



Citrix Secure Developer Spaces™

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Citrix Secure Developer Spaces™

November 8, 2025

Citrix Secure Developer Spaces, formerly known as Strong Network™ is a secure, cloud-based development environment (CDE) platform that enhances developer productivity while maintaining enterprise-grade security. It provides fast onboarding through preconfigured workspaces that are accessible from anywhere—ideal for hybrid and remote teams.

The platform helps protect source code, credentials, and data by eliminating local dependencies and enforcing strong access controls. Its container-based environments integrate with common DevOps tools, CI/CD workflows, and security models such as Zero Trust. Organizations can reduce costs associated with laptops, maintenance, and security software, while gaining real-time visibility and governance over the development lifecycle.

What's new in Citrix Secure Developer Spaces™

November 18, 2025

Citrix continuously delivers updates to enhance your Citrix Secure Developer Spaces™ experience. Each release introduces new features, improvements, and fixes to ensure you always have access to the latest innovations and performance enhancements.

This article highlights the new and updated capabilities available in this release, as well as resolved issues.

To ensure compatibility and optimal performance, review the latest [Technical Requirements](#) for Citrix Secure Developer Spaces.

Citrix Secure Developer Spaces 2025.10

This release contains the following new features:

Renewal warning for CA certificates

SDS now displays a warning when a CA certificate is approaching expiration, enabling administrators to take timely action to renew certificates and prevent service disruptions.

Workspace resource usage insights

SDS now provides historic insights into workspace CPU and RAM consumption. This data is automatically collected and stored in the SDS database, and can be accessed via the workspace-measurements and workspace-measurement-samples APIs to support rightsizing analysis and long-term trending insights.

The system gathers the following information:

- CPU usage over time
- RAM usage over time

The data is retained for 7 days.

For more information, see [Workspace resource usage insights](#)

Enhanced idle detection for SSH sessions

When users connect to an SDS workspace via SSH with the SDS/Strong Network plugin, SDS can now monitor activity with greater precision. This will allow the system to pause idle workspaces more reliably, improving cost efficiency without disrupting active sessions. Users without the Citrix SDS/Strong Network plugin installed in their local IDE will be asked to install it via a notification within the SDS console. Administrators can use the SDS API `/v1/metrics/ssh-workspaces-no-extension-usage` to determine a list of users connecting via SSH without the plugin installed.

Note:

The initial version of this release will not change the behavior of the SDS scheduled to minimize the disruption to existing users. A future minor version will enable the scheduler changes.

Enhanced Quickstart workspace creation

The Quickstart interface, used when creating a new workspace via a Quickstart link, has been enhanced. Before provisioning, users can now review:

- The image and template used to create the workspace
- The organizational location where the workspace will be deployed

Additionally, users can select the template version and geographic deployment location, providing greater control and transparency during workspace setup.

For more information, see [Quickstart](#)

Support for Azure Cosmos DB

SDS now supports Azure Cosmos DB as a managed database option, in addition to MongoDB Atlas. This gives teams greater flexibility in choosing the database service that best fits their workloads and cloud environment.

Workspace template flow: Add draft & promote functionality

New Workspace template versions are now created in a draft state. Drafts can be modified and tested until they are explicitly promoted to the default version. This workflow simplifies the process of iterating on templates while preventing users from inadvertently using versions that are not production-ready.

For more information, see [Create a new version of a Template](#)

Template duplication in the SDS console

Project Owners can now duplicate existing Workspace templates directly within the SDS console. This makes it easier to create new templates that share the same toolstack and integrations as existing ones, while allowing for fine-tuned configuration to meet specific developer needs.

Workspace resource visibility and sorting

The Project/Workspace view now displays the full resource configuration (CPU, RAM, and storage) for every workspace in a project. Workspaces can also be sorted by these attributes, enabling Project Owners to quickly identify high-resource allocations and support rightsizing activities.

New filters in Project/Workspaces view

A new filter option has been added to the Project/Workspaces view, making it easier to identify workspaces with specific characteristics within large projects. Available filter criteria include:

- Owner –workspace owner
- Image –base image used for the workspace
- Created On –creation date
- Status –current workspace status
- CPU, RAM, Storage –allocated resources

This enhancement streamlines workspace management and helps quickly locate relevant workspaces.

For more information, see [Filtering Workspaces](#)

Optimized Console Responsiveness

We have significantly optimized the way the SDS console loads data, resulting in a much more responsive and fluid user experience.

- Near-instant navigation: Actions that previously had a short delay are now almost instant. For example, navigating from the platform level into a specific project is notably faster.
- Improved workflow: This foundational enhancement minimizes wait times, improving your overall workflow and making the console feel smoother and more efficient.

Interactive onboarding guides

When accessing the SDS web console for the first time, users are now presented with interactive onboarding guides. These guides highlight key functionality and walk through important first steps, helping new users get up and running more quickly.

Updated Visual Studio Code version

SDS workspaces now include Visual Studio Code v1.105.1, providing the latest features, improvements, and fixes.

Improved workspace creation workflow

The input fields for creating a new workspace from a template have been reorganized to reduce the number of clicks required. Additionally, the proposed workspace name is now automatically generated using the format <First Name><First 3 letters of Surname>-<TemplateName>, streamlining the setup process and ensuring consistent naming.

For example: StevenGal-Frontend Workspace

Enhanced UX for workspaces without resource limits

SDS now allows customers to create workspaces without CPU or RAM limits, enabling fully elastic scalability. Workspaces configured with unlimited resources will display an infinity symbol for the affected resource, providing a clear visual indicator of this configuration.

Default selection of current user for resource ownership

Whenever SDS prompts for an owner of a newly created resource, the current user is now listed at the top of the user list. This change streamlines common workflows and speeds up the resource creation process.

Enhanced user details page

The user details page now displays user-configured workspace schedules and lists all workspaces with custom schedules. This page is also accessible to Project Owners, in addition to Security Officers. The enhanced view provides better visibility into a user's context and special configurations, aiding troubleshooting and workspace management.

Backstage plugin for SDS

SDS now offers a plugin for Backstage, enabling users to list and access all workspaces associated with a specific software project, as well as create new workspaces directly from [Backstage](#). For organizations using a Backstage-based Integrated Developer Portal, this integration streamlines developer workflows and simplifies workspace management.

For more information, see [Citrix SDS Workspaces Plugin for Backstage](#)

HashiCorp Vault integration for secret management

SDS now integrates with HashiCorp Vault, the leading secret management solution. When enabled, all secrets previously stored in the SDS database are securely stored in Vault. This includes:

- Platform secrets: Platform SSH private key, OAuth app secrets, email gateway secrets, and workspace image registry credentials
- User secrets: User SSH personal identity, private SSH keys, and GPG keys

This integration enhances security by centralizing secret management and leveraging Vault's robust access controls and auditing capabilities.

For more information, see [Use HashiCorp Vault as a Secret Manager](#)

Usage Telemetry

SDS now collects usage telemetry to help improve the platform. This telemetry is used for understanding feature adoption and identifying areas for performance and usability improvements. No personal data is collected, and all information is handled in accordance with organizational privacy policies.

Pendo integration for in-app guidance and analytics

SDS now collects usage telemetry to help improve the platform. This telemetry is used for understanding feature adoption and identifying areas for performance and usability improvements. No personal data is collected, and all information is handled in accordance with organizational privacy policies.

https://FQDN/platform/settings/analytics/usage_analytics

For more information, see [Usage Analytics](#)

Fixed issues

February 3, 2026

Citrix Secure Developer Spaces™ includes the following fixed issues:

2025.10.10

Security

- This release includes several vulnerability fixes across the platform's core services.

2025.10.9

General

- Resolved an issue with the VSCode Extensions Gallery that prevented the discovery and installation of extensions.

New features

- Upgraded the NetScaler Ingress Controller (NetScaler CPX) from version 3.2.22 to 3.3.2. This update provides improved stability and higher performance for ingress traffic management.

2025.10.8

Security

- This release includes several vulnerability fixes across the platform's core services.

2025.10.7

Security

- Refactored the Helm Chart RBAC configuration to enhance the platform's security posture through least-privilege principles. The previously unified ClusterRole has been split into two specific scopes:
 - **Namespace-scoped Role:** Manages workload-specific resources, including pods, jobs, and secrets.
 - **Minimal ClusterRole:** Restricted to essential cluster-wide resources, such as nodes, storage classes, and metrics.

2025.10.6

General

- Fixed a bug in 1-click VM environments using OAuth integration that prevented local IDEs from successfully connecting via SSH Extensions and Plugins. This resolution ensures that developers can utilize their local IDE tools (such as VS Code Desktop or JetBrains Gateway) seamlessly within the authenticated workspace session.

2025.10.5

General

- Added support for F5 nginx annotations. Platform administrators can now utilize F5 nginx features by enabling the dedicated controller support. To enable this feature, set the following configuration option:

```
1  platform:  
2  ....  
3  useF5NginxController: true
```

Security

- Updated the Go language runtime to version 1.25.5, which addresses and patches known security vulnerabilities.

2025.10.4

General

- Fixed a permission issue that prevented users with the Security Officer role from successfully disabling analytics features on the platform configuration settings page.
- Resolved an issue causing the Workspace API component to enter a CrashLoopBackOff state when the system was managing a large number of active or decommissioned workspaces.

New features

- Added a new configuration option to disable Amazon EKS auto-mode detection during cluster setup. This provides more granular control in specific deployment environments. To use this option, add the following setting to your cluster configuration:

```
1  region:
2    clusterConfig:
3      disableAutoModeCheck: true
```

- Introduced Terraform support for managing user groups. This allows administrators to provision, update, and manage workspace user groups using standard Infrastructure-as-Code practices.

2025.10.3

General

```
1  region:
2    clusterConfig:
3      disableAutoModeCheck: true
4  ...
```

- Automation Introduced Terraform support for managing user groups. This allows administrators to provision, update, and manage workspace user groups using standard Infrastructure-as-Code practices.

2025.10.3

General

- Fixed an issue where some Visual Studio Code (VSCode) dependencies failed due to an underlying C standard library requirement. The minimum required glibc version is now 2.28 to ensure

full stability and compatibility with remote VSCode functionality on supported Linux distributions.

Security

- Updated the Go language runtime to version 1.25.4, which addresses and patches known security vulnerabilities.

2025.10.2

General

- Resolved Slow Database Migration Performance. An optimization was applied to the database migration engine. This fix significantly reduces the time required to run database updates during product rollouts and version upgrades.

2025.10.1

General

- Removed Dependency on the C Standard Library (libc). The core workspace components have been updated to remove the explicit runtime dependency on libc.

Getting Started

September 29, 2025

Overview

Citrix Secure Developer Spaces (SDS), formerly known as the Strong Network™ platform, is a secure, cloud-based development environment (CDE) designed to enhance developer productivity while maintaining enterprise-grade security. The platform's primary purpose is to streamline the provisioning and management of coding environments, allowing organizations to boost efficiency and collaboration among internal and external teams.

It provides fast onboarding through preconfigured, container-based workspaces that are accessible from anywhere, making it ideal for hybrid and remote teams. The platform can be deployed flexibly

on public or private clouds and self-hosted servers, and it even supports fully air-gapped modes for high-security settings.

By centralizing development resources and eliminating local dependencies, SDS helps protect source code, credentials, and intellectual property. It enforces strong access controls and integrates with security models like Zero Trust, reducing the risk of data leaks and supporting DevSecOps practices.

Ultimately, the platform helps organizations reduce costs associated with high-spec laptops, maintenance, and security software, while gaining real-time visibility and governance over the development lifecycle. Its environments seamlessly integrate with common DevOps tools and CI/CD workflows to improve IT efficiency, developer productivity, and overall governance.

Tech Brief: Citrix Secure Developer Spaces

October 17, 2025

What is a Cloud Development Environment?

Today, modern application developers are the driving force behind innovation. However, equipping them with the necessary tools and access while maintaining stringent security and compliance poses a significant challenge for IT departments. This results in inconsistent local setups, slow and error-prone onboarding, dependency conflicts, limited compute resources, and inadequate collaboration tools.

A **Cloud Development Environment (CDE)** is a purpose-built, centrally managed workspace that provides developers with all the necessary tools, libraries, dependencies, and access to source code and internal systems, all within a highly controlled and isolated security perimeter. Unlike traditional setups built on physical workstations or general-purpose virtual desktops, a CDE is specifically engineered to address the unique needs of software development while mitigating the inherent risks associated with intellectual property, sensitive data, and supply chain vulnerabilities.

For Citrix and End-User Computing (EUC) administrators, understanding CDEs is crucial. Traditional Citrix deployments excel at delivering standardized applications and desktops. Still, they often fall short when it comes to the dynamic, high-privilege, and usually volatile nature of a developer's workflow. CDEs, such as Citrix Developer Spaces (SDS), in contrast, offer:

- Enhanced Security Posture
- Streamlined Compliance
- Improved Developer Experience & Productivity
- Cost Efficiency & Scalability

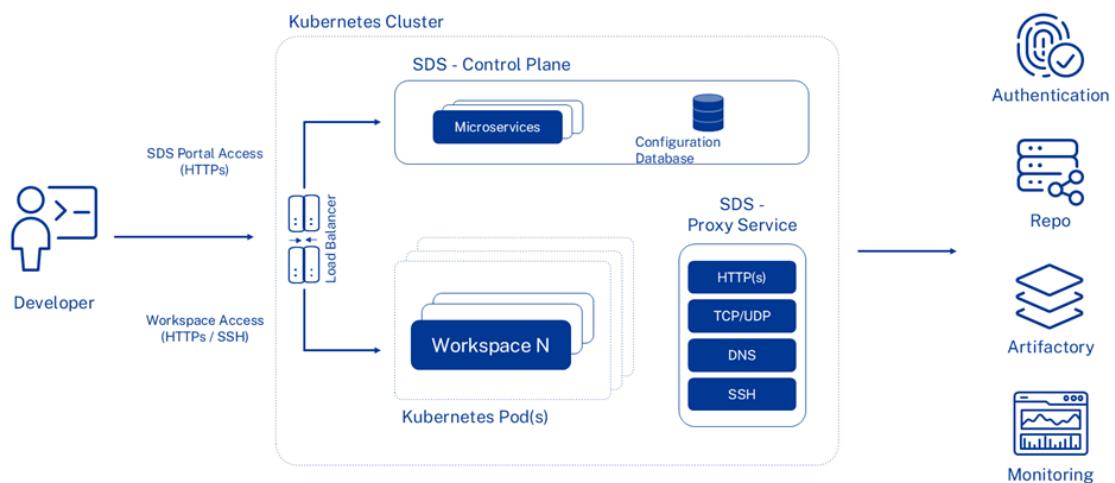
- Mitigation of Supply Chain Risk

In essence, a Cloud Development Environment moves beyond simply providing a remote desktop; it's a strategic shift towards a more secure, efficient, and compliant model for modern application development, perfectly complementing and enhancing your existing EUC strategy.

What is Citrix Secure Developer Spaces?

Citrix Secure Developer Spaces (SDS), formerly known as Strong Network, offers a secure and productive CDE that can be deployed in private clouds (Azure, AWS, or GCP) or self-hosted on-premises on Kubernetes platforms. SDS also works in a full air-gapped mode for high-security environments. The SDS platform enhances developer productivity while ensuring enterprise-level security. It enables organizations to streamline the provisioning and management of modern application developer environments, improving efficiency and collaboration among internal and external teams. By centralizing development resources and integrating automated security features, the platform reduces the risk of data leaks and intellectual property theft, enabling safe remote work and supporting DevSecOps practices.

High-level Architecture of SDS



Cloud Development Environment (CDE)

At its core, SDS provides secure, fast, and highly flexible, ready-to-code development environments that are accessible online. These CDEs are architected as lightweight, containerized, and Linux-based instances, ensuring efficient and agile coding experiences. Designed for maximum deployment flexibility, they can be self-hosted on Kubernetes, allowing organizations to deploy them on-premises or within their private cloud infrastructure –Amazon AWS, Microsoft Azure, or Google Cloud (GCP).

Access

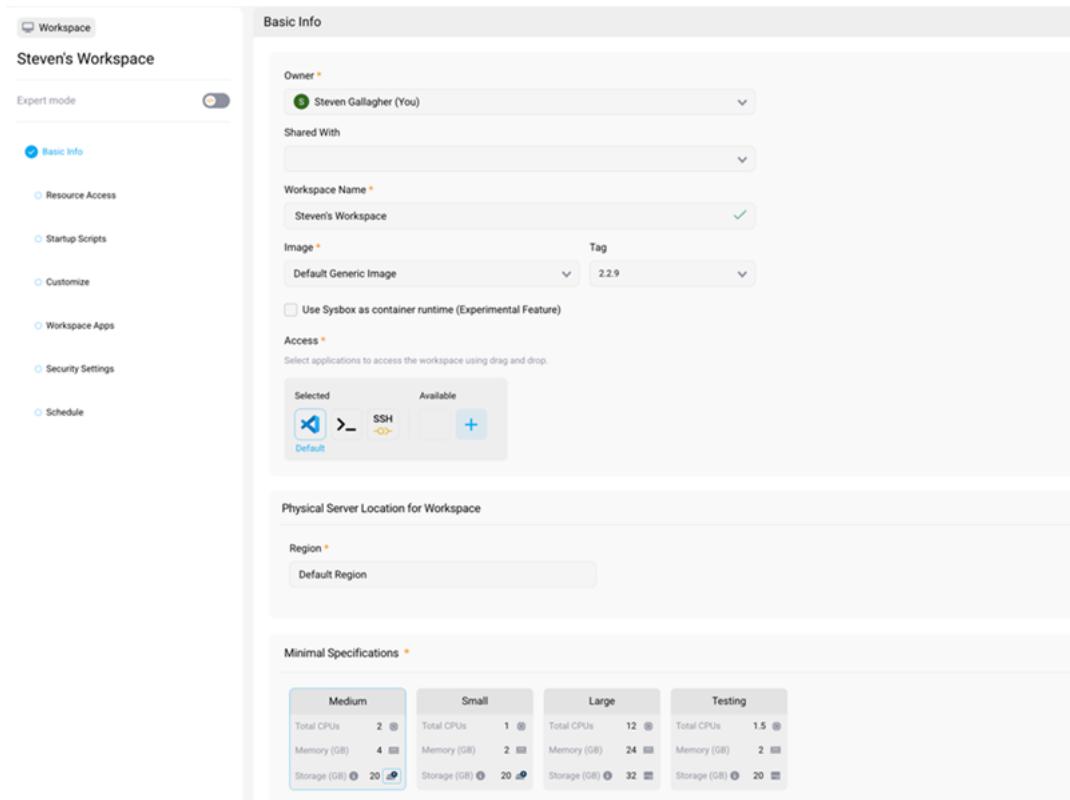
SDS empowers developers with the freedom to work from anywhere, on virtually any device, by providing seamless access to powerful online development environments. Developers benefit from flexible access options, including a secure web browser interface or direct integration with their preferred local IDE or terminal via SSH.

Developers may prefer a web browser interface over a local IDE for its zero-setup convenience, consistent cloud-based environment, and secure remote access. In contrast, a local IDE is often chosen for its deep customization. Browser-based tools enable instant collaboration, standardized configurations, and access from any device, eliminating the need for local installation or maintenance. This makes them ideal for onboarding, remote work, and managing secure or shared development environments.

To ensure the highest level of data security, a sophisticated front-end Data Loss Prevention (DLP) mechanism actively monitors and detects sensitive tokens, credentials, and proprietary code, preventing unauthorized exposure or exfiltration.

Workspace

A Workspace in Citrix Secure Developer Spaces is a dedicated, preconfigured development environment provisioned in the cloud or on-premises infrastructure where a developer can securely build, test, and run code. Workspaces can be tailored with preconfigured templates, specific tools, and resource limits, ensuring consistent, compliant, and high-performance environments. This approach provides developers with flexibility while maintaining strong governance, data protection, and operational control.



Endpoint Standardization

This solution revolutionizes endpoint management by enabling the widespread adoption of uniform, low-cost endpoints, encompassing Bring Your Own Device (BYOD), thin clients, and even low-specification Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI). This is achieved by isolating and centralizing development environments remotely. This frees developers from setting up their environments, eliminating the need to install and maintain dependencies, software development tools, security patches, and plug-ins, which increasingly include AI code assistants.

How Citrix Secure Developer Spaces empowers you to deliver a modern application developer experience

Fully managed Cloud Development Environments

Providing performant, consistent, and secure Linux-based development environments for developers who primarily use Windows endpoints can be a monumental task. Managing WSL installations, Docker Desktop configurations, and ensuring compliance across numerous local machines is a significant drain on IT resources and introduces security vulnerabilities.

Citrix Secure Developer Spaces	Benefits
<p>Deliver pre-configured, fully managed Linux development environments directly from the cloud.</p> <p>Developers access these powerful, consistent environments via a secure, browser-based interface – no complex local installations of WSL or Docker are needed on their Windows machines.</p> <p>This simplifies management, eliminates configuration drift, and grants access to onshore or offshore teams without exposing endpoints to the public internet.</p> <p>Developer Onboarding & Offboarding</p> <p>Provide secure, online, always-accessible development environments that external developers can access from <i>any</i> device with a web browser.</p> <p>These environments are isolated, secure, and pre-loaded with everything needed, ensuring developers are productive from day one without running an internal network, requiring complex endpoint management.</p> <p>Developer Onboarding & Offboarding</p> <p>Automate the entire development environment provisioning process.</p> <p>With Secure Developer Spaces you can provision ready-to-code, fully configured developer environments in minutes, not days.</p> <p>Templates ensure consistency, and granular access controls mean new team members get exactly what they need, instantly.</p> <p>Offboarding is equally swift, allowing immediate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced Endpoint Complexity: No more wrestling with local WSL/Docker installations. Enhanced Security Posture: Centralized, managed Linux environments eliminate a wide array of endpoint vulnerabilities. Consistent Dev Experience: Every developer gets the exact same, pre-approved toolset, reducing “it works” configuration drift, and grants access to onshore or offshore teams without exposing endpoints to the public internet. <p>Simplified Management: Provides complex network access, experience, and security management, making it difficult to scale and maintain environments from a single pane console.</p>
<p>Citrix Secure Developer Spaces</p>	Benefits
<p>Provide secure, online, always-accessible development environments that external developers can access from <i>any</i> device with a web browser.</p> <p>These environments are isolated, secure, and pre-loaded with everything needed, ensuring developers are productive from day one without running an internal network, requiring complex endpoint management.</p> <p>Developer Onboarding & Offboarding</p> <p>Automate the entire development environment provisioning process.</p> <p>With Secure Developer Spaces you can provision ready-to-code, fully configured developer environments in minutes, not days.</p> <p>Templates ensure consistency, and granular access controls mean new team members get exactly what they need, instantly.</p> <p>Offboarding is equally swift, allowing immediate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid Onboarding: Instant access for external teams, eliminating logistical delays. Zero-Trust Security: Data and code remain within the secured cloud perimeter, never residing on unmanaged external devices. Simplified Access Management: Granular control over what external developer environments are granted, minimizing the risk of lingering access for departing personnel. <p>Scalability & Flexibility: Easily tear down environments as project needs change.</p>
<p>Citrix Secure Developer Spaces</p>	Benefits
<p>Automate the entire development environment provisioning process.</p> <p>With Secure Developer Spaces you can provision ready-to-code, fully configured developer environments in minutes, not days.</p> <p>Templates ensure consistency, and granular access controls mean new team members get exactly what they need, instantly.</p> <p>Offboarding is equally swift, allowing immediate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerated Productivity: Developers start coding immediately upon joining. Significant Time Savings: Automate repetitive setup tasks, freeing up valuable IT resources. Enhanced Security: Instant offboarding minimizes the risk of lingering access for departing personnel. Standardization: Ensure every new environment meets your exact specifications and security policies.

