

# Getting Started

Before configuring your network systems, you may want to set up EnlightenDSM by setting program preferences, creating network pools, and setting user authorization. If you want to use the program's default settings for program preferences and user authorizations, you can skip to Chapter 3, "Setting Up a Basic Network Configuration." At any time you can change program preferences and user authorizations, and set up pools.

If you have not already installed EnlightenDSM software on your workstation, refer to the *EnlightenDSM Quick Install Guide* for information.



EnlightenDSM contains certain features that are common to most of the program windows. For information about each one of these global features and other EnlightenDSM basics, refer to Appendix A, "EnlightenDSM Basics."

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## Setting Session Preferences

EnlightenDSM provides flexibility in determining how features of the program work. One way that you can customize the program is through the Session Preferences window. Choose Session Preferences from the Configure menu to display the Session Preferences window ([Figure 2-1](#)).

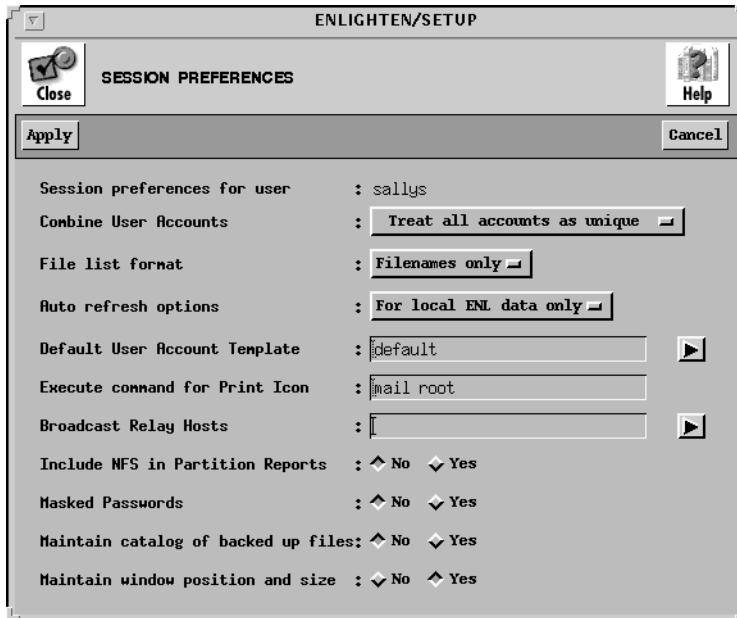


Figure 2-1 Session Preferences window

Each session preference option is described below. After you make the changes you want, click the Apply button to save the changes you make; click the Cancel button to restore the default settings.

The Session Preferences for User field displays the user for whom the session preferences are being defined.

### Combine User Accounts field

EnlightenDSM can combine accounts with identical parameters across the current System Pool and report the account as a single entry with an incident count. For example, the entry

```
caesar (3) Encrypted 101 20 /home/caesar
```

means that the user `caesar` has accounts on three of the systems in the current System Pool, all of which have the same Username, Userid, primary Groupid, Login Shell, Home Directory, and so on. For many administration tasks, this form of reporting is easier to scan since it eliminates redundant entries.

In some cases, you may want to see a more detailed report of user configurations. To change the results of **EnlightenDSM** reports, select all accounts to be treated as separate entries. Each account uniqueness is determined by three parameters: Username, Userid, and primary Groupid.

To determine how **EnlightenDSM** reports account configurations, choose one of the three options:

- Treat all accounts as unique (the default)
- With identical UserID & GroupID
- With all parameters identical (the first case shown above)

### **File List Format field**

The File List Format option lets you determine how much information is shown when filenames are displayed in a report list box. The File names only option (default) displays the name of the file. The Long Listing option displays additional information, such as the protection mode, file size, the date of last modification, and the absolute pathname.

