



## PowerBroker for Unix & Linux

### **Browser Interface Guide for:**

- PowerBroker for Unix & Linux
- PowerBroker for Networks
- PowerBroker for Sudo
- PowerBroker Essentials

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# Contents

- Introduction ..... 3**
  - Conventions Used in This Guide ..... 3
    - Font Conventions ..... 3
    - Linespacing Conventions ..... 4
  - Where to Go Next? ..... 4
    - Sample Policy Files ..... 4
    - Contacting Support ..... 4
    - Telephone ..... 4
- Getting Started ..... 6**
  - Prerequisites ..... 6
  - Browser Startup ..... 8
  - Main Page ..... 8
    - Enter Network Password Dialog Box ..... 9
    - Kerberos Authentication Dialog Box ..... 10
  - File Browser Page ..... 10
- Viewing Logs ..... 12**
  - Viewing PowerBroker for Unix & Linux Events ..... 12
    - Selecting an Event Log and Records Page ..... 12
    - Using the Event Log Page ..... 13
    - Using the Event Log Detail Page ..... 13
  - Viewing PowerBroker for Unix & Linux I/O Logs ..... 14
    - Selecting an I/O Log ..... 14
    - Using the I/O Log Viewer Page ..... 15
    - I/O Log Variables Page ..... 17
    - Using the I/O Log Input Viewer Page ..... 17
- Customizing the GUI ..... 19**
  - GUI Configuration Page ..... 19

## Introduction

This guide provides detailed information regarding the security policy file programming language for the BeyondTrust PowerBroker® for Unix & Linux software. PowerBroker for Unix & Linux includes PowerBroker® for Unix & Linux - UNIX® Edition, PowerBroker® for Unix & Linux - Linux® Edition, PowerBroker® Virtualization, and PowerBroker® Express. This language is used to create security policy files that are used by PowerBroker® for Unix & Linux to control the following:

- Which tasks a user, or group of users, may perform
- Which machines a task may be submitted from
- On which machines a task may be run
- When a specific task may be run (day and time)
- Where a task may be run from
- Whether or not secondary security checks, such as passwords or checksums, are required to run a task
- Whether or not one or more supplemental security programs are run before a task is started

This manual assumes that the reader has a basic understanding of Unix or Linux system administration and some experience with a scripting or other computer language. It is recommended that you have experience in these areas before you attempt to create or modify security policy files.

## Conventions Used in This Guide

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Specific font and linespacing conventions are used in this book to ensure readability and to highlight important information, such as commands, syntax, and examples.

### Font Conventions

The font conventions used for this document are:

- *Courier New Font* is used for program names, commands, command arguments, directory paths, variable names, text input, text output, configuration file listings, and source code. For example:

```
/etc/powerbroker/product.cfg
```

- **Courier New Bold Font** is used for information that should be typed into the system exactly as shown.

For example:

```
pbcheck -v
```

- *Courier New Italics Font* is used for input variables that need to be replaced by actual values. In the following example, *variable-name*, must be replaced by an actual environment variable name. For

example:

```
result = getenv (variable-name);
```

- **Bold** is used for Windows buttons. For example:

Click **OK**.

## Linespacing Conventions

The linespacing of commands, syntax, examples, and computer code in this manual may vary from actual Windows and Unix/Linux usage because of space limitations. For example, a single line does not fit within the text margins for this book, the text is displayed on two lines with the second line indented, as shown in the following sample:

```
result = sprintf ("System administrator Ids: %s %s %s", "Adm1", "Adm2",  
                "Adm3") ;
```

## Where to Go Next?

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For licensing information and installation instructions for PowerBroker for Unix & Linux, see the PowerBroker for Unix & Linux Installation Guide.

Documentation for PowerBroker for Unix & Linux

The complete PowerBroker for Unix & Linux documentation set includes the following:

- *PowerBroker for Unix & Linux Installation Guide*
- *PowerBroker for Unix & Linux System Administration Guide*
- *PowerBroker for Unix & Linux Policy Language Guide*
- *PowerBroker for Unix & Linux Browser Interface Guide*
- *PowerBroker for Unix & Linux Diagnostic Messages Guide*
- Man pages (for Unix/Linux)

## Sample Policy Files

When you install PowerBroker for Unix & Linux, you can choose to copy sample PowerBroker for Unix & Linux policy files to the installation host. These sample policy files include detailed explanations of what they do. You can use these files to learn how policy files are typically written for various scenarios. The directory that these sample files are copied to is determined by the `GUI library directory` option that you specify during installation.

By default, this directory is `/usr/local/lib/pbbuilder`. A `readme_samples` text file in that directory includes a brief description of each sample file.

## Contacting Support

For support, go to our [Customer Portal](#) then follow the link to the product you need assistance with.

The Customer Portal contains information regarding contacting Technical Support by telephone and chat, along with product downloads, product installers, license management, account, latest product releases, product documentation, webcasts and product demos.

## Telephone

### Privileged Account Management Support

Within Continental United States: 800.234.9072

Outside Continental United States: 818.575.4040

## **Vulnerability Management Support**

North/South America: 866.529.2201 | 949.333.1997

+ enter access code

### **All other Regions:**

Standard Support: 949.333.1995

+ enter access code

Platinum Support: 949.333.1996

+ enter access code

### **Online**

<http://www.beyondtrust.com/Resources/Support/>

## Getting Started

The PowerBroker for Unix & Linux browser interface is a Web-based GUI that provides a user-friendly alternative to administering PowerBroker for Unix & Linux from a Unix/Linux command line. The GUI enables you to easily modify the settings file, view event records from the event log, replay I/O logs, and create and modify policy files.