Bring Your Own Device

Developers increasingly want to use their preferred personal devices (BYOD), but this introduces significant security and compliance challenges for IT, as it allows personal devices while ensuring intellectual property (IP) is protected and corporate data remains secure.

Citrix Secure Developer Spaces	Benefits
<p>Transform any modern web browser into a secure, high-performance portal to a fully functional cloud development environment. Developers can use their personal laptops, tablets, or even thin clients to access their complete development stack with no code or sensitive data ever touching their local device.</p> <p>How Citrix Secure Developer Spaces integrates with DevOps tools</p> <p>Citrix Secure Developer Spaces gives developers the freedom to work how and where they choose, boosting morale and productivity with the tools they rely on today, including popular and AI-assisted IDEs, while remaining flexible to the evolving DevOps tools of tomorrow. With broad support for IDEs, managing git repos, and authentication standards, and DevOps integrations, SDS fits seamlessly into existing workflow and integrates teams into a fixed ecosystem. Workspace Apps in SDS enable developers to share securely and test apps running within their cloud workspaces. With controlled access and port mapping, teams can collaborate, demo, and debug services without exposing the complete environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Enhanced Security: No IP or sensitive data ever resides on personal devices, preventing data leakage.Cost Savings: Reduce or eliminate the need to procure and manage corporate-issued developer hardware.Developer Flexibility & Satisfaction: Empowers developers to work how and where they choose, boosting morale and productivity with the tools they rely on today.

Supported IDEs

The SDS platform supports a range of Integrated Development Environments (IDEs), including Microsoft Visual Studio Code Desktop, JetBrains Gateway, Cursor, and Windsurf. Notably, both Cursor and Windsurf offer AI-assisted development features to enhance productivity and code quality. By default, SDS provides Visual Studio Code for the Web, with the flexibility to manually integrate additional web-based IDEs as needed. Developers can also leverage GitHub Copilot within these cloud-based IDEs, enabling AI-powered code suggestions, completions, and contextual guidance directly in SDS workspaces, combining productivity enhancements with the platform's secure, ephemeral environment.

The platform also includes a built-in CLI terminal that supports traditional editors such as Vi, Vim, and Emacs.

Connect Via SSH

 Steven's Workspace

Connect to this workspace using:



VS Code Desktop



JetBrains Gateway



Cursor

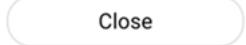


Windsurf

Or you can connect to this workspace using SSH by using the command below.

`ssh ws-1010374172099775@ssh.proxy.demo.`

 copy

 Close

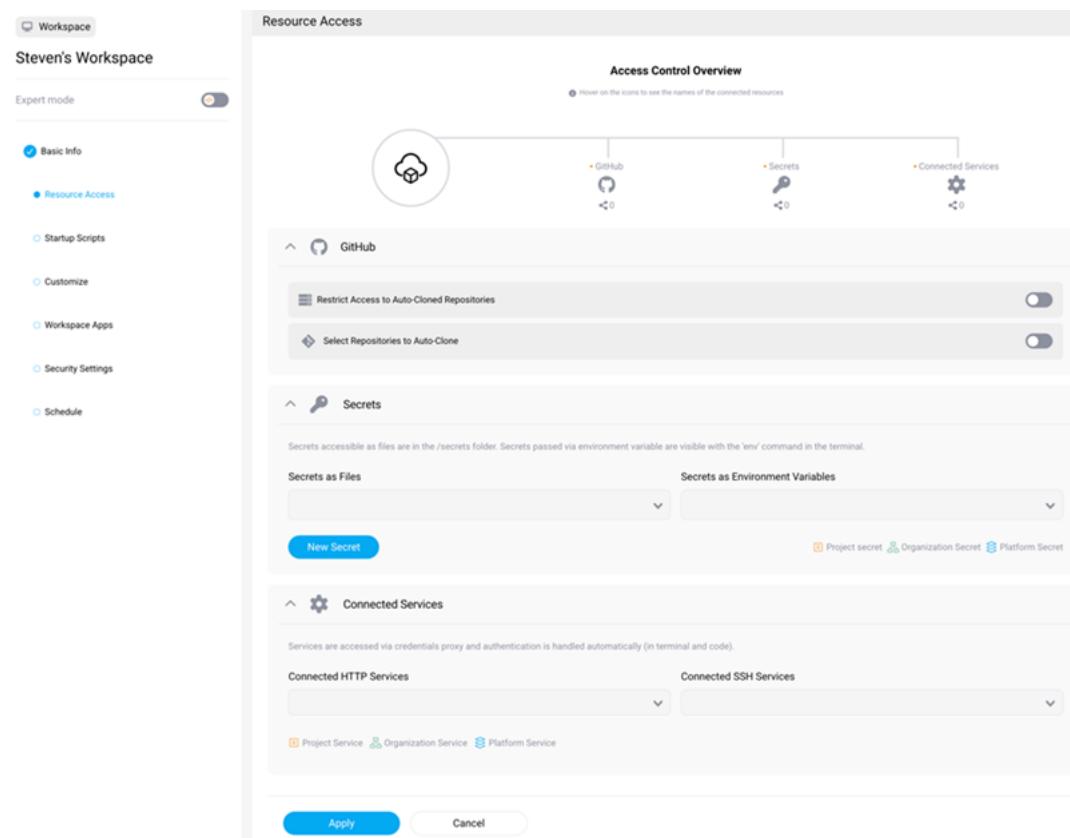
Code Repositories

Code repositories are essential for storing, tracking, and collaborating on source code in software development projects. The SDS platform offers a unique enhancement to the developer experience by providing secure, automated single sign-on to all platform resources. This eliminates the need for developers to have explicit knowledge of resource credentials when accessing GIT applications, repositories, and HTTP/SSH services from the workspace.

Code repositories are fundamental to storing, tracking, and collaborating on source code in modern software development. The SDS platform enhances the developer experience by providing secure, automated single sign-on (SSO) to all platform-integrated resources. This streamlined access removes the need for developers to manage or be aware of individual credentials when connecting to GIT applications, repositories, or HTTP/SSH services directly from their workspace.

The SDS platform currently supports direct integration with the following Git-based repository providers

- GitHub
- GitLab
- Bitbucket
- Azure Repos



Authentication

SDS offers a range of authentication mechanisms designed to ensure secure access to its Cloud Development Environments (CDEs). Key mechanisms include:

- Single Sign-On (SSO): Integration with identity providers like Azure AD and Okta to streamline and secure the authentication process.
- Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA): Adds a layer of security by requiring multiple forms of verification.
- OAuth, SAML, and OpenID Connect: Standards for token-based authentication to enhance security across applications and services.

Register Domain

User Domain

example.com

Identity Provider

   SAML

Allow access to everyone from this domain.

Enable Two-Factor Authentication (2FA)

[Register](#) [Cancel](#)

REST API

The SDS platform provides comprehensive control and integration through its REST API, which features over 150 endpoints (detailed on the platform's REST API page). This enables the complete management of enterprise applications and seamless integration with security and analytics tools, such as Splunk and Sumo Logic.

Secure Developer Spaces REST API 4.0 OAS 2.0

The Secure Developer Spaces REST API exposes endpoints to manage platform resources.

Authorize 

Secure Developer Spaces REST API

Platform Metrics

GET	/v1/metrics/active-users	Retrieve a list of active users per project.	 
GET	/v1/metrics/daily-platform-metrics	Retrieve a list of daily platform counts.	 
GET	/v1/metrics/k8s-current	Retrieve current k8s usage and availability	 
GET	/v1/metrics/total-active-users	Retrieve a list of active users for the whole platform.	 
GET	/v1/metrics/workspace-metrics	Retrieve a list of workspace usage for the entire platform.	 
GET	/v1/metrics/workspace-metrics-for-user	Retrieve a list of workspace usage for user	 
GET	/v1/metrics/workspace-metrics-per-user	Retrieve a list of workspace usage per user	 
GET	/v1/metrics/workspace-utilizations	Retrieve a list of workspace utilization for the entire platform.	 

Configuration

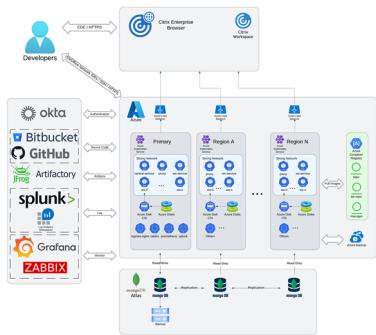
POST	/v1/platform/add_agreement_document	Add Agreement Document to platform	 
POST	/v1/platform/add_region	Add new region to platform	 
POST	/v1/platform/add_security_officer	Add Security Officer to platform	 
GET	/v1/platform/agreement_documents	Get all agreement documents	 
GET	/v1/platform/bitbucket_server_config	Get Bitbucket server config	 

Summary

By leveraging Citrix Secure Developer Spaces, Citrix EUC Administrators can transform their approach to modern application development, moving from managing individual, high-maintenance workstations to orchestrating a highly secure, scalable, and cost-efficient cloud-native developer platform.

Architecture Diagram

October 2, 2025



The architectural diagram of a CDE has the following components:

- One Kubernetes cluster with auto-scaling node and storage Container Storage Interface(CSI) driver capacity to host the SDS platform and workspace.
- A container registry
- MongoDB database
- Code repositories, for example, Bitbucket or GitHub
- Optional: Additional Kubernetes clusters set up in different regions to ensure global access with optimized network latency.
- Optional: An identity provider (SAML), such as Okta
- Optional: Observability
- Optional: Private access using Citrix Workspace™, Enterprise Browser, or SPA

The key components of SDS - the Cloud Development Environment (CDE) Platform include Kubernetes clusters, a container registry, and a MongoDB database. You can leverage resources from any cloud service provider, use your hardware in a data center, or even use a hybrid.

The core components of the Azure-based sample deployment depicted in the architecture diagram above are:

- Azure Kubernetes Services for platform and regions
- Service node pool with two Standard_D8as_v5 VMs

- Workspace node pool with Standard_D16as_v5 VMs with auto-scaling
- Azure Container Registry
- Premium Tier
- Geo Replication peers
- MongoDB Atlas cluster
- M10 (2 GB RAM, 8 GB Storage) with auto-scaling
- Read-only nodes for regions

If you are not using Azure, you can choose from the following alternatives:

- Kubernetes Cluster:
 - Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service
 - Google Kubernetes Engine
- Container Registry
 - Amazon Elastic Container Registry
 - Google Container Registry

Note:

Further deployment guidance and best practices can be found on [Citrix Tech Zone](#)

Technical requirements for deploying Citrix Secure Developer Spaces™

January 13, 2026

This guide defines the essential platform and operating system prerequisites for running Citrix Secure Developer Spaces™ (SDS).

- **Deployment Options:** Choose between a cloud account (AWS, Azure, GCP) or an on-premises Kubernetes deployment (Red Hat OpenShift, VMware Tanzu). Make sure your account has the necessary cloud infrastructure permissions.
- **Kubernetes Cluster:** Use a dedicated Kubernetes cluster running version 1.20 or higher. Do not share the cluster with other applications.
- **Kubernetes Node OS (AWS-specific):** Use Amazon Linux as the Kubernetes node operating system when deploying on AWS.
- **Kubernetes Node Architecture:** Ensure all nodes run on the amd64 architecture, as arm64 is not supported.

Networking Requirements

These specifications ensure that the platform can reliably route, secure, and expose services across environments.

- **Ingress gateway:** Use Citrix NetScaler® as the recommended ingress controller. Nginx and Istio gateways are also supported.
- **Network Policy API:** Use the [networking.k8s.io/v1](https://k8s.io/v1) API. If unavailable, install Calico or Cilium to enable network policy support.
- **DNS & SSL:** Configure two DNS domains and apply valid SSL certificates. For proof-of-concept (PoC) deployments, certificates are optional but strongly recommended. The second domain must be a wildcard subdomain of the first domain. For instance:
 - `example.com`
 - `*.proxy.example.com`

Storage Requirements

These requirements define the persistent data capabilities needed for workspace and service storage.

- **Persistent Volume Claims API:** Provide persistent storage using the Kubernetes Persistent Volume Claim API.

Deployment Tooling

These specify the tools necessary to install and configure Secure Developer Spaces components in Kubernetes.

- **Helm CLI tool:** Install the Helm CLI to deploy Secure Developer Spaces using the provided Helm chart.

Enterprise-Grade Service Recommendations

We strongly recommend these configurations for production environments to ensure scalability, reliability, and enterprise-grade security, although they are optional for PoC deployments.

- **Database:** Use a MongoDB Atlas subscription for database management in production deployments. For PoC environments, the system deploys an internal MongoDB container by default.
- **Identity & Access Management:** In production, configure an identity provider (SAML or OIDC), such as Okta, for managing user identity and access. The system provides basic email/password authentication by default.

Connectivity for Installation & Licensing

This section outlines the external URLs your environment must access to download the required installation components and validate your license.

During installation, the system connects to the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces license server to validate the license and generate a temporary token for accessing the container image artifactory. If your environment is air-gapped, request an offline license.

Here is a specific list of the required packages and images, along with their locations:

- **License Server**

- **URL:** api.enterprise.strong.network
- **Purpose:** Used for online license verification.

- **Installer Image**

- **Source:** Docker Hub
- **Image:** strongnetwork/strong_installer:2025.10.7

- **Helm Chart Package**

- **Source:** Google Artifact Registry (GCP)
- **Primary URL:** europe-docker.pkg.dev/strong-network-release/charts/ninjahchart:2025.10.7
- **Mirrors:** Regional mirrors are available at us-docker.pkg.dev and asia-docker.pkg.dev.

- **Container Images (Artifactory)**

- **Source:** Google Artifact Registry (GCP)
- **Primary URL:** europe-docker.pkg.dev/strong-network-release/images
- **Mirrors:** For improved performance, regional mirrors are available at us-docker.pkg.dev and asia-docker.pkg.dev.

- **Required Service Images:**

- [browser_in_browser:2025.10.7](https://strongnetwork/strong_in_browser:2025.10.7)
- [cloud_editor_sidecar_proxy:2025.10.7](https://strongnetwork/strong_editor_sidecar_proxy:2025.10.7)
- [frontend:2025.10.7](https://strongnetwork/strong_frontend:2025.10.7)
- [sn_enterprise_bundle:2025.10.7](https://strongnetwork/strong_enterprise_bundle:2025.10.7)

- **Required Workspace Image:**

- [ws-images/cloud_editor_generic:2.3.1](https://strongnetwork/strong_editor_generic:2.3.1)

- **Optional Workspace Images** (not required for the default installation):

- [ws-images/android_studio:2.2.5](https://strongnetwork/strong_android_studio:2.2.5)
- [ws-images/goland_go:2.2.5](https://strongnetwork/strong_goland_go:2.2.5)

- [ws-images/intellij_java:2.2.5](#)
- [ws-images/intellij_ultimate:2.2.5](#)
- [ws-images/phpstorm_php:2.2.5](#)
- [ws-images/pycharm_python:2.2.5](#)
- [ws-images/webstorm_image:2.2.5](#)

Deploy Secure Developer Spaces™ in multiple regions

October 10, 2025

This guide describes how to deploy Citrix Secure Developer Spaces™ across multiple Kubernetes clusters or regions. A multi-region setup improves developer experience by reducing latency and improving performance by routing users to the closest regional cluster.

Core concept

A multi-region deployment consists of:

- **Primary (central) deployment** –Hosts the main database and services.
- **Regional deployments** –Stateless deployments that connect to the primary deployment's database and services.

To ensure seamless operation, critical configuration values (especially secrets for authentication and encryption) must be synchronized from the primary deployment to each regional deployment. This synchronization is done by copying specific values from the primary Helm deployment to the regional Helm chart.

How to deploy to additional regions

Like the primary deployment, regions are managed through Helm charts.

While the regional Helm charts are similar to those of the primary deployment, the main difference is that several values that are usually **auto-generated during the first deployment** must be **manually copied** from the primary deployment to the regional Helm charts.

These values include:

- Database authentication credentials and connection parameters
- Secrets for signing cookies and tokens
- Secrets for encrypting stored values

Populate the Helm charts

1. Copy the values from the primary deployment's `platform` section.
2. Add a `region` section and set `isExternalRegion` to `true`.

Example `values.yaml`:

```

1 platform:
2   imageTag: ""                      # Image tag for services
3   hostName: ""                      # Main domain used to access the platform
4   , e.g. strong-network.example.com
5   centralProxyHostname: ""          # Wildcard domain for workspaces, e.g.
6   proxy.strong-network.example.com
7   jwtSecret: ""                      # Use the same jwtSecret as in the main
8   deployment
9   secretKeyReposB64: ""            # Example: openssl rand -base64 16
10  # Include all other values from the primary deployment's platform
11  # section
12  # ...
13 region:
14   isExternalRegion: true          # For regional deployments, set this to
15   true

```

Note:

When `isExternalRegion` is set to `true`, set `platform.internalMongodb` to `false`.

Required fields and their mappings

The following fields must match between the primary and regional deployments:

Field name	Description
<code>hostName</code>	Domain name of the deployment (used by users and API).
<code>centralProxyHostname</code>	Workspace sub-domain of the main deployment (usually <code>proxy.<hostName></code>)
<code>jwtSecret</code>	Secret for signing tokens and cookies.
<code>secretKeyReposB64</code>	Secret for encrypting values.

Retrieve secrets from the primary deployment

Run the following commands in the namespace of the **primary deployment cluster** to extract the required values.

Get the `hostName` value

```
1 kubectl get secrets strong-network-secret -o yaml
```

Copy the `hostName` value from the output.

Get the `secretKeyReposB64` value

```
1 kubectl get secrets strong-network-secret -o yaml
```

Copy the `secretKeyReposB64` value, then **base64 decode it** before pasting it into the regional Helm charts.

For example:

```
1 echo "<base64-encoded-value>" | base64 --decode
```

Next steps

- Verify that all required secrets and configuration values are synchronized between the primary and regional deployments.
- Deploy the Helm chart for the regional cluster.
- Confirm that developers can connect to the nearest regional deployment with minimal latency.

1-Click VM for deploying Citrix Secure Developer Spaces™

January 13, 2026

Use this guide to deploy a virtual machine (VM) running the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces™ (SDS) platform using the automated installer. The installer provisions infrastructure with Terraform, installs a lightweight Kubernetes cluster (K3S), and deploys the platform. It also configures DNS and manages TLS certificates.

Note:

The 1-click VM is purpose-built for proof-of-concept (POC) and demo environments. It has been optimized for implementation simplicity and provides the same functional capabilities as a standard deployment. However, it is not designed for scalability and cannot be converted into a production-grade installation. There is no upgrade path from a 1-click VM to a full production deployment.

Prerequisites

- Docker installed on your local machine.
- Cloud provider credentials (AWS, Azure, or GCP).
- Admin email and password for platform access.

Run the installer container

Pull and run the installer from Docker Hub. This command mounts your current directory into the container to share configuration files.

The installer uses the current working directory to download and install SDS. It's recommended that you create and use a dedicated folder for this 1-click deployment before running the installer.

```
1 docker run -it --rm -v ${PWD}:/strong-network/shared strongnetwork/strong_installer:2025.10.7
```

Deploy the platform

Once inside the container shell, start the deployment process:

```
1 ./strong-cli deploy-demo
```

Follow the on-screen prompts to configure your deployment.

- **Admin Credentials:** Provide an admin email and create a secure password.

```
root@117bbcfbf7f1:/strong-network# ./strong-cli deploy-demo
Set the email of the platform admin: admin@strong-network.com
Set password for admin (leave empty to autogenerated):
```

- **VM Size:** Select a VM size. The size determines the maximum number of concurrently active workspaces.

```
Choose a VM size (default: Medium):
[1] Small (4 CPU, 16GB RAM) - up to 2 concurrent workspaces
[2] Medium (8 CPU, 32GB RAM) - up to 5 concurrent workspaces
[3] Large (16 CPU, 64GB RAM) - up to 12 concurrent workspaces
Please enter your numeric choice:
```

Information:

You can resize the VM later if needed.

- **Cloud Provider:** Choose where to deploy: AWS, Azure, or GCP.

```
Pick cloud provider:
[1] Azure - requires Contributor role
[2] AWS   - requires IAM permissions
[3] GCP   - requires Editor role
Please enter your numeric choice: 3
```

- **Cloud Credentials:** Provide your cloud identity. The specific steps will vary by provider.

```
Go to the following link in your browser, and complete the sign-in prompts:
https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/auth?response_type=code&client_id=32555940559.apps.googleusercontent.com&scope=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.googleapis.com%2Fauth%2Fuserinfo.email+https%3A%2F%2Fwww.googleapis.admin+https%3A%2F%2Fwww.googleapis.com%2Fauth%2Fsqlservice.login+https%3A%2F%2Fwww.googleapis.reauth&state=5ou5CTtnQYERYWlxa0JfaHYKp5uCkG&prompt=consent&token_usage=remote&access_type=offline&code_challenge=5ou5CTtnQYERYWlxa0JfaHYKp5uCkG&code_challenge_method=S256

Once finished, enter the verification code provided in your browser: □
```

For example, GCP will list available projects for selection.

```
You are now logged in as [REDACTED].
Your current project is [None]. You can change this setting by running:
$ gcloud config set project PROJECT_ID
select GCP project to use:
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[5] staging-306409
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Please enter your numeric choice: 5
```

- **Region:** Select the deployment region. Choose a predefined region (US, EU, ASIA) or select **specific datacenter** to enter a custom datacenter location.

```
Pick where to deploy:
[1] US    (us-south1)
[2] EU    (europe-west3)
[3] ASIA  (asia-south2)
[4] Specific datacenter
Please enter your numeric choice: 2
```

Terraform will now provision and configure your resources.

What to expect

After deployment, you'll have:

- A VM running the SDS Platform
- A secure URL to access the SDS platform

Warning

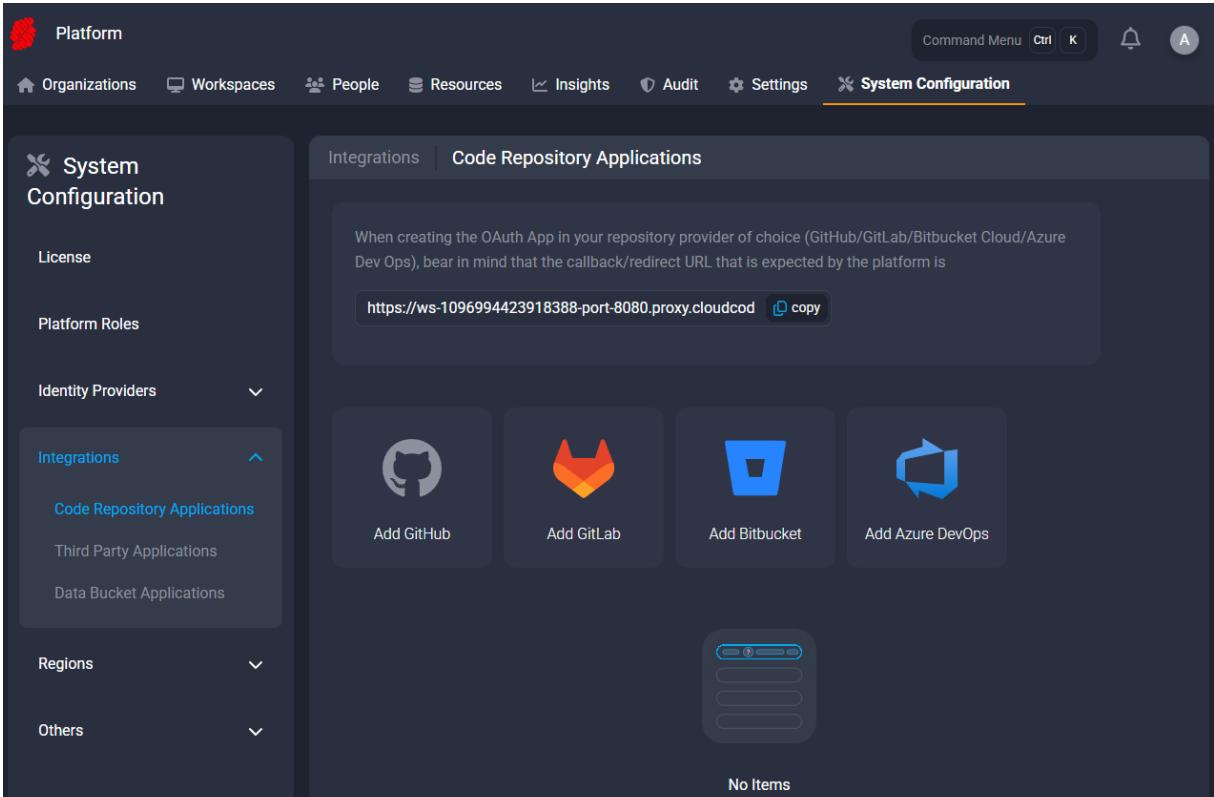
- **Initialization Time:** The login page may appear before all services are initialized. If you see an **invalid username or password** error, wait up to 5 minutes for the SDS platform to fully initialize before trying again.
- **License and certificates:** The initial SDS platform license is valid for 6 months.
- **TLS certificates:** TLS certificates are valid for 3 months.