### **Auto refresh options**

In multi-user and multi-tasking systems, files are created and deleted, print requests are made, and processes start and terminate, and so the system information displayed might not reflect the current state of the system. You can update or refresh the screen with current information by clicking the Refresh button. **EnlightenDSM** can also automatically refresh a screen after you perform tasks or make changes.

- Choose the Turned Off setting to prevent the screen from being updated automatically. You will have to manually click the Refresh button to update the current list in *any* window.

- Choose the For EMD Data Only option (the default setting) to automatically update screens where the data required to build the report is not local EnlightenDSM data (that is, all EMD data). See the section [“Relational Database” on page 6-22](#) for a listing of types of data stored in the EMD.
- Choose the Turned On setting to automatically refresh the current screen after taking action on items in display lists. The screen refreshes when all actions have been completed in that window. This option is particularly useful when killing a process. After EnlightenDSM sends the desired signal to the process, the report is regenerated and you can quickly determine if the process still exists.



Some reports are generated based on the selections made from a parent window. For example, a list of processes may have been generated based on the selected users from the Process Summary report. The parent window is first regenerated and the same items reselected. The criterion for reselection is based on position. So, if the first and third entries are selected in the original report, they are selected in the newly generated report. After the parent window regenerates, then the current window can be regenerated.

Disk-related windows do not have any refresh capabilities since they are based on previously generated disk snapshots. See [“Building Snapshots” on page 4-7](#) for more details on using disk snapshots.

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### **Default User Account Template field**

User account templates simplify the creation of user accounts. The User Account Template allows you to set as the default a specific user template. Click the arrow button on the right to display a list of the previously defined templates and then select one.

### Execute command for Print Icon field

The upper right corner of most list windows contains a set of buttons with icons representing global actions. When you click the Print icon, the full list is piped to the command entered in this field.

The default is to email the report list to the user `root`. You may use this field to create any executable UNIX command list. For example, to print to the printer `text`, you could specify the following command:

```
lp -dtext
```

You can use a maximum of 100 characters to specify your custom printing command.

### Broadcast Relay Hosts field

This field allows you to specify any hosts to use as broadcast relays for remote file distribution jobs. If you are specifying multiple entries, leave a space between each entry.

### Include NFS in Partition Reports option

This option allows you to select whether EnlightenDSM should include NFS-mounted partitions when it displays a list of disk partitions that you can change. The default setting is No.

Although including these partitions gives you a more complete set of choices, the system information available for these partitions is not as detailed as it is for local partitions. Also, building snapshots for and searching NFS partitions are relatively slow processes. Finally, within an EnlightenDSM System Pool, the NFS partitions on different systems may be redundant mounts of a system within the pool that already has the same partitions mounted locally. In this case, the local daemon will operate more efficiently on that partition.

## Masked Passwords

This option allows you to select whether EnlightenDSM echoes asterisks in the Password fields when you are assigning passwords. If you select Yes, the password will be masked when you enter it. If you select No (the default setting), the newly assigned password will be displayed as you enter it.



No confirmation is required when you assign a password. Be careful when assigning masked passwords to avoid typing errors.

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## Maintain Catalog of Backed Up Files

The Maintaining Backed Up Files option allows you to select whether EnlightenDSM keeps a catalog of all files it backs up. The default setting is No.

If you choose the Yes setting, EnlightenDSM creates a catalog of all backup files each time a partition is made. It stores the backup date and time, the name of the file, the file size, the file owners, and the date of last modification. The default name of the catalog is NONAME.

Then you can use the Archive menu to search through the catalogs for instances of backed up files and/or restore selected files.

## Maintain window position and size

EnlightenDSM windows will pop-up in a default location with a default size. If you choose the Yes setting, any changes to window size and location are saved. If you choose the No setting, the window reverts to the default size and location settings the next time you open the window.

## Creating Network Pools

EnlightenDSM allows you to create pools. A pool is comprised of individual hosts that are grouped together for the purpose of managing them simultaneously. You can create pools based on functional or organizational needs, without regard to the physical location of workstations or the network topology. Pools can contain other pools, in addition to hosts, allowing you to create a hierarchy of pools. In addition, hosts can belong to multiple pools.

