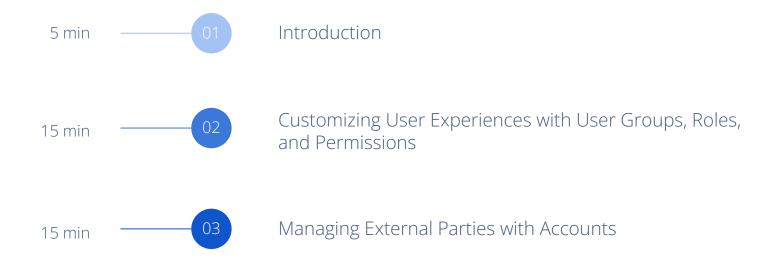


Learning Paths - Level 01

Users and Permissions

Session Breakdown





Introduction and Session Scope

What do we mean by User Management and why is it important?

Introduction

- User experience is everything on a platform
- Broad term that describes handling activities related to user access, permissions, and actions
- The primary means of customizing user experience on a platform (i.e. distinguishing between user privileges, restricting user access)
- Driven by two considerations:
 - Allow meaningful interaction with the platform
 - Maintain security in an organization





What we are planning to cover in this session

Session Scope

- Understanding Liferay's framework for user management
- See the granularity and versatility of Liferay permissions
- Learning best practices when designing permissioning architecture
- Examine user management in our case study–Clarity Vision Solutions





Customizing User Experiences with User Groups, Roles, and Permissions

Customizing user experiences

Clarity's Critical Success Factors

- 1. Non-technical participation
- 2. Simplified maintenance (and evolution)
- 3. Future proofed and flexible
- 4. Increase engagement and user experience through personalization
- 5. Risk mitigation with better governance
- 6. Lower investment / total cost of ownership





Customizing user experiences

Clarity Business Requirements

- Make user management accessible to non-technical parties
- Accommodate future growing user bases with a scalable yet flexible system
- Provide all users necessary and appropriate means of interacting with the platform
- Promote reusable user segments and reduce user management time and costs
- Allow both internal and external users to engage with the platform in meaningful ways





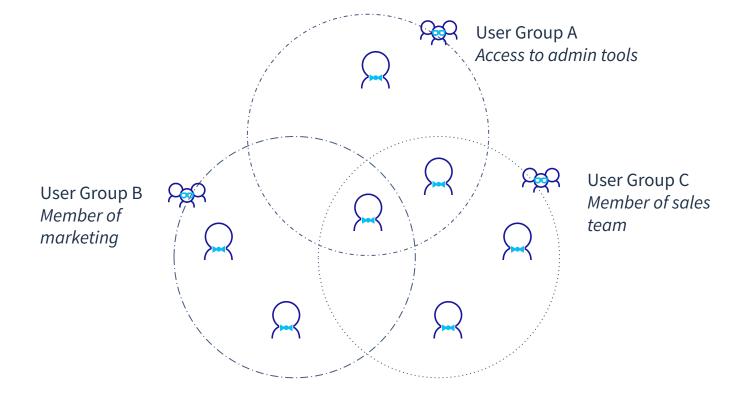
Simplifying the user management experience

Users and User Groups

- The user is the fundamental entity that interacts with Liferay's platform
- Managing users with user groups tends to fall into one of three common use cases:
 - Collecting permissions
 - Managing site membership
 - Managing users' personal pages
- User groups represent commonalities, responsibilities, or other shared features between users
- User groups are LDAP-compatible, meaning groupings
 from LDAP systems can be mapped to Liferay User Groups









What is a role and how does it interact with permissions?