Setup Code Repository Applications

October 2, 2025

This folder contains a list of guides on how to set up different code repositories:

- [GitHub](#)
- [GitLab](#)
- [Bitbucket](#)
- [Azure DevOps](#)



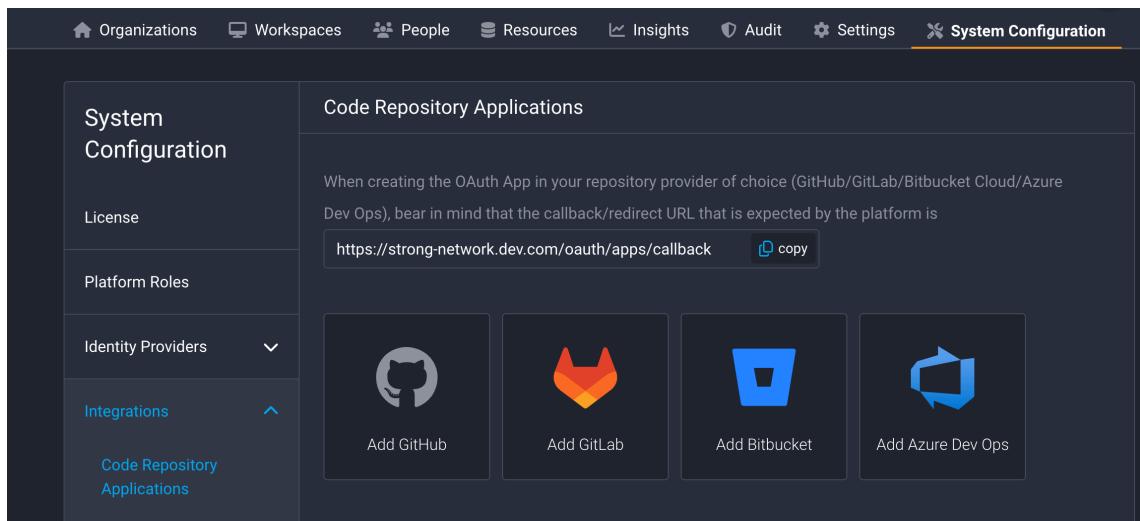
The screenshot shows the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces Platform interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Platform', 'Command Menu', 'Ctrl K', a bell icon, and a user profile icon. The main menu has links for 'Organizations', 'Workspaces', 'People', 'Resources', 'Insights', 'Audit', 'Settings', and 'System Configuration' (which is currently selected). The left sidebar is titled 'System Configuration' and contains sections for 'License', 'Platform Roles', 'Identity Providers' (with 'Integrations' and 'Code Repository Applications' sub-options), 'Regions', and 'Others'. The right panel is titled 'Code Repository Applications' and contains a message about creating OAuth Apps with a copy link to 'https://ws-1096994423918388.proxy.cloudcod'. Below this are four buttons: 'Add GitHub' (with GitHub logo), 'Add GitLab' (with GitLab logo), 'Add Bitbucket' (with Bitbucket logo), and 'Add Azure DevOps' (with Azure DevOps logo). A placeholder message 'No Items' is visible at the bottom of the list area.

Azure Dev Ops integration as Code Repository Provider

October 2, 2025

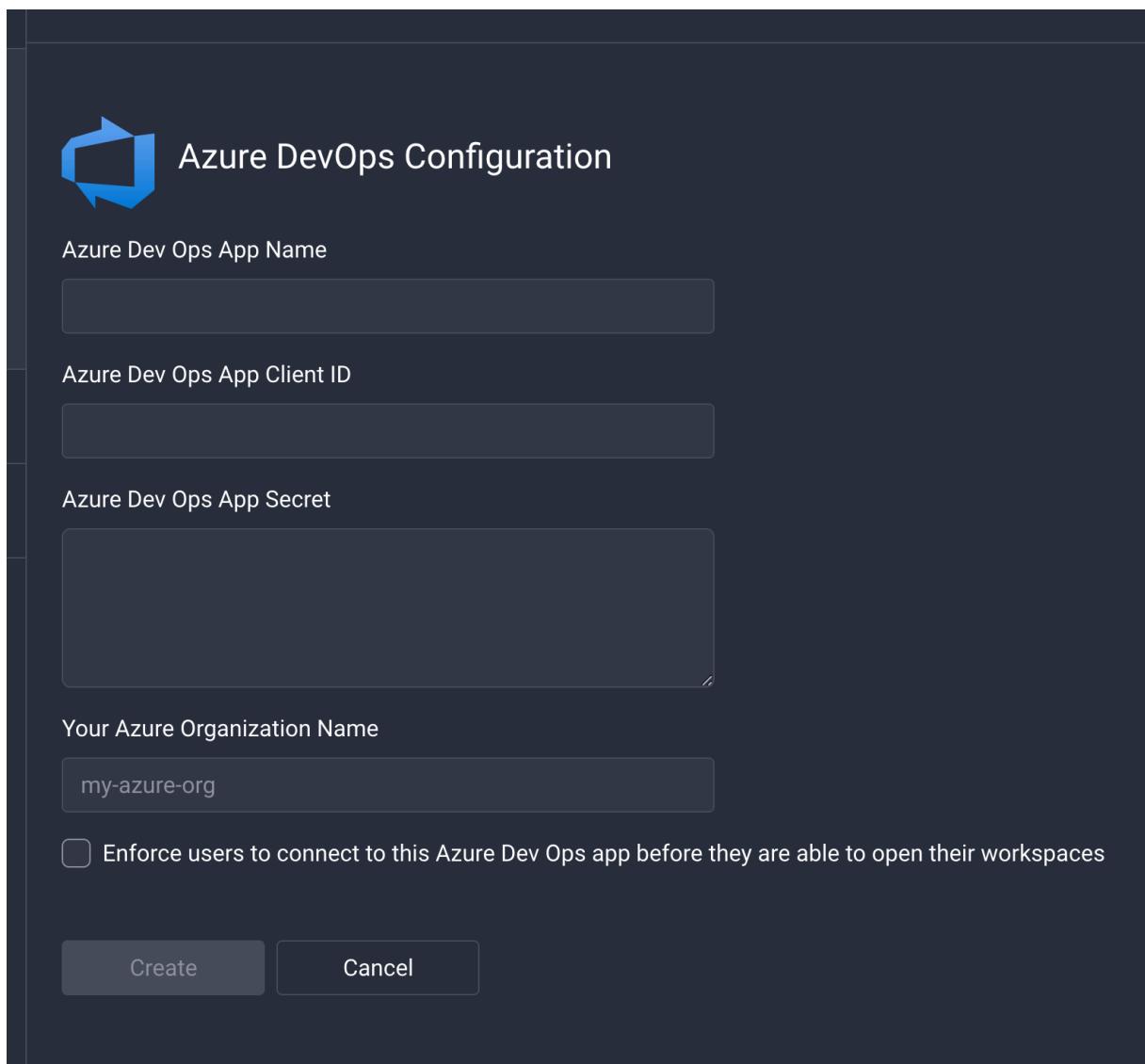
Follow these steps to create an OAuth App in Azure DevOps to connect it to the platform.

- Using an Azure DevOps account, go to the following link:
[Register an application](#)
- Click on the “Add consumer”button and set the following fields:
 - **Company Name:** Your company™’s name.
 - **Application Name:** The name you want to give to the application. It will be public.
 - **Application Website:** Set to <https://example.com/oauth/apps/callback> (replace `example.com` with the proper domain name).
 - **Authorization Callback URL:** Set to <https://example.com/oauth/apps/callback> (replace `example.com` with the proper domain name). This URL can be found in the admin panel of the Strong Network platform.
 - **Authorized Scopes:** `Code (read and write)` and `Project and team (read)`.
- Once done, click the “Create Application”button. You will be presented with the Client ID (called App ID) and the Secret (called Client Secret) after clicking the “Show”button. Enter these fields in the Admin configuration of the Strong Network™ platform.
 - [Register an application](#)
 - <https://example.com/oauth/apps/callback>
- Specify the Azure Organization name. This application can only access repositories under this specific organization. To access repositories from different organizations, create multiple Azure DevOps Code Repository Applications, each with its corresponding organization name. You may use the same Client ID and Secret across all of them.



The screenshot shows the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces interface. The top navigation bar includes links for Organizations, Workspaces, People, Resources, Insights, Audit, Settings, and System Configuration. The System Configuration tab is active. On the left, a sidebar titled 'System Configuration' contains sections for License, Platform Roles, Identity Providers (with a dropdown arrow), and Integrations (with a dropdown arrow). The 'Integrations' section is expanded, showing 'Code Repository Applications'. A text area within this section provides instructions: 'When creating the OAuth App in your repository provider of choice (GitHub/GitLab/Bitbucket Cloud/Azure Dev Ops), bear in mind that the callback/redirect URL that is expected by the platform is <https://strong-network.dev.com/oauth/apps/callback>'. A 'copy' button is located next to the URL. Below this, there are four buttons with icons: 'Add GitHub' (GitHub logo), 'Add GitLab' (GitLab logo), 'Add Bitbucket' (Bitbucket logo), and 'Add Azure Dev Ops' (Azure Dev Ops logo).

Paste Client ID, App Secret and Organization name from steps above:



Bitbucket Cloud Integration as Code Repository Provider

December 23, 2025

Follow these steps to create an OAuth App in Bitbucket Cloud to connect it to the platform:

- **Navigate to OAuth Consumers:**
- Using a Bitbucket account, go to the main organization settings and then to “OAuth consumers”
 -
- You can follow this [https://bitbucket.org/\[YOUR_DOMAIN_NAME\]/workspace/settings/api](https://bitbucket.org/[YOUR_DOMAIN_NAME]/workspace/settings/api) to reach this menu directly.

- **Add a New Consumer:**

- Click on the “Add consumer”button and set the following fields:

- **Name:** The name you want to give to the application. It will be public.
- **Callback URL:** The URL should have a structure similar to <https://example.com/oauth/apps/callback>, where “example.com”should be replaced with the proper domain name. This URL can be seen from the admin panel of the Secure Developer Spaces platform.
- **This is a private consumer:** This should already be selected by default; leave it as it is.
- **Scopes:** Select “Read”under the Account section and “Write”under the Repositories section, and “Read”under the Pull requests section. This can also be checked in the Secure Developer Spaces™ Platform when clicking the “Add Bitbucket”button.

- **Complete the Registration:**

- After clicking the “Save”button, you will be presented with the Client ID (called Key) and Secret, which you need to enter in the platform configuration.

Bitbucket Server or Data Center Integration as Code Repository Provider

In this section, we will see how to connect the Secure Developer Spaces platform to a self-hosted Bitbucket instance:

- **Configure Secure Developer Spaces Platform:**

- Go to the Secure Developer Spaces platform settings and open the “Code Repository Applications”menu.
- Click on the “Add Bitbucket”button.
- Select the checkbox for “Bitbucket Server or Data Center (self-hosted)”.

- **Set the Following Fields:**

- **Bitbucket App Name:** It can be anything. This is what users will see when using this Code Repository Provider.

- **Custom Domain:** Enter the URL where the Bitbucket instance is hosted. If no scheme is given, HTTPS will be chosen by default.

- **Enforce Users to Connect:** If selected, users will need to connect to Bitbucket before they can open their workspaces. This can prevent misconfiguration/permission issues on the user side.

- **Complete the Registration:**

- Click the “Create”button to complete the configuration on the Secure Developer Spaces platform side.

- Save the “Bitbucket Server Public Key”for later use. This can also be found in the edit menu after clicking the “Create”button.
- **Configure Bitbucket Instance (Version 7.20 or Later):**
 - Go to Administration > Applications > Application Links and click on “Create link”:
 - **Application Type:** External application
 - **Direction:** Incoming
 - Click on continue
 - Set a unique name
 - **Redirect URL:** Set to <https://example.com/oauth/apps/callback>, where “example.com”should be replaced with the proper domain name.
 - **Application Permissions:** Account: Write, Repositories: Admin
 - After clicking the “Save”button, enter “strong_network”for both Client ID and Client Secret.
- **Configure Bitbucket Instance (Version 7.20 or Earlier):**
 - Go to Administration > Application Links.
 - Enter the platform URL (e.g., <https://example.com>, where “example.com”should be replaced with the proper domain name).
 - Click on “Create new link”. If you see a “No response received”error, ignore it and click Continue.
 - In the following menu, enter:
 - **Application Name:** It can be anything.
 - **Application Type:** Generic Application
 - **Service Provider Name:** It can be anything (recommended: “strong_network”).
 - **Consumer Key:** Set to “strong_network”.
 - **Shared Secret:** Set to “strong_network”.
 - **Request Token URL:** Set to <http://example.com>, where “example.com”should be replaced with the proper domain name.
 - **Access Token URL:** Set to <http://example.com>, where “example.com”should be replaced with the proper domain name.
 - **Authorize URL:** Set to <http://example.com>, where “example.com”should be replaced with the proper domain name.
 - Check “Create incoming link”and click Continue.

Link applications

You are creating a link from:

Application URL: <http://18.197.156.97:7990>

Name: Bitbucket

Application: Bitbucket Server

To this application:

Application URL: <https://banana.conceptcloud.network>

Application Name*	<input type="text" value="My new application"/>
Application Type*	<input type="text" value="Generic Application"/>
Service Provider Name	<input type="text" value="strong_network"/>
Consumer key	<input type="text" value="strong_network"/>
Shared secret	<input type="text" value="strong_network"/>
Request Token URL	<input type="text" value="https://banana.conceptcloud.network"/>
Access token URL	<input type="text" value="https://banana.conceptcloud.network"/>
Authorize URL	<input type="text" value="https://banana.conceptcloud.network"/>
Create incoming link	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Continue

Cancel

- In the following menu, enter:
 - **Consumer Key:** Set to “strong_network”.
 - **Consumer Name:** Set to “strong_network”.
 - **Public Key:** Enter the value that can be seen in the platform.

Link applications

You are creating a link from:

Application URL: <http://18.197.156.97:7990>

Name: Bitbucket

Application: Bitbucket Server

To this application:

Application URL: <https://banana.conceptcloud.network>

Consumer Key*	strong_network
Consumer Name*	strong_network
Public Key*	-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY----- MIGfMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBAQUAA4

Continue

Cancel

- **Complete the Configuration:**
- Click on Continue. The configuration is complete.

GitHub Integration as Code Repository Provider

October 2, 2025

Follow these steps to create an OAuth App in GitHub to connect it to the platform:

- **Navigate to Developer Settings:**
- Using a GitHub account, go to its settings and then to “Developer settings”.
- Inside this menu, click on “OAuth Apps”.
- You can follow this <https://github.com/settings/developers> to reach this menu directly.

Settings / Developer settings

GitHub Apps

OAuth Apps

Personal access tokens

No OAuth applications

OAuth applications are used to access the GitHub API. [Read the docs](#) to find out more.

Register a new application

- **Register New Application:**

- Click on “Register new application” and you will be presented with a screen to set:
 - **Application Name:** At your discretion.
 - **Homepage URL:** The main route of the domain where the platform is running.
 - **Authorization Callback URL:** The URL should have a structure similar to `https://example.com/oauth/apps/callback`, where “example.com” should be replaced with the proper domain name (same as the Homepage URL).

Register a new OAuth application

Application name *

Your application name

Something users will recognize and trust.

Homepage URL *

`https://example.com`

The full URL to your application homepage.

Application description

Application description is optional

This is displayed to all users of your application.

Authorization callback URL *

`https://example.com/oauth/apps/callback`

Your application’s callback URL. Read our [OAuth documentation](#) for more information.

Register application

Cancel

- **Complete the Registration:**

- When this process is done, click on the green button “Register application”.
- You will be redirected to a new application page where you can see the Client ID and generate the Secret that needs to be set in the platform configuration.

- **Give Organization Access:**

- You will need to grant the organization access to this newly created OAuth app in the organization you want to connect to the platform.

GitLab Integration as Code Repository Provider

October 2, 2025

Follow these steps to create an OAuth App in GitLab to connect it to the platform:

- **Navigate to Applications:**
 - Using a GitLab account, go to user settings and then to “Applications”.
 - You can follow this https://gitlab.com/-/user_settings/applications to reach this menu directly.
- **Create a New OAuth App:**
 - Click on “New application” and set the following fields:
 - **Name:** The name you want to give to the application. It will be public.
 - **Redirect URI:** The URL should have a structure similar to `https://example.com/oauth/apps/callback`, where “example.com” should be replaced with the proper domain name.
 - **Confidential:** This should already be selected by default; leave it as it is.
 - **Scopes:** Add the `api` and `write_repository` scopes. These are needed to automatically deploy deployment keys.

Q Search page

Applications

Manage applications that can use GitLab as an OAuth provider, and applications that you've authorized to use your account.

Add new application

Name

Your application name

Redirect URI

https://example.com/oauth/apps/callback

Use one line per URI

Confidential

Enable only for confidential applications exclusively used by a trusted backend server that can securely store the client secret. Do not enable for native/mobile, single-page, or other JavaScript applications because they cannot keep the client secret confidential.

Scopes

api

Grants complete read/write access to the API, including all groups and projects, the container registry, and the package registry.

read_api

Grants read access to the API, including all groups and projects, the container registry, and the package registry.

read_user

Grants read-only access to the authenticated user's profile through the /user API endpoint, which includes username, public email, and full name. Also grants access to read-only API endpoints under /users.

read_repository

Grants read-only access to repositories on private projects using Git-over-HTTP or the Repository Files API.

write_repository

Grants read-write access to repositories on private projects using Git-over-HTTP (not using the API).

read_registry

Grants read-only access to container registry images on private projects.

write_registry

Grants write access to container registry images on private projects.

sudo

Grants permission to perform API actions as any user in the system, when authenticated as an admin user.

admin_mode

Grants permission to perform API actions as an administrator, when Admin Mode is enabled.

openid

Grants permission to authenticate with GitLab using OpenID Connect. Also gives read-only access to the user's profile and group memberships.

profile

Grants read-only access to the user's profile data using OpenID Connect.

email

Grants read-only access to the user's primary email address using OpenID Connect.

Save application

- **Complete the Registration:**

- After clicking the “Save application”button, you will be presented with the Client ID (called Application ID) and Secret, which you need to enter in the platform configuration.

User Settings > Applications > Your application name

ⓘ The application was created successfully. X

Q Search page

Application: Your application name

Application ID	9d5355d72e0319cc6c972d4	Copy
Secret	Copy	This is the only time the secret is accessible. Copy the secret and store it securely.
Callback URL	https://example.com/oauth/apps/callback	
Confidential	Yes	
Scopes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">api (Access the authenticated user's API)write_repository (Allows read-write access to the repository)	
Continue Edit		Destroy

Configure Platform Login

October 2, 2025

Configure Login for Users

There are five ways users can log in to the platform:

- Google OAuth provider
- Microsoft OAuth provider (Azure)
- SAML
- OpenID Connect
- Username and password

After configuring the Identity Provider of choice (any of the first 4 options), it can be used to authenticate users of specified domains. These can be configured under User Access Control, in the submenu “Domain and IDP”.

If a domain is added, it means that when adding a user to the platform, that user will authenticate using the chosen Identity Provider.

In this menu, you may choose to check “Allow access to everyone from this domain” which will create user accounts on the fly, without the need to create the account beforehand. This is called Just-in-Time provisioning. This new user will not have any organization or project assigned to them.

You may also enable two-factor authentication which will use OTP on any user from the specified domain. If two-factor authentication is desired, we recommend setting it up either in your Identity Provider or in the platform to avoid asking the user to do the process twice.

Google Configuration as Identity Provider (OIDC)

October 2, 2025

To create an OAuth Client to use Google as an Identity Provider, follow these steps to obtain the OAuth Client ID and Secret required in the platform configuration:

- Go to the [Google API Console](#) and create a new project (or use an existing one). The project name, organization, and location are left at your discretion.

≡ **Google APIs**

New Project



You have 9 projects remaining in your quota. Request an increase or delete projects. [Learn more](#)

[MANAGE QUOTAS](#)

Project name *

My Project 64161



Project ID: macro-aurora-305709. It cannot be changed later. [EDIT](#)

Organisation *

No organisation



Select an organisation to attach it to a project. This selection can't be changed later.

Location *

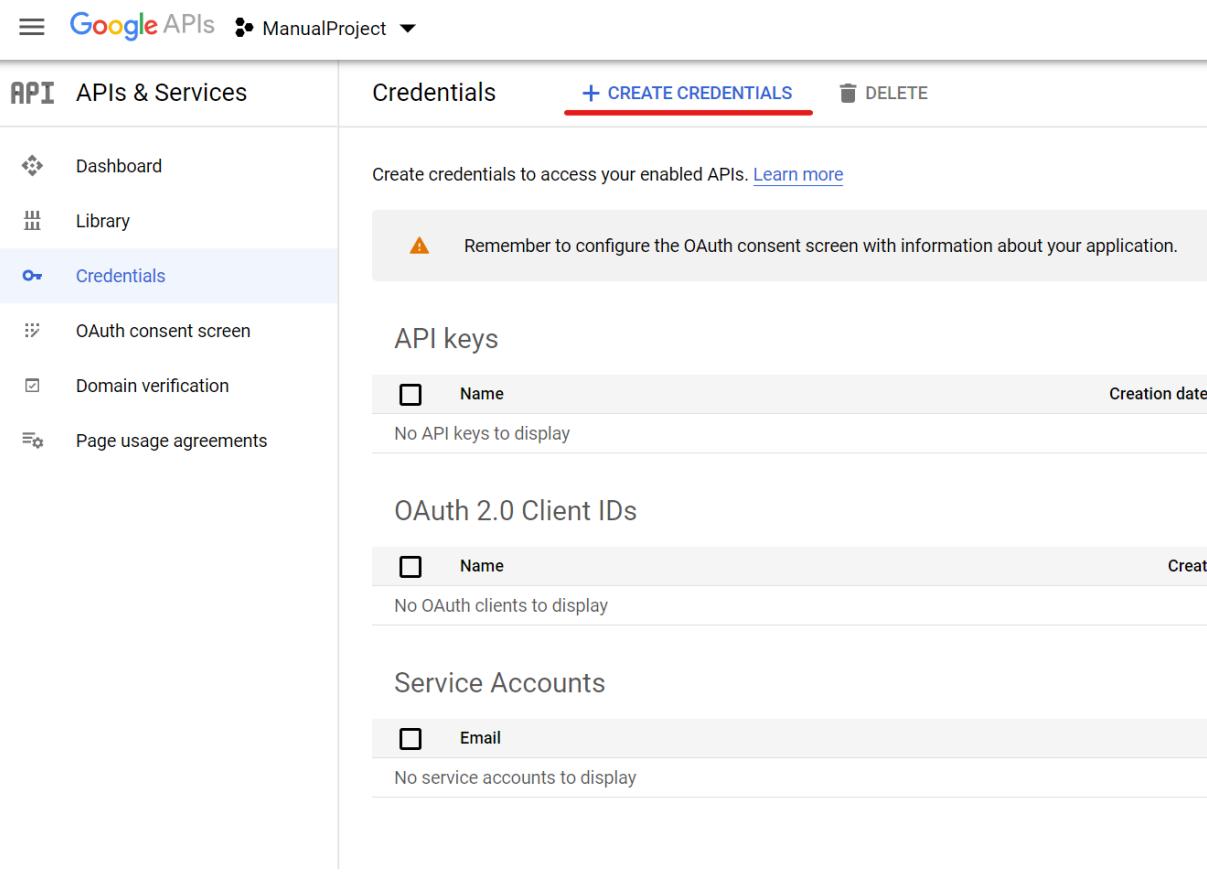
[BROWSE](#)

Parent organisation or folder

CREATE

CANCEL

- Inside the project, click on “+ Create Credentials” and select “OAuth client ID” from the submenu.



