# **■** NetApp

NetApp Verified Architecture

# Access Management for NetApp E-Series storage systems using Azure Active Directory NVA deployment

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## **Abstract**

This document provides deployment information for Access Management of NetApp® E-Series storage systems using Azure Active Directory (AD).

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# **Program summary**

#### **NetApp Verified Architecture program**

The NetApp Verified Architecture program offers customers a verified architecture for NetApp solutions. NetApp Verified Architectures provide customers with a NetApp solution architecture that:

- Is thoroughly tested
- Is prescriptive in nature
- Minimizes deployment risks
- Accelerates time to market

This document is for NetApp and partner solutions engineers and customer strategic decision makers. It includes specific configuration and deployment information for this solution as tested.

#### Access management for E-Series storage systems

Access Management is a method of establishing user authentication for NetApp SANtricity® applications and NetApp E-Series storage systems. Authentication can be configured by using one or more of the following methods:

- Local user roles (preconfigured). Authentication is managed through role-based access control
  (RBAC) capabilities, which include hard-coded user profiles with specific access permissions.
   Administrators can use these local user roles as the single method of authentication or use them in
  combination with a directory service.
- **Directory service.** Authentication is managed through an Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server and directory service, such as Microsoft's Active Directory.
- Multifactor authentication (System Manager only). Authentication is managed through an Identity Provider (IdP) by using Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML 2.0).

After you configure an Access Management method, SANtricity users log in with their assigned user profiles. They can then perform management tasks according to their assigned roles. For example, one type of user might have access to security functions but not storage management functions. Another type of user might have view-only permissions. For more information, see <u>TR-4853</u>: Access Management for E-Series Storage Systems.

For the purposes of this document, only the directory service option is used for access management.

#### Multifactor authentication access management

When using multifactor authentication access management, authorization and authentication services are configured on the following:

- Service Provider (SP). The system that provides services to a user and needs to be able to authenticate and authorize a user to allow them to have access to those services. For this document, the storage system controllers are the SPs.
- **IdP.** The system that is capable of authenticating a user by determining if the provided credentials are valid for the provided username. For this document, the Azure Enterprise Application is the IdP.

#### SP

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The following information is required by the controllers in order to communicate with the IdP:

- The IdP metadata should include the following information:
  - Entity ID: Identifier for the IdP.
  - Single-sign-on (SSO) service: URL to send authentication requests to the IdP.

- Single logout service: URL to send logout notifications to the IdP.
- Name ID format: Formats used for the user's name.
- Signing certificate: X.509 certificate that contains the public key necessary for the SP to validate the signature for messages received from the IdP.
- Mapping of user attributes provided by the IdP to System Manager roles

#### IdP

The SP metadata required by the IdP includes the following information:

- Entity ID: Identifier for the SP.
- Authentication requests signed: Indicates that the authentication requests sent from the SP will be signed to verify the origination of the request. This is not supported with Azure.
- Want assertions signed: Indicates that the SP prefers to have the assertions (authentication responses) to be signed to verify the origination of the response.
- Supported protocols: Specifies the protocols that the SP supports. In this case, it is the SAML 2.0 XML namespace.
- Name ID format: Formats requested for this document are e-mail and unspecified.
- Single logout service: URL for the IdP to send logout requests to the SP. Azure supports logout to one controller only because it allows one URL to be specified.
- Assertion Consumer Service URL for the IdP to send authentication responses to the SP
- Signing Certificate X.509 certificate that contains the public key necessary for the IdP to validate the signature for messages received from the SP. This is not supported with Azure.
- Encryption Certificate X.509 certificate that contains the public key necessary for the IdP to encrypt messages sent to the SP. This is not supported with Azure.

#### Role mapping

When the IdP successfully authenticates a user's credentials, the IdP responds with an assertion message that includes information about the authenticated user. This information allows the SP to determine the permissions that should be granted to the user. Role mapping is used by the SP to associate information returned from the IdP to specific roles on the SP.

Configuration of the role mapping can be challenging since it requires establishing relationships on the SP and IdP. The IdP must include role information in the authentication response and the SP must be able to interpret that information and correlate it with a defined SANtricity System Manager role for the authenticated user.

# Solution overview

This document describes how to configure SANtricity System Manager and Azure settings to use Azure Active Directory (AD) for access management. Azure AD is a commonly used directory service that can be configured to work with many applications. It provides a centralized identity platform to allow seamless and secure access to applications from any location.

#### Solution technology

The solution was validated using one NetApp E5700 storage system and one NetApp E280x storage system.

#### Use case summary

The primary use case for this solution is to use Azure AD to sign into SANtricity System Manager.

# **Technology requirements**

This section covers the hardware and software used in the validation of this solution. All testing documented in the <u>Solution Verification</u> section was performed with the hardware and software indicated.

**Note:** The configuration verified in this document was based on lab equipment availability and not on the requirements or limitations of the hardware tested.

#### Hardware requirements

Table 1 lists the hardware components that were used to validate this solution. The hardware components that are used in any particular implementation of the solution might vary based on customer requirements.

#### Table 1) Hardware requirements.

Hardware	Quantity
NetApp E5700	One dual controller system
NetApp E280x	One dual controller system

#### Software requirements

Table 2 lists the software components that were used to validate this solution. The software components that are used in any particular implementation of the solution might vary based on customer requirements.

#### Table 2) Software requirements.

Software	Version
SANtricity OS (includes storage system OS, SANtricity System Manager and the Web Services API)	11.70R3

# **Deployment procedures**

This section describes the steps required to deploy Azure AD access management through SANtricity System Manager. At a high level, deploying the solution involves the following tasks:

- Create one or more Azure enterprise applications
- Generate the SAML signing certificate
- Import the IdP metadata through SANtricity System Manager
- Import the SP metadata to the Azure enterprise application
- Configure role mappings through the following:
  - The Azure enterprise application
  - SANtricity System Manager

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Test the connection and enable SAML through SANtricity System Manager

#### Create the Azure enterprise application

The enterprise application created in Azure can be done in one of the following ways:

- Create one enterprise application for all E-Series storage systems.
- Create one enterprise application for each E-Series storage system.

Create one enterprise application for each controller in an E-Series storage system.

For this document, a single Azure enterprise application was created that included both E-Series storage systems being tested. This configuration helped reduce the number of steps needed to get things set up. However, there are a few minor drawbacks to this configuration:

- Azure allows for only one logout URL for an enterprise application for IdP-initiated logouts of a user. If
  all controllers are using the same enterprise application, then logging a user out from Azure will result
  in that user only being logged out of the controller associated with the logout URL. For all other
  controllers, that same user will need to be manually logged out through SANtricity System Manager.
- Because the SP metadata for only one controller is imported, the signing and encryption certificates
  are not used for communications. Any authentication requests sent from the controllers to Azure is
  signed but Azure does not verify the signature because it does not have the certificate necessary to
  do the verification. Also, Azure is not able to send encrypted responses to the controllers because it
  does not have the certificate to do the encryption. However, all communications between the IdP and
  SP are over an already established Transport Layer Security (TLS) connection, so encryption is not
  as critical.