There are two ways to access the GUI:

- Directly, by using the browser interface URL in a Web browser. This method is known as stand-alone access.
- By clicking a PowerBroker for Unix & Linux instance on the PowerBroker Management Console (PowerBroker Console) menu. The PowerBroker for Unix & Linux browser interface is displayed within the PowerBroker Console user interface.

The PowerBroker Console is a Web application that provides an easy-to-use and centralized console for managing PowerBroker for Unix & Linux, and provides advanced tools for reviewing and administering PowerBroker for Unix & Linux logs. For more information about the PowerBroker Console, see *PowerBroker Management Console Getting Started Guide*.

## Prerequisites

The GUI is compatible with the following browsers beginning with the indicated versions: Opera V8.5, Mozilla V1.7, Firefox V1.5, Netscape V7.1, and Internet Explorer V6.0. The browser must have JavaScript, cascading style sheets, and pop-ups enabled. The suggested monitor display settings are 1024 x 768 pixels and higher.

Before users can use stand-alone access to the GUI, the PowerBroker for Unix & Linux Policy Server host must be configured to allow access to `pbguid`. Update the policy file (either `opt/pbul/policies/pb.conf` or a policy file that is included in `/opt/pbul/policies/pb.conf`) to limit access to the various activities to specific users or groups.

The following policy code shows an example:

```

browseusers = { "chris" };
settingsusers = {"kim"};
logusers = {"kim", "chris"};
iologusers = { "kim" };
policyusers = { "admin" };
policysaveusers = { "admin" };
reportusers = { "admin", "kim", "chris" };
configusers = { "admin" };
reportinfousers = { "admin", "kim" };
reporteditusers = { "admin", "chris" };
reportsaveusers = { "admin", "chris" };
reportexecuteusers = { "admin", "kim" };
entitlementinfousers = { "admin", "kim" };
entitlementusers = { "admin", "kim", "chris" };
entitlementeditusers = { "admin", "chris" };
entitlementsaveusers = { "admin", "chris" };
entitlementexecuteusers= { "admin", "kim" };

if (pbclientname == "pbguid") {
if ((argv[1] == "settings") && (user in settingsusers))
accept;

```

```
if ((argv[1] == "log") && (user in logusers))
accept;

if ((argv[1] == "iolog") && (user in iologusers))
accept;

if ((argv[1] == "browse") && (user in browseusers))
accept;

if ((argv[1] == "policy") && (user in policyusers))
accept;

if ((argv[1] == "save") && (user in policysaveusers))
accept;

if ((argv[1] == "report") && (user in reportusers)) {
if(argc > 2) {
# Restrict access to edit a report set file
if((argv[2] == "edit") && (user ! in reporteditusers))
reject;

# Restrict access to save a report set file
if((argv[2] == "save") && (user ! in reportsaveusers))
reject;

# Restrict access to execute a report set file
if((argv[2] == "exec") && (user ! in reportexecusers))
reject;

# Restrict access to get info from a report set file
if((argv[2] == "info") && (user ! in reportinfousers))
reject;
}
accept;
}
if ((argv[1] == "defaults") && (user in configusers))
accept;

if ((argv[1] == "entitlement") && (user in entitlementusers)) {
if (argc > 2) {
# Restrict access to edit a report set file
if((argv[2] == "edit") && (user ! in entitlementeditusers))
reject;

# Restrict access to save a report set file
if((argv[2] == "save") && (user ! in entitlementsaveusers))
reject;

# Restrict access to execute a report set file
if((argv[2] == "exec") && (user ! in entitlementexecusers))
reject;

# Restrict access to info from a report set file
if((argv[2] == "info") && (user ! in entitlementinfousers))
```



```
reject;
} accept;
}
```

```
reject;
}
```

For more information about the values of `argv[1]` and `argv[2]` for the browser interface program, see the `pbguid` reference in the *PowerBroker for Unix & Linux System Administration Guide*.

As an alternative, you can use the following code to enable access to all activities for the admin user:

```
if ((pbclientname == "pbguid") && (user == "admin"))
accept;
else
reject;
```

## Browser Startup

---

To use the PowerBroker for Unix & Linux browser interface, open Internet Explorer, Mozilla, Firefox, Netscape, or Opera. To start an HTTP session, enter the following in the browser address field:

**`http://system_name:port_number`**

For example, if your system is named `orange` and the port assigned for use with HTTP is 24348, enter:

**`http://orange:24348`**

To start an HTTPS session, enter:

**`https://system_name:port_number`**

For example, if your system is named `mango` and the port assigned for use with HTTPS is 24349, enter:

**`https://mango:24349`**

System where PowerBroker for Unix & Linux is installed.

*system\_name* Port assigned for use with the protocol. By default, the ports are 24348 (HTTP) and 24349 (HTTPS).

*port\_number* Ports can be changed during a PowerBroker for Unix & Linux installation.

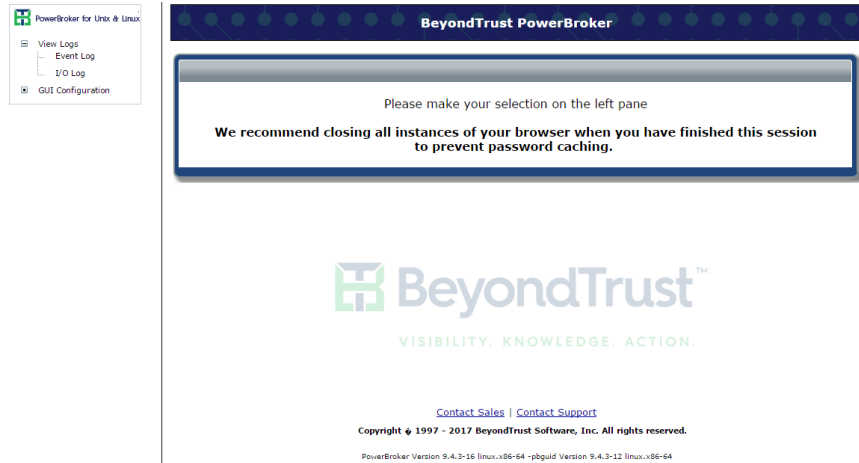
Port numbers are located in the `/etc/services` file or the superdaemon configuration files.

