify credential cache type for AD users	<p>Specify the type of Kerberos credential cache that <code>adcli</code> will create when an Active Directory user logs in. You can specify a file-based or in-memory-based credential cache.</p> <p>Note: The use of in-memory credential caches is not supported on Mac OS X computers, therefore applying this group policy setting to a Mac OS X computer has no effect.</p> <p>To specify the type of cache to create, click Enabled, then select the type of cache from Kerberos credential cache type.</p> <p>If you select File-based credential cache, the Centrify agent creates a file-based credential cache for each Active Directory user in <code>/tmp</code> when the user logs in. A file-based credential cache persists until the file is deleted.</p> <p>If you select In-memory credential cache provided by Centrify-KCM service, the Centrify agent creates an in-memory credential cache for each Active Directory user when the user logs in. The <code>Centrify-KCM</code> service, run as root, manages in-memory credential caches. When the <code>adcli</code> process starts up, if the policy is configured for an in-memory credential cache, <code>adcli</code> starts the KCM service. If you change the setting from file-based to in-memory while <code>adcli</code> is running, <code>adcli</code> starts the KCM service the next time it is forced to reload configuration parameters, for example, if you run the <code>adgppupdate</code> command to update group policy settings, or if a user opens a new session.</p> <p>Setting this parameter affects new users only — not users who have already logged in. For example, if you change from a file-based, to an in-memory credential cache, Direct Control will continue to use the file-based credential cache for any user who was logged in at the time of the change. If a logged in user opens a new session, or a new user logs in, the agent will use an in-memory cache for them.</p> <p>An in-memory credential cache ends as soon as the <code>Centrify-KCM</code> service is stopped.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>krb5.cache.type</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
<p>Specify groups to infinitely renew Kerberos credentials</p>	<p>Specify a list of Active Directory groups whose members' Kerberos credentials require infinite renewal even after the users have logged out. Groups that you specify must be Active Directory groups, but do not need to be zone enabled. However, only zone enabled users in a group will have their credentials automatically renewed.</p> <p>If this group policy is enabled, group member's credentials are renewed automatically. You must use the following format to specify groups when you enable this group policy:</p> <p><i>SamAccountName@domain</i></p> <p>For example:</p> <p>test_group_sam@example.com</p> <p>By default, this group policy is disabled.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>krb5.cache.infinite.renewal.batch.groups</code> setting in the <code>centrifydc.conf</code> configuration file.</p>
<p>Specify maximum Kerberos credential cache lifetime</p>	<p>Specify whether adclient deletes credentials from the Kerberos cache if they are the specified number of days old.</p> <p>If this group policy is enabled, the credentials will be cleared for all users whether or not they are logged on, have active processes running, or are specified in the following group policy lists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify groups to infinitely renew Kerberos credentials Specify users to infinitely renew Kerberos credentials <p>You can configure this group policy by enabling it and setting the value to the age of the credential cache to be cleared, in days.</p> <p>The default value for the group policy is 0 days, which means that this group policy does not clear any credential caches.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>krb5.cache.clean.force.max</code> setting in the <code>centrifydc.conf</code> configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Specify users to infinitely renew Kerberos credentials	<p>Specify a list of users whose Kerberos credentials require infinite renewal even after the users have logged out. Users that you specify must be zone enabled (that is, mapped users are not supported). If this group policy is enabled, user credentials are renewed automatically.</p> <p>You can use any of the following formats to specify user names:</p> <p><i>unixName</i> <i>userPrincipalName</i> <i>SamAccountName</i> <i>SamAccountName@domain</i></p> <p>For example:</p> <p>test_user test_user@example.com test_user_sam test_user_sam@example.com</p> <p>By default, this group policy is disabled.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>krb5.cache.infinite.renewal.batch.users</code> setting in the <code>centrifydc.conf</code> configuration file.</p>
Use DNS to lookup KDC	<p>Allow the agent to use DNS to locate the Kerberos Key Distribution Center (KDC).</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>krb5.use.dns.lookup.kdc</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Use DNS to lookup realms	<p>Allow the agent to use DNS to locate Kerberos realms.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>krb5.use.dns.lookup.realm</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Local account management settings

Use the **Local Account Management** group policies to control whether local accounts are managed by the agent, and other aspects of local account management by the agent.

Use this policy	To do this
<p>Enable local account management feature</p>	<p>Specify whether the agent manages local users and groups on the computer where the agent is installed.</p> <p>When this group policy is enabled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The agent gets the local user and local group profiles from the zone, and updates the local password and local group files using the information defined in the zone. • You can view and manage local users and groups in Access Manager as described in the <i>Administrator's Guide for Linux and UNIX</i>. <p>By default, this group policy is disabled (unless you upgraded from a Server Suite release in which it was enabled), and the agent does not manage local users and groups.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcli.ent.local.account.manage</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
<p>Notification Command Line</p>	<p>Define a command to process changes to local account profiles after the agent synchronizes local user and group profiles with profiles defined in a zone.</p> <p>For example, if new local users are added, removed, or have their enabled/disabled status changed locally, the command that you define in this policy is executed. Typical activities that this command might perform include setting the password for new or updated local accounts, or notifying password vault about changes to local accounts and defining actions to take regarding those accounts.</p> <p>When this policy is enabled, the agent invokes the defined command in another process and passes a comma separated UNIX name list to the command for further processing.</p> <p>By default, this policy is not configured (that is, no command is defined).</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcli.ent.local.account.notification.cli</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p> <p>This policy takes effect only when local account management is enabled through the Enable local account management feature group policy, or through the <code>adcli.ent.local.account.manage</code> configuration parameter.</p>

Logging settings

Use the **Logging Settings** group policies to control the following aspects of a computer's logging facilities:

Use this policy	To do this
Set Adclient audit logging facility	<p>Specify the <code>syslog</code> facility to use for logging <code>adclient</code> auditing messages. You can separately enable <code>syslog</code> facilities for logging general <code>adclient</code> messages, <code>adclient</code> auditing messages, and <code>adnsd</code> messages.</p> <p>Select a value for this group policy from the list box, which contains a list of valid <code>syslog</code> facilities, for example, <code>auth</code>, <code>authpriv</code>, <code>daemon</code>, <code>security</code>, <code>user</code>, <code>local n</code>, and so on. The available facilities may vary depending on the operating system. The default value is <code>auth</code>.</p> <p>If this group policy is not enabled, the audit messages are logged in the facility defined for the Set general audit logging facility policy.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>logger.facility.adclient</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p> <p>Rather than using the policy to set the facility, you can edit the agent configuration file to set the <code>logger.facility.adclient</code> parameter to any valid <code>syslog</code> facility. For example, you can set this parameter to log messages to one of <code>auth</code>, <code>authpriv</code>, <code>daemon</code>, <code>security</code>, <code>local n</code> facilities, and so on.</p>
Set general audit logging facility	<p>Specify the <code>syslog</code> facility to use for logging general <code>adclient</code> activity. You can separately enable <code>syslog</code> facilities for logging general <code>adclient</code> messages, <code>adclient</code> auditing messages, and <code>adnsd</code> messages.</p> <p>Select a value for this group policy from the list box, which contains a list of valid <code>syslog</code> facilities, for example, <code>auth</code>, <code>authpriv</code>, <code>daemon</code>, <code>security</code>, <code>user</code>, <code>local n</code>, and so on. The available facilities may vary depending on the operating system. The default value is <code>auth</code>.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>logger.facility.*</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p> <p>Rather than using the policy to set the facility, you can edit the agent configuration file to set the <code>logger.facility</code> parameter to any valid <code>syslog</code> facility. For example, you can set this parameter to log messages to one of <code>auth</code>, <code>authpriv</code>, <code>daemon</code>, <code>security</code>, <code>local n</code> facilities and so on.</p> <p>You may also edit the agent configuration file to specify other process names for logging, or use an asterisk (*) to specify the default facility to use for all agent processes. For example, you can specify <code>logger.facility.*: auth</code> in the configuration file to direct all agent processes send messages to the <code>auth</code> facility of <code>syslog</code>.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Set log message queue size	<p>This policy controls the maximum size in KB to use for queued log messages. The messages in the queue are sent to <code>syslog</code> asynchronously. During normal operation, if the size of the message queue reaches the value set for this parameter, no new messages are added until the size of the queue decreases below the maximum size you have specified. If the logging level is set to <code>DEBUG</code>, however, this policy's value is automatically multiplied by a factor of 4 to allow additional messages to be logged.</p> <p>The value must be a positive integer. For example: 256</p> <p>Setting this parameter to zero (0) disables the message queue, and causes all log messages to be written to the <code>syslog</code> facility synchronously. In most cases, disabling the message queue degrades system performance, and in extreme cases, may cause a dead lock with the <code>syslog</code> daemon during log rotations. Therefore, Centrify recommends that you never set this parameter value to 0.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>log.queue.size</code> setting in the agent configuration file. If this parameter is not defined in the configuration file, its default value is 256 KB.</p>
Set NIS audit logging facility	<p>Specify the <code>syslog</code> facility to use for logging <code>adnsd</code> operations. You can separately enable <code>syslog</code> facilities for logging general <code>adclient</code> messages, <code>adclient</code> auditing messages, and <code>adnsd</code> messages.</p> <p>Select a value for this group policy from the list box, which contains a list of valid <code>syslog</code> facilities, for example, <code>auth</code>, <code>authpriv</code>, <code>daemon</code>, <code>security</code>, <code>user</code>, <code>localn</code>, and so on. The available facilities may vary depending on the operating system. The default value is <code>auth</code>.</p> <p>If this group policy is not enabled, the audit messages are logged in the facility defined for the Set general audit logging facility policy.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>logger.facility.adnsd</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p> <p>Rather than using the policy to set the facility, you can edit the agent configuration file to set the <code>logger.facility.adnsd</code> parameter to any valid <code>syslog</code> facility. For example, you can set this parameter to log messages to one of <code>auth</code>, <code>authpriv</code>, <code>daemon</code>, <code>security</code>, <code>localn</code> facilities, and so on.</p>

Login settings

Use the **Login Settings** group policies to control the following login and local account configuration options.

Use this policy	To do this
Allow localhost users	<p>Specify user names that should be allowed to authenticate locally when logging in.</p> <p>This group policy is used to ensure that an account mapped to an Active Directory user can still access a system locally if there are problems with the network, the Active Directory server, or the agent.</p> <p>If you select Enabled for this group policy, the users you specify can log in locally by appending @local host to the user name. For example, if you specify the root user, you would log in as root@local host.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the pam.allow.override setting in the agent configuration file.</p> <p>Note This group policy and the pam.allow.override configuration parameter are not supported on AIX computers. There is no equivalent policy or parameter for controlling local access on AIX computers.</p>
Manage login filters	<p>Specify the users and groups allowed to log in to the system. With this policy, you can explicitly list either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Users and groups who are allowed to log in (all other users and groups are denied) • Users and groups who should be denied access (all others are allowed) <p>When you enable this policy, you can select either the allow or deny option, then specify a list of user names, a list of group names, or both.</p> <p>You may specify a list of users or groups in either of these ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter a comma-separated list of users, groups, or both in the appropriate text boxes. • Click the List button, then Add, to browse for and select users or groups to allow or deny. <p>Depending on your selections when you configure this group policy setting, the policy can modify any of the following configuration parameters in the agent configuration file:</p> <pre>pam.allow.groups pam.allow.users pam.deny.groups pam.deny.users</pre>
Set minimum group ID (lookup)	<p>Specify the lowest group ID that is looked up in Active Directory.</p> <p>Note This group policy does not apply to agent versions 4.1 or later. If you are using 4.1 or later, use the Specify group names to ignore group policy to explicitly identify user groups that are always treated as local.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the nss.mingid setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Set minimum user ID (lookup)	<p>Specify the lowest user ID that is looked up in Active Directory.</p> <p>Note This group policy does not apply to agent versions 4.1 or later. If you are using 4.1 or later, use the Specify user names to ignore group policy to explicitly identify user names that are always treated as local.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>nss. minuid</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set sync mapped users	<p>Synchronize the Active Directory password for local mapped users. When you enable this policy for a mapped user, if the user changes their Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X password with the <code>passwd</code> command, or with a similar command, PAM changes the password to match in the local Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X account. In this way, if there are problems with the network, Active Directory, or <code>adcli</code>ent, local users can still log into the machine.</p> <p>Note This policy has no effect on Mac OS X systems.</p> <p>To log in as a local user, append <code>@localhost</code> to the username; for example, <code>root@localhost</code></p> <p>After enabling this policy, click Browse to search for users to add.</p> <p>For this policy to work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The specified user must be a mapped user configured in <code>centrifydc.conf</code> with the <code>pam.mapuser</code> parameter. • Either the Centrify or Microsoft password synchronization service must be installed on all domain controllers. • The zone to which the machine belongs must be configured to support agentless clients. • The Active Directory user to whom the local user is mapped must have a profile in the zone configured for agentless authentication. <p>This group policy modifies the <code>pam.sync.mapuser</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Specify group names to ignore	<p>Specify user groups that are always treated as local when looking up group information, for example, when displaying file ownership.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>nss.group.ignore</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Specify user names to ignore	<p>Specify user names that are always treated as local when looking up user information, for example, when displaying file ownership.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>nss.user.ignore</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Split large group membership	<p>Specify whether you want to split up or truncate large groups. In operating environments that don't support large groups, commands that return group information may fail or return incomplete results when a group has a membership list that exceeds the maximum size allowed. Typically, the maximum size allowed for groups is 1024 bytes, which is roughly equivalent to 125 users. If you have large groups that exceed the 1024-byte limit, you can set this parameter to <code>true</code> to have those groups automatically split into multiple groups when they reach the maximum size.</p> <p>The default value is <code>true</code> for Solaris, HP-UX, and IRIX but <code>false</code> for all other operating environments.</p> <p>Note This policy has no effect in Mac OS X environments.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>nss.split.group.membership</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

MFA Settings

Use the **MFA Settings** group policies to control the following multi-factor authentication configuration options.

Use this policy	To do this
<p>Enable multi-factor authentication for express, autozone, and classic zone</p>	<p>Specify whether multi-factor authentication is enabled for a classic zone or an Auto Zone. If you enable this policy, you can specify which Active Directory users and groups require multi-factor authentication to log on to their computers or to use privileged commands using the following group policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specify AD users that require multi-factor authentication • Specify AD groups that require multi-factor authentication <p>This policy does not affect multi-factor authentication settings in hierarchical zones.</p> <p>Before enabling this policy, you should be aware that multi-factor authentication relies on the infrastructure provided by the Centrify identity platform and the cloud-based Centrify identity service.</p> <p>Muti-factor authentication is disabled by default.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcli.ent.legacyzone.mfa.enabled</code> configuration parameter in the Centrify DirectControl configuration file.</p>
<p>Specify cloud URL for multi-factor authentication</p>	<p>Specify which cloud instance URL the agent will access in order to implement multi-factor authentication for users in classic zones and Auto Zones.</p> <p>Enable this policy if you have access to more than one cloud instance URL. If you have multiple cloud instance URLs and do not specify which one the agent should use for multi-factor authentication, MFA will fail.</p> <p>If you only have a single cloud instance URL for all of the cloud connectors in your Active Directory forest, the agent will use this URL for multi-factor authentication by default, and you do not need to enable this policy.</p> <p>When specifying a cloud URL, the URL should be in the following format: <code>https://tenantid.domainfqdn:port/</code></p> <p>For example: <code>https://abc0123.mydomain.com:443/</code></p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcli.ent.legacyzone.mfa.cloudurl</code> configuration parameter in the Centrify DirectControl configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Specify AD users that require multi-factor authentication	<p>Specify the Active Directory users in classic zones or Auto Zones that require multi-factor authentication to log on or use privileged commands.</p> <p>If you enable this policy, you can specify users by name in the following formats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAM account name: sAMAccountName • SAM account name of a user in a different domain: sAMAccountName@domain • User Principal Name: name@domain • Canonical Name: domain/container/cn • Full DN: CN=commonName,...,DC_domain_component, DCdomain_component • An asterisk (*), which includes all Active Directory users <p>By default, no users are required to authenticate using multi-factor authentication.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcli.ent.legacyzone.mfa.required.users</code> configuration parameter in the Centrify DirectControl configuration file.</p>
Specify AD groups that require multi-factor authentication	<p>Specify the Active Directory groups in classic zones or Auto Zones that are required to use multi-factor authentication to log on or use privileged commands.</p> <p>For example, if you want to require all members of the Qualtrak Admin group to use multi-factor authentication when they log on to computers that host sensitive information, you can specify that group in this policy.</p> <p>Groups specified in this parameter must be security groups; distribution groups are not supported.</p> <p>If you enable this policy, you can specify groups by name in the following formats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAM account name: sAMAccountName • SAM account name of a user in a different domain: sAMAccountName@domain • Canonical Name: domain/container/cn <p>By default, no groups are required to authenticate using multi-factor authentication.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcli.ent.legacyzone.mfa.required.groups</code> configuration parameter in the Centrify DirectControl configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Specify AD users that can login when multi-factor authentication is unavailable	<p>Specify rescue users that can log on to computers in a classic zone or an Auto Zone when multi-factor authentication is required, but the agent cannot connect to the Centrify cloud service.</p> <p>You should specify at least one user account for this policy to ensure that someone can access the computers in the event that multi-factor authentication is unavailable.</p> <p>If you enable this policy, you can specify users by name in the following formats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAM account name: sAMAccountName • SAM account name of a user in a different domain: sAMAccountName@domain • User Principal Name: name@domain • Canonical Name: domain/container/cn • Full DN: CN=commonName,...,DC_domain_component, DCdomain_component • An asterisk (*), which includes all Active Directory users <p>By default, this policy does not specify any rescue users.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcli ent. legacyzone. mfa. rescue. users</code> configuration parameter in the Centrify DirectControl configuration file.</p>
Set background fetch interval for groups that require multi-factor authentication	<p>Specify how often the Centrify agent updates the cache with the list of users and groups in classic zones and Auto Zones that require multi-factor authentication, as well as the list of rescue users.</p> <p>This is a background process that updates the cache periodically according to the interval specified (in minutes).</p> <p>To disable this process, set the interval value to 0.</p> <p>The default policy value is 30 minutes.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcli ent. legacyzone. mfa. background. fetch. interval</code> configuration parameter in the Centrify DirectControl configuration file.</p>

Network and cache settings

Use the **Network and Cache Settings** group policies to control connection timeout and object expiration intervals.

