



Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac

Version 3.0.1

Installation and Administration Guide

November 6, 2017

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About This Guide

This guide is written to provide network administrators the conceptual and procedural information for enabling Mac connectivity to Micro Focus Open Enterprise Server network storage resources through Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac.

- ♦ Chapter 1, “What’s New,” on page 9
- ♦ Chapter 2, “Overview,” on page 13
- ♦ Chapter 3, “Prerequisites,” on page 21
- ♦ Chapter 4, “Upgrading from Version 2.7 or 2.8 to 3.0.1,” on page 33
- ♦ Chapter 5, “Installing and Configuring the Engine,” on page 37
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- ♦ Chapter 9, “eDirectory Password Expiration,” on page 61
- ♦ Chapter 10, “Parsing eDirectory Login Scripts,” on page 67
- ♦ Chapter 11, “Reference,” on page 71
- ♦ Appendix A, “Documentation Updates,” on page 87

Audience

This guide is intended for network administrators who manage network client access to Micro Focus Open Enterprise Server storage resources in NetIQ eDirectory.

Feedback

We want to hear your comments and suggestions about this guide. Please use the User Comment feature at the bottom of each page of the online documentation, or go to www.novell.com/documentation/feedback.html and enter your comments there.

Documentation Updates

For the most recent version of the *Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac Installation and Administration Guide*, visit the [Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac Documentation Web site](http://www.novell.com/documentation/kanaka) (<http://www.novell.com/documentation/kanaka>).

1 What's New

Version 3.0.1 of Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac is the latest version of a product that was first introduced in 2005. There have been enhancements with each new version of the product. An overview of some of the more notable changes in architecture, performance, features, and distribution follows:

- ♦ [Section 1.1, “New in Version 3.0.1,” on page 9](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.2, “New in Version 3.0,” on page 9](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.3, “New in Version 2.8.2,” on page 10](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.4, “New in Version 2.8.1,” on page 10](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.5, “New in Version 2.8,” on page 10](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.6, “New in Version 2.7,” on page 10](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.7, “New in Version 2.6,” on page 11](#)

1.1 New in Version 3.0.1

Support for macOS X High Sierra

High Sierra, macOS X 10.13 is supported.

Support for OES 2018

Micro Focus Open Enterprise Server 2018 is supported.

Flexible FDN Login Options

Introduced previously in version 3.0.0.3, Kanaka for Mac now allows for flexible FDN login options based on the location of the user object in eDirectory. For more information see [Section 5.3, “Configuring the Engine,” on page 39](#).

1.2 New in Version 3.0

Micro Focus Branding

Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac 3.0 is the first product release to implement the Micro Focus branding elements. These are most apparent in the login, management, and installation interfaces. In some cases, the names of files and folders have changed to reflect the new product name.

Removed Synchronization Options

Because these options are not supported in macOS Sierra, they have been removed.

1.3 New in Version 2.8.2

Bug Fix: Client Connections Exhaust Engine Threads

During the TLS handshake, a timeout or error condition in the Kanaka Plug-in could cause the Kanaka Engine to exhaust its maximum number of incoming threads. This resulted in the Engine being unable to accept new connections and required a restart of the Engine service for clients to connect again.

1.4 New in Version 2.8.1

Support for OS X Yosemite

Yosemite, OS X 10.10 is supported.

1.5 New in Version 2.8

Security Update During Installation

Novell Kanaka for Mac 2.8 was developed to address a very minor security vulnerability that takes place while the product is being installed. In comparison to Novell Kanaka for Mac 2.7, there are no new features in Version 2.8. If you are currently running Novell Kanaka for Mac 2.7, we recommend that you do not upgrade to Version 2.8.

1.6 New in Version 2.7

Updated Interface

The interfaces for the installation packages, Web browser-based management, Desktop Client login, and user self-management have all been updated.

Login Script Parsing

Novell Kanaka for Mac 2.7 offers the ability to parse login scripts. When you select an option in the Kanaka policy, the Kanaka Plug-in or Desktop Client mounts storage based on drive mappings in the eDirectory login scripts.

For more information, see [Chapter 10, “Parsing eDirectory Login Scripts,” on page 67](#) and [Section 11.5.1, “User Management,” on page 77](#).

Certificate Management

Enhanced SSL Certificate Management enables you to generate your own SSL certificates. The certificate is a 2048-bit RSA private key and is stored as a .pem file in the Engine config directory.

Novell Storage Manager Container Based Collaborative Storage Support

In addition to group based collaborative storage support in Novell Storage Manager, Novell Kanaka for Mac now supports container based storage.

For more information, see [Section 11.3, “Collaborative Storage,” on page 73](#).

1.7 New in Version 2.6

Distribution through Novell

With the release of Novell Open Enterprise Server 11, Novell and Condrey Corporation have negotiated that the Condrey Corporation product formerly known as Kanaka for eDirectory be renamed Novell Kanaka for Mac and be distributed through Novell.

Removal of Product License

Previous versions of the product required a product license. Version 2.6 of Novell Kanaka for Mac does not require a product license.

Updated Interface

The interface for the installation packages, Web browser-based management, Desktop Client login, and user self-management have all been updated.

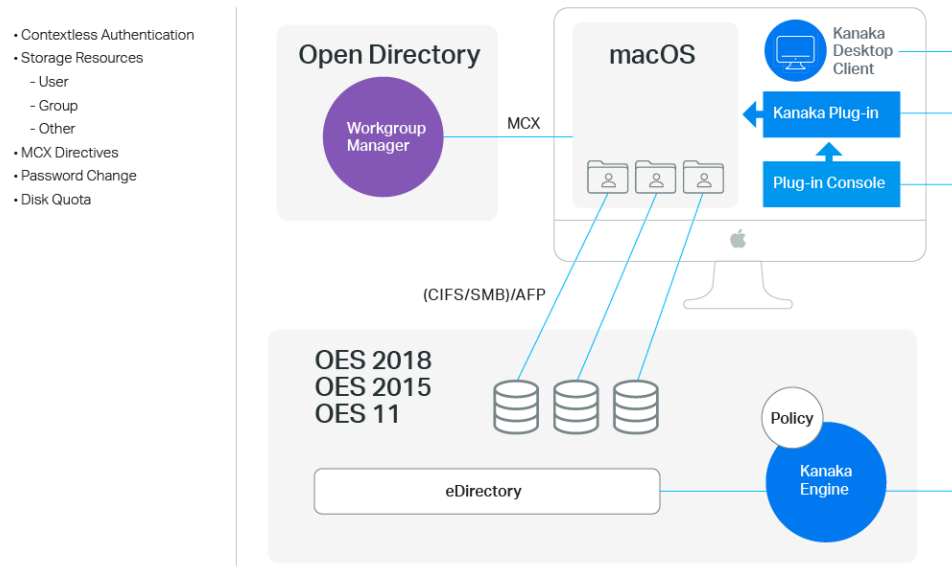
2 Overview

- Section 2.1, “Installers and Executables,” on page 14
- Section 2.2, “Engine,” on page 14
- Section 2.3, “Management Interface,” on page 14
- Section 2.4, “Kanaka Plug-In,” on page 14
- Section 2.5, “Kanaka Desktop Client,” on page 18
- Section 2.6, “Deciding Which Access Method to Use,” on page 19

Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac provides macOS users automated single login access to NetIQ eDirectory storage resources through flexible login options. The Kanaka Plug-in component allows users to simultaneously log in to macOS and mount storage resources through a single username and password. The Kanaka Desktop Client allows users to access network storage resources after they have logged in as a local user to macOS.

Figure 2-1 Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac Architecture

Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac



The components of Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac include the Engine, the management interface, and two methods of accessing Micro Focus Open Enterprise Server storage resources from macOS: the Kanaka Plug-in and the Kanaka Desktop Client. An expanded discussion of each of these components follows:

2.1 Installers and Executables

Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac is delivered via an ISO image. All components are in the ISO.

NOTE: Micro Focus Open Enterprise Server customers with a current Maintenance contract can download Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac for free through the [Micro Focus Customer Care Center](#).

2.2 Engine

The Engine performs actions that enable communication between macOS and eDirectory. These actions include:

- ♦ Extending the eDirectory schema
- ♦ Creating a proxy user for performing certain tasks
- ♦ Storing volume client protocol information in eDirectory
- ♦ Assigning group home folders
- ♦ Authenticating users

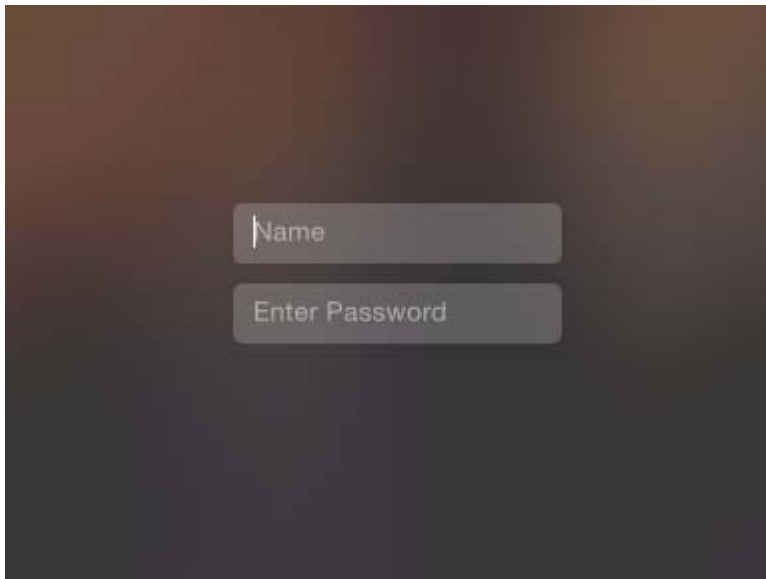
2.3 Management Interface

All Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac management tasks are done through a browser-based management interface. The management interface is available after the Engine has been installed.

2.4 Kanaka Plug-In

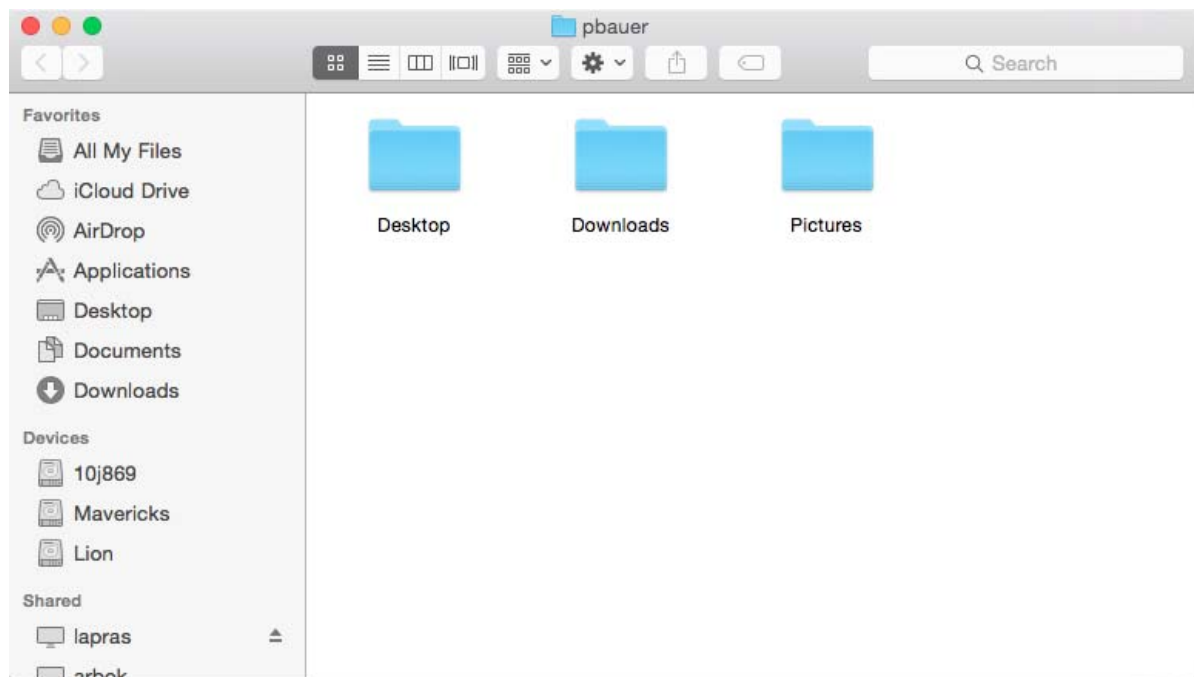
The Kanaka Plug-in simplifies authentication to eDirectory along with access to a user's network home directory and collaborative storage through a single password login process. The Kanaka Plug-in requires users to enter valid eDirectory credentials via the macOS login window in order to log in and gain access to the desktop and any storage resources that are made available to them.

Figure 2-2 The Kanaka Plug-In Authenticates via the Mac macOS Login Window



As an identity-based product, Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac utilizes eDirectory to view network user and collaborative storage attributes that pertain to a user and then mounts the storage resources accordingly.

Figure 2-3 macOS Finder



The screen shot above shows the Finder displaying a user's network storage resources. Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac can be configured so that these storage resources are mounted on the macOS desktop or accessed as shortcuts in the Dock.

Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac brings together native macOS technology, standard eDirectory authentication, and Open Enterprise Server's Native File Access connectivity. Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac communicates with eDirectory to perform contextless user authentication and retrieve identity information in order to automatically mount both user home directories and collaborative storage resources located on servers and other storage resources via Open Enterprise Server's Native File Access protocols.

Native File Access allows macOS systems to connect to OES servers through AFP or CIFS/SMB (Common Internet File System/Server Message Block) protocols. Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac also leverages NetStorage by providing the ability to automatically mount storage resources defined by Storage Location Objects.

2.4.1 Authentication and Mounting via the Kanaka Plug-In

While logging in to macOS, the user is simultaneously authenticated to eDirectory through a Simple or Universal password. From eDirectory, Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac then retrieves identity information specific to the user including the home directory, login script, and collaborative storage attributes.

Upon retrieving these attributes, the Kanaka Plug-in converts them from their native format into a URL format that is needed by macOS to mount the storage resource. Depending on the configuration, the URL format can be AFP or CIFS/SMB.

The process for mounting collaborative storage resources, as well as eDirectory Storage Location Objects, is the same as the process for mounting user home directories.

IMPORTANT: When authenticating using the Kanaka Plug-In, the macOS workstation must not contain a local user account with the same name as the network account. If Mobility is enabled, a local "Mobile" account will be created.

2.4.2 Kanaka Plug-In, macOS, and Mobile Accounts

The Kanaka Plug-in leverages Apple's Mobile Account feature. Mobile accounts combine the ease of management in network accounts with the performance and portability of local home directories. The concept is that the user account information is stored in a network directory service. At login, it is cloned to the local directory on a client system.

When a user logs into macOS, based on its configuration, the Kanaka Engine indicates if the user is to be a network account or a mobile account. If mobile accounts are enabled, macOS creates a mobile account for the user if one doesn't already exist. If a mobile account does exist, macOS updates its locally cached information for the user and the login proceeds. In both cases the user's network home directory and collaborative storage resources are mounted.

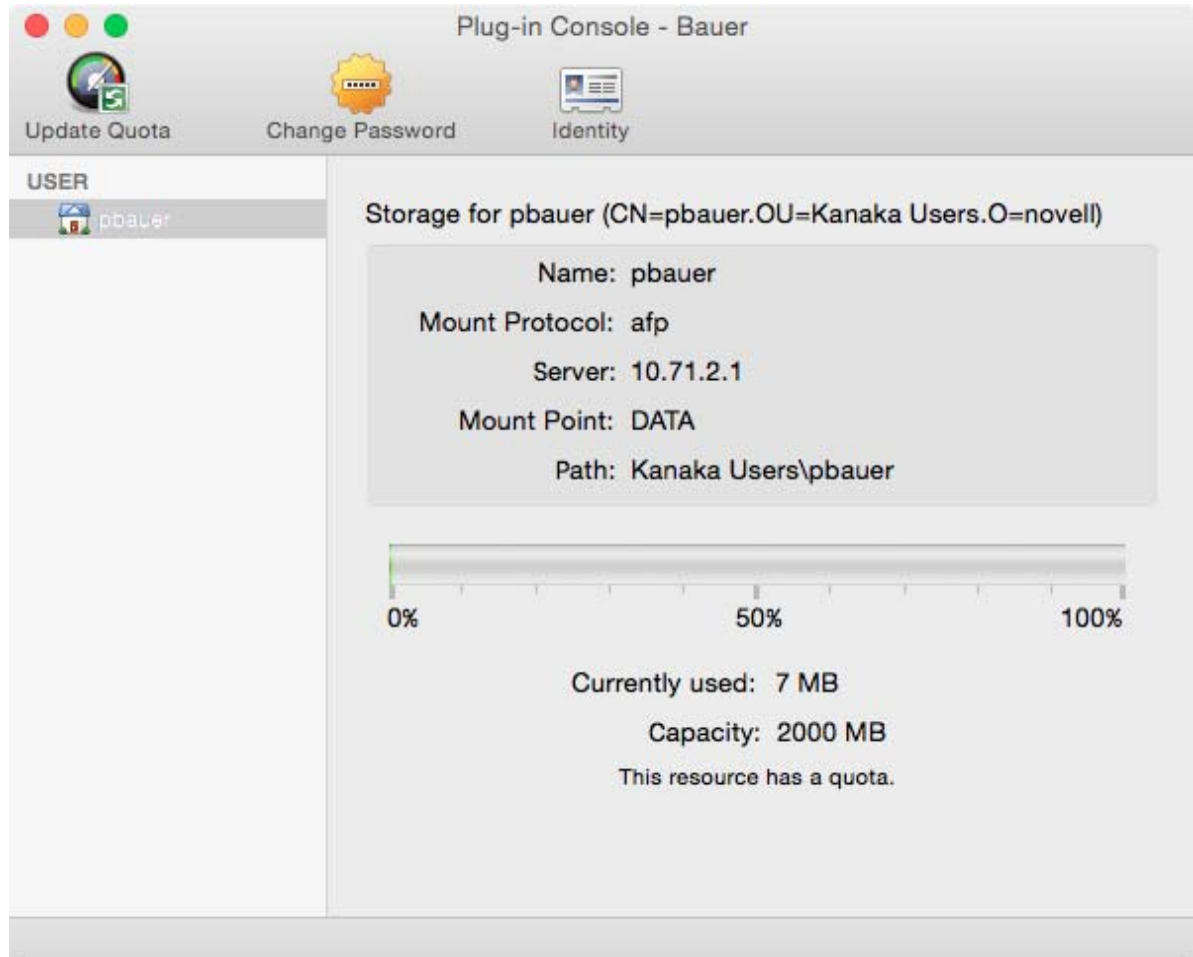
Mobile Accounts provide several benefits:

- ♦ Less network traffic than traditional network accounts. Reading and writing from the user's network home directory can be minimized.
- ♦ User's network home directory quotas can be smaller. ~/Library is not stored in the network home directory.
- ♦ If the network is down or the laptop is not on the corporate network, users can still log in to their local accounts with their eDirectory usernames and passwords.

2.4.3 Kanaka Plug-In Console

Users who authenticate to eDirectory via the Kanaka Plug-in can use the Kanaka Plug-in Console to view and minimally manage their identity within eDirectory. Kanaka Plug-in Console options let users view select user account information, monitor the quota for their network user and collaborative storage space, and change their eDirectory passwords.

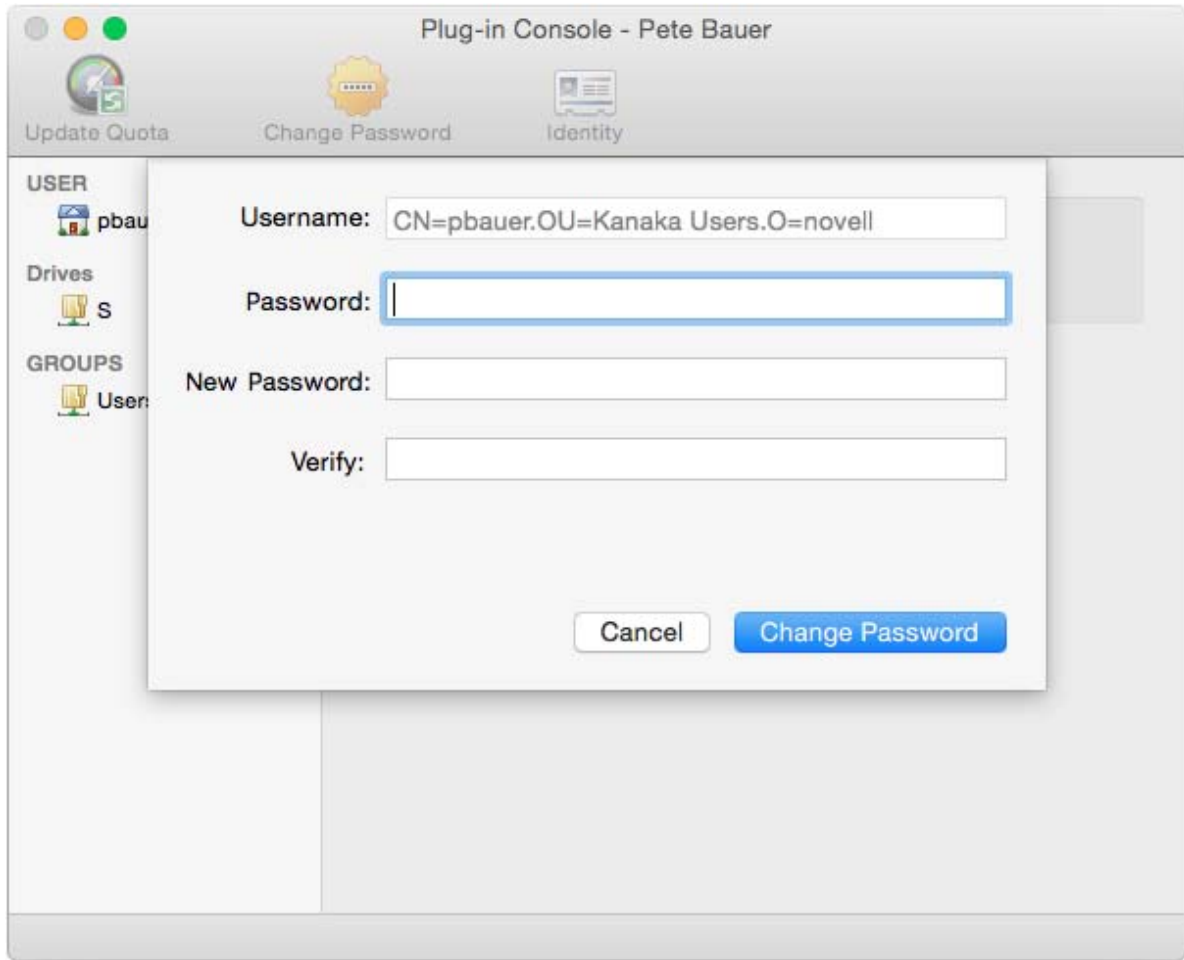
Figure 2-4 Identity Information Displayed in the Kanaka Plug-In Console



Clicking **Identity** displays eDirectory identity information, including the user's FDN (fully distinguished name).