#### Generate the SAML signing certificate

By default, Azure generates a signing certificate for the E-Series enterprise application. This will most likely suffice for most users. A different certificate can be generated and imported through the SAML signing certificate panel for the enterprise application if desired.

#### Import the IdP metadata through SANtricity System Manager

The IdP metadata file is used to provide information that the SP needs in order to communicate with the IdP. In this case, the E-Series storage system controllers are the SPs and the Azure enterprise application is the IdP.

In order to generate the IdP metadata file, an Azure enterprise application must first be created for the E-Series storage systems. After it is created, the IdP metadata file can be downloaded from the Azure enterprise application and then imported onto the appropriate E-Series storage systems.

#### Import the SP metadata to the Azure enterprise application

In order for the Azure enterprise application to be able to communicate with the E-Series storage systems, it must have access to the SP information for each of the controllers. This action can be completed by exporting the SP metadata files from all of the controllers and then importing the SP metadata file for one of the controllers to the Azure enterprise application. The SAML configuration then needs be updated to include information for the other controllers.

**Note:** Although the SP metadata from just one of the controllers is imported to the Azure enterprise application, the SP metadata must still be exported on all of the controllers that are being configured for access management. If the SP metadata is not exported from a controller, then it is not able to authenticate with the IdP.

**Note:** When an SP metadata file is imported to the Azure enterprise application, it overwrites any preexisting SP metadata file that might have already been present.

#### Configure role mappings

To start the role mapping process, the Azure user groups must be created or identified to be reported with the user information and role mappings for a successful authentication. The user attributes configuration will then need to be updated to indicate the appropriate user information to be included with a successful authentication response.

After Azure has been configured to report the group, role and user information, SANtricity System Manager can then be configured on each of the E-Series storage systems to specify the role mapping for the authenticated users.

#### Test and enable SAML

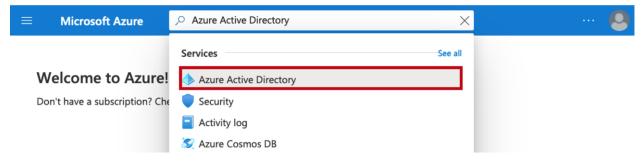
After everything has been configured through both SANtricity System Manager and the Azure application, the connection can then be tested. It is very important to test and resolve any issues before enabling SAML. After SAML is enabled, it cannot be disabled through the user interface.

#### Solution verification

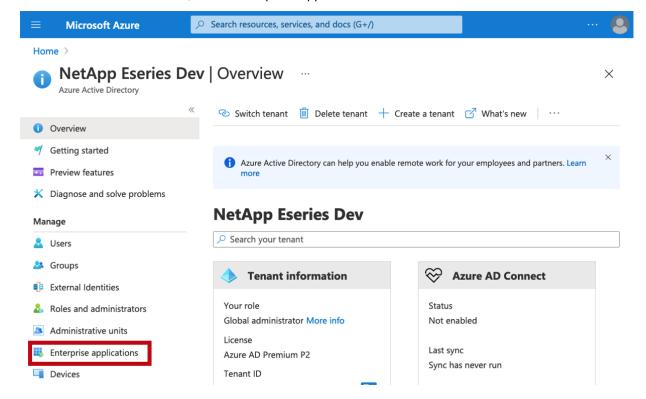
#### Create the Azure enterprise application

To create the Azure enterprise application, complete the following steps:

- 1. Open the Azure Portal.
- 2. In the Search bar, enter Azure Active Directory and select the Azure Active Directory item listed.

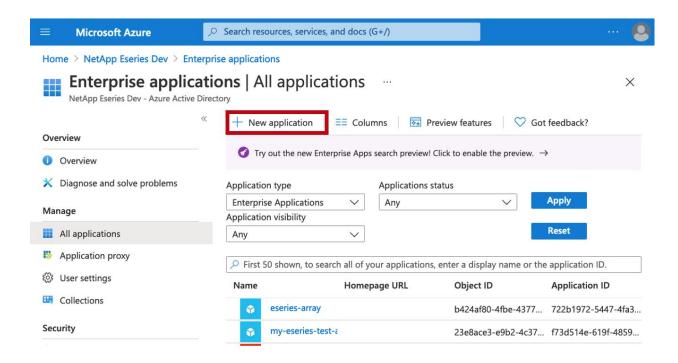


3. From the menu on the left, select Enterprise Applications.

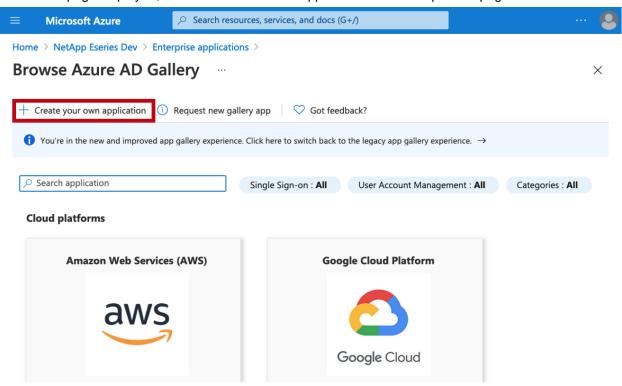


4. Click New Application near the top of the page.

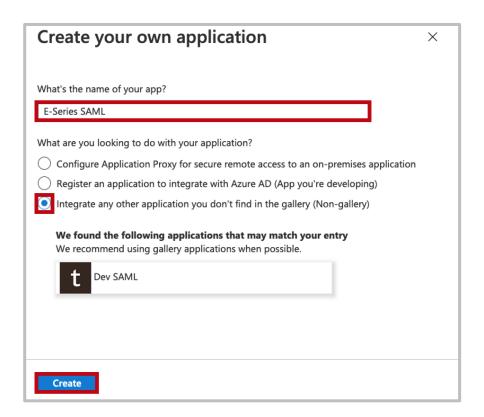
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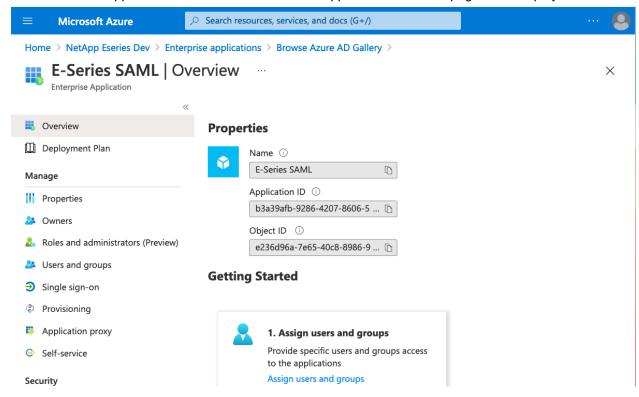
5. On the page displayed, click Create Your Own application near the top of the page.



