



Windows Integrated Security for the PI Server

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PI Server Security? Why?

- PI is a system you trust!
 - To maintain the quality of your product
 - To facilitate the safety of your operations
 - To drive innovation and investment
- Anywhere, anytime access adds value... but:
 - Who has access?
 - What can they do?
- The keys: Authentication and Authorization

Objectives

Respond to your requests for:

- More flexible access control
- 2. More secure authentication methods
- Leverage Windows for account administration
- 4. Single sign-on (no explicit PI Server login required)

Architectural Overview

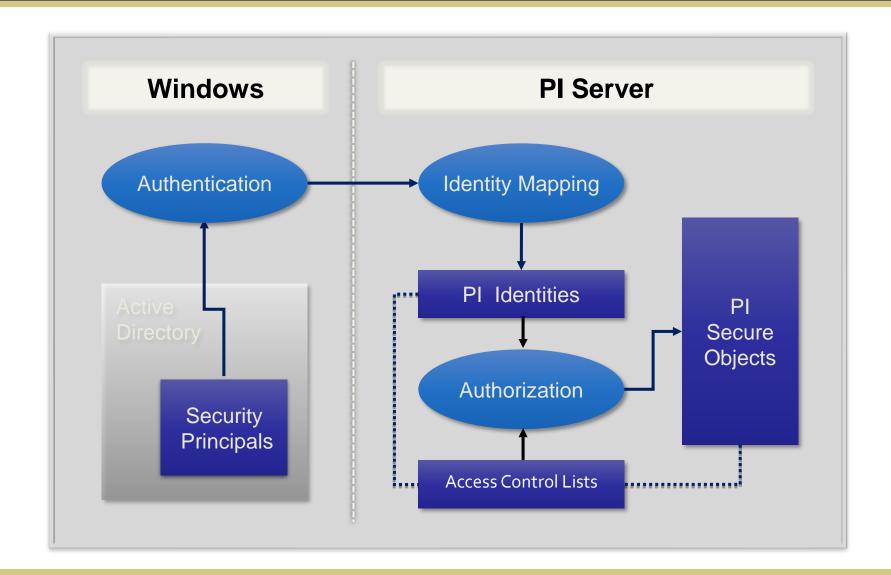
Our Current Security Model

- Choice of access rights: read, write
- A single owner (per object)
- A single group association
- And then everyone else . . . "world"

The New Model

- Support for Active Directory and Windows Local Users/Groups
- Mapping of authenticated Windows principals to "PI Identities"
- Access Control Lists for points, etc.

WIS in a Nutshell



And more simply: Keys and Locks

Authentication **Authorization ID** Mapping Users and Groups PI-Identities PI secure Objects

User Authentication

Until Now

- Explicit Login: validation against PI internal user database
- Trust Login: validation of user's Security Identifier (SID)

PI Server 2008 Release

- Authentication through Microsoft Security Support Provider Interface (SSPI) – Negotiate protocol
- Principals from Active Directory
- Principals from local system
- Configurable authentication modes (client-side and server-side)

PIIdentities

- Purpose
 - Link Windows principals with PI Server objects
- What are PI Identities?
 - A representation of an individual user, a group, or a combination of users and groups
 - All PlUser's and PlGroup's become PlIdentities
- Why?
 - To maximize flexibility for controlling user access to secure objects within the PI Server

Plldentities (cont'd)

- 3 Types: PIUser, PIGroup, and PIIdentity
- All existing PIUser's and PIGroup's are included
 - piadmin, pidemo
 - piadministrators (renamed piadmin), piusers (plural)
- Best viewed as "roles" or "categories"
 - Similar to SQL Server logins
 - Suggested categories (as pre-defined defaults):
 - PIWorld, PIEngineers, PIOperators, PISupervisors
 - Customizable according to your needs
 - Add new Identities
 - Rename existing Identities
 - Disable Identities

PI Identity Mappings & Trusts

Mappings

- 1 Principal (AD/Windows group) to 1 PI Identity
 - Example: COMPANY\Supervisors to PISupervisors
- Authenticated users have 1..N PI Identities
 - A user typically belongs to many (nested) groups

Trusts

- A trust points to 1 and only 1 Plldentity
- Enhancement: map to any PI Identities, not just PIUsers

PI Secure Objects: Authorization

- Main objects: Points and Modules
- Ownership Assignments
 - Objects are "co-owned" by PI identities
 - Any PIIdentity is eligible
 - Multiple ownership is now supported
 - not just 1 PIUser and 1 PIGroup
- Access Control Lists
 - Every secure object has at least 1 (points have 2)
 - The replacement owner, group, and access ("o:rw g:rw w:rw")
 - Each identity in the list has its own set of access rights
 - ACLs compatible with the existing security model have 3 identities
 - 1 PlUser, 1PlGroup, and PlWorld (any order)

Making the Transition

- Existing security still supported
 - On upgrade: no loss of configuration, no migration
 - Downgrade only by restoring from backup
- Existing SDK applications
 - Preserve existing behavior
 - Can still connect via explicit logins or trusts
 - Single sign-on after SDK and server upgrade
 - No configuration or code changes to client applications!

Summary

- Windows Integrated Security Means
 - 1. More flexible configuration
 - 2. More secure PI Server
 - 3. Less maintenance
 - 4. Preserving customer investment

We welcome your feedback!

Thank You