The Kanaka Plug-in Console lists all mounted network storage resources for the user along with storage quota data.

Figure 2-5 eDirectory Password Management through the Kanaka Plug-in Console



The Kanaka Plug-in Console also lets users change their eDirectory passwords natively through the macOS platform.

2.5 Kanaka Desktop Client

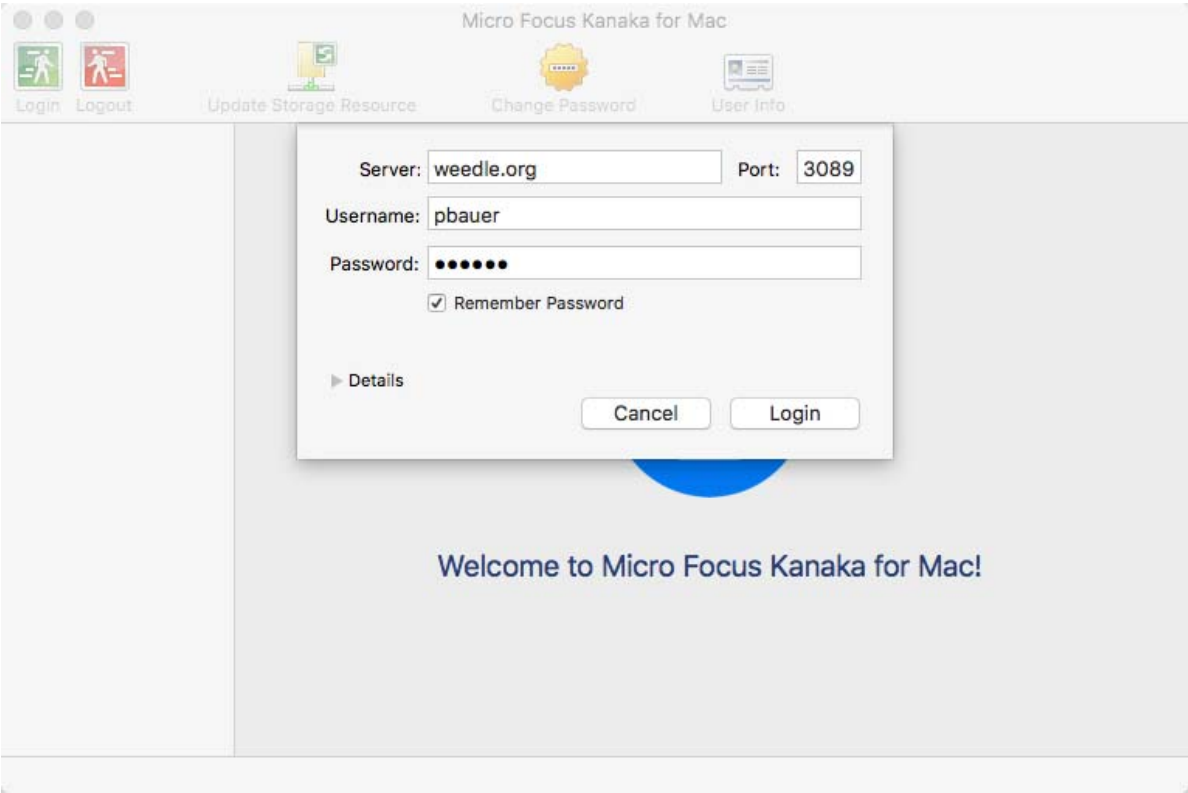
The Kanaka Desktop Client is the sensible connectivity option for users who require access to network storage resources, but are not required to authenticate to eDirectory each time they log in through macOS. Users who already have local accounts, for example, might prefer this option because it does not require a process to convert their local account to a network account, which is required with the Kanaka Plug-in.

Additionally, the Kanaka Desktop Client is ideal for macOS users who are on the go and often connect to the organization's network via VPN. Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac allows you to first log in to your organization's VPN and then use the Kanaka Desktop Client to access your network storage.

2.5.1 Authentication and Storage Mounting via the Kanaka Desktop Client

The process for authenticating to eDirectory begins with entering your eDirectory username and password in the Kanaka Desktop Client login window:

Figure 2-6 The Kanaka Desktop Client



2.6 Deciding Which Access Method to Use

Depending on your environment, there might be scenarios where the Kanaka Plug-in is the preferred method of access over the Kanaka Desktop Client, and vice-versa. The table below provides some scenarios where one access method might be preferred over another.

Table 2-1 Decision Matrix for Which Method of Access to Use

Scenario	Suggested Access Method
macOS users in a computer lab setting	Kanaka Plug-in
macOS users with assigned workstations and local accounts	Kanaka Desktop Client
macOS users who do not want to go through the login window to access network storage resources	Kanaka Desktop Client

Scenario	Suggested Access Method
macOS users who do not want to lose their workstation settings when accessing network storage resources	Kanaka Desktop Client
macOS mobile users who frequently work at home and connect to the organization's network via VPN	Kanaka Desktop Client

3 Prerequisites

This section provides the procedures for completing necessary prerequisite tasks before you can install and configure Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac.

- ♦ [Section 3.1, “Enabling Native File Access and Protocols,” on page 21](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.2, “Determining Which Protocols to Enable,” on page 21](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.3, “Password Management,” on page 22](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.4, “Testing AFP or CIFS,” on page 23](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.5, “Generating Certificates,” on page 24](#)

3.1 Enabling Native File Access and Protocols

Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac enables communication between macOS and eDirectory through either AFP (Apple File Protocol) or CIFS/SMB (Common Internet File System/Server Message Block).

When you enable either of these protocols, you subsequently enable Native File Access, allowing macOS users to do several things:

- ♦ Access files on the network
- ♦ Map network drives
- ♦ Create shortcuts to the servers

IMPORTANT: Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac adds considerable functionality to macOS connected systems through Native File Access. Native File Access must be configured on each server that a Mac with either the Kanaka Plug-in or the Kanaka Desktop Client might want to connect to. This includes servers with user home directories as well as servers with collaborative storage folders.

3.2 Determining Which Protocols to Enable

- ♦ [Section 3.2.1, “AFP,” on page 22](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.2.2, “CIFS,” on page 22](#)

Micro Focus Open Enterprise Server supports both the AFP and CIFS/SMB (listed simply as CIFS in the YaST Control Center interface) protocols.

NOTE: If you prefer, you can enable both AFP and CIFS on the same server.

3.2.1 AFP

AFP is Apple's network protocol solution to provide network file services for macOS and classic Mac OS. Large numbers of Mac clients can mount a remotely located volume (file system) through AFP and use the files simultaneously.

For more information, including procedures for enabling AFP, see the *Novell AFP for Linux Administration Guide* (https://www.novell.com/documentation/oes2015/file_afp_lx/data/h9izvdye.html#h9izvdye).

3.2.2 CIFS

CIFS is a network file system plus a set of auxiliary services supported by underlying protocols. CIFS allows the sharing of directories, files, printers, and advertisement across a network. CIFS includes protocols for service announcement, naming, authentication, and authorization.

For more information, including procedures for enabling CIFS, see the *Novell CIFS for Linux Administration Guide* (https://www.novell.com/documentation/oes2015/file_cifs_lx/data/front.html#front).

3.3 Password Management

Password management is generally outside the scope of this guide and is covered appropriately in documentation such as the *Novell Modular Authentication Services (NMAS) Administration Guide* (<http://www.novell.com/documentation/nmas33/admin/?page=/documentation/nmas33/admin/data/allq21t.html>) and the *Novell Password Management Administration Guide* (http://www.novell.com/documentation/password_management33/pwm_administration/?page=/documentation/password_management33/pwm_administration/data/bwx6mik.html).

When authenticating to macOS, Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac determines the fully distinguished name of the user and then makes the appropriate API calls to verify the password with eDirectory. These APIs are currently limited to only the eDirectory password.

After authentication, user information and storage information are retrieved and returned to the Kanaka Plug-in and Desktop Client. The storage connection information is passed through to macOS so that it automatically connects to the appropriate network storage through the designated Native File Access protocol (AFP or CIFS).

The eDirectory password you use for authentication must match the password you use for Native File Access, whether it's Simple Password or Universal Password.

If you are using the Simple Password authentication method, you can use either ConsoleOne or iManager to set the Simple Password.

If you are using the Universal Password authentication method, you can use iManager to set up Universal Password policies and apply them to users or containers. After the password policies are put into place, the Universal Password must be populated for each user. In most cases, this means that the user must go through a password change process.

Consult the *Novell Password Administration Guide* (http://www.novell.com/documentation/password_management33/).

Universal Password is easier than Simple Password to maintain throughout the lifecycle of a user. Beginning with eDirectory 8.8, APIs have been updated and Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac has been engineered to automatically use the Universal Password for all aspects of authentication and password change, so no synchronization is required.

3.4 Testing AFP or CIFS

Before you install Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac, you should test macOS connectivity to your Open Enterprise Server.

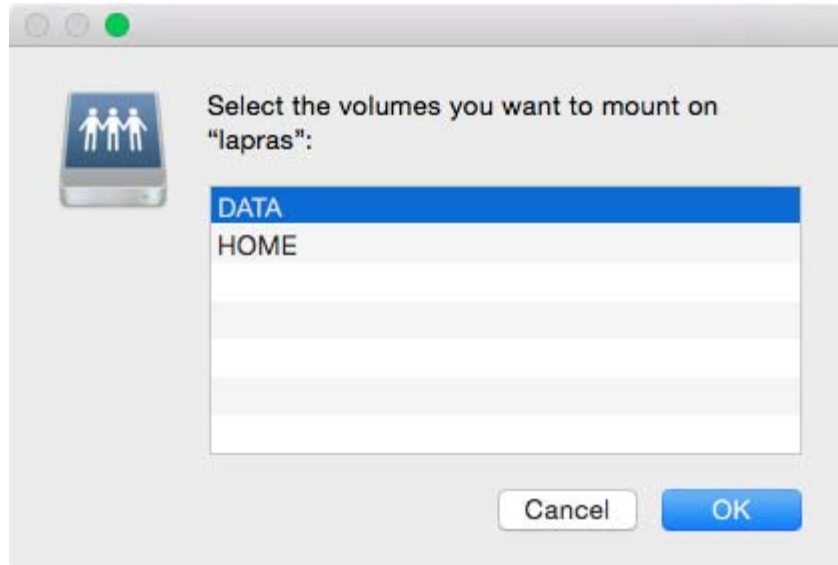
- 1 From a Mac, log in with a local account.
- 2 Press Command+k.
- 3 Do one of the following:
 - ♦ For Macs connecting via AFP, type `afp://IP_ADDRESS` or `DNS_hostname` and press Return, then click **Connect**.
 - ♦ For Macs connecting via CIFS, type `cifs://IP_ADDRESS` or `DNS_hostname` and press Return, then click **Connect**.



- 4 Log in as a user that has storage on the server.
This should be a user that you intend to be a Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac user.



After authentication, you should see volumes that are accessible via AFP or CIFS.



3.5 Generating Certificates

Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac 3.0.1 requires you to provide an x.509 certificate signed by a well-known certificate authority or another certificate authority that enables you export its trusted root certificate and deploy it to your Macs. The certificate must be in Privacy Enhanced Mail (PEM) format and must be installed in the appropriate secured location where the Kanaka Engine is running.

- ♦ [Section 3.5.1, "Certificate Types," on page 24](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.5.2, "Exporting an eDirectory Server Certificate," on page 26](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.5.3, "Convert a PKCS#12 Certificate to a PEM Certificate," on page 26](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.5.4, "Export an eDirectory CA Trusted Root," on page 27](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.5.5, "Adding a Trusted Root Certificate to macOS," on page 28](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.5.6, "Creating Your Own Certificate," on page 30](#)

3.5.1 Certificate Types

There are two ways of obtaining a trusted certificate. Each method has its pros and cons.

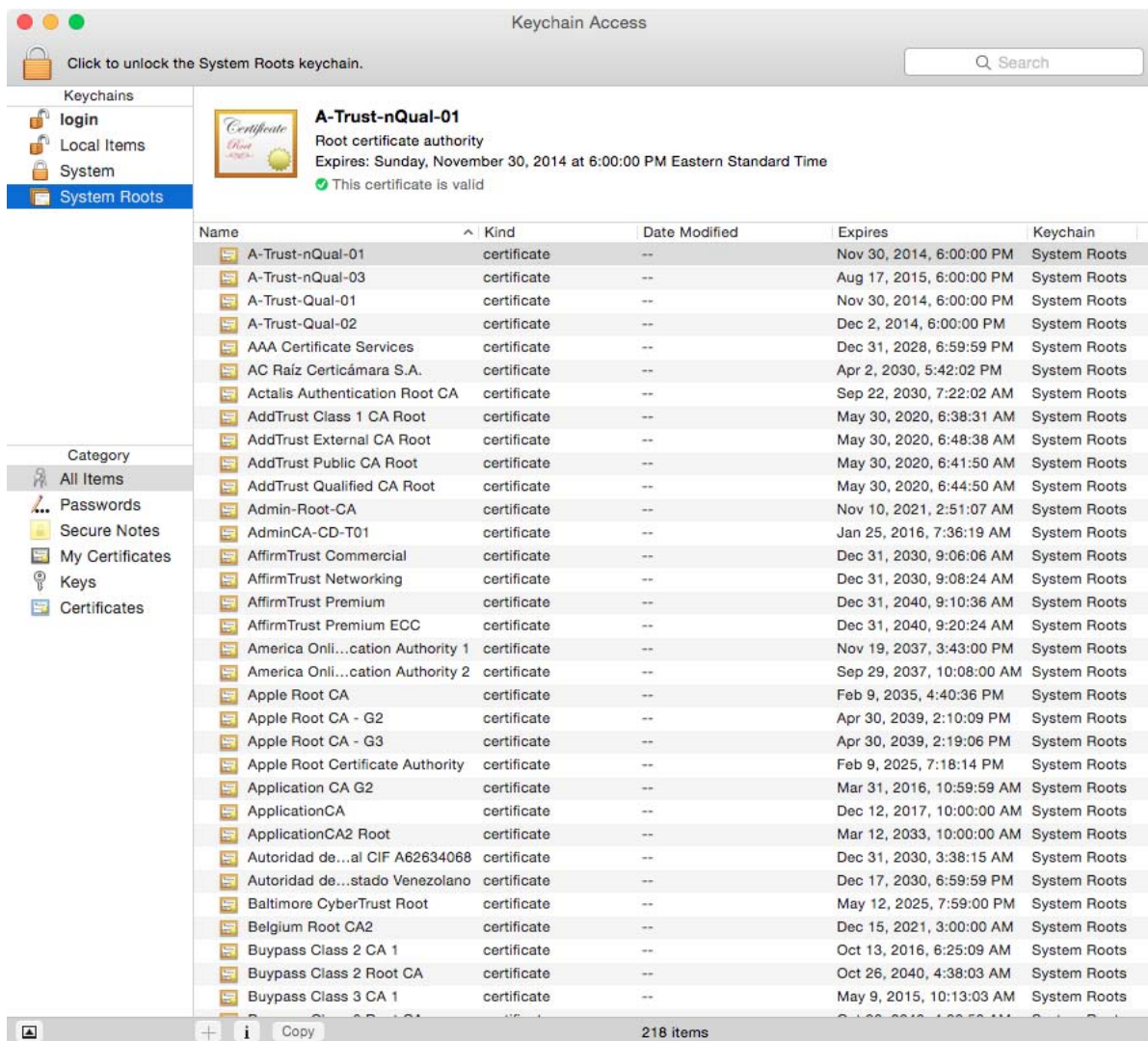
- ♦ Create a certificate signing request, and have your internal eDirectory certificate authority (CA) sign the certificate. This is referred to as an internal CA.
- ♦ Create a certificate signing request, and have a trusted third-party certificate authority (CA) sign the certificate. This is referred to as an external CA.

Table 3-1 Internal and External Certificate Authority Considerations

Certificate Authority	Pros	Cons
Internal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Free ♦ The expiration date can be extended much further than one issued by an external CA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ You need to install the certificate on each Mac computer running Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac 3.0.1.
External	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ The trusted root is already trusted by macOS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ You must depend on a third-party certificate provider. ♦ The certificate can be expensive. ♦ The certificate normally expires in one or two years.

If you decide to use an external CA, you can obtain a list of CAs that are already trusted by opening the Keychain Access app and viewing the System Roots.

Figure 3-1 List of Trusted Certificate Authorities



3.5.2 Exporting an eDirectory Server Certificate

Depending on usage, choose to export the DNS or IP certificate for the Open Enterprise Server that hosts the Kanaka Engine. If Kanaka clients are configured with the DNS hostname of the OES server, you should export the `DNS AG <server DNS hostname>` certificate. If Kanaka clients are configured with the IP address of the OES server, you should export the `IP AG <server IP address>` certificate.

- 1 Log in to iManager.
- 2 From **Roles and Tasks**, click **NetIQ Certificate Access**.
- 3 Click **Server Certificates**.
- 4 Select the certificate for the OES server hosting the Kanaka Engine.
- 5 Click **Export**.
- 6 From the **Certificates** drop-down menu, select the certificate that you checked in Step 4.
- 7 Leave **Export private key** selected.
- 8 Leave **Include all certificates in the certification path if available** selected.
- 9 Enter a password to protect the private key.
This is required when **Export private key** is selected.
- 10 Click **Next**.
- 11 Click **Save the exported certificate**.
The file is saved to your `Downloads` folder with the name `cert.pfx`.

3.5.3 Convert a PKCS#12 Certificate to a PEM Certificate

iManager exports server certificates in the PKCS#12 or PFX format. This format needs to be converted to PEM format for the Kanaka Engine. You can use one of the following two methods to do so:

microfocus-kanakaengine-convertcert

- 1 Copy the `cert.pfx` file to the OES server hosting the Kanaka Engine.
- 2 In a terminal session on the OES server hosting the Kanaka Engine type:

```
microfocus-kanakaengine-convertcert
```
- 3 When prompted, enter the name of the certificate `cert.pfx`.
- 4 When prompted, enter the pass phrase that was used when the certificate was exported.
In this case, the pass phrase from Step 9 from [Section 3.5.2, "Exporting an eDirectory Server Certificate," on page 26](#).
You are then prompted twice to enter a new pass phrase for the temporary key.
- 5 When prompted, re-enter the pass phrase you used for the temporary key in Step 4.
- 6 Stop the Kanaka Engine:

```
rcmicrofocus-kanakaengine stop
```
- 7 Copy the `server.pem` file:

```
cp server.pem /etc/opt/microfocus/kanaka/engine/config
```
- 8 Start the Kanaka Engine:

```
rcmicrofocus-kanakaengine start
```

Manual

- 1 Copy the `cert.pfx` file to the OES server hosting the Kanaka Engine.
- 2 In a terminal session on the OES server hosting the Kanaka Engine, enter the following commands and respond according to their responses:

```
openssl pkcs12 -clcerts -nokeys -in cert.pfx -out out.crt
```

- 2a When prompted, enter the password that you provided when you exported the certificate in Step 9 of [Section 3.5.2, “Exporting an eDirectory Server Certificate,” on page 26](#).

```
openssl pkcs12 -nocerts -in cert.pfx -out private.key
```

- 2b When prompted, enter the password that you provided when you exported the certificate in Step 9 of [Section 3.5.2, “Exporting an eDirectory Server Certificate,” on page 26](#).

```
openssl rsa -in private.key -out newkey.key
```

- 2c When prompted, enter the pass phrase that you provided when you exported the certificate in Step 9 of [Section 3.5.2, “Exporting an eDirectory Server Certificate,” on page 26](#).

```
cat newkey.key > server.pem
```

```
cat out.crt >> server.pem
```

The `server.pem` file can now be copied for use by the Kanaka Engine.

- 3 Stop the Kanaka Engine:

```
rcmicrofocus-kanakaengine stop
```

- 4 Copy the `server.pem` file:

```
cp server.pem /etc/opt/microfocus/kanaka/engine/config
```

- 5 Start the Kanaka Engine:

```
rcmicrofocus-kanakaengine start
```

3.5.4 Export an eDirectory CA Trusted Root

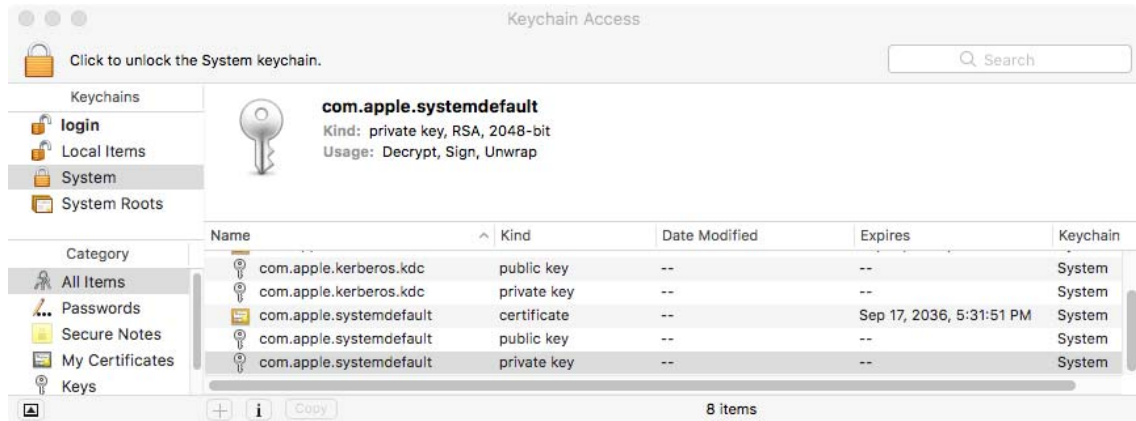
- 1 Log in to iManager.
- 2 From **Roles and Tasks**, click **NetIQ Certificate Access**.
- 3 Click **Server Certificates**.
- 4 Select the certificate for the OES server hosting the Kanaka Engine.
- 5 Click **Export**.
- 6 From the **Certificates** drop-down menu, select the organizational CA certificate (e.g. OU=Organizational CA.O=EINDOAK).
- 7 Leave the export format as DER.
- 8 Click **Next**.
- 9 Click **Save the exported certificate**.