6. In the Create your Own dialog box, enter a name for the application, select the Integrate Any Other Application you Don't Find in the Gallery (Non-gallery) option, and click Create.



7. Wait for the application to be created and for the application Overview page to be displayed.



#### **Generate SAML signing certificate**

For this validation, the default Azure certificate and signing options were used for the application. If needed, changes to the default settings can be made as follows:

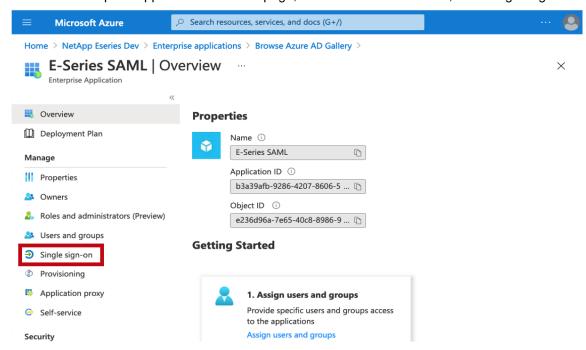
**Note:** During the validation, it was observed that Azure did not seem to have an option to allow the storage array's signing certificate to be used to authenticate incoming communications to Azure. There was also not an option to provide SAML-enabled encrypted communications between the IdP and the SP.

- 1. Open the E-Series application through the Azure portal.
- 2. From the menu on the left, select Single Sign-On.
- 3. In the SAML Signing Certificate section, select Edit.
- 4. To generate a new certificate, click New Certificate.
- 5. To import a certificate, click Import Certificate, select the certificate, and then click Add.
- 6. From the dialog box, use the drop-down menus to update Signing Option and/or Signing Algorithm.
- 7. After all the changes are complete, click Save.

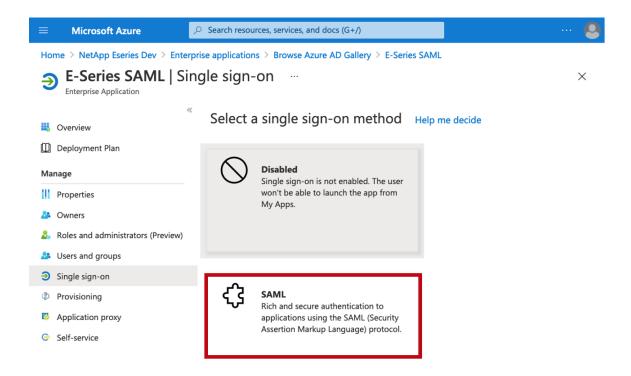
#### IdP metadata file generation and import

To generate and import the IdP metadata file, complete the following steps:

1. On the enterprise application Overview page, from the menu on the left, click Single Sign-On.

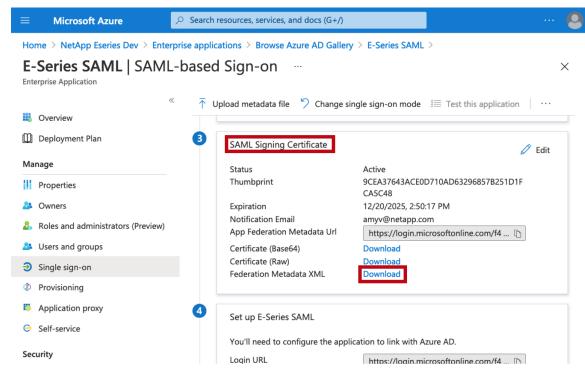


2. On the Single Sign-On page, click the SAML panel.



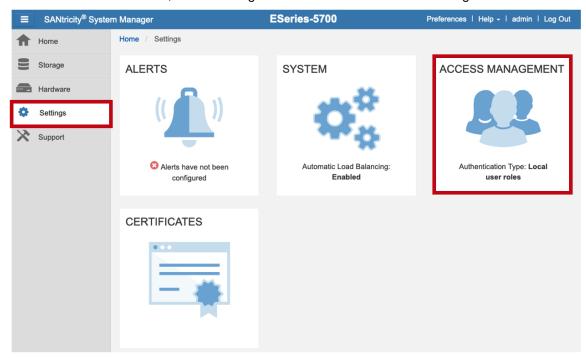
3. On the SAML-Based Sign-On page, scroll down to the SAML Signing Certificate section and click the Download link for Federation Metadata XML to save the file locally.

**Note:** It can take a minute or two to retrieve the file from Azure before the actual download dialog box is displayed.

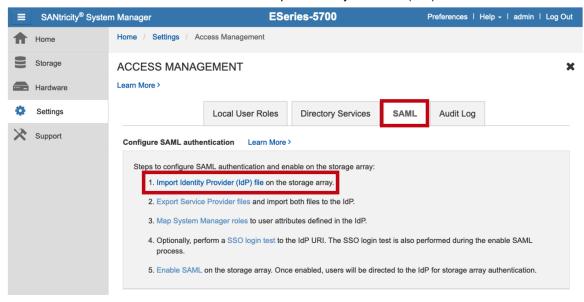


4. For each E-Series storage system being used, perform the following steps:

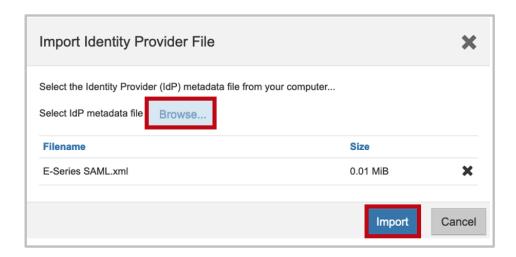
- a. Using one of the controllers, open SANtricity System Manager.
- b. From the left menu, select Settings and then select the Access Management tile.



c. Select the SAML tab and then click Import Identity Provider (IdP) file.



d. in the dialog box, click Browse and then browse to and select the Metadata XML file that was saved from Azure. Click Import.



e. After the file is imported, verify that the IdP entity ID was updated under the SAML tab.

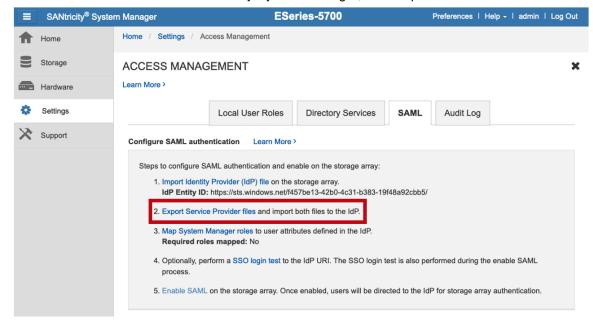
#### SP metadata file generation and import

Export the SP metadata files from each of the E-Series controllers and then import them to the Azure enterprise application using the following steps:

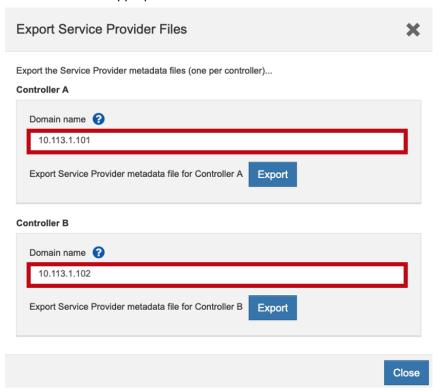
1. For each of the E-Series storage systems, perform the following steps to export the SP metadata files from all of the controllers:

**Note:** Although the SP metadata from just one of the controllers will be imported to the Azure enterprise application, the SP metadata must still be exported on all of the controllers that are being configured for access management. If the SP metadata is not exported from a controller, then it will not be able to authenticate with the IdP.