For more information, see “Select Port Numbers” and “`pbinstall` Installation Menu” in the *PowerBroker for Unix & Linux Installation Guide*.

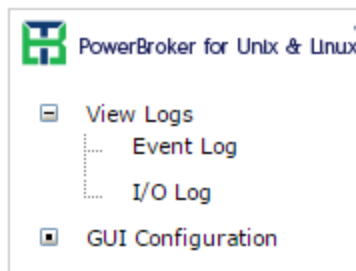
## Main Page

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When the PowerBroker for Unix & Linux browser starts, the Main Page is displayed. This is the point of entry to the features in the PowerBroker for Unix & Linux GUI. To return to this screen, click **Reload** or **Refresh** on your browser.



A resizable navigation menu is located on the left side of the PowerBroker for Unix & Linux browser. The menu contains several hyperlinks that enable easy navigation to the browser’s various areas. When the browser is first opened, the Navigation menu resembles the following figure. Expand menu items (plus (+) icon) to view hyperlinks in the menu hierarchy.



**Figure 2. Navigation Menu**

The hyperlinks present in this menu are as follows:

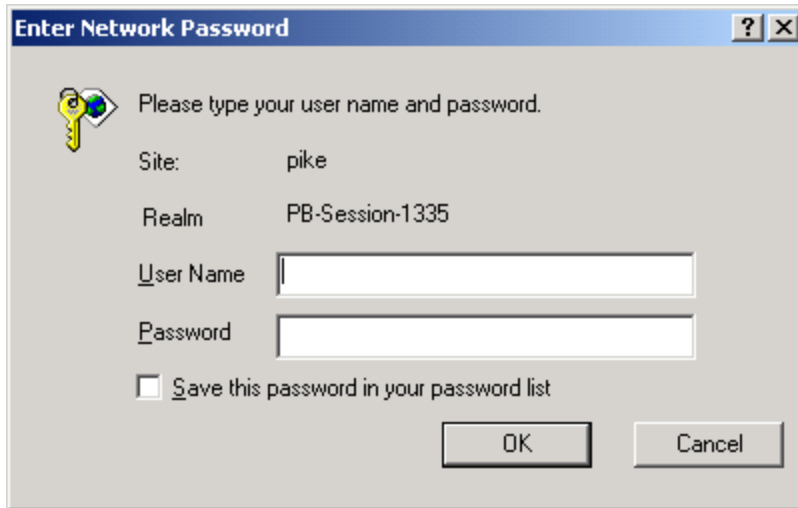
- View Logs**                      Clicking on this hyperlink displays the Event Log and I/O Log hyperlinks.
  - Event Log                      Opens the Event Log Selection page
  - I/O Log                          Invokes the I/O Log Selection page
- GUI Configuration**            Opens the GUI Configuration page.

## Enter Network Password Dialog Box

Selecting any of the hyperlinks on the Navigation menu for the first time during a session opens the Enter Network Password dialog box. Note that the dialog box varies depending on the browser.

This dialog box is used to obtain user authentication before allowing the user to modify the settings or policy files, view the logs, or use the reporting tools.

To avoid compromising your system’s security, it is recommended that you not select the **Save password** check box.



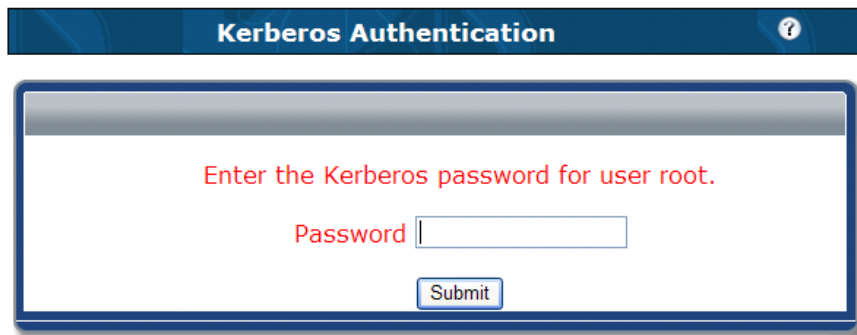
**Figure 3. Enter Network Password Dialog Box**

The user name and password is authenticated and allows the user to execute only those tasks that are defined by the administrator in the configuration file.

**Warning!** It is recommended that you close all instances of your browser when you finish your session to prevent password caching. It is also recommended that you do not store your password when using browsers that support this function.

## Kerberos Authentication Dialog Box

If PowerBroker for Unix & Linux is configured to use Kerberos, you must also enter a password for Kerberos authentication.



**Figure 4. Kerberos Authentication Dialog Box**

## File Browser Page

The File Browser Page is used to select files for the Log Selection Page and I/O Log Selection Page. For this guide, these pages are known as calling pages.