Use this policy	To do this
Blacklist DNS DC hostnames	<p>Specify a list of domain controllers to filter out when resolving the domain controller for the agent to contact through DNS. Set this policy to prevent the agent from attempting to contact a domain controller that you know is inaccessible, for example, because it resides behind a firewall, or from contacting a domain controller that is inappropriate because of its physical location, or because it is no longer a valid domain controller for the site.</p> <p>To specify a domain controller, select Enabled, then click Add and enter the fully qualified name of a domain controller; for example, <code>wink2-admi n13@ax.com</code></p> <p>You may enter only one controller at a time. To remove a controller from the list, select it and click Remove.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>dns.block</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Enable LDAP cross-forest search	<p>Specify whether to allow the Centrify agent to query trusted domains and forests for transitive trust information. If you enable this policy by selecting the LDAP Cross-Forest Search box, the agent generates a <code>krb5.conf</code> that includes information from all trusted forests and can be used to authenticate cross-forest users to Kerberos applications. If you disable this policy, the agent does not query external trusted domains or forests for information.</p> <p>By default, the configuration parameter set by this policy is enabled. Querying external trusted forests can take a significant amount of time if the other forests are blocked by firewalls. You may want to set this parameter to false if your trust relationships, network topology, or firewalls are not configured properly for access.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcli.ent.ldap.trust.enabled</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Enable user lookup and login by CN	<p>Specify whether you want to allow users to be found by their common name (cn) attribute.</p> <p>By default, Centrify allows users to login using their Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X profile name. In addition, Linux and Unix users can use their Active Directory <code>displayName</code> or Active Directory <code>cn</code> attribute (default value is disabled for Mac OS X users). Allowing users to log on using these additional attributes can require the agent to perform multiple searches to locate a user account in Active Directory. In environments with domain controllers under heavy load or with large user populations, searching Active Directory multiple times may negatively impact performance.</p> <p>If you want to prevent the Centrify agent from attempting to access to user information by the common name, you can disable this policy.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adclient.user.lookup.cn</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Enable user lookup and login by displayName	<p>Specify whether you want to allow users to be found by their display name (<code>displayName</code>) attribute.</p> <p>By default, Centrify allows users to login using their Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X profile name. In addition, Linux and Unix users can use their Active Directory <code>displayName</code> or Active Directory <code>cn</code> attribute (default value is disabled for Mac OS X users). Allowing users to log on using these additional attributes can require the agent to perform multiple searches to locate a user account in Active Directory. In environments with domain controllers under heavy load or with large user populations, searching Active Directory multiple times may negatively impact performance.</p> <p>If you want to prevent the Centrify agent from attempting to access to user information by the display name, you can disable this policy.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adclient.user.lookup.displayName</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Force DNS to use TCP	<p>Force all DNS requests to use TCP rather than UDP. The initial size of the buffer is determined by the Set DNS UDP buffer size group policy (if you have enabled it), but the size will be increased, if necessary, for a specific response.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>dns.forcetcp</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Force DNS to rotate	<p>Force all DNS queries to rotate through the list of servers in the <code>/etc/resolv.conf</code> file.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>dns.rotate</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Set cache negative life time	<p>Specify the maximum time, in minutes, a negative object should remain in the cache. A negative object is returned when an object is not found in a search result. This policy determines how long that negative result should remain in the cache, regardless of the object type or object expiration time. By storing this negative result in the cache, the agent does not need to connect to Active Directory to look for an object that was previously not found.</p> <p>The default period of time for keeping negative results is 5 minutes. Setting the policy value to 0 keeps negative objects in the cache indefinitely.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcli ent. cache. negati ve. l i f e t i me</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set DNS cache size (deprecated)	<p>Use this group policy with agent versions earlier than 4.5. This feature was deprecated starting with agent version 4.5.</p> <p>Specify the unique number of DNS requests that can be cached by adcli ent. Set this value to approximately 10 times the number of unique domains in the forest.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcli ent. dns. cache. si ze</code> setting in the <code>cen dri fydc. conf</code> configuration file.</p>
Set DNS cache timeout	<p>Use this group policy with agent versions 4.5 and later. With agent versions earlier than 4.5, use the Set DNS cache timeout (deprecated) group policy.</p> <p>Specify the maximum time, in seconds, before a cached DNS response expires. The default value is 300 seconds.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>dns. cache. ti meout</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set DNS cache timeout (deprecated)	<p>Use this group policy with agent versions earlier than 4.5. This feature was deprecated starting with agent version 4.5. With agent versions 4.5 and later, use the Set DNS cache timeout group policy.</p> <p>Specify the maximum time, in seconds, before a cached DNS response expires. The default value is 300 seconds.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcli ent. dns. cache. ti meout</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set DNS UDP buffer size	<p>Specify the maximum size of a UDP request in bytes. If the response is larger than this size, switch to TCP. If you have set the Force DNS to use TCP policy (<code>dns. forcetcp</code> parameter), the value you set here for the UDP buffer is the initial size of the TCP request buffer; the size will automatically be increased, if necessary, for a specific response.</p> <p>The default value is 4096; the minimum is 512.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>dns. max. udp. packet</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Set domain DNS refresh interval (deprecated)	<p>Use this group policy with agent versions earlier than 4.5. This feature was deprecated starting with agent version 4.5.</p> <p>Specify the number of minutes between DNS updates. Specify a positive integer. The default value is 15 minutes.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcli ent. dns. update. interval</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set GC expiration	<p>Specify the maximum time, in seconds, that Distinguished Names are kept in the global catalog cache.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcli ent. cache. expires. gc</code> setting in the <code>centrifydc.conf</code> configuration file. By default, this parameter is set to 3600 seconds (1 hour).</p>
Set group object expiration	<p>Specify the maximum time, in seconds, that a group object is kept in the local cache.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcli ent. cache. expires. group</code> setting in the agent configuration file. By default, this parameter is not defined in the configuration file, in which case, the value is determined by the Set object expiration group policy. If Set object expiration is not enabled, the default value is 3600 seconds (1 hour).</p>
Set idle client timeout	<p>Specify the maximum time, in seconds, to wait before the agent closes a connection to an inactive client.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcli ent. cli ent. idle. timeout</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set LDAP connection timeout	<p>Specify the maximum time, in seconds, for the agent to wait for a connection to an LDAP server to be established.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcli ent. ldap. socket. timeout</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set LDAP response timeout	<p>Specify the maximum time, in seconds, for the agent to wait for a response from an LDAP server.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcli ent. ldap. timeout</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set LDAP search timeout	<p>Specify the maximum time, in seconds, that the Active Directory Client Service will wait for a search response from an LDAP server.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcli ent. ldap. timeout. search</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Set LDAP trust timeout	<p>Specify the maximum number of seconds to wait for responses from external forests and trusted domains when attempting to determine trust relationships. If your trusted domains and forests are widely distributed, have slow or unreliable network connections, or are protected by firewalls, you may want to increase the value for this parameter to allow time for the agent to collect information from external domains and forests. The default value, if you do not set this policy, is 5 seconds.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcli.ent.ldap.trust.timeout</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set LRPC response timeout	<p>Specify the maximum time, in seconds, for an LRPC client to wait for a response.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>lrpc.timeout</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set LRPC2 receive timeout	<p>Specify the maximum time, in seconds, for the agent to wait to receive data coming from a client request.</p> <p>The default value is 30 seconds.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcli.ent.lrpc2.receive.timeout</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set LRPC2 send timeout	<p>Specify the maximum time, in seconds, for the agent to wait for reply data to be sent in response to a client request.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcli.ent.lrpc2.send.timeout</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set maximum server connection attempts	<p>Specify the maximum number of servers per domain the agent should attempt to connect to before going into disconnected mode. This policy is used if the agent is unable to connect to its primary domain controller to enable it to query DNS for a list of other domain controllers and try each server in the list up to the maximum number of servers you specify. For example, if you have a large number of replica domain controllers for a given domain, you may want to use this policy to limit the number of servers for the agent to try in order to limit network traffic and improve performance.</p> <p>The value should be a positive integer or 0. Setting the value to 0 means that the agent attempts to connect to every server in the list until successful.</p> <p>The default value is 0.</p> <p>This policy is ignored if you have defined a master domain controller for the zone to which the computer belongs because the computer only connects to that domain controller.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcli.ent.server.try.max</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p> <p>This setting is deprecated for versions of <code>adcli.ent</code> from 4.4.3 to 5.0.x. It is available in version 5.1.0 and later.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Set object expiration	<p>Specify the maximum time, in seconds, before an object in the local cache expires. This expiration period applies to any object for which you have not set an object-specific expiration time, except Set GC expiration, which has its own default value.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcl i ent . cache . expi res</code> setting in the agent configuration file. The default is 3600 seconds (1 hour).</p>
Set refresh interval for access control cache	<p>Specify the maximum number of minutes to keep information from the authorization store cached before it expires.</p> <p>The authorization store is an Active Directory object that stores the rights, roles, and role assignments DirectAuthorize uses to control access to <code>dzdo</code> privileged commands, <code>dzsh</code> restricted environments, and PAM-enabled applications. Because the agent handles connecting to and retrieving information from Active Directory, this configuration parameter controls how frequently <code>adcl i ent</code> retrieves the DirectAuthorize set of information from Active Directory if any such data has been modified in Active Directory.</p> <p>If local account management is enabled, this group policy also specifies how often <code>etc/group</code> and <code>etc/passwd</code> are updated on UNIX and Linux computers, based on the local group and local user settings that you configure in Access Manager.</p> <p>If this policy is not enabled, the default is 30 minutes.</p> <p>Starting with agent version 5.1.3, this group policy modifies the <code>adcl i ent . refresh . i nterval . dz</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p> <p>Note: Prior to agent version 5.1.3, this group policy modified the <code>adcl i ent . azman . refresh . i nterval</code> setting. That setting was deprecated in version 5.1.3.</p>
Set UDP timeout	<p>Specify the maximum number of seconds to allow to complete UDP binding. The agent will attempt to bind twice. If the first bind request is not complete within the period specified by this policy, the agent sends a second request with a timeout period that is double the setting of this policy. If both bind requests fail to complete within the allotted time, the agent sets its status to disconnected.</p> <p>For example, if you set this policy to 10 seconds and the bind request is not complete within 10 seconds, the agent sends a second bind request and waits a maximum of 20 seconds for the bind to complete before assuming the computer is disconnected from the network or Active Directory is unavailable.</p> <p>The default value for this policy is 15 seconds.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcl i ent . udp . ti meout</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Set user object expiration	<p>Specify the maximum time, in seconds, that a user object is kept in the local cache.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adcli ent . cache . expires . user</code> setting in the agent configuration file. By default, this parameter is not defined in the configuration file, in which case, the value is determined by the Set object expiration group policy. If Set object expiration is not enabled, the default value is 3600 seconds (1 hour).</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Specify DNS DC hostnames	<p>Specify the domain controller host names if your DNS is not configured to use Active Directory. In most cases, you should not use this group policy in a production environment because Active Directory automatically updates DNS with fail-over and replica servers optimized for the Active Directory site configuration. This group policy is used primarily for configuring an evaluation environment when the DNS server is on a Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X computer and can't provide the <code>_ldap</code> service records.</p> <p>The domain controller name must be resolvable using either DNS or in the local <code>/etc/hosts</code> file. Therefore, you must add entries to the local <code>/etc/hosts</code> for each domain controller you want to use if you are not using DNS or if the DNS server cannot locate your domain controllers.</p> <p>To specify DC hostnames:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 After enabling this group policy, click Add, then enter the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domain: The domain name, for example, <code>acme.com</code>. • DC hostnames separated by space: One or more hostnames in the domain, for example, <code>qa1-winxp, admin-winxp</code> 2 Click OK to add the specified hostnames. 3 You can click Add again to add hosts from a different domain. 4 When you are done, click OK. <p>Once you've added one or more hostnames, you can select an existing domain and click Edit or Remove to edit or remove the specified hosts.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>dns.dns.dns_domain_name</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Specify DNS GC hostnames	<p>Specify the domain controller used as the global catalog if your DNS is not configured to use Active Directory. In most cases, you should not use this group policy in a production environment because Active Directory automatically updates DNS with fail-over and replica servers optimized for the Active Directory site configuration. This group policy is used primarily for configuring an evaluation environment when the DNS server is on a Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X computer and can't provide the <code>_gc</code> service records.</p> <p>The domain controller name must be resolvable using either DNS or in the local <code>/etc/hosts</code> file. Therefore, you must add entries to the local <code>/etc/hosts</code> for each domain controller you want to use if you are not using DNS or if the DNS server cannot locate your domain controllers.</p> <p>To specify GC hostnames:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 After enabling this group policy, click Add, then enter the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domain: The domain name, for example, <code>acme.com</code>. • GC hostnames separated by space: One or more hostnames in the domain, for example, <code>qa1-winxp, admin-winxp</code> 2 Click OK to add the specified hostnames. 3 You can click Add again to add hosts from a different domain. 4 When you are done, click OK. <p>Once you've added one or more hostnames, you can select an existing domain and click Edit or Remove to edit or remove the specified hosts.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>dns.gc.domain_name</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

NIS daemon settings

Use the **NIS daemon** group policies to control the operation of the Centrify Network Information Service (`adnisd`) on the local host computer. The Centrify Network

Information Service provides a mechanism for the agent to respond to NIS client requests from other computers not managed by Centrify agents.

Use this policy	To do this
Set thread number for NIS daemon	<p>Specify the number of threads that may run simultaneously for the Centrify Network Information Service (<code>adnisd</code>) on the local computer.</p> <p>After enabling the policy, type a number or use the arrow keys to select a value. You must specify an integer between 1 - 200 inclusive. If you type a value outside this range, it is automatically reset to a valid number when you click OK or Apply.</p> <p>The default value is 4 threads.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>nisd.threads</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Specify NIS daemon update interval	<p>Specify the interval, in seconds, that the <code>adnisd</code> daemon waits between connections to Active Directory. At each interval, the <code>adnisd</code> daemon connects to Active Directory, gets the latest NIS maps for the local computer's zone, and updates its local NIS map data store.</p> <p>The value must be an integer equal to or greater than zero. If the value is zero, then the update interval is disabled and the local NIS map data store is not updated. For example, to set the interval for getting NIS maps to 1 hour:</p> <p>3600</p> <p>If this group policy is not enabled, the default interval is 30 minutes (1800 seconds).</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>nisd.updateinterval</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Specify allowed NIS mapping files for NIS daemon	<p>Specify the name of the NIS maps currently available for NIS service. When the <code>adnisd</code> daemon connects to Active Directory, it retrieves the list of NIS maps available for the local computer's zone, creates a local map data store, and updates this configuration parameter, if necessary, to indicate the maps retrieved. If any NIS client requests a map that is not in the list specified by this group policy, the daemon refuses the request.</p> <p>Enter a list of valid NIS map names, separated by spaces. Note that you must explicitly specify the base maps and the derived maps. For example, to make the <code>netgroup</code> maps available but no other maps, enable this group policy and specify the following maps:</p> <p><code>netgroup netgroup.byhost netgroup.byuser</code></p> <p>If this group policy is not defined, all NIS maps found in Active Directory are retrieved and available for service.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>nisd.maps</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Specify disallowed NIS mapping files for NIS daemon	<p>Specify the name of the NIS maps you want to prevent the NIS service from using in response to NIS clients. This group policy enables you to exclude specific maps rather than explicitly specifying the maps you want to make available. For example, if you have a large number of automount maps or other network information that you want to make available to NIS clients but do not want to use agentless authentication, you can use this parameter to exclude the passwd and group maps but respond to automount or netgroup requests.</p> <p>Enter a list of valid NIS map names, separated by spaces. Note that this policy excludes the named map and all derived maps; for example:</p> <pre>group passwd</pre> <p>If you do not enable this group policy, all NIS maps found in Active Directory are retrieved and available for service. This group policy overrides the setting of the Specify allowed NIS mapping files for NIS daemon.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>ni sd. exclude. maps</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Specify allowed client machines for NIS daemon	<p>Specify a list of one or more subnets from which the daemon will accept NIS requests. You enable this group policy to restrict access to the Centrify Network Information Service by IP address. NIS requests that do not come from the IP addresses specified in this group policy are refused by the <code>adni sd daemon</code>.</p> <p>You do not need to specify the local IP address for this group policy. The Centrify Network Information Service will always accept local NIS client requests.</p> <p>The value must include both the specific IP address or subnet and the subnet mask, separated by a forward slash. For example:</p> <pre>192.168.111.0/255.255.255.0</pre> <p>You can specify multiple IP addresses by separating each IP address-subnet mask pair with a comma or a space. For example:</p> <pre>192.68.11.0/255.255.255.0, 192.147.10.0/255.255.255.0</pre> <p>If this group policy or the parameter it modifies is not defined in the configuration file, only local NIS client requests are accepted by the <code>adni sd</code> process. When you enable this group policy, the default value is 0/0 to allow all machines.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>ni sd. securenets</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Set switch delay time for NIS daemon	<p>Specify how long, in seconds, to wait before loading maps from a backup domain controller when the connection to the primary domain controller is lost. If the Centrify Network Information Service is unable to connect to its primary Active Directory domain controller, it will respond to NIS client requests using information in the local cache until the switch to the backup domain controller is complete.</p> <p>The value must be an integer equal to or greater than zero. If the value is zero, then the delay is disabled. For example, to set the delay period to 2 hours, enter:</p> <pre>7200</pre> <p>If group policy is not enabled, the default delay for switching to the backup domain controller is ten minutes (600 seconds).</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>ni sd. server. swi tch. del ay</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set maximum number of mapping files allowed for NIS daemon	<p>Specify the number of alternate sets of NIS maps to retain. A new set of NIS maps is normally created when <code>adni sd</code> switches to an alternate domain controller. Keeping these alternate sets of maps allows Centrify Network Information Service to more efficiently switch between domain controllers.</p> <p>You must specify an integer value greater than zero. The default is 2 map sets.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>ni sd. maps. max</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Set large group suffix for NIS daemon	<p>Specify the suffix string or character to use in group names when automatically splitting up a group with a large number of members. Because group. bygid and group. byname NIS maps often contain membership lists that exceed the 1024 limit of NIS data that can be served to clients, the adnsd process automatically truncates the membership list when this limit is reached. When you enable this group policy, the Centrify Network Information Service automatically splits a large group into as many new groups as needed to deliver the complete membership list.</p> <p>When a group's data size exceeds the 1024 data limit, a new group is created. The new group name is formed using the original group name, followed by the string defined for this policy, and ending in a number that represents the numeric order of the new group created.</p> <p>For example, for a large group named performix-worl dwe-corp, a suffix string defined as -al l , and the maximum length for group names as 10, the performix-worl dwe-corp group membership is split into these multiple groups:</p> <pre>performix-worl dwe-corp-al l 1 performix-worl dwe-corp-al l 2 performix-worl dwe-corp-al l 3 performix-worl dwe-corp-al l 4</pre> <p>All of the new groups have the same group identifier (GID) as the original group. If the new group names would exceed the maximum length for group names on a platform, you can use the Set large group name length for NIS daemon group policy to set the maximum length for the new groups created.</p> <p>If this policy is not enabled, the adnsd process truncates the group membership list such that each group entry is under 1024 characters.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the nis.conf.largegroup.suffix setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Set large group name length for NIS daemon	<p>Specify the maximum number of characters to use in group names when groups with a large number of members are split into multiple new groups. Because some devices that submit NIS requests have limitations on the length of group names, you can use this parameter to specify the maximum length for group names.</p> <p>When the <code>adnisd</code> process splits the group membership for a large group into multiple smaller groups, it truncates the original group name as needed to append the suffix defined in the Set large group suffix for NIS daemon group policy and not exceed the number of characters specified by this group policy. For example, if you have a large group named <code>world-a11-corp</code>, and have defined the suffix string as <code>-a11</code> and the maximum length for group names as 10, when the <code>world-a11-corp</code> group membership is split into multiple groups, the groups are named as follows:</p> <pre>world-a11 1 world-a11 2 world-a11 3 world-a11 3</pre> <p>If this group policy is not enabled, the maximum group name length is 1024 characters by default.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>nisd.largename.length</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set domain name for NIS daemon	<p>Specify the NIS domain name for the <code>adnisd</code> process to use when communicating with NIS clients.</p> <p>If you do not enable this group policy, the zone name is used by default.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>nisd.domain.name</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set startup delay time for NIS daemon	<p>Specify the maximum time (in seconds) that <code>adnisd</code> will wait before answering NIS requests. If this policy is not enabled, <code>adnisd</code> begins answering requests only after all maps have been loaded or created, or when the default value, 180 seconds is reached, whichever comes first. If you set this policy, <code>adnisd</code> will begin answering NIS requests no later than the specified delay, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before the delay time is reached, if all maps have not been loaded or created, requests are blocked waiting for the specified delay. • Once the delay time is reached, requests are answered whether all maps are loaded or not. Be aware that clients may receive partial or empty answers to their requests. • If all maps are loaded or created before the delay time is reached, <code>adnisd</code> will immediately begin answering requests. <p>Specify a value between 0 and 100000. If you enable the policy and do not change the value, the default is 180 seconds.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>nisd.startup.delay</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

NSS overrides

Use the **NSS Overrides** group policies to override entries in the local `/etc/passwd` or `/etc/group` files. These group policies provide additional access control and account configuration options on the computers where the policies are applied.

Use this policy	To do this
Specify NSS group overrides	<p>Specify the group override entries you want to use in place of the entries in the local <code>/etc/group</code> file. You can use these settings to provide fine-grain control of the groups that can use the computer and to override the group ID for specific group accounts.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>nss.group.override</code> setting in the agent configuration file. For more information about using this group policy, see Setting /etc/group overrides in a group policy.</p>
Specify NSS password overrides	<p>Specify the <code>passwd</code> override entries you want to use in place of the entries in the local <code>/etc/passwd</code> file. You can use these settings to provide fine-grain control of the users and groups who can use the computer and to override the user ID, group ID, default shell, or home directory for specific login accounts.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>nss.passwd.override</code> setting in the agent configuration file. For more information about using this group policy, see Setting /etc/passwd overrides in a group policy.</p>

Setting `/etc/passwd` overrides in a group policy

The **Specify NSS password overrides** group policy allows you to override entries in the `/etc/passwd` file. Defining override filters can give you fine-grain control over the user accounts that can access a local computer. You can also use override controls to modify the information for specific fields in each `/etc/passwd` entry on the local computer. For example, you can override the user ID, primary group ID, default shell, or home directory for specific login accounts on the local computer without modifying the account entry itself.

The syntax for overriding `passwd` entries is similar to the syntax used for overriding NIS. You use `+` and `-` entries to allow or deny access for specific users on the local system. Additional fields correspond to the standard `/etc/passwd` fields separated by colons (`:`).

Note If you don't specify override information for a field, the information from the local `/etc/passwd` file is used. You cannot specify override information for the password hash field, however. Any changes to this field in the override file are ignored and do not affect Centrify user passwords.

If you select **Enabled** for the **Specify NSS password overrides** group policy, you can type a comma-separated list of the override entries you want inserted into the override file, `passwd.ovr`, using the following format for each entry:

```
+zone_username: username: password: uid: gid: GECOS: home_directory: shell
```

```
-zone_username: username: password: uid: gid: GECOS: home_directory: shell
```

For example, you can specify entries similar to the following:

```
+mi ke: : : : : /usr/local/ultrabash
+jane@arcade.org: jdoe: : 300: 300: : :
+@sysadmins: : : : : :
-ftp
+@staff: : : : : :
+@rejected-users: : : 767: 767: : : /sbin/nologin
```

In the example above, the @ symbol denotes an Active Directory name. The name can be an Active Directory group name, a Centrify zone name, or some other container name. You may also specify an Active Directory user principal name (UPN) instead of the zone name.

Entries in the override file are evaluated in order from first to last with the first match taking precedence. This means the system will only use the first entry that matches a particular user. For example, if the user cruz is a member of both the staff group and the rejected-users group and you have defined the override entries as listed in the example above, the cruz user account is allowed to log on to the computer because the staff entry is evaluated and matched before the rejected-users entry. If the order were reversed in the override file, the cruz account would be flagged as a rejected-users account and denied access.

It is important, therefore, to consider the order in which you list the override entries in the group policy configuration. The order you use to specify the entries in the group policy is the order used when the entries are inserted into the override file.

Changes to the NSS password override entries only affect the entries inserted through the group policy. You can also manually create or update override entries in the override file on any local computer, if needed. Changes made to manually inserted or edited entries do not affect the entries maintained through the NSS Overrides group policies.

For more information about overriding passwd entries, see the sample password override file `/etc/centrifydc/passwd.ovr`.