The screenshot shows the Google APIs Credentials page. The left sidebar has 'APIs & Services' selected. The main area shows 'Credentials' with a red underline. A red box highlights the '+ CREATE CREDENTIALS' button. Below it is a warning message: 'Remember to configure the OAuth consent screen with information about your application.' The 'API keys', 'OAuth 2.0 Client IDs', and 'Service Accounts' sections are shown with no items to display.

API	APIs & Services	Credentials
 Dashboard	Create credentials to access your enabled APIs. Learn more	
 Library		
 Credentials	+ CREATE CREDENTIALS	
 OAuth consent screen		
 Domain verification		
 Page usage agreements		

API keys

Name	Creation date
No API keys to display	

OAuth 2.0 Client IDs

Name	Creation date
No OAuth clients to display	

Service Accounts

Email	
No service accounts to display	

- You will be presented with a warning to first configure an OAuth consent screen. Click on it. Select an external consent screen and click create. Fill in the fields at your discretion. The app name will be seen by users trying to log in to the platform.

App domain

To protect you and your users, Google only allows apps using OAuth to use Authorised Domains. The following information will be shown to your users on the consent screen.

Application home page

Provide users a link to your home page

Application privacy policy link

Provide users a link to your public privacy policy

Application Terms of Service link

Provide users a link to your public Terms of Service

Authorised domains ?

When a domain is used on the consent screen or in an OAuth client's configuration, it must be pre-registered here. If your app needs to go through verification, please go to the [Google Search Console](#) to check if your domains are authorised. [Learn more](#) about the authorised domain limit.

[+ ADD DOMAIN](#)

Developer contact information

Email addresses *

These email addresses are for Google to notify you about any changes to your project.

[SAVE AND CONTINUE](#)

[CANCEL](#)

- In the authorized domain, specify the domain in which the platform is deployed.
- Click on “Save and Continue” in the following menus without adding anything until you reach the summary page, then click on “Back to Dashboard”.
- Click on “Publish App”.

OAuth consent screen

eeee  EDIT APP

Publishing status

Testing

[PUBLISH APP](#)

User type

External 

[MAKE INTERNAL](#)

Test users

While publishing status is set to 'Testing,' only test users are able to access the app. Allowed user cap prior to app verification is 100, and is counted over the entire lifetime of the app. [Learn more](#)

 [+ ADD USERS](#)



0 users (0 test, 0 other) / 100 user cap 

- Return to the Credentials page and create the credentials for an OAuth client ID.
 - On this page, set the application type to “Web application”. The name is left at your discretion.
 - In “Authorised JavaScript origins”, specify the domain name in which the platform is deployed.
- In “Authorised redirect URIs”, enter the redirect URL, similar to:

- <https://example.com/oauth/callback>
- Where “example.com” should be set to the proper domain name.

[!\[\]\(93f1f4b2e6c5f1dfa9f7932fea297a25_img.jpg\) Create OAuth client ID](#)

A client ID is used to identify a single app to Google's OAuth servers. If your app runs on multiple platforms, each will need its own client ID. See [Setting up OAuth 2.0](#) for more information.

Application type *

Web application

[Learn more](#) about OAuth client types

Name *

Web client 1

The name of your OAuth 2.0 client. This name is only used to identify the client in the console and will not be shown to end users.



The domains of the URIs you add below will be automatically added to your [OAuth consent screen](#) as [authorised domains](#).

Authorised JavaScript origins 

For use with requests from a browser

URIs

`https://example.com`

[+ ADD URI](#)

Authorised redirect URIs 

For use with requests from a web server

URIs

`https://example.com/oauth/callback`

[+ ADD URI](#)

[CREATE](#)

[CANCEL](#)

- Click on “Create” and note the Client ID and Secret for the platform configuration.

OAuth client created

The client ID and secret can always be accessed from Credentials in APIs & Services



OAuth is limited to 100 [sensitive scope logins](#) until the [OAuth consent screen](#) is verified. This may require a verification process that can take several days.

Your Client ID



Your Client Secret



OK

Microsoft Azure Configuration as Identity Provider (OIDC)

October 2, 2025

The platform supports integration with Azure Active Directory for logging in with your Microsoft Azure account. To configure it:

- Go to the [Microsoft Azure portal](#).
- Navigate to the Azure Active Directory.

«

-  Overview
-  Getting started
-  Preview hub
-  Diagnose and solve problems

Manage

-  Users
-  Groups
-  External Identities
-  Roles and administrators
-  Administrative units
-  Enterprise applications
-  Devices
-  App registrations
-  Identity Governance
-  Application proxy
-  Licenses
-  Azure AD Connect
-  Custom domain names
-  Mobility (MDM and MAM)
-  Password reset
-  Company branding
-  User settings
-  Properties
-  Security

- Click on “App registrations” and then “New registration”. Set the following:
- **App name:** Choose a name that will be publicly visible to users logging into the platform.
- **Supported account types:** We recommend selecting “Accounts in any organizational directory (Any Azure AD directory - Multitenant) and personal Microsoft accounts (e.g., Skype, Xbox)” to allow registered users to log in with their public domain accounts.
- **Redirect URI:** Set the selector to “Web” and enter a URI similar to <https://example.com/oauth/callback>.

Microsoft Azure

Home > Directorio predeterminado >

Register an application

* Name

The user-facing display name for this application (this can be changed later).

Your desired app name ✓

Supported account types

Who can use this application or access this API?

Accounts in this organizational directory only (Directorio predeterminado only - Single tenant)
 Accounts in any organizational directory (Any Azure AD directory - Multitenant)
 Accounts in any organizational directory (Any Azure AD directory - Multitenant) and personal Microsoft accounts (e.g. Skype, Xbox)
 Personal Microsoft accounts only

[Help me choose...](#)

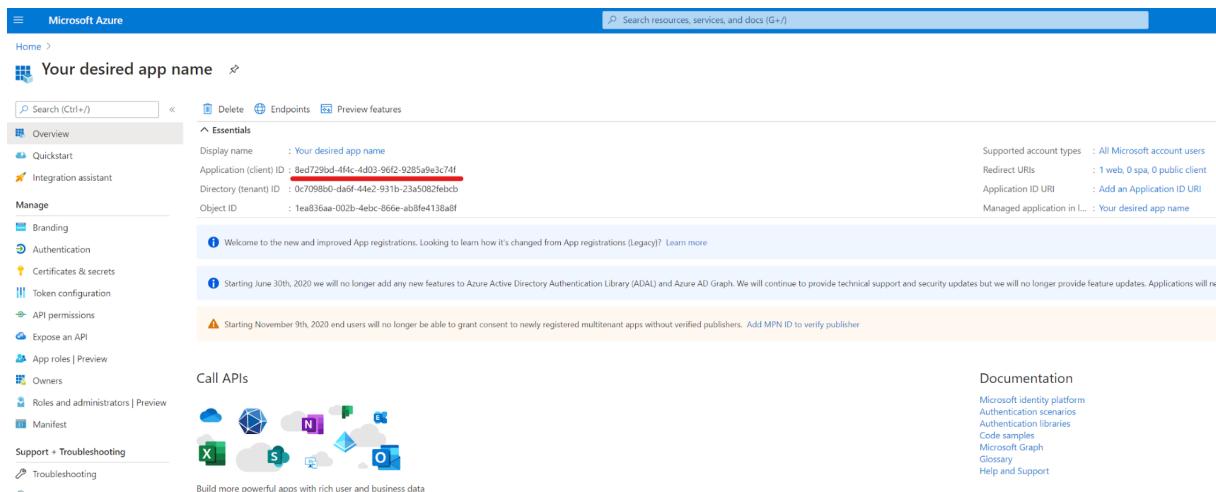
Redirect URI (optional)

We'll return the authentication response to this URI after successfully authenticating the user. Providing this now is optional and it can be changed later, but a value is required for most authentication scenarios.

Web ✓ https://example.com/oauth/callback

- Click on “Register” at the bottom.
- On the next page, note the OAuth Client ID for the platform configuration.

Citrix Secure Developer Spaces™



Microsoft Azure

Home > Your desired app name

Search resources, services, and docs (G+)

Overview Endpoints Preview features

Quickstart

Integration assistant

Manage

Branding

Authentication

Certificates & secrets

Token configuration

API permissions

Expose an API

App roles | Preview

Owners

Roles and administrators | Preview

Manifest

Support + Troubleshooting

Troubleshooting

Call APIs

Documentation

Supported account types : All Microsoft account users

Redirect URLs : 1 web, 0 spa, 0 public client

Application ID URI : Add an Application ID URI

Managed application in L... : Your desired app name

Display name : Your desired app name

Application (client) ID : 8ed729bd-4f4c-4d03-96f2-9285d9e3c74f

Directory (tenant) ID : 0c7098b0-daf9-44e2-931b-23a5082febc9

Object ID : 1ea036aa-002b-4ebc-866a-ab5b413ba8f

Welcome to the new and improved App registrations. Looking to learn how it's changed from App registrations (Legacy)? Learn more

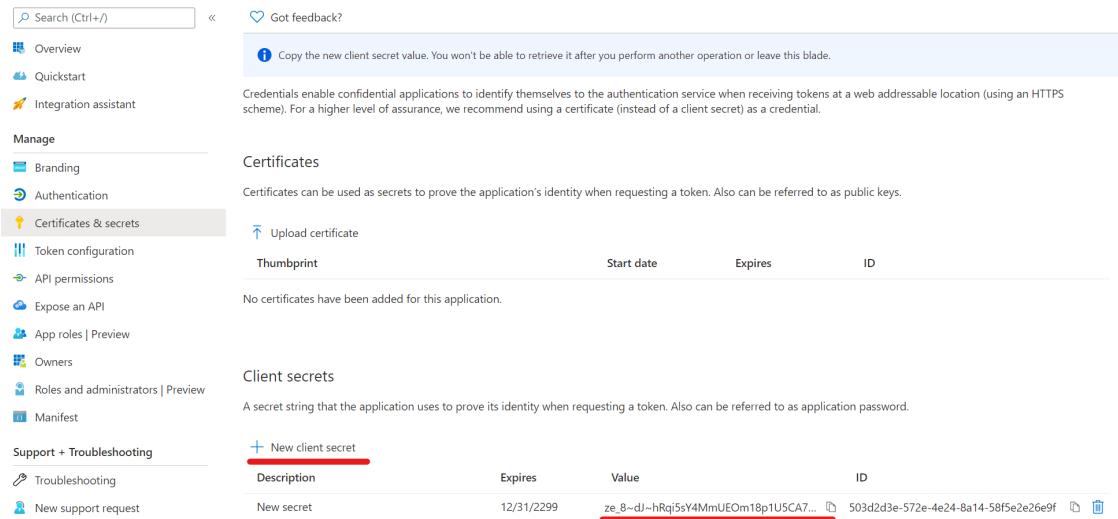
Starting June 30th, 2020 we will no longer add any new features to Azure Active Directory Authentication Library (ADAL) and Azure AD Graph. We will continue to provide technical support and security updates but we will no longer provide feature updates. Applications will ne

Starting November 9th, 2020 end users will no longer be able to grant consent to newly registered multitenant apps without verified publishers. Add MPN ID to verify publisher

Build more powerful apps with rich user and business data

- To obtain the secret, go to “Certificates & secrets” of the newly created app and click on “New client secret”. Enter this secret in the platform configuration to complete the setup.

>Your desired app name | Certificates & secrets



Search (Ctrl+ /)

Overview Got feedback?

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Support + Troubleshooting

Troubleshooting

New support request

Certificates

Certificates can be used as secrets to prove the application's identity when requesting a token. Also can be referred to as public keys.

Upload certificate

Thumbprint Start date Expires ID

No certificates have been added for this application.

Client secrets

A secret string that the application uses to prove its identity when requesting a token. Also can be referred to as application password.

New client secret

Description	Expires	Value	ID
New secret	12/31/2299	ze_8-dj-hRqj5sY4MmUEOm18p1U5CA7...	503d2d3e-572e-4e24-8a14-58f5e2e26e9f

Single Logout (SLO) for Microsoft Azure

To enable Single Logout for the OIDC flow with Azure, configure the following:

- To log out users from Microsoft when they log out of the Strong Network™ platform, add another URL in the Redirect URI section with just the domain name used by the Strong Network platform. This URL is used to redirect users back after they log out of their Microsoft accounts.
- Add the optional claim called “login_hint” to the ID token:
- Go to “Token configuration” and click on “Add optional claim”.
- Select ID as token type and then select “login_hint”.

- To log the user out of the Strong Network platform when they log out of their Microsoft account, add the optional claim called “sid” to the ID token type.
- Add a Logout URL under the “Authentication” menu with the structure [https://\[domain_name\]/auth/logout](https://[domain_name]/auth/logout), where `domain_name` is the domain under which you have the Strong Network platform. This endpoint will be called by Microsoft when a user logs out to also log out the user from the Strong Network platform.

OpenID Connect Configuration as Identity Provider (OIDC)

September 29, 2025

This platform supports integration with OpenID Connect for logging in.

Registering the Application

- Go to the OpenID Provider’s Developer Portal.
- Navigate to the Applications or Clients section.
- Click on “Create New Application” or equivalent. Set the following:
 - **App Name:** Choose a name that will be displayed to users logging in.
 - **Application Type:** Select “Web Application”.
 - **Redirect URIs:** Add the following URI to handle login redirects: <https://example.com/oauth/callback>
 - **Logout Redirect URI:** Add the following URI to handle logout redirects: <https://example.com/auth/logout>
- Save the application.

Note the Client ID and Client Secret generated during this process. These will be required for platform configuration.

Configuring Scopes and Claims

Under the Scopes or Permissions section of your application, ensure the following scopes are included:

- `openid`
- `email`
- `profile`
- Any additional scopes your platform requires.

Configure claims if necessary. Common claims include:

- `sub`: Unique identifier for the user.
- `email`: User's email address.
- `name`: Full name of the user.
- `preferred_username`: Username or handle.

Enabling Single Logout (SLO)

To enable Single Logout (SLO) for OpenID Connect:

Navigate to the Advanced Settings or Logout Configuration section.

Enable Single Logout if supported by the provider.

Add the Logout Redirect URI configured earlier:

<https://example.com/auth/logout>

Optionally, add the following claims to the ID token:

- `sid`: Session identifier.
- `logout_hint`: Provides context for logging out.

SAML Service Provider

October 2, 2025

To seamlessly onboard your users already registered in Okta to the Strong Network Platform using the SAML 2.0 protocol, follow these steps:

- **Configure Your SAML Identity Provider:**

- **Single Sign-On URL:** Set to `http(s)://example.strong.network/saml/acs` where "example.strong.network" is the domain where the platform is deployed.
- **Audience URI:** Set to `http(s)://example.strong.network/saml/metadata`
- **Attribute Statements:**
 - **email:** This attribute is mandatory, and the configuration won't work without it.
 - **firstName:** Optional; if not set, the email will be used as the username.
 - **lastName:** Optional; if not set, the email will be used as the username.

- **Configure the Strong Network™ Platform:**

- Log in to the platform as the administrator.

- Navigate to [http\(s\)://example.strong.network/platform/system_configuration/saml_sp](http://example.strong.network/platform/system_configuration/saml_sp) or click on System Configuration -> SAML Service Provider Configuration.
- Click on the “Configure” button to upload the metadata of your SAML Identity Provider. You can upload it either through a metadata URL or by uploading a .xml file.

Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) Configuration

Identity Provider Metadata URL	Not Set
Service Provider Metadata URL	Not Set
SSO URL (Assertion Consumer Service URL)	Not Set

Configure

Below are the attributes that are needed to be configured for the identity provider to be set up properly.

Attribute	Type	Description
email	Required	The user email that is used for registration on the platform.
displayName	Recommended	The user's display name shown on the platform. When empty, attributes firstName and lastName are used instead.
uid	Optional	A unique identifier, usually provided for cross-platform traceability of user's operations.
firstName	Optional	First name of the user, only used if displayName is empty.
lastName	Optional	Last name of the user, only used if displayName is empty.

The SAML configuration is now complete and ready to use.

SCIM Configuration

January 30, 2026

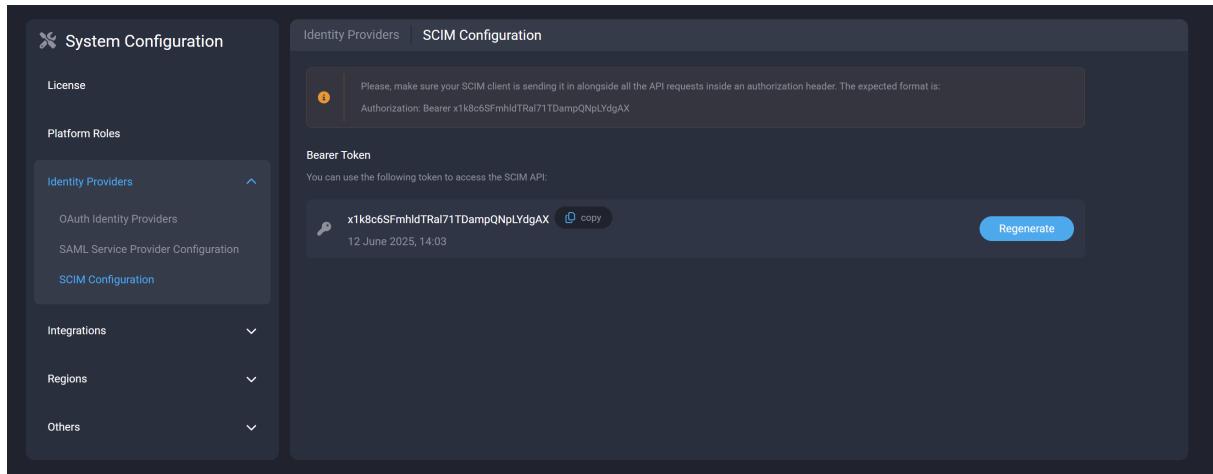
The Citrix Secure Developer Spaces™ (SDS) platform adheres to the SCIM 2.0 specification. It is used for the automatic provisioning, synchronization, and deprovisioning of users. The SDS platform supports both the [/Users](#) and [/Groups](#) endpoints.

- The **Users** endpoint is used to create, update, and delete users in the SDS platform.
- The **Groups** endpoint is used to create, update, and delete groups in the SDS platform. You can then map these groups to organization(s) and/or project(s) within the SDS platform.

Configure the SCIM Provider

A token is required to authorize requests between your SCIM provider of choice and the SDS platform. As an admin, you can obtain the token at: **System Configuration → Identity Providers → SCIM Configuration**

https://example.strong.network/system_configuration/identity_providers/scim



Please ensure that your SCIM provider of choice—such as Microsoft Entra, Okta, or any other SCIM 2.0-compliant provider—includes this token in all API requests, using the following authorization header format:

`Authorization: Bearer <token>`

Okta

To use Okta, you will need to set these two fields:

- **SCIM connector base URL:** <https://example.strong.network/scim>
- **Unique identifier field for users:** `userName`

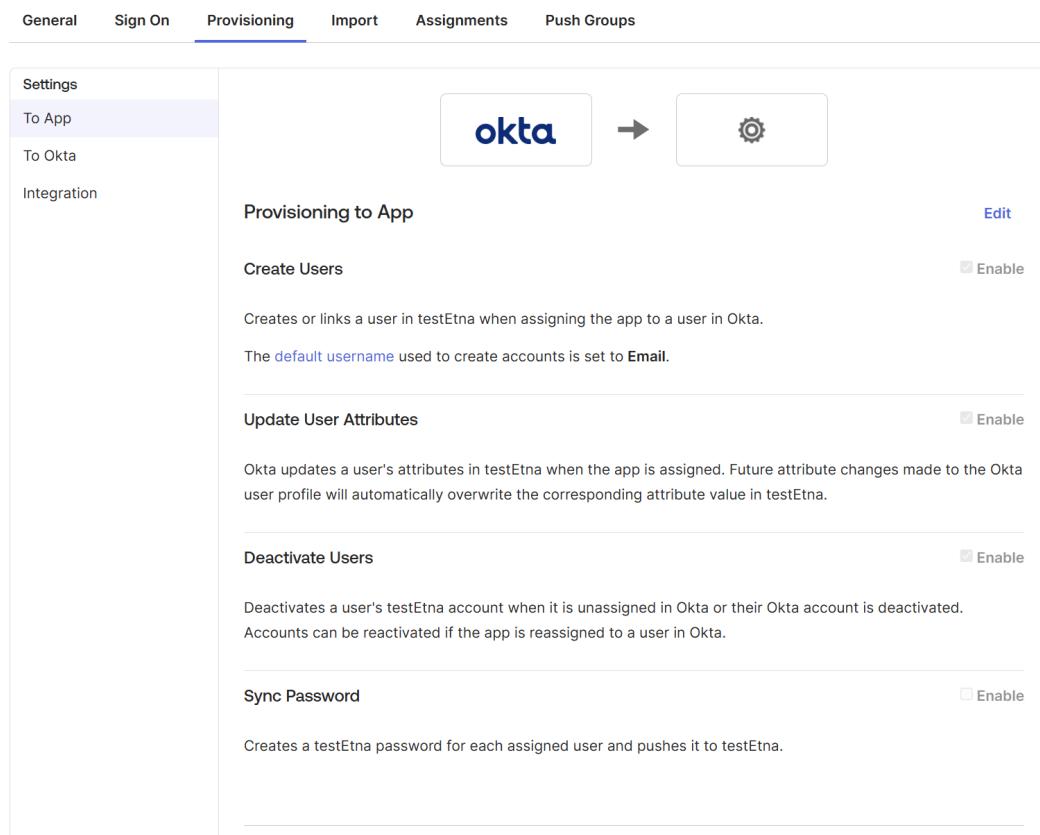
It will look similar to:

SCIM Connection[Edit](#)

SCIM version	2.0
SCIM connector base URL	https://etna.conceptcloud.network/scim
Unique identifier field for users	userName
Supported provisioning actions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Import New Users and Profile Updates <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Push New Users <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Push Profile Updates <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Push Groups <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Import Groups
Authentication Mode	HTTP Header

HTTP Header	
Authorization	Bearer *****

Under users you can enable the following options, as desired:



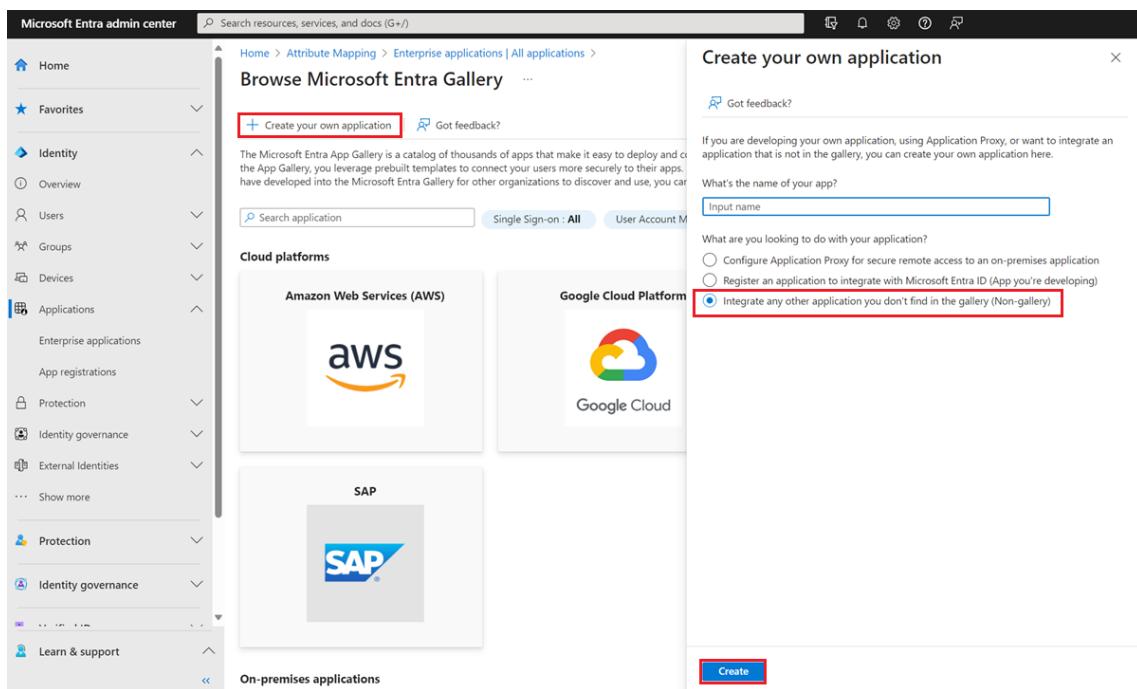
The screenshot shows the 'Provisioning' tab selected in the top navigation bar. On the left, a sidebar under 'Integration' has 'To App' selected. The main pane displays a diagram with 'okta' on the left and a gear icon on the right, connected by an arrow. Below the diagram, the section 'Provisioning to App' is shown with an 'Edit' link. The 'Create Users' section is enabled (checked). The 'Update User Attributes' section is also enabled. The 'Deactivate Users' section is enabled. The 'Sync Password' section is disabled (unchecked). Descriptions for each section provide details on how Okta integrates with the application.