The file is saved to your `Downloads` folder with the name `cert.der`.

The certificate is now ready to be deployed to macOS.

3.5.5 Adding a Trusted Root Certificate to macOS

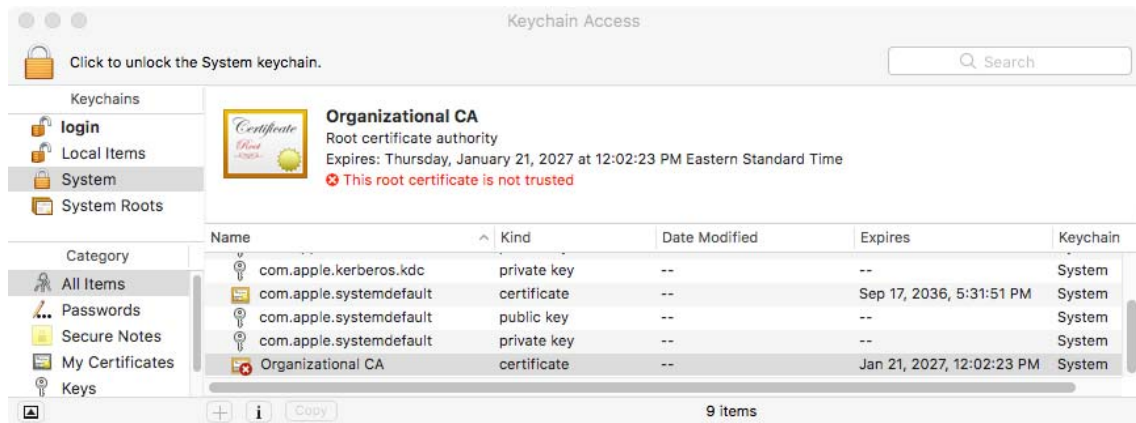
- 1 Copy the `cert.der` file you created in Step 9 of [Section 3.5.2, “Exporting an eDirectory Server Certificate,” on page 26](#) to macOS.
- 2 On macOS, open the Keychain Access.app.
- 3 From the list of Keychains, select **System**.



- 4 Drag and drop `cert.der` to the System keychains.
- 5 When prompted, enter the necessary local administrator credentials.

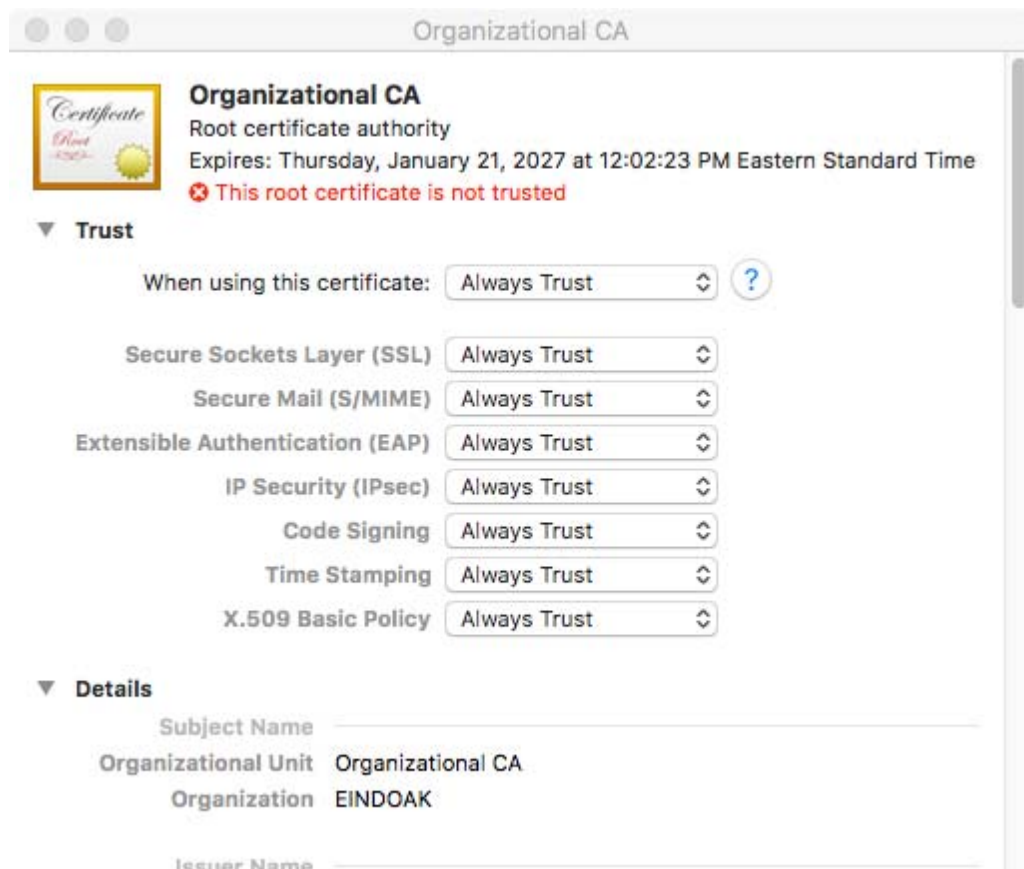
The certificate is added to the System Keychain, but it must still needs to be trusted.

If you select the certificate **Organizational CA**, note that the text indicates that the root certificate is not trusted.

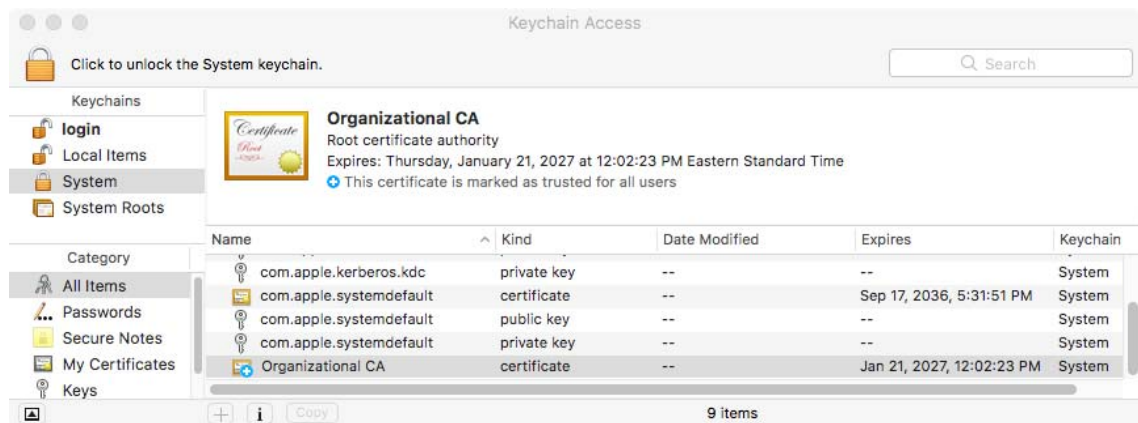


- 6 Double-click **Organizational CA**.
- 7 Expand **Trust**.
- 8 For **When using this certificate**, select **Always Trust**.

Note that the trusted status has not changed yet.



- 9 When prompted, enter the necessary local administrator credentials.
The status of **Organizational CA** should change to trusted.



Kanaka clients can now successfully connect to the Kanaka Engine.

3.5.6 Creating Your Own Certificate

IMPORTANT: Be sure to store all your certificates in a secure location.

1 At the server that will host the Kanaka Engine, launch a terminal session.

2 Create a private key and certificate signing request via OpenSSL.

The following command uses OpenSSL to create your private key and certificate signing request (CSR) with a single command.

```
openssl req -newkey rsa:2048 -keyout private.key -out server.csr
```

3 When prompted, answer each of the questions pertaining to the certificate.

Question	Explanation
Country Name (two-letter code)	The ISO 3166 two-letter country code pertaining to the country where Kanaka Engine is located.
State or Province (full name)	The complete name of your state or province.
Locality Name (such as the city)	The complete name of your city.
Organization Name	The name of your company or organization.
Organizational Unit	The name of your department (optional).
Common Name	The name of your server.
Email Address	The email address of the certificate administrator.
Challenge Password	Generally optional, but required by some third-party certificate providers.

4 Submit the `server.csr` contents to the certificate authority of your choosing.

The certificate authority creates a certificate based the contents of the CSR file you created in [Step 2](#). The certificate authority creates the certificate in one of many formats, such as DER, CER, CRT, or PEM. You can use any of these formats to produce the final PEM format that Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac will use.

5 Convert the certificate to PEM format:

```
openssl x509 -inform DER -outform PEM -in certificate.crt -out certificate.pem
```

6 Remove the passphrase or password from the certificate:

```
openssl x509 -in certificate.pem -out insecure.certificate.pem
```

7 Decrypt the private key:

```
openssl rsa -in private.key -out decrypted.private.key
```

The private key is encrypted by default and needs to be decrypted for the Kanaka Engine to use.

8 Remove the passphrase or password from the certificate:

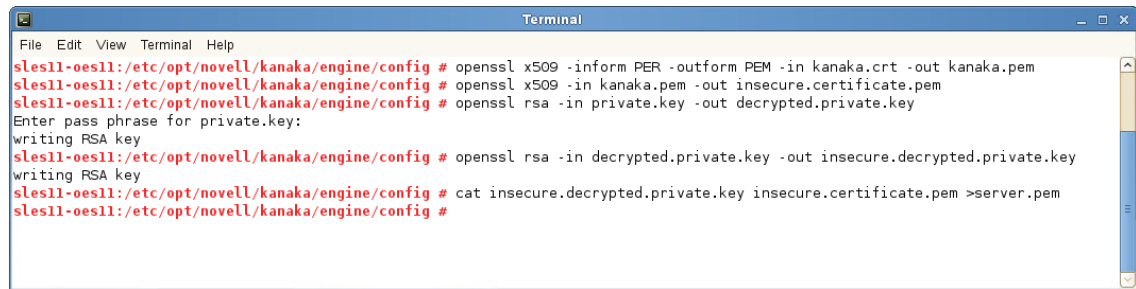
```
openssl rsa -in decrypted.private.key -out insecure.decrypted.private.key
```

9 Create the `server.pem` file with both the private key and certificate files:

```
cat insecure.decrypted.private.key insecure.certificate.pem > server.pem
```

The output file must be named `server.pem`.

For example:

A terminal window titled "Terminal" with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Terminal, Help). The terminal shows a series of OpenSSL commands being executed in a shell on a system with the prompt "sles11-oes11:". The commands are: 1. "openssl x509 -inform PER -outform PEM -in kanaka.crt -out kanaka.pem", 2. "openssl x509 -in kanaka.pem -out insecure.certificate.pem", 3. "openssl rsa -in private.key -out decrypted.private.key", which prompts for a pass phrase, 4. "openssl rsa -in decrypted.private.key -out insecure.decrypted.private.key", which prompts for a pass phrase, and 5. "cat insecure.decrypted.private.key insecure.certificate.pem >server.pem". The prompt returns after the last command.

```
sles11-oes11:/etc/opt/novell/kanaka/engine/config # openssl x509 -inform PER -outform PEM -in kanaka.crt -out kanaka.pem
sles11-oes11:/etc/opt/novell/kanaka/engine/config # openssl x509 -in kanaka.pem -out insecure.certificate.pem
sles11-oes11:/etc/opt/novell/kanaka/engine/config # openssl rsa -in private.key -out decrypted.private.key
Enter pass phrase for private.key:
writing RSA key
sles11-oes11:/etc/opt/novell/kanaka/engine/config # openssl rsa -in decrypted.private.key -out insecure.decrypted.private.key
writing RSA key
sles11-oes11:/etc/opt/novell/kanaka/engine/config # cat insecure.decrypted.private.key insecure.certificate.pem >server.pem
sles11-oes11:/etc/opt/novell/kanaka/engine/config #
```

10 Proceed with [Chapter 5, “Installing and Configuring the Engine,”](#) on page 37.

4 Upgrading from Version 2.7 or 2.8 to 3.0.1

4.1 Upgrade Considerations

Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac 3.0.1 provides backward compatibility for 2.7.x and 2.8.x client components which include the Desktop Client, Plug-in, and Plug-in Console. This means that existing client components do not need to be immediately upgraded when the Kanaka Server component is upgraded.

With Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac 3.0.1, the Kanaka clients validate the certificate being used. This certificate must be trusted by macOS.

4.1.1 From Version 2.7 to 3.0.1

2.7 clients will continue to function as-is because they do not perform certificate validation.

However, once you upgrade a client to version 3.0.1, you will need to replace your `server.pem` with one that is either signed by a well-known CA or ensure that the client is trusting the root certificate that was used to sign your `server.pem`.

4.1.2 From Version 2.8 to 3.0.1

2.8 clients will continue to function as-is because it is assumed that they have already been configured with a trusted root of the CA that signed the existing `server.pem` used by the 2.8 Kanaka Engine.

4.2 What Takes Place During an Upgrade

During the upgrade of the Kanaka Engine, the legacy Novell branded paths and files are converted to the Micro Focus brand.

Table 4-1 Path Updates

Old Path	New Path
/etc/opt/novell/kanaka	/etc/opt/microfocus/kanaka
/var/opt/novell/kanaka	/var/opt/microfocus/kanaka
/opt/novell/kanaka	/opt/microfocus/kanaka

Because the previous configuration files are copied, your existing installation and configuration should remain intact. This includes the `server.pem` used for secure connections and encryption.

All previous Novell branded binaries and scripts are replaced with their Micro Focus branded counterparts.

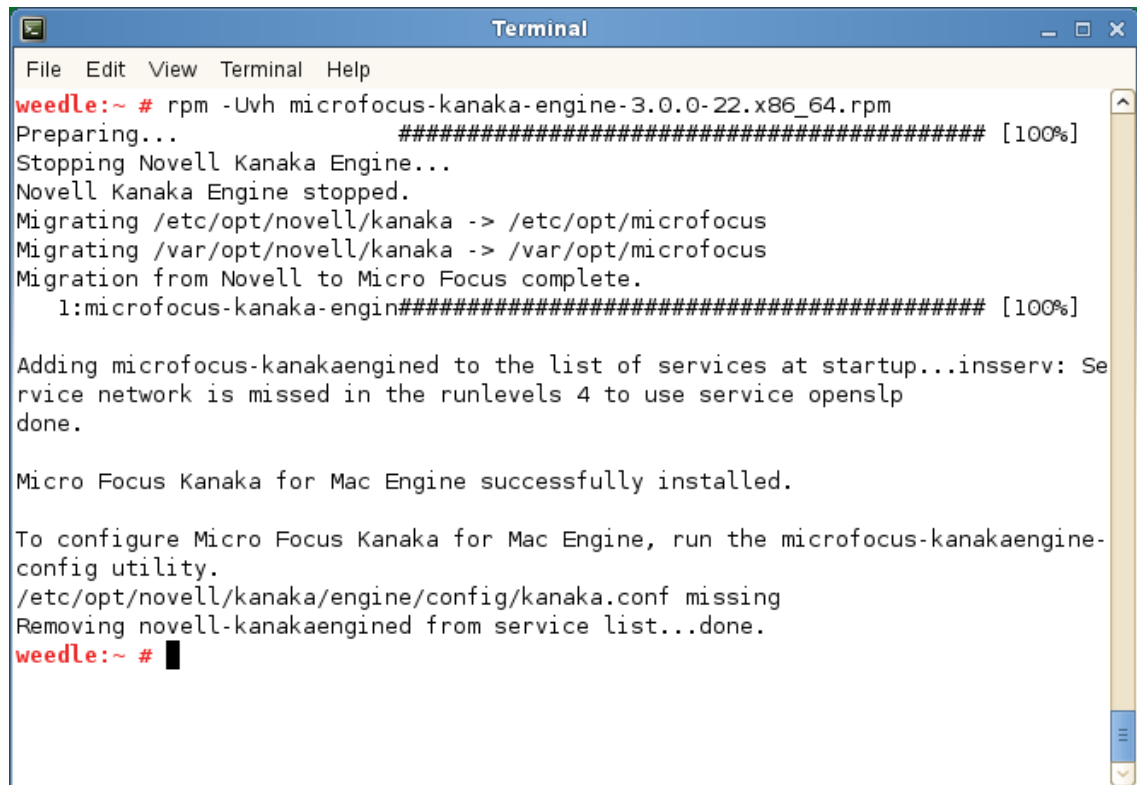
Table 4-2 *Binary Updates*

Old Binary	New Binary
/opt/novell/kanaka/engine/bin/novell-kanakaengined	/opt/microfocus/kanaka/engine/bin/microfocus-kanakaengined
/opt/novell/kanaka/engine/bin/novell-kanakaengine-config.sh	/opt/microfocus/kanaka/engine/bin/microfocus-kanakaengine-config.sh
/opt/novell/kanaka/engine/lib/novell-kanaka-engine-config.jar	/opt/microfocus/kanaka/engine/lib/microfocus-kanaka-engine-config.jar
/usr/sbin/rcnovell-kanakaengined	/usr/sbin/rcmicrofocus-kanakaengined
/etc/init.d/novell-kanakaengined	/etc/init.d/microfocus-kanakaengined

4.3 Performing the Upgrade

- 1 From the ISO image, copy the RPM file that is applicable to the operating system and architecture of the server that will host the Kanaka Engine.
- 2 From the server that will host the Kanaka Engine, open a terminal session.
- 3 Navigate to the RPM file you copied in Step 1.
- 4 At the terminal console, run the following command:

```
rpm -Uvh microfocus-kanaka-engine-3.0.x-x.x~.rpm
```



```

Terminal
File Edit View Terminal Help
weedle:~ # rpm -Uvh microfocus-kanaka-engine-3.0.0-22.x86_64.rpm
Preparing... ##### [100%]
Stopping Novell Kanaka Engine...
Novell Kanaka Engine stopped.
Migrating /etc/opt/novell/kanaka -> /etc/opt/microfocus
Migrating /var/opt/novell/kanaka -> /var/opt/microfocus
Migration from Novell to Micro Focus complete.
 1:microfocus-kanaka-engin##### [100%]

Adding microfocus-kanakaengined to the list of services at startup...insserv: Se
rvice network is missed in the runlevels 4 to use service openslp
done.

Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac Engine successfully installed.

To configure Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac Engine, run the microfocus-kanakaengine-
config utility.
/etc/opt/novell/kanaka/engine/config/kanaka.conf missing
Removing novell-kanakaengined from service list...done.
weedle:~ #

```

- 5 Once the upgrade has completed, run `microfocus-kanakaengine-config` to verify the configuration was properly migrated.

6 Depending on what version of Kanaka you are upgrading and your intentions for updating for the client software, do one of the following:

- ♦ If you are upgrading from version 2.8, you can start the Kanaka engine by typing:

```
rcmicrofocus-kanakaengine start
```

- ♦ If you are upgrading from version 2.7 and you do *not* intend to update clients, you can start the Kanaka engine:

```
rcmicrofocus-kanakaengine start
```

- ♦ If you are upgrading from version 2.7 and you intend to update clients, you should follow the steps in [Section 3.5, “Generating Certificates,” on page 24](#) for generating a certificate for the Engine. Then make sure that your clients contain the trusted root of the certificate authority that signed the Engine’s certificate (`server.pem`).

Once you have created the certificate and converted it to the PEM format and placed it in the appropriate location, you can start the Kanaka Engine by typing:

```
rcmicrofocus-kanakaengine start
```


5 Installing and Configuring the Engine

The Kanaka Plug-in and Kanaka Desktop Client have four basic needs for interacting with the Open Enterprise Server network infrastructure:

- ♦ Authenticating the user to eDirectory
- ♦ Retrieving information and interacting with eDirectory
- ♦ Retrieving information from the Open Enterprise Server file system
- ♦ Providing access to the Open Enterprise Server file system

All of these are accomplished via the Kanaka Engine, which you install and set up by following the procedures in this section.

- ♦ [Section 5.1, “System Requirements,” on page 37](#)
- ♦ [Section 5.2, “Installing the Kanaka Engine,” on page 38](#)
- ♦ [Section 5.3, “Configuring the Engine,” on page 39](#)
- ♦ [Section 5.4, “Replacing the PEM File,” on page 45](#)

IMPORTANT: You can have multiple Kanaka Engines in the same eDirectory tree. To do so, you must select or create a separate Kanaka proxy object for each server instance in Step 2 of the Setup Wizard.

This is important because each instance of a Kanaka Engine sets a different password for its Kanaka proxy object. If you use the same Kanaka proxy object for each Kanaka Engine, upon completion of the Setup Wizard, the new instance of the Kanaka Engine overwrites the current password for the object in eDirectory. This results in failures to perform operations for the Kanaka Engine instance that was initially configured for the proxy object.

NOTE: Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac does not support clusters, but you can install two engines with identical configurations and then add both servers to the macOS Directory Utility when you configure the Kanaka Plug-in (see [Step 4 on page 49](#)).