Setting `/etc/group` overrides in a group policy

The **Specify NSS group overrides** group policy allows you to override entries in the `/etc/group` file. Defining override filters can give you fine-grain control over the groups that can access a local computer. You can also use the override controls to modify the information for specific fields in each group entry on the local computer. For example, you can override the group ID or member list for a specific group on the local computer without modifying the group entry itself.

The syntax for overriding group entries is similar to the syntax used for overriding NIS. You use + and - entries to allow or deny access for specific groups on the local system. Additional fields correspond to the standard `/etc/group` fields separated by colons (:).

Note If you don't specify override information for a field, the information from the local `/etc/group` file is used. You cannot specify override information for the password hash field, however. Any changes to this field in the override file are ignored and do not affect Centrify user passwords.

If you select **Enabled** for the **Specify NSS group overrides** group policy, you can type a comma-separated list of the override entries you want inserted into the override file, `group.ovr`, using the following format for each entry:

```
+zone_group_name: group_name: group_password: group_id: member_list
-zone_group_name: group_name: group_password: group_id: member_list
```

For example, you can specify entries similar to the following:

```
+users: : : :
+admins: : : : j doe, bsmith, frank
+ftpservers: ftp: : 300:
-webusers
+: : : :
```

For more information about overriding group entries, see the sample group override file `/etc/centrifydc/group.ovr`.

PAM settings

Use the **Pam Settings** group policies to control the following aspects of a computer's PAM configuration.

Use this policy	To do this
Create home directory	<p>Control whether a home directory should be created automatically when a new user logs on to a system for the first time.</p> <p>This group policy should not be applied to computers that use NFS to mount home directories. By default, if this group policy is not configured, home directories are automatically created when new Active Directory users log on to a system for the first time except on Solaris computers.</p> <p>If you do not want the Centrify agent to automatically create user home directories, select Disabled. This group policy modifies the <code>pam.homedir.create</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Create k5login	<p>Create a <code>.k5login</code> file automatically in a user's home directory the first time the user logs on.</p> <p>The <code>.k5login</code> file is used to enable Kerberos authentication and single sign-on in PAM-aware applications.</p> <p>If you want Centrify agent to automatically create the <code>.k5login</code> file in the user's home directory, select Enabled. This group policy modifies the <code>pam.create.k5login</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Specify message for creating home directory	<p>Specify the message to display when a user's home directory is created.</p> <p>For example:</p> <pre>Creating home directory ...</pre> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>pam.homedir.create.msg</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Specify programs for which multi-factor authentication is ignored	<p>Specify which PAM applications are exempt from multi-factor authentication.</p> <p>For example, if you have a role with the login-all PAM application right and have selected the “Multi-factor authentication required” system right, you can use this group policy to bypass multi-factor authentication for programs that don’t support it. You can also add program names to this list to skip multi-factor authentication when you want to make specific exceptions to the MFA requirement.</p> <p>By default, programs which are known to be unable to support multi-factor authentication are included in the list. For example, multi-factor authentication is ignored by default for the xscreensaver and vsftpd programs.</p> <p>Note that program names must be separated by a space.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>pam. mfa. program. ignore</code> setting in the <code>centrifdc.conf</code> configuration file.</p>
Set home directory permissions	<p>Set the default read, write, and execute permissions on new home directories.</p> <p>This group policy specifies the default permissions to assign a user’s home directory if a new home directory is created for the user on the local computer.</p> <p>If you want to set the permissions on the user’s home directory, select Enabled then specify an octal value. For example, to give read, write, and execute permissions on the home directory to the user and no other permissions, type:</p> <pre>0700</pre> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>pam. homedir. perms</code> setting in the agent configuration file. The default value is 0755 on Mac OS X systems and 0700 on all other systems.</p>
Set UID conflict message	<p>Specify the message displayed if a user identifier (UID) conflict is detected during login. This message is displayed if there is a local user with the same UID but a different user name than the Active Directory user logging on.</p> <p>When the message is displayed, the <code>%d</code> token in the message string is replaced with the UID of the conflicting local account. The message string you define must contain exactly one <code>%d</code> token, and no other string replacement (<code>%</code>) characters.</p> <p>For example:</p> <pre>Account with conflicting UID (%d) exists locally</pre> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>pam. account. conflict. uid. msg</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p> <p>For information about what to do when local conflicts are detected, see “Set UID conflict resolution” on page 99.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Set UID conflict resolution	<p data-bbox="769 285 1390 373">Control how the Centrify agent responds if a user logs on with an Active Directory account and either the Active Directory user name or Active Directory UID conflicts with a local user account.</p> <p data-bbox="769 386 1390 474">The purpose of detecting a duplicate user name or duplicate UID is to prevent an Active Directory user from signing on and receiving privileges to modify files created by a different local user.</p> <p data-bbox="769 487 1390 541">If you select Enabled for this group policy, you can choose one of the following options:</p> <ul data-bbox="769 554 1390 810" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="769 554 1390 609">• <code>ignore</code> — Do not report duplicate user names or UID conflicts. If detected, log the conflict at the info level if logging is enabled.<li data-bbox="769 621 1390 709">• <code>warn</code> — Warn the user of the user name or UID conflict after a successful login. Log the conflict at warning level if logging is enabled. This is the default value.<li data-bbox="769 722 1390 810">• <code>error</code> — Report UID conflict to user after user name is entered. Don't accept password. Don't allow log in. Log conflict at error level. <p data-bbox="769 823 1390 882">This group policy modifies the <code>pam. uid. conflict</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Set user name and UID conflict message	<p>Specify the message displayed if there are both user name and user ID conflicts detected during login. This message is displayed if there are two local account conflicts. For example, this message is displayed if there is a local user and the Active Directory user that have the same UID but different user names, and there is also another local account with the same user name as the Active Directory user but the two accounts have different UID values.</p> <p>When the message is displayed, the %s token in the message string is replaced with the name of the first conflicting local account, and the %d token is replaced with the UID of the second conflicting local account. The message string you define must contain exactly one %s token and exactly one %d token, in that order, and no other string replacement (%) characters.</p> <p>For example: Accounts with conflicting name (%s) and UID (%d) exist locally</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>pam. account. conflict. both. msg</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p> <p>For information about what to do when local conflicts are detected, see “Set UID conflict resolution” on page 99.</p>
Set user name conflict message	<p>Specify the message displayed if a user name conflict is detected during login. This message is displayed if there is a local user with the same user name but a different UID than the Active Directory user logging on.</p> <p>When the message is displayed, the %s token in the message string is replaced with the name of the conflicting local account. The message string you define must contain exactly one %s token, and no other string replacement (%) characters.</p> <p>For example: Account with conflicting name (%s) exists locally</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>pam. account. conflict. name. msg</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p> <p>For information about what to do when local conflicts are detected, see “Set UID conflict resolution” on page 99.</p>

Password prompts

Use the **Password Prompts** group policies to customize the prompts displayed when Active Directory users are prompted to provide their password.

Use this policy	To do this
Set account disabled error message	<p>Customize the text displayed during login if a user is denied access because the user's account is disabled.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>pam.account.disabled.msg</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set account expired error message	<p>Customize the text displayed during login if a user is denied access because the user's account has expired.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>pam.account.expired.msg</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set account locked message for adpasswd	<p>Customize the text displayed by the <code>adpasswd</code> program when users cannot change their password because their account is locked.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adpasswd.account.disabled.msg</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set adclient inaccessible message	<p>Customize the message displayed during password change, for a local Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X user who is mapped to an Active Directory account, when the agent (<code>adclient</code>) is not accessible.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>pam.adclient.down.msg</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set password change disallowed message for adpasswd	<p>Customize the text displayed by the <code>adpasswd</code> program when users are not allowed to change their password because password change for these users has been disabled in Active Directory.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adpasswd.password.change.disabled.msg</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set invalid user or password message for adpasswd	<p>Customize the text displayed by the <code>adpasswd</code> program when a user enters an account name that is not recognized or an invalid password.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adpasswd.account.invalid.msg</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set permission denied message for adpasswd	<p>Customize the text displayed by the <code>adpasswd</code> program when a user cannot change another user's password because of insufficient permissions.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>adpasswd.password.change.perm.msg</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set lockout error message	<p>Customize the text displayed when a user account is locked out.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>pam.account.locked.msg</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Set error message for empty password entered	<p>Customize the text displayed when a user enters an empty password. Empty passwords are not allowed.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>pam. password. empty. mesg</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set new password's mismatch error message for password change	<p>Customize the text displayed during password change when the new passwords entered do not match.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>pam. password. new. mi smatch. mesg</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set notification text for password change	<p>Customize the text displayed when Active Directory users attempt to change their password.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>pam. password. change. mesg</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set old password incorrect error message for password change	<p>Customize the text displayed during password change when the old password entered is incorrect.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>pam. auth. fai lure. mesg</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set violation error message for password change	<p>Customize the text displayed during password change if the operation fails because of a domain password policy violation. For example, if the user attempts to enter a password that doesn't contain the minimum number of characters or doesn't meet complexity requirements, this message is displayed.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>pam. pol i cy. vi ol at i on. mesg</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set password prompt for confirming new password change	<p>Customize the text displayed when Active Directory users are prompted to confirm their new password.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>pam. password. confi rm. mesg</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set password prompt for new password change	<p>Customize the text displayed when Active Directory users are prompted to provide their new password.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>pam. password. new. mesg</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set password prompt for old password change	<p>Customize the text displayed when Active Directory users are prompted to provide their old password.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>pam. password. ol d. mesg</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set message text for password change	<p>Customize the text displayed when Active Directory users enter the correct password but must change the password immediately.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>pam. password. change. requi red. mesg</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Set login password prompt	<p>Customize the text displayed when Active Directory users attempt to log in.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>pam. password. enter. msg</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set password expiry approaching text	<p>Customize the text displayed when the account password is approaching the expiration date. The message is displayed when the expiration date is within the limit defined by the <code>pam. password. expi ry. warn</code> parameter.</p> <p>In the message, use the <code>%d</code> token for the number of days until expiration.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>pam. password. expi ry. warn. msg</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>
Set workstation denied error message	<p>Customize the text displayed during login if a user is denied access because of a workstation restriction.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>pam. workstati on. deni ed. msg</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

Sudo settings

Use the Sudo Settings group policies to specify whether users must re-authenticate with

sudo after logging out.

Use this policy	To do this
Force sudo re-authentication when relogin	<p>Specify whether users must authenticate again with sudo after logging out.</p> <p>When a user authenticates with sudo, a ticket is temporarily created that allows sudo to run without re-authentication for a short period of time. If a user logs out and the ticket is not cleared, the ticket is reused when the user logs back in, and the user does not need to re-authenticate. If a user logs out and the ticket is cleared, the user must re-authenticate with sudo when logging back in.</p> <p>Starting with release 2015, the way that you configure whether re-authentication is required depends on the <code>ttty_tickets</code> parameter in the sudoers configuration file (<code>/etc/sudoers.conf</code>). In some situations, re-authentication requirements are also controlled by this policy. Details are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If <code>ttty_tickets</code> is enabled, tickets are always removed when a sudo user logs out, regardless of whether this policy is enabled or disabled. That is, when <code>ttty_tickets</code> is enabled, this policy has no effect, and sudo users must always re-authenticate. • If <code>ttty_tickets</code> is disabled, the requirement for sudo users to re-authenticate is controlled by this policy and the <code>adcli.ent.sudo.clear.passwd.timestamp</code> setting in the <code>centrifdc.conf</code> configuration file. <p>Tickets are cleared, and sudo re-authentication is required, under these scenarios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <code>ttty_ticket</code> parameter in the sudoers configuration file is enabled (it is enabled by default), or • The <code>ttty_ticket</code> parameter in the sudoers configuration file is disabled and this group policy is enabled, or • The <code>ttty_ticket</code> parameter in the sudoers configuration file is disabled and the <code>adcli.ent.sudo.clear.passwd.timestamp</code> parameter is set to <code>true</code>. <p>Tickets are not cleared, and sudo re-authentication is not required, under these scenarios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <code>ttty_ticket</code> parameter in the sudoers configuration file is disabled and this group policy is disabled, or • The <code>ttty_ticket</code> parameter in the sudoers configuration file is disabled and the <code>adcli.ent.sudo.clear.passwd.timestamp</code> parameter is set to <code>false</code>. <p>By default, this policy clears tickets in the <code>/var/run/sudo</code> directory. To clear tickets in a different directory, use the <code>adcli.ent.sudo.timestampdir</code> parameter in the <code>centrifdc.conf</code> file as described in the <i>Configuration and Tuning Reference Guide</i>. This group policy modifies the <code>adcli.ent.sudo.clear.passwd.timestamp</code> setting in the agent configuration file.</p>

User's initial group ID

Use the **Computer Configuration > Centrify Settings > DirectControl Settings > User's Initial Group ID > Set user's initial Group ID** group policy to specify the default group identifier (GID) to use for new users when you run the `adupdate user add` command.

Windows Settings group policies

The following table summarizes the group policies listed under **Computer Configuration > Policies > Centrify Settings > Windows Settings**.

Use this policy	To do this
Connect to the Centrify cloud service directly	Connect to the Centrify cloud service directly for multi-factor authentication without using a web proxy or a connector as a web proxy. If you enable this policy, you must configure the client to be able to connect to the cloud service.
Disable the Centrify notification icon	Disable the Centrify icon in the notification area of the Windows task bar for users that are not assigned any roles, or for machines that are not joined to a domain.
Re-authentication: Require smart card	This setting requires users to re-authenticate using a smart card. By default, this setting is disabled.
Specify a web proxy URL	Specify a web proxy to use to connect to the Centrify cloud service. If you have enabled the client to connect to the cloud service directly, without using a cloud connector or web proxy, enabling this policy has no effect.
Specify how frequently to check for responses to multi-factor authentication challenges	Set the polling interval in seconds for checking whether a user has responded to a multi-factor authentication challenge. Some authentication challenges require the client to wait for the user to respond to the challenge. This value defines how frequently the client checks with the cloud service for a user's challenge response. The lower the value, the faster the client responds. The minimum value you can specify is 1 second and the maximum value is 300 seconds. If you enable this policy, the default value is 3 seconds.
Specify the cloud connector URL to use	Specify the Centrify cloud connector to use for multi-factor authentication. You should specify the URL with a fully-qualified domain name and port number. For example, if using a secure HTTP (HTTPS) connection, type an entry similar to the following: <code>https://acme.example.com:443/</code> If you enable and apply this policy, you must also enable and apply the policies to specify the cloud instance URL and, if applicable, the web proxy URL. If you don't configure this policy, the cloud instance URL will automatically locate an available connector to use by default.

Use this policy	To do this
Specify the cloud instance URL to use	<p>Specify the Centrify cloud instance URL to use for multi-factor authentication.</p> <p>In most cases, this policy is only required if you have access to multiple cloud instances and want to explicitly specify which cloud instance to connect to.</p> <p>You should specify the URL using the customer-specific identifier for the cloud instance and a fully-qualified domain name and port number.</p> <p>For example, if using a secure HTTP (HTTPS) connection, type an entry similar to the following:</p> <pre>https://ht150.my-test.centrify.com:443/</pre>
Specify the timeout on skipping previously disconnected cloud connectors	<p>Specify the length of time, in seconds, for the agent to ignore previously disconnected connectors while attempting to connect to the cloud for an authentication request.</p> <p>You may avoid connection delays by specifying a longer timeout period for previously disconnected connectors. The agent will not attempt to connect with these connectors until the timeout period ends.</p> <p>The minimum value you can specify is 0 seconds and the maximum value is 86400 seconds. If you enable this policy, the default value is 1800 seconds.</p>
Specify the timeout on using the last successfully connected cloud connector first	<p>Specify the length of time, in seconds, for the agent to attempt to connect to the cloud using the last successful cloud connector.</p> <p>The lower you set this value, the faster the agent will try other connectors during the next authentication request.</p> <p>The minimum value you can specify is 0 seconds and the maximum value is 86400 seconds. If you enable this policy, the default value is 600 seconds.</p>

Audit and audit trail settings

This chapter describes the audit-related group policies that are located under **Centrify Audit Trail Settings** and **Centrify DirectAudit Settings**.

Group policies located under **Centrify Audit Trail Settings** allow you to specify both category-specific and global audit trail targets. These group policies are located in subfolders under **Centrify Audit Trail Settings**. See [“Audit Trail Settings” on page 107](#) for details about these group policies.

Group policies located under **Centrify DirectAudit Settings** allow you to configure the auditing agent installation, and platform-specific auditing features. These group policies are located in subfolders under **Centrify DirectAudit Settings**. See [“DirectAudit Settings” on page 108](#) for details about these group policies.

Audit Trail Settings

Audit trail group policies are located in category-specific subfolders (such as **Audit Analyzer Settings**, **Audit Manager Settings**, and so on). Additionally, a **Centrify Global Settings** subfolder contains group policies that you can set at a global level. Any category-specific audit trail targets that you set (for example, **Audit Manager Settings > Send audit trail to log file**) override global audit trail targets (for example, **Centrify Global Settings > Send audit trail to log file**). Each subfolder in **Centrify Audit Trail Settings** contains the same set of group policies. The following table summarizes that set of group policies. The full descriptions follow the table:

Group Policy	Summary
Send audit trail to Audit database	Audit information for this category is sent to the DirectAudit database.
Send audit trail to log file	Audit information for this category is sent to the local logging facility (syslog on UNIX systems, Windows event log on Windows systems).

Note To send audit trail events to both the DirectAudit database and the local logging facility, enable both of these group policies.

Send audit trail to Audit database

Enable the `Send audit trail to Audit database` group policy to specify that audit events for this category (**Audit Analyzer**, **Audit Manager**, and so on) are sent to the DirectAudit database (the audit store).

See the **Explain** tab in the group policy for details about which parameter each group policy sets in the `centrifydc.conf` configuration file.

Send audit trail to log file

Enable the `Send audit trail to log file` group policy to specify that audit events for this category (**Audit Analyzer**, **Audit Manager**, and so on) are sent to the local logging facility (syslog on UNIX systems, Windows event log on Windows systems).

See the **Explain** tab in the group policy for details about which parameter each group policy sets in the `centrifdc.conf` configuration file.

Alternate location and policies installed with an ADMX template

If Audit Trail group policies were installed using an ADMX template instead of the plugin that the Auditing installer uses, the group policies are installed in this location in GPOE:

Computer Configuration > Policies > Administrative Templates Policy definitions (ADMX files) > Centrify Audit Trail Settings

All of the Audit Trail group policies are located in this folder, including the **Set global audit trail targets** policy:

Set global audit trail targets

Specify the target for audit trail information.

If you set this group policy to **Not configured** or **Disabled**, the destination of audit trail information depends on which version of DirectAudit is installed. If DirectAudit 3.2 or later is installed, audit trail information is sent to the local logging facility and DirectAudit. If a DirectAudit version earlier than 3.2 is installed, audit trail information is sent to only the local logging facility.

If you set this group policy to **Enabled**, you can specify the target for audit trail information. Possible settings are:

- 0 - Audit information is not sent.
- 1 - Audit information is sent to DirectAudit. This capability is supported by DirectAudit version 3.2 and later.
- 2 - Audit information is sent to the local logging facility (syslog on UNIX systems, Windows event log on Windows systems).
- 3 - Audit information is sent to both DirectAudit and the local logging facility.

This group policy modifies the `audittrail.targets` setting in the `centrifdc.conf` configuration file.

DirectAudit Settings

DirectAudit group policies are located in the following subfolders:

- **Common Settings**—Contains policies pertaining to the audit installation. See [“Common Settings” on page 109](#) for details about the policies in this node.

- **Collector Settings**—Contains policies pertaining to the collector service. See “Collector Settings” on page 112 for details about the policies in this node.
- **UNIX Agent Settings**—Contains sub-nodes for policies pertaining to the Centrify UNIX Agent. See “UNIX Agent Settings” on page 112 for details about the policies in these sub-nodes.
- **Windows Agent Settings**—Contains policies pertaining to user lists used by the Centrify Windows Agent. See “Windows Agent Settings” on page 139 for details about the policies in this node.

Common Settings

The following table summarizes the Common Settings group policies. The full descriptions follow the table.

Group Policy	Summary
Installation	Specify which installation agents and collectors are part of the installation.
Set maximum missed status update tolerance	Specify the number of times the Centrify auditing agent can fail to connect to a collector before a notification is sent.
Set video capture auditing of user activity	You can override the video recording setting for specific agents. This per-agent setting overrides the video recording setting that you have specified for the entire DirectAudit installation.
Use the host name specified by the agent	You can use this group policy to instruct DirectAudit to use the host name specified by the agent rather than the one associated with the IP address of the collector in audited sessions.

Installation

Use the `Installation` group policy to specify which installation agents and collectors are part of. By enabling the `Installation` group policy, you can prevent local administrators from configuring a computer to be part of an unauthorized installation.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the `Installation` policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the Installation Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Click **Browse** to select the installation you want to secure, then click **OK**.

See the *Auditing with Centrify Server Suite Administrator’s Guide* for more information about installing and managing installations of the auditing infrastructure.

Set maximum missed status update tolerance

Use the set maximum missed status update tolerance group policy to specify how many times the auditing agent will fail to connect to a collector before sending a notification that the agent is not joined to a collector. The interval between attempts is 5 minutes.

This group policy modifies the agent.max.missed.update.tolerance setting in the DirectAudit configuration file.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Right click the Set maximum missed status update tolerance policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 Click **Edit**.
- 3 Select **Enabled**.
- 4 Enter the value.

For example, enter 3 if you would like the agent to notify you after 3 failed attempts to join a collector.

- 5 Click **OK**.

If this group policy is Disabled or Not Configured the default value is 4.