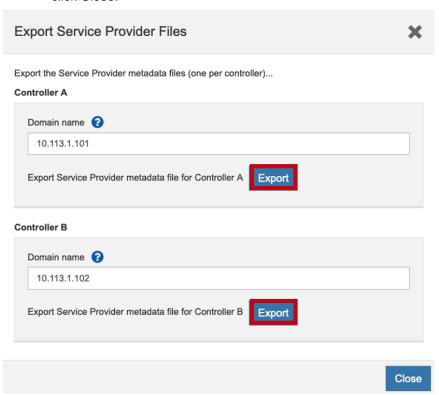
- a. Using one of the controllers, open SANtricity System Manager.
- b. From the menu on the left, select Settings and the select the Access Management tile.
- c. From the SAML tab of SANtricity System Manager, click Export Service Provider files.



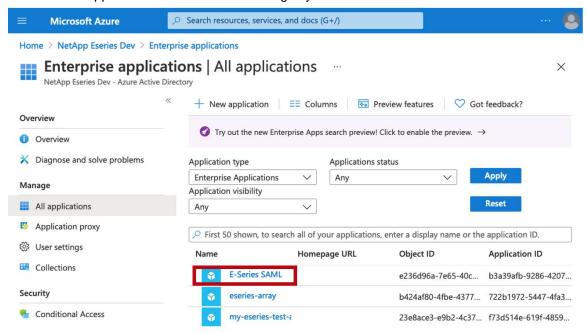
d. Enter the appropriate domain names or IP addresses for both Controller A and Controller B.



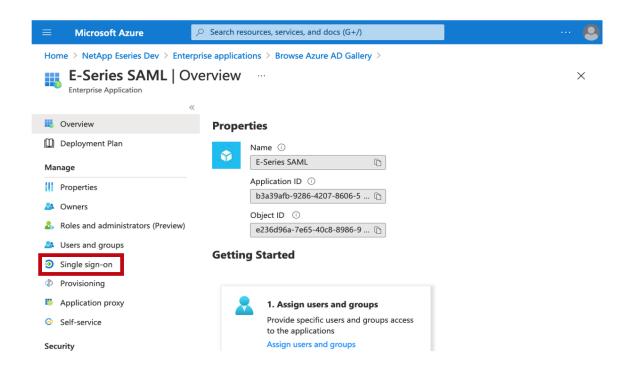
e. Click Export for each of the controllers to save off the SP file for each of the controllers and then click Close.



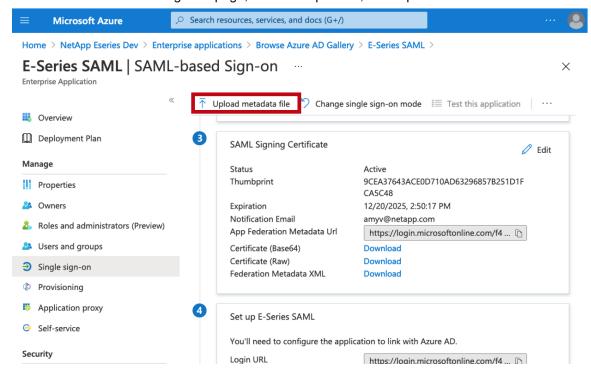
- 2. With this testing, a total of four files were saved off at this point:
  - Metadata for Controller A on the E5700
  - Metadata for Controller B on the E5700
  - Metadata for Controller A on the E280x
  - Metadata for Controller B on the E280x
- 3. If it is not already, open the Azure portal.
- 4. Search for and open Azure Active Directory.
- 5. From the left menu, click the Enterprise Applications.
- 6. Click the application for the E-Series storage systems.



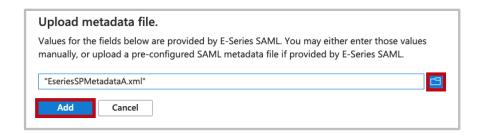
7. From the menu on the left, select Single Sign-On.



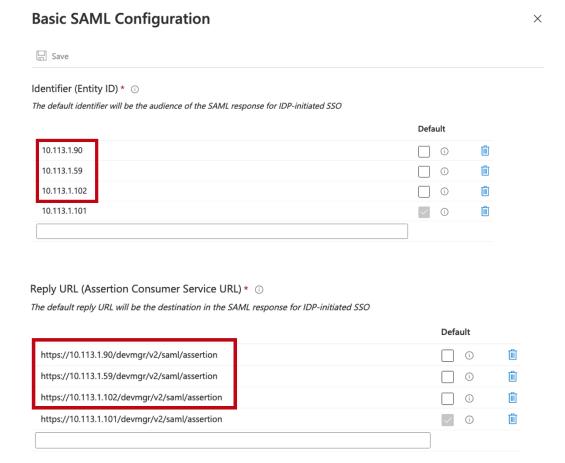
8. On the SAML-Based Sign-On page, from the top menu, click Upload Metadata File.



9. Browse for and select the SP metadata file for controller A on the E5700 and then click Add.

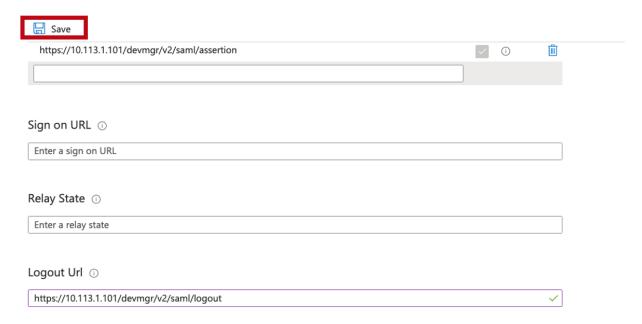


10. In the dialog box, add the information for the remaining controllers to the Identifier (Entity ID) and Reply URL (Assertion Consumer Service URL) sections.



11. Leave all the remaining sections set to their default values and click Save.

### **Basic SAML Configuration**



#### Configure role mappings

Configure role mappings for both the Azure enterprise application and SANtricity System Manager by using the following steps:

**Note:** Only certain Azure accounts can be used to create roles and groups. For this testing, an Azure login with the Privileged Authentication Administrator role was used to create the roles and assign them to groups.

**Note:** Only certain SANtricity System Manager accounts can be used to create roles. For this testing, a SANtricity System Manager role that had full privileges was used to create the new role mappings.