Roles and Permissions

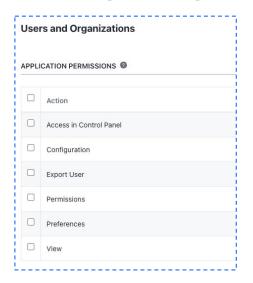
- Roles are collections of permissions
- Permissions are the individual checks that grant a user access to an action or resource
- Users or user groups and roles are related by a has-a relationship
 - I.e. Adam has a Administrator role
 - I.e. The "Content Management" User Group has a Content Manager role
- Creating roles promotes reuse in permissions structure, and disallows direct assignment of permissions to users
- Permissions are additive and not exclusionary

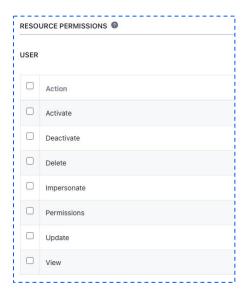


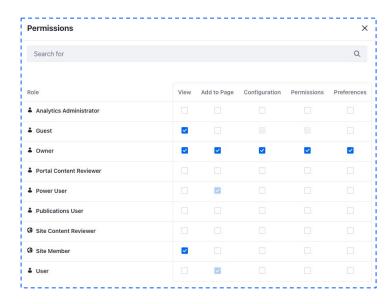


How are permissions defined?

Configuring Permissions







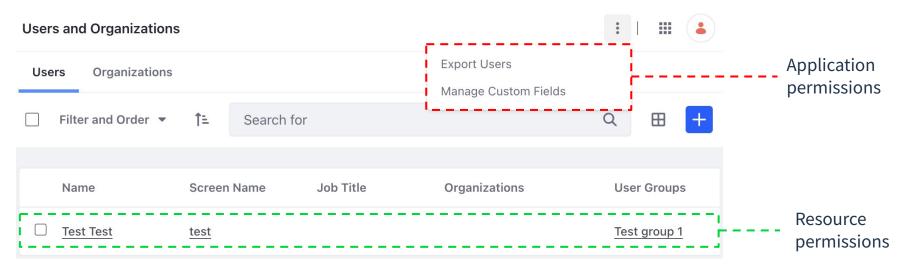
Associated with roles

Associated with instances of resources



How are permissions defined?

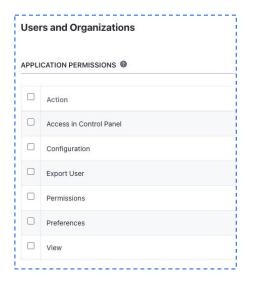
Configuring Permissions (cont.)

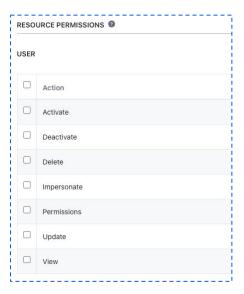


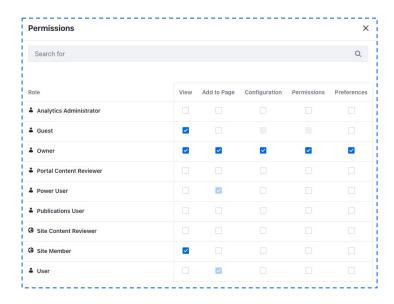


How are permissions defined?

Configuring Permissions (cont.)







Associated with roles

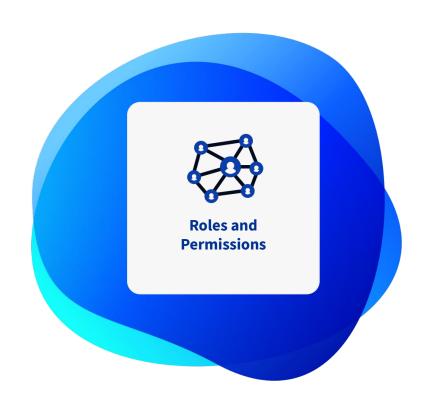
Associated with instances of resources



What are the different types of roles and what are they used for?