This group policy can be used with the [Set connect to collector timeout](#) group policy which allows you to specify the amount of time, in seconds, that the agent waits during each connection attempt before it determines that it cannot connect to a collector.

Set video capture auditing of user activity

Use the Set video capture auditing of user activity group policy to specify any agents for which you want to change the video capture settings. This setting can be useful in cases where the user output should not be recorded because of security audit rules. For example, if you have enabled video capture auditing for your entire DirectAudit installation, you can disable video capture for one or more specific agents.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the Set video capture auditing of user activity policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the Set Video Capture Auditing of User Activity Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 In the Set video capture auditing section, select one of the following options:
 - **Enable Video Audit**: Select this option to turn on video capture. This setting overrides your installation-wide video capture setting.

- **Disable Video Audit:** Select this option to turn off video capture. This setting overrides your installation-wide video capture setting.
- **Use Installation-Wide Setting:** Select this option to make sure that this agent uses the same setting as what you have set for the entire DirectAudit installation.

4 Click **OK** to save the change.

Use the host name specified by the agent

Enable this group policy to display the real host name of audited computers in the Audited Systems node in Audit Manager instead of the host name resolved by the collector through DNS.

This configuration parameter is useful in configurations where the DNS servers used by the collectors cannot reliably resolve host names from IP addresses. The most common scenarios that might require you to use this configuration parameter are when the agents are in a virtual environment using network address translation (NAT) or in a perimeter network outside of a firewall.

If this group policy is enabled, the host name for the agent is determined by the agent. If this group policy is not enabled, the collector determines the agent's host name based on its IP address. If this group policy is not configured, this setting will be disabled by default.

This group policy modifies the agent. send. hostname setting in the DirectAudit configuration file.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the Use the host name specified by the agent policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 Click the Edit policy setting link above the policy's Description.
- 3 Select **Enabled**.
- 4 Click **OK**.

Collector Settings

The following table describes the Collector Settings group policies.

Group Policy	Summary
Do not audit output of specified UNIX commands	<p>Specify the UNIX commands whose output you do not want to save to in the audit store database.</p> <p>You can use this group policy to prevent the output from specific UNIX command that you do not want to capture or review from being saved. For example, common UNIX commands, such as the "top" and "tail" commands, might display output that you do not want to capture and store for auditing purposes. To prevent auditing the output for these types of commands, enable this group policy, click Add, then type the command.</p> <p>The command string you specify must be an exact match. For example, to prevent auditing output of "cat filename", you must specify "cat filename" as the command string in this group policy.</p>

Do not audit output of specified UNIX commands

Use the `Do not audit output of specified UNIX commands` group policy to specify one or more UNIX commands whose output you do not want to save to in the audit store database.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the `Do not audit output of specified UNIX commands` policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Click **Add**, type the exact command you want to skip for auditing purposes, then click **OK**.
- 4 Repeat [Step 3](#) for each command to skip when auditing session activity until you are finished adding commands, then click **OK**.

UNIX Agent Settings

The following table describes the group policy listed directly under **UNIX Agent Settings**.

Group Policy	Summary
Add centrifida.conf properties	Add configuration parameters to the <code>centrifida.conf</code> configuration file.

Additional group policies for UNIX Agent Settings are organized under the following sub-nodes:

- **DirectAudit Daemon Settings**—Contains policies that pertain to the auditing service dad process. See “[DirectAudit Daemon Settings](#)” on page 114 for details about the policies in this sub-node.
- **DirectAudit NSS Settings**—Contains policies that pertain to authentication requests that are processed or ignored by the Centrify name service switching (NSS) module. See “[DirectAudit NSS Settings](#)” on page 123 for details about the policies in this sub-node.
- **DirectAudit Shell Settings**—Contains policies that pertain to the audited shell (cdash). See “[DirectAudit Shell Settings](#)” on page 126 for details about the policies in this sub-node.
- **LRPC2 Client Settings**—Contains policies that pertain to LRPC2. See “[LRPC2 Client Settings](#)” on page 135 for details about the policies in this sub-node.
- **Spool Disk Space Settings**—Contains policies that pertain to offline database settings. See “[Spool Disk Space Settings](#)” on page 136 for details about the policies in this sub-node.

Add centrifyda.conf properties

Use this group policy to specify any configuration parameters you want to add to the centrifyda.conf configuration file. You can specify any configuration parameter name and its value by using this group policy.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the Add centrifyda.conf properties policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Click **Add**, type a property name and a property value, then click **OK**.

For example, to change the configuration parameter autofix.nss.conf from the default value of true to false, you would type the following:

- Property name: autofix.nss.conf
- Property value: false

- 4 Repeat [Step 3](#) for each configuration parameter you want to set until you are finished adding property values, then click **OK**.

In typing property names and values, you should note that the agent does not perform any validation or error checking. If you specify an invalid property name or value, the parameter and value are added to the configuration file as entered. In most cases, invalid parameter names are simply be ignored. However, an invalid parameters value might cause unexpected problems when the auditing service runs.

DirectAudit Daemon Settings

The following table summarizes the DirectAudit Daemon Settings group policies. The full descriptions follow the table.

Group Policy	Summary
Set allow to dump core	Specify whether the dad process is allowed to dump core.
Set audit level of ignored user	Specify the audit level of users who are on the ignored user list.
Set cache live time	Specify the length of time entries should remain valid in the name service cache.
Set cache the query results	Specify whether the dad process caches name service query results about users and groups.
Set check NSS configuration file timeout	Specify how frequently (in seconds) the dad process checks the /etc/nsswitch.conf file for changes.
Set client idle timeout	Specify how long (in seconds) the dad client can be idle before timing out.
Set codepage of audit client	Specify the code page to use for DirectAudit character encoding.
Set connect to collector timeout	Specify the amount of time the agent waits at each connection attempt before it determines that it cannot connect to a collector.
Set data directory	Specify the default location used for audit related state and data files.
Set fix NSS configuration file automatically	Specify whether to enable the dad process to fix /etc/nsswitch.conf automatically if anything goes wrong.
Set max cache size	Specify the maximum number of entries that can be stored in the name service cache.
Set resource monitor check interval	Specify how often (in seconds) the resource monitor checks dad resource usage.
Set resource monitor CPU limit	Specify the maximum percentage of CPU cycles that dad can consume.
Set resource monitor CPU limit tolerance	Specify (in seconds) how long the maximum percentage of dad CPU cycles can be exceeded before dad is restarted.
Set resource monitor file descriptor limit	Specify the maximum number of file descriptors that dad can open.
Set resource monitor memory limit	Specify the maximum number of bytes that can be allocated to dad.
Set resource monitor should restart dad	Specify whether the resource monitor should restart dad if resource usage exceeds the limits set in other group policies or configuration parameters.
Set seal over a secure GSSAPI connection collector	Specify whether the auditing service seals network communications with the collector using a secure GSSAPI connection.
Set sign over a secure GSSAPI connection with collector	Specify whether the auditing service signs network communications with the collector over a secure GSSAPI connection.

Group Policy	Summary
Set update agent status timeout	Specify how often (in seconds) the agent status in the audit store database is updated.
Set verification of spool disk space timeout	Specify the number of seconds between checks of disk space when the disk space reserved for offline storage is less than the percentage specified in the Set minimum percentage of disk space group policy.

Set allow to dump core Use the `Set allow to dump core` group policy to specify whether the `dad` process is allowed to dump core.

If this group policy is enabled, the `dad` process is allowed to dump core. If this group policy is disabled, the `dad` process is not allowed to dump core. If this group policy is not configured, the `dad` process is not allowed to dump core by default.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the `Set allow to dump core` policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the `Set allow to dump core` Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `dad.dumpcore` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centri fyda/centri fyda.conf`.

Set audit level of ignored user Use the `Set audit level of ignored user` group policy to specify the audit level of users who are on the ignored user list. Values that you can set in this policy are:

- 0 - Audit if possible.
- 1 - Do not audit.

If this group policy is disabled or not configured, a default value of 0 is used, meaning that the audit level is “audit if possible.”

If this group policy is enabled, you can specify a value of 0 or 1.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the `Set audit level of ignored user` policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the `Set audit level of ignored user` Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Set the ignored user audit level to 0 or 1.
- 4 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `user.ignore.audit.level` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centri fyda/centri fyda.conf`.

Set cache live time Use the `Set cache live time` group policy to specify the length of time entries should remain valid in the name service cache. You can specify the maximum number of seconds cached query result should be available in the cache. This policy is applicable only if the `Set cache the query results` policy is enabled.

If this group policy is disabled or not configured, a default value of 600 seconds is used.

If this group policy is enabled, you can specify the number of seconds.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the `Set cache live time` policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the `Set cache live time` Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Specify the number of seconds that cached information remains valid.
- 4 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

For example, to increase the number of seconds that query results are available in the cache on an audited computer, enable this policy and specify a value of your choice that is greater than 600 seconds.

This group policy modifies the `cache.time.to.live` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centrifyda/centrifyda.conf`.

Set cache the query results Use the `Set cache the query results` group policy to specify whether the `dad` process caches name service query results about users and groups.

- If this group policy is disabled, query results are not saved and must be retrieved whenever they are needed.
- If this group policy is enabled or not configured, the `dad` process stores query results—for example, from user lookup requests—in memory for better performance.
- If this group policy is enabled, you can use the `Set max cache size` and `Set cache live time` policies to control the number and duration of entries in the cache.
- If this group policy is enabled, you can also use the `daflush` command to clear the cache manually when you want to ensure you get updated information. For example, if you remove the UNIX Login role for an Active Directory user, some information for that user might remain in the cache and be returned when you run a command such as `getent passwd`. You can run `daflush` to ensure that the user is removed completely from the local computer cache, including the auditing name service cache.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the `Set cache the query results` policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the `Set cache the query results` Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.

3 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `cache.enable` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centrifyda/centrifyda.conf`.

Set check NSS configuration file timeout Use the `Set check NSS configuration file timeout` group policy to specify how frequently (in seconds) the `dad` process checks the `/etc/nsswitch.conf` file for changes.

If this group policy is disabled or not configured, a default value of 60 seconds between checks is used.

If this group policy is enabled, you can specify the number of seconds between checks.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the `Set check NSS configuration file timeout` policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the `Set check NSS configuration file` Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Specify the number of seconds between checks.
- 4 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `dad.timer.monitor.nss.conf` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centrifyda/centrifyda.conf`.

Set client idle timeout Use the `Set client idle timeout` group policy to specify how long (in seconds) the `dad` client can be idle before timing out.

If this group policy is disabled or not configured, a default value of 1800 seconds is used.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the `Set client idle timeout` policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Specify the number of seconds that the `dad` client can be idle before timing out.
- 4 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `dad.client.idle.timeout` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centrifyda/centrifyda.conf`.

Set codepage of audit client Use the `Set codepage of audit client` group policy to specify the code page used for character encoding by DirectAudit.

Supported values are UTF8 and ISO8859-1.

If this group policy is disabled, not configured, or set to a value that is not supported, a default code page of UTF8 is used.

If this group policy is enabled, you can specify a supported code page.

This group policy modifies the `lang_setting` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centrifda/centrifda.conf`.

Set connect to collector timeout Use the `Set connect to collector timeout` group policy to specify the amount of time, in seconds, the agent waits during each connection attempt before it determines that it cannot connect to a collector.

If this group policy is disabled or not configured, the default value is 60 seconds.

This group policy modifies the `dad.connect.collector.timeout` configuration parameter.

You can use this parameter with the [Set maximum missed status update tolerance](#) group policy which allows you to specify the number of unsuccessful attempts that the agent can make to connect to a collector before notifying the user that it is not connected to a collector.

Set data directory Use the `Set data directory` group policy to specify the default location used for audit related state and data files.

If this group policy is disabled or not configured, the default location `/var/centrifda` is used.

If this group policy is enabled, you can specify a different location.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the `Set data directory` policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the `Set data directory Properties` dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Specify a location.
- 4 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `dad.data.dir` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centrifda/centrifda.conf`.

Set fix NSS configuration file automatically Use the `Set fix NSS configuration file automatically` group policy to specify whether to enable the `dad` process to fix `/etc/nsswitch.conf` automatically if anything goes wrong.

If this group policy is disabled, `/etc/nsswitch.conf` is not updated.

If this group policy is enabled or not configured, `/etc/nsswitch.conf` is updated automatically by the `dad` process.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the `Set fix NSS configuration file automatically` policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.

- 2 On the Policy tab of the Set fix NSS configuration file automatically Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `autofix.nss.conf` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centrifyda/centrifyda.conf`.

Set max cache size Use the `Set max cache size` group policy to specify the maximum number of entries that can be stored in the name service cache. Entries store query results about users and groups. This group policy is applicable only if the `Set cache the query results` group policy is enabled.

If this group policy is enabled, the query results are stored in memory up to the value that you specify, resulting in better performance.

If this group policy is disabled or not configured, a default value of 80,000 entries is used.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the `Set max cache size` policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the `Set max cache size` Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Specify the maximum number of entries to cache.
- 4 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `cache.max.size` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centrifyda/centrifyda.conf`.

Set resource monitor check interval Use the `Set resource monitor check interval` group policy to specify how often (in seconds) the resource monitor checks dad resource usage.

If this group policy is disabled or not configured, a default value of 600 seconds is used.

If this group policy is enabled and set to 0 seconds, monitoring is disabled.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the `Set resource monitor check interval` policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Specify the number of seconds for the interval.
- 4 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `dad.resource.timer` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centrifyda/centrifyda.conf`.

Set resource monitor CPU limit Use the `Set resource monitor CPU limit` group policy to specify the maximum percentage of CPU cycles that dad can consume.

If this group policy is disabled or not configured, a default value of 50 percent is used.

If this group policy is enabled and set to 0 percent, dad CPU usage is unlimited.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the Set resource monitor CPU limit policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Specify the maximum CPU usage percentage.
- 4 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the dad.resource.cpulimit setting in the configuration file /etc/centrifda/centrifda.conf.

Set resource monitor CPU limit tolerance Use the Set resource monitor CPU limit tolerance group policy to specify (in seconds) how long the maximum percentage of dad CPU cycles can be exceeded before dad is restarted.

If this group policy is disabled or not configured, a default value of 5 seconds is used.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the Set resource monitor CPU limit tolerance policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Specify the number of seconds that the maximum percentage of dad CPU cycles can be exceeded.
- 4 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the dad.resource.cpulimit.tolerance setting in the configuration file /etc/centrifda/centrifda.conf.

Set resource monitor file descriptor limit Use the Set resource monitor file descriptor limit group policy to specify the maximum number of file descriptors that dad can open.

If this group policy is disabled or not configured, a default value of 500 is used.

If this group policy is enabled and set to 0, the number of file descriptors is unlimited.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the Set resource monitor file descriptor limit policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Specify the maximum number of file descriptors.
- 4 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `dad.resource.fdlimit` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centrifda/centrifda.conf`.

Set resource monitor memory limit Use the `Set resource monitor memory limit` group policy to specify the maximum number of bytes that can be allocated to dad.

If this group policy is disabled or not configured, a default value of 104857600 bytes (100 MB) is used.

If this group policy is enabled and set to 0, dad memory allocation is unlimited.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the `Set resource monitor memory limit` policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Specify the maximum number of bytes that can be allocated to dad.
- 4 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `dad.resource.memlimit` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centrifda/centrifda.conf`.

Set resource monitor should restart dad Use the `Set resource monitor should restart dad` group policy to specify whether the resource monitor should restart dad if resource usage exceeds the limits set in other group policies or configuration parameters.

If this group policy is enabled, dad is restarted if resource usage exceeds specified limits. If this group policy is disabled or not configured, dad is not restarted if resource usage exceeds specified limits.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the `Set resource monitor should restart dad` policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `dad.resource.restart` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centrifda/centrifda.conf`.

Set seal over a secure GSSAPI connection collector Use the `Set seal over a secure GSSAPI connection collector` group policy to specify whether the auditing service seals network communications with the collector using a secure GSSAPI connection.

If this group policy is enabled or not configured, the network connection is sealed and cannot be read.

If this group policy is disabled, the connection is not sealed and is human-readable.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the **Set seal over a secure GSSAPI connection collector** policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the **Set seal over a secure GSSAPI connection collector** Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `dad.gssapi.seal` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centrifyda/centrifyda.conf`.

Set sign over a secure GSSAPI connection with collector Use the **Set sign over a secure GSSAPI connection with collector** group policy to specify whether the auditing service signs network communications with the collector over a secure GSSAPI connection.

If this group policy is enabled or not configured, the network connection is signed.

If this group policy is disabled, the network connection is not signed.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the **Set sign over a secure GSSAPI connection with collector** policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the **Set sign over a secure GSSAPI connection with collector** Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `dad.gssapi.sign` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centrifyda/centrifyda.conf`.

Set update agent status timeout Use the **Set update agent status timeout** group policy to specify how often (in seconds) the agent status in the audit store database is updated.

If this group policy is disabled or not configured, a default value of 300 seconds is used.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the **Set update agent status timeout** policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Specify the number of seconds between agent status updates.
- 4 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `dad.timer.update.agent.status` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centrifyda/centrifyda.conf`.

Set verification of spool disk space timeout Use the **Set verification of spool disk space timeout** group policy to specify the number of seconds between checks of disk space when

the disk space reserved for offline storage is less than the percentage specified in the Set minimum percentage of disk space group policy. At each check, a warning message is written to the log file.

If this group policy is enabled, disk space is checked at the interval that you specify.

If this group policy is disabled or not configured, a default value of 360 seconds is used.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the Set verification of spool disk space timeout policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the Set verification of spool disk space timeout Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Specify the number of seconds between disk space checks.
- 4 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `dad.timer.diskspace` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centrifyda/centrifyda.conf`.

DirectAudit NSS Settings

The following table summarizes the DirectAudit NSS Settings group policies. The full descriptions follow the table.

Group Policy	Summary
Override audit level for a list of users	Specify a list of users or a file name with a list of users for which you want to override the audit level.
Set audit level for conflict user	Specify the audit level of users who are listed as ignored users but have been inappropriately assigned the <code>use_sysrights</code> audit level.
Set audit level for users listed in uid.ignore	Specify the audit level for users who are listed in the <code>user.ignore</code> file.
Set ignored programs	Specify the list of programs that should not query Active Directory for account information through the auditing service.
Set no-login shells	Specify the shells that are treated as no-login shells.
Set override audit level for non-Hierarchical zone users	Specify the default audit level to use if a specific audit level is not defined for users in a classic zone.

Override audit level for a list of users Use this group policy to specify individual user names and audit levels or a file that contains the list of user names for which you want to override the default audit level. For more information about the how this group policy affects user auditing in classic and hierarchical zones, see the discussion of the `nss.user.override.userlist` parameter in the *Configuration and Tuning Reference Guide*.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.

- 2 On the Policy tab, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Type each user name and audit level using the following format:

`user_name[: audit_level]`

Alternatively, you can type the name of a file that contains a list of user names and audit levels.

- 4 Click **OK** to save your settings.

Set audit level for conflict user Use this group policy to specify the audit level to use if there is a conflict caused by a user being included in the ignores users list and having a use_sysrights audit level defined.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Select the audit level to use when there is a conflicting audit level defined for a user.
- 4 Click **OK** to save your settings.

Set audit level for users listed in uid.ignore Use this group policy to specify the audit level for users who are listed in the user.ignore or uid.ignore file. For more information about the how this group policy affects user auditing in classic and hierarchical zones, see the discussion of the nss.user.override.audit_level parameter in the *Configuration and Tuning Reference Guide*.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Select the audit level to use for users listed in the ignored user list.
- 4 Click **OK** to save your settings.

Set ignored programs Use this group policy to list the programs that should not look up account information in Active Directory. If this group policy is not enabled or not configured, the following programs that are used for local account management are ignored by default:

useradd
userdel
adduser
usermod
mkuser
rmuser
chuser

If you enable this group policy, you must specify the list of programs to be ignored separated by spaces.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Type program names separated by spaces.
- 4 Click **OK** to save your settings.

Set no-login shells Use this group policy to specify the shells that are treated as no-login shells.

If this group policy is disabled or not configured, the shells `/sbin/nologin` and `/bin/false` are treated as no-login shells.

If this group policy is enabled, specify one or more shells in a space-separated list.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Type one or more shell names, separated by spaces, in the **No-login shells** field.
- 4 Click **OK** to save your settings.

This group policy modifies the `nss.nologin.shell` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centrifyda/centrifyda.conf`.

Set override audit level for non-Hierarchical zone users Use this group policy to specify the default audit level to use if a specific audit level is not defined for users in a classic zone. For more information about the how this group policy affects user auditing in classic zones, see the discussion of the `nss.audit.zone.auditlevel` parameter in the *Configuration and Tuning Reference Guide*.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Select the default audit level to use in classic zones.
- 4 Click **OK** to save your settings.

DirectAudit Shell Settings

The following table summarizes the DirectAudit Shell Settings group policies. The full descriptions follow the table.