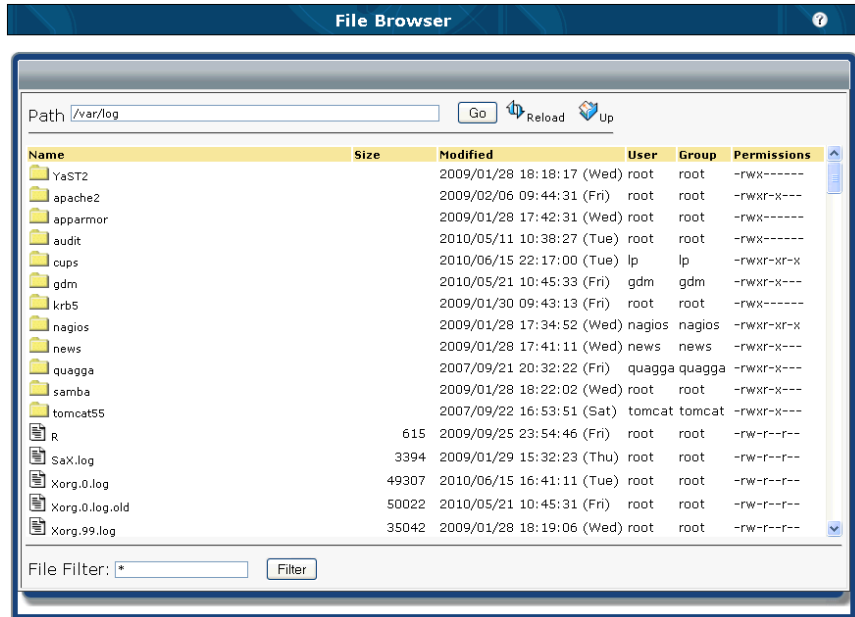


Figure 5. File Browser Page

## Opening the File Browser

To open the File Browser, click **Browse** in the calling page.

## Navigating

The File Browser displays directory and file lists in alphabetical order (only valid file and directory names are listed).

The list can be re-sorted by name, size, and so on, by clicking on the appropriate column heading.

There are several ways to navigate through the directories. You can click on the directory icons on the left side of the page or you can type a directory name in the **Path** field and click **Go**. The directory icons can also be used in conjunction with the **Path** field and **Go** button.

## Refreshing the List

To refresh the contents of the File Browser, click **Reload**.

## Filtering the List

The files that are in the currently selected directory are listed on the left side of the page. These files can be filtered to list only those with a certain extension or character string in their filenames. To filter a list of files, type a wildcard search character and the character string to search for in the **File Filter** field and click **Filter**.

## Selecting a File

To select a file, click the file's icon. The File Browser closes, and the selected file name is used in the appropriate field in the calling page.

## Viewing Logs

You can select and view event and I/O logs:

- Event logs contain a record of PowerBroker for Unix & Linux events.
- I/O logs provide a history of a user's keystrokes during a given PowerBroker for Unix & Linux session.

This chapter describes how you can select and view the logs.

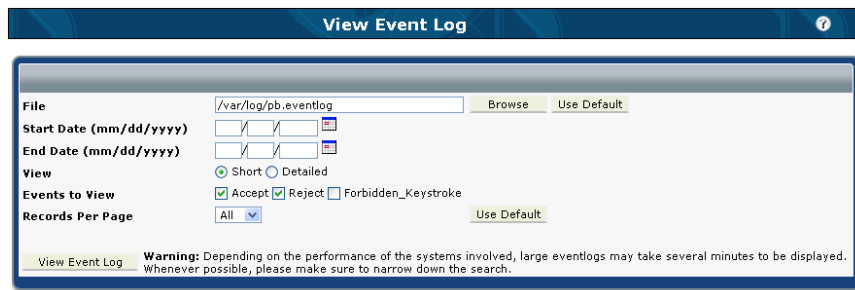
## Viewing PowerBroker for Unix & Linux Events

You can view PowerBroker for Unix & Linux events that are saved in event log files. Because events can be saved in more than one event log, the first step in viewing events is to select a log. Individual events can be viewed from the selected event log.

### Selecting an Event Log and Records Page

To select an event log and records to view:

1. In the left navigation menu, select **View Logs, Event Log**. If prompted, log in with your Unix/Linux user name and password. The Event Log Selection page opens.



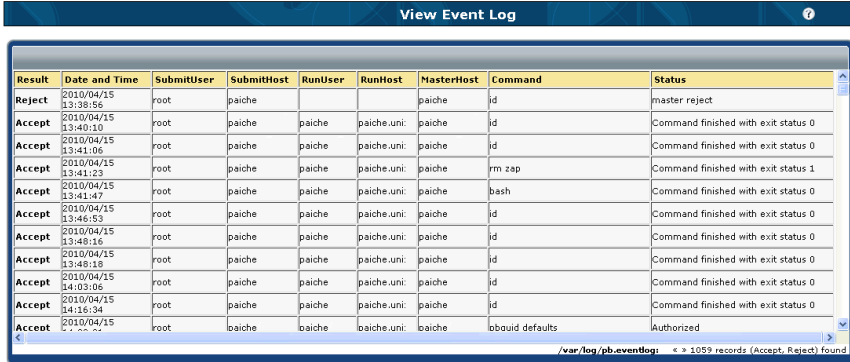
**Figure 6 Event Log Selection Page**

2. In the File field, enter an absolute path (directory and file name) for the event log. You can click **Browse** to select the event log from the File Browser (see [File Browser Page](#)), or you can click **Use Default** to select the default event log.
3. Optional. Specify a date range with the **Start Date** and **End Date** fields. Leave the **Start Date** blank to view logs from the beginning of the log file; leave the End Date blank to include the most recent events.
4. Use the **View** options to select how you want to view the events. Select **Short** to view a table of events; select **Detailed** to view details of each event.
5. Optional. Choose the event types to view by selecting or clearing the **Accept**, **Reject**, or **Forbidden Keystroke** check boxes.
6. Optional. Use the **Records Per Page** drop-down list to limit the number of event records to display on a single page.
7. Click **View Event Log**.