There are multiple steps involved in this process. They are grouped as follows:

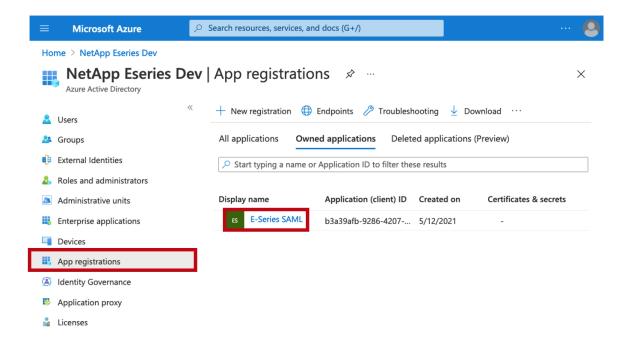
- 1. Azure AD: Create the application role
- 2. Azure AD: Create the application group
- 3. Azure AD: Assign the application group
- 4. Azure AD: Add users to groups
- 5. Azure AD: Configure user attributes and claims
- 6. SANtricity System Manager: Configure Role mapping

#### Azure AD: Create the application role

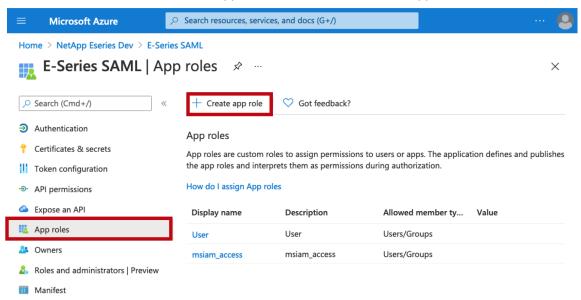
To create the necessary groups in Azure AD, complete the following steps:

- 1. If it is not already, open the Azure portal.
- 2. Search for and open Azure Active Directory.
- 3. From the menu on the left, click App Registrations and then click the E-Series enterprise application.

X

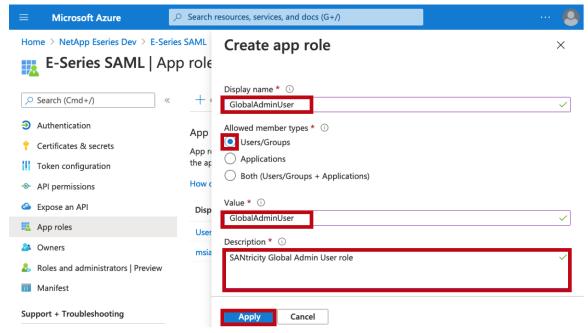


4. From the menu on the left, click App Roles and then click Create App Role.

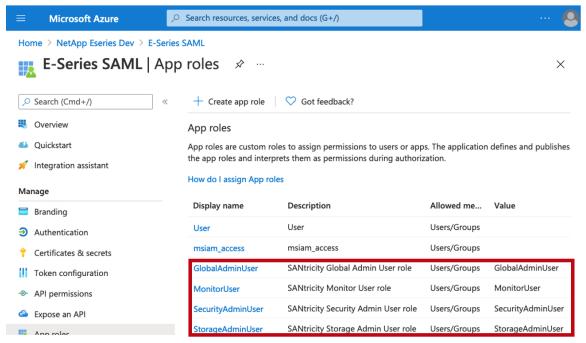


- 5. On the dialog displayed, perform the following steps:
  - a. In the Display Name field and in the Value field, enter GlobalAdminUser (no spaces).
  - b. From the Allowed Member Types options, select Users/Groups.
  - c. In the Description field, enter SANtricity Global Admin User role.

#### Click Apply.



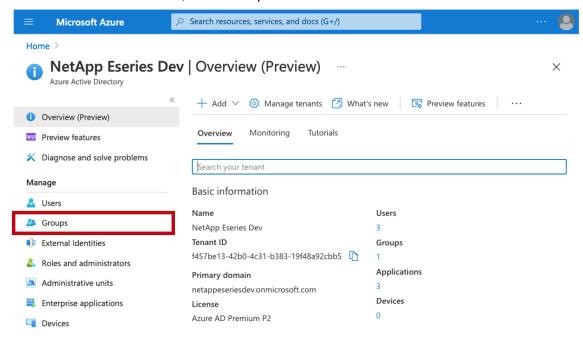
- 6. To create each of the remaining roles, repeat steps 4 and 5:
  - MonitorUsers
  - SecurityAdminUser
  - StorageAdminUser
- 7. Verify that the newly added roles are present and have the correct values.



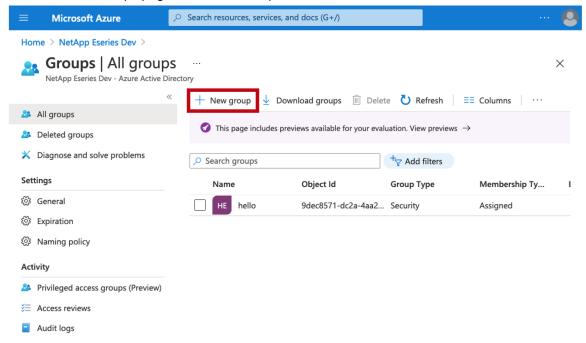
#### Azure AD: Create the application group

To add the necessary application groups, complete the following steps:

- Search for and open Azure Active Directory.
- 2. From the menu on the left, select Groups.

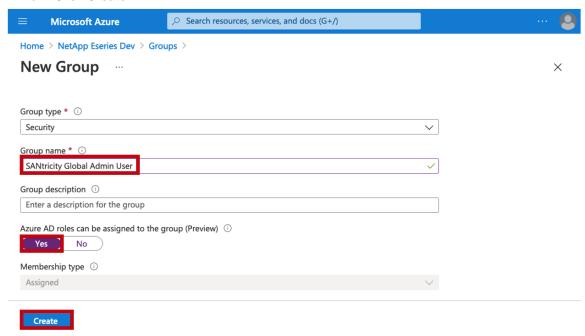


3. On the All Groups page, click New Group.

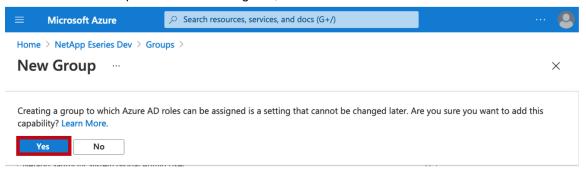


- 4. In the New Group dialog box, complete the following steps:
  - a. In the name field, enter SANtricity Global Admin User.