5.1 System Requirements

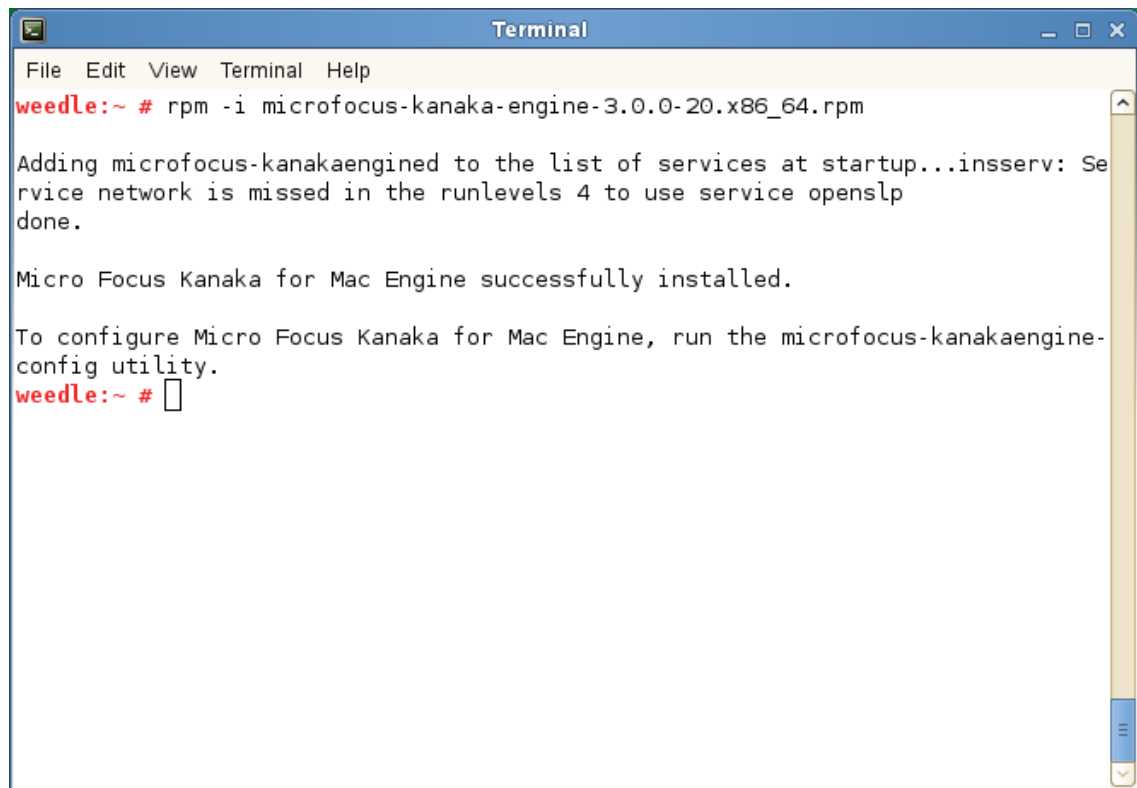
The Kanaka Engine can be hosted on Open Enterprise Server 11 or later.

5.2 Installing the Kanaka Engine

IMPORTANT: These procedures do not work unless you have first generated a certificate and created a PEM file. If you have not done so already, do so now by following the procedures in [Section 3.5, “Generating Certificates,” on page 24](#).

- 1 From the ISO image, copy the RPM file that is applicable to the operating system and architecture of the server that will host the Kanaka Engine.
- 2 From the server that will host the Kanaka Engine, open a terminal session.
- 3 Navigate to the RPM file you copied in [Step 1](#).
- 4 At the terminal console, run the following command:

```
rpm -i microfocus-kanaka-engine-3.0.x-x.x~.rpm
```



```
Terminal
File Edit View Terminal Help
weedle:~ # rpm -i microfocus-kanaka-engine-3.0.0-20.x86_64.rpm

Adding microfocus-kanakaengine to the list of services at startup...insserv: Service network is missed in the runlevels 4 to use service openslp done.

Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac Engine successfully installed.

To configure Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac Engine, run the microfocus-kanakaengine-config utility.
weedle:~ #
```

- 5 At the terminal console, run the following command:

```
microfocus-kanakaengine-config
```

This launches the Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac Engine Configuration utility.

- 6 Press Enter to select the default data path.

or

Specify a new data path.

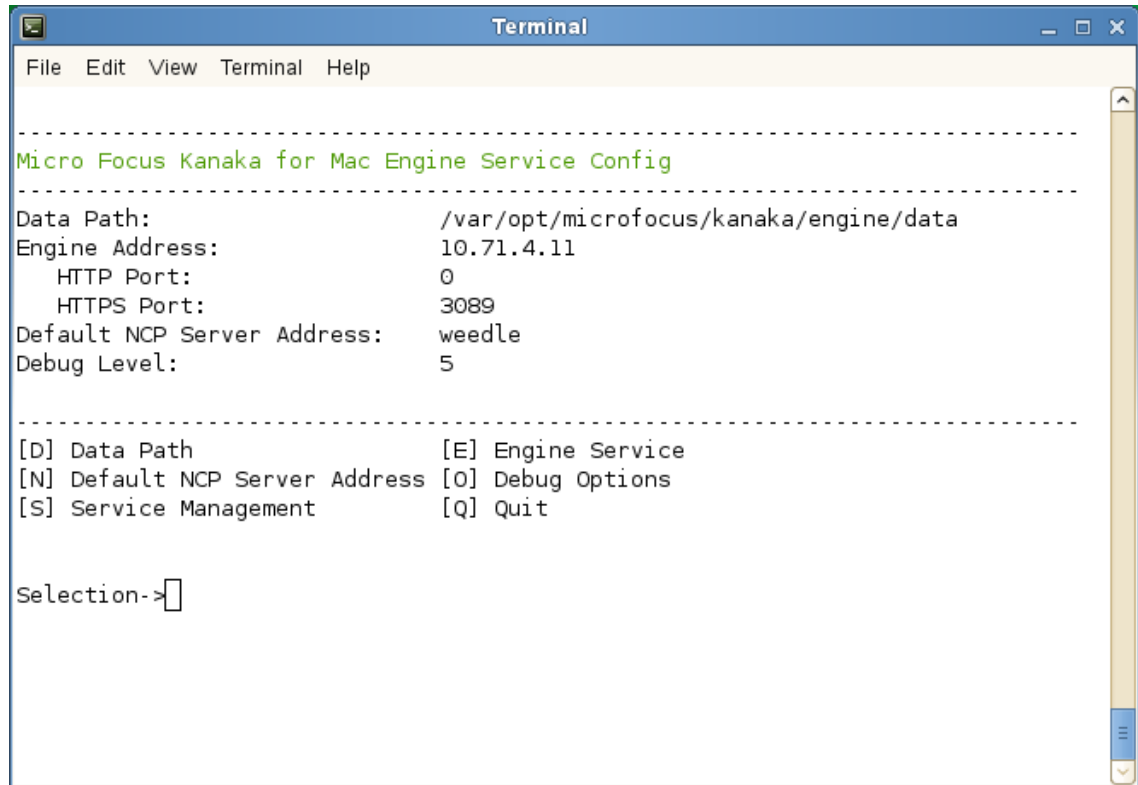
- 7 Press 0 to select the displayed IP address.

or

Specify a new IP address.

- 8 When the HTTP Port [0] option appears, type 0.

- 9 Unless there is a conflict, accept the default HTTP port number of 3089.
If you need to use another port number, provide the new port number.
- 10 Press Enter to continue.



- 11 Select **Q** to quit and save the configuration.
- 12 When are asked if you want to restart the service, do not do so until completing [Step 13](#).
- 13 Copy the PEM file that you created in [Step 9 on page 30](#) to the following location:
`/etc/opt/microfocus/kanaka/engine/config`
- 14 Restart the service by selecting **Y**.

5.3 Configuring the Engine

The Kanaka Engine services all requests made by the Kanaka client components. Besides performing the initial authentication, the Kanaka Engine allows the Kanaka Plug-in and the Kanaka Desktop Client to operate in a contextless manner to pull relevant individual user and storage access information from eDirectory and the file system and return the information in a format relevant to macOS.

The Engine also services password change requests, specifies client storage information through the Kanaka Plug-in Console, and informs Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac users of password expirations that will occur in the near future.

- 1 From a Web browser, launch the management interface by entering `https://server_ip_or_DNS_name:3089`.
- 2 Enter eDirectory credentials capable of modifying directory services and schema, such as an Admin or Admin equivalent.

You can log in with the following FDN formats:

```
CN=user.O=microfocus  
.user.microfocus  
user.microfocus
```

These formats work when the user object is contained within standard Organization and Organizational Unit objects. For example:

```
CN=user.O=microfocus  
CN=user.OU=users.O=microfocus
```

However, if the user is located in something like a Locality, domain, or Country container the typeful FDN must be used. For example:

```
CN=user.O=it.L=east.O=microfocus  
CN=user.O=IT.DC=microfocus.DC=com  
CN=user.O=IT.c=us
```

Because you are performing administrative work, you must log in using a fully distinguished name in the **Username** field. You can use a format such as *cn=user.o=org* or *user.org*.



The management interface launches the Setup Wizard.

Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac Logged In as: CN=admin.O=novell
Logout

Configure

[Restart Wizard](#)

Version

[Server Status](#)

Version:
3.0.0.0 Mar 10 2017 11:48:37

Setup Wizard Step 1 of 4 - Schema Extensions

The installation of Kanaka requires extending the eDirectory schema in order to support Collaborative Storage. Click Next to continue.

☒ Extend the eDirectory schema.
☐ DO NOT extend the schema, I do not need Collaborative Storage.

NEXT

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3 Click **Next to extend the eDirectory schema.**

As with all schema extensions, be aware that it might take some time for the schema extensions to be synchronized in a large tree.

The following page appears for you to create a proxy user and administration group:

Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac Logged In as: CN=admin.O=novell
Logout

Configure

[Restart Wizard](#)

Version

[Server Status](#)

Version:
3.0.0.0 Mar 10 2017 11:48:37

Setup Wizard Step 2 of 4 - System Rights

Kanaka requires appropriate rights in order to obtain information from eDirectory and perform operations. This action is performed under the authority of a Kanaka Proxy user object. A proxy user must be defined before Kanaka can continue.

Select a context in which the Kanaka Proxy will be created. If there is an existing object by the specified name it will be reprovisioned.

Kanaka Proxy Object: **BROWSE**

Kanaka also requires an administrators group to be defined. Only members of the Kanaka administrators group will be allowed to log in and perform administrative tasks in the Kanaka web interface.

Either select an existing group to be defined as the administrators group or select a context in which a group will be created.

Kanaka Administrators Group: **BROWSE**

☒ **Make CN=admin.O=novell a member of the Kanaka administrators group**

You can choose to have the wizard give the Kanaka Proxy the rights to perform all necessary tasks or you can manually configure them yourself. Manual configuration requires that you give the Kanaka Proxy rights to eDirectory and the appropriate file system rights to all volumes or paths that might be accessed by a user via Kanaka. See the documentation for more details.

☐ **Manually provision rights for Kanaka Proxy**

NEXT

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A proxy user is needed because Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac authenticates and operates under the rights of a proxy user.

4 Use the **Browse button that corresponds to the **Kanaka Proxy Object** field to browse to the container where you want the Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac proxy user to reside.**

Ensure that this user has rights to retrieve user and group information from eDirectory as well as view quota information in the file system of all volumes holding user and collaborative storage.

The name `KanakaProxy` is prepended to the container object you specify.

The proxy user object is created in eDirectory when you click the **Next** button in the Setup Wizard..

5 Use the **Browse button that corresponds to the **Kanaka Administrators Group** field to do one of the following:**

- ◆ Locate and select a group whose members you want to be Kanaka for Mac administrators.
- ◆ Browse to the location where you want the new KanakaAdmins group to reside in eDirectory.

The name `KanakaAdmins` is prepended to the object you specify.

The proxy user account and password are self-managed by the Kanaka Engine. The password is never stored in any location, so there is no concern for security of the password. No two Kanaka Proxy users ever have the same password.

- 6 Leave the check box selected so the user you are logged in as can be a member of the administrators group.

This will ensure that you are able to log in and manage Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac via the management interface.

- 7 Click **Next**.

The Kanaka Administrators Group object is created and the logged-in user is added to the group.

The Kanaka proxy object is also created. By default, this user object is automatically assigned Supervisor rights at the root of the eDirectory tree. You can remove this rights assignment and assign rights more granularly to the tree and the associated file systems. The object needs the following minimum rights:

- ♦ Browse Entry rights to the eDirectory tree
- ♦ Read and Compare Attribute rights to any of the following objects that might be used or accessed through Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac:
 - ♦ Users
 - ♦ Groups
 - ♦ Containers, including Os, OUs, Domains, Countries, and Locales
 - ♦ Login scripts
 - ♦ Profiles
 - ♦ Servers
 - ♦ Volumes
- ♦ Read and FileScan rights to any file system directories that might be used or accessed by a Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac user, including user home directories, group home directories, or any file system that might be mapped and later accessed through a login script.

The following page appears for you to create a user index:

Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac

Logged In as: CN=admin.O=novell

Logout

Configure

Restart Wizard

Version

Server Status

Version:

3.0.0.0 Mar 10 2017 11:48:37

Setup Wizard Step 3 of 4 - User Index

Kanaka maintains an index of user objects for the purpose of supporting contextless logins from Kanaka clients. The index is comprised of user objects in the following search object containers in eDirectory. The index is updated at the following times:

- Automatically based on the **Rebuild Times** schedule set below.
- On demand using the **Rebuild Now** button below.

Configure Kanaka by adding search object containers below as appropriate based on the location of user objects that will be using Kanaka clients.

Search Objects

novell

DELETE

Object:

BROWSE

ADD

(Add and Delete changes are saved immediately.)

Search Depth

Changes to search depth are not effective until saved.

Search all subcontainers of the above objects.

Do not search subcontainers of the above objects.

Rebuild Times

Select the hours in which you want the user index to be rebuilt.

☒ 00:00

☐ 06:00

☐ 12:00

☐ 18:00

☐ 01:00

☐ 07:00

☐ 13:00

☐ 19:00

☐ 02:00

☐ 08:00

☐ 14:00

☐ 20:00

☐ 03:00

☐ 09:00

☐ 15:00

☐ 21:00

☐ 04:00

☐ 10:00

☐ 16:00

☐ 22:00

☐ 05:00

☐ 11:00

☐ 17:00

☐ 23:00

NEXT

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Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac maintains an index of user objects for the purpose of supporting contextless logins from the Kanaka Plug-in and Kanaka Desktop Client. The index is made up of user objects in a set of search object containers in eDirectory.

- Use the **Browse** button to locate a context where your Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac users reside in eDirectory.

Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac

Click on the name of an object below to select it. Display the contents of a subcontainer by clicking on the down arrow.

[Root]

novell

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Installing and Configuring the Engine

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- 9 Click **Add**, then repeat [Step 8](#) to add another container.

Repeat this step until you have added all the contexts you want to the list.

The screenshot shows the 'Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac' setup wizard. The top bar indicates the user is logged in as 'CN=admin.O=novell' with a 'Logout' link. The left sidebar has two sections: 'Configure' with a 'Restart Wizard' link, and 'Version' showing 'Version: 3.0.0.0 Mar 10 2017 11:48:37'. The main content area is titled 'Setup Wizard Step 3 of 4 - User Index'. It explains that Kanaka maintains an index of user objects for contextless logins and lists two update methods: automatically based on the 'Rebuild Times' schedule, or on demand using the 'Rebuild Now' button. Below this, it instructs the user to configure Kanaka by adding search object containers. A section titled 'Search Objects' shows a list with one entry: 'novell'. Below the list is a 'DELETE' button. At the bottom, there is an 'Object:' input field, a 'BROWSE' button, and an 'ADD' button. A note at the bottom states: '(Add and Delete changes are saved immediately.)'

Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac does not have the ability to differentiate users with the same name in different contexts. If you index containers with users having identical names, those users cannot log in.

- 10 In the **Search Depth** region, specify whether you want Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac to search for users only at the top layer of the container, or within subcontainers as well.
- 11 In the **Rebuild Times** region, specify the hours when you want Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac to rebuild the index.

You should choose an hour when there is minimal network activity.

- 12 Click **Next**.

The index is updated under different circumstances:

- ♦ Automatically based on individual users logging in.
If a given user is not found in the index, the user is automatically located in the given search containers and dynamically added to the index.
- ♦ Automatically based on the hourly rebuild times schedule set in the configuration.
- ♦ Automatically 90 seconds after the engine loads.
- ♦ On demand using the Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac management interface.

The following page appears:

Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac

Logged In as: CN=admin.O=novell Logout

Configure

[Restart Wizard](#)

Version

[Server Status](#)

Version:
3.0.0.0 Mar 10 2017 16:56:53

Setup Wizard Step 4 of 4 - Storage Resources

Kanaka maintains a list of storage resources for the purpose of providing appropriate mount points to the Kanaka clients. The list is comprised of all volumes found according to the discovery options specified below.

Discovery Options

☒ Search eDirectory for Storage Resources.
☐ Search specific servers for Storage Resources.

SAVE **RESET**

Volume List

The following list of volumes is provided to easily view the Kanaka server and volume name for each volume. The list is built from a scan according to the options specified above at initial Engine setup and at midnight every day thereafter. If volumes have been renamed, moved, or added, you may wish to use the **Rebuild Storage Resources** button below to perform an immediate scan.

There are no servers in Storage Resources. Rebuild Storage Resources after the wizard exists.

Volume	SMB/CIFS Server and Share	AFP Volume Name	Client Access Protocol
--------	---------------------------	-----------------	------------------------

FINISH WIZARD

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Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac must be configured for each AFP or CIFS volume name for each volume on the network containing home directories or collaborative storage.

For a description of the process that Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac uses to retrieve mount points for macOS, see [Section 11.1, “Storage Resources,” on page 71](#).

Storage Resources cannot be built during the setup wizard. However, it can be built once the setup wizard has finished and an internal restart of the Kanaka Engine server takes place.

- 13 Click **Finish Wizard** to conclude the Setup Wizard.

When you click **Finish Wizard** the engine undergoes an internal restart operation and you are prompted to log in again. You might want to wait a few minutes while this process takes place.

- 14 (Conditional) If you get an error trying to reload the page, check the Engine's status with the following command in a terminal session:

```
rcmicrofocus-kanakaengine status
```

If the status is unused, issue the following command to start the Engine:

```
rcmicrofocus-kanakaengine start
```

5.4 Replacing the PEM File

Follow the procedures below to replace the default PEM file with the new PEM file that you created in [Section 3.5, “Generating Certificates,” on page 24](#).

- 1 From the server hosting the Kanaka Engine, launch a terminal session.
- 2 Copy the PEM file that you created in [Step 9 on page 30](#) to the following path:

```
/etc/opt/microfocus/kanaka/engine/config
```

- 3 Stop the Kanaka Engine:

```
rcmicrofocus-kanakaengine stop
```

4 Restart the Kanaka Engine:

```
rcmicrofocus-kanakaengined start
```

6 Installing the Plug-In and the Desktop Client

This section includes the procedures for installing the two client options for Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac, which are the Kanaka Plug-in and the Kanaka Desktop Client. For a discussion of each of these components, see [Section 2.4, “Kanaka Plug-In,” on page 14](#) and [Section 2.5, “Kanaka Desktop Client,” on page 18](#).

- ♦ [Section 6.1, “Retrieving the Installation File,” on page 47](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.2, “Installing the Kanaka Plug-In,” on page 47](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.3, “Configuring the Kanaka Plug-In,” on page 48](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.4, “Installing the Kanaka Desktop Client,” on page 50](#)

6.1 Retrieving the Installation File

The Kanaka Plug-in and Desktop client are installed through a single file that you can retrieve from the ISO or from a Web browser.

- ♦ [Section 6.1.1, “Retrieving the Installation File from the ISO,” on page 47](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.1.2, “Retrieving the Installation File from a Web Browser,” on page 47](#)

6.1.1 Retrieving the Installation File from the ISO

- 1 From the ISO, locate the `CLIENT\MicroFocus_Kanaka_for_Mac-3.0.0.dmg` file.
- 2 Copy the installation file to each Mac where you will install the Kanaka Plug-in or the Kanaka Desktop Client.

6.1.2 Retrieving the Installation File from a Web Browser

- 1 From the Mac where you want to copy the installation file, open a browser and go to `https://server_ip_or_DNS_name:3089/m/GetClient.html`.
- 2 Click the **MicroFocus_Kanaka_for_Mac-3.0.0.dmg** link to copy the installation file to the Mac.

6.2 Installing the Kanaka Plug-In

- 1 Double-click the `MicroFocus_Kanaka_for_Mac-3.0.0.dmg` file.



2 Double-click **Install Kanaka Plug-in 3.0**.

3 Click **Continue**.

4 Accept the license agreement.

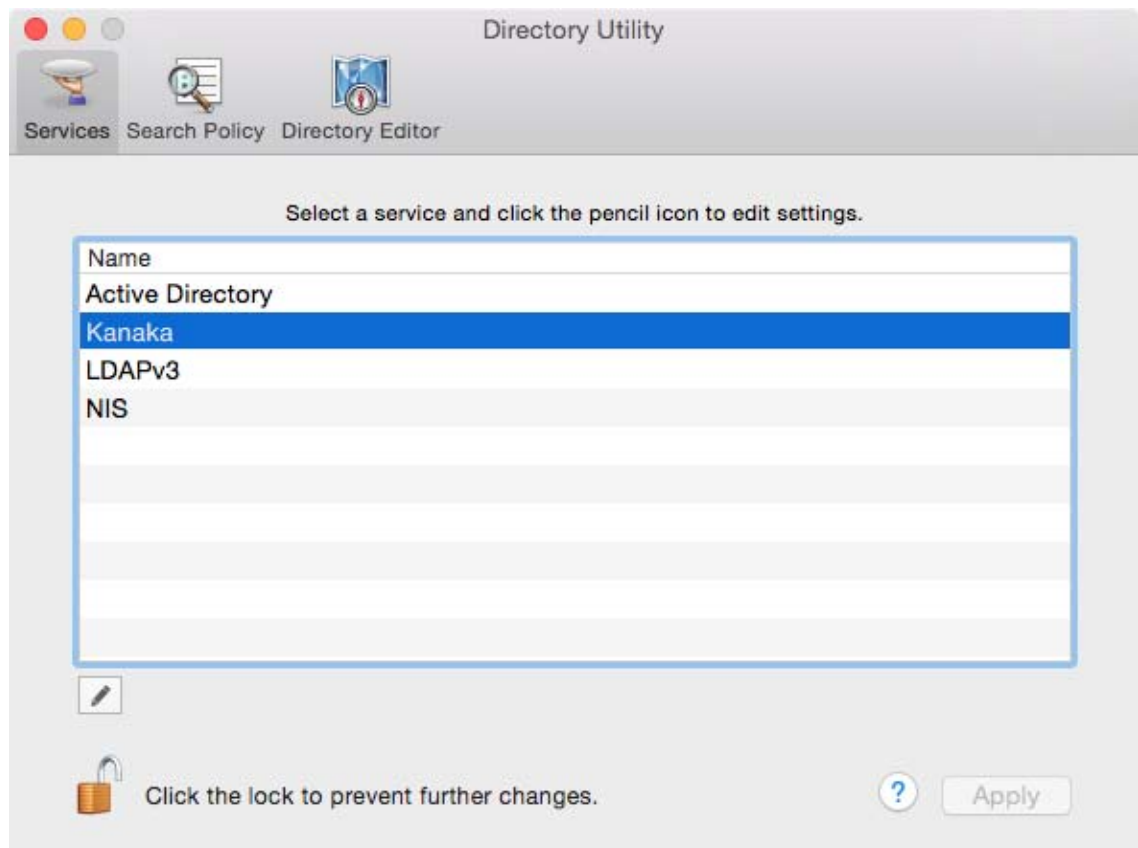
The Kanaka Plug-in is installed on the root volume that contains the System, Library and Applications folders.