Microsoft Entra

To use Microsoft Entra, you must first configure a custom Enterprise Application within your Microsoft Entra tenant.

Add an Enterprise Application

- Sign in to the [Microsoft Entra admin center](#) with at least **Cloud Application Administrator** permissions.
- Navigate to **Identity > Applications > Enterprise applications > All applications**.
- Select **+ New application**.
- Select **Create your own application**.
 - **Name:** Enter a unique name to identify this application instance.
 - **Integration:** Select **Integrate any other application you don't find in the gallery** (non-gallery)
- Select **Create** at the bottom of the pane.



Configure provisioning Once the application is created, follow these steps to set up the SCIM connection:

- Navigate to ***Identity > Applications > Enterprise applications** and select your newly created application.
- Under the **Manage** section in the left sidebar, select **Provisioning**.
- Click **+ New configuration**
 - **Select authentication method:** Select **Bearer authentication**.
 - **Tenant URL:** Enter your SCIM endpoint URL. For example, <https://example.strong.network/scim>
 - **Secret token:** Enter the bearer token provided by your service.
- Select **Test Connection**.

Note:

A successful test connection may be required to proceed.

- Select **Save**

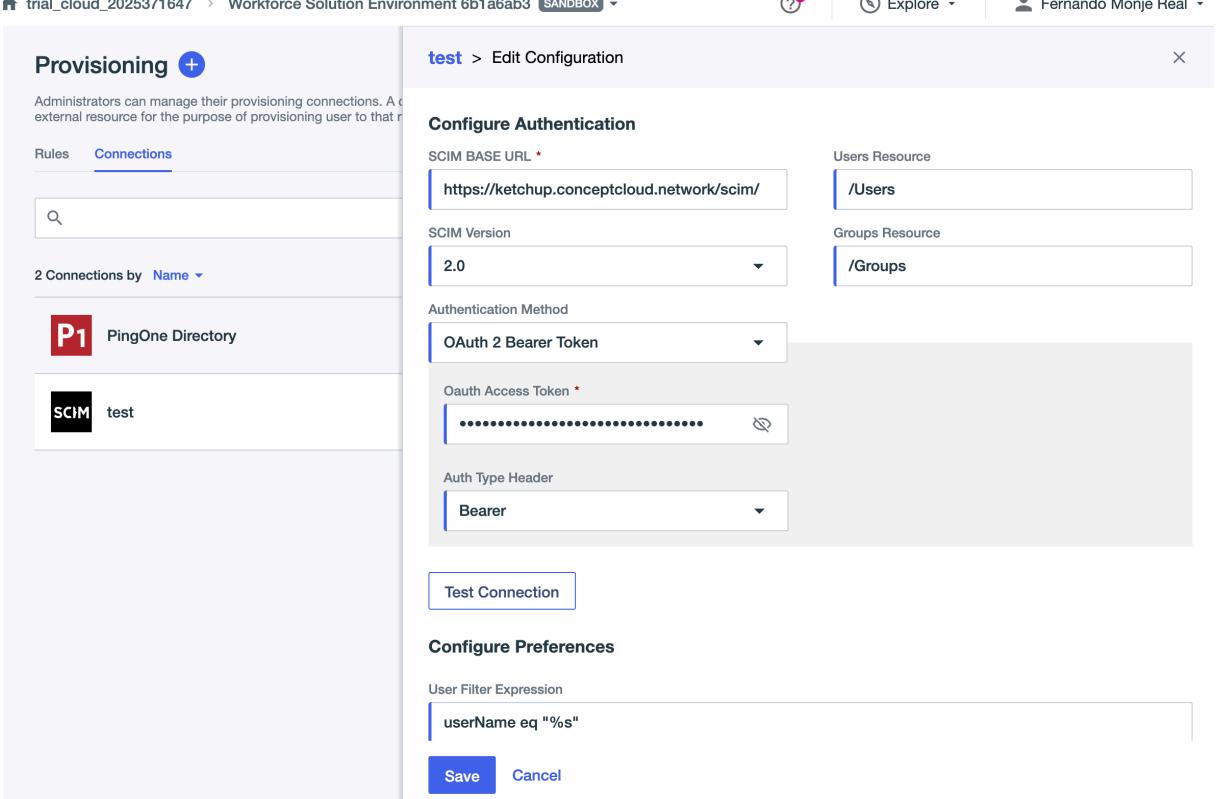
PingOne

To use PingOne, you will need to set the following fields:

- **SCIM base URL:** <https://example.strong.network/scim>

- **User Filter Expression:** Modify “username” by “userN^ome” as well as “Eq” to “eq”

When configuring it should look like:



The screenshot shows the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces interface. On the left, a sidebar titled 'Provisioning' lists two connections: 'PingOne Directory' and 'test'. The 'test' connection is selected. The main panel is titled 'test > Edit Configuration' and is divided into sections: 'Configure Authentication' and 'Configure Preferences'.

Configure Authentication:

- SCIM BASE URL: `https://ketchup.conceptcloud.network/scim/`
- SCIM Version: 2.0
- Authentication Method: OAuth 2 Bearer Token
- Oauth Access Token: (redacted)
- Auth Type Header: Bearer

Configure Preferences:

- User Filter Expression: `userNome eq "%s"` (Note: The 'o' in 'userN^ome' is misspelled as 'N^ome' in the screenshot)

At the bottom are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons.

When configured the result should be like:

CC
Created on 2025-08-15 Toggle ⋮ X

Overview Configuration

```
graph LR; P1[Source] --> UserFilter[User Filter]; UserFilter --> AttributeMapping[Attribute Mapping]; AttributeMapping --> GroupProvisioning[Group Provisioning]; GroupProvisioning --> SCIM[Target]
```

Source User Filter Attribute Mapping Group Provisioning Target

Selected Target

	Name test	See Details
	Description	

Authorization ▾

SCIM BASE URL
https://ketchup.conceptcloud.network/scim/

Users Resource
/Users

SCIM Version
2.0

Groups Resource
/Groups

Authentication Method
OAuth 2 Bearer Token

Oauth Access Token
.....

cc
Created on 2025-08-15

Overview Configuration

OAuth 2 Bearer Token

Oauth Access Token
.....

Auth Type Header
Bearer

Custom Configuration ▾

User Filter Expression
username eq "%s"

User Identifier
userName

Group Membership Handling ?
Overwrite

Actions ▾

Allow Users to be Created ?
Yes

Allow Users to be Updated ?
Yes

Allow Users to be Disabled ?
Yes

Allow Users to be Deprovisioned ?
Yes

Deprovision on Rule Deletion ?
No

Remove Action
Delete

Using OneLogin

To use OneLogin, you will need to set the following fields:

- **SCIM base URL:** <https://example.strong.network/scim>
- **scimusername:** Set its value to Email

The configuration should look like:

Application details

Configuration

SAML Audience URL: <https://raclette.conceptcloud.network/saml/metadata>

SAML Consumer URL: <https://raclette.conceptcloud.network/saml/acs>

API Connection

API Status: **Enabled**

SCIM Base URL: <https://raclette.conceptcloud.network/scim>

Custom Headers

SCIM Provisioner with SAML (SCIM v2 Core w/SCIM2 Groups)

Configuration

SCIM Base URL: <https://raclette.conceptcloud.network/scim>

Custom Headers

SCIM Bearer Token: YGVN4NGcpKkoCh2qmQ8Xkkfcb1UjNbP4

SCIM JSON Template:

```
{
  "schemas": [
    "urn:ietf:params:scim:schemas:core:2.0:User"
  ],
  "userName": "{$parameters.scimusername}",
  "name": {
    "givenName": "{$user.firstname}"
  }
}
```

The parameters section should look like:

Applications / SCIM Provisioner with SAML (SCIM v2 Core w/SCIM2 Groups)

More Actions ▾ Save

Info	Credentials are									
Configuration	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Configured by admin <input type="radio"/> Configured by admins and shared by all users (no provisioning)									
Parameters	SCIM Provisioner with SAML (SCIM v2 Core w/SCIM2 Groups) Field <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Field</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Groups</td> <td>-No transform- (Single value output)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NameID</td> <td>Email</td> </tr> <tr> <td>scimusername</td> <td>Email</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Field	Value	Groups	-No transform- (Single value output)	NameID	Email	scimusername	Email
Field	Value									
Groups	-No transform- (Single value output)									
NameID	Email									
scimusername	Email									
Rules										
SSO										
Access										
Provisioning										
Users										
Privileges										

Using Xecurify (miniOrange)

To use Xecurify, you will need to set the following fields:

- **SCIM Base URL:** <https://example.strong.network/scim>
- **userName:** Set its value to E-Mail Address

The configuration should look like:

login.xecurify.com/moas/admin/customer/viewidpapp?appId=423583

Back to My Apps

Edit Application

Application Name : SCIM Server (Destination)

Custom Application Name : SCIM Server (Destination)

* SCIM Base URL : <https://raclette.conceptcloud.network/scim>

* Bearer Token : YGVN4NGcpKkoCh2qmQ8XkkfcbIJNbP4 Test Connection

CONFIGURE ATTRIBUTES MAPPING*

Target Attributes	miniOrange Attributes	+	-
userNmae	DEFAULT USER PROFILE ATTRIBUTE		
name.givenName	DEFAULT USER PROFILE ATTRIBUTE		
name.familyName	DEFAULT USER PROFILE ATTRIBUTE		
emails[type eq "work"].value	DEFAULT USER PROFILE ATTRIBUTE		
displayName	DEFAULT USER PROFILE ATTRIBUTE		

E-Mail Address

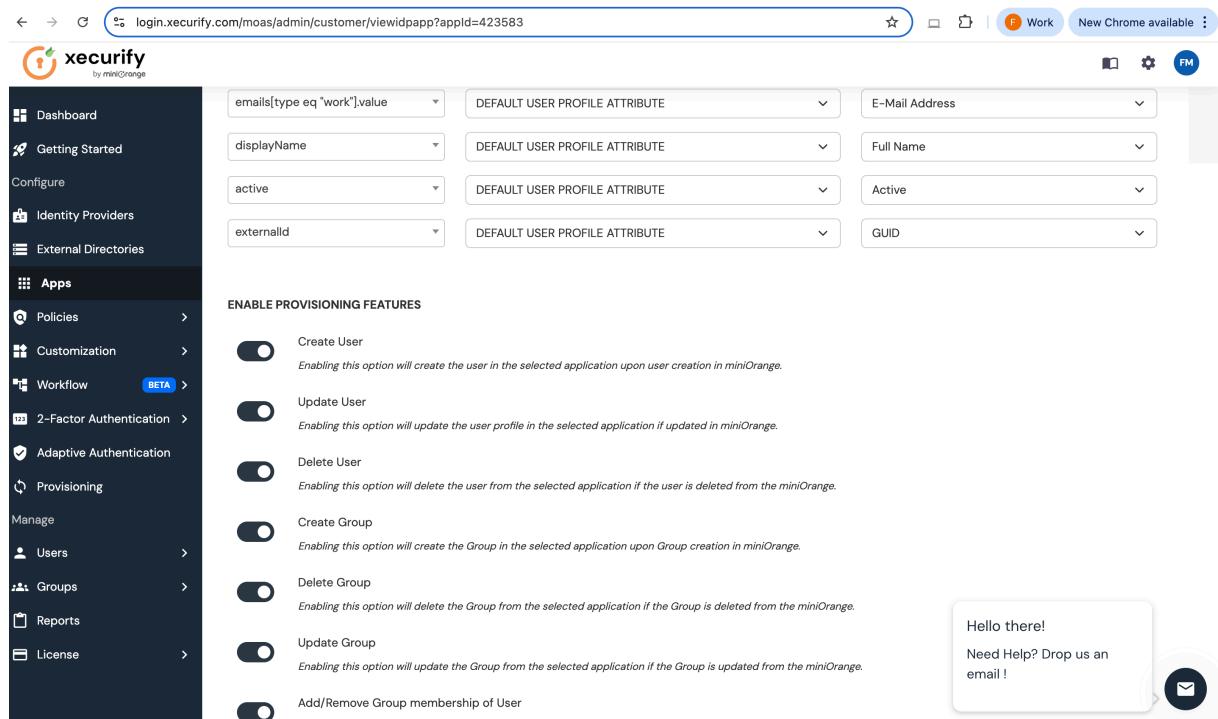
First Name

Last Name

E-Mail Address

Full Name

Hello there!
Need Help? Drop us an email!



login.xsecurify.com/moas/admin/customer/viewidpapp?appId=423583

Dashboard

Getting Started

Configure

Identity Providers

External Directories

Apps

Policies

Customization

Workflow **BETA**

2-Factor Authentication

Adaptive Authentication

Provisioning

Manage

Users

Groups

Reports

License

DEFAULT USER PROFILE ATTRIBUTE

E-Mail Address

Full Name

Active

GUID

CREATE USER

Enabling this option will create the user in the selected application upon user creation in miniOrange.

UPDATE USER

Enabling this option will update the user profile in the selected application if updated in miniOrange.

DELETE USER

Enabling this option will delete the user from the selected application if the user is deleted from the miniOrange.

CREATE GROUP

Enabling this option will create the Group in the selected application upon Group creation in miniOrange.

DELETE GROUP

Enabling this option will delete the Group from the selected application if the Group is deleted from the miniOrange.

UPDATE GROUP

Enabling this option will update the Group from the selected application if the Group is updated from the miniOrange.

ADD/REMOVE GROUP MEMBERSHIP OF USER

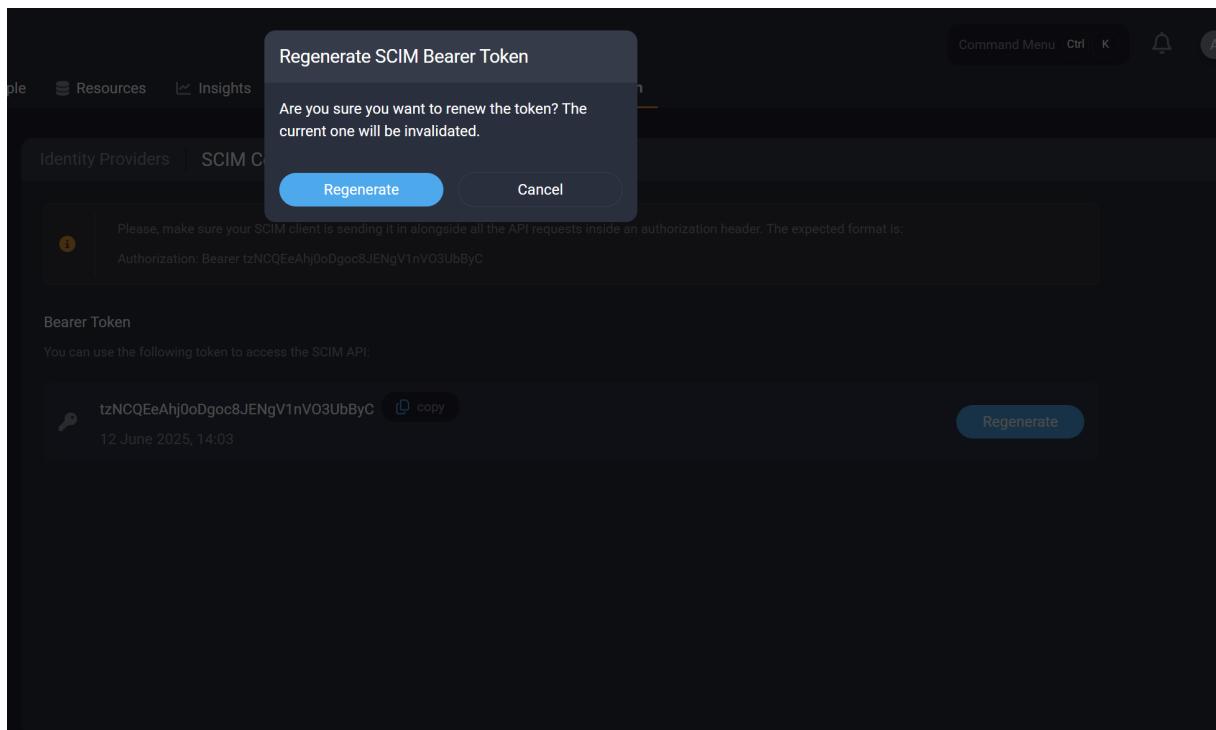
Hello there!

Need Help? Drop us an email !

Configure the SDS Platform

No additional configuration is needed on the SDS platform. SCIM is enabled by default.

You can renew the token at any time. Please note that renewing the token will invalidate any previously issued tokens.



Nginx Ingress Recommended Settings

September 29, 2025

This is a recommended Nginx configuration to speed up the platform in customer deployments. A default configmap exists in the ingress-nginx namespace, typically named ingress-nginx-controller. The name may vary depending on how the ingress was installed on the cluster.

```
1 kubectl edit configmap ingress-nginx-controller
```

The configmap data:

```
1 apiVersion: v1
2 data:
3   allow-snippet-annotations: "true"
4   enable-brotli: "true"
5   keep-alive: 120s
6   keep-alive-requests: "10000"
7   use-gzip: "true"
8   use-http2: "true"
9   kind: ConfigMap
```

Citrix SDS Workspaces Plugin for Backstage

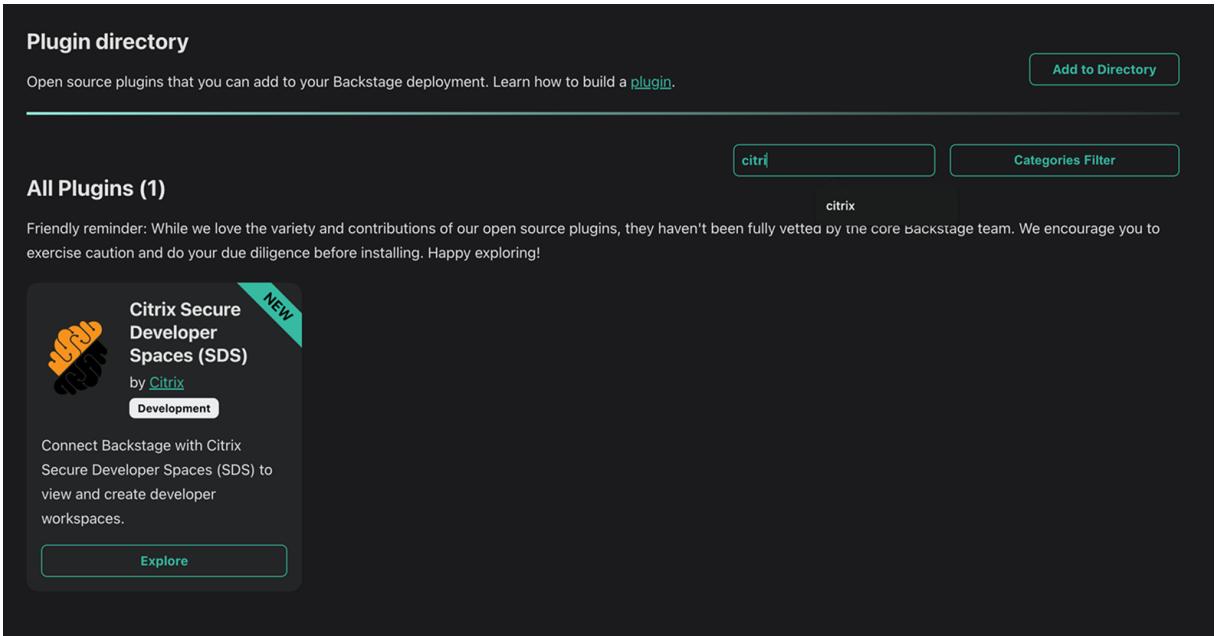
November 5, 2025

Integrate Citrix Secure Developer Spaces™ (SDS) Workspaces into your Backstage developer portal to directly manage secure Workspaces.

Overview

Backstage is an open-source developer portal framework that centralizes software components, infrastructure tools, and documentation into a unified interface. It supports a plugin-based architecture, enabling extensibility across both frontend and backend layers.

The Citrix SDS Workspaces Plugin allows developers to view and manage SDS Workspaces directly from Backstage entity pages. This integration enhances developer productivity by embedding workspace operations into the tools they already use.



The screenshot shows the 'Plugin directory' section of the Backstage interface. At the top, there is a header with the title 'Plugin directory' and a button 'Add to Directory'. Below the header, a sub-header reads 'All Plugins (1)'. A friendly reminder message states: 'Friendly reminder: While we love the variety and contributions of our open source plugins, they haven't been fully vetted by the core Backstage team. We encourage you to exercise caution and do your due diligence before installing. Happy exploring!' A single plugin card is displayed, titled 'Citrix Secure Developer Spaces (SDS)' with a 'NEW' badge. It is categorized under 'Development' and is attributed to 'Citrix'. The card description reads: 'Connect Backstage with Citrix Secure Developer Spaces (SDS) to view and create developer workspaces.' A large 'Explore' button is at the bottom of the card.

