Rational Build Forge

Tutorial 3: Rational Build Forge administration: Controlling user access

Version 7.1.3

Note
Before using this information and the product it supports, read the information in "Notices," on page 7.

This edition applies to version 7.1.3 of Rational Build Forge and to all subsequent releases and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions.

Tutorial 3: Rational Build Forge administration: Controlling user access

Users must have permission to view, change, or create objects in the system. Their permissions are controlled through access groups.

- Users belong to one or more access groups
- An access group for access has a set of permissions
- An access group for notification consists only of members

The tutorial shows you how to do the following tasks:

- Learn about the relationship between users, access groups, and permissions
- Learn how to use subgroups to set up hierarchical access levels

Time required: 45 minutes

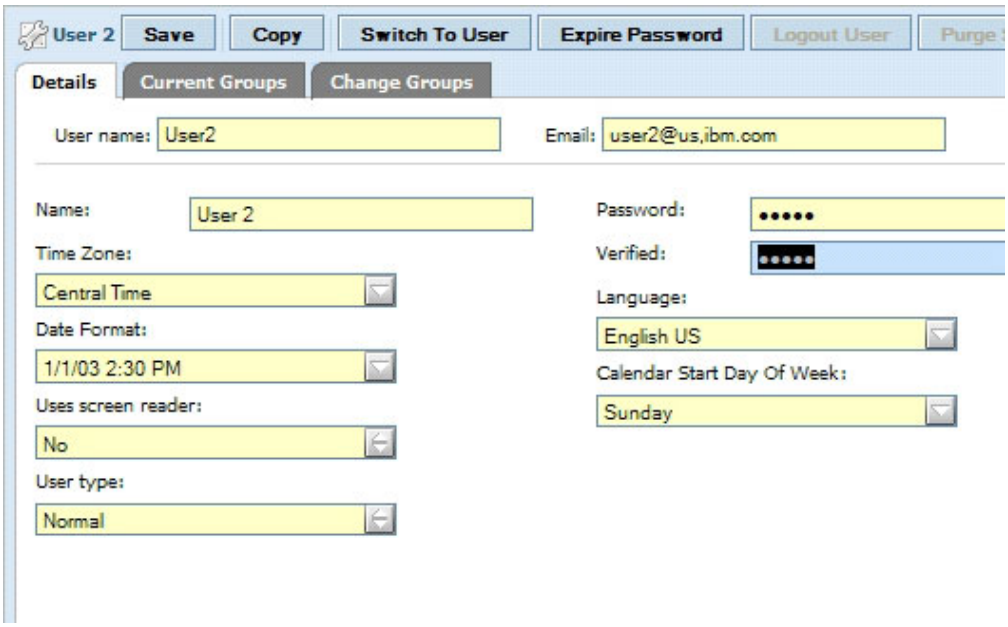
Creating users and access groups

Begin by creating users and access groups and then assign the users to the access groups.

1. Creating a user

1. Start Rational® Build Forge® and log in.
2. In the menu on the left, click **Administration** > **Users**.
3. In the **User name** field, type `User2`.
4. In the **Email** field, type the email address to be used to send system-generated notifications to the user, for example `user2@mycorp.com`.
5. In the **Name** field, type the given name of the user.
6. In the **Password** and **Verified** fields, type the password.
7. Click **Save**.

The following example image shows a screen capture of the Details page for "User 2."



2. Creating an access group for notifications

In this lesson, you create an access group for notifying all users whose names begin with User. You also create an access group called "modify project" to create an access group used exclusively for notification.

First, create the access group for notification:

1. In the menu on the left, click **Administration** > **Access Groups**.
2. Click **Add Group**.
3. In the **Name** field, type `user_notify`.
4. Select the **Default** check box. Any new user will now be a member of this group.
5. In the **Owner** drop-down list, select an access group that can modify group access permissions.
6. Click **Save**.

The following example image shows a screen capture of the Details page for "user_notifiy" access group.

Now, add users to the user_notify group:

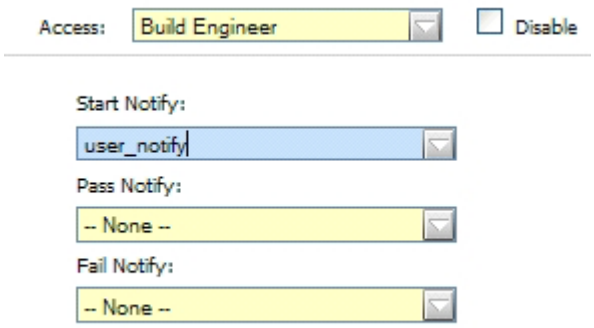
1. In the lower-center pane, click the **Users** tab.
2. Select each user to add and then click **Add**. Because this lesson is about a notification to all users who have names starting with "User", add **User 1** and **User 2**.

   Tip: To remove a user, select the user name and then click **Remove**.
3. Click **Save**.