6.3 Configuring the Kanaka Plug-In

You must configure the Kanaka Plug-in so it can communicate with the server hosting the Kanaka Engine.

1 Launch the Directory Utility.

2 Select **System Preferences > Users & Groups > Login Options > Network Account Server > Join > Open Directory Utility**.



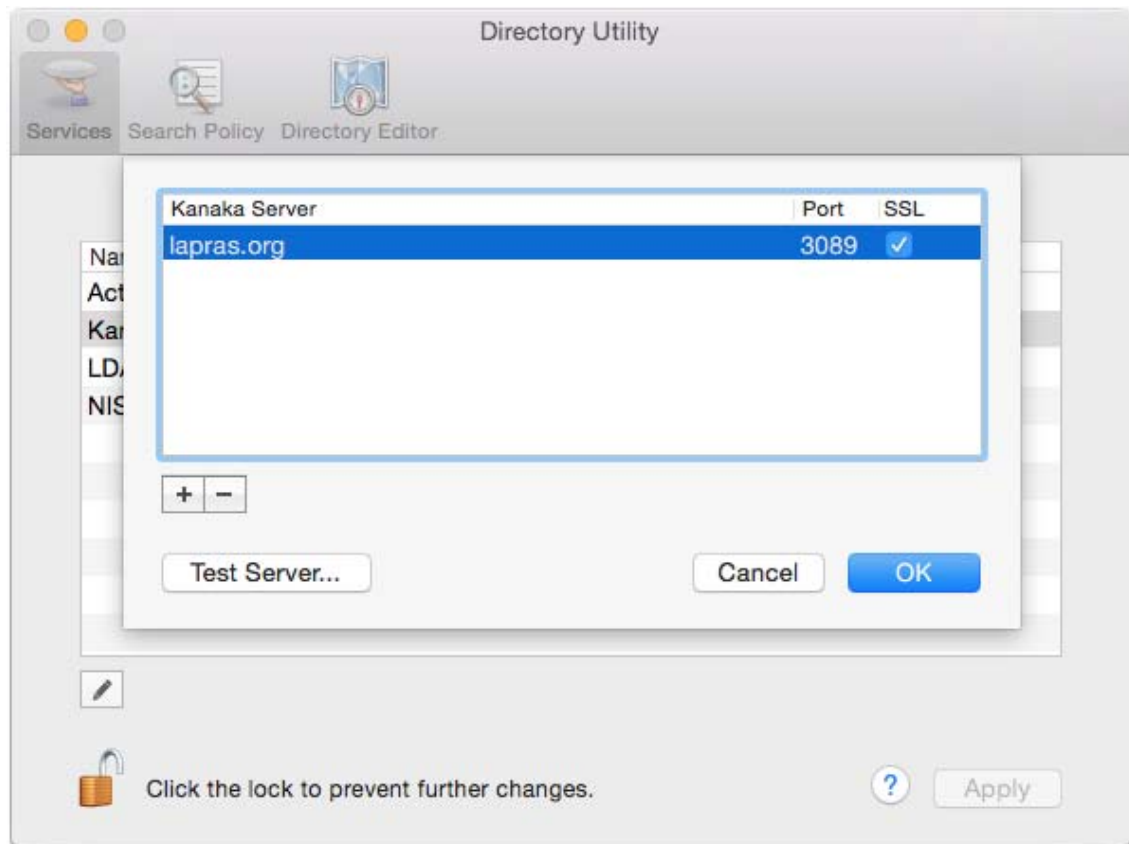
3 Double-click the IP addresses or DNS hostnames.

4 Specify the IP addresses of the Kanaka Engine servers.

Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac does not support clusters, but you can install two engines with identical configurations and then add both servers to the Kanaka configuration. The macOS will attempt to connect to the servers in order. If the first one is down, it connects to the next one.

5 Select **SSL Port 3089**.

You can enter as many servers running Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac as you want.



6 Click **OK**.

7 Click **Apply**.

The Kanaka Plug-in is now configured and ready for use.

6.4 Installing the Kanaka Desktop Client

The Kanaka Desktop Client is designed to be a post-login window authentication client. Typical use is for users at home who log in to a local machine, use a VPN to their place of work, then use the client to authenticate to their eDirectory tree and access their home directories and group directories.

1 Double-click the `MicroFocus_Kanaka_for_Mac-3.0.0.dmg` file.



- 2 Drag the **Kanaka Client** icon over to the **Applications** icon.

7 Using the Kanaka Plug-In

To use the Kanaka Plug-in, simply log in as an eDirectory user. Kanaka provides contextless login, so just the common name of the user is needed. After login, the user's home directory is mounted and a link is placed in the Dock or the mount point is displayed on the desktop, depending on the Kanaka Policy configuration (see [Section 11.5, "Policy," on page 76](#) for more details). Kanaka also discovers and mounts group shared storage and places it in the Dock or on the desktop depending on the Kanaka Policy configuration.

Figure 7-1 macOS Dock with the Kanaka Plug-in and Mounted Network Home Directory Displayed



In the graphic above, the network home directory is mounted and is displayed with a network icon, which varies in appearance based on the version of macOS. All of the shared directories to which the user has access are placed on the Dock next to the home folder icon. The Kanaka Plug-in Console provides users identity information, current quota details, and the ability to change the eDirectory password.

Figure 7-2 The Kanaka Plug-in Console Displays Identity Information

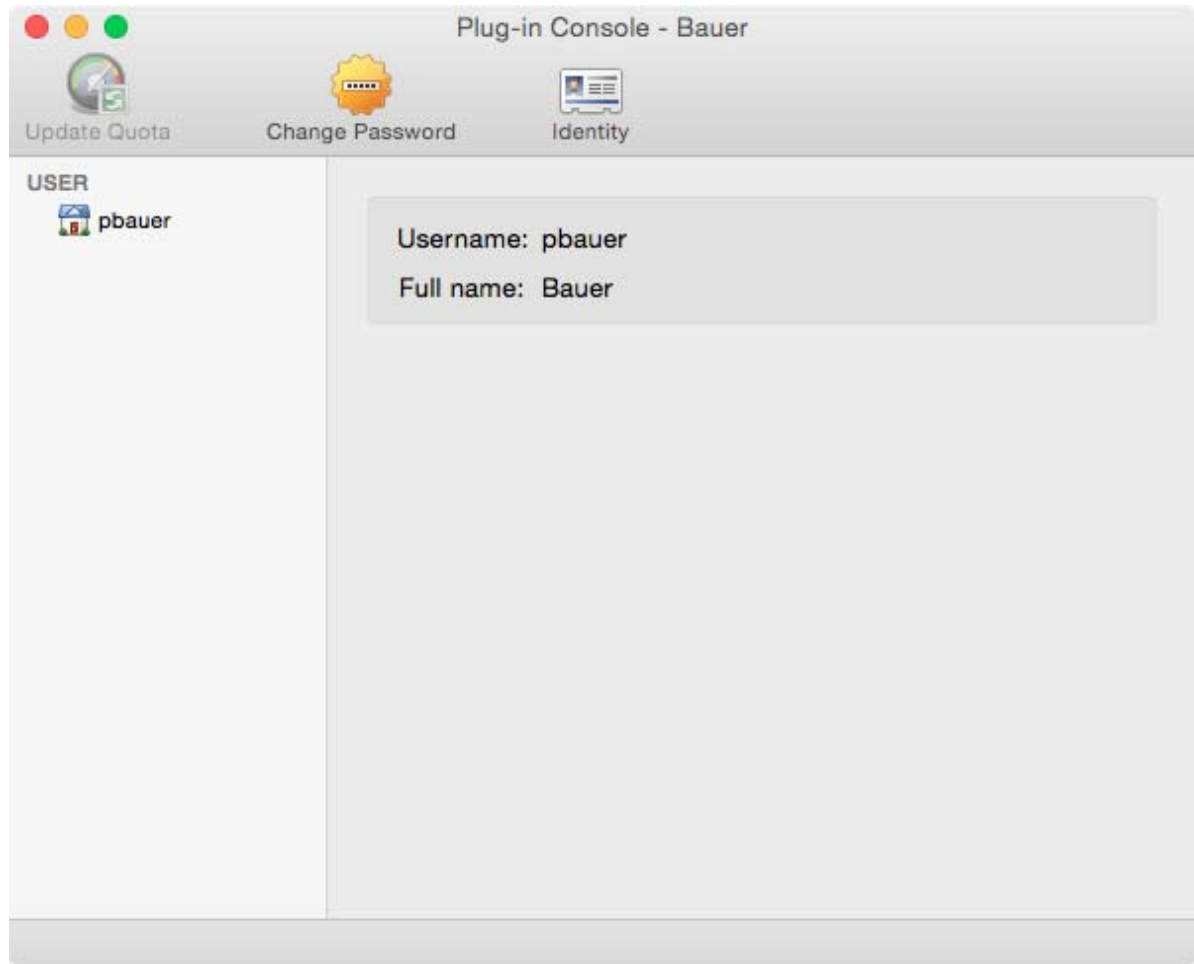


Figure 7-3 The Kanaka Plug-in Console Allows Password Management

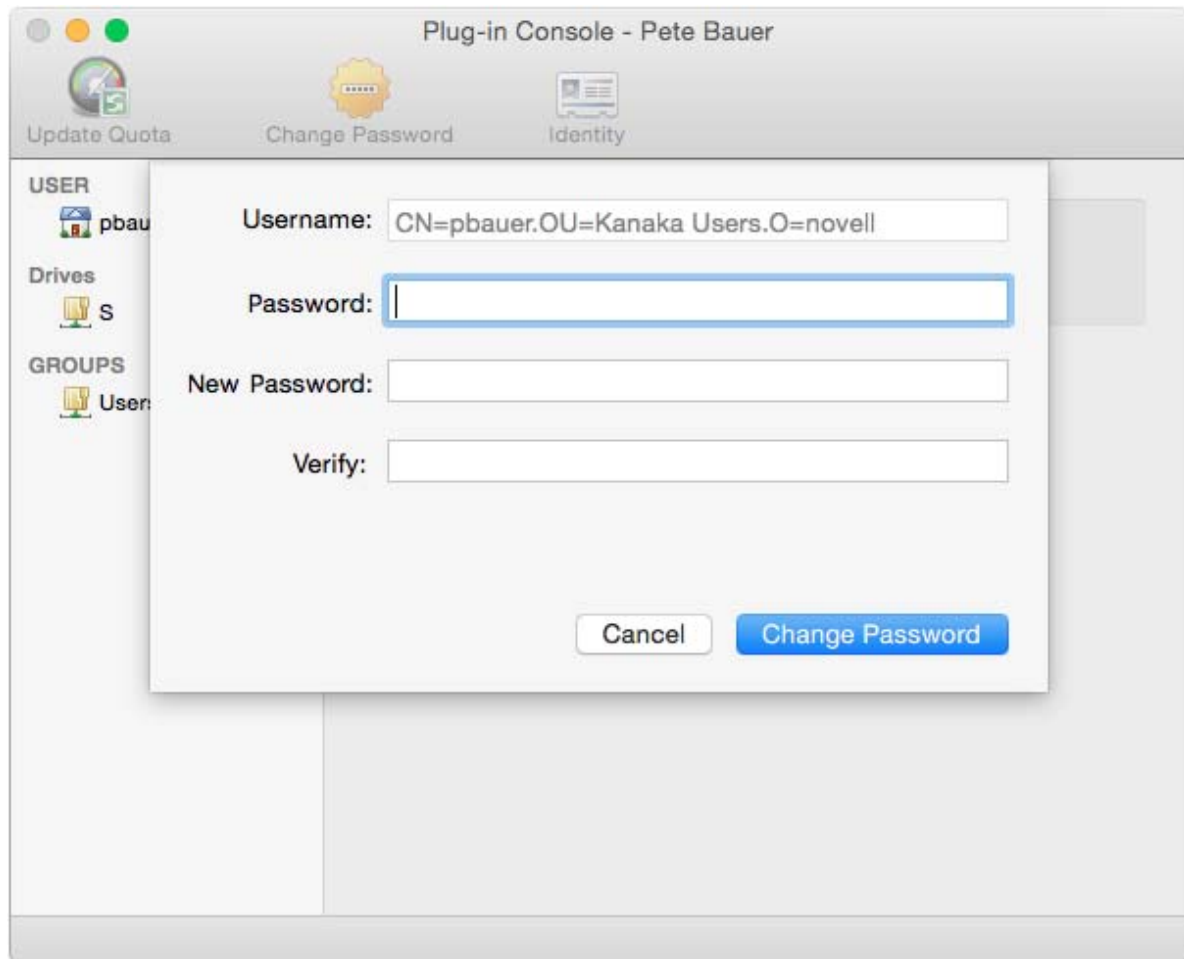
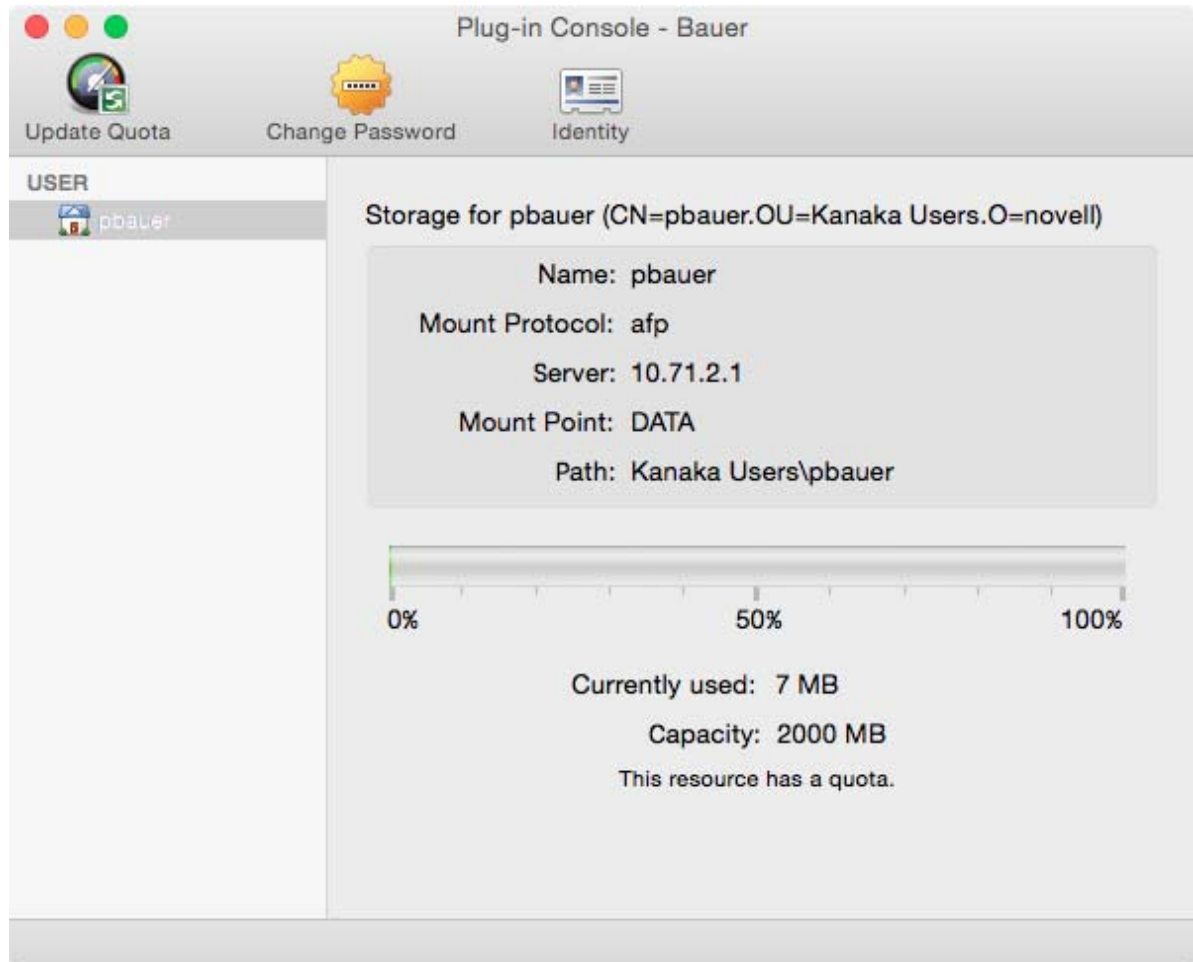


Figure 7-4 The Kanaka Plug-in Console Displays Storage Capacity Information



8 Using the Kanaka Desktop Client

- ♦ [Section 8.1, “Authentication,” on page 57](#)
- ♦ [Section 8.2, “Storage Properties,” on page 58](#)
- ♦ [Section 8.3, “Home Directory,” on page 59](#)

8.1 Authentication

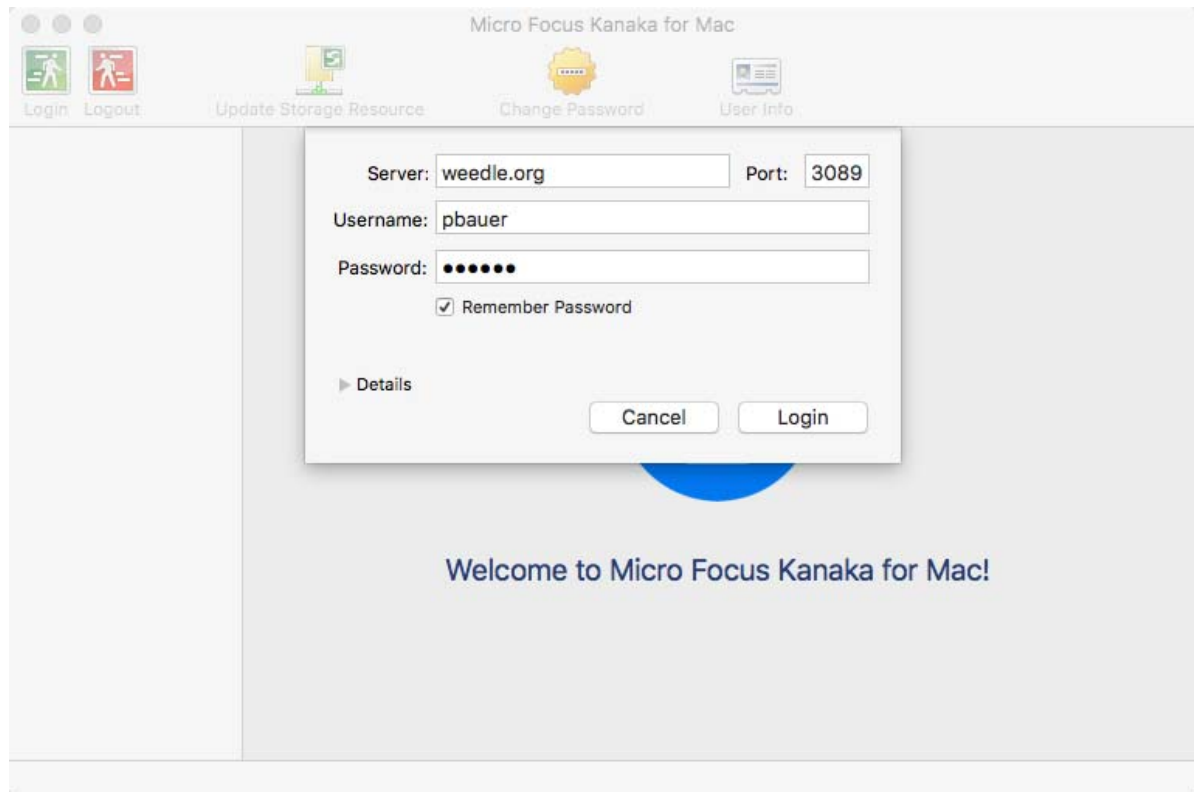
To use the Kanaka Desktop Client, simply open the Applications folder and double-click the Kanaka Desktop Client icon.

Figure 8-1 The Kanaka Desktop Client Icon



You are prompted to authenticate.

Figure 8-2 Desktop Client Login

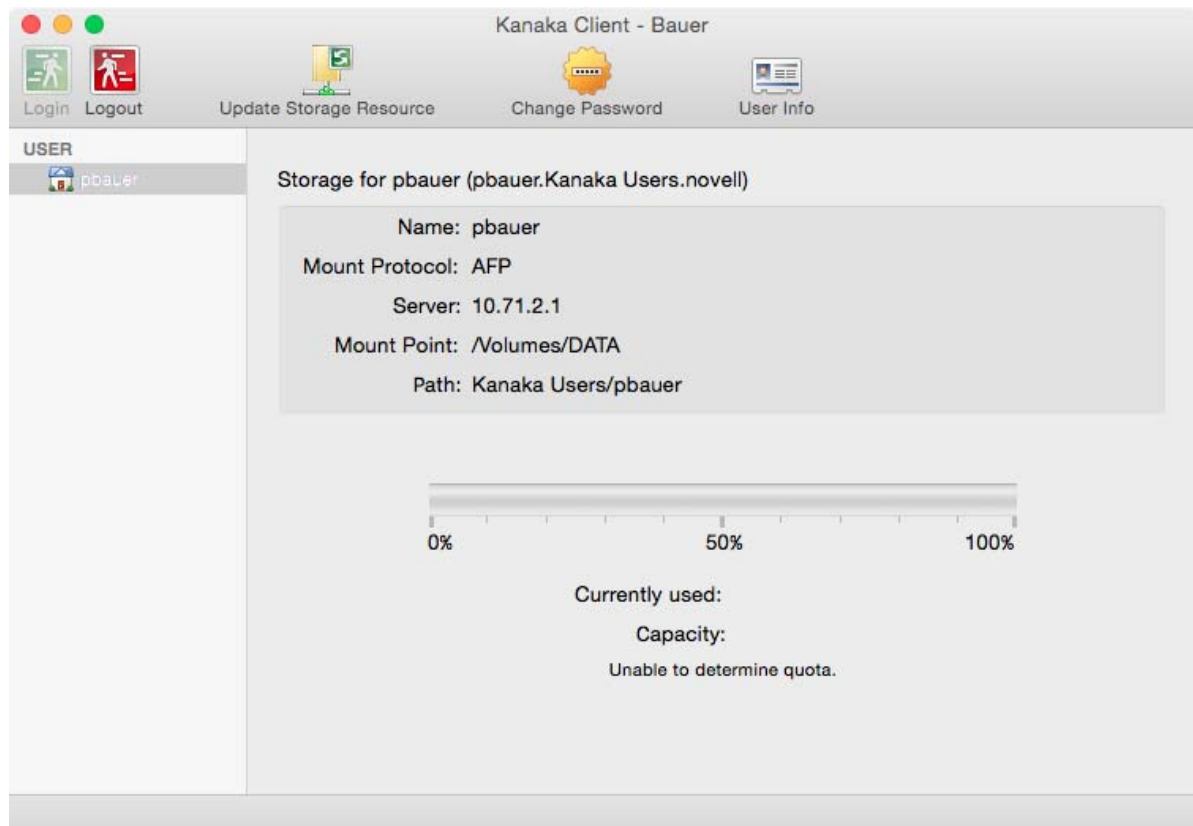


Use your contextless eDirectory credentials.