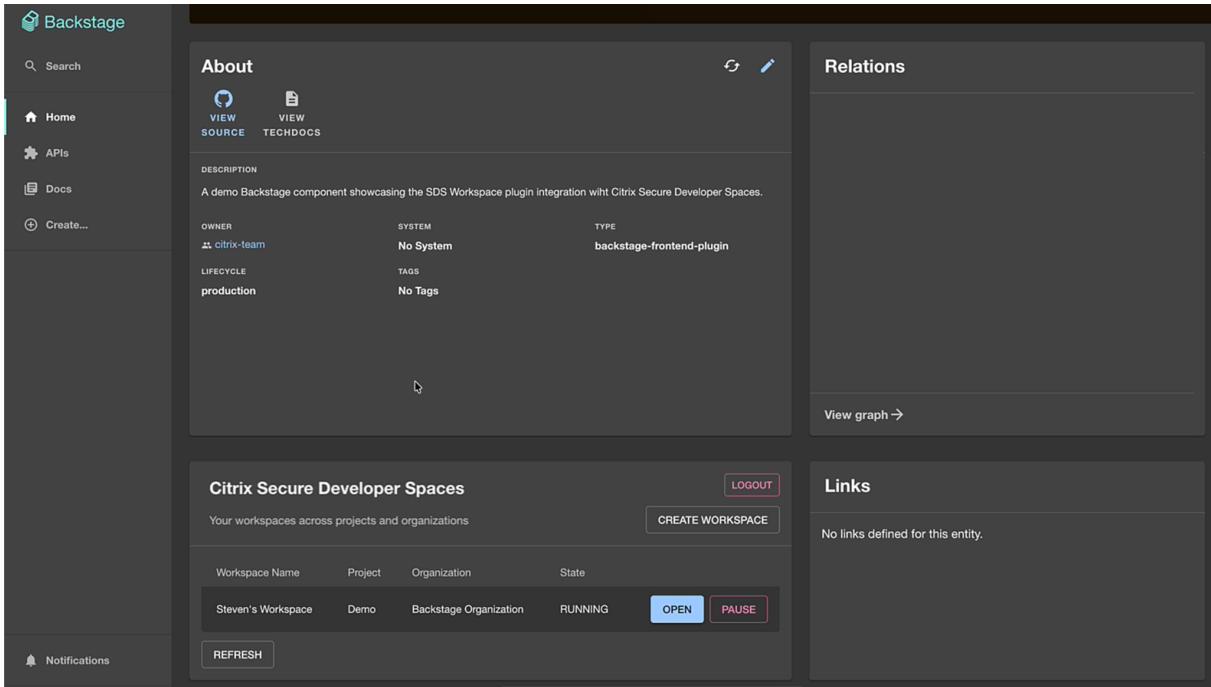
Note:

The SDS Workspaces integration requires both frontend and backend plugins to function correctly.

Key Features

- View and manage SDS Workspaces from Backstage
- Custom SDS Workspace cards and tabs on entity pages

- Secure backend integration with SDS platform APIs
- No client-side exposure of credentials



Prerequisites

- A running Backstage instance
- Access to Citrix Secure Developer Spaces
- SDS platform base URL

Backstage Plugin Architecture

Backstage Plugin Name	Description
@citrixcloud/backstage-sds-workspaces	Frontend plugin for displaying SDS Workspace cards and tabs
@citrixcloud/backstage-sds-workspaces-backend	Backend plugin for secure communication with the SDS Workspaces platform

Important:

To use the SDS Workspaces frontend plugin, you must also install and configure the backstage-sds-workspaces-backend plugin in your Backstage backend project.

The backend plugin acts as the bridge between your Backstage instance and the SDS Workspaces platform, providing all required APIs for the frontend plugin.

Enable SSH Access to Workspaces in Citrix Secure Developer Spaces™

November 10, 2025

This guide describes how to configure the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces™ (SDS) platform to enable SSH access to Workspaces. SSH access allows developers to securely connect to the remote filesystem of a workspace and use remote IDE features in tools such as Visual Studio Code, JetBrains Gateway, Cursor, or Windsurf.

Note:

When using Kubernetes distributions such as [MicroK8s](#), replace the deployment application with a [DaemonSet](#).

Overview

The SSH access feature is optional and must be enabled at multiple levels:

- Platform
- Organization
- Project
- Individual workspace

This guide walks through:

1. Configuring the nginx load balancer to forward TCP requests for SSH access.
2. Enabling SSH access in the platform, organization, and project settings.
3. Using SSH to connect to Workspaces.

Configure NGINX for SSH Access

The nginx load balancer must be configured to handle SSH requests. This is a relatively quick process. You will need to:

1. Create a ConfigMap named `ssh-mapping` in the nginx namespace which maps the SSH port to the SSH port of the SN workspace service (designated 12345)
2. Edit the DeploymentApp of the nginx ingress controller so that it applies the new ConfigMap in the `--tcp-services-configmap` flag.

3. Expose port 12345 in the Service of the nginx ingress controller.

Create a ConfigMap

To create the ConfigMap, you first switch to the namespace of the nginx controller - by default it should be called nginx. Then, simply run the command to create the ConfigMap:

```
1 kubectl create configmap ssh-mapping
```

Edit the ConfigMap's data field to include a mapping from the SSH port to your release's workspace API (it's listening on port 2222, which is hardcoded, please do not change this value). To do this, edit the config map:

```
1 kubectl edit configmap ssh-mapping
```

Update the `data` field:

```
1 apiVersion: v1
2 data:
3   "12345": default/release-workspace-api:2222
4   kind: ConfigMap
```

Important:

Port 2222 is hardcoded in the Workspace API. Do not change this value.

Update the NGINX Ingress Controller Deployment

Edit the DeploymentApp if the nginx ingress controller deployment to include the `--tcp-services-configmap` argument:

```
1 kubectl edit deployment ingress-nginx-controller
```

Add the following to the Arguments of the controller (under the `Args` header):

```
1 spec:
2   --tcp-services-configmap=$(POD_NAMESPACE)/ssh-mapping
```

Expose Port in the Service

Expose the port in the service of the nginx controller. Add the following entry under the `ports` field of the service:

```
1 kubectl edit svc nginx-ingress-controller
```

```
1 Ports:
2 appProtocol: http
3   name: http
4   nodePort: 30875
5   port: 80
6   protocol: TCP
7   targetPort: http
8 appProtocol: https
9   name: https
10  nodePort: 31800
11  port: 443
12  protocol: TCP
13  targetPort: https
14 name: ssh
15   port: 12345
16   protocol: TCP
17   targetPort: 12345
```

Once complete, TCP requests to port 12345 will be forwarded to the workspace service.

Enable SSH Access in the Platform

SSH access must be enabled at the platform, organization, and project levels individually.

Platform Level

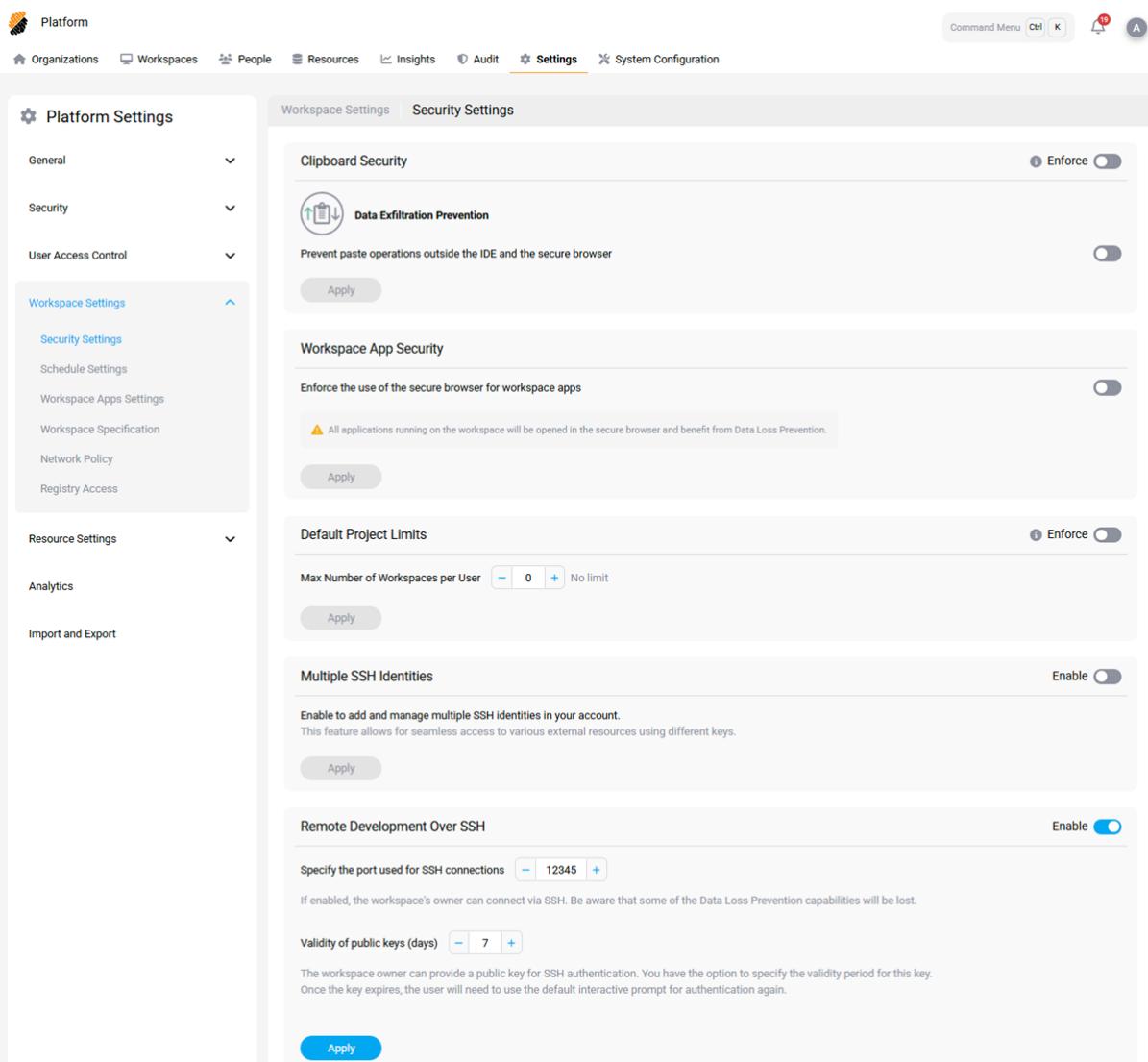
Required role: Administrator or Security Officer

To enable the feature, navigate to the Workspace Platform Settings page:

Platform Overview → Settings → Workspace Settings → Security Settings

- Locate the **Remote Development Over SSH** section.
- Toggle the feature **on**.
- Ensure the SSH port matches the exposed port in the nginx load balancer (12345).

Citrix Secure Developer Spaces™



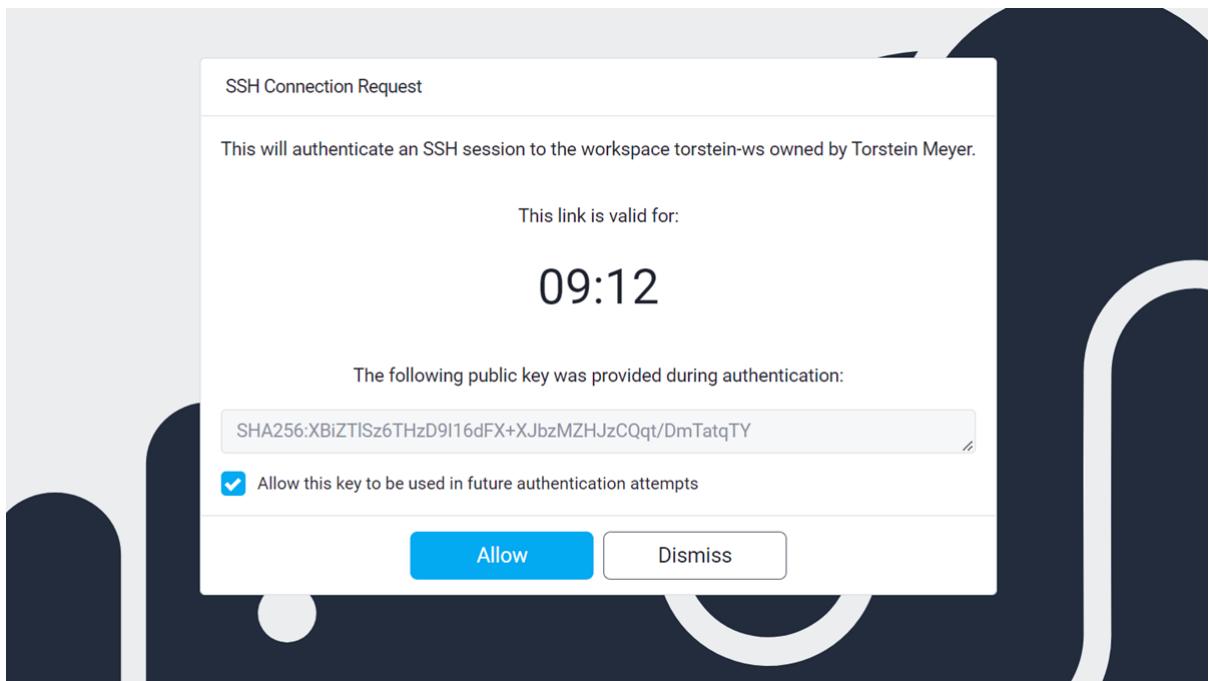
The administrator can also configure the **validity period** for public keys used in authentication with the Workspace.

When connecting to a workspace with SSH, the user will be given the following prompt:

```
C:\Users\torstein>ssh ws-53748696236688@ssh.proxy.cloudcoder.network
you need to approve the SSH connection request on the platform. Access the following URL to proceed:
https://cloudcoder.network/ssh_to_workspace_approval/ebf75f3273c1de91b41097cd7b1f56c12b3bc43e336ec072008d7419b5fc1edf
```

When opening the provided, link they will reach the following page:

From here, the user can either allow or dismiss the request. Additionally, the user can choose to allow the public key provided during the authentication process to skip seeing the prompt in future authentication attempts. This key will only be valid for a set amount of time, which is configurable by the administrator through the validity of public keys setting.



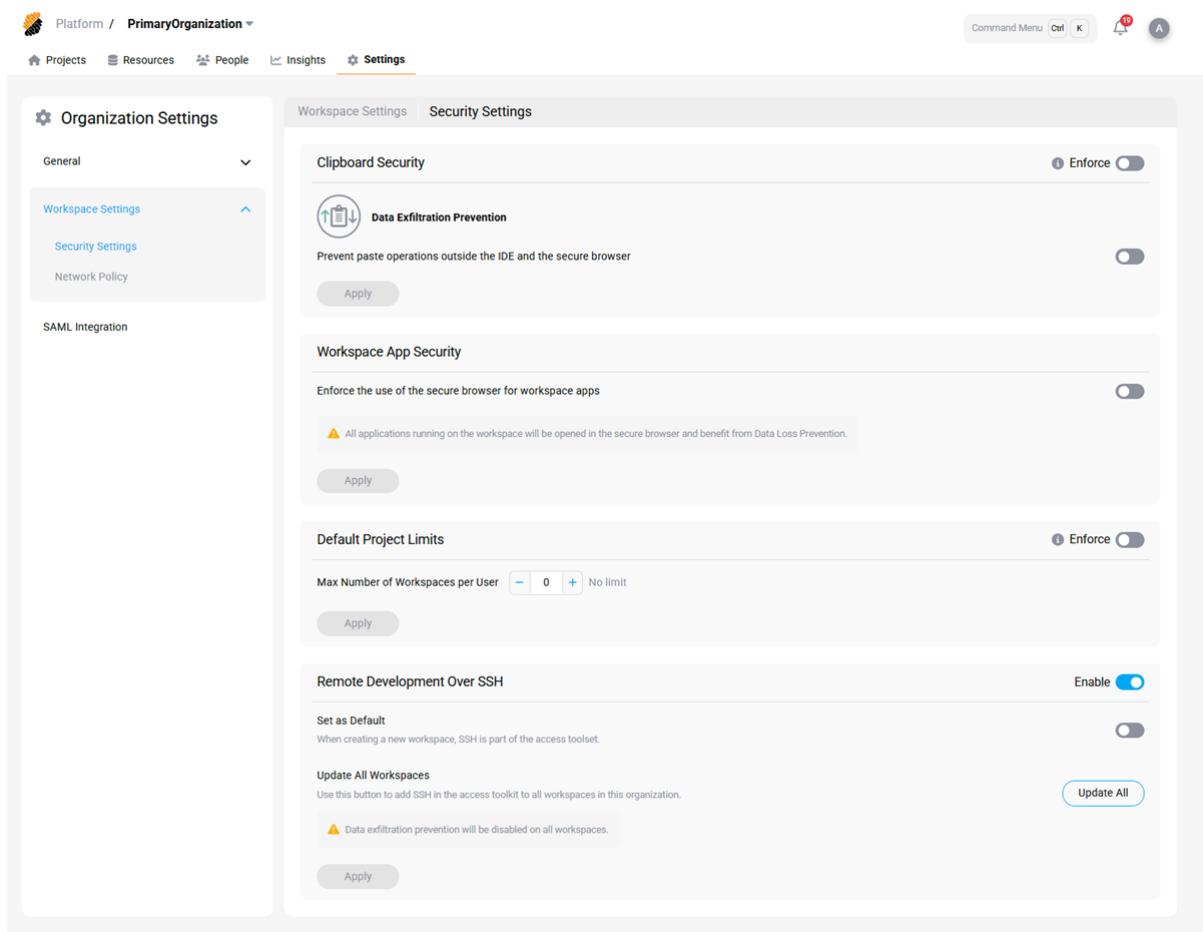
Organization Level

Required role: Organization Owner or Administrator

To enable the feature, navigate to the Workspace Security Settings page:

Organization Overview → Settings → Workspace Settings → Security Settings

- Toggle **Remote Development Over SSH** to enable.



The screenshot shows the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces Platform interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Platform / PrimaryOrganization', 'Projects', 'Resources', 'People', 'Insights', and 'Settings'. The 'Settings' tab is selected. On the left, a sidebar shows 'Organization Settings' with 'General' selected, and 'Workspace Settings' (which is expanded) containing 'Security Settings' and 'Network Policy'. Below the sidebar is a 'SAML Integration' section. The main content area is titled 'Security Settings' and contains several sections: 'Clipboard Security' (with 'Data Exfiltration Prevention' sub-section), 'Workspace App Security' (with a note about secure browser enforcement), 'Default Project Limits' (with a slider for 'Max Number of Workspaces per User' set to 0), and 'Remote Development Over SSH' (which is the current focus, with its 'Enable' switch turned on). Each section includes an 'Apply' button.

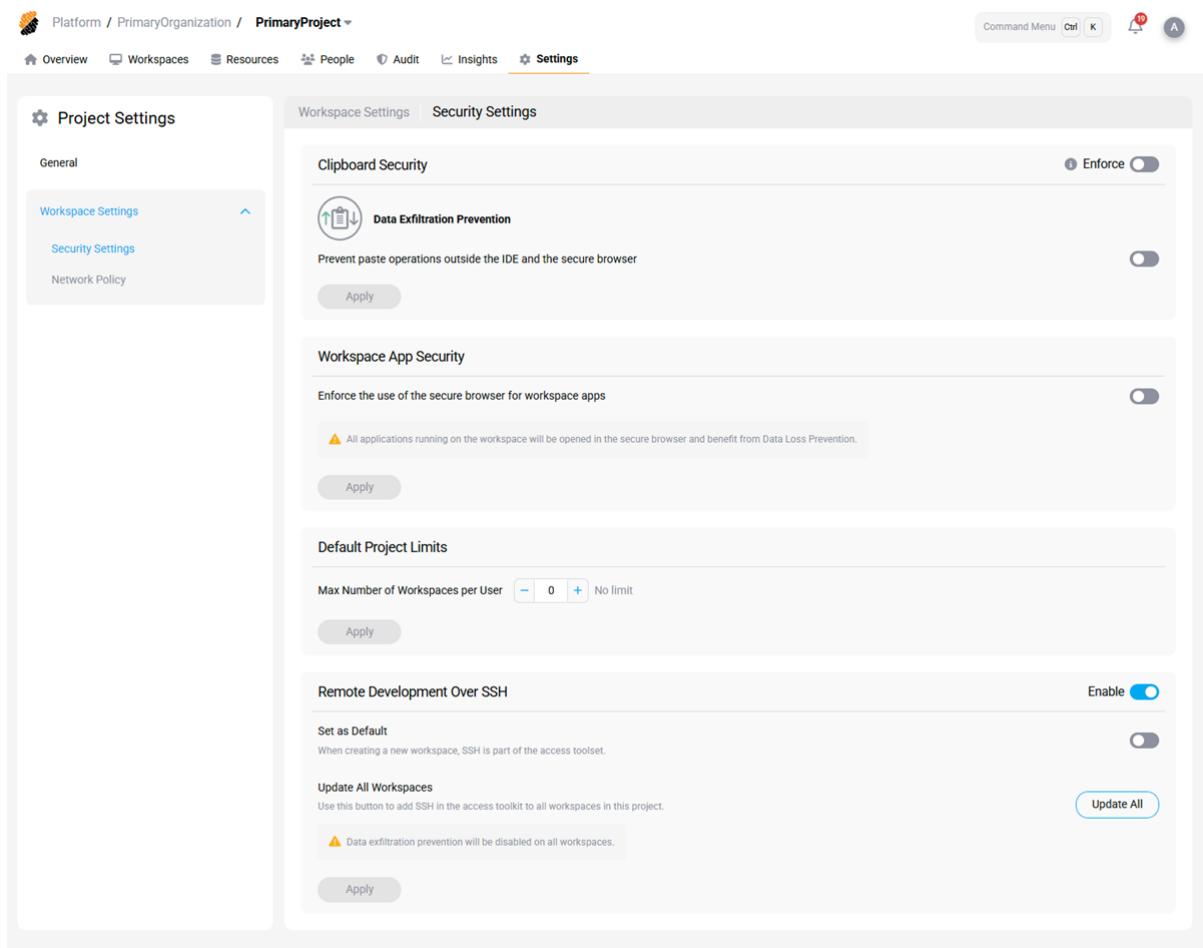
Project Level

Required role: Project Owner or Administrator

To enable the feature, navigate to the Workspace Security Settings page:

Project Overview → Settings → Workspace Settings → Security Settings

- Toggle **Remote Development Over SSH** to enable.
- Optionally:
 - Enable SSH as part of the default access item for new workspaces.
 - Update all existing workspaces to include SSH access.