Finally, add the notification group to a project:

1. Click **Projects**.
2. Click the edit button next to a project. For example, edit Hello World.
3. At the lower right of the Project Details page, assign the notification group you created earlier to one of the notification properties. You have three options for notification, represented by the **Start Notify**, **Pass Notify**, and **Fail Notify** fields, in which you can specify the user group:
   - **Start Notify**: Notifies the selected group when the project starts.
   - **Pass Notify**: Notifies the selected group when the project runs without errors.
   - **Fail Notify**: Notifies the selected group when the project fails with errors.

   In the following example image, the user_notify group is assigned to **Start Notify**.



3. Creating an access group for editing projects

An editing access group is similar to a notification access group, but includes additional sets of permissions.

1. Create an access group named "modify projects" by repeating steps 1 on page 2 through 6 on page 2 in the first part of "Creating an access group" above.
2. Add User2 to the modify projects group by repeating steps 1 through 3 in the second part of "Creating an access group" above.
3. In the menu on the left, click **Permissions**.
4. In the **Permissions** pane, click the **AddProject** permission.
5. On the Details page, select the **modify projects** group and then click **Add**. You can also add any other necessary permissions.

Using subgroups to set up hierarchical access

In this lesson, consider an example software product called Widget. There are groups of users who have different roles in working with the project that builds Widget.

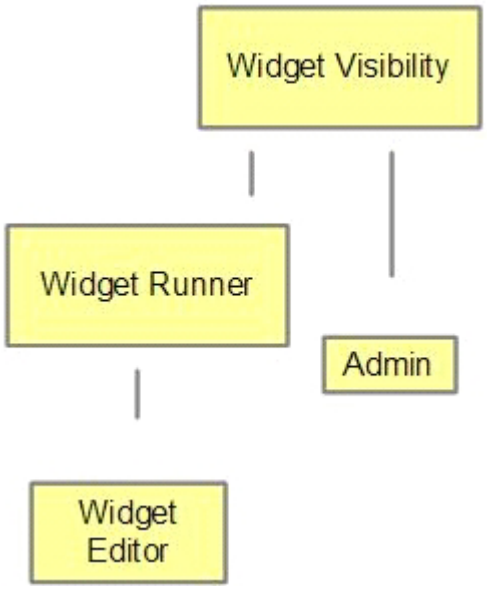
- There are users who should be able to run projects (for example, tests) but should not be able to edit them. You will call this group "Widget Runner".
- There are users who should be able to both run and edit projects. You will call this group "Widget Editor".
- There are users who are administrators who control which users are in which groups. Administrators do not need to run or edit projects. They only need to be able to view all users and projects, edit group membership, and do other administrative tasks. You will call this group "Widget Administrator".

You can create a hierarchy of access groups to represent these tiers of access permissions. The hierarchy passes permissions downward. A subgroup inherits all permissions allowed by the group that contains it. Therefore, the top-level container group has the least permissions. Each subgroup adds permissions.

This is the hierarchy of access groups needed to reflect the tiered access requirements stated above:

- Widget Visibility: the top-level access group. No users are assigned to it. It contains permissions to view objects that are needed by all subgroups.
- Widget Administrators: a subgroup of the Widget Visibility group. It contains permissions to define groups and perform other administrative actions.
- Widget Runner: another subgroup of the Widget Visibility access group. It contains permissions to run projects. Users who only run projects are assigned to it.
- Widget Editor: a subgroup of the Widget Runner Group. It contains permissions to edit projects. Users who need to both run and edit projects are assigned to it.

The advantage of using subgroups is that you do not have to set all permissions explicitly for each type of access. Subgroups inherit the permissions of the parent groups. Additionally, any changes made to a parent group are automatically inherited by its subgroups.



To create an access group hierarchy:

1. Create the access groups
2. Edit the access groups to set up the subgroup relationships

1. Creating access groups

1. Create an access group named "Widget Visibility" with view permissions. Do not add users to the group.
2. Create an access group named "Widget Runner" with run permissions. Add the users who need to run projects to the group.
3. Create an access group named "Widget Editor" with edit permissions. Add the users who need to edit projects.
4. Create an access group named "Widget Administrator" with administrative permissions. Add the users who need to perform administrative tasks.

2. Editing access groups to specify subgroup relationships

1. Specify that the Widget Runner and Widget Administrator groups:
   a. Click **Widget Visibility**.
   b. Click the **Subgroups** tab.
   c. Click the **Add** button and add Widget Runner and Widget Administrator as subgroups.
2. Specify that the Widget Editor group is a subgroup of the Widget Runner group:
   a. Click **Widget Runner**.
   b. Click the **Subgroups** tab.
   c. Click the **Add** button and add Widget Editor as a subgroup.

The groups are now arranged into subgroups, providing each group with the proper access permissions.

Tutorial summary

Now that you have completed this tutorial, you can:

- Create users
- Create access groups with specified permissions and notifications
- Assign users to access groups
- Define inherited levels of permissions by specifying subgroup relationships among groups

Appendix. Notices

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