Group Policy	Summary
Defining information pattern in custom format to obfuscate sensitive information	Use an information pattern to specify which information not to display in auditing results.
Defining information pattern in regex format to obfuscate sensitive information	Use a regular expression to specify which information not to display in auditing results.
Set always allowed unix user name list	Specify UNIX users who are allowed to use a session even if the computer cannot be audited due to environment setup issues.
Set audit all invocations	Specify whether to audit all shell invocations.
Set audit commands	Specify commands to audit.
Set audit STDIN data	Specify whether the auditing agent captures standard input (stdin).
Set continue working without dad	Specify whether the audited shell (cdash) continues to run if the dad process is not running.
Set except auditing password strings	Specify strings that the auditing agent should ignore when capturing stdin data.
Set force audit list	Specify one or more session binary files to audit.
Set not audited ssh command list	Specify a list of ssh commands that are not audited.
Set parent process skip list	Specify a list of parent processes that are not audited.
Set reconnect to dad timeout	Specify the number of seconds to wait after restarting the dad process before cdash attempts to reconnect to the auditing service.
Set reconnect to dad times	Specify how many times cdash attempts to connect to the auditing service after the dad process has started.
Set record login entry	Specify whether the auditing service should add utmp entries for the cdash pseudo terminals (pty).
Set SHELL to actual user shell	Specify whether cdash sets the SHELL environment variable to the user's actual shell or to the audit shell.
Set skip auditing userlist	Specify the names of UNIX users and Active Directory users with a UNIX login who should not be audited.
Show actual user running an audited command	Specify whether command-based auditing records will display the actual user account used to run the audited command in addition to the run-as user account.

Defining information pattern in custom format to obfuscate sensitive information Use this group policy to specify information that is not displayed in auditing results. You specify the information to omit from display by defining a pattern in the group policy. Information that matches the pattern is not displayed in auditing results.

If this group policy is not configured or disabled, all information is displayed in auditing results. By default, this group policy is not configured.

If you enable this group policy, you must define a pattern as follows for information that is not displayed.

- Type the pattern that will not be displayed in auditing results. For example:
nnnn-nnnn-nnnn-nnnn
- Each single character in a pattern corresponds to one character in actual session data.
- If you define more than one pattern, separate the patterns with spaces. For example:
nnnn-nnnn A-nnnn

Supported characters in a pattern are as follows:

a	Any lower case letter.
A	Any upper case letter.
d	Any character.
D	Any letter.
n	Any decimal digit character.

S	Symbols, such as the following: ~ `! @ # \$ % ^ & * (- = + [{] } \ : ; , < , > . ? /
-	Separator for exact matching in session data.
_	Separator for exact matching in session data.
(Separator for exact matching in session data.
)	Separator for exact matching in session data.
,	Separator for exact matching in session data.
.	Separator for exact matching in session data.

This group policy modifies the dash.obfuscate.pattern setting in the centri.fyda.conf configuration file.

Defining information pattern in regex format to obfuscate sensitive information Use this group policy to specify information that is not displayed in auditing results. You specify the information to omit from display by defining a regular expression in the group policy. Information that matches the regular expression is not displayed in auditing results.

If this group policy is not configured or disabled, all information is displayed in auditing results. By default, this group policy is not configured.

If you enable this group policy, you must define a regular expression as follows for information that is not displayed.

- Type a regular expression to define the information that will not be displayed in auditing results. For example:
`[A-Z][0-9]{6}\\[0-9A-Z]\`
- If you define more than one regular expression, separate the regular expressions with spaces. For example:
`[0-9]-[0-9] [a-z]-[0-9]`

This group policy modifies the `dash.obfuscate.regex` setting in the `centri fyda.conf` configuration file.

Set always allowed unix user name list Use this group policy to specify UNIX users who are allowed to use a session even if the computer cannot be audited due to environment setup issues.

If this group policy is disabled or not configured, root is the only user allowed to use an unaudited session.

If you enable this group policy, you must specify a space-separated list of UNIX user names.

This group policy modifies the `dash.user.alwaysallowed.list` setting in the `centri fyda.conf` configuration file.

Set audit all invocations Use the `Set audit all invocations` group policy to specify whether to audit all shell invocations.

If this group policy is enabled or not configured, all login and non-login shells are audited.

If this group policy is disabled:

- Only login shells and login sub-shells are audited.
- Invoked shells are not audited.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the `Set audit all invocations` policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the `Set audit all invocations Properties` dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `dash.allinvoked` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centrifyda/centrifyda.conf`.

Set audit commands Use the `Set audit commands` group policy to specify commands to audit.

If this group policy is enabled, you can create a command list and specify whether each command in the list is audited. Commands in the command list that have an action of **Enable** are audited by the auditing agent. Commands in the command list that have an action of **Disable** are not audited by the auditing agent.

If this group policy is disabled or not configured, commands to be audited must be configured manually on each UNIX computer.

When you add a command on the list, you must specify the full path name for the command. You cannot put a link, a shell, or a wrapper script on the command list.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the `Set audit commands` policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the `Set audit commands Properties` dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Click **Add** to add a command to the Audit Commands list.
- 4 Specify the full UNIX path name of the command.
- 5 In the Action field, select whether to enable or disable auditing for the command.
- 6 Click **OK** in the `Set audit commands` dialog box.
- 7 Click **OK** in the `Set audit commands Properties` dialog box to save settings in this policy.

Set audit STDIN data Use the `Set audit STDIN data` group policy to specify whether the auditing agent captures standard input (stdin).

If this group policy is enabled or not configured, the auditing service records all session input and output, including stdin data.

If this group policy is disabled, the auditing service records all session activity to standard output, but does not capture stdin data.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the `Set audit STDIN data` policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the `Set audit STDIN data Properties` dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `dash.auditstdin` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centrifyda/centrifyda.conf`.

Set continue working without dad Use the `Set continue working without dad` group policy to specify whether the audited shell (`cdash`) continues to run if the `dad` process is not running.

If this group policy is enabled or not configured, the audited shell continues to run when the `dad` process is not running.

If this group policy is disabled, the audited shell stops running when the `dad` process stops running, and the user is prompted to restart the `dad` process.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the `Set continue working without dad` policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the `Set continue working without dad` Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `dash.cont.without.dad` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centri fyda/centri fyda.conf`.

Set except auditing password strings Use the `Set except auditing password strings` group policy to specify strings that the auditing agent should ignore when capturing `stdin` data. For security, typed passwords are always ignored by default.

If this group policy is enabled, specify strings to ignore using regular expressions that do not include quotes. Leading and trailing spaces are ignored, spaces in the middle are not affected. For example:

```
dash.auditstdin.except: (prompt1|prompt2)
```

will match strings like these:

This is prompt1:

Prompt2 asks for password:

If this group policy is disabled or not configured, this mandatory string pattern is applied:

```
(password[[:alnum:]][[:blank:]][[:punct:]]*:[[:space:]]*$)|(verify[[:alnum:]][[:blank:]][[:punct:]]*:[[:space:]]*$)
```

The default value is empty to ignore only the passwords that users enter.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the `Set except auditing password strings` policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the `Set except auditing password strings` Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Type a regular expression that defines the string to ignore.

4 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `dash.auditstde.n.except` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centrifda/centrifda.conf`. For more information about specifying exceptions, see the comments in the `centrifda.conf` file.

Set force audit list Use the `Set force audit list` group policy to specify one or more session binary files to audit.

If this group policy is enabled, the binary files that you specify are audited. You can separate entries in the list of binary files by typing a space or a comma. You can escape spaces or commas in file names using the backslash character (`\`).

If the group policy is disabled or not configured, no binary files are audited.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the `Set force audit list` policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the `Set force audit list` Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Type one or more binary file names in the list.
- 4 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `dash.force.audit` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centrifda/centrifda.conf`.

Set not audited ssh command list Use this group policy to specify a space-separated list of ssh commands that are not audited.

If the group policy is disabled or not configured, the commands `scp`, `rsync`, and `sftp-server` are not audited.

If this group policy is enabled, the commands that you specify are not audited.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the group policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Type one or more commands in the list, separated by spaces.
- 4 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `dash.ssh.command.skiplist` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centrifda/centrifda.conf`.

Set parent process skip list Use this group policy to specify a list of parent processes that are not audited. If the name of a process's parent is in this list, `cdash` will drop out without auditing.

If this group policy is disabled or not configured, the following processes are not audited by default:

- sapstartsrv
- gdm-binary
- gdm-session-wor
- kdm
- sdt_shell

If you enable this group policy, you must specify a space-separated list of process names.

This group policy modifies the `dash.parent.skiplist` setting in the `centri.fyda.conf` configuration file.

Set reconnect to dad timeout Use the `Set reconnect to dad timeout` group policy to specify the number of seconds to wait after restarting the dad process before cdash attempts to reconnect to the auditing service.

If this group policy is enabled, the timeout that you specify is used.

If this group policy is disabled or not configured, a default value of 1 second is used.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the `Set reconnect to dad timeout` policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the `Set reconnect to dad timeout` Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Specify the number of seconds to wait.
- 4 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `dash.reconnect.dad.wait.time` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centri.fyda/centri.fyda.conf`.

Set reconnect to dad times Use the `Set reconnect to dad times` group policy to specify how many times cdash attempts to connect to the auditing service after the dad process has started.

If this group policy is enabled, the number of attempts that you specify is used.

If this group policy is disabled or not configured, a default value of 3 attempts is used.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the `Set reconnect to dad times` policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the `Set reconnect to dad times` Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Specify the number of attempts.
- 4 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `dash.reconnect.dad.retry.count` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centrifyda/centrifyda.conf`.

Set record login entry Use the `Set record login entry` group policy to specify whether the auditing service should add `utmp` entries for the `cdash` pseudo terminals (`pty`). The setting of this group policy affects the results of `whoami` and `who` commands.

If this group policy is enabled, the auditing service adds `utmp` entries for `cdash pty` processes. Under this scenario, the `whoami` command in an audited shell works as expected, but the `who` command lists logged-in users twice.

If this group policy is disabled or not configured, the auditing service does not create additional `utmp` entries. Under this scenario, the `whoami` command in an audited shell cannot determine complete user information.

Workaround: on some operating systems, the `who --lookup` command works, but the `who` command lists users only once.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the `Set record login entry` policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the `Set record login entry` Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `dash.loginrecord` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centrifyda/centrifyda.conf`.

Set SHELL to actual user shell Use this group policy to specify whether `cdash` sets the `SHELL` environment variable to the user's actual shell or to the audit shell.

If this group policy is enabled or not configured, the default value is true, and the `SHELL` environment variable is set to user's actual shell.

If you disable this group policy, the `SHELL` environment variable is set to the `DirectAudit` audit shell.

This group policy modifies the `dash.shell.env.var.set` setting in the `centrifyda.conf` configuration file.

Set skip auditing userlist Use the `Set skip auditing userlist` group policy to specify the names of UNIX users and Active Directory users with a UNIX login who should not be audited. You can separate user names by typing a space or a comma. For example:

```
dash.user.skiplist: Mae Kelly, dmorris, Booker
```

If this group policy is enabled, the users on the list are not audited.

If this group policy is disabled or not configured, all users are audited.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the `Set skip auditing userlist` policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the `Set skip auditing userlist Properties` dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Create a list of users to audit.
- 4 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `dash.user.skiplist` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centrifyda/centrifyda.conf`.

Show actual user running an audited command Use this group policy to specify whether command-based auditing records will display the actual user account that executed the audited command, rather than just the run-as user account. Enable this policy to show both the run-as user account and the actual user account in command-based auditing records.

By default, this policy is not enabled, and only the run-as account used to run the privileged command is shown in auditing records. To enable this policy, set the parameter to true.

This group policy modifies the `dash.cmd.audit.show.actual.user` setting in the agent configuration file.

LRPC2 Client Settings

The following table summarizes the LRPC2 Client Settings group policies. The full descriptions follow the table.

Group Policy	Summary
Set contact with dad timeout	Specify the number of seconds that cdash and dainfo wait before timing out while trying to contact the dad process.
Set contact with dad timeout for rebinding collector	Specify the number of seconds that dareload (-b) waits before timing out while trying to connect to the dad process.

Set contact with dad timeout

Use the `Set contact with dad timeout` group policy to specify the number of seconds that cdash and dainfo wait before timing out while trying to contact the dad process.

If this group policy is enabled, the timeout that you specify is used.

If this group policy is disabled or not configured, a default value of 30 seconds is used.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the `Set contact with dad timeout` policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the `Set contact with dad timeout Properties` dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Specify the number of seconds to wait.

4 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `l rpc2. ti meout` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centri fyda/centri fyda. conf`.

Set contact with dad timeout for rebinding collector

Use the `Set contact wi th dad ti meout for rebi ndi ng col l ector` group policy to specify the number of seconds that `dareload (-b)` waits before timing out while trying to contact the dad process.

If this group policy is enabled, the timeout that you specify is used.

If this group policy is disabled or not configured, a default value of 300 seconds is used.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the `Set contact wi th dad ti meout for rebi ndi ng col l ector` policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 Select **Enabled**.
- 3 Specify the number of seconds to wait.
- 4 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `l rpc2. rebi nd. ti meout` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centri fyda/centri fyda. conf`.

Spool Disk Space Settings

The following table summarizes the Spool Disk Space Settings group policies. The full descriptions follow the table.

Group Policy	Summary
Set maximum disk space for DB file size	Specify maximum disk space (in bytes) to allocate to the offline storage database.
Set minimum percentage of disk space	Specify the minimum percentage of disk space that should be available for the offline storage file before warnings are posted to the log file and spooling stops.
Set soft limit percentage of disk space	Specify the minimum percentage of disk space that should be available for the offline storage file before warnings are posted to the log file.
Set threshold percentage of disk space to reset log state	Specify a buffer percentage above minimum disk space to prevent unnecessary log entries.

Set maximum disk space for DB file size Use the `Set maxi mum di sk space for DB fi l e si ze` group policy to specify maximum disk space (in bytes) to allocate to the offline storage database.

If this group policy is enabled, the file size that you specify is used.

If this group policy is disabled or not configured, a default value of 0 bytes is used. A value of 0 bytes specifies unlimited file size.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the Set maximum disk space for DB file size policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the Set maximum disk space for DB file size Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Specify a file size.
- 4 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `spool.maxdbsize` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centrifida/centrifida.conf`.

Set minimum percentage of disk space Use the Set minimum percentage of disk space group policy to specify the minimum volume of disk space required on the partition containing the offline spool file before spooling stops.

You can set this value as a percentage of the disk space, or you can set it as an exact size. To set the value as an exact size, specify the unit value after the number value. The unit values are not case-sensitive.

You can specify the following unit values:

- B (byte)
- KB (kilobyte)
- MB (megabyte)
- GB (gigabyte)
- TB (terabyte)

The default value for this group policy is 10 percent of disk space.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the Set minimum percentage of disk space policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the Set minimum percentage of disk space Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Specify a value.
- 4 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `spool.diskspace.min` parameter in the agent configuration file.

Set soft limit percentage of disk space Use the `Set soft limit percentage of disk space` group policy to specify the minimum volume of disk space that should be available for the offline storage file before warnings are posted to the log file. If available disk falls below the level specified in this group policy, a warning is logged and auditing will continue until disk space falls below the level specified in the `Set minimum percentage of disk space` group policy.

You can set this value as a percentage of the disk space, or you can set it as an exact size. To set the value as an exact size, specify the unit value after the number value. The unit values are not case-sensitive.

You can specify the following unit values:

- B (byte)
- KB (kilobyte)
- MB (megabyte)
- GB (gigabyte)
- TB (terabyte)

If this group policy is enabled, the volume that you specify is used.

The default value is 12 percent.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the `Set soft limit percentage of disk space` policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab in the dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Specify a value.
- 4 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `spool . disk space . soft limit` parameter in the agent configuration file.

Set threshold percentage of disk space to reset log state Specify a threshold percentage of disk space that is added to the minimum percentage of disk space (set in the `Set minimum percentage of disk space` group policy) that determines when the information/warning/error log state is reset. Message logging resumes only after the log state is reset.

When disk space drops below the minimum percentage (for example, 10%), a warning is logged. Additional warnings are not logged until disk space has risen above the minimum percentage + threshold percentage (for example, $10\% + 2\% = 12\%$), and then drops again to below the minimum percentage (10%).

Setting a threshold percentage is useful to prevent unnecessary log messages when disk space hovers near the minimum percentage and would otherwise trigger a log message every time the minimum percentage is crossed.

If this group policy is enabled, the percentage that you specify is used.

If this group policy is disabled or not configured, a default value of 2 percent is used.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the Set threshold percentage of disk space to reset log state policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab in the dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Specify a percentage.
- 4 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

This group policy modifies the `spool . disk space . log state . reset . threshold` setting in the configuration file `/etc/centri fyda/centri fyda. conf`.

Windows Agent Settings

The following table summarizes the Windows Agent Settings group policies. The full descriptions follow the table.

Group Policy	Summary
Allow selected administrative users to stop the auditing service	Specify which users and groups can stop the auditing service on a local Windows computer using the DirectAudit Agent Control Panel.
Audited user list	Specify which users and groups are audited.
Non-audited user list	Specify which users and groups are not audited.
Set maximum recorded color quality	Specify the maximum color quality of recording sessions.
Set maximum size of the offline data file	Specify the maximum size of the offline data file.
Set update agent status timeout	Specify how often the agent status in the audit store database is updated.

Allow selected administrative users to stop the auditing service

Use this group policy to specify which users and groups can stop the auditing service on a local Windows computer using the DirectAudit Agent Control Panel.

If this policy is disabled or not configured, no users or groups can stop the auditing service through the control panel.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the group policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the **Policy** tab of the Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Click **Add**.

- 4 In the Select Users or Groups dialog, specify the users or groups who will be able to stop the auditing service using the DirectAudit Agent Control Panel.
- 5 Click **OK** in the Select Users or Groups dialog.
- 6 Click **OK** in the group policy **Policy** tab to save your changes.

Audited user list

Use the Audited user list group policy to specify which users and groups are audited. When you enable this group policy, only the users and groups you specify in the policy are audited.

If this policy is not configured, all users and groups are audited.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the Audited user list policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the Audited user list Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Click **Add** and identify specific users and groups to audit.
- 4 Click **OK** to save the list of users and groups.

See the *Auditing with Centrify Server Suite Administrator's Guide* for more information about the effect of choosing to enable the Audited user list policy, the Non-audited user list policy, or a combination of both policies.

Non-audited user list

Use the Non-audited user list group policy to specify which users and groups are not audited. When you enable this group policy, only the users and groups you specify in the policy are not audited. If this policy is not configured, all users and groups are audited. If you enable both the Audited user list and the Non-audited user list policies, the users you include in the Non-audited user list take precedence over the Audited user list.

To use this group policy:

- 1 Double click the Non-audited user list policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 On the Policy tab of the Non-audited user list Properties dialog box, select **Enabled**.
- 3 Click **Add** and identify specific users and groups to exclude from auditing.
- 4 Click **OK** to save the list of users and groups.

See the *Auditing with Centrify Server Suite Administrator's Guide* for more information about the effect of choosing to enable the Audited user list policy, the Non-audited user list policy, or a combination of both policies.

Set maximum recorded color quality

You can use this group policy to set the maximum color quality of recorded sessions.

If this group policy is disabled or not configured, a default value of Low (8bit) is used.

To use this group policy:

- 1 In **Administrative Templates > Centrify DirectAudit Settings > Windows Agent Settings**, double click the group policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 Select **Enabled**.
- 3 Select one of the following options:
 - Native color
 - Low (8bit)
 - Medium (16bit)
 - Highest (32bit)
- 4 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

Set maximum size of the offline data file

You can use this group policy to specify the maximum percentage of disk space that the offline data file uses.

If this group policy is disabled or not configured, the default is 10%.

To use this group policy:

- 1 In **Administrative Templates > Centrify DirectAudit Settings > Windows Agent Settings**, double click the group policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor. Select **Enabled**.
- 2 Specify the maximum disk space percentage.
- 3 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

Set update agent status timeout

Use this group policy to specify how often (in seconds) the agent status in the audit store database is updated.

If this group policy is disabled or not configured, a default value of 300 seconds is used.

To use this group policy:

- 1 In **Administrative Templates > Centrify DirectAudit Settings > Windows Agent Settings**, double click the group policy in the right pane of the Group Policy Management Editor.

- 2 Select **Enabled**.
- 3 Specify the number of seconds between agent status updates.
- 4 Click **OK** to save settings in this policy.

Additional group policies for UNIX services

Centrify Server Suite provides additional group policies that control the configuration of specific Linux, UNIX, and Mac OS X services. This chapter describes these additional group policies.

The following topics are covered:

- [Common UNIX settings](#)
- [Linux Settings](#)
- [SSH \(Secure shell\) settings](#)

Common UNIX settings

Some of the **Common UNIX Settings** group policies—such as `Copy files`, `Sudo Rights`, and `Copy files from SYSVOL`—are implemented with a dynamic link library (`.dll`) rather than an administrative template. Because these policies are implemented with a `.dll` plug-ins, they are always available on computers where the Server Suite Group Policy Management Extension is installed. Other Common UNIX Settings policies—such as `Set crontab entries` and `Specify commands to run`—are available only after you add the `centrify_unix_settings.xml` or `centrify_unix_settings.admx` template. You can add or remove the group policies from the `centrify_unix_settings` administrative template independent of the policies implemented in `.dll` plug-ins.

Note The Centrify agent no longer supports the ADM administrative template in versions 2016 and later. All administrative templates must be formatted in either XML or ADMX.

This section contains the descriptions for the following policies:

- [Copy files](#)
- [Copy files from SYSVOL](#)
- [Sudo Rights](#)
- [Set crontab entries](#)
- [Specify commands to run](#)

The `Copy files`, `Sudo Rights`, and `Copy files from SYSVOL` group policies are not available as User Configuration policies.

Copy files

Use the Copy files group policy to automatically copy a set of one or more files from the domain controller to each Linux, UNIX, and Mac OS X machine that joins the domain.