In addition to making it easier to manage and configure individual hosts, pools make reporting easier. For example, if you want to look at disk usage of hosts, you can generate a report showing disk usage for each host within the pool. From that information you can modify individual hosts, or modify all of the hosts in the pool simultaneously.

To set up a pool,

- 1) Choose Pool Configuration from the Configure menu. The Network Pool Configuration window appears ([Figure 2-2](#)).

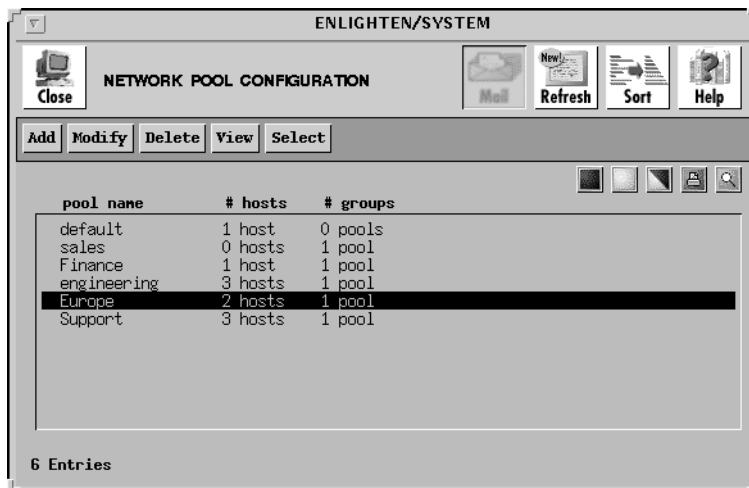


Figure 2-2 Network Pool Configuration window

- 2) Click the Add button. The Network Pool Add window appears ([Figure 2-3](#)).

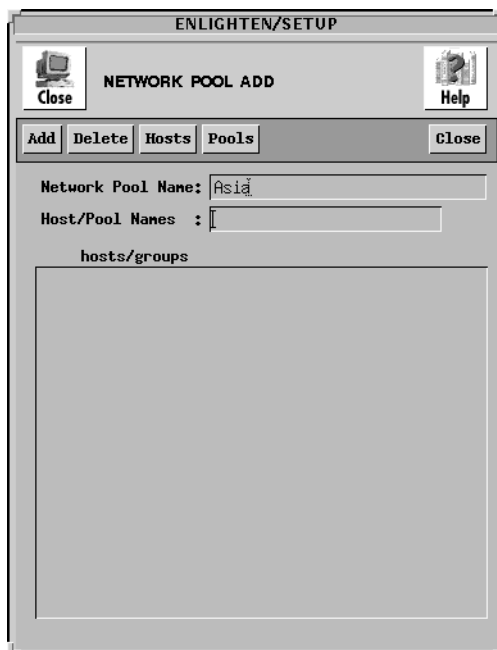


Figure 2-3 Network Pool Add window

- 3) Type the name of the pool you want to use in the Network Pool Name field. Generally, you will want to choose a logical name that describes the function of the pool, for example, Marketing, Engineering, and so on.
- 4) Enter the hostnames that you want to include in the pool. You can:
- Click the Hosts button to display a list of all of the currently configured hosts, generated from the `/etc/hosts` entries. Highlight the desired selections and then click the Apply button to add the hosts to the new pool.
  - Or, type the hostname in the Hosts/Pool Names field. If you are entering multiple hostnames, leave a space between each name.



- 5) Click the Add button to save the new pool.



To see a list of the hosts in the network pool, highlight the pool name from the list and then click the View button. If you have highlighted more than one pool, click the Next button to see the hosts in the next selected pool.