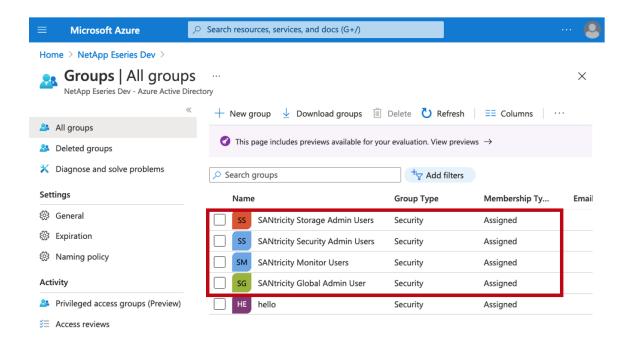
- b. Set the Azure AD Roles Can Be Assigned to the Group value to Yes.
- c. Click Create.



5. In the New Group confirmation dialog box, select Yes.



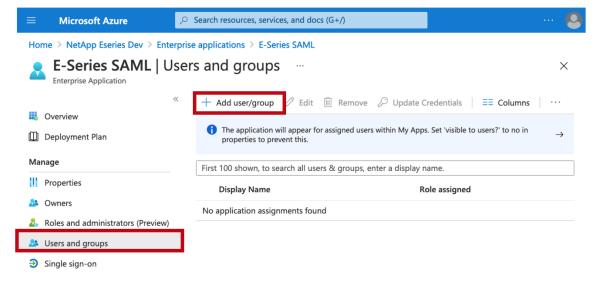
- 6. To create the remaining groups, repeat steps 3 through 5:
  - SANtricity Monitor Users
  - SANtricity Security Admin Users
  - SANtricity Storage Admin Users
- 7. Verify that the groups are displayed correctly.



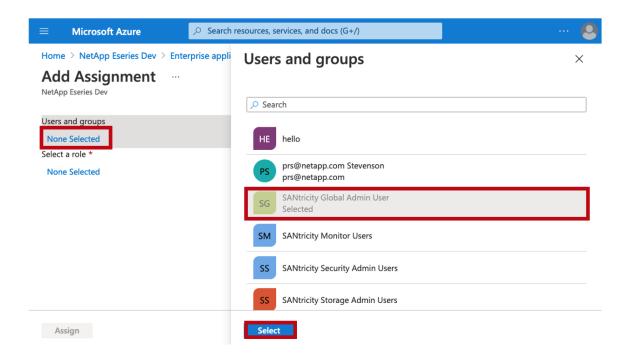
#### Azure AD: Assign the application group

To assign the groups to the E-Series application, complete the following steps:

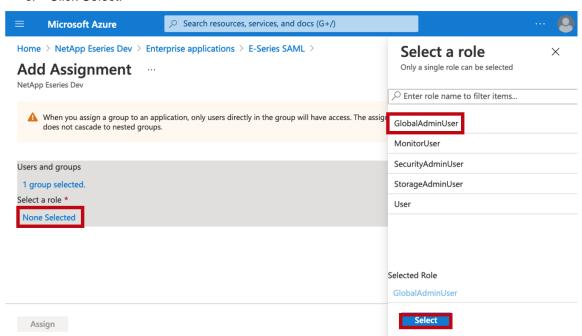
- 1. Search for and open Azure Active Directory.
- 2. From the menu on the left, select Enterprise Applications.
- 3. Select the E-Series enterprise application.
- 4. From the menu on the left, click Users and Groups and then click Add User/Group.



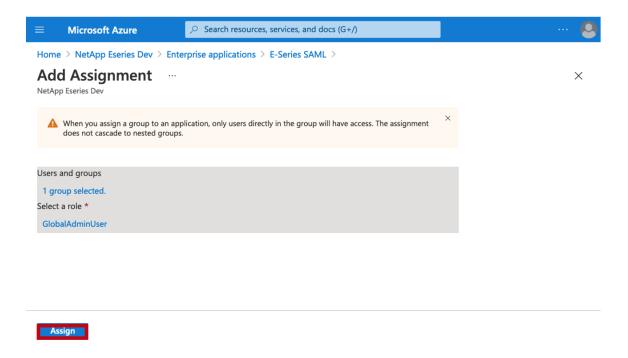
- 5. On the Add Assignments page, complete the following steps to add the appropriate group:
  - a. Under Users and Groups, click None Selected.
  - b. In the Users and Groups dialog box, click SANtricity Global Admin User and then click Select.



- 6. On the same page, perform the following steps to add the appropriate role:
  - a. Under Users and Groups, click None Selected.
  - b. In the Select a Role dialog box, click GlobalAdminUser.
  - c. Click Select.



7. On the Add Assignment page, click Assign.

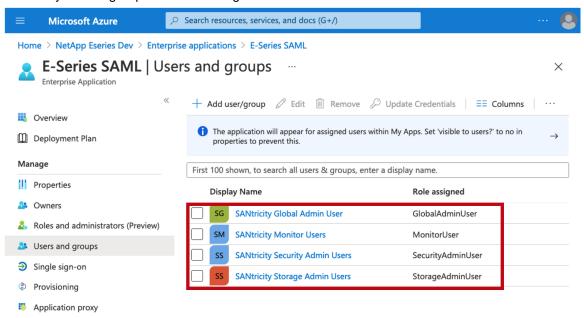


8. To add the remaining groups and assign the specified roles, repeat steps 4 through 7. Table 3 lists all the groups (and their assigned roles) that should be created.

Table 3) Azure AD groups and roles.

Group	Role	
NetApp SANtricity System Global Admin Users	GlobalAdminUser	
NetApp SANtricity System Monitor Users	MonitorUser	
NetApp SANtricity System Security Admin Users	SecurityAdminUser	
NetApp SANtricity System Storage Admin Users	StorageAdminUser	

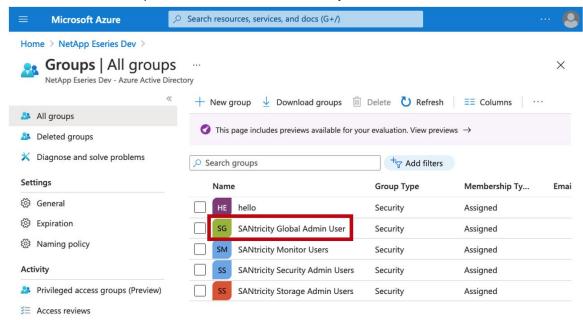
9. Verify that all groups and their assigned roles are correct.



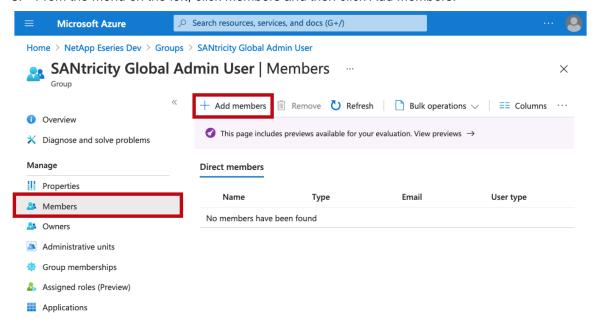
#### Azure AD: Add users to groups

To assign users to each of the groups, complete the following steps:

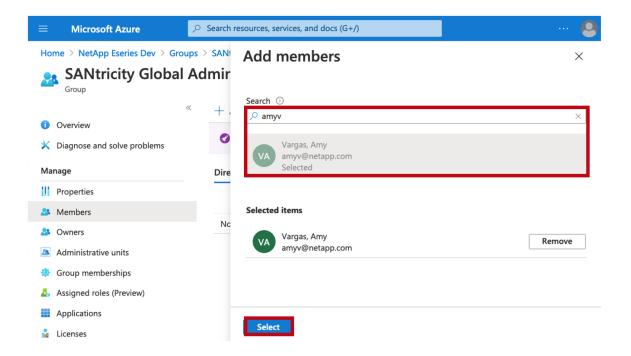
- 1. Search for and open Azure Active Directory.
- 2. From the menu on the left, click Groups and then click on the group to which you would like to add users. In this example, we added a user to SANtricity Global Admin Users, so we selected that group.