To enable and configure Copy files:

- 1 Create the files to copy in either of two locations:
 - `sysvol` on the domain controller. The `sysvol` location is assumed to be:
`\\domainController\sysvol\domainName\gpdata`
 - If `gpdata` does not exist, create it first. Files to copy may be text or binary.
 - A shared folder
- 2 View the Group Policy Object that includes the Server Suite administrative template using the Group Policy Object Editor.
- 3 Select **Computer Configuration > Centrify Settings > Common Unix Settings**, then double-click **Copy files**.
- 4 In **Copy file policy setting**, select **Enabled**. Then click **Add**. Enter the following data:

Use this field or button	To do this
Origin	Select a trusted domain from the drop-down list or manually enter a server name. For example, select <code>acme.com</code> or enter, <code>admin1.acme.com</code> .
Filename	Type the name of a file to copy to Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X machines, or use the Browse button to browse to the directory you specified with Origin and select a file. You may enter only one filename. To add multiple files, you must click Add for each one.
Destination	Type the name of a directory on the Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X machines, such as, <code>/etc</code> .
Use destination file ownership and permissions	Select this button to apply permissions to the file based on the directory to which it is copied. This is the default setting.
Specify permissions and ownership	Select this button to manually apply permissions. When you select this button, you must enter permission data in the next three fields.
File permissions in octal	Enter file permissions using octal notation. Use <code>man chmod</code> for information.
File owner UID	Enter the UID for the file owner or click Browse to browse Active Directory for a user. The UID of the user you select is entered in this field.

Use this field or button	To do this
Owner group GID	Enter the GID for the user's group, or click Browse to browse Active Directory for a group. The GID of the group you select is entered in this field.
Copy as binary file	Select this box to copy the file as binary. By default, files are copied as ASCII.

- 5 Click **OK** to add the specified file to the list.
- 6 Click **Add** to add another file to be copied.
- 7 When you are finished adding files, click **Apply** or **OK** to apply the policy with the files you have selected.
- 8 At any time, to remove a file, select it and click **Remove**. You may also select a file and click **Edit** to make changes to the information for the file, such as where to copy it or file permissions.

Note If you change the policy from *enabled* to *not configured*, all files are removed from the list. However, files are not removed if you change from *enabled* to *disabled*.

Copy files from SYSVOL

Use the Copy Files from SYSVOL group policy to automatically copy a set of one or more files from the domain controller to each Linux, UNIX, and Mac OS X machine that joins the domain.

Note This group policy is still supported but has been deprecated in favor of [Copy files](#).

To enable and configure Copy Files from SYSVOL:

- 1 Create the files to copy in `sysvol` on the domain controller. The `sysvol` location is assumed to be:
`\\domainController\sysvol\domainName\gpdata`
 If `gpdata` does not exist, create it first. Files to copy may be text or binary.
- 2 View the Group Policy Object that includes the Server Suite administrative template using the Group Policy Object Editor.
- 3 Select **Computer Configuration > Centrify Settings > Common Unix Settings**, then double-click **Copy Files from SYSVOL**.

- In **Copy file policy setting**, select **Enabled**. Then click **Add**. Enter the following data:

Use this field or button	To do this
Source	Type the name of a file to copy to Linux, UNIX, and Mac OS X machines, or use the Browse button to browse to the <code>sysvol</code> directory and select a file. You may enter only one filename. To add multiple files, you must click Add for each one.
Destination	Type the name of a directory on the Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X machines, such as, <code>/etc</code> .
Use destination file ownership and permissions	Select this button to apply permissions to the file based on the directory to which it is copied. This is the default setting.
Specify permissions and ownership	Select this button to manually apply permissions. When you select this button, you must enter permission data in the next three fields.
File permissions in octal	Enter file permissions using octal notation. Use <code>man chmod</code> for information.
File owner UID	Enter the UID for the file owner or click Browse to browse Active Directory for a user. The UID of the user you select is entered in this field.
Owner group GID	Enter the GID for the user's group, or click Browse to browse Active Directory for a group. The GID of the group you select is entered in this field.
Copy as binary file	Select this box to copy the file as binary. By default, files are copied as ASCII.

- Click **OK** to add the specified file to the list.
- Click **Add** to add another file to be copied.
- When you are finished adding files, click **Apply** or **OK** to apply the policy with the files you have selected.
- At any time, to remove a file, select it and click **Remove**. You may also select a file and click **Edit** to make changes to the information for the file, such as where to copy it or file permissions.

Note If you change the policy from *enabled* to *not configured*, all files are removed from the list. However, files are not removed if you change from *enabled* to *disabled*.

Sudo Rights

Use the Sudo Ri ghts group policy to centrally control which users can run commands as another user and the specific commands that can be run as that user. This policy configures the `sudoers` file with the appropriate lines when a user who has this policy applied logs on. When the user logs off, the lines applied for the user are removed and the `sudoers` file is restored to its previous state.

Note In order to work properly, the Sudo Rights group policy requires that the sudo package, including vi sudo and the sudoers file, is installed on the Linux, UNIX, and Mac OS X machines managed by Server Suite.

When you select **Enabled** or **Disabled** for the Sudo Rights group policy, you can then add or remove user names and commands.

You add items to the text box just as you would to the sudoers file; that is, you type entries as you want them to appear in the sudoers file.

Note It is important to use the proper syntax for entries in the sudoers file. If the syntax isn't valid, the sudo command interprets the sudoers file as corrupt and no users are allowed to run commands using sudo rights. Therefore, in addition to the **Explain** tab, which describes the sudoers grammar in Extended Backus-Nauer Format (EBNF), this policy provides several other ways to help you enter and verify the correct syntax for your entries:

- The **Sample** tab shows sample sudoers file entries.
- A right click menu provides templates for inserting alias entries, as well as the ability to browse for users.
- Validation code verifies that there are no syntax errors in your entries before writing the entries to the sudoers file.

For example, the following procedure shows you how to create a command alias (for the rm command) and how to permit a user to simulate running as root to run the /usr/sbin/backup command:

- 1 In the Group Policy Editor, open the Sudo Rights policy properties and select **Enabled** or **Disabled**. Right-click and select **Insert Alias > Cmnd**. The following text is inserted in the box:

```
Cmnd_Al i as <al i as>=<command>
```

- 2 Replace <al i as> with DEL and <command> with the full path to the rm command:

```
Cmnd_Al i as DEL=/bi n/rm
```

- 3 Click **Apply** to enter the command alias and verify that the syntax is correct.

- 4 On the next line, enter the following:

```
j smi th ALL = /usr/bi n/backup
```

This entry gives j smi th all privilege on the Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X computer to run the backup command. The user, j smi th, still needs to enter a password to run this command. You can use the context menu to change the entry and remove the password requirement.

- 5 After the '=' sign, insert a space, then right-click and select **Insert Value > Cmnd > NOPASSWD:** and NOPASSWD: is added to the entry.

The entry now should now look like this:

```
j smi th ALL = NOPASSWD /usr/bi n/backup
```

6 Click **Apply** or **OK** to save the entry.

When a user to whom this policy applies logs in, the appropriate lines are added to the sudoers file. For example, when the user `j smi th` logs on to the computer `machi ne1`, the following is added to the sudoers file:

```
j smi th ALL = NOPASSWD /usr/bi n/backup  
Cmnd_Ali as DEL=/bi n/rm
```

If any of your entries have improper syntax, you will see an error message. Click **Details** to get information about the syntax error, then click **Cancel** and make corrections.

Note The right-click context menu also allows you to browse for user names. Right-click and select **Insert Value > Browse**, then enter search criteria. Select a name and click **OK**, and that name is added to the entry. In addition, as you add aliases, they are added to the context menu. For example, if you right-click and select **Insert Value > Cmnd**, you should see the **DEL** alias that you created in the previous procedure.

For more information about using sudo and the syntax to use in the sudoers file, see the man pages for sudo and sudoers appropriate to your operating environment.

Set crontab entries

Use the **Set crontab entries** group policy to manage crontab entries for individual users or for an entire computer. The management of computer-level crontab entries is performed as the root user. User-specific crontab entries run under the user's account. Select the **Computer Configuration > Centrify Settings > Common UNIX Settings > Set crontab entries** group policy to configure computer-based policies for the root user. Select the **User Configuration > Centrify Settings > Common UNIX Settings > Set crontab entries** group policy to configure user-based policies for individual users.

Both Set crontab entries group policies are defined in the `centri fy_uni x_setti ngs.xml` administrative template.

If you select **Enabled** for either group policy, you can then click **Show** to add or remove entries in the `/etc/crontab` file.

To add crontab entries to the policy, click **Add**. You can then type the entry to be added to the file using the appropriate format for the local computer's operating environment, then click **OK**.

The standard format for entries in this file is:

```
Minute Hour DayOfMonth Month DayOfWeek User Command
```

For the Minute field, the valid values are 0 through 59. For the Hour field, the valid values are 0 through 23. For the Day of the Month field, the valid values are 1 through 31. For the Month of the Year field, the valid values are 1 through 12. For the Day of the Week field, the valid values are 0 through 6, with 0 representing Sunday. An asterisk (*) can be used in any of these fields to indicate all valid values.

For the Command field, you should type the entire command line to be executed at the specified times.

For example, to remove core files every weekday morning at 3:15 am, you could type an entry similar to this:

```
15 3 * * 1-5 find $HOME -name core 2>/dev/null | xargs rm -f
```

Specify commands to run

Use the **Specify commands to run** group policy to configure one or more commands to run any time a computer is rebooted and at the computer group policy refresh interval when applied to a computer, or when a user logs on and at the user group policy refresh interval when applied to user accounts.

Select the **Computer Configuration > Centrify Settings > Common UNIX Settings > Specify commands to run** group policy to configure computer-based policies that run when a computer restarts and at the computer group policy refresh interval. Select the **User Configuration > Centrify Settings > Common UNIX Settings > Specify commands to run** group policy to configure user-based policies that run when users log on.

Both **Specify commands to run** group policies are defined in the `centrify_unix_settings.xml` administrative template.

If you select **Enabled** for either group policy, you can then click **Show** to add or remove commands.

To add commands to the policy, click **Add**. You can then type the commands to be added to the file using the appropriate format for the local computer's operating environment, then click **OK**.

For computers, the commands you specify should be general computer commands. For user accounts, the commands you specify should be user-specific.

Linux Settings

This section describes the following policies in the **Linux Settings** node:

- [Enforce screen locking](#)
- [Specify basic firewall settings](#)
- [Specify network login message settings](#)

The **Linux Settings > Security** node contains the following **Computer Configuration** policies

- [Certificate validation method](#)
- [Enable smart card support](#)
- [Lock Smart Card screen for RHEL](#)

- [Require smart card login](#)
- and the following [User Configuration policies](#)
- [Specify applications to import system NSSDB](#)

Enforce screen locking

Use the **Enforce screen locking** group policy to control the screen lock enforcement and the time out value for all users logging on to a computer or for individual users. Select the **Computer Configuration > Centrify Settings > Linux Settings > Enforce screen locking** group policy to configure computer-based screen locking. Select the **User Configuration > Centrify Settings > Linux Settings > Enforce screen locking** group policy to configure user-based screen locking.

Both Enforce screen locking group policies are defined in the `centrify_unix_settings.xml` administrative template. The mechanism used to control screen locking is specific to Linux-based computers, however, so the policies are listed under the Linux Settings category.

The most common way to handle screen locking on Linux computers is through the `xscreensaver` program. Although the `xscreensaver` program has a default configuration file, this centralized configuration file is automatically overridden if users have a local `.xscreensaver` file in their home directory. To enforce a centralized screen locking policy, this group policy creates a directory in the user's home directory that is owned by root and places a file that is also owned by root in this directory, so that the file cannot be removed by the user. When the `xscreensaver` program tests to see if there is a regular file in the user's home directory and does not find it, it uses the system configuration file.

Note If the user home directory is NFS-mounted, with the `root-squash` option set, this policy will not work as intended because the group policy (running as root) cannot create the undeletable `$HOME/.xscreensaver` directory. As a workaround, the user may manually create the `.xscreensaver` directory with a `umask` of `0700` in the user home directory on the NFS server to prevent the user from changing `.xscreensaver`.

If you select **Enabled** for this group policy as a computer configuration policy, you can make the policy the default screen locking behavior for all users of the computer and set the default number of minutes to wait before locking the screen, but users are free to override the default.

To enforce this policy for individual users, you should enable the screen locking policy as a user configuration policy. However, enabling the user configuration screen locking group policy prevents users from changing their screen locking parameters.

Specify basic firewall settings

Use the **Specify basic firewall settings** group policy to set up a simple exclusionary firewall on targeted computers using `iptables`. If you select **Enabled** for this group policy,

the firewall will allow all outgoing traffic but block any inbound traffic, except ssh and ping, by default. To customize the firewall settings, select **Enabled**, then click **Show** to add or remove entries.

The Specify basic firewall settings group policy is defined in the `centri fy_ l i n u x_ s e t t i n g s. x m l` administrative template.

To modify the default behavior of the policy, click **Add**. You can then type the appropriate entries to set up the `i p t a b l e s` using the following format:

Name: Type: Protocol : Port: Action

where

- Name is an identifying string.
- Type is either `INPUT` or `OUTPUT` (caps are mandatory). Use `INPUT` to block incoming requests on the specified port and `OUTPUT` to block the computer from sending on that port.
- Protocol should be one of `tcp`, `udp`, `icmp`, or `all`.
- Port is the port number.
- Action is either `ACCEPT` or `DROP`.

For example, to allow connections to the computer that acts as a web server:

`HTTP: INPUT: tcp: 80: ACCEPT`

The following example would prevent the computer from sending mail:

`SMTP: OUTPUT: tcp: 25: DROP`

When you are finished setting up the `i p t a b l e s`, click **OK**.

This group policy does not incorporate any Linux distribution or release-specific configurations to enable broad use of the policy.

Any existing tables are purged and new tables are built from the data pushed to the computer through the group policy.

Specify network login message settings

Enable the **Specify network login message settings** group policy to display the same welcome messages for both remote and local users. This group policy creates a symbolic link between the files `/etc/issue.net` and `/etc/issue`. If you disable the policy, the symbolic link is removed and `/etc/issue.net` is restored, if it existed originally.

The Specify network login message settings group policy is defined in the `centri fy_ l i n u x_ s e t t i n g s. x m l` administrative template.

Security

The security node provides the following computer and user configuration group policies:

[Computer Configuration policies:](#)

- [Certificate validation method](#)
- [Enable smart card support](#)
- [Lock Smart Card screen for RHEL](#)
- [Require smart card login](#)

User Configuration policies:

- [Specify applications to import system NSSDB](#)

The policies in the Security section are available for computers running Red Hat Enterprise Linux and Mac OS X only. See the release note for the Red Hat Enterprise Linux versions and smart card manufacturers and models supported.

Note If you are setting group policies for computers running Mac OS X, see the *Administrator's Guide for Mac OS X* for additional group policies available only for this platform.

Computer Configuration policies

Use this policy	To do this
Certificate validation method	<p>Configure the certificate validation method.</p> <p>For Certificate Revocation List, select one of the following settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off: No revocation checking is performed. • Best attempt: The certificate passes unless the server returns an indication of a bad certificate. This setting is recommended for most environments. • Require if cert indicates: If the URL to the revocation server is provided in the certificate, this setting requires a successful connection to a revocation server as well as no indication of a bad certificate. Specify this option only in a tightly controlled environment that guarantees the presence of a CRL server. If a CRL server is not available, SSL and S/MIME evaluations could hang or fail. • Require for all certs: This setting requires successful validation of all certificates. Use only in a tightly controlled environment that guarantees the presence of a CRL server. If a CRL server responder is not available, SSL and S/MIME evaluations could hang or fail.
Enable smart card support	<p>Enable users to log in with smart cards.</p> <p>The default is Not configured.</p> <p>Note To remove smart card support after it has been enabled, you need to set this policy to Disabled; changing the policy to Not configured does not remove the smart card requirement.</p> <p>This policy automatically enables the Group Policy Settings Enable user group policy policy.</p> <p>Specifying the PKCS #11 module</p> <p>Optionally, after enabling this policy, you can specify the PKCS #11 module to be used by smart card components. By default, smart card components use the Centrify Coolkey PKCS #11 module. However, Coolkey does not support all smart cards so you may specify a different module if necessary by specifying the absolute path to your PKCS #11 module in PKCS #11 Module. For example:</p> <p>PKCS #11 Module /usr/\$LIB/pkcs11/opensc-pkcs11.so</p> <p>Note This field supports the use of the \$LIB environment variable in the path, which allows a single group policy to work for 32-bit and 64-bit systems. At run time on 32-bit systems \$LIB resolves to lib, while on 64-bit systems it resolves to lib64.</p> <p>When you specify a PKCS #11 module, the group policy sets the following parameter in the Centrify configuration file to the specified path:</p> <pre>rhel.smartcard.pkcs11.module</pre> <p>After you enable this policy, it does not go into effect until you join the computer to the domain (if not already joined) and run the <code>adgpupdate</code> command.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Lock Smart Card screen for RHEL	<p>Lock the computer screen when the smart card is removed from the reader. The default is Not configured.</p> <p>The Enable smart card support policy must be enabled in order for this policy to take effect.</p> <p>Note To remove lock screen support after it has been enabled, you need to set this policy to Disabled; changing the policy to Not configured does not remove this feature.</p> <p>After you enable this policy, it does not go into effect until you join the computer to the domain (if not already joined) and reboot the computer.</p>
Require smart card login	<p>Require all users to log in with a smart card. When this policy is enabled, no users can log in to the machine simply with a username and password. The default is Not configured.</p> <p>The Enable smart card support policy must be enabled in order for this policy to take effect.</p> <p>Alternatively, use the following procedure to require smart card login for a specific user rather than all users:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Active Directory Users and Computers select the user's account and open the Properties. • In the Account tab and Account options list, scroll down and select the Smart card is required for interactive logon option. <p>After you enable this policy, it does not go into effect until you join the computer to the domain (if not already joined) and reboot the computer.</p>

User Configuration policies

Use this policy	To do this
Specify applications to import system NSSDB	<p>Specify one or more locations to import the NSS database that resides in <code>/etc/pki/nssdb</code>.</p> <p>This policy synchronizes the individual NSS application databases with the system NSS database. This gives these applications access to the most current certificates and CRLs. Many applications, including Firefox and Thunderbird have their own NSSDB for the user. This feature enables a mapper that parses the <code>profiles.ini</code> file at the location you specify and imports the certificates and CRLs to the location specified in the profile.</p> <p>Note If you are using Firefox, you must run Firefox at least once before enabling this policy. (Firefox creates the user-specific preference folder on first usage.)</p> <p>Enable this policy and click the Add button to specify the application directory in which to import the system NSS database. For each application enter the location of its <code>profiles.ini</code> file. The entry must be in relation to the home directory of the user; that is, the path should start with <code>~/</code>. For example, the entry for the default location of the Firefox <code>profiles.ini</code> file would be <code>~/mozilla/firefox</code>.</p> <p>Note To discontinue this policy after it has been enabled, you need to set it to Disabled; changing the policy to Not configured does not discontinue the import.</p> <p>Once enabled, this group policy takes effect dynamically at the next group policy refresh interval.</p>

SSH (Secure shell) settings

Use the **SSH Settings** group policies to manage different aspects of secure shell (ssh) authentication.

The SSH Settings group policies are defined in the `centri fy_uni x_setti ngs.xml` administrative template.

When you set SSH Settings group policies, parameters are set in the secure shell configuration file, `/etc/centri fydc/ssh/sshd_confi g`, not in the Server Suite configuration file.

Note Server Suite puts ssh configuration files in the `/etc/centri fydc/ssh` directory. Local ssh configuration files can also be stored in the other default locations, depending on the operating system. Server Suite first checks the `/etc/centri fydc/ssh` directory for

configuration files, then looks for the configuration file in the `/usr/local/etc` directory on AIX computers, and `/etc/ssh` on AIX, SunOS, IRIX/IRIX64, and Linux computers.

Use this policy	To do this
Add <code>sshd_config</code> properties	Configure any secure shell properties defined in the <code>sshd_config</code> file by group policy. If you enable this group policy, you can click Add to add new properties as name-value pairs. You can also use this group policy to edit or remove secure shell properties defined in the <code>sshd_config</code> file.
Allow challenge-response authentication	Specify whether challenge and response authentication is allowed. Enabling this group policy sets the <code>ChallengeResponseAuthentication</code> option in the <code>/etc/centrifydc/ssh/sshd_config</code> file to <code>yes</code> . This setting is required to use multi-factor authentication for secure shell sessions. For more information about preparing to use multi-factor authentication, see the <i>Multi-factor authentication Quick Start Guide</i> .
Allow groups	Specify a list of groups whose members are allowed to log on through <code>sshd</code> . You may use wildcards (<code>*</code> and <code>?</code>) to identify the groups to allow. Separate multiple names by spaces. Log on through <code>sshd</code> is allowed for users whose primary or supplementary group list matches any of the specified groups. You may not use numerical group IDs to identify groups. By default, log in is allowed for all groups. This group policy modifies the <code>AllowGroups</code> setting in the <code>/etc/centrifydc/ssh/sshd_config</code> file.
Allow GSSAPI authentication	Allow authentication based on GSSAPI, either as the result of a successful key exchange, or through GSSAPI user authentication. Be certain that you are using a version of OpenSSH that supports GSSAPI authentication. Otherwise, setting this policy will render the OpenSSH server unable to start. This group policy modifies the <code>GSSAPI KeyExchange</code> setting in the <code>/etc/centrifydc/ssh/sshd_config</code> file.
Allow GSSAPI key exchange	Allow key exchanged based on GSSAPI. Note that GSSAPI key exchange does not rely on <code>ssh</code> keys to verify host identity. This policy applies to protocol version 2 only. This group policy modifies the <code>GSSAPI Authentication</code> setting in the <code>/etc/centrifydc/ssh/sshd_config</code> file.
Allow users	Specify a list of users who are allowed to log on through <code>sshd</code> . You may use wildcards (<code>*</code> and <code>?</code>) to identify the users to allow. Separate multiple names by spaces. You may also specify a hostname to allow a user or users only from particular hosts. For example, <code>mbradley@oak.com</code> . You may not use numerical group IDs to identify users. This group policy modifies the <code>AllowUsers</code> setting in the <code>/etc/centrifydc/ssh/sshd_config</code> file.