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## Changing User Authorizations

EnlightenDSM's user authorization features allow you to set and modify the privileges of others to use EnlightenDSM. You can create sub-administrators who can easily change and manage their own local environment. EnlightenDSM is shipped with a default user configuration for all users. The root user always retains the ability to modify the privileges of all other users on the network.



EnlightenDSM allows any user to use the program. In order to prevent any user from using the program, you must delete the default User Authorization template.

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## Modifying a User's Authorization

To modify the default privileges for a user,

- 1) Choose User Authorization from the Configure menu. The User Authorization Configuration window appears with a list of all of the users, their default pool, and viewing and modifying privileges.

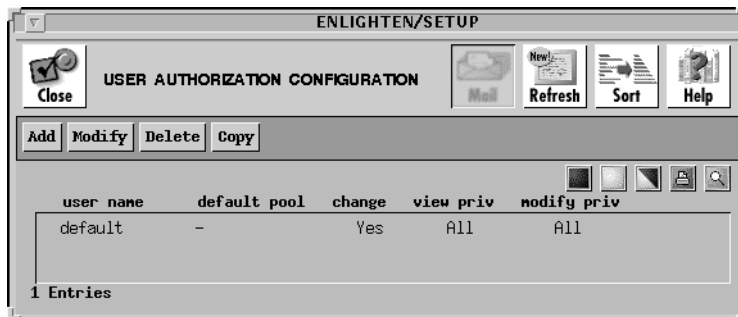


Figure 2-4 User Authorization Configuration window

- 2) Highlight one or more of the users whose privileges you want to change.
- 3) Click the Modify button. The Modify User Authorization window appears.

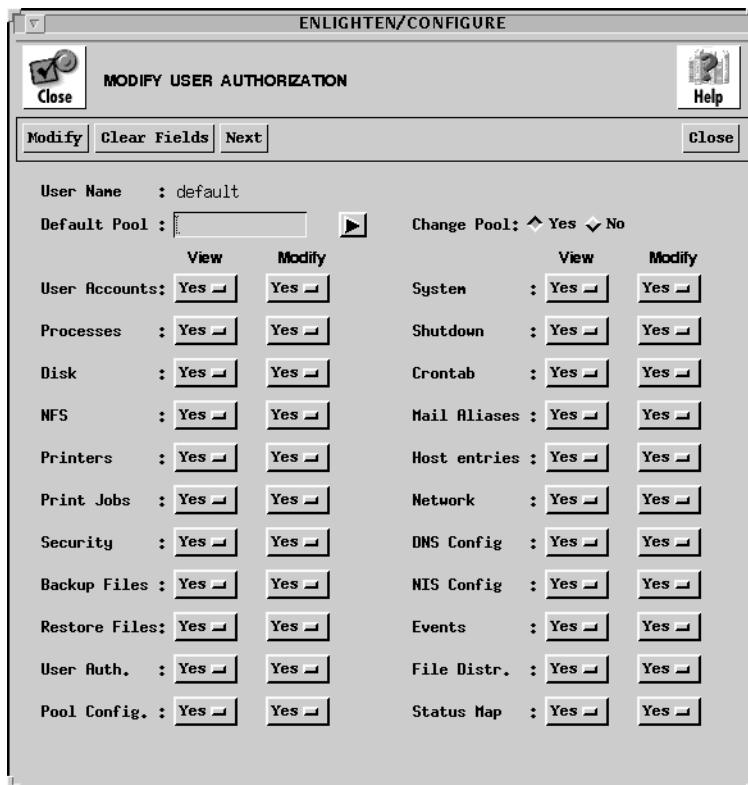


Figure 2-5 Modify User Authorization window

The user name, default pool, and a list of system tasks (for example, User Accounts, Processes, Disk, and so on) are displayed. The default pool specifies which pool of hosts the user belongs to when he or she starts up EnlightenDSM. You can change the default pool, and turn on or off the viewing and modifying privileges for each task.