3. From the menu on the left, click Members and then click Add Members.



- 4. In the dialog box, complete the following steps:
  - a. Search for and select each user that should be added as a member.
  - b. After all members have been selected, click Select.

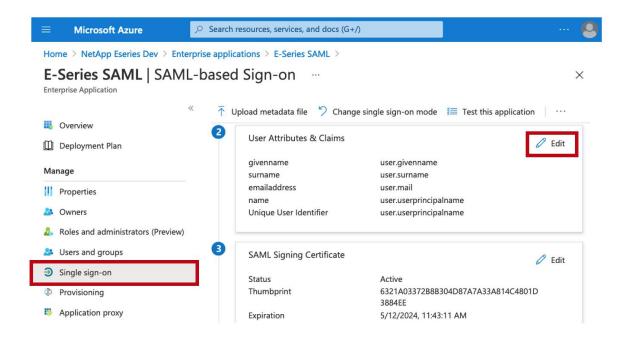


5. To assign the appropriate members to all the remaining groups, repeat steps 2 through 4.

#### Azure AD: Configure user attributes and claims

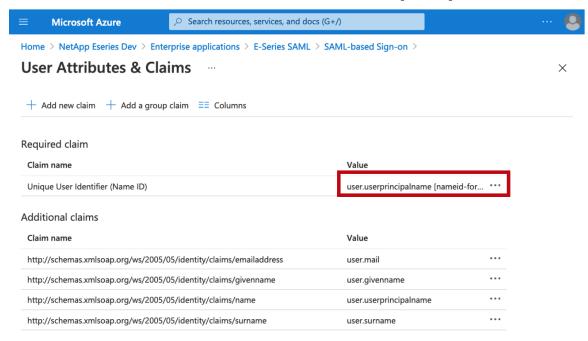
To configure the user attributes and claims, complete the following steps:

- 1. Search for and open Azure Active Directory.
- 2. From the menu on the left, click Enterprise Applications.
- 3. Click the E-Series application.
- 4. From the menu on the left, click Single Sign-On.
- On the SAML-Based Sign-On page, scroll down to the User Attributes & Claims section and click Edit.

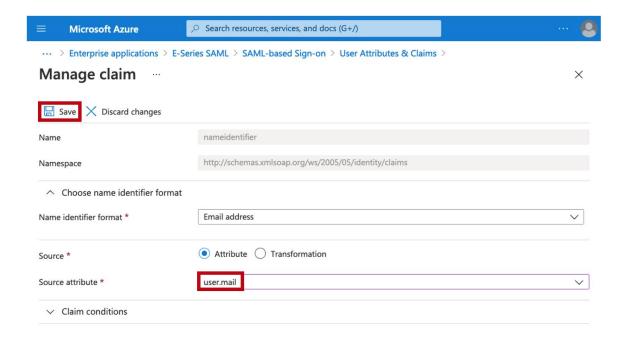


6. Click on the value for the Unique User Identifier (Name ID) to change it.

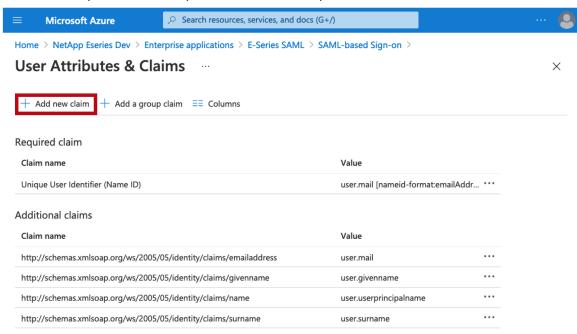
Note: The Unique User Identifier is used to specify the field from the user database that will be reported as the name of the user. When a user is successfully authenticated, this name is displayed in SANtricity System Manager as the current user. In the following example, we want to use a value of user.mail instead of user.principalname.



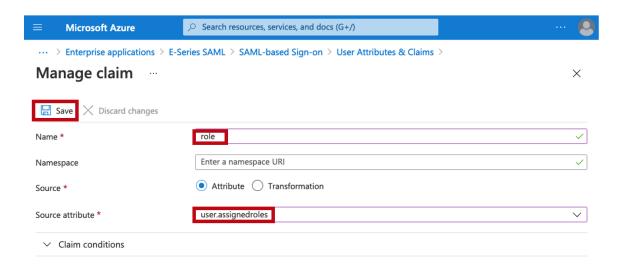
- 7. On the Manage Claim page, complete the following steps:
  - a. From the Source Attribute drop-down menu, select user.mail.
  - b. Click Save.



8. After the update to the Unique User Identifier completes, click Add New Claim.



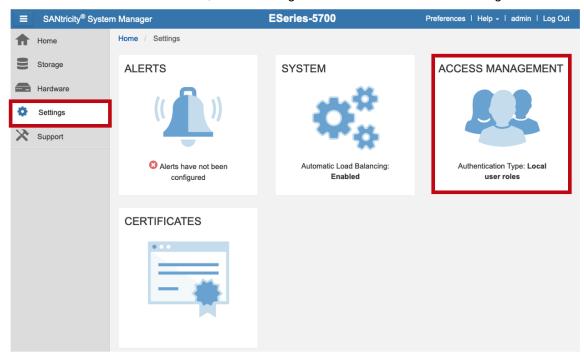
- 9. On the page displayed, perform the following steps:
  - a. In the Name" field, enter Role.
  - b. For the Source Attribute option, select user.assignedroles.
  - c. Click Save.