Use this policy	To do this
Deny groups	<p>Specify a list of groups whose members are not allowed to log on through <code>sshd</code>. You may use wildcards (<code>*</code> and <code>?</code>) to identify the groups to disallow. Separate multiple names by spaces. Log on through <code>sshd</code> is not allowed for users whose primary or supplementary group list matches any of the specified groups.</p> <p>You may not use numerical group IDs to identify groups.</p> <p>By default, log in is allowed for all groups.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>DenyGroups</code> setting in the <code>/etc/centrifydc/ssh/sshd_config</code> file.</p>
Deny users	<p>Specify a list of users who are not allowed to log on through <code>sshd</code>. You may use wildcards (<code>*</code> and <code>?</code>) to identify the users to disallow. Separate multiple names by spaces.</p> <p>You may also specify a hostname to disallow a user or users only from particular hosts. For example, <code>mbradley@oak.com</code>.</p> <p>You may not use numerical group IDs to identify users.</p> <p>By default, log in is allowed for all users.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>DenyUsers</code> setting in the <code>/etc/centrifydc/ssh/sshd_config</code> file.</p>
Enable application rights	<p>Enable SSH application rights. Depending upon the user's role settings, this allows applications to grant rights such as password log in and allow normal shell. You configure and assign rights in the DirectManage zone manager.</p> <p>This feature is supported in Centrify OpenSSH 4.5.4 or later. Setting this property on an unsupported version renders OpenSSH unable to start.</p> <p>This group policy adds the following <code>ServiceAuthLocation</code> parameter to the <code>/etc/centrifydc/ssh/sshd_config</code> file for all computers to which the group policy object applies. It sets the path to the <code>dzsshchk</code> command which verifies the rights for users when they log in with SSH:</p> <pre>ServiceAuthLocation /usr/share/centrifydc/libexec/dzsshchk</pre> <p>This policy is disabled by default</p>
Enable PAM authentication	<p>Enable PAM authentication, account processing, and session processing. When you enable this policy, PAM authentication is implemented through the <code>ChallengeResponseAuthentication</code> mechanism.</p> <p>Depending on your PAM configuration, enabling this policy may bypass the <code>sshd</code> settings of <code>PasswordAuthentication</code>, <code>PermitEmptyPasswords</code>, and <code>PermitRootLogin without-password</code>.</p> <p>If you just want the PAM account and session checks to run without PAM authentication, then enable this policy but disable the <code>ChallengeResponseAuthentication</code> mechanism in <code>sshd</code>.</p> <p>Be certain that you are using a version of OpenSSH that supports PAM authentication. Otherwise, setting this policy will render the OpenSSH server unable to start.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>UsePAM</code> setting in the <code>/etc/centrifydc/ssh/sshd_config</code> file.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Enable SSO MFA Properties	<p>Enable multi-factor authentication for users after they authenticate through single sign-on using Centrify OpenSSH.</p> <p>This group policy is only supported by OpenSSH versions 5.3.1 and later. If you attempt to enable this policy while running an earlier version of OpenSSH, the OpenSSH server will not start.</p> <p>By default, this group policy is not enabled.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the SSOMFA setting in the <code>/etc/centrifydc/ssh/sshd_config</code> file.</p>
Permit root login	<p>Specify whether and how root can log in using ssh. When you enable the policy, select one of the following options from the drop-down list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • yes — Allow root to log in using ssh. • without password — Disable password authentication for root. It is still possible for root to log in using another form of password authentication, such as keyboard-interactive PAM. • forced commands only — Allow root log in with public-key authentication, but only if the command option has been enabled. All other authentication methods are disabled for root. • no — Do not allow root to log in through ssh. <p>This group policy modifies the <code>PermitRootLogin</code> setting in the <code>/etc/centrifydc/ssh/sshd_config</code> file.</p>
Set banner path	<p>Identify a file on the Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X machine to be sent to a remote user requesting authentication. Typically, the file contains a warning about authentication to provide legal protection to the company.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>Banner</code> setting in the <code>/etc/centrifydc/ssh/sshd_config</code> file.</p>
Specify authorized key file	<p>Specify the file that contains the public keys that can be used for user authentication.</p> <p>If you enable this policy, specify the file in the authorized keys file box. The file specification is interpreted as an absolute path or a path relative to the user's home directory. To specify multiple files, separate each entry with a space.</p> <p>The default file specification is <code>.ssh/authorized_keys</code>. In addition, if there are backward compatibility issues, <code>.ssh/authorized_keys2</code> is checked.</p>

Use this policy	To do this
Specify ciphers allowed for protocol version 2	<p>Specify the ciphers allowed for SSH protocol version 2. If you enable this policy, you can add or delete ciphers to increase the speed of SSO.</p> <p>Multiple ciphers must be separated by commas. If you want to add a cipher to the list, use the '+' character at the beginning of the name. If you enter the name only, you will replace the existing ciphers with the new cipher.</p> <p>The order of the cipher list will determine the order that sshd uses the ciphers. For example, if you want to increase the speed of SSO, you can place the cipher, <code>aes128-ctr</code>, at the beginning of the list.</p> <p>When this policy is disabled, the default cipher list, which is the most secure grouping, is used, but may cause delays in SSO.</p> <p>To enable this group policy, you must be running CentriFY OpenSSH 5.3.0 or later.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>Ciphers</code> setting in the following file: <code>/etc/centriFYdc/ssh/sshd_config</code></p>
Specify client alive interval	<p>Specify a timeout interval, in seconds, for requesting a response to client alive messages. If sshd does not receive a response from the client to client alive messages within the timeout interval, it sends a message through the encrypted channel requesting a response.</p> <p>The default is 0, indicating that these messages are not sent to the client.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>ClientAliveInterval</code> setting in the following file: <code>/etc/centriFYdc/ssh/sshd_config</code></p>
Specify log level	<p>Specify the log level for messages from sshd. When you enable the policy, you can select the level from a drop-down list.</p> <p>The default level is INFO. DEBUG and DEBUG1 are equivalent. Logging with any of the DEBUG levels violates users privacy and is not recommended for general use.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>LogLevel</code> setting in the <code>/etc/centriFYdc/ssh/sshd_config</code> file</p>
Specify login grace period	<p>Specify the time, in seconds, after which the server disconnects if a user has failed to log in. The default is 120 seconds.</p> <p>Use 0 to specify no time limit.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>LoginGraceTime</code> setting in the <code>/etc/centriFYdc/ssh/sshd_config</code> file.</p>
Specify maximum client alive count	<p>Specify the maximum number of client alive messages that may be sent by the secure shell daemon (sshd) without receiving a response from the client.</p> <p>When the policy is enabled, the default setting is three messages.</p> <p>If the threshold is reached while sshd is sending a client alive message, sshd disconnects the client, terminating the session.</p> <p>This group policy modifies the <code>ClientAliveCountMax</code> setting in the <code>/etc/centriFYdc/ssh/sshd_config</code> file.</p>

GNOME settings

Server Suite provides a set of GNOME group policies that control the configuration of GNOME user preferences on Linux computers. This chapter provides a high-level overview to using the group policies that can be applied to user preferences for the GNOME desktop environment.

The following topics are covered:

- [GNOME desktop preferences](#)
- [Adding GNOME group policy templates](#)
- [Setting GNOME policies](#)
- [Verifying GNOME policy settings](#)
- [Troubleshooting GNOME policy settings](#)
- [Using the Enable GNOME group policy](#)

GNOME desktop preferences

GNOME is a commonly used desktop environment for Linux computers. GNOME provides a configuration system, GConf or GSettings, to store and manage GNOME user preferences. Many settings are pre-configured and stored as user preferences in the file system. The tools you use to get and set desktop preferences depend on the version of GNOME you are using. The Centrify GNOME group policies enable you to set preferences from a central location and a single interface instead of using the native tools for configuring settings. For information about setting GNOME preferences using native tools, see the documentation provided on the [GNOME](#) website.

Adding GNOME group policy templates

Centrify Server Suite provides a set of GNOME group policies that implement a majority of the GNOME desktop user preferences. When enabled, these group policies use the `gconftool -2` or `dconf/gsettings` to get and set configuration settings on Centrify-managed Linux computers.

The Centrify GNOME group policies are defined in the `centrify_gnome_settings.xml` and `centrify_gnome3_settings.xml` template files or in `centrify_gnome_settings.admx` and `centrify_gnome3_settings.admx` template files. Group policy template files are installed automatically on the local computer if you run the setup program on a domain controller. To apply any GNOME group policy settings, you must first add one or both

templates to a Group Policy Object. See [“Adding Centrify policies from XML files” on page 23](#).

Setting GNOME policies

After you add template files to a Group Policy Object, you can enable and apply the policies to computer as described in the following procedure.

To apply GNOME group policies:

- 1 Open the Group Policy Management Editor.
- 2 Open **User Configuration > Policies > Centrify Settings > GNOME Settings**.

The right pane displays a list of folders for GNOME setting categories that correspond to the GConf settings folders on a Linux computer, and one policy, Enable GNOME group policies. By default, all group policies are set to ‘Not configured’.

- 3 Open category folders to find the policies you want to set.

You may need to open several layers of sub-folders. For example, to enable the policy to show hidden files in the GNOME desktop, open **desktop > gnome > file_views** to locate the **Whether to show hidden files** policy.

You can click the **Explain** tab in any policy to review a brief explanation of the policy and its default value.

- 4 Double-click the policy, select **Enabled**, then click **OK** to set the policy.

Note In most cases, you should set all of the GNOME policies you want to deploy before performing the next step.

- 5 Enable the top-level Enable GNOME group policies.

No changes to individual GNOME policies take effect until you enable this policy. This policy allows you to set GNOME user preferences exactly as you want, then implement them all at one time, rather than implement them one at a time as you set them. See [“Using the Enable GNOME group policy” on page 163](#) for more information about this policy.

- 6 Expand **Computer Configuration > Policies > DirectControl Settings > Group Policy Settings**.

- 7 Double-click **Enable user group policy**, then select **Enabled** and click **OK**.

By default, on Linux and computers, user-based group policies are ignored until you explicitly enable them with this policy.

Verifying GNOME policy settings

After setting GNOME policies, you can verify the settings on any managed Linux machine by using the `gconftool -2` or `dconf/gsettings` command.

To verify GNOME policy settings on Linux computers:

- 1 Set one or more GNOME group policies.
- 2 Enable the “Enable GNOME group policies” master policy.
- 3 On a managed Linux computer, run `adgpupdate` to apply group policies with the updates you have made.

The agent updates group policies at a regularly specified interval. Running `adgpupdate` applies the new policies immediately.

- 4 Run `gconftool -2` or use `dconf/gsettings` and pipe it to `grep` to view specific settings; for example, to see the local GNOME setting for hidden files:

```
[user1@qa1 ~]$gconftool -2 -R /desktop |grep -i hidden
show_hidden_files = true
```

If you are using GNOME 2, you can run `gconftool -2 -R` to see all of your GNOME desktop settings. For example:

```
[user1@qa1 ~]$gconftool -2 -R /desktop
/desktop/gnome:
/desktop/gnome/file_views:
tabs_enable = true
tabs_open_position = end
show_hidden_files = true
icon_theme = crux_teal
show_backup_files = false
/desktop/gnome/applications:
/desktop/gnome/applications/component_viewer:
exec = nautilus %s
/desktop/gnome/applications/help_viewer:
needs_term = false
accepts_urls = true
exec = nautilus
.
.
.
```

To see all system settings, you can run:

```
gconftool -2 -R /system
```

or all desktop gnome application settings:

```
gconftool -2 -R /desktop/gnome/applications
```

Troubleshooting GNOME policy settings

The GNOME group policies handle GConf settings for common applications that are installed on most Linux platforms. If one of these common applications is not installed on a user's computer, it won't be possible to set the group policies for that application. If group policy debug is enabled in the `centraldc.conf` configuration file, you will see a message such as:

```
Can not get schema: user [***] gconf_key [***]
```

If none of the GNOME policies are taking effect, you should enable debug tracing and check the log file, for example, by executing the `addebug` command:

```
addebug set TRACE
```

In order to enable GNOME settings, `sudo` must be able to run without a TTY. If you see a message such as the following:

```
sudo: sorry, you must have a tty to run sudo
```

you need to edit the `sudoers` file on the Linux computer to allow `sudo` execution without a TTY.

To allow `sudo` execution without a TTY to allow enabling GNOME settings

- 1 Log in as root on the Linux computer.
- 2 Edit the `sudoers` file; for example:
`vi sudo`
- 3 Find the text `requiretty`; for example:
`Defaults requiretty`
- 4 Disable `requiretty` for all users or a specific user by using the `!` symbol, as follows:
`Defaults !requiretty`
`Defaults: userName !requiretty`
- 5 Save and close the file.

Using the Enable GNOME group policy

Because GNOME group policies affect users' desktops, it is best to apply all the policies you set at once, rather than one at a time. To support this, you can use Enable GNOME group policies as a master policy. No changes to other GNOME policies take effect until you set the master policy to Enabled. After you enable the set of policies you want to deploy, you set this policy to have all of the policies deployed at the same time.

Similarly, you can disable all previously-enabled policies at once by disabling the master policy. For example, if you want to change some existing settings, you can temporarily disable all policies, then re-enable Enable GNOME group policies when you have made all your changes.

When you disable the master Enable GNOME group policies policy, the settings on each Linux machine revert to the local GNOME settings that were in effect before you deployed

group policies. The Centrify GP mapper first saves the current GNOME settings as local values on the Linux client and before it applies the Centrify GNOME settings. If you disable GNOME group policies, the Centrify GP mapper restores the local GNOME settings that were previously saved.

Creating custom GNOME settings through group policy

If you need to use group policy to configure GNOME settings that are not controlled by the default set of GNOME 3 group policies, you can use the **Custom Gnome 3 settings** group policy to do so.

If you enable the **Custom Gnome 3 settings** group policy, you specify a GNOME schema, key, and data that are implemented by the group policy. You specify the information in the group policy as follows:

- **Gnome schema:key** field: *schema id: keyname*

For example:

```
org.gnome.desktop.sound:theme-name
```

- **Data** field: *datastring*

For example:

```
freedesktop
```

Note If you define custom settings in this group policy that are already defined in a default GNOME 3 group policy, the settings in the default group policy take precedence, and the settings in this group policy are not implemented.

Mac OS X Settings

Server Suite group policies allow administrators to extend the configuration management capabilities of Windows Group Policy Objects to managed Mac OS X computers and to users who log on to Mac OS X computers. This chapter provides a high-level overview to using the group policies that can be applied to Mac OS X computers and users. For details on individual policies, see the *Administrator's Guide for Mac OS X*.

The following topics are covered:

- [Understanding group policies and system preferences](#)
- [Adding Mac OS X group policies](#)
- [Enabling and disabling Mac OS X group policies](#)
- [Setting Mac OS X computer policies](#)
- [Setting Mac OS X user policies](#)

Understanding group policies and system preferences

Windows administrators who have Macintosh OS X computers in their organization want to manage settings for their Windows and Macintosh computers and users using a standard set of tools. In a Windows environment, the standard method for managing computer and user configuration settings is through Group Policies applied to the appropriate site, domain, or organizational unit (OU) for computer and user accounts.

The Centrify Administrative Template for Mac OS X (`centrify_mac_settings.xml` or `centrify_mac_settings.admx`) provides group policies that can be applied from a Windows server to control the behavior of Mac OS X computers running supported versions of Mac OS 10.X, and the configuration settings for the users who log on to those computers. Through the Centrify Administrative Template for Mac OS X (`centrify_mac_settings.xml` or `centrify_mac_settings.admx`), Windows administrators can access and set native Mac OS X system preferences.

This chapter provides an overview only of the Mac OS X Settings group policies. Refer to the *Administrator's Guide for Mac OS X* for more detailed information about specific Mac OS X group policies.

The agent can control the following types of Mac OS X system preferences:

- Accounts
- Appearance
- Desktop & Screen Saver

- Dock
- Saver
- Security
- Sharing
- Software Update

When you Enable a group policy in a Windows Group Policy Object, you effectively set a corresponding system preference on the local Mac OS X computer where the group policy is applied.

For example, if you enable the group policy **Computer Configuration > Policies > Centrify Settings > Mac OS X Settings > Security & Privacy > Require password to unlock each secure system preference**, it is the same as opening the Security & Privacy system preference on a local Mac OS X computer, clicking **Advanced**, and setting the **Require an administrator password to access locked preferences** option.

On the local Mac OS X computer, the corresponding option is checked:



Note Not all group policies apply to all versions of the Mac OS X operating environment or all Macintosh computer models. If a particular system preference doesn't exist, isn't applicable, or is implemented differently on some computers, the group policy setting may be ignored or overridden by a local setting. Use the information in this chapter as a general guideline to group policies for Mac OS X. Refer to *Administrator's Guide for Mac OS X* for detailed group-policy information for all Mac OS X versions.

Once the administrative template for setting Mac OS X group policies is installed as described below, the Windows administrator can use Active Directory MMC snap-ins or the Group Policy Management Console and Group Policy Object Editor to define, link, and enforce these policies on Mac OS X computers that are joined to an Active Directory domain.

For more information about using Active Directory Users and Computers or the Group Policy Management Console to create and link Group Policy Objects to sites, domains, or OUs, see the [“Working with Group Policies Objects and Centrify settings”](#) on page 20. You

can also refer to that chapter for more information about how to add Server Suite administrative templates to a Group Policy Object.

Adding Mac OS X group policies

Centrify group policies for Mac OS X consist of two components:

- An administrative template (.xml or .admx file) that describes the policy to the Group Policy Object Editor which runs on Windows.
- A system executable and its associated configuration files that reside on the Macintosh and determine the policy for the local computer or for the user who is logged into the local computer and implement the policy.

Installing the administrative template

By default, the .xml file for Macintosh Group Policy settings (centrify_mac_settings.xml) is installed in the C:\Program Files\Centrify\DirectManage Access Manager\group policy\policy directory when you select **Group Policy Editor Extension** in the Server Suite setup program. To use any of the Macintosh policies, you must add centrify_mac_settings.xml to a group policy object.

Note Centrify provides templates in both XML and ADMX format. In most cases it is best to use the XML templates. This section assumes that you are adding the XML template file, centrify_mac_settings.xml. To add the ADMX template file, centrify_mac_settings.admx, which resides in an entirely different directory than the .xml file.

To install the Server Suite administrative template for Mac OS X group policies:

- 1 Create or edit an existing Group Policy Object linked to a site, domain, or OU that includes Mac OS X computers. For more information about creating and linking a Group Policy Object, see the Active Directory documentation or [“Working with Group Policies Objects and Centrify settings” on page 20](#).
- 2 In the Group Policy Object Editor, expand Computer Configuration, then right-click Centrify Settings and select **Add/Remove Templates**.
- 3 Click **Add**, then navigate to the directory that contains the Centrify centrify_mac_settings.xml administrative template. By default, administrative templates are located in the local C:\Program Files\Centrify\DirectManage Access Manager\group policy\policy directory.
- 4 Select the centrify_mac_settings.xml file, click **Open** to add this template to the list of Current Policy Templates, then click **Close**.

You should now see the administrative template for the Mac OS X group policies listed as **Macintosh Settings** under **Centrify Settings** in the Group Policy Object Editor.

Installing the Agent and system files

To install the Centrify agent and the configuration files for group policy on a Mac OS X computer:

- 1 Run the `install.sh` installation script and follow the instructions displayed to install or upgrade the Centrify agent and join the domain.

For more information about running the `install.sh` script or joining the domain on a Mac OS X computer, see the *Administrator's Guide for Mac OS X*.

Enabling and disabling Mac OS X group policies

Like other group policies, policies for Mac OS X users and computers are organized into categories within the Windows Group Policy Object Editor under **Computer Configuration > Centrify Settings** or **User Configuration > Centrify Settings**. These categories typically map to Mac OS X system preferences and individual policy settings map to specific system preferences settings.

Normally, once enabled, policies get applied at the next group policy refresh interval, after the user logs out and logs back in, or after the computer has been rebooted. Some Mac OS X group policies, however, require the user to log out and log back in or the computer to be rebooted. The description of each group policy indicates whether the policy can be applied “dynamically” at the next refresh interval or requires a re-login or a reboot.

Note The system preference updated on an individual computer must be closed, then reopened for the group policy setting to be visible.

In most cases, group policies can be Enabled to activate the policy or Disabled to deactivate a previously enabled policy. Changing a policy to Not Configured has no effect for any Mac OS X group policies. Once a group policy is set on a local computer, it remains in effect even if the computer leaves the Active Directory domain. The administrator or users with an administrative account can change settings manually at the local computer, but any manual change are overwritten when the group policy is applied.

Setting Mac OS X computer policies

The following table lists the categories of group policies you can set for Mac OS X computers. These group policies are in the Server Suite Mac OS X administrative template

(centrifmacsettings.xml) and accessed from **Computer Configuration > Centrify Settings > Mac OS X Settings**.