- 4) To change the default pool for the selected user, type the pool name in the Default Pool field, or click the arrow button to display a list of pools. Highlight the pool name you want and click the Close button.
- 5) To allow the user to change their pool, click the Yes setting of the Change Pool option.

- 6) To allow the user to view and/or modify any of the network tasks listed, keep the default settings as Yes. To revoke the user's viewing and/or modifying privileges for any of the tasks listed, click the appropriate Yes button and drag to select the No setting.

For a complete description of the function of each task listed in the Modify User Authorization window, refer to Chapter 2, "Configure," in the *EnlightenDSM Reference Manual*.

- 7) When you have completed setting the options you want,
  - Click the Modify button to save the changes, or
  - Click the Clear Fields button to restore the default settings.
- 8) Click the Close button to exit the Modify User Authorization window; or, click the Next button to modify the user authorization for the next user you selected in the User Authorization window in step 2.

## Adding and Deleting User Authorizations

Adding a new user is similar to modifying the privileges of an existing user. To add a new user,

- 1) Choose User Authorization from the Configure menu. The User Authorization Configuration window shown in [Figure 2-4](#) appears.

- 2) Click the Add button. The Add User Authorization window appears.

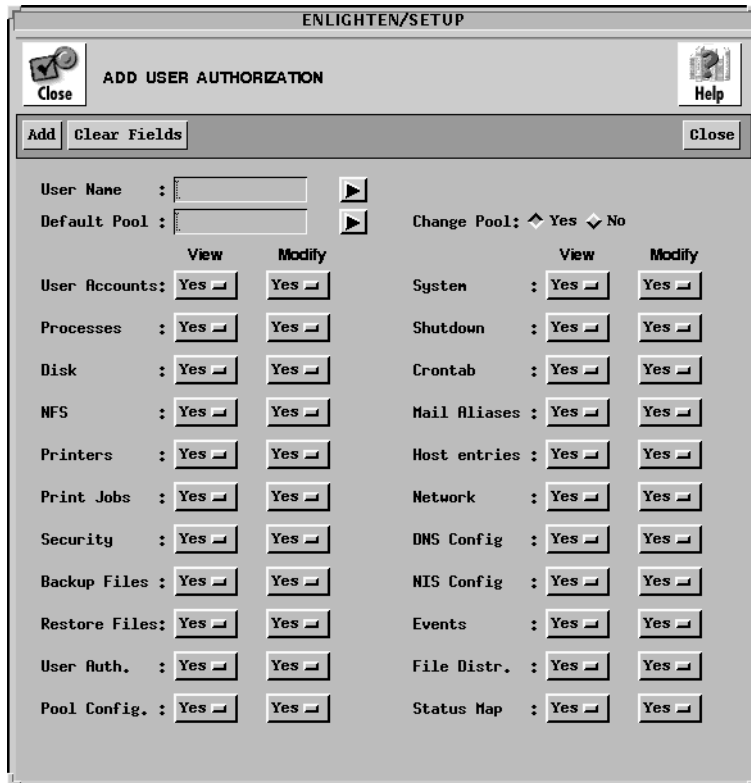


Figure 2-6 Add User Authorization window

- 3) Type the user name in the User Name field. Or, click the arrow button to select the user name you want from the list of users.
- 4) Enter the default pool, the Change Pool setting, and disable user viewing and/or modifying privileges for any of the tasks listed in the window. Refer to the previous section, [“Modifying a User’s Authorization” on page 2-10](#) and Chapter 2, “Configure,” of the *EnlightenDSM Reference Manual* for more detailed information.

You can also remove users from the user authorization list, which prevents them from using EnlightenDSM.

To delete a user from the user authorization list,

- 1) Choose User Authorization from the Configure menu. The User Authorization Configuration window appears (see [Figure 2-4](#)).
- 2) Highlight the user(s) that you want to remove from the list and then click the Delete button. A message appears asking you to confirm that you want to delete the users from the list.
- 3) Click Yes, or click All to delete the user(s) that you selected.