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Security administration guide teamcenter

Share the knowledge I sometimes ask for advice on what skills someone should study to progress as a Teamcenter administrator. Some of the typical questions may be: Will learning SQL help me a job as a TC admin? what things should I study to get opportunities in BMIDE? If I want to support Spancenter from the server side, will it be better to learn SQL or Unix Administration? The short answer is, it depends. Taking career advice from me may not be the best ideas. Doing the opposite can be a better idea. Some of the opportunities I missed were doozies. Case in point, when I had an undergraduate the Internet consisting of email, Usenet, Gopher, and FTP. One day I logged on to my account in the computer lab to see an announcement about something new called The World Wide Web that we could navigate with something called a browser. And we can even make our own pages using something called HTML! My response? This web thing was too dang hard to work with! It was impossible to find anything on it. You already had to know that a page existed to find it or follow links from a page you knew existed. What a waste of time! Well, there was another child in the same computer lab. I think he was the one who told me about the artificial intelligence game where he was working in a dialect of Lisp or Prolog or something. He also looked at this webing. And he also realized that it was just about useless, because you couldn't find anything on it. But he decided to do something about it. His Name... was Larry Page. (Don't know who Larry Page is? Google him.) In order to answer the questions, let's discuss the different types of Teamcenter administrators there are. Depending on where you are, there may be one or more people dedicated to each type of administration task, or one person can do it all. Regardless, I think it's helpful to distinguish between the different types of Teamcenter administrators. Database Administrator on the base level is the person who maintains the database server. This person can't know anything about Teamcenter other than that is just another database that needs to have space awarded for it, has tuned in its performance, regularly backed up, etc. At this level there is nothing fundamentally special about Teamcenter that the administration should know; it is only one database from the decades he or she is responsible for. To excel here, you're all about the specific database software you're running – Oracle or DB2 or SQL Server or whatever. You really don't need to know much about anything about Teamcenter. Server administrator Next is the person or persons who install Teamcenter on the servers, set up the cach servers, configure the web level, etc. They will also be those who use TEM to install data model templates. These administrators know more specific information about Teamcenter's architecture, but they did not know much about how the software is or how users use it. At this level, you're worried about installing the actual boxes somewhere somewhere and whether you're going to use JBoss or Web sphere. The primary skill set for this type of administrator will be anything any other Unix or Windows administrator should know. Data Model Administrator These are the people who design the data model using the BMIDE. I don't know about you, but for me it's where it starts to become interesting. This is where you finally start to get into the configuration of Teamcenter for your specific business needs and processes. Obviously you will need to know how to use the BMIDE. To a lesser extent, you need to know the basics of XML, but you don't have to be an expert. You must have a good understanding of object oriented modelling. The more often you try to model a system as an object model, the better. But the most important thing you need to know to succeed here is the BMIDE itself, or more specifically, all the things you can set with it. There are a metric ton of things you can set with the BMIDE. Each of them is a tool in your tool belt. The more tools you have, the more you can do. So you really need to read the documentation and you really just have to experiment with the BMIDE as much as you can. The stronger your understanding of the toolset, the more often you will be able to introduce a solution to the problem of the day. I lied. There is not one most important thing you need to know here. You should also know as much as you can about the business of users. This means that you should know about engineering and manufacturing procedures in general, and specifically business practices at your company (or your client's company, to gelurts). You want to ask a lot of questions and pay attention to the answers. Application administrator Now we come to the application administrators. These are Teamcenter users who belong to the dba group (or more precisely, they belong to a group that activated the DBA box). They are similar to the Data Model administrators by configuring how Teamcenter will work for the regular users. They design workflows, set up the access rules, set up the organizational structure, etc. Workflow design is probably the area where you have the most opportunity to find creative solutions to problems, so I tend to think about it as the most interesting application administrator task. Just as you should know that your business processes should be a data model administrator, you should know that they also be an application to be administrator. Final advice in my opinion, if you want to progress in your career support teamcenter that you want to avoid is getting the man or gall that can be handed a list of requirements and then run and implement them. You want to be their husband or gall that helps you find out what the requirements are. take no great skill to add a new item type to the data model and add some features to it because that's what you've been told to do. Being able to what item types should be added and what their characteristics should be is a different story. You want to be able to understand what your client's problems are and be able to find ways to solve those problems. If you can do this, you'll do very well for yourself (and that's true of just about any profession, honestly). What about you? What type of administrator(s) are you? What kind of do you want to be? What skills do you find most useful for the administration you do? Photo credit: Svein Halvor Halvorsen. Licensed under the Creative Commons Cisco ScanCenter cannot generate Certificate Signing Requests (CSR) for the purpose of obtaining a certificate. Therefore, you must have created a certificate for the LDAP server, you must issue the signing request from another system. Save the key of this system because you need to install it later on the LDAP server. On a Windows server, you can use Microsoft certificate services to generate a suitable certificate. For information about using Microsoft Certificate Services, see your vening documentation. Alternatively, you can use any UNIX machine installed with a recent version of OpenSSL. For information on how to generate an CSRC using OpenSSL, . Typically, LDAP servers use self-signed certificates. For information about creating and using your own Certificate Authority (CA), see . Note Tools for generating and signing your own certificate is included with OpenSSL, free software from . Alternatively, when the FSR is generated, it sends it to a Certificate Authority (CA). The CA will return the certificate in PEM format. If you are obtaining a certificate for the first time, search the Internet for certificate authority services SSL server certificates, and choose the service that best meets the needs of your organization. Follow the service's instructions for obtaining an SSL certificate. The Teamcenter ® product lifecycle management (PLM) solution of Siemens PLM Software simplifies PLM by taking the guesswork out of the deployment process. This delivers a flexible portfolio of focused applications organized to allow you to strategically grow your PLM maturity in accordance with your needs and vision. Teamcenter 11.2 now introduces a new set of powerful admin data tools that make it easier than ever to manage and maintain your Teamcenter deployments. Analog to the BMIDE philosophy for the administration of data models, now there are also tools for administration of the Teamcenter configuration available. These include administrative data such as: Access Manager RulesOrganisationsProjectRevision RulesSaved QueriesStyle SheetsWorkflow Target: Less effort, better documentation and easier deployment, especially in terms of the and similarities of administrative data across different Teamcenter environments/configurations. A new administration data Reporting tool allows you to review configurations of your Teamcenter deployments and troubleshoot configuration issues. Easily analyze admin data configurationsCapture static administration data configurations snapshots for archiveDeep analysis of Access Manager Rules and Style SheetsStudy admin data report even when offline with the new administration data comparison reporting tool, you can troubleshoot configuration differences between various Teamcenter deployments to determine why the business logic acts differently, or whether a new Teamcenter environment is configured in the same way as a reference environment. Determine differences between a customer environment and a out of the Teamcenter environmentMake sure new environment is the same configured as a reference environmentQuickly identifies differences between two environments at macro - or micro levelContains a Style Sheet-XML Comparison With the administration data import tool what you can quickly use data from one Teamcenter deployment to make sure that another deployment is correctly Easy Move admin Data ConfigurationsCommand-Line Utilities to automate with simple user interfaceImport history stored in a report For archiveImport has a dry-run option to illustrate the effect The new access manager testing tool enables you to automate testing all access manager rules and organization of groups, roles and users in your Teamcenter environment to ensure they are protecting your data as you expect them to. Replace time-consuming manual tests by autotest testingTest users with different group, scroll and project setting against any objectTest any access privilege for award or refuses access Use of XML input file to tell the tool to report to analyze why a test fails This tool saves your time and reduces the chance for human error in the testing process