8.2 Storage Properties

Click the home folder to change to the Storage Properties page.

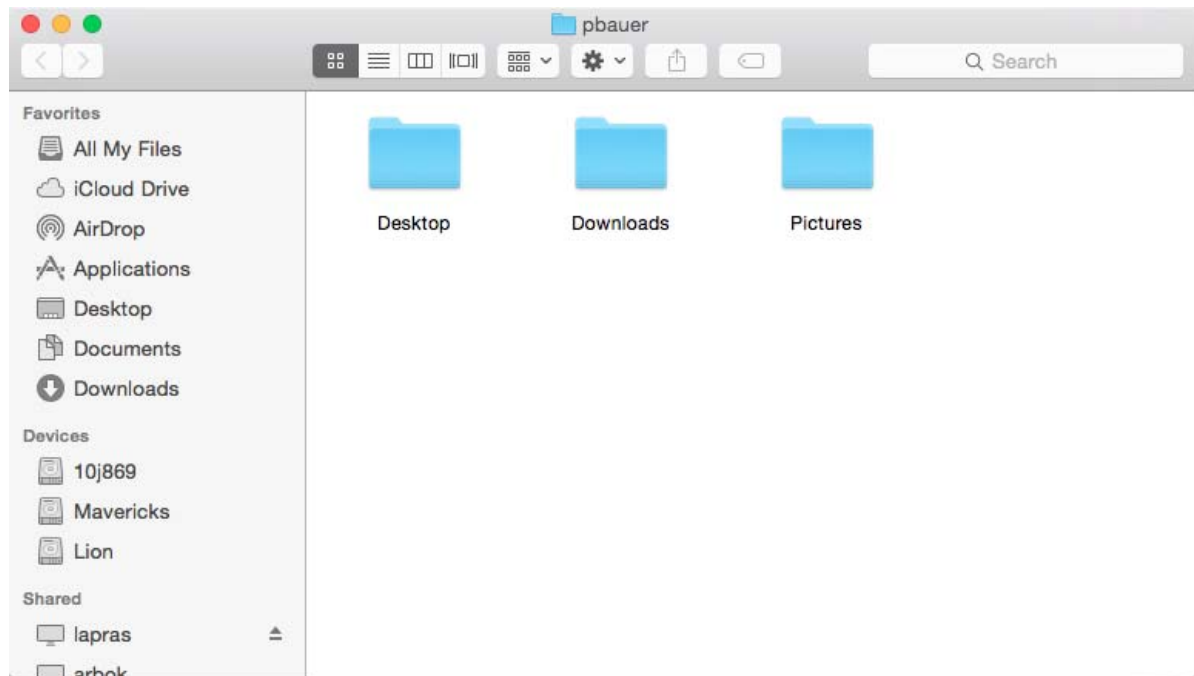
Figure 8-3 Kanaka Desktop Client Property Page



8.3 Home Directory

Double-click the home directory icon to view, browse, and access the contents of the directory.

Figure 8-4 Kanaka Desktop Client Displaying Home Directory Contents



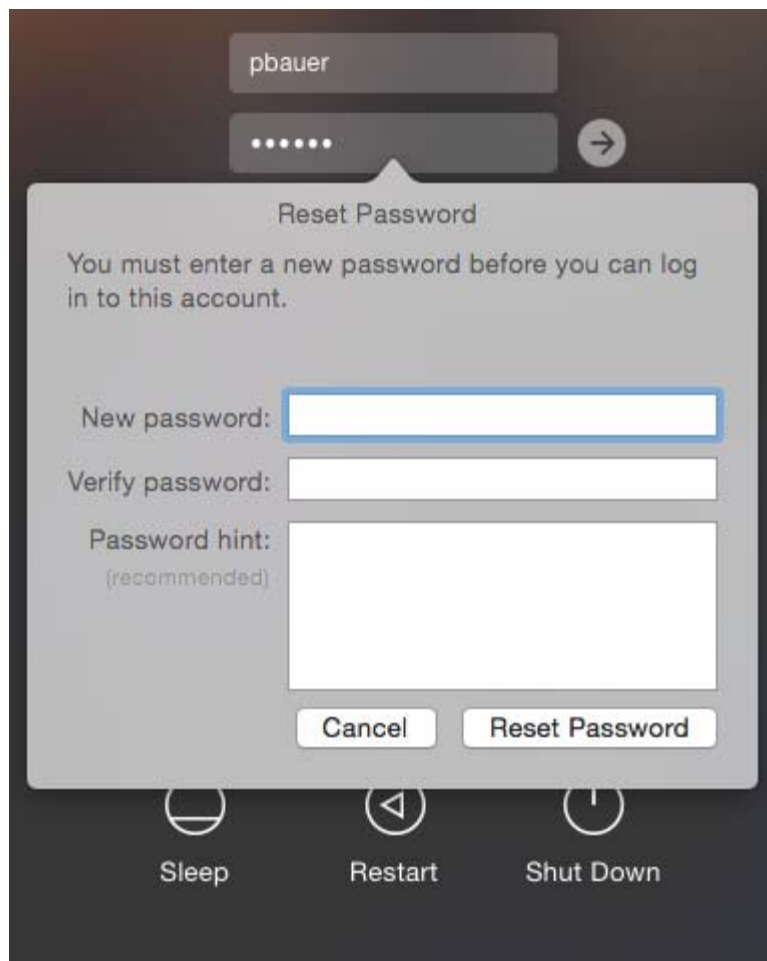
9 eDirectory Password Expiration

- ♦ [Section 9.1, “Kanaka Plug-In,” on page 61](#)
- ♦ [Section 9.2, “Kanaka Desktop Client,” on page 63](#)

9.1 Kanaka Plug-In

When your eDirectory password expires and you have the Kanaka Plug-in installed on your Mac, you are prompted at login time to change your password. Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac does not honor grace logins set by ConsoleOne or Universal Password policies, and requires you to enter a new password immediately.

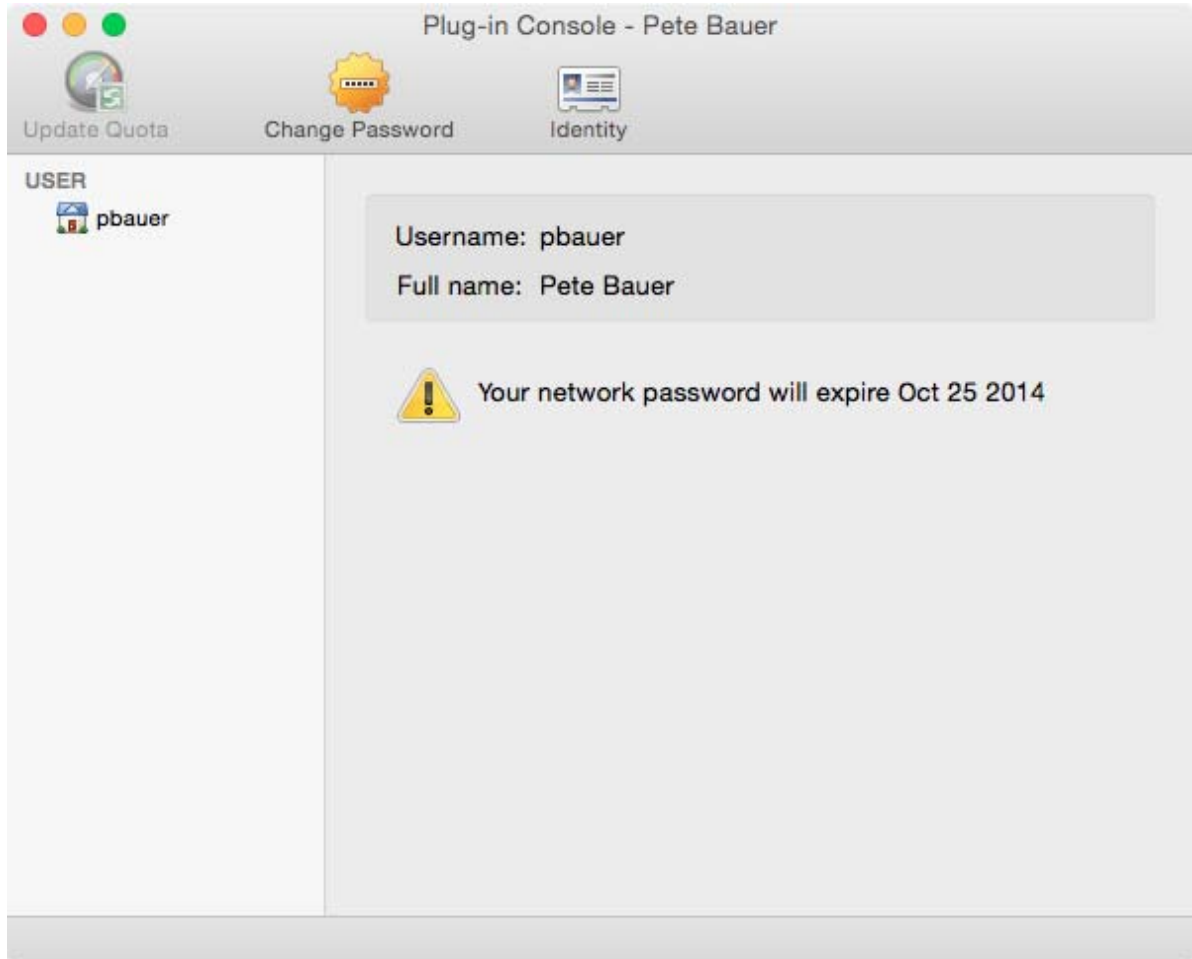
Figure 9-1 Kanaka Plug-In Password Change Dialog Box



9.1.1 Kanaka Plug-In Console

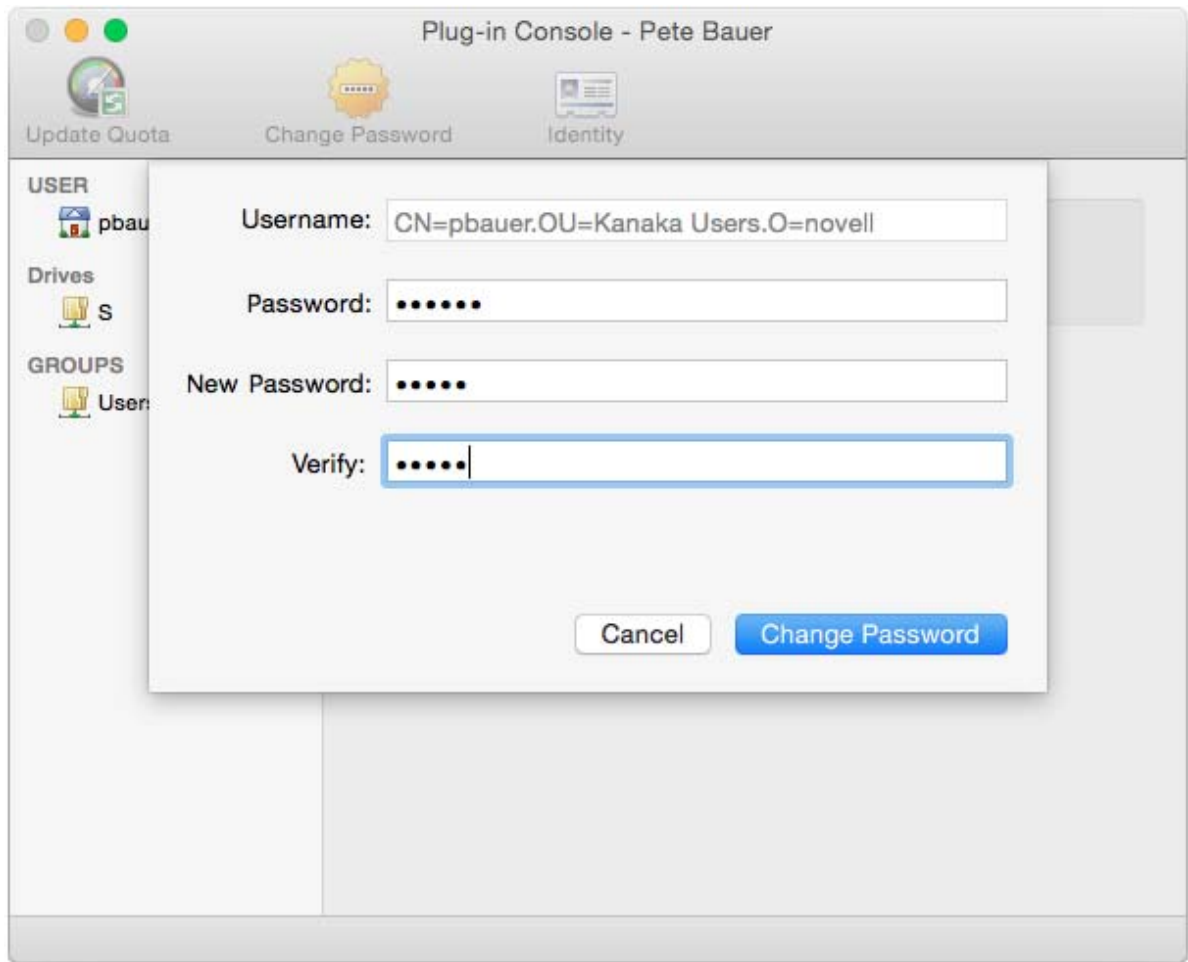
While you are logged into the network, the Kanaka Plug-in Console periodically checks for your password to expire and provides a warning beginning at five days before it expires.

Figure 9-2 Kanaka Plug-In Console with Password Expiration Information



To change your password, click **Change Password** in the toolbar.

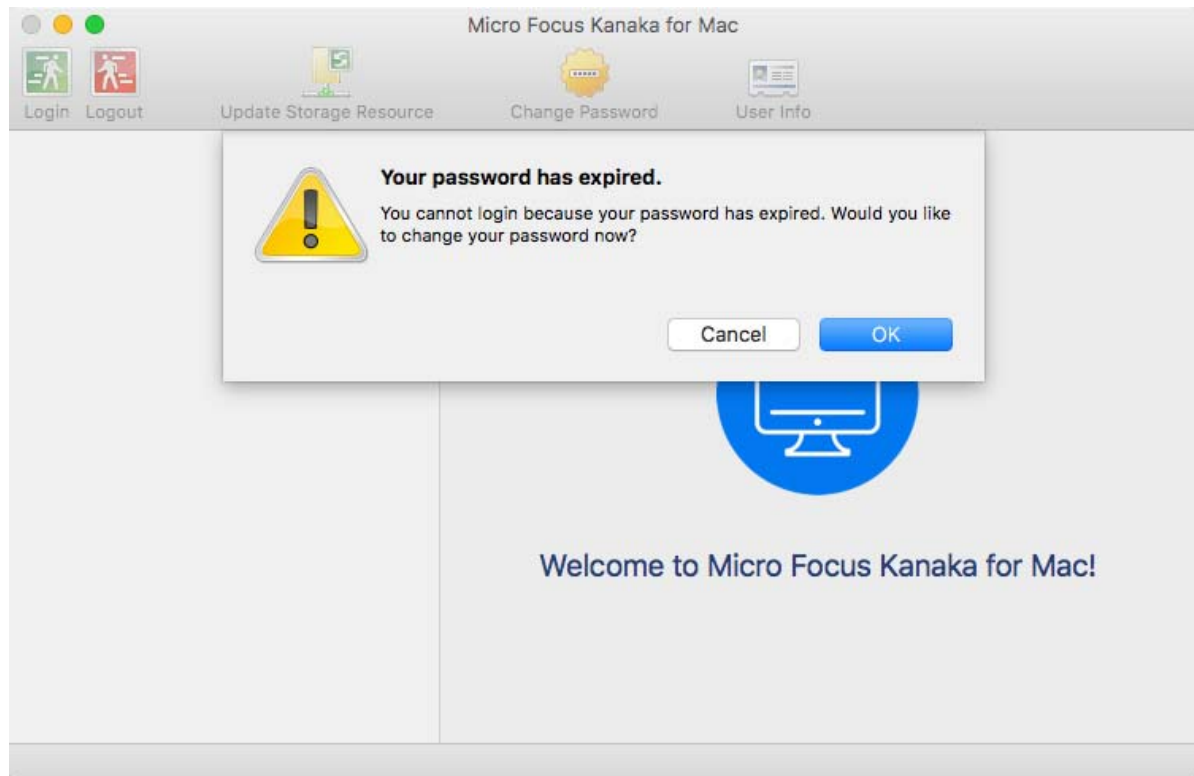
Figure 9-3 *Change Password Dialog Box*



9.2 Kanaka Desktop Client

During login, the Kanaka Desktop Client prompts you to change your password if it has expired. Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac does not recognize grace logins.

Figure 9-4 Password Error



After you change your password, use the new password to log in.

IMPORTANT: If you are using Universal Passwords and do not have Advanced Password Rules that are identical to settings in ConsoleOne, the Universal Password policy overwrites your ConsoleOne settings. It can remove password expiration altogether if you have nothing set in the Universal Password policy.

Figure 9-5 iManager Password Policy Page

Novell iManager - Windows Internet Explorer

Password Policy: Kanaka - Universal.Password Policies.Security

Policy Summary | **Universal Password** | Forgotten Password | Policy Assignment

Advanced Password Rules | Configuration Options

Advanced Password Rules

Change Password

☒ Allow user to initiate password change

☐ Do not expire the user's password when the administrator sets the password

☐ Require unique passwords

☐ Remove password from history list after: Days (0-365)

History list size: Passwords (1-255)

☐ Remove password from history list when the list is full.

History list size: Passwords (1-255)

Password Lifetime

☐ Number of days before password can be changed (0-365) Days

☒ Number of days before password expires (0-365) Days

☒ Limit the number of grace logins allowed (0-254) Attempt(s)

Password Exclusions

☐ Exclude the following passwords

Enter excluded password:

☐ Exclude passwords that match attribute values.

OK Cancel Apply Refresh

10 Parsing eDirectory Login Scripts

Since the release of Version 2.7, Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac can parse eDirectory login scripts and mount the storage for access from the Kanaka clients.

For information on eDirectory login scripts, refer to the *Novell Login Scripts Guide* (http://www.novell.com/documentation/linux_client/login/?page=/documentation/linux_client/login/data/ak1lv1q.html). Additional documentation is available from (<http://www.novell.com/support/kb/doc.php?id=10068983>).

- ♦ [Section 10.1, “Login Script Overview,” on page 67](#)
- ♦ [Section 10.2, “Login Script Sample,” on page 68](#)

10.1 Login Script Overview

A login script is a set of instructions that is executed when a user logs in using the OES Client for Windows, the OES Client for Linux, or some other method of login that accesses eDirectory object properties. A login script is simply a text file that the login executable interprets and runs line by line.

When a user successfully logs in to the network, one or more login scripts can be executed that automatically set up the workstation environment.

Login scripts are similar to batch files and are executed by the OES LOGIN utility.

You can use login scripts to map drives and search drives to directories, display messages, set environment variables, and execute programs or menus.

Login scripts are properties of specific eDirectory objects.

There are four types of login scripts:

- ♦ **Container:** Sets the general environments for all users in that container. Container login scripts are executed first and can be associated with organization or organizational unit objects. A user can use only one container login script.
- ♦ **Profile:** Sets environments for several users at the same time. Profile login scripts are executed after the container login script and are associated with Profile objects. A user can be assigned only one profile login script that is then associated with the user object in eDirectory. However, other profile login scripts can be assigned by using the PROFILE command in the login script or by selecting a different Profile login script from the OES Login window.
- ♦ **User:** Sets environments (such as printing options or an e-mail username) specific to a single user. User login scripts are executed after any container and profile login scripts and are associated with user objects. A user can have only one user login script. However, the User login script can be overwritten by selecting a different login script from the OES Login window.
- ♦ **Default:** Contains only essential commands, such as drive mappings to certain utilities, and cannot be edited. The default login script runs if a user (including user Admin) doesn't have a user login script, even if a container or profile login script exists.

NOTE: If you don't want to create any user login scripts and you don't want the default login script to execute for any users, you can disable the default login script by including the NO_DEFAULT command in the container or profile login script.

Maintaining many user login scripts can be time consuming. Therefore, you should try to include as much customization information as possible in the container and profile login scripts, which are fewer in number and easier to maintain.

For example, if all users need access to particular utilities in the same volume, put the search drive mapping to that volume in a single container login script rather than in every user login script.

Create profile login scripts if several users have identical login script needs. Profile login scripts are sometimes thought of as group login scripts.

Finally, in user login scripts, include only those individual items that can't be included in profile or container login scripts. For example, personal drive mappings could be included in the user login script.

IMPORTANT: Because three or more login scripts can execute whenever a user logs in, conflicts can occur and drive mappings can be overwritten by consecutive login scripts. The last login script to execute (usually the user login script) overrides any conflicting commands in a previous login script.