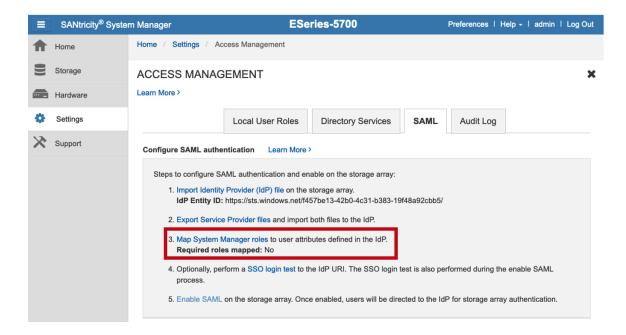
#### **SANtricity System Manager: Role mapping configuration**

To configure SANtricity System Manager role mapping, complete the following steps:

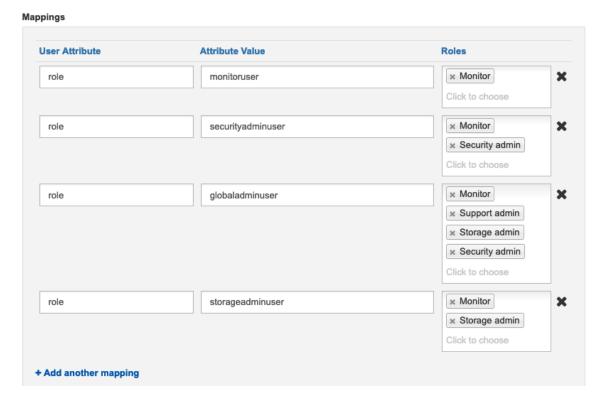
- 1. For each E-Series storage system, complete the following steps:
  - a. Using either controller, open SANtricity System Manager for the E-Series storage system.
  - b. From the menu on the left, select Settings and the select the Access Management tile.



c. Select he SAML tab and then click Map System Manager Roles.



d. Add the appropriate role mappings and then click Save.

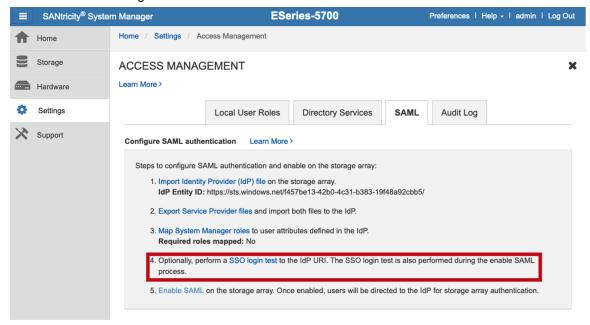


#### Test and enable SAML

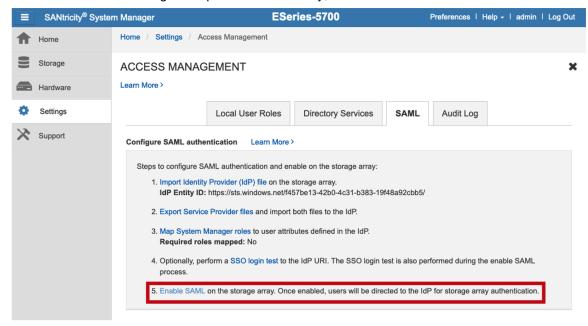
To verify the connection and enable SAML, complete the following steps:

- 1. On each of the E-Series storage systems, perform the following steps:
  - a. Using either controller, open SANtricity System Manager for the E-Series storage system.
  - b. From the menu on the left, select Settings.

- c. On the Access Management page, select the Access Management tile.
- d. Select the SAML tab.
- e. Click SSO Login Test.

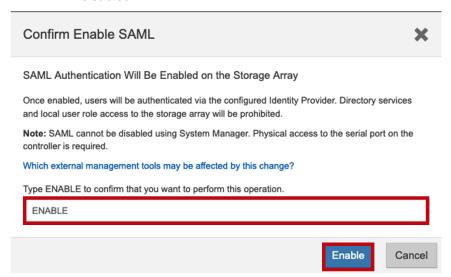


- f. In the dialog box, enter the log-in credentials for a user with both Security Admin and Monitor permissions. If needed, enable pop-up dialogs through the browser for each of the controllers in the E-Series storage system. Failure to do so could cause the test to run indefinitely or even fail.
- g. Verify that a message is displayed indicating the test is successful. Before proceeding to the next step, it should be noted that after SAML is enabled, it cannot be disabled through the user interface. Therefore, it is imperative that the SSO Login test passes successfully before enabling SAML.
- After the SSO Login test passes successfully, click Enable SAML..

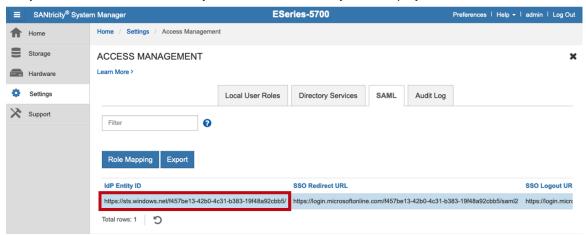


i. In the confirmation dialog box, enter Enable and then click Enable.

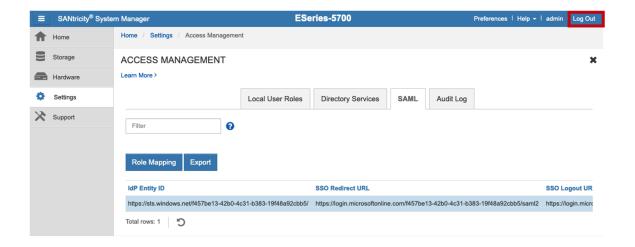
**Note:** After SAML is enabled, all other authentication methods such as local users and LDAP are disabled.



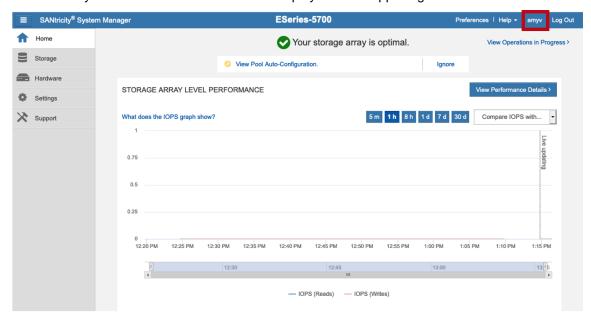
j. From the SAML tab, verify that the new IdP Entity ID is displayed.



- 2. On each of the E-Series storage system controllers that are currently logged in, complete the following steps:
  - a. In the upper-right corner, click Log Out.



- b. When the page is displayed showing that the log out was successful, complete the following steps. On shared systems, these steps should always be performed to ensure the user is properly logged out of SANtricity before the next user logs in.
  - i. Close the browser window.
  - ii. Clear the browser history.
  - iii. Reopen the browser window for the controller.
  - iv. Enter the appropriate username and password when prompted.
- c. Verify that the Azure AD user is now displayed in the upper-right corner.



# Conclusion

In this document, it was verified that SANtricity System Manager can be successfully configured to use Azure AD for access management. After they are properly configured, users and administrators can

benefit from having a centralized identity platform that allows for seamless and secure access to SANtricity System Manager.

# Where to find additional information

To learn more about the information that is described in this document, review the following documents and/or websites:

- Access Management for E-Series Storage Systems Technical Report https://www.netapp.com/media/19404-tr-4853.pdf
- NetApp Product Documentation https://www.netapp.com/support-and-training/documentation/

# **Version history**

Version	Date	Document version history
Version 1.0	June 2021	Initial release.

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