Use this policy	To do this
802.1X Settings	Create computer profiles for wireless network authentication. The profiles you specify with these group policies are created in the Network system preferences pane.
Accounts	Control the look and operation of the login window on Mac OS X computers. These group policies correspond to Login Options in the Accounts system preference.
App Store Settings (Deprecated)	This policy was intended to control access to the App Store, however, it has been deprecated and no longer has any effect when enabled. It is provided to allow an administrator to disable the policy if it was set in an earlier version of Server Suite or the agent.
Custom Settings	Specify whether to use the Custom payload to specify preference settings for applications that use the standard plist format for their preference files. You can use this group policy to add keys and values to an existing preferences plist file.
Energy Saver	Control sleep and wake-up options on Mac OS X computers. These group policies correspond to settings in the Hardware: Energy Saver system preference.
Firewall	Control the firewall configuration on Mac OS X computers. These group policies correspond to settings in the Firewall pane of the Sharing system preference.
Internet Sharing	Manage Internet connections on Mac OS X computers. These group policies correspond to settings in the Internet pane of the Sharing system preference.
Network	Control DNS searching and proxy settings. These group policies correspond to settings in the TCP/IP and Proxies panes of the Network system preference.
Remote Management	Control Apple Remote Desktop access for zone users. These group policies correspond to the Manage > Change Client Settings options in Apple Remote Desktop.
Scripts	Deploy login scripts when an Active Directory user or local user logs on to a Mac OS X computer. You create the scripts and store them in the Active Directory domain's system volume (sysvol). They are transferred to the Mac OS X computer when the group policies are applied and executed when a user logs on.
Security & Privacy	Control security settings on Mac OS X computers. These group policies correspond to settings in the Personal: Security & Privacy system preferences.

Use this policy	To do this
Services	Control access to various services on Mac OS X computers. These group policies correspond to settings in the Services pane of the Sharing system preference.
Software Update Settings	Control the options for automatic software updates on Mac OS X computers. These group policies correspond to settings in the Software Update system preference.

For details on the individual group policies in each category and how to configure specific policies, see the *Administrator's Guide for Mac OS X*.

Setting Mac OS X user policies

The following table lists the categories of group policies you can set for Mac OS X users. These group policies are in the Server Suite Mac OS X administrative template (centrifmac_settings.xml) and accessed from **User Configuration > Centrify Settings > Mac OS X Settings**.

Use this policy	To do this
802.1X Settings	Create user profiles for wireless network authentication. The profiles you specify with these group policies are created in the Network system preferences pane.
Automount Settings	Automatically mount network share's and the Windows home directory when a user logs in.
Application Access Settings	Control the specific applications users are either permitted to use or prohibited from using. These group policies correspond to Applications preferences set in the Workgroup Manager.
Desktop Settings	Control the desktop and screen saver options for users on Mac OS X computers. These group policies correspond to settings in the Desktop & Screen Saver system preference.
Dock Settings	Control the look and operation of the Dock displayed on the user's desktop. These group policies correspond to Dock preferences set in the Workgroup Manager.
Finder Settings	Configure Finder commands, preferences and views.
Folder Redirection	Redirect specified folders from a network home directory to the local machine.
Import Settings	Import plist files to customize your preferences.
Login Settings	Specify frequently used items, such as applications, folders, or server connections to automatically open when a user logs in.

Use this policy	To do this
Media Access Settings	Control the specific media types users are either permitted to use or prohibited from using. These group policies correspond to Media Access preferences set in the Workgroup Manager.
Mobility Settings	Control the synchronization rules applied for users access services from mobile devices. These group policies correspond to Mobility preferences set in the Workgroup Manager.
Printing Settings	Specify a list of printers for a user.
Scripts (Login/Logout)	Specify login and logout scripts that run when Active Directory users log on or log out.
Security Settings	Control the secure login options for users on Mac OS X computers. These group policies correspond to settings in the Security system preference.
System Preference Settings	Control the specific system preferences displayed for users. These group policies correspond to System Preferences set in the Workgroup Manager.

For details on the individual group policies in each category and how to configure specific policies, see the *Administrator's Guide for Mac OS X*.

Defining custom group policies and administrative templates

This chapter describes how to create custom group policies and administrative templates for your Centrify Server Suite-managed systems.

The following topics are covered:

- [Implementing custom group policies](#)
- [Creating a custom Administrative Template](#)
- [Adding a mapper program to the agent](#)

For more detailed information about creating custom group policies and administrative templates for Windows computers, see the Microsoft Web site or your Windows documentation.

Implementing custom group policies

You can define your own custom group policies for Server Suite-managed computers and users and add these custom group policies to existing or new Group Policy Objects.

Custom group policies consist of:

- A custom administrative template (.xml) file that describes how to set the policy within the Group Policy Object Editor. For example, the Administrative Template describes the user interface presented to the administrator on Windows computer.
- A program or script that makes the appropriate settings for the computer or the user logging on. For example, you can create a Perl script that reads the group policy settings and modifies the appropriate UNIX configuration file to reflect those settings.

Creating a custom Administrative Template

The administrative template enables you to specify the following for a group policy:

- The policy settings, including registry settings, type of configuration (computer or user), category, and help text for the policy.
- The user interface to set the policy.
- Validation code for user-interface fields.

Note The custom Administrative Template is not strictly required if you do not need to make the settings visible and available to the Active Directory or Windows administrator, but in most cases, you should create one using a standard text editor or the Server Suite.

Once you create your custom .xml file, you should copy the file to the C:\Program Files\Centrify\DirectManage Access Manager\group policy\policy directory on a computer that has the Group Policy Object Editor (normally a domain controller) or any other accessible directory. You can then add the custom .xml file to a new or existing Group Policy Object in the same way you add any other administrative template.

Defining a policy

Extensible Markup Language (XML) files, like a custom administrative template file, are structured documents that contain a set of supported elements enclosed in opening and closing angle (< >) brackets. The elements can be required or optional depending on the requirements of the application.

For each group policy, an administrative template provides elements to do the following:

- Place the policy in the computer configuration, in the user configuration, or in both
- Place the policy in a category
- Define the registry key entries and values to be set
- Provide explanatory text for the policy-setting page

The following example illustrates the basic file format:

```
<class type="Machine">

  <category title="DirectControl Settings"
    keynameid="CentrifyDCPolicyRegistrySettings">

    <category title="Pam Settings"
      keynameid="CentrifyDCPolicyRegistryPam">

      <policy title="Set UID conflict resolution"
        val uename="pam.uid.conflict.enabled">
        <page>
          <!--
            UI Definition
          -->
          .
          .
          .
        </page>
        <explainpage textid="CentrifyDCPamUIDConflict_Explain" />
      </policy>

      <policy title="Create k5Logon" val uename="pam.create.k5Logon">
        <valueon value="true" />
        <valueoff value="false" />
        <explainpage textid="CentrifyDCPamCreateK5Logon_Explain" />
      </policy>
    </category>
  </category>

  .
  .
</class>
```

Use the following keywords to define the policy:

For this type	You can specify
class	Specifies the node in which to place the policy. Use one of the following with the type keyword: Machine: Computer Configuration node User: User Configuration node Both: Computer and User Configuration nodes
category	Specifies the folder for the policy. You can place a set of related policies in a single category. You can also nest categories by placing subfolders within a folder. Use title or titleid to name a category folder.
keyname keynameid	Specifies the registry setting. You can define the registry key at different levels, including category, policy, policy page or UI control, and it applies to all child levels. You can also override the setting at any child level. You should determine whether to use an existing registry key or create a new, custom key. See “Using string IDs” on page 178 for a discussion of when to use keynameid instead of keyname.
policy	Defines the policy. Use title or titleid for the display name, keyname or keynameid to specify the registry key, and page to define the property page user interface.
explanationpage	Provides a page on which you can provide an explanation or instructions for the policy. The best practice is to provide a textid string for the page, and define the content (the explanatory text) of this and other strings in a separate section of the file. See “Using string IDs” on page 178 for more information.
page	Defines the property page for the policy. Use title or titleid for the page title. See Defining the user interface for a policy for a description of the tags you can use within page tags to define the property page.

Defining the user interface for a policy

You define the user interface for a group policy property page using the page tag. The template provides a number of tags that enable you to define a variety of controls, buttons, and dialogs for finding and entering Active Directory information to set group policies. Place any of the following tags within the page /page tags to define the user interface:

Note This chapter is not intended as a complete reference to the xml schema for a Server Suite administrative template file, but rather shows how tags are commonly used to define a policy. For example, the current section shows how to construct the user interface to a group policy property page; specifically, it shows the tags used to create the user interface of the group policy property page. A complete reference would also show all the elements

that could go into creating a dialog box, but this is not generally relevant to creating a property page and hence is not covered in this chapter.

For this type	You can specify
text	Defines a text label control. Use <code>text</code> or <code>textid</code> to define the text to be displayed in the text label.
groupbox	Groups a set of UI controls on a policy page. Use <code>text</code> or <code>textid</code> to provide a name for the box. Use <code>keyname</code> or <code>keynameid</code> to specify the registry setting. Setting the registry key at this level overrides any setting at a higher level, for example, at the category level.
edittext	Creates a box in which a user can enter text. It requires the <code>val uename</code> keyword and <code>val ue</code> . The <code>val ue</code> should be the name used in the registry, if applicable. You can also use the following with <code>edittext</code> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>text</code> or <code>textid</code> to display a name for the box. • <code>default</code> to display a default value when the policy is first enabled. • <code>keyname</code> or <code>keynameid</code> to specify the registry setting. Setting the registry key at this level overrides any setting at a higher level, for example, at the category level. • <code>maxlength val ue</code> maximum length of the string • <code>charcasi ng</code> to specify whether to leave the case of characters in the box as is or convert them to lowercase or uppercase. The default is to leave them as is (Normal). • <code>requi red</code> to require a value be set. • <code>readonl y</code> to specify whether the value can be changed. The default is to allow the value to be changed (<code>fal se</code>). • <code>but ton</code> to define a button to be displayed after the text control box. • <code>val i dat i on</code> to define validation for user input.
numeric	Creates a numeric text box control that allows a user to adjust a numeric value up or down. It requires the <code>val uename</code> keyword and <code>val ue</code> . The <code>val ue</code> should be the name used in the registry, if applicable. You can also use the following with <code>numeric</code> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>text</code> or <code>textid</code> to display a name for the box. • <code>keyname</code> or <code>keynameid</code> to specify the registry setting. Setting the registry key at this level overrides any setting at a higher level, for example, at the category level. • <code>val ue type</code> to display the type of the value in the registry setting. • <code>default</code> to display a default value when the policy is first enabled. • <code>mi n val ue</code> to set the minimum value allowed. • <code>max val ue</code> to set the maximum value allowed. • <code>spi n</code> to define the amount to increment or decrement on each button click. The default increment is 1. • <code>deci mal pl aces</code> to specify the number of decimal places for the value to be filled in. The default is 0. • <code>requi red</code> to specify that the user must enter a value. The default is <code>fal se</code>, that is, the field is not required. • <code>val i dat i on</code> to define validation for user input.

For this type	You can specify
listbox	<p>Provides a list view in which a user may add, remove, or edit setting values. Use dialog to associate a dialog box that enables a user to add a new entry or edit an existing entry in the list box. Specify the type of the listbox (<code>listboxtype</code>) to specify the kind of values the listbox generates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>single</code> The box contains one column and generates a single value that is a concatenation of values from all rows separated by the separator attribute. <code>prefix</code> The box contains one column and generates a list of registry values. The registry value name is defined by the prefix attribute and with a row number appended to the prefix name. <code>explicit</code> The box contains two columns and generates a list of registry values. The first column contains the registry value name while the second column contains the registry value. <p>You can also use the following with <code>listbox</code>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>text</code> or <code>textid</code> to display a name for the box. <code>keyname</code> or <code>keynameid</code> to specify the registry setting. Setting the registry key at this level overrides any setting at a higher level, for example, at the category level. <code>prefix</code> to define the prefix of the value name of the registry setting. Use this attribute with a <code>listtype</code> of <code>Prefix</code>. <code>separator</code> to separate values when the <code>listtype</code> is <code>single</code>. <code>min</code> to set the minimum number of rows allowed. <code>max</code> to set the maximum number of rows allowed. <code>sort</code> to specify whether sorting is enabled in the list box.
checkbox	<p>Boolean values. This keyword requires the <code>value</code> keyword and <code>value</code>, and the <code>value</code> type. The <code>value</code> should be the name used in the registry, if applicable. You can also use the following with this checkbox:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>text</code> or <code>textid</code> to display a name for the box. <code>keyname</code> or <code>keynameid</code> to specify the registry setting. Setting the registry key at this level overrides any setting at a higher level, for example, at the category level. <code>checked</code> to set the check box to checked when the policy is first enabled. Without this keyword, the check box is not checked by default. <code>valueon</code> to define the registry setting when the check box is checked. <code>valueoff</code> to define the registry setting when the check box is not checked.
radiogroup	<p>Defines a set of two or more radio buttons (<code>radiobutton</code>) from which a user must make a single choice. This keyword requires the <code>value</code> keyword and <code>value</code>, and the <code>value</code> type. The <code>value</code> should be the name used in the registry, if applicable.</p> <p>You can also use the following with <code>radiogroup</code>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>text</code> or <code>textid</code> to display a name for the box. <code>keyname</code> or <code>keynameid</code> to specify the registry setting. Setting the registry key at this level overrides any setting at a higher level, for example, at the category level. <code>radiobutton</code> to define radio buttons for the control. Use <code>checked=true</code> to specify the default radio button.

For this type	You can specify
radio button	<p>A list of suggestions to allow the user to select or type a value. It requires the <code>value</code> keyword and <code>value</code>. The <code>value</code> should be the name used in the registry, if applicable. You can also use the following with <code>combobox</code>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>text</code> or <code>textid</code> to display a name for the box. • <code>checked</code> to define the default state for the radio button. The default is <code>false</code> (not checked). • <code>valueon</code> to specify a value to be written to the registry when the radio button is checked.
dropdown list	<p>A list of suggestions to allow the user to select a value. It requires the <code>value</code> keyword and <code>value</code>. The <code>value</code> should be the name used in the registry, if applicable. You can also use the following attributes with <code>dropdownlist</code>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>value type</code> to define the type of value in the registry setting. • <code>text</code> or <code>textid</code> to display a name for the box. • <code>keyname</code> or <code>keynameid</code> to specify the registry setting. Setting the registry key at this level overrides any setting at a higher level, for example, at the category level. • <code>editable</code> to specify whether the value in the dropdown list may be edited. The default is <code>false</code> (cannot be edited). • <code>required</code> to require a value be set. • <code>sort</code> to specify whether sorting is enabled in the dropdown list box. <p>You can use the following tags within <code>dropdownlist</code>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>listitem</code> to define an item in the drop-down list. • <code>validation</code> to define validation for user input.
button	<p>Creates a button for a text field defined by <code>edittext</code>.</p> <p>Use the <code>dialog</code> or <code>adbrowse</code> tags with <code>button</code> to define a dialog box to be shown when a user clicks the button.</p> <p>You can also use the following attributes with <code>button</code>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>text</code> or <code>textid</code> to display a name for the box. • <code>valueid</code> to identify the value returned from the dialog box that is launched by clicking the button.

For this type	You can specify
dialog	<p>Provides a dialog box. You associate a dialog box to a button or to a listbox. Use <code>title</code> or <code>titleid</code> to specify the title for the dialog.</p> <p>You can use the following child tags to define a dialog box:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>groupbox</code> to define a group box control in the dialog. • <code>text</code> to define a text control in the dialog. • <code>edittext</code> to define a text edit box control in the dialog. • <code>numeric</code> to define a numeric up down control in the dialog. • <code>listbox</code> to define a list box control in the dialog. • <code>checkbox</code> to define a check box control in the dialog. • <code>radiogroup</code> to define a group of radio button controls in the dialog. • <code>dropdownlist</code> to define a drop down list control in the dialog. • <code>validation</code> to define the validation on the user inputs in the dialog.
adbrowse	<p>Provides a dialog box for browsing. You associate an <code>adbrowse</code> dialog box to a button or to a listbox. Use <code>text</code> or <code>titleid</code> to specify the title for the dialog.</p> <p>To browse Active Directory, use <code>adbrowse type</code> to identify the type of browsing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>FindADUser</code> • <code>FindADGroup</code> • <code>FindUnixUser</code> • <code>FindUnixGroup</code> • <code>FindComputer</code> <p>Use <code>multiselect</code> to define whether a user can select multiple search results in the Active Directory browse dialog.</p> <p>Use <code>separator</code> to specify the separator for multiple results.</p> <p>You can use the following child tags to define an <code>adbrowse</code> dialog box:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>groupbox</code> to define a group box control in the dialog. • <code>text</code> to define a text control in the dialog. • <code>edittext</code> to define a text edit box control in the dialog. • <code>numeric</code> to define a numeric up down control in the dialog. • <code>listbox</code> to define a list box control in the dialog. • <code>checkbox</code> to define a check box control in the dialog. • <code>radiogroup</code> to define a group of radio button controls in the dialog. • <code>dropdownlist</code> to define a drop down list control in the dialog.

Using string IDs

When entering strings, such as text, keynames, and titles, you have the choice of using strings or string IDs. String IDs offer several advantages, such as a cleaner, more modular design, and the ability to customize the text if you plan to port to different languages.

The best practice is to put the string IDs in a ‘Strings’ section of the template file, which makes them easy to locate and modify in case of porting to other languages.

For example, the following segment from a template file shows how the `explai npage` tag specifies a string ID to attach explanatory text for a policy to the policy dialog box, while the actual text is defined in a 'Strings' section at a different place in the template:

```
- <! --
      Set Login password prompt

-->
- <policy title="Set Login password prompt"
      val uename="pam. password. enter. enabl ed">
- <page>
  - <edittext text="Set Login password prompt"
      val uename="pam. password. enter. mesg"
      maxlen th="1024" defaul t="Password: ">
    </edittext>
  </page>
  <explai npage texti d="Centri fyDCPasswordPrompt_Expl ai n" />
</pol icy>
- <! --
      .
      .
      .
- <! --
=====

Strings

=====

<string id="Centri fyDCPasswordPrompt_Expl ai n">The prompt that is displayed when an
Active Directory user attempts to log in. Environment variables may be used in the
form $VARNAME if a '$' character is desired, escape it: \$</string>
  <string id="Centri fyDCPasswordChangeNoti fy_Expl ai n">The message that is displayed
to an Active Directory user when they attempt to change their password. Environment
variables may be used in the form $VARNAME if a '$' character is desired, escape it:
\$</string>
      .
      .
      .
```

Validating Settings

You can write validation scripts to check individual settings. The validation scripts are run after a user enters settings but before the settings are saved.

You can use any of the following languages to write validation scripts:

- VBScript
- JScript
- C#
- VB.net

Use the `val idati on` tag to apply a validation script to a setting. Use `method` to define the validation method name. Use `param` to define a parameter value to pass to the method or `paramval` to pass a registry setting value to the method. The validation result is returned by

the method's return value. Use either `dotnetscript` to define a .net script (C# or VB.net), or `script` to define a script (VBScript or JScript) to do the validation.

The following segment from an administrative template file illustrates how to call a validation method:

```
- <validation>
  <method name="Validation.CheckUser" />
  - <dotnetscript language="C#">
    - <code>
      - <![CDATA[
public class Validation
    {
        public static string[] CheckUser(string value)
        {
            return Utility.CheckUnixNames(value, new
            char[] { }, "Unix user name");
        }
    }

]]>
    </code>
  </dotnetscript>
</validation>
```

You place the code to call the method within a CDATA tag. Likewise, place the validation code itself within a CDATA tag, as in the following example:

```
- <dotnetscript language="C#">
  - <code>
    - <!--
      Validation Utility

-->
  - <![CDATA[
    using System;
    using System.Text;

    public class Utility
    {
        .
        .
        .
        /// <summary>
        /// Check for a list of Unix names separated by seps
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="value"></param>
        /// <param name="seps"></param>
        /// <param name="displayText"></param>
        /// <returns></returns>
        public static string[] CheckUnixNames(string value, char[]
        seps, string displayText)
        {
            .
            .
            .
        }
    }

]]>
  </code>
</dotnetscript>
```

Adding a mapper program to the agent

To implement group policies for UNIX computers and users, you need to create the custom scripts or programs that modify the appropriate UNIX configuration files or settings. You can create the programs or scripts using the programming or scripting language of your choice. Most of the Server Suite policies use Perl scripts and you can use those scripts for models if you choose to use Perl.

Once you create a program or script to implement a group policy, you need to:

- Place the program or script in the `/usr/share/centri fydc/mappers/machi ne` directory if it is a computer configuration group policy, or in the `/usr/share/centri fydc/mappers/user/user_name` directory if it is a user configuration group policy.
- Make the program or script an executable file.
- Use the `runmappers` command to test that the program or script works as expected and updates the appropriate configuration file.

By default, when you use the `runmappers` command, it executes all of the programs in both the `/usr/share/centri fydc/mappers/machi ne` and the `/usr/share/centri fydc/mappers/user/user_name` directories. Optionally, you can run the command to only execute your custom program. For example, if you have created an executable script called `setport.pl` as a UNIX computer configuration policy and placed the file in the `/usr/share/centri fydc/mappers/machi ne` directory, you could use a command similar to the following to execute the script along with the other computer configuration mapper programs and test its behavior:
`runmappers machi ne map`

Note To run the mapping programs for a user, you must specify the user's UNIX login name to identify which user's group policies should be mapped or unmapped. For example, to run the mapping programs for the UNIX user account `j garci a` in the `/usr/share/centri fydc/mappers/user/j garci a` directory, you could use a command similar to the following:

```
runmappers user j garci a map
```

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