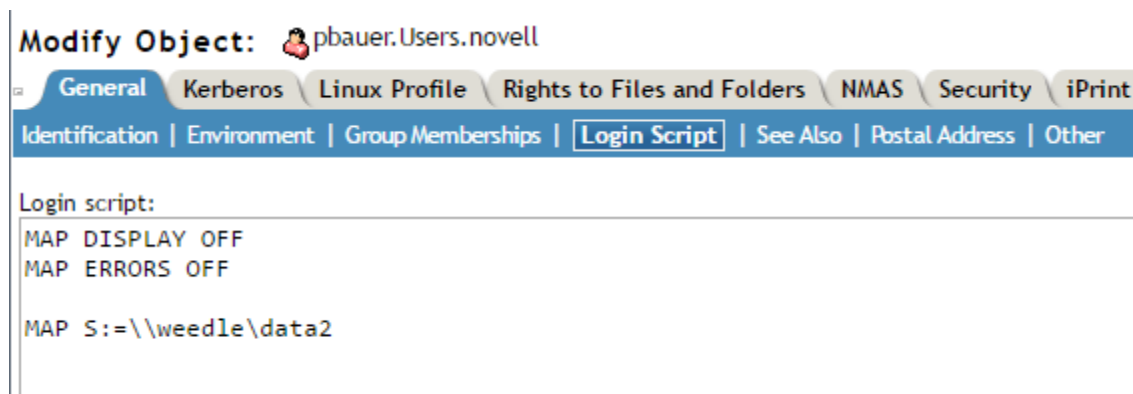
10.2 Login Script Sample

The login script consists of any statements available to NetStorage. In addition, you can use the following statement:

```
IF <KANAKA> = "1" THEN
MAP *
MAP *
END
```

This section of the login script is always processed by Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac.

Figure 10-1 Sample Login Script with Mount Instructions for Kanaka for Mac



When you preview the login script parsing from the Kanaka User Interface, you see all the drive mappings that will occur for any particular user.

Figure 10-2 Preview Login Script

Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac

Logged In as: CN=admin.O=novell
Logout

Configure

[User Index](#)
[Storage Resources](#)
[Policy](#)
[Collaborative Storage](#)
[Proxy Home](#)
[Log Management](#)
[Runtime Configuration](#)
[Stop Accepting Logins](#)

Clients

[Retrieve Kanaka Client](#)
[Access Requests](#)
[Client Management](#)

Version

[Server Status](#)
Version:
3.0.0.0 Mar 10 2017 11:48:37
[Preview Login Script](#)

Preview Login Script

In order to determine what storage will be mounted for a given user when login script processing is enabled, please select the user below, then click Preview.

Specify a User: pbauer.Users.novell

BROWSE

PREVIEW

Drive Mapping	Display Name
\\WEEDLE\\DATA2	DriveS@WEEDLE

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11

Reference

- [Section 11.1, “Storage Resources,” on page 71](#)
- [Section 11.2, “Cluster Volumes,” on page 72](#)
- [Section 11.3, “Collaborative Storage,” on page 73](#)
- [Section 11.4, “Proxy Home,” on page 75](#)
- [Section 11.5, “Policy,” on page 76](#)
- [Section 11.6, “NetStorage Integration and Storage Location Objects,” on page 84](#)

11.1 Storage Resources

Before the Kanaka Plug-in or Kanaka Desktop Client can mount a volume, the AFP/CIFS volume name must be stored in eDirectory for each volume on each server that a Kanaka-based client might want to connect to. This includes servers holding user home directories as well as servers holding collaborative storage.

In setting up the Storage Resource list, access can be provided through either AFP or CIFS/SMB. If both are configured, either one can be selected as the access method for a given volume.

As part of the configuration of Native File Access protocols, Apple Filing Protocol (AFP) must be configured for each server and volume. AFP requires that each volume be given a specific name. By default, this name follows the convention *SERVER_NAME.VOLUME_NAME*. However, these are simply default names and you can name the volumes anything you want. Also, the AFP volume information is not stored in eDirectory, but in AFP-related files. You can rename how the AFP volume is displayed with the appropriate AFP volume configuration file (for example, `/etc/opt/novell/afptcpd/afpvols.conf`).

IMPORTANT: AFP mounts on macOS Leopard and later are case-sensitive.

CIFS requires that each volume be given a specific CIFS virtual server name. By default, this name follows the convention *SERVERNAME*. In addition, the volume must be shared with a particular name. By default, all volumes are shared as their volume name (such as SYS or VOL1). However, these are simply default names and you can name the volumes anything you want. Also, CIFS share and volume information is not stored in eDirectory, but in CIFS-related files.

If only one protocol is configured, it is listed as the access method in the **Client Access Protocol** column of the Storage Resources list. If both protocols are configured, one access protocol is indicated as the selected protocol, and the option to change to the other is indicated in the same field.

Kanaka clients connect to the Kanaka Engine to retrieve volume and path information that can then be used to mount both user home directories and collaborative (group) storage located on file servers.

In order for Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac to convert a standard path into its AFP equivalent path, it must know the AFP volume name. Therefore, eDirectory must hold a copy of the AFP volume name. One of the Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac schema extensions is an attribute added to the VOLUME object class that allows you to store the AFP volume name along with the volume itself. The Kanaka eDirectory configuration interface adds the schema extensions and provides the Web-based user interface that allows you to set the attribute accordingly.

In order for Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac to convert a standard OES path into its CIFS equivalent path, it must know the CIFS virtual server name and shared volume names. Therefore, eDirectory must hold a copy of the CIFS virtual server name and shared volume names. One of the Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac schema extensions is an attribute added to the VOLUME object class that allows you to store the CIFS virtual server name along with the shared volume name itself. The Kanaka eDirectory Configuration Interface adds the schema extensions and provides the Web-based user interface that allows you to set the attribute accordingly.

11.2 Cluster Volumes

To attach to a cluster volume, you need to set an alias in the `afpvols.conf` file in the `/etc/opt/novell/afptcpd` directory. The contents of the file follow.

This file describes information required to rename and export NSS volumes through the AFP server. If the `EXPORT_ALL_VOLUMES` configuration option is set to Yes, the information provided in this file is not used to export volumes through AFP server. The information provided is used only to rename AFP volumes.

Syntax:

```
CURRENT_NAME [new_vol]
```

where

`CURRENT_NAME` is the volume name as seen on the Finder in Mac. `new_vol` is the new volume name.

Use a new line for each volume to be renamed.

Example 1: export data volume on server

```
serverA.data
```

Example 2: rename img volume on serverA to Graphics

```
serverA.img Graphics
```

Renaming volumes for clusters:

All shared volumes in a cluster needs to be renamed to the same volume name in order for a cluster to be transparent to the user. For example, if your cluster has 2 servers `serverA` and `serverB` and they share 2 volumes, `vol1` and `vol2`, then each server needs to have an `afpvols.conf` file that renames the volumes to a common volume name that the user will see in the Finder. Then the AFP user will use the same volume name to mount the shared volume and will not know or care whether it's using `serverA` or `serverB`.

Example 3: Renaming cluster volumes

afpvols.conf for serverA:

```
serverA.vol1 sharedVol1
```

```
serverA.vol2 sharedVol2
```

afpvols.conf for serverB

```
serverB.vol1 sharedVol1
```

```
serverB.vol2 sharedVol2
```

11.3 Collaborative Storage

Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac has the capability to automatically mount collaborative (group) storage on macOS. It does this based solely on the identity of the user. Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac uses the Home_Directory attribute, and now the login script attribute, to locate and mount the storage.

The concept of using the Home_Directory attribute to manage group storage originated with Micro Focus Storage Manager, which is a policy-based storage-management solution that revolutionizes use of the OES file system. Micro Focus Storage Manager unites the user-provisioning functionality of eDirectory solutions with the storage-provisioning capabilities of the OES file system. As a result, Micro Focus Storage Manager completely automates the creation, management, and deletion of personal and collaborative storage, delivering the industry's only identity-based storage management solution.

Micro Focus Storage Manager extends the Home_Directory concept to the group by adding a ccx-FSFManagedPath attribute to the group object. Therefore, much like a single user's home directory, it is easy to locate the storage for the group simply by looking at the ccx-FSFManagedPath attribute of the group.

Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac leverages the Home_Directory attribute of the user object to locate and mount the home directory for the given user. Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac also leverages the group home directory concept introduced by Micro Focus Storage Manager by running the group membership list for the user and pulling the ccx-FSFManagedPath attribute for each group the user is a member of and mounting each group directory on macOS.

However, Micro Focus Storage Manager is not required for Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac to deal with collaborative (group) storage. When the Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac schema extensions are applied to the tree, the Micro Focus Storage Manager ccx-FSFManagedPath attribute is also added, if it is not already present. This Web interface provides a methodology for assigning the group ccx-FSFManagedPath attribute for each group in the tree, analogous to setting the Home_Directory attribute on a user.

If all group storage is already managed with Micro Focus Storage Manager, there is nothing that you need to do for Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac to mount group storage for all users. Otherwise, you should use Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac to assign the ccx-FSFManagedPath attribute for each group that is not managed by Micro Focus Storage Manager. Simply click **Browse the Tree** in the menu to the left, locate the group, and click **Assign**. This allows the administrator to browse to a destination path and set the attribute for the given group.

IMPORTANT: The Engine does not assign the chosen object as a trustee of the directory. You should perform this step via traditional methods.

Figure 11-1 Assigning the Home Directory Attribute to a Group

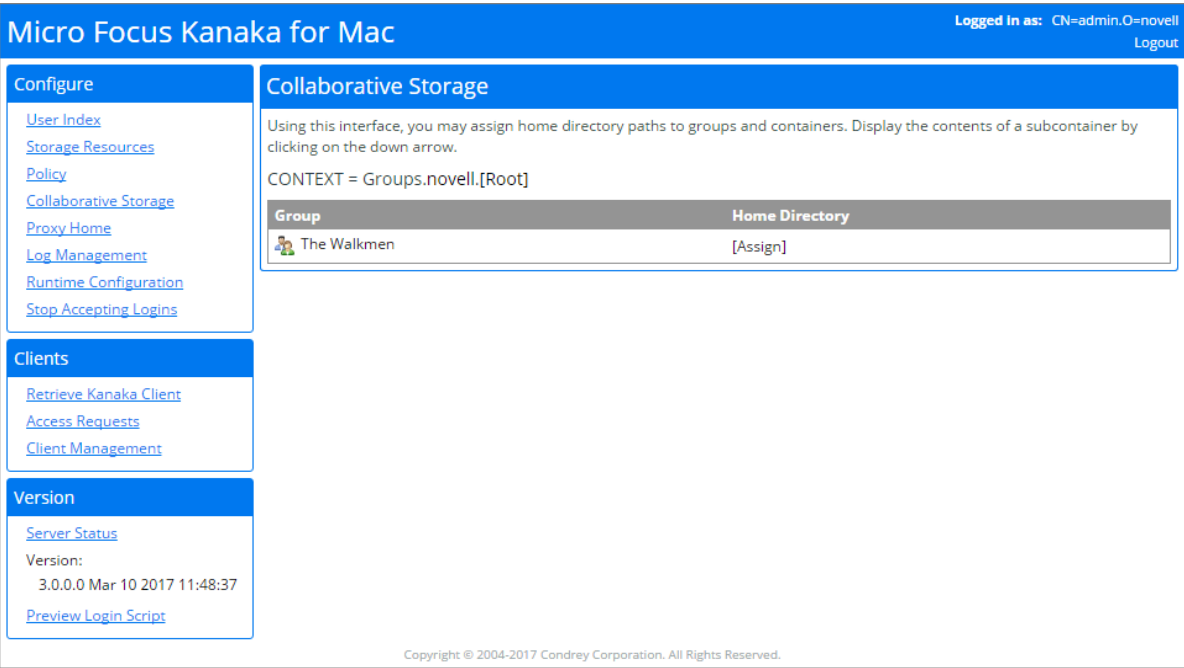


Figure 11-2 Specifying a Group Directory Path

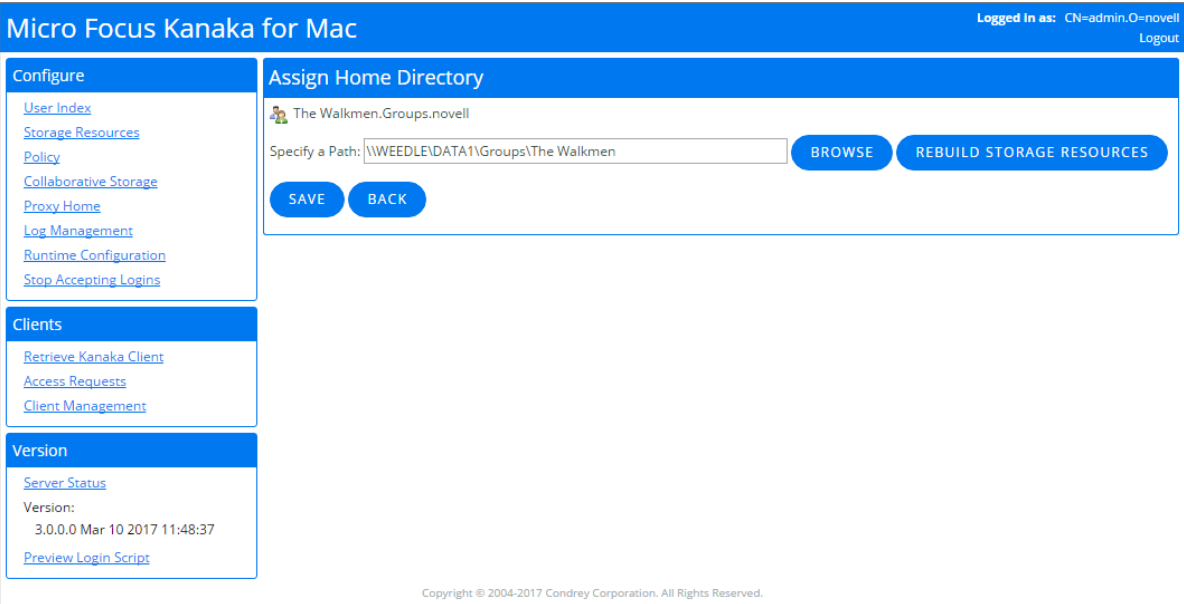


Figure 11-3 Assigned Group Directories

The screenshot shows the 'Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac' web interface. The top navigation bar is blue with the title 'Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac' on the left and 'Logged in as: CN=admin.O=novell' and a 'Logout' link on the right. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column contains three sections: 'Configure' with links for 'User Index', 'Storage Resources', 'Policy', 'Collaborative Storage', 'Proxy Home', 'Log Management', 'Runtime Configuration', and 'Stop Accepting Logins'; 'Clients' with links for 'Retrieve Kanaka Client', 'Access Requests', and 'Client Management'; and 'Version' with a link for 'Server Status' and text indicating 'Version: 3.0.0.0 Mar 10 2017 11:48:37' and a 'Preview Login Script' link. The right column is titled 'Collaborative Storage' and contains a description: 'Using this interface, you may assign home directory paths to groups and containers. Display the contents of a subcontainer by clicking on the down arrow.' Below this is a text field containing 'CONTEXT = Groups.novell.[Root]'. A table with two columns, 'Group' and 'Home Directory', shows one entry: 'The Walkmen' with the home directory path '\\WEEDLE\\DATA1\\Groups\\The Walkmen [Reassign]'. The footer of the page contains the copyright notice: 'Copyright © 2004-2017 Condrey Corporation. All Rights Reserved.'

11.4 Proxy Home

Proxy home directories are useful in helping to avoid user problems logging in because of incorrectly assigned home directories and incorrectly managed volumes.

If a home directory is not provided as a part of the login process, macOS fails the login.

However, Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac can communicate to the user (and the administrator) and indicate the reason why the login is failing. A proxy home directory is passed back to the client for mounting when mounting the “real” home directory is not possible for some reason.

The proxy directories are managed in the Web management interface for Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac at `https://server_ip_or_DNS_name:3089`

IMPORTANT: It is very important for the volume of the server where the Kanaka Engine is running to have the Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac AFP/CIFS volume name configured and have AFP/CIFS configured so that all users can reference it.

Figure 11-4 Change Proxy Home Page

The screenshot displays the 'Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac' web interface. At the top right, it shows 'Logged in as: CN=admin.O=novell' with a 'Logout' link. The left sidebar contains three main sections: 'Configure' with links to 'User Index', 'Storage Resources', 'Policy', 'Collaborative Storage', 'Proxy Home', 'Log Management', 'Runtime Configuration', and 'Stop Accepting Logins'; 'Clients' with links to 'Retrieve Kanaka Client', 'Access Requests', and 'Client Management'; and 'Version' with links to 'Server Status' and 'Preview Login Script'. The main content area is titled 'Proxy Home Configuration'. It contains explanatory text about the Kanaka Proxy Home directory and instructions on how to change its location. A text input field labeled 'Specify a Path:' contains the value '\\WEEDLE\\DATA1\\KanakaProxyHome', followed by a 'BROWSE' button. Below this are 'SAVE' and 'RESET' buttons. At the bottom of the page, a copyright notice reads 'Copyright © 2004-2017 Condrey Corporation. All Rights Reserved.'

11.5 Policy

There are several options available in Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac to direct the behavior of the client. These options offer some flexibility in the setup to allow a more customized fit for individual installations. There are options for User Management, and for Managed Client Settings.

- ♦ Section 11.5.1, “User Management,” on page 77
- ♦ Section 11.5.2, “Managed Client Settings,” on page 81

11.5.1 User Management

Figure 11-5 User Management Page

Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac

Logged In as: CN=admin,O=novell
Logout

Configure

- [User Index](#)
- [Storage Resources](#)
- [Policy](#)
- [Collaborative Storage](#)
- [Proxy Home](#)
- [Log Management](#)
- [Runtime Configuration](#)
- [Stop Accepting Logins](#)

Clients

- [Retrieve Kanaka Client](#)
- [Access Requests](#)
- [Client Management](#)

Version

- [Server Status](#)
- Version:
3.0.0.0 Mar 10 2017 11:48:37
- [Preview Login Script](#)

Kanaka Policy

User Management

Kanaka clients request various pieces of user-related information from eDirectory. The following options allow you to configure how these items are obtained as well as the operation of the clients themselves.

PASSWORD MANAGEMENT

- ☒ Allow users to change their password via Plug-in, Plug-in Console and Desktop Client.
- ☒ Notify users that their password will change in Plug-in Console.

UID MANAGEMENT

- ☒ Use the UID set on the user object, if any. If none, use the Kanaka-managed UID.
- ☐ Always use the Kanaka-managed UID.

GID MANAGEMENT

Default Group ID (GID):

- ☒ Use the GID set on the user object, if any. If none, use the default specified above.
- ☐ Always use the default specified above.
- ☐ Use Kanaka alternate GID attribute. See documentation for intended usage.

FULL NAME MANAGEMENT

- ☒ Use the full name. If missing, combine first name and last name.
- ☐ Combine first name and last name.

HOME DIRECTORY MANAGEMENT

If the home directory is not populated for a user logging in:

- ☐ Use a proxy directory.
- ☒ Deny login.

If the path specified in the home directory does not exist:

- ☒ Do not test for existence. (best performance)
- ☐ Use a proxy directory.
- ☐ Deny login.

SHELL MANAGEMENT

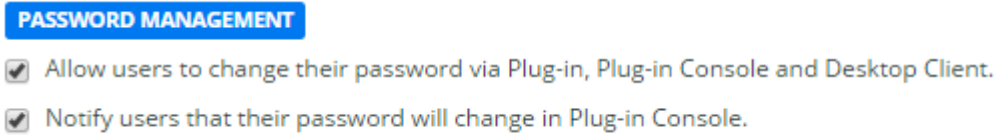
Default Shell:

KANAKA IDENTITY DRIVEN ACCESS

- ☒ Enable Kanaka Identity Driven Access.
 - ☒ Enable Group storage lookup.
 - ☒ Enable Container Collaborative storage lookup.

Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac clients request various items of user-related information from eDirectory. The following options allow you to configure how these items are obtained as well as the operation of the clients themselves.

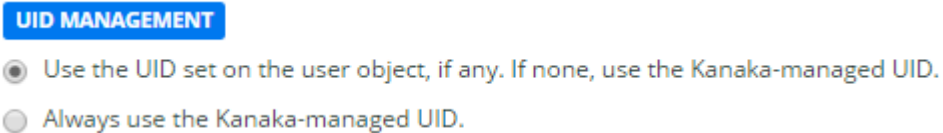
Figure 11-6 Password Management Settings



A screenshot of the 'PASSWORD MANAGEMENT' settings window. It features a blue header bar with the title 'PASSWORD MANAGEMENT'. Below the header, there are two settings, each with a checked checkbox and a description: 'Allow users to change their password via Plug-in, Plug-in Console and Desktop Client.' and 'Notify users that their password will change in Plug-in Console.'

These two self-explanatory settings are selected by default.

Figure 11-7 UID Management Settings

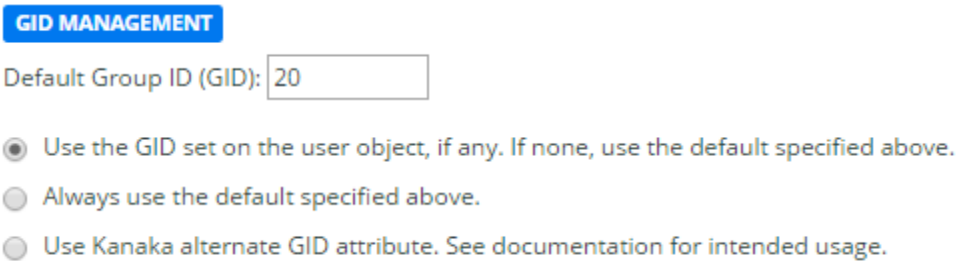


A screenshot of the 'UID MANAGEMENT' settings window. It features a blue header bar with the title 'UID MANAGEMENT'. Below the header, there are two radio button options: 'Use the UID set on the user object, if any. If none, use the Kanaka-managed UID.' (which is selected) and 'Always use the Kanaka-managed UID.'

The UID is a User ID that is unique for each user logging in to macOS. This option allows you to use an existing number or use a randomly generated number from a range of numbers defined by Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac.

The auxiliary attribute class is posixAccount. The attribute is uidNumber.

