

# User Rights

## Key Features

The User Rights software option allows you to limit the functions that can be performed by a user to those required for the user's daily work and to ensure that the data is linked to that user. These features are extremely valuable for a multiuser system that is shared by several people:

- User level feature allows you to define the rights of a user
- Session lock protects your session and prevents use by other people

You can configure the software with regard to each particular user so that it matches the structure of your laboratory organization.

## Multiuser system

The User Rights software option allows you to give each user not only a unique user account but also a specific role. The use of individual user accounts for each user does not, however, in itself ensure that data is properly linked to the user.

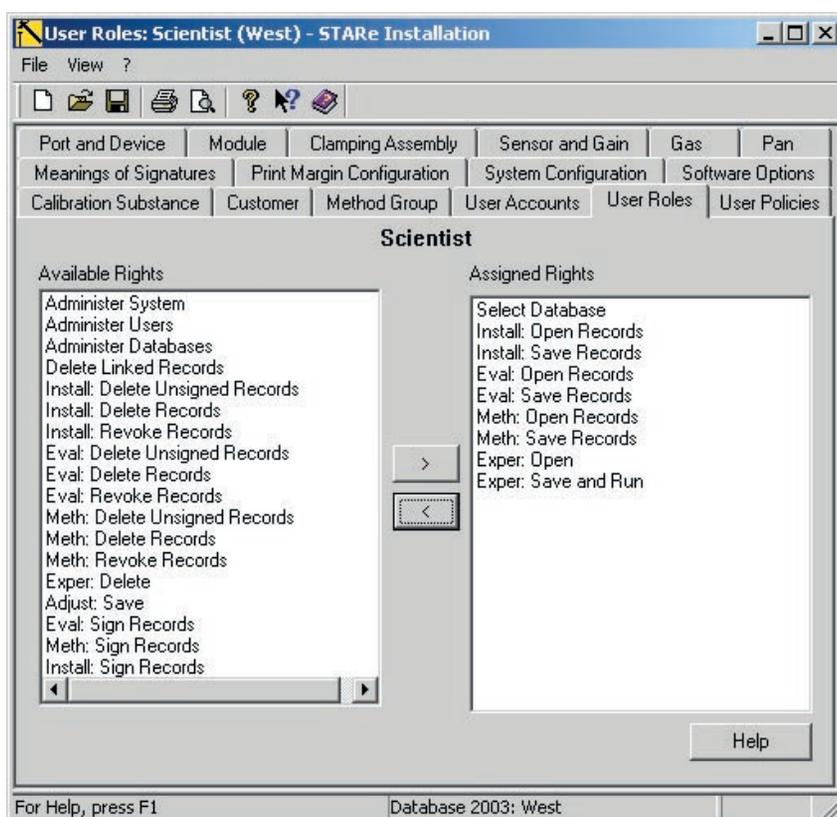


Fig. 1. User role definition

## STAR<sup>®</sup> user-specific application lock

If more than one person uses the STAR<sup>®</sup> software, the automatic Windows screen saver must be switched off.

User-specific sessions can be locked manually or automatically after a predefined period of inactivity to ensure that unauthorized people cannot access the STAR<sup>®</sup> software.

In addition a user cannot access the applications of any other authorized user. The data is therefore properly linked to each specific user.

## User Level Management

### User rights

One or more of up to 24 available rights can be granted as appropriate to an unlimited number of different user roles.

### User roles

Each user is assigned an individual user role. The user role defines the group of rights granted to that particular user (e.g. to the administrator, lab manager, scientist and lab technician).

## Example

Fig. 2. User account creation

## Example of a Multiuser System

Let us assume that a system is used by 8 users and supervised by a system administrator.

In the following example we have created four different hierarchical levels of user roles corresponding to the various functions of the personnel in this imaginary laboratory:

1. Administrator
2. Lab Manager
3. Scientist and
4. Lab Technician

This structure then matches that of the organization in the laboratory.

Any number of other user roles and titles can of course be defined. For example, each lab technician can be assigned a different role and therefore different rights.

Personnel / User	Lab function / User role	User rights
West	Administrator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• System and user administration</li> </ul>
Jones	Lab Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Read only</li> </ul>
Miller	Scientist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create methods</li> <li>• Evaluate measurements</li> </ul>
Foreman		
Kelsey		
Simpson	Lab Technician	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Run measurements</li> <li>• Instrument calibration and adjustments</li> </ul>
Garcia		
Tucker		
Frazer		

### Checks and balances

In such a system, you really do have "Checks and Balances". For the analysis to be finally released, each person involved has to add his part to complete the puzzle.

Lab Technician Tucker adjusted the instrument; his colleague Frazer ran the measurement. Frazer used an analytical method that had been developed by the scientist Foreman.

The other scientist Kelsey evaluated the measurement. The final result was reviewed and given final release by Jones, the Lab Manager. Administrator West is responsible for the weekly backup.

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