Use SSH to connect to Workspaces

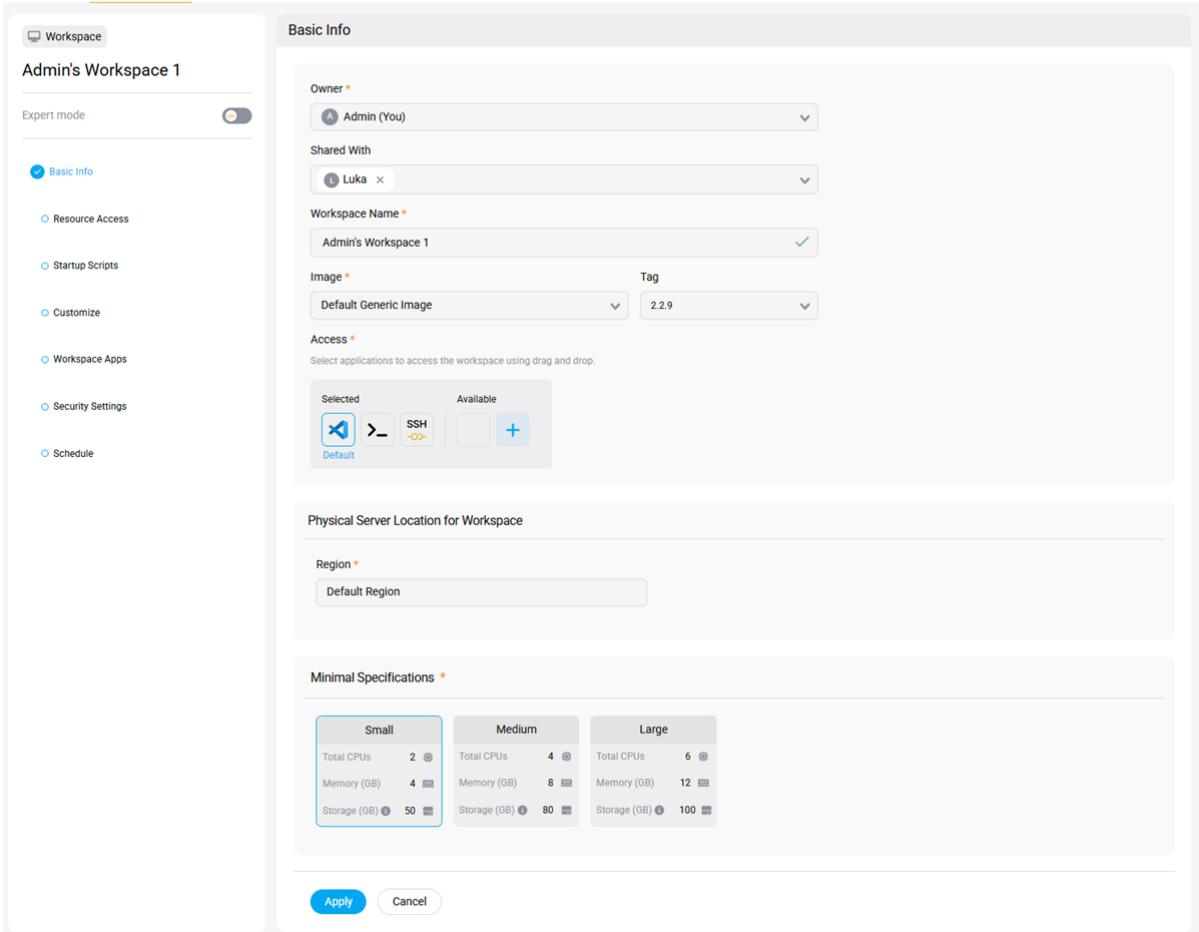
Once enabled, developers can connect to running Workspaces via SSH.

Enable SSH on Individual Workspaces

With the SSH feature enabled, developers on the platform can make use of the feature. As an additional safety measure, the feature can also be enabled or disabled on each specific Workspace. By default, SSH is disabled on individual Workspaces. To enable:

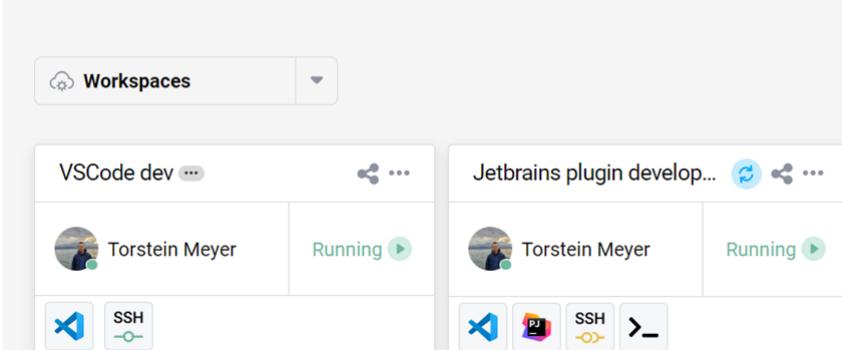
- Edit the Workspace.
- On the **Basic Info** page, under **Access**, drag the **SSH** icon from *Available* to *Selected*.
- Click **Apply**.

Citrix Secure Developer Spaces™



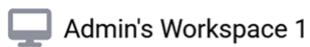
The screenshot shows the Citrix Platform interface for creating a new workspace. The top navigation bar includes 'Platform / PrimaryOrganization / PrimaryProject' and a 'Command Menu' with 'Ctrl + K' and a refresh icon. The main area is titled 'Admin's Workspace 1' and is in 'Expert mode'. The 'Basic Info' tab is selected, showing fields for 'Owner' (Admin (You)), 'Shared With' (Luka), 'Workspace Name' (Admin's Workspace 1), 'Image' (Default Generic Image), 'Tag' (2.2.9), and 'Access' (SSH icon selected). Below this is a 'Physical Server Location for Workspace' section with a 'Region' field set to 'Default Region'. The 'Minimal Specifications' section shows three options: 'Small' (2 CPUs, 4 GB Memory, 50 GB Storage), 'Medium' (4 CPUs, 8 GB Memory, 80 GB Storage), and 'Large' (6 CPUs, 12 GB Memory, 100 GB Storage). At the bottom are 'Apply' and 'Cancel' buttons.

On workspaces with SSH enabled, the owner of the workspace will be able to access the workspace using SSH when the workspace is in a running state. To do so, first open the Connect Via SSH modal by clicking the SSH icon on the workspace card:



The screenshot shows the 'Workspaces' section of the Citrix Platform. Two workspace cards are visible: 'VSCode dev' and 'Jetbrains plugin develop...'. Both cards show a profile picture of 'Torstein Meyer' and a status of 'Running'. Each card has an 'SSH' icon in the bottom right corner. The top navigation bar includes 'Overview', 'Workspaces', 'Resources', 'People', and 'Insights'.

Connect Via SSH



Connect to this workspace using:



VS Code Desktop



JetBrains Gateway



Cursor



Windsurf

Or you can connect to this workspace using SSH by using the command below.

```
ssh ws-124203565402823@ssh.proxy.sn.apps.sm9kda46je6e9a ...  copy
```

[Close](#)

This will open the **Connect Via SSH** modal. Here the user can either connect directly to their local VS Code Desktop and/or JetBrains Gateway editors, or copy the SSH command in the format:

```
1 ssh ws-{
2   id }
3   .ssh.proxy.{ 
4     domain }
5     -p {
6       port }
```

You can then use this command to access the workspace as you would any ordinary SSH server.

The user can authenticate using a public key. To do this, the public key must be uploaded to the platform and authorized for use in the workspace. Uploading the key can be done on the profile page:

cloudcoder.network/profile/security/ssh_keys

Overview Integrations Configuration Security Troubleshoot

Security

Remote Access Over SSH

Personal Secrets

Inject personal secrets in every workspace you own

Remote Access Over SSH

Upload SSH keys to connect to workspaces from local IDEs

API Keys

Authenticate to the platform REST API

Remote Access Over SSH

Upload the current SSH key and apply it to new or existing workspaces manually or automatically.

Upload

You can access your workspace using SSH. Trusted public keys for SSH authentication are listed here.

Generated by Strong Network Remote SSH
SHA256:gIfWYdEeJCeIhyWauA/IL79N8BSgTs3sWvN3UfDKv3s

Authorize Delete

Clicking **Authorize** will allow the user to specify the key's access to specific workspaces:

Authorize SSH Key

You can authorize the usage of the SSH key Generated by Strong Network Remote SSH to connect to your workspaces.

Select Project *

Strong Network Core - Main Organization

Workspace Name

torstein-ws-2	Revoke
Jetbrains plugin development	Revoke
Frontend Development	Authorize
VSCode dev	Revoke
Torstein's Workspace	Authorize

Cancel

SSH to Workspace with Local IDEs

This feature can be used with [VS Code Remote Development](#) and/or [Jetbrains Gateway](#) to use an IDE on your local machine but the filesystem on the remote machine.

Third Party Application Setup

October 2, 2025

[Jfrog Integration Setup](#)

Register JFrog as Third Party App

October 2, 2025

You can follow these steps to connect your JFrog instance and the Strong Network™ Platform.

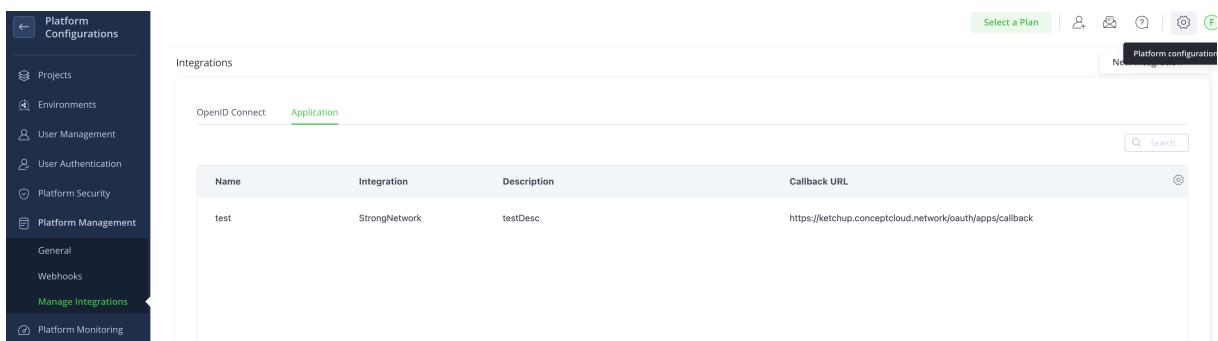
At the moment this configuration can only be done in self-hosted JFrog instances or by asking the JFrog support team in the SaaS version.

Log in to your JFrog deployment as the admin go to Platform Management, then Manage Integrations. Go to the tab called “Application”. You can also follow the link:

‘

[https://\[your_domain_name\].jfrog.io/ui/admin/configuration/integrations](https://[your_domain_name].jfrog.io/ui/admin/configuration/integrations)

‘



Name	Integration	Description	Callback URL
test	StrongNetwork	testDesc	https://ketchup.conceptcloud.network/oauth/apps/callback

Click on “New Integration” of type “Application” and fill in the following fields:

- **Application Name:** Up to you.
- **Application Type:** Select the template you added in the values.yaml file.
- **Description:** Up to you.

- **Callback URL:** You can find it in the Third Party Applications admin menu in the Strong Network platform and has the format of [https://\[your_strong_network_domain\]/oauth/apps/callback](https://[your_strong_network_domain]/oauth/apps/callback)

Create New Application Integration

The form consists of several input fields and a button:

- * Application Name: StrongNetwork
- * Application Type: StrongNetwork
- Description: My Strong Network OAuth app
- Callback URL: https://ketchup.conceptcloud.network/oauth/apps.
- Client ID and Secret:
Generate Client ID & Secret

Click on **Generate Client ID & Secret** and copy the values.

Lastly, log in as admin in the Strong Network Platform, go to System Configuration → Third Party Applications, and select JFrog. You will need to introduce:

- **Name:** Up to you, it will be displayed to the platform users
- **Client ID and Secret:** Values copied from JFrog
- **Domain:** Your JFrog domain

You can choose if you want the platform to trust insecure TLS certificates in case your JFrog deployment doesn't have a valid certificate. You may also want users to always connect to JFrog before they access their workspaces, in this case, they will get a popup where they have to connect before opening them. If you don't select this option they will get the popup but can dismiss it.

JFrog App Name
My JFrog

JFrog App Client ID
app@g4y544tg45g54yu6u67

JFrog App Secret
mysecret

JFrog Domain
strongnetworktest2.jfrog.io

Trust insecure TLS Certificates (self-signed)
 Enforce users to connect to JFrog before they are able to open their workspaces

Create **Cancel**

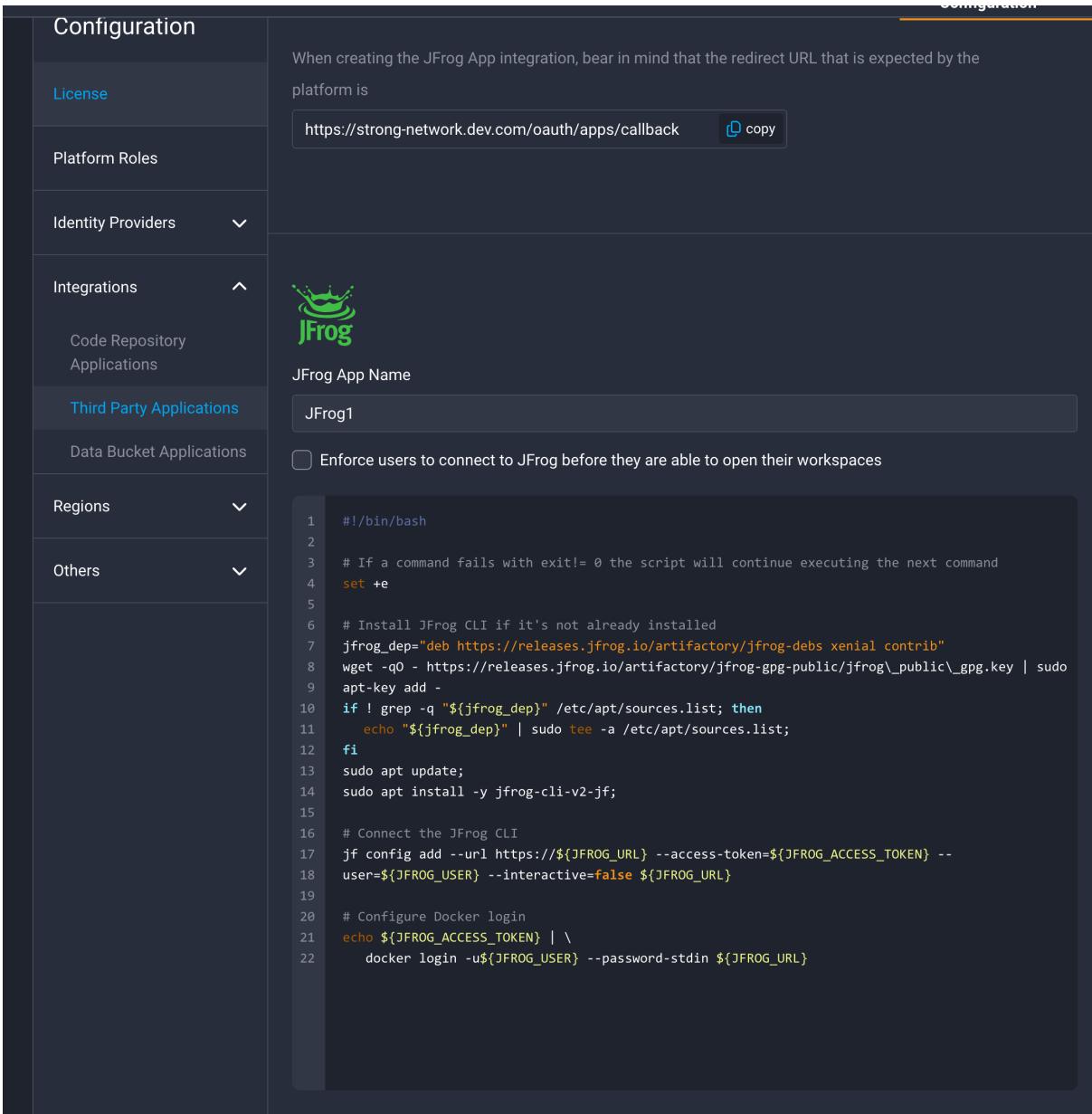
When the application is configured you can edit it by clicking on the edit icon on the right side.

App Name	Client ID	JFrog Domain
JFrog1	ferferfefe	test.com

Close

You will see a menu in which you can change some settings. In said menu, you may change the default JFrog startup script. This is a script that will run in every workspace that is owned by a user who has connected their JFrog account. It can be useful to set up specific configurations in all workspaces, for example, to configure the different programming languages to fetch the dependencies from your JFrog platform. Each user can build on top of this script, to customize it to their own needs.

If this default script is updated it will be automatically changed for users who haven't defined their custom script.



The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' section of the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces interface. On the left, a sidebar lists various configuration categories: License, Platform Roles, Identity Providers, Integrations (with sub-options: Code Repository Applications, Third Party Applications, and Data Bucket Applications), Regions, and Others. The 'Integrations' category is currently selected. In the main pane, under 'Integrations', there is a 'JFrog' section. It includes a 'JFrog App Name' input field containing 'JFrog1', a checked checkbox for 'Enforce users to connect to JFrog before they are able to open their workspaces', and a large code editor window displaying a bash script. The script installs the JFrog CLI, adds it to the apt sources, installs it, connects to the JFrog CLI, and configures Docker login using the provided access token and user information.

```

1  #!/bin/bash
2
3  # If a command fails with exit!= 0 the script will continue executing the next command
4  set +e
5
6  # Install JFrog CLI if it's not already installed
7  jfrog_dep="deb https://releases.jfrog.io/artifactory/jfrog-debs xenial contrib"
8  wget -qO - https://releases.jfrog.io/artifactory/jfrog-gpg-public/jfrog\_public\_\gpg.key | sudo
9  apt-key add -
10 if ! grep -q "${jfrog_dep}" /etc/apt/sources.list; then
11   echo "${jfrog_dep}" | sudo tee -a /etc/apt/sources.list;
12 fi
13 sudo apt update;
14 sudo apt install -y jfrog-cli-v2-jf;
15
16 # Connect the JFrog CLI
17 jf config add --url https://${JFROG_URL} --access-token=${JFROG_ACCESS_TOKEN} --
18 user=${JFROG_USER} --interactive=false ${JFROG_URL}
19
20 # Configure Docker login
21 echo ${JFROG_ACCESS_TOKEN} | \
22   docker login -u${JFROG_USER} --password-stdin ${JFROG_URL}

```

Finally, if you want to save the changes click on “Save”.

Now JFrog is configured across the Strong Network Platform, ready to be used seamlessly by the users.

Use HashiCorp Vault as a Secret Manager

October 9, 2025

You can use **HashiCorp Vault** to store all platform secrets instead of encrypting them in MongoDB.

Citrix Secure Developer Spaces™ (SDS) Platform connects to HashiCorp Vault using the **JWT authentication mechanism** provided by **Kubernetes**.

For more information, see [Use Kubernetes for OIDC authentication](#)

Prerequisites

The configuration depends on whether your Vault instance is deployed in the same Kubernetes cluster as the SDS Platform:

- **If Vault is deployed in the same cluster:**

The OpenID Connect (OIDC) issuer endpoint is automatically reachable.

- **If Vault is deployed in a different cluster:**

Ensure that the OIDC issuer endpoint of the SDS cluster is reachable by Vault.

If it isn't, you must manually add the **signing public key(s)** of the SDS cluster.

For details, see [Use Kubernetes for OIDC authentication](#)

Configuration

You can configure Vault in the SDS Platform using the following four Helm chart values:

```
1 # hashicorpVault:
2 #   If set, secrets are stored in Vault instead of the database.
3 #   vaultAddress: "https://example.com:8200"
4 #   vaultRoleName: "sds-role"
5 #   customMountPath: "" # Default is "secret"
6 #   vaultCertB64: ""    # Base64-encoded PEM CA certificate (optional)
```

Parameter descriptions

Parameter	Description
vaultAddress	Specifies the Vault address. The Vault instance must be accessible from the SDS cluster. All platform services use this address to store and retrieve secrets.
vaultRoleName	Specifies the name of the Vault role configured for SDS. If different Kubernetes services use different service accounts, the bound_subject field may vary. You can omit this field when creating the role.

Parameter	Description
customMountPath	Specifies the Vault path where secrets are stored. Optional. Defaults to <code>secret</code> .
vaultCertB64	Specifies the Base64-encoded TLS certificate for Vault. Use this setting if Vault uses a self-signed certificate. Optional.

Upgrading the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces™ Platform

January 13, 2026

This article describes how to upgrade the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces™ (SDS) platform using the official installer. The upgrade process involves running a Docker-based installer, executing the upgrade command inside the container, and applying the resulting Helm upgrade to your Kubernetes cluster.

Prerequisites

Before starting the upgrade, ensure the following:

- A recent backup of the SDS configuration database.
- Access to the terminal with Docker installed.
- Current working directory `$(PWD)` contains the correct configuration file for your existing deployment.
- Necessary permissions to run Docker and apply Helm upgrades to your cluster.
- Kubernetes context is correctly configured.

Run the Installer

Launch the installer using the following Docker command:

```
1 docker run -it --rm -v ${PWD}:/strong-network/shared strongnetwork/strong_installer:2025.10.7
```

Note:

`$(PWD)` refers to your current working directory. This directory must contain the configuration file used in your current deployment.

Execute the Upgrade Command

Once inside the Docker container, run the upgrade command using your existing configuration file:

```
1 ./strong-cli upgrade -c config_<your-current-version>.yaml
```

Example:

```
1 ./strong-cli upgrade -c config_2025.10.6.yaml
```

The installer will guide you through the upgrade process. It validates your configuration, checks compatibility, and prepares the necessary resources.

Apply the Helm Upgrade

After the upgrade process completes, the installer will output a Helm command tailored to your environment. This command applies the updated deployment to your Kubernetes cluster.

Run the provided Helm command in your terminal to finalize the upgrade.

Post-Upgrade Verification

Once the Helm upgrade is applied:

- Verify that all pods are running and healthy:

```
1 kubectl get pods -n <your-namespace>
```

- Check service availability and logs:

```
1 kubectl logs <pod-name> -n <your-namespace>
```

- Confirm that the platform version has been updated successfully.

Troubleshooting

If you encounter issues during the upgrade:

- Review the installer output for error messages.

- Ensure your configuration file matches the expected format.
- Check Docker and Kubernetes logs for additional context.

How to Use this Guide

This guide is here to provide you with a description of the main functions provided by Citrix Secure Developer Spaces.

The guide covers the initial setup, configuration and general usage of [workspaces](#), which are online Cloud Development Environments (CDEs) available for coding and data science. Workspaces can be accessed [using a cloud IDE](#), include Microsoft Visual Studio Code, all Jetbrains' IDEs or through an SSH connection from a local installed IDE (see [remote development for Microsoft Visual Studio Code](#))

This documentation is generally organized in a manner that follows the platform's UI pages. This provides a natural way to find information once on one of the [platform](#)'s pages.

Content

- [Platform](#)
- [Organization](#)
- [Project](#)
- [Overview Page](#)

Platform Level

October 8, 2025

The platform is organized in [organizations](#) and [projects](#). A series of operations are readily available at platform level. For example, workspaces, resources and users can be managed at platform-level by users

with a platform role, such as the administrator or the security officer. Governance metrics such as insights and audit logs are also aggregated at the platform level.

The platform administrator has a view on all [workspaces](#) running on the platform, i.e. across organizations and projects, so that they can be updated rapidly, e.g. container configuration. The administrator can also have an overall view on the onboarded users.

[Resources](#) can be managed at the platform level so that they become available across organizations and projects. This applies to all types of resources supported by the platform.

Insights and audits dashboards are available at the platform level, allowing metrics to be selected and aggregated across organizations and projects.

Finally, a variety of settings and operations are relevant at the platform level. For example, these include global workspace settings regarding performance and security, global authentication settings, and compliance functions, to name a few.