If you selected the **Short** option, then PowerBroker for Unix & Linux displays the event log in the Event Log Page. If you selected the **Detailed** option, then PowerBroker for Unix & Linux displays the event log in the Event Log Detail Page.

## Using the Event Log Page

The Event Log Page displays the event log records that were selected in the Event Log Selection page. This page provides information that is similar to the output from PowerBroker for Unix & Linux' `pblog` program.




Result	Date and Time	SubmitUser	SubmitHost	RunUser	RunHost	MasterHost	Command	Status
Reject	2010/04/15 13:38:56	root	paiche			paiche	id	master reject
Accept	2010/04/15 13:40:10	root	paiche	paiche	paiche.uni	paiche	id	Command finished with exit status 0
Accept	2010/04/15 13:41:06	root	paiche	paiche	paiche.uni	paiche	id	Command finished with exit status 0
Accept	2010/04/15 13:41:23	root	paiche	paiche	paiche.uni	paiche	rm zap	Command finished with exit status 1
Accept	2010/04/15 13:41:47	root	paiche	paiche	paiche.uni	paiche	bash	Command finished with exit status 0
Accept	2010/04/15 13:46:53	root	paiche	paiche	paiche.uni	paiche	id	Command finished with exit status 0
Accept	2010/04/15 13:48:18	root	paiche	paiche	paiche.uni	paiche	id	Command finished with exit status 0
Accept	2010/04/15 14:03:05	root	paiche	paiche	paiche.uni	paiche	id	Command finished with exit status 0
Accept	2010/04/15 14:16:34	root	paiche	paiche	paiche.uni	paiche	id	Command finished with exit status 0
Accept	2010/04/15	root	loaiche	loaiche	loaiche.uni	loaiche	lobauid defaults	Authorized

/var/log/pb.eventlog: < > 1059 records (Accept, Reject) found

**Figure 7. Event Log Page**

You can do any of the following on this page:

- Use the links in the top right of the report to go to a specific page of 50 records.
- The bottom right corner of the report window displays the event log name and the total number of events that

are displayed. Use the **Expand** icon (  ) to view the report across the entire browser window. Use the

Shrink icon (  ) to restore the normal report view.

- Click a column heading to sort the table by that column.
- Click on the value in the **Result** column for an event to view details about that event in the Event Log Detail Page.

## Using the Event Log Detail Page


The Event Log Detail page is opened from the PowerBroker Event Log Selection Page by selecting the **Detailed** option and clicking **View Event Log**. It can also be opened from the Event Log Page by clicking the value in the Result column for an event.


The Event Log Detail page displays detailed information for a specific log entry. This page shows the same information for a listing as the Event Log Page, plus all of the additional variables that were set for the command. The information is similar to that displayed by running `pblog -l` from the command line.

Result	Date and Time	SubmitUser	SubmitHost	RunUser	RunHost	MasterHost	Command	Status
Accept	2010/04/22 14:51:52	root	sargo	root	sargo	sargo	sh -c /usr/local/bin/pb610pbrunssh -l neha -P 22 -pk 19581 cod	Command caught signal 2 (interrupt)
		<b>argc</b>	3					
		<b>argv</b>	({ "sh", "-c", "/usr/local/bin/pb610pbrunssh -l neha -P 22 -pk 19581 cod.unix.symack.com " })					
		<b>bkqd</b>	0					
		<b>clienthost</b>	sargo					
		<b>command</b>	sh					
		<b>cwd</b>	/var/log					
		<b>date</b>	2010/04/22					
		<b>day</b>	22					
		<b>dayname</b>	Thu					
		<b>env</b>	<pre>{ "LESSKEY=/etc/lesskey.bin", "NTPSERVER=news", "INFODIR= /usr/local/info/usr/share/info/usr/info", "MANPATH= /usr/share/man/usr/local /man", "HOSTNAME=sargo", "XKEYSYMDB=/usr/share /var/log/pb610p.eventlog: &lt; 1 of 400 records (Accept, Reject) found</pre>					

**Figure 8. Event Log Detail Page**

The bottom right corner of the report window displays the event log name and which event out of the total events

from the last query is being displayed. You can also use the **Expand** icon (  ) to view the report across the

entire browser window. Use the **Shrink** icon (  ) to restore the normal report view.

In the top right corner of the report page, you can use the **Prev** and **Next** links to navigate to the previous record or the next record.

Each system-defined variable has a hyperlink that opens online help that describes the variable.

## Viewing PowerBroker for Unix & Linux I/O Logs

You can view PowerBroker for Unix & Linux I/O logs. This section describes the I/O GUI and information about its use.

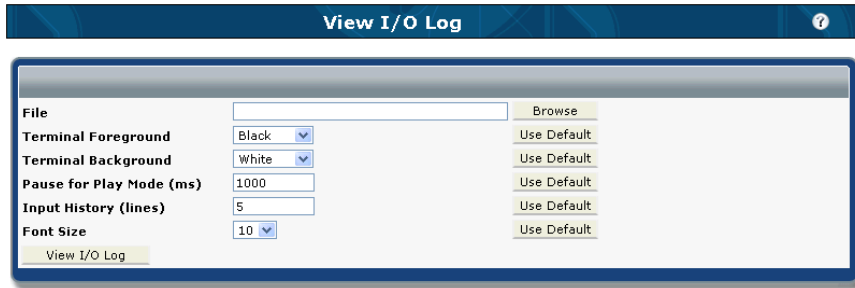
I/O logging is described in the Logging section of the *PowerBroker for Unix & Linux System Administration Guide* and *iolog* section of the *PowerBroker for Unix & Linux Policy Language Guide*.