Figure 11-8 GID Management Settings



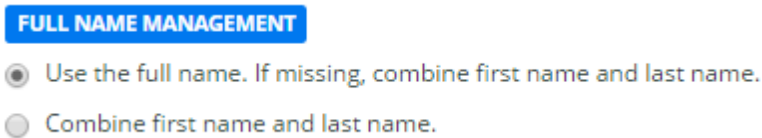
A screenshot of the 'GID MANAGEMENT' settings window. It features a blue header bar with the title 'GID MANAGEMENT'. Below the header, there is a text field labeled 'Default Group ID (GID):' with the value '20' entered. Below the text field, there are three radio button options: 'Use the GID set on the user object, if any. If none, use the default specified above.' (which is selected), 'Always use the default specified above.', and 'Use Kanaka alternate GID attribute. See documentation for intended usage.'

The GID is a primary Group ID for a user. It defines security levels on macOS. By default, the GID is set to 20 (equivalent to “staff” on macOS) in Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac. If you want your users to have admin privileges on macOS, you can set the GID to 80 (equivalent to “admin” on macOS), but this is not recommended for lab environments. The auxiliary attribute class is posixAccount. The attribute is gidNumber.

The third option is based on an extended attribute that is added during the Kanaka installation. The class in eDirectory is named cccKanakaGidNumberClass and the attribute name is cccKanakaGidNumber. You can use this attribute to define the GID for users individually.

For example, if you want students to have a GID of 20 (staff) and teachers or administrators to have a GID of 80 (admin), you can set the cccKanakaGidNumber attribute for the teachers or administrators to a value of 80 and choose the **Use Kanaka alternate GID attribute** option.

Figure 11-9 Full Name Management Options



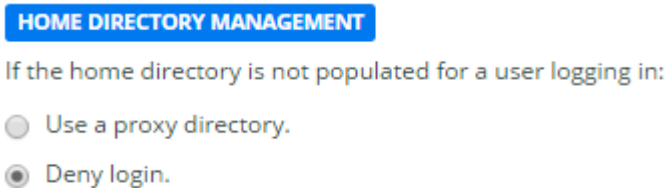
FULL NAME MANAGEMENT

☒ Use the full name. If missing, combine first name and last name.

☐ Combine first name and last name.

This region lets you specify how the user's name is displayed in the Kanaka Plug-in Console, Desktop Client, and the logout option.

Figure 11-10 Home Directory Management Settings



HOME DIRECTORY MANAGEMENT

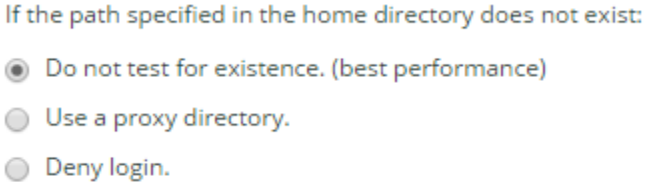
If the home directory is not populated for a user logging in:

☐ Use a proxy directory.

☒ Deny login.

This setting gives you the option to allow the user to log in or not if the Home Directory attribute is not populated. If you choose the proxy directory option, you need to add and configure a proxy home directory for your environment. This is a directory with limited rights, and you can display a message to explain (such as a document or HTML page) that the user does not have a home directory defined, and perhaps direct them to a contact at the Help Desk.

Figure 11-11 Settings for Invalid Home Directory Path



If the path specified in the home directory does not exist:

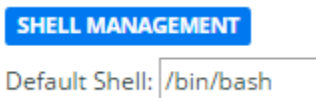
☒ Do not test for existence. (best performance)

☐ Use a proxy directory.

☐ Deny login.

This setting indicates whether Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac should actually test for the existence of the path specified in the home directory attribute. By default, this option should be turned off. If you do test for existence and the path doesn't exist, you have the option to use the proxy directory or deny login.

Figure 11-12 Shell Management Setting

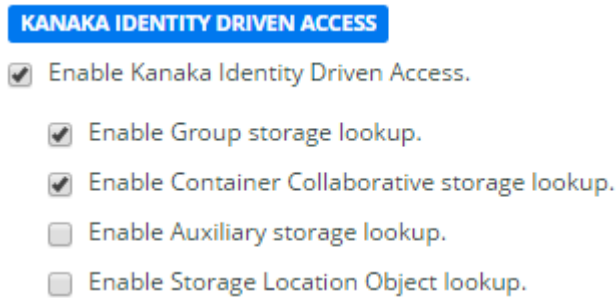


SHELL MANAGEMENT

Default Shell:

This is the default shell for the user's environment on macOS.

Figure 11-13 Identity Driven Access Settings



The screenshot shows a settings window titled "KANAKA IDENTITY DRIVEN ACCESS". It contains five checkboxes, all of which are checked. The first checkbox is "Enable Kanaka Identity Driven Access." Below it are four more checkboxes: "Enable Group storage lookup.", "Enable Container Collaborative storage lookup.", "Enable Auxiliary storage lookup.", and "Enable Storage Location Object lookup.".

KANAKA IDENTITY DRIVEN ACCESS

- ☒ Enable Kanaka Identity Driven Access.
- ☒ Enable Group storage lookup.
- ☒ Enable Container Collaborative storage lookup.
- ☐ Enable Auxiliary storage lookup.
- ☐ Enable Storage Location Object lookup.

These settings enable the mounting of additional storage other than the user's home directory.

Enable Kanaka Identity Driven Access: Selecting this option enables you to select the options below.

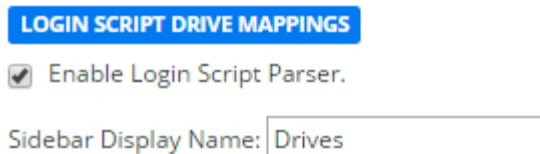
Enable Group storage lookup: During the installation of Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac, group objects are extended with an attribute called ccx-FSFManagedPath. In its simplest explanation, it is analogous to having a home directory attribute on a group object.

Enable Container Collaborative storage lookup: Container objects can also be extended with an attribute named ccx-FSFManagedPath. In its simplest explanation, it is analogous to having a home directory attribute on a container object. It treats users in a container as if they were members of a group, without having to manage a group object for those users.

Enable Auxiliary storage lookup: This option works only when you have Micro Focus Storage Manager implemented with Auxiliary storage defined and enabled. Auxiliary Storage is like having multiple home directory attributes.

Enable Storage Location Object lookup: These are traditional Storage Location Objects in eDirectory. Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac supports only NCP Storage Location Objects.

Figure 11-14 Login Script Settings



The screenshot shows a settings window titled "LOGIN SCRIPT DRIVE MAPPINGS". It contains one checked checkbox, "Enable Login Script Parser." Below it is a text field labeled "Sidebar Display Name:" with the value "Drives" entered.

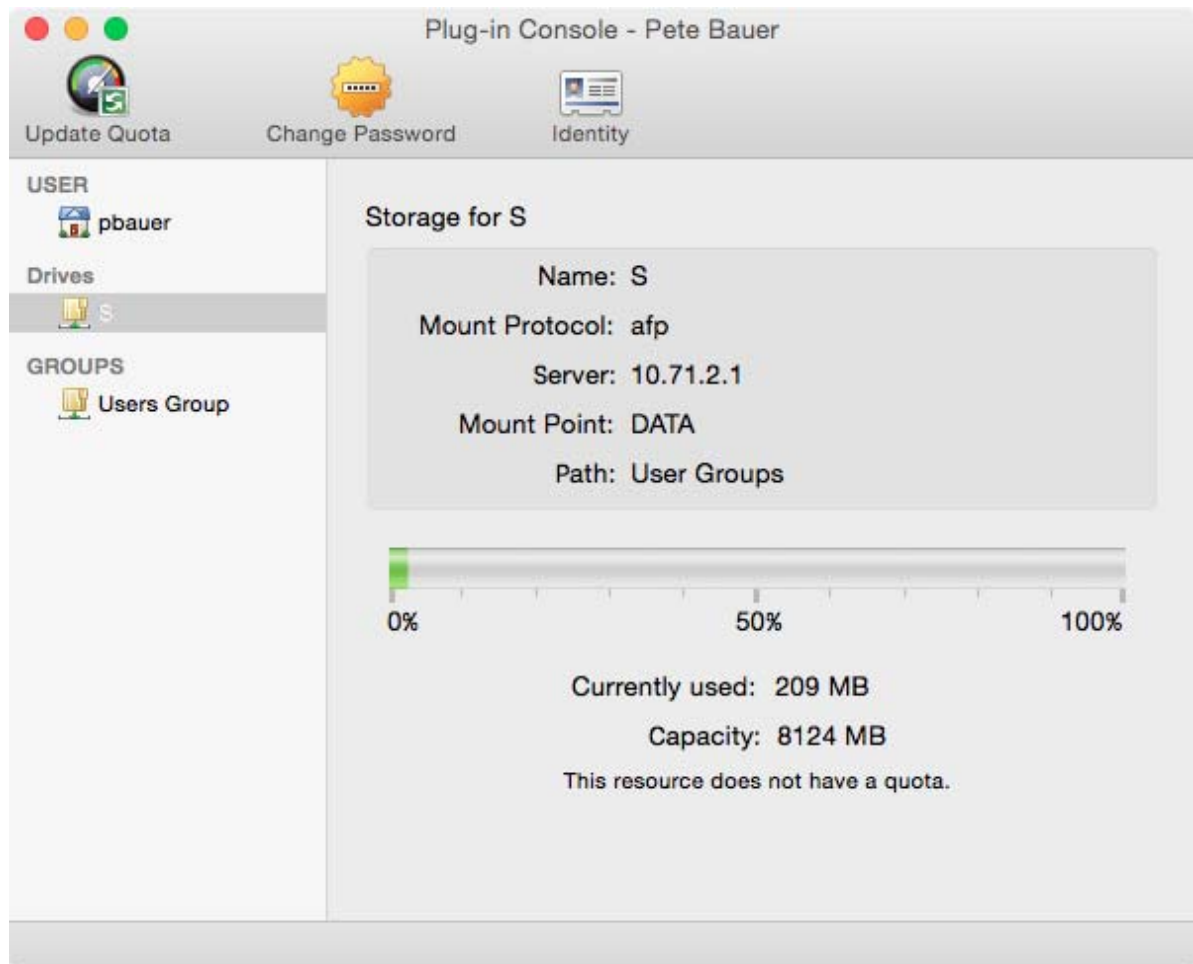
LOGIN SCRIPT DRIVE MAPPINGS

- ☒ Enable Login Script Parser.

Sidebar Display Name:

By enabling the Login Script Parser, the Kanaka Engine will parse any login scripts associated with the user. Login scripts are parsed with the same criteria as NetStorage logins.

Figure 11-15 Mounted Storage



11.5.2 Managed Client Settings

For several years, Apple has had a technology for managing workstations and the user experience, often referred to as MCX, or Managed Client for OS X via a Workgroup Manager server. Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac gives the administrator the ability to choose between Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac or a Workgroup Manager server to deliver these settings to the workstation.

Figure 11-16 Managed Client Settings Page

Managed Client Settings

Kanaka clients can receive Managed Client Settings (MCX) configured in the Kanaka Policy or from a properly configured OS X server. The following options instruct the client to use Kanaka generated MCX settings or to use those obtained from an OS X server.

- ☒ Get all MCX Settings from Kanaka.
- ☐ Get all MCX Settings from Workgroup Manager. Depending on the settings provided by Workgroup Manager, Kanaka may or may not mount the user's home directory. With this option, Kanaka will not mount group storage.

The following options will only be applied when Kanaka is used to generate MCX Settings.

DOCK

- ☒ Display an icon for the user's network home directory in the Dock.
- ☒ Display an icon for additional mounted storage in the Dock.

DESKTOP

- ☐ Display an icon for the home directory mount point on the desktop.
- ☐ Display an icon for additional mount points on the desktop.

KANAKA PLUG-IN CONSOLE

- ☐ Start the Kanaka Plug-in Console as a login item. This option will only be used when Kanaka is configured to generate MCX Settings.

MOBILITY SETTINGS

These options will only be used when Kanaka is configured to generate MCX Settings. Settings for Mobility are only applicable to Mac OS X 10.3.4 clients and later.

- ☒ Create mobile account when user logs in to network account.
- ☐ Create home using network home with default sync settings.
- ☐ Require confirmation before creating mobile account.

Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac clients can receive Managed Client Settings (MCX) configured in the Kanaka policy or from a properly configured OS X server. The following options instruct the client to use MCX settings generated by Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac or to use settings obtained from an OS X server.

Figure 11-17 MCX Settings

- ☒ Get all MCX Settings from Kanaka.
- ☐ Get all MCX Settings from Workgroup Manager. Depending on the settings provided by Workgroup Manager, Kanaka may or may not mount the user's home directory. With this option, Kanaka will not mount group storage.

If you choose the setting for Workgroup Manager, you will need to verify that your LDAP v3 settings in the macOS Directory Utility point to that server.

Figure 11-18 Dock Settings

- DOCK**
- ☒ Display an icon for the user's network home directory in the Dock.
 - ☒ Display an icon for additional mounted storage in the Dock.

This option displays an icon on the Dock for the user's home directory and for any additional storage that is configured.

Figure 11-19 Desktop Settings

- DESKTOP**
- ☐ Display an icon for the home directory mount point on the desktop.
 - ☐ Display an icon for additional mount points on the desktop.

These options place a mount point on the user's desktop. This mount point is at the root of the volume, so users will need to drill down to get to the folders and files they have rights to.

NOTE: Users can only see folders and files to which they have rights.

Figure 11-20 Kanaka Plug-in Console Setting

- KANAKA PLUG-IN CONSOLE**
- ☐ Start the Kanaka Plug-in Console as a login item. This option will only be used when Kanaka is configured to generate MCX Settings.

This setting enables the Kanaka Plug-in Console to automatically start after a login.

Figure 11-21 Mobility Settings

- MOBILITY SETTINGS**
- These options will only be used when Kanaka is configured to generate MCX Settings.
- ☒ Create mobile account at login.
 - ☐ Create home using network home with default sync settings.
 - ☐ Require confirmation before creating a mobile account.

Create mobile account when user logs in to network account: This setting allows Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac to create a local "mobile" account on the workstation and keep the user's profile and other information local. This option has the most performance benefits, because it can read the profile locally much more quickly than from the network. If you do not create a mobile account, the user profile information is created in the user's home directory on the network.

Create home using network home with default sync settings: Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac creates a local home directory with login/logoff sync enabled. This could potentially slow down Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac.

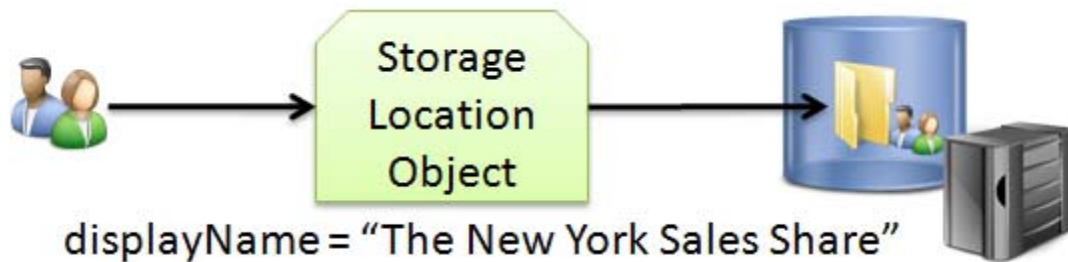
NOTE: This is applicable for older versions of macOS and will be removed in a future release.

Require confirmation before creating mobile account: Warns the user of a mobile account that is created during login.

11.6 NetStorage Integration and Storage Location Objects

Novell NetStorage introduces the concept of a Storage Location Object in eDirectory for assigning one or more storage locations to one or more objects in the tree and defining, among other things, a display name to use in referencing the storage.

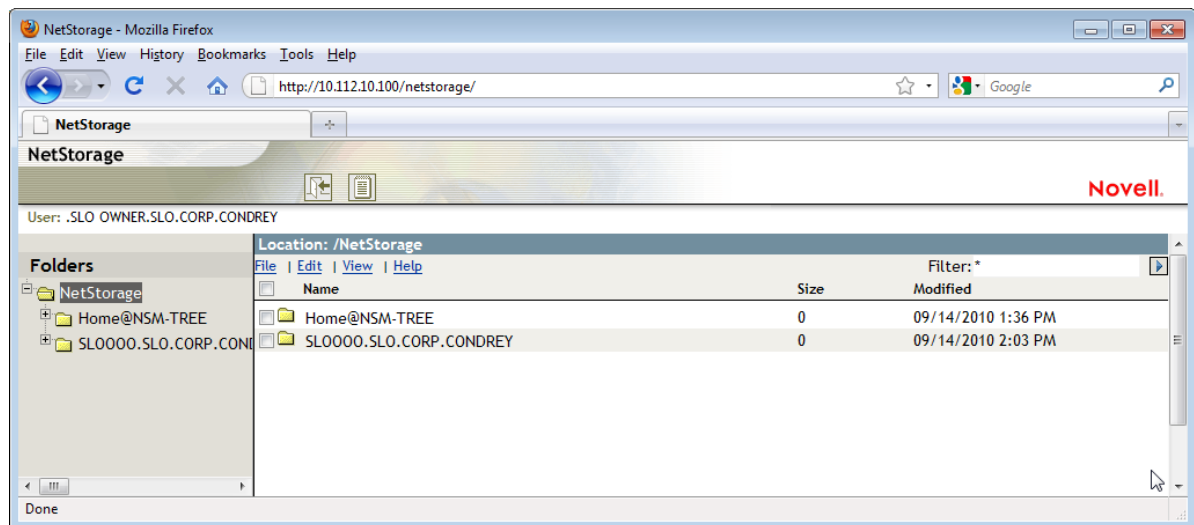
Figure 11-22 Storage Location Object



In the figure above, a Storage Location Object has been created in eDirectory. The Storage Location Object is pointing to the Sales subdirectory of the New York directory on a server. The Storage Location Object has been assigned to the Sales group.

When users who are members of the Sales group log in to NetStorage, they are automatically shown a link to this storage. The display name is defined in the Storage Location Object. The figure below is an example:

Figure 11-23 Linked Storage in NetStorage



A Storage Location Object can be assigned to users, groups, containers, or profile objects in eDirectory. Multiple Storage Location Objects can be assigned to the same object simultaneously.

Storage Location Objects can be used with or without NetStorage. However, NetStorage must be installed on at least one server in the tree in order for the Storage Location Object schema extensions to be added to the tree.

The Kanaka Engine automatically locates any Storage Location Objects that are either directly or indirectly assigned to the user during login. Indirect assignments include any groups that the user is a member of or any parent containers above the user in the tree hierarchy.

The Storage Location Object storage is returned to the client as collaborative storage in exactly the same way that group home directories are returned.

A

Documentation Updates

This section contains information about documentation content changes that were made in what is now titled the *Micro Focus Kanaka for Mac Installation and Administration Guide*. The changes are listed according to the date they were published.

The documentation for this product is provided on the Web in two formats: HTML and PDF. The HTML and PDF documentation are both kept up-to-date with the changes listed in this section.

If you need to know whether a copy of the PDF documentation that you are using is the most recent, the PDF document includes a publication date on the title page.

The documentation was updated on the following dates:

A.1 November 6, 2017

Updates were made to the following sections:

Location	Update
Section 1.1, "New in Version 3.0.1," on page 9.	Listed support for macOS X, OES 2018, and flexible FDN login options.

A.2 May 23, 2017

Updates were made to the following sections:

Location	Update
Section 5.3, "Configuring the Engine," on page 39.	Included login information for FDNs.

A.3 March 31, 2017

Updates were made to the following sections:

Location	Update
Section 3.5, "Generating Certificates," on page 24.	Expanded this section with new subsections.
Chapter 4, "Upgrading from Version 2.7 or 2.8 to 3.0.1," on page 33.	Added new procedures.
Section 5.1, "System Requirements," on page 37.	Removed reference of support for Novell Open Enterprise Server 2.

A.4 October 29, 2014

Updates were made to the following sections:

Location	Update
Various locations.	Updated interface graphics.

A.5 August 14, 2013

Updates were made to the following sections:

Location	Update
Section 3.5.6, "Creating Your Own Certificate," on page 30.	Corrected the syntax in the command line in Step 5 .
Section 4.1, "Upgrade Considerations," on page 33.	Corrected the syntax in the command line.
Section 5.2, "Installing the Kanaka Engine," on page 38.	Corrected the syntax in the command line in Step 4 .
Section 5.2, "Installing the Kanaka Engine," on page 38.	Inserted a new paragraph with the heading IMPORTANT. Removed a screen shot that was no longer applicable. Inserted a new step (Step 13).

A.6 August 6, 2013

Updates were made to the following sections:

Location	Update
Chapter 5, "Installing and Configuring the Engine," on page 37.	Inserted a new paragraph with the heading IMPORTANT.

A.7 March 15, 2013

Updates were made to the following sections:

Location	Update
Section 2.4.1, "Authentication and Mounting via the Kanaka Plug-In," on page 16.	Inserted a new paragraph with the heading IMPORTANT.
Section 3.5, "Generating Certificates," on page 24.	New section.
Chapter 4, "Upgrading from Version 2.7 or 2.8 to 3.0.1," on page 33.	New chapter.
Section 5.2, "Installing the Kanaka Engine," on page 38.	New procedures.

Location	Update
Section 5.4, "Replacing the PEM File," on page 45.	New section.

A.8 June 8, 2012

Updates were made to the following sections:

Location	Update
Chapter 5, "Installing and Configuring the Engine," on page 37.	Updated procedures.
Section 9.2, "Kanaka Desktop Client," on page 63.	Updated information on how to change passwords.
Chapter 10, "Parsing eDirectory Login Scripts," on page 67.	New chapter.
Chapter 11, "Reference," on page 71.	Descriptions of new fields in the product interface.

A.9 March 13, 2012

Updates were made to the following sections:

Location	Update Description
Chapter 5, "Installing and Configuring the Engine," on page 37.	Inserted a Note on installing multiple Engines and having two Engines with identical configurations to serve as a cluster substitute.
Step 4 on page 49.	Expanded the explanation below the step.

A.10 January 31, 2012

Updates were made to the following sections:

Location	Update Description
Chapter 2, "Overview," on page 13	Updated interface graphics.
Chapter 4, "Upgrading from Version 2.7 or 2.8 to 3.0.1," on page 33	Updated interface graphics.

A.11 January 26, 2012

Updates were made to the following sections:

Location	Update Description
Step 7 on page 42	New information added on rights assignments.

A.12 January 20, 2012

Updates were made to the following section:

Location	Update Description
Step 2 on page 39	Inserted a new paragraph on requirements for logging in.
Step 12 on page 44	The cross reference pertaining to information on mount points has been corrected.