"Role" Call

- Regular Role instance-wide [most expansive] permission scope, often given to users who need administrative access
- Site Role permissions that are scoped per site; assigning them follows principle of least privilege
- Organization Role permissions that are scoped to a particular organization, sometimes the in-between level of regular and site roles
- Asset Library Role permissions attached specifically to shared resources; collects access to various categories of assets under asset library
- Account Role collections of permissions given to users of accounts, used to customize user experience for external parties





Choosing the right roles for a project

Designing Role Architecture

- Start by listing out responsibilities (roles)
- Evaluate responsibilities and scope them into the 4 categories of roles, Regular, Site, Organization, or Asset Library-related, according to principle of least privilege
- Match scoped role-responsibilities to user groups
- Optionally, factor out shared groups of permissions to reduce duplicate permissions
- There is no singular right solution





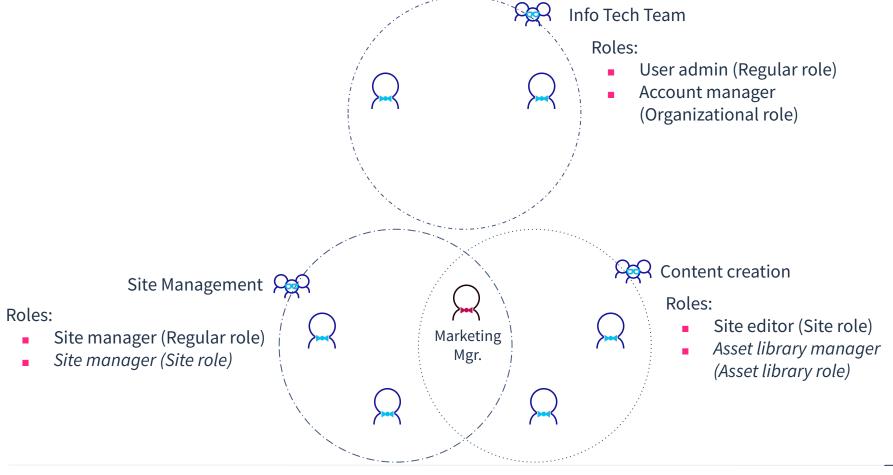
Solving Clarity's business needs with Roles and Permissions

Roles in Action

- Clarity has different teams to facilitate daily operations, each with their respective responsibilities
 - Info tech team (IT dept.): Administrative staff trained on user management in Liferay, responsible for resolving platform questions from employees and customers
 - Site management team (Marketing dept.): Staff responsible for site and page creation and maintenance. They create the site and page structure on the Clarity platform, but do not touch content
 - Content creation team (Marketing dept.): Staff that creates and owns content that's displayed on Clarity's various sites

 Info tech	Site mgmt.	Content creation
User management (Regular)	Site management (Regular)	Site page editing (Site)
Account management (Organization)	Site management (Site)	Asset library management (Asset Library)

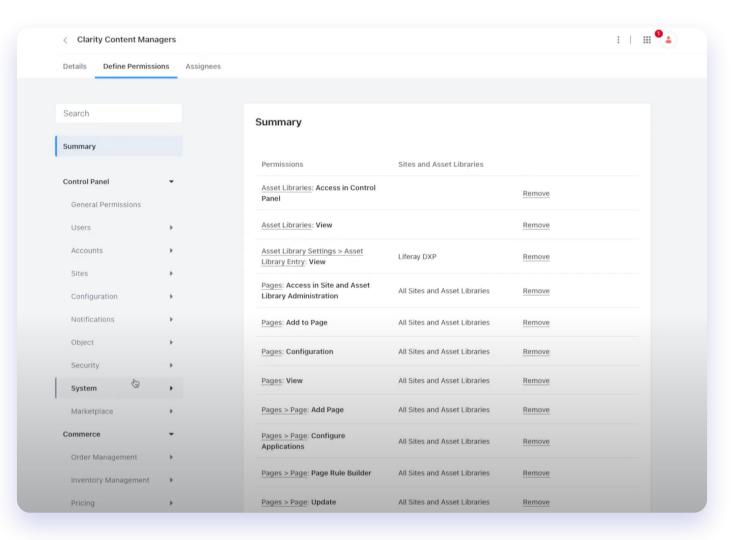






Demo – User Groups, Roles and Permissions





Managing External Parties with Accounts

Account Management

Clarity's Critical Success Factors

- 1. Non-technical participation
- 2. Simplified maintenance (and evolution)
- 3. Future proofed and flexible
- Increase engagement and user experience through personalization
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Account Management