**Note:** The I/O Viewer supports vt100, xterm, and dterm terminals. The viewer attempts to display I/O logs from any terminal type, but there is no guarantee that unsupported terminals will be rendered accurately. Special graphic characters such as line drawing characters are not supported.

## Selecting an I/O Log

To select an I/O log for viewing:

1. In the left navigation menu, select **View Logs, I/O Log**. If prompted, log in with your Unix/Linux user name and password.



**Figure 9. I/O Log Selection Page**

2. In the **File** field, enter the absolute path (directory and file name) for an I/O log. You can click **Browse** to select the I/O log from the File Browser (see [File Browser Page](#)).
3. Optional. From the **Terminal Foreground** and **Terminal Background**, select the terminal foreground and background colors. Click **Use Default** to select the default colors.
4. Optional. Set the amount of time, in milliseconds, to pause after displaying each line during playback. Click **Use Default** to reset this value to the default.
5. Optional. Set the number of lines of input to display. To display all input lines, enter 0 (zero). Click **Use Default** to reset this value to the default.
6. Optional. Select the font size for the display. Click **Use Default** to reset this value to the default.
7. Click **View I/O Log**. PowerBroker displays the I/O log in the I/O Log Viewer page.

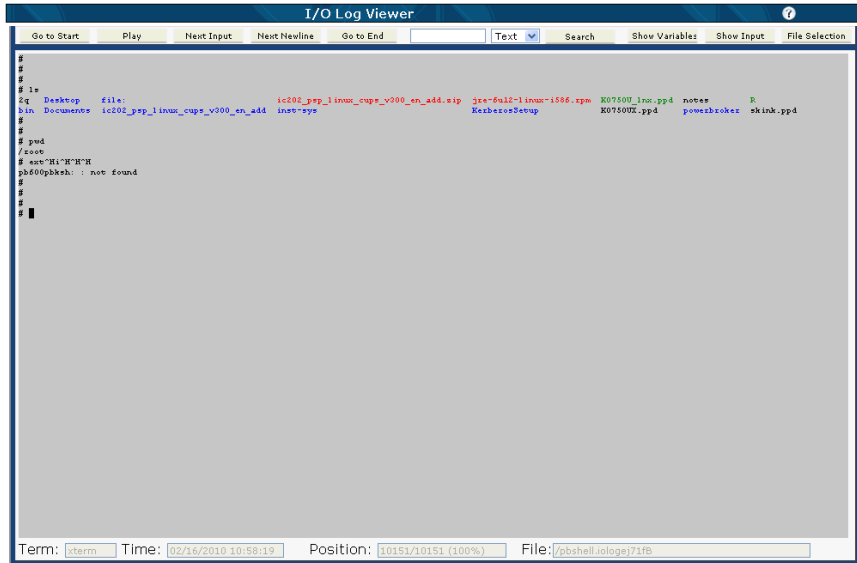
## Using the I/O Log Viewer Page

This page opens after you select an I/O log file in the I/O Log Selection page and click **View I/O Log**. The I/O Log Viewer Page enables you to play back an I/O log and see a simulation of the keystrokes that were made by a user during a session.

As powerful as I/O logging is, it does have a few limitations:

- The terminal emulation (color, font, etc.) might not match what the user saw during the session.
- The essential keystrokes and responses are displayed, but not all of the original formatting.
- I/O logging records keystrokes, output streams, and error streams, but not mouse clicks or other GUI actions.
- No attempt is made to reproduce the timing of the original input. The simulation is taking place in a browser and the timing observed is constrained by the location of the server processing the browser requests and network traffic.
- The operating system may become overwhelmed if either **New Input** or **Next Newline** are clicked multiple times too rapidly. Clicking these buttons rapidly can cause you to be prompted for a user name and password, but you are unable to log in.





**Figure 10. I/O Log Viewer page**

The I/O Log Viewer consists of three areas:

- The top is a toolbar for controlling the I/O log playback, moving within the log, and navigating to other parts of the application.
- The center section of the screen displays the I/O log playback. This playback is a simulation of what the original user would have seen on the Unix/Linux terminal.
- The bottom of the page shows information about when the current I/O event was logged and its location in the I/O log.

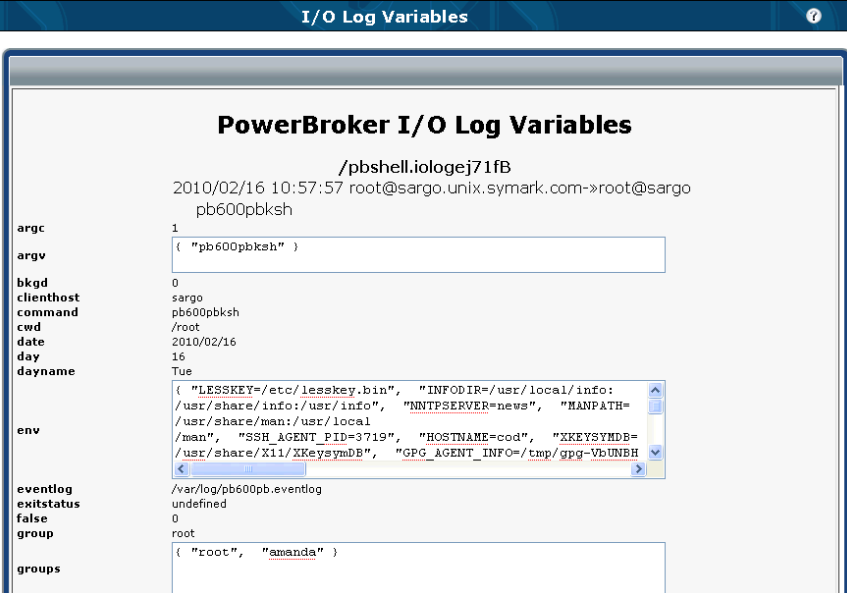
To play back a I/O log, click **Play**. Click **Pause** to stop the playback. Use the following controls to go through the log and access additional features:

<b>Go to Start</b>	Moves to the beginning of the log.
<b>Play/Pause</b>	Starts and stops the I/O log playback loop.
<b>Next Input</b>	Advances the playback to the next keystroke.
<b>Next Newline</b>	Advances the playback to the next newline in the I/O log.
<b>Go to End</b>	Moves to the end of the log.
	Enter a place (position), text string, or time to search for in the I/O log.
	- Place is a position from the start of the file. It is any positive number limited to the size of the I/O log.
	- Text to search for can be individual characters and whole or partial strings. Wildcard search characters cannot be used.
<b>Search field</b>	- Time is set as [MM/DD/[CC]YY] HH:MM[:SS] (for example, 13:40 or 11/28/2001 13:40:48).
	Note that the I/O log file uses discrete position and time intervals. Instead of going to an exact position or time, you can go only to the next highest position or time increment.
	This field is used with the <b>Search</b> list and <b>Search</b> button.
	Select the entry to search for: place (location), text string, or time.

<b>Search list</b>	This list is used with the <b>Search</b> field and <b>Search</b> button.
<b>Search button</b>	Looks for the exact search text, next greatest time, or next largest place in the input stream, depending on which option was selected. This button is used with the <b>Search</b> field and <b>Search</b> list.
<b>Show Variables</b>	Shows the variables that were stored in the I/O log when it was created (see <a href="#">I/O Log Variables Page</a> ).
<b>Show Input</b>	Shows the input that a user typed. The information is displayed in a separate window (see <a href="#">Using the I/O Log Input Viewer Page</a> ).
<b>File Selection</b>	Returns to the I/O Log Selection page. For a description of this page, see <a href="#">Selecting an I/O Log</a> .

## I/O Log Variables Page

The I/O Log Variables page is opened from the I/O Log Viewer page by clicking Show Variables. This page displays detailed information for a specific I/O log. This page shows the same information for a listing as the I/O Log Viewer page, plus all of the additional variables that were set for the command. The information is similar to that displayed by running `pbreplay -av` from the command line.



**Figure 11. I/O Log Variables Page**

The top of the page displays the name of the I/O log and the date, time, submitting user, submitting host, run user, run host, and the command that was run.

Click **Close** to exit the I/O Log Variables page.

## Using the I/O Log Input Viewer Page

Clicking Show Input in the I/O Log Viewer page opens the I/O Log Input Viewer page. The I/O Log Input Viewer page displays the keystroke input stream. In other words, it shows what the user typed. The information that is presented is similar to that displayed when running `pbreplay -i` from the command line.

**Note:** Clicking **Show Input** displays the input only up to a given point in the I/O log file. That point must have already been navigated to with the browser.

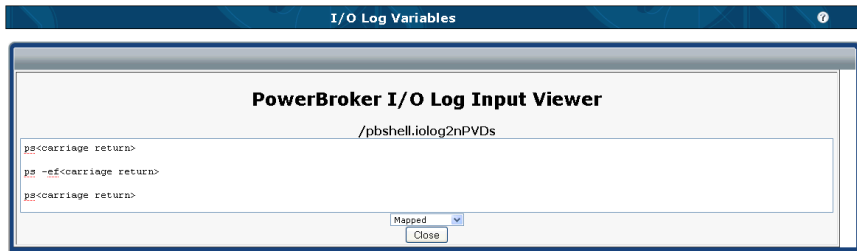


Figure 12. I/O Log Input Viewer Page

Select an input type from the list to set the format of the input data: **Hexadecimal**, **Octal**, and **Mapped**. The **Mapped** option replaces unprintable characters with descriptive tags.

Click **Close** to close the I/O Log Input Viewer page.

## Customizing the GUI

You can customize the GUI using the GUI Configuration Page. Click the GUI Configuration item on the left navigation menu (see [Main Page](#)) to access this page.

### GUI Configuration Page

The GUI Configuration Page consists of several sections. Each section represents a configuration category.

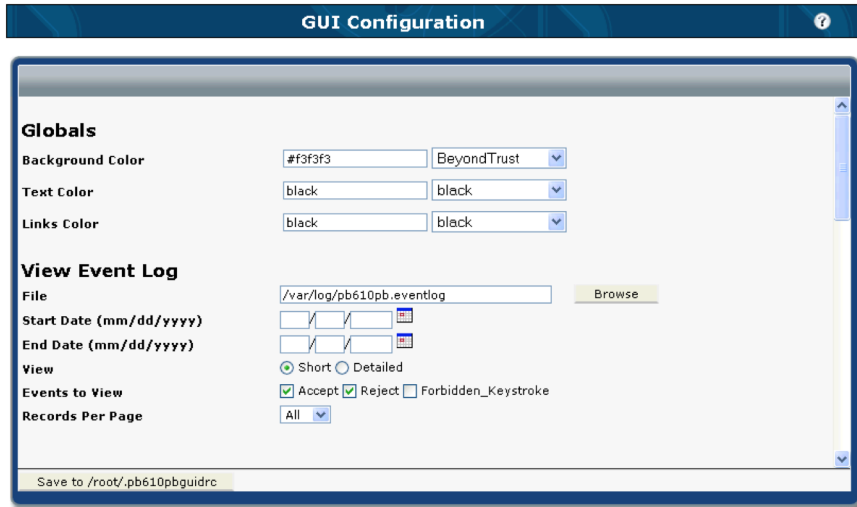


Figure 65. GUI Configuration Page

This page has numerous settings and the figure shows only those in the top portion of the page. All of the settings are described in detail in this section.