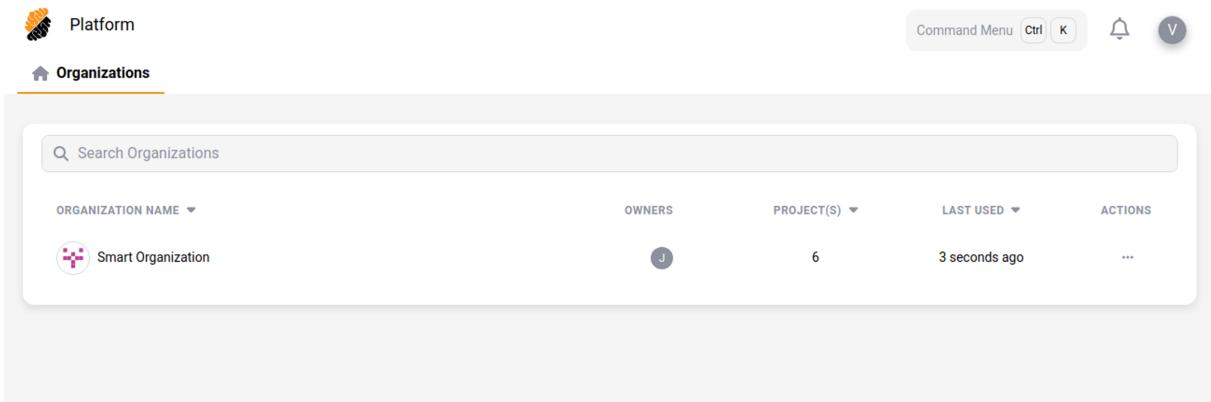
- [View Organizations](#)
- [Platform Settings](#)

View Organizations

Organizations can be viewed at the level of the platform and listed in a table.

An administrator can [create an organization](#).

Click on the Strong Network™ logo to **view your organizations** to which you belong.



ORGANIZATION NAME	OWNERS	PROJECT(S)	LAST USED	ACTIONS
Smart Organization	J	6	3 seconds ago	...

Organizations List

Platform Settings Admin

For comprehensive control over your Platform's configurations, visit the dedicated [Platform Settings](#) page.

Organizations

October 2, 2025

The platform allows administrators and platform owners to organize projects into organizations.

An **Organization** is the main entity regrouping [projects](#), [developers](#), [resources](#), and security rules for one development project.

- [Organization's Characteristics](#)
- [View Organization's Projects](#)
- [Create an Organization](#)
- [Organization Settings](#)

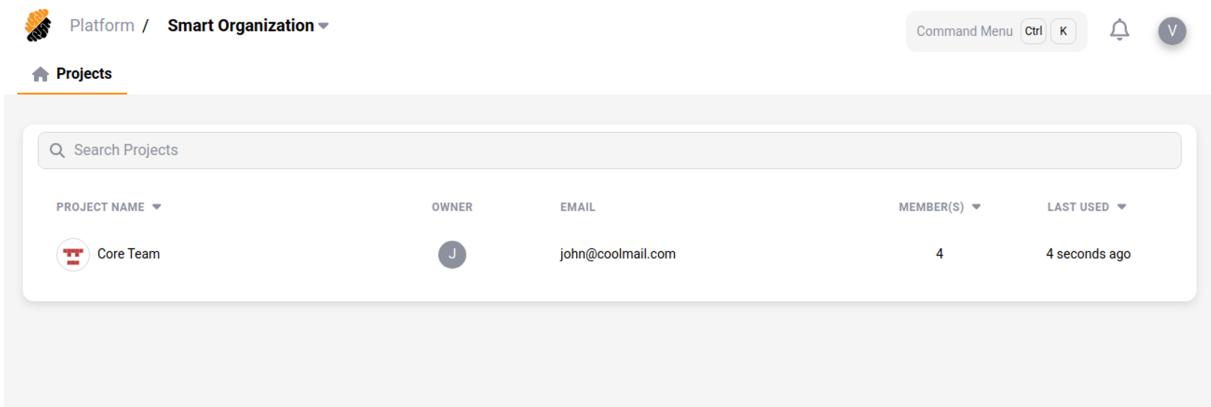
Organization's Characteristics

An organization is defined by the following characteristics:

- **Organization Name,**
- **Organization owner,**
- **Organization owner's email,**
- **Project(s)** that it contains,
- **Resources, such base containers, policies, etc.**

View Organization's Projects

In a project, by clicking on the name of your **organization** at the top left corner of the screen, you can display all of the **projects** contained in it.



PROJECT NAME	OWNER	EMAIL	MEMBER(S)	LAST USED
Core Team	J	john@coolmail.com	4	4 seconds ago

Create an Organization Admin

You can create an organization by pressing the “**Add New Organization**”button.

You will need to select the following information:

- **Organization Name,**
- **Owner.** i.e. any user with the right permissions to own an organization.

Info

To create an organization, you must be an **Admin**.

An **Admin** can create an organization on behalf of an owner with the permissions to be the **Organization Owner**.

Organization Settings Admin

For comprehensive control over your Organization's configurations, visit the dedicated [Organization Settings](#) page.

Projects

October 8, 2025

A **Project** within an [Organization](#) regroups developers, resources, and security rules. The aim of a project is to provide the development team with all resources required for development, as well as access control and governance mechanisms to the project owner.

- [Project's Characteristics](#)
- [Create a Project](#)
- [Project Settings](#)

Project's Characteristics

A project is defined by the following characteristics:

- **Name**,
- **Project owner**, i.e. any user with the right permissions to own a project,
- **Project owner's email**,
- **Member(s)**, i.e. the user belonging to the project,
- **Resources, including workspaces, base containers, repositories, etc.**

Create a Project Admin

You can create a project by pressing the “**Add New Project**” button.

You will need to select the following information:

- **Project Name**,

- **Owner**, i.e. any existing user on the platform or a new user (to onboard).

Info

To create a project, you must be an **Organization Owner**.

An **Admin** can create a project and assign it to a user.

Project Settings Project Owner

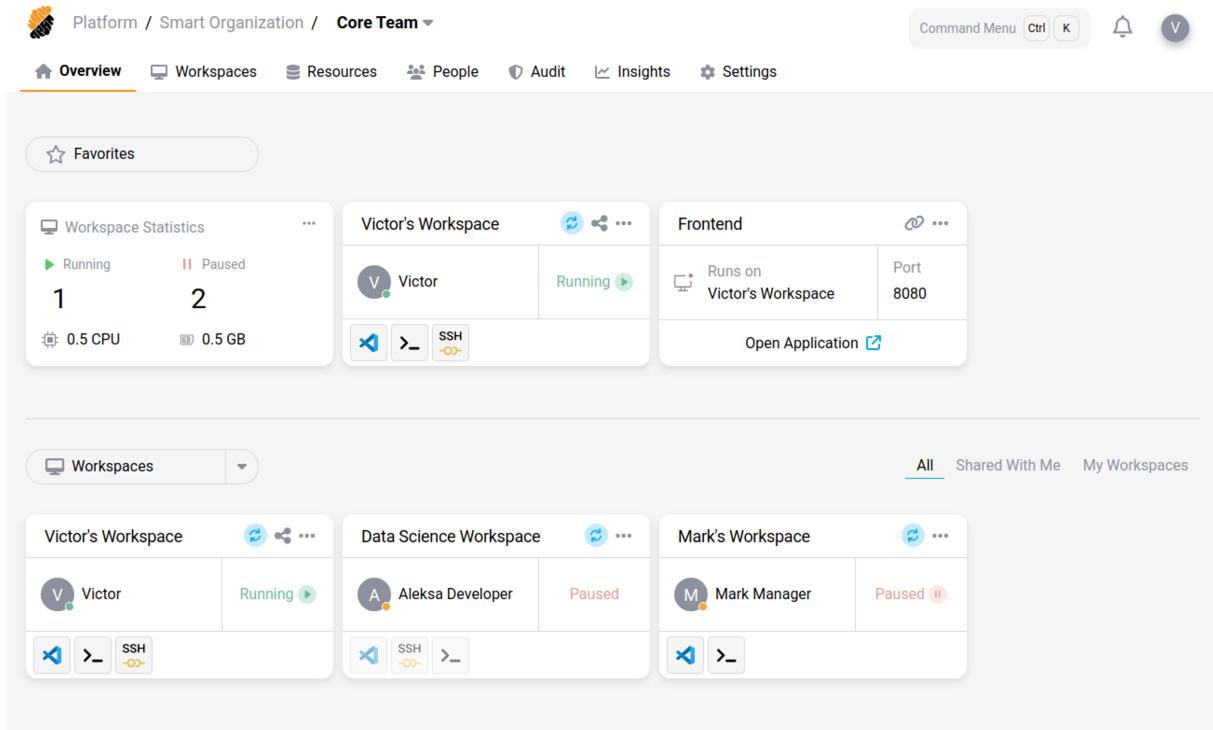
For comprehensive control over your Project's configurations, visit the dedicated [Project Settings](#) page.

Overview Page

October 2, 2025

The Overview page is the first page displayed when you access the platform's user interface. It contains the essential components to allow quick access to resources such as workspaces, apps, secure web apps and metrics.

The **Overview Page** is customizable. All components can be reordered according to your preferences.



Platform / Smart Organization / Core Team

Command Menu Ctrl K

Overview Workspaces Resources People Audit Insights Settings

Favorites

Workspace Statistics

Running	Paused
1	2

0.5 CPU 0.5 GB

Victor's Workspace

Victor	Running

Frontend

Runs on Victor's Workspace	Port 8080
	Port 8080

Open Application

Workspaces

All Shared With Me My Workspaces

Victor's Workspace

Victor	Running

Data Science Workspace

Aleksa Developer	Paused

Mark's Workspace

Mark Manager	Paused

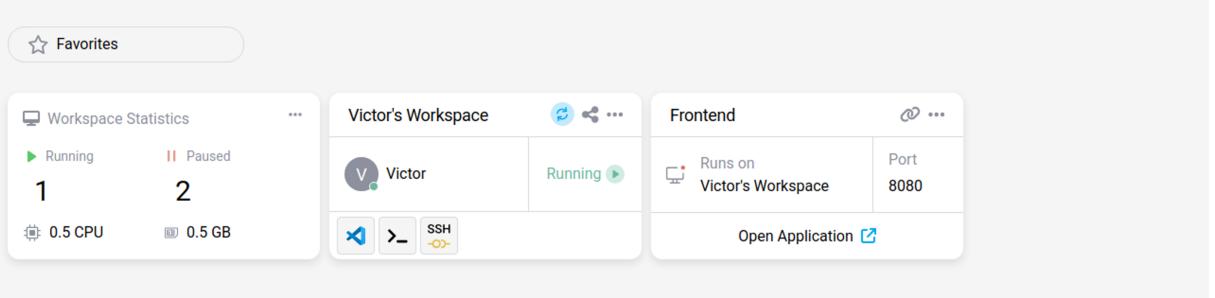
SSH

- [Display Sections](#)
 - [Favorites](#)
 - [Workspaces](#)
 - [Workspace Apps](#)
 - [People & Other Metrics](#)

Display Sections

Favorites

The **Favorites** section displays your personal favorite list of components, from any section of the [Overview Page](#).



The screenshot shows the 'Favorites' section with three cards:

- Workspace Statistics**: Shows 1 Running and 2 Paused components. 0.5 CPU and 0.5 GB usage.
- Victor's Workspace**: Shows a user icon for Victor, status as Running, and a '... More' button.
- Frontend**: Shows it runs on Victor's Workspace, port 8080, and an 'Open Application' button.

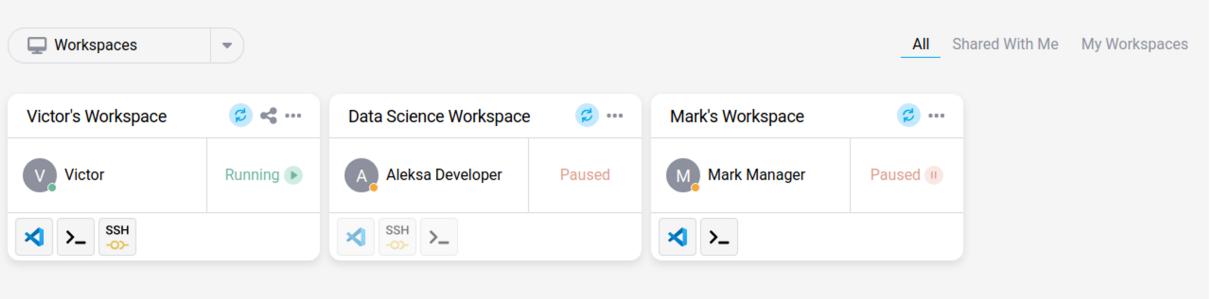
- To **add an element** to your list, click its “...”button and “**Add to Favorite**”.
- To **remove an element** from your list, click its “...”button and “**Remove from Favorite**”.

Tip:

Entries in the list of favorite components can only be components on the [Overview Page](#).

Workspaces

The **Workspaces** section displays all the project's [Workspaces](#) to which you have access.



The screenshot shows the 'Workspaces' section with three cards:

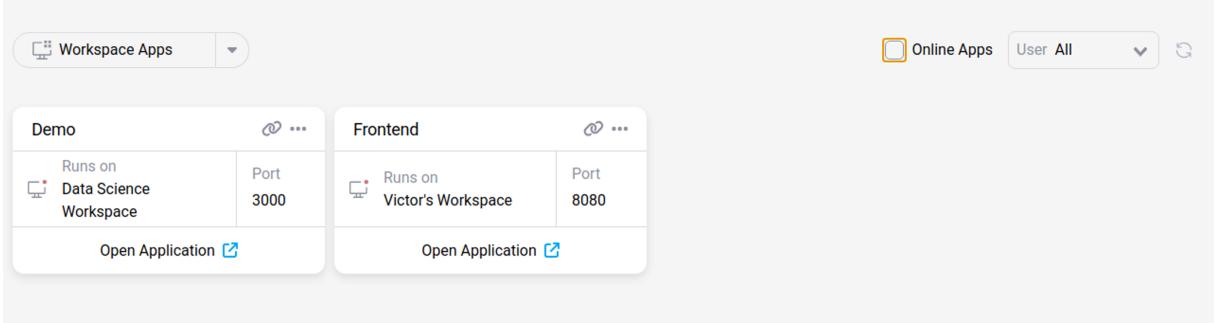
- Victor's Workspace**: Shows a user icon for Victor, status as Running, and a '... More' button.
- Data Science Workspace**: Shows a user icon for Aleksa Developer, status as Paused, and a '... More' button.
- Mark's Workspace**: Shows a user icon for Mark Manager, status as Paused, and a '... More' button.

To only view your workspaces, select “**My Workspaces**”.

- To [create a new workspace](#) click on the “**Workspaces**” drop-down menu.
- To manage workspaces, view [Manage Workspaces](#).

Workspace Apps

The **Workspace Apps** section displays all the project’s [workspace apps](#) to which you have access.



The screenshot shows the 'Workspace Apps' section with two application cards:

- Demo**: Runs on Data Science Workspace, Port 3000. Buttons: 'Open Application' (with a link icon).
- Frontend**: Runs on Victor's Workspace, Port 8080. Buttons: 'Open Application' (with a link icon).

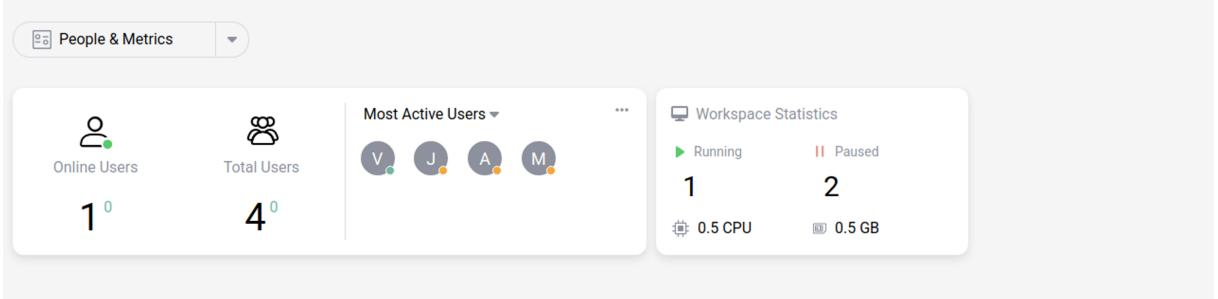
At the top right, there are filters: 'Online Apps' (unchecked), 'User All' (dropdown), and a refresh icon.

To only view your own, or any online workspace apps select “**My Apps**” or “**Online Apps**” respectively.

- To [create a new workspace app](#) click the “**Workspace Apps**” drop-down menu.
- To manage a workspace app click its “...”button.

People & Other Metrics

The **People & Metrics** section displays statistics about the users in the project and metrics about resources’ utilization.



The screenshot shows the 'People & Metrics' section with the following data:

- Online Users**: 1
- Total Users**: 4
- Most Active Users**: V, J, A, M
- Workspace Statistics**:
 - Running: 1
 - Paused: 2
 - 0.5 CPU
 - 0.5 GB

People metrics display:

- The amount of project users online.
- The total amount of project users.
- Statistics about the amount of users online over the past seven days.

Workspace metrics displays:

- How many workspaces are running or paused.
- The current total CPU and RAM usage for your Project.

Check the [Insights Page](#) for more detailed metrics.

Self-Served Developer

October 2, 2025

Developer

This workflow exemplifies the most common onboarding case: a developer with the permission to create workspaces, i.e. a self-served onboarding process. This is typically an “internal” developer with permissions to access resources associated with the project, e.g. containers, services, secrets, etc. These resources are set up by the project owner and self-served developers are able to configure a workspace’s access control setting.



1. [Log In & Create a Workspace](#)
2. [Configure Workspace Settings \(Optional\)](#)
3. [Access Workspace & Connect Platform Applications](#)
4. [Run, Open and Share Applications \(Optional\)](#)

1. Log In & Create a Workspace

After logging in –having already been added to a project on the platform –the developer can independently create a workspace. This can be done using one of the pre-defined templates available on the platform or by following a guided setup process.

Platform / Smart Organization / Core Team

Command Menu Ctrl K

Overview Workspaces Resources People Audit Insights Settings

Create Workspace

Create from Existing >

Create from Template >

Create from Template

Select Template *

Monitored VSCode Template

Version *

1

Last Published Version 1

Owner *

John ProjectOwner

Workspace Name *

John's Workspace

Shared With

Launch Customize

Specification for Workspace "John's Workspace"

Template Name / Version	Owner	Workspace Access	Image
John's Workspace	John ProjectOwner	XS >_	Default Generic Image (2.2.5)

Specification Template

Total CPUs: 2

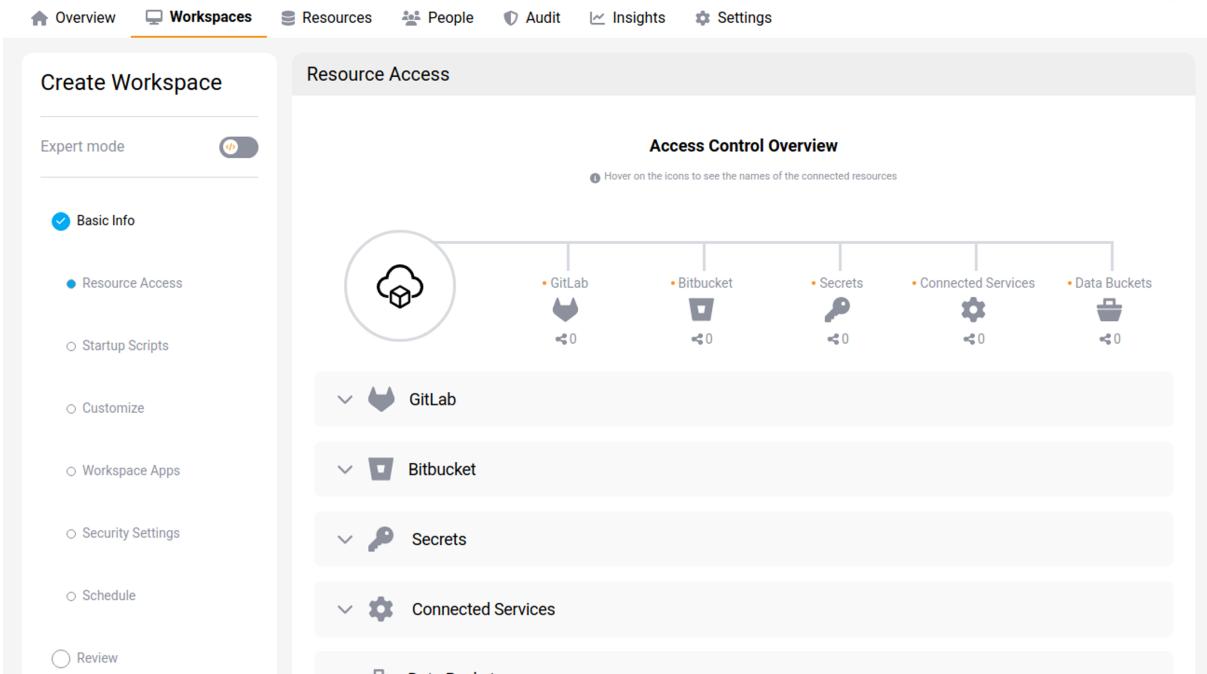
Memory (GB): 4

Storage (GB): 20

2. Configure Workspace Settings (Optional)

Through the guided setup (the wizard), the developer can configure the workspace's general settings, which include naming the workspace, selecting a specification template, and adjusting sharing preferences. Additionally, the developer can establish access controls to their entitled resources, covering options for git repositories, applications, services, and secrets.

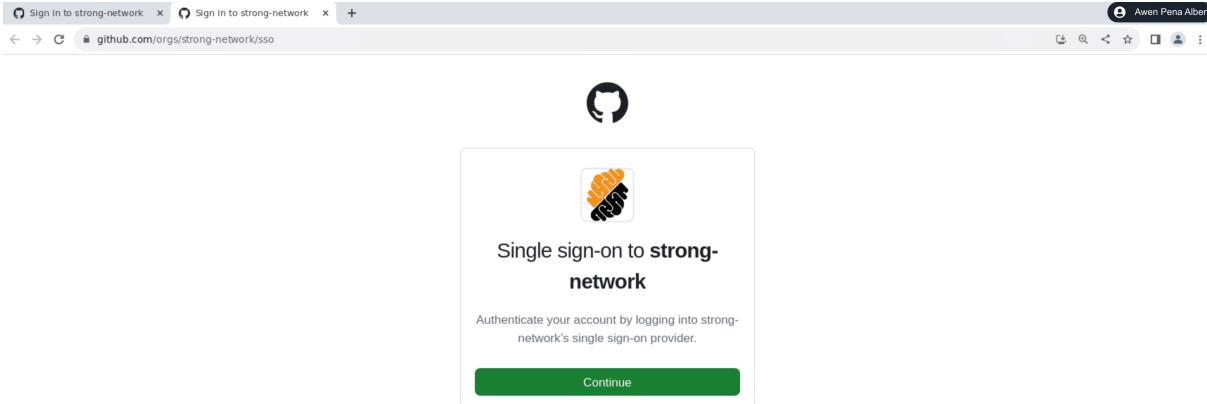
Implementing access control is not mandatory and can be addressed when the workspace is accessed for the first time.



The screenshot shows the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces interface. On the left, a sidebar titled 'Create Workspace' is open, showing a list of options: 'Expert mode' (switched off), 'Basic Info' (selected), 'Resource Access' (selected), 'Startup Scripts', 'Customize', 'Workspace Apps', 'Security Settings', 'Schedule', and 'Review'. On the right, the 'Resource Access' section is displayed under 'Access Control Overview'. It features a central cloud icon with a gear and a list of connected services: GitLab, Bitbucket, Secrets, Connected Services, and Data Buckets. Each service has a corresponding icon and a '0' indicating the number of connections. Below this, there are expandable sections for each service: 'GitLab', 'Bitbucket', 'Secrets', 'Connected Services', and 'Data Buckets'.

3. Access Workspace & Connect Platform Applications