Clarity Business Requirements

- Allow external parties (i.e. businesses, customers) to engage with the platform
- Support non-technical management of external party user experience
- Organizationally distinguish between internal and external user management to reduce clutter

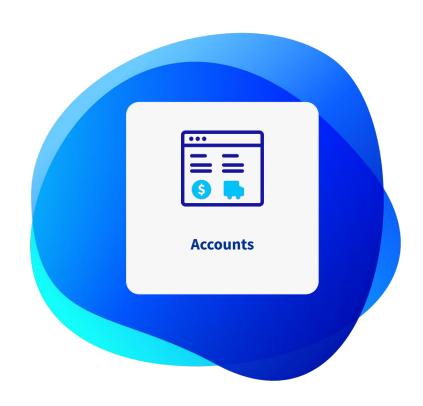




Managing external parties with Accounts

Accounts

- Accounts, introduced in 7.4, are an organizational structure to manage users and customize user experiences related to commerce or business needs
- The account framework is designed specifically for B2B or B2C needs
- Accounts can be one of 3 types:
 - Business: account that can have multiple users
 - Person: account that is associated to at most one user
 - Guest: account that allows unregistered users to interact with the site





Users, User Groups, Accounts, ...

Account Groups

- Like user groups, account groups collect accounts into logical (or arbitrary) categories (i.e. geography, industry, etc.), but account groups are integrated with Liferay's commerce framework, enabling administrators to:
 - Target price lists (i.e. Platinum members receive 10% discount on their orders)
 - Targeted discounts (i.e. Gold members receive free shipping)
 - Limit product visibility (i.e. Certain products are visible only to NA customers)
- Roles cannot be assigned to account groups as they are assigned to user groups





Account user management

Account Roles

- Within a business account, users may have different roles and responsibilities
- Account roles allow for varying user experiences within an account
- There are 2 kinds of account roles:
 - Shared-These roles exist on all accounts and give the same set of permissions to all users who have this role
 - Owned-These roles are created per account, and can be further customized for each account
- Note: shared account roles cannot be customized per account, (i.e. referring to account-specific resources)

Shared Account Roles Owned Account Roles Account roles are created Account roles available per account and not for all accounts on the shared instance Must use owned account Account roles give the roles to interact with same permissions across account-specific all accounts resources Cannot be customized at A lot of possible overlap the account level across accounts if not designed properly



How do Accounts fit in to Liferay's permission framework?

Account Permissioning

- Accounts are built on Liferay's permissions framework so that visibility rules are configured for each account
 - I.e. Orders and shipments that are placed on an account are by default visible only to authorized users in the same account
- Account permissions can also be defined at the group scope level, allowing account users to interact with resources owned by other accounts (i.e. Sites, channels, asset libraries, etc.)
 - I.e. Clarity has 5 accounts for 20/20 Eyewear
 Company, that belong to different regions. Clarity can use group-scope permissions to allow the different accounts to collaborate on shared resources





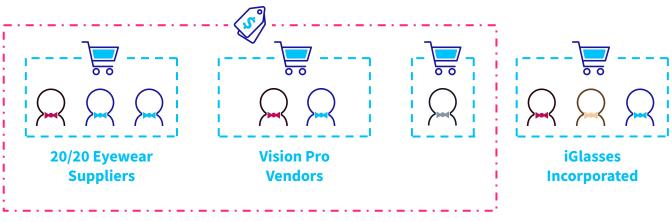
Solving Clarity's business needs with Accounts

Accounts in Action

- Clarity has suppliers and partners that work with the eyewear company to supply its online sales
- Clarity customers also need a way to purchase directly from Clarity's site
- Clarity needs a management system that allows for a customized user experience as well as the ability to engage different audience segments







Loyalty Account Group









Empower access, enrich experiences. Re-define user management with Liferay.

Thank you