This page has the following buttons, control-level hyperlinks, fields, check boxes, and drop-down lists:

	Globals
<b>Save to path</b> button	<b>Background Color</b> field
	Saves the GUI configuration to the <code>.pbguidrc</code> file in the user's home directory.
<b>Text Color</b> field	<b>Text Color</b> field
	Specifies the default background color for all pages. Valid values are a color name or RGB value entered in the format <code>#RRGGBB</code> .
<b>Links Color</b> field	<b>Text Color</b> field
	Specifies the default text color for all pages. Valid values are a color name or a RGB value entered in the format <code>#RRGGBB</code> .
<b>View Event Log</b>	<b>File</b> field
	Specifies the name of the event log file to view by default. Click <b>Browse</b> to select the file with the File Browser. Specifies the default starting date of a date range for the records to view. Leave this field blank if you do not want a default start date.
<b>File</b> field	<b>End Date</b> field
	Specifies the default end date of the date range for the records to view. Leave this field blank if you do not want a default end date. Specifies the default view:
<b>Start Date</b> field	
<b>End Date</b> field	

<b>View options</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Short</b> displays an abbreviated form of the record in the Event Log Page (see <a href="#">Using the Event Log Page</a>).</li> <li>• <b>Detailed</b> displays all of the record fields in the Event Log Detail page (see <a href="#">Using the Event Log Detail Page</a>).</li> </ul>
<b>Events to View options</b>	Specifies the type of log records (accept, reject, or forbidden keystroke) to display in the Event Log Page. Select those that you want to enable by default
<b>Records Per Page drop-down list</b>	Specifies the number of log records to display by default on a page
<b>View I/O Log</b>	
<b>File field</b>	Specifies the name of the I/O log file to view by default. Click <b>Browse</b> to select this file with the File Browser.
<b>Terminal Foreground drop- down list</b>	Specifies the default terminal foreground color
<b>Terminal Background drop- down list</b>	Specifies the default terminal background color
<b>Pause for Play Mode field</b>	Specifies the default time, in milliseconds, that the screen pauses before going to the next line during playback
<b>Input History field</b>	Specifies how many lines of the input to display by default
<b>Policy File Selection</b>	
<b>Policy File field</b>	Specifies the name of the policy file to open by default. Click <b>Browse</b> to select this file with the File Browser.
Policy Editor	Specifies the default color for selected items in the Policy Editor (see <a href="#">Policy Editor</a> ). Valid color values are color names or an RGB value (the format is #RRGGBB).
	<b>[ver 3.5 and earlier]</b> field not available
	<b>[ver 4.0 and later]</b> field available
Color for selected items field	Specifies the default color of highlighted text in the Policy Editor (see <a href="#">Policy Editor</a> ). Valid color values are color names or an RGB value (the format is #RRGGBB).
	[ver 3.5 and earlier] field not available
	[ver 4.0 and later] field available
Netgroup Lookup options	Specifies sources for netgroup names
<b>Select List Limit field</b>	Specifies the maximum number of items to display in the user and group selection lists of the Policy W5 Editor. Set to 0 for no limit.
<b>Inactivity Timeout field</b>	Specifies the number of minutes of inactivity before the policy editor times out
<b>Policy Editor TCP Port field</b>	Specifies a user-defined port number. For enhanced security, this value should be left at 0 (default), which randomly picks a valid TCP port number for the policy editor. It should be changed only when firewall settings prevent the editor from working. Specify a valid and unused TCP port number.
	<b>[ver 5.1.1 and earlier]</b> field not available
	<b>[ver 5.1.2 and later]</b> field available

[ver 6.0.1 and earlier] section not available

## Task Manager

### Inactivity Timeout (min) field

Specifies the number of minutes of inactivity before the Task Manager console times out.

### Console TCP Port field

Specifies a user-defined port number. For enhanced security, this value should be left at 0 (default), which randomly picks a valid TCP port number for the Task Manager console. It should be changed only when firewall settings prevent the editor from working. Specify a valid and unused TCP port number.

### Prompt color: User fields

Specifies the text color for the user portion of the command line prompt in the response area of the Task Manager console. Valid color values are color names or an RGB value (the format is #RRGGBB).

### Prompt color: Host fields

Specifies the text color for the host portion of the command line prompt in the response area of the Task Manager console. Valid color values are color names or an RGB value (the format is #RRGGBB).

### Text color fields

Specifies the text color for the commands and responses in the response area of the Task Manager console. Valid color values are color names or an RGB value (the format is #RRGGBB).

### Response Timeout (sec) field

Specifies the number of seconds the Task Manager console waits for a response from the run host before returning control to the user.

### User defined HTML Request Menu field

Specifies the path and file name of the HTML snippet that defines the top, or command, area of the Task manager console. Click **Browse** to select this file with the File Browser.

The name of each field in the GUI Configuration page is a hyperlink. Clicking on the link opens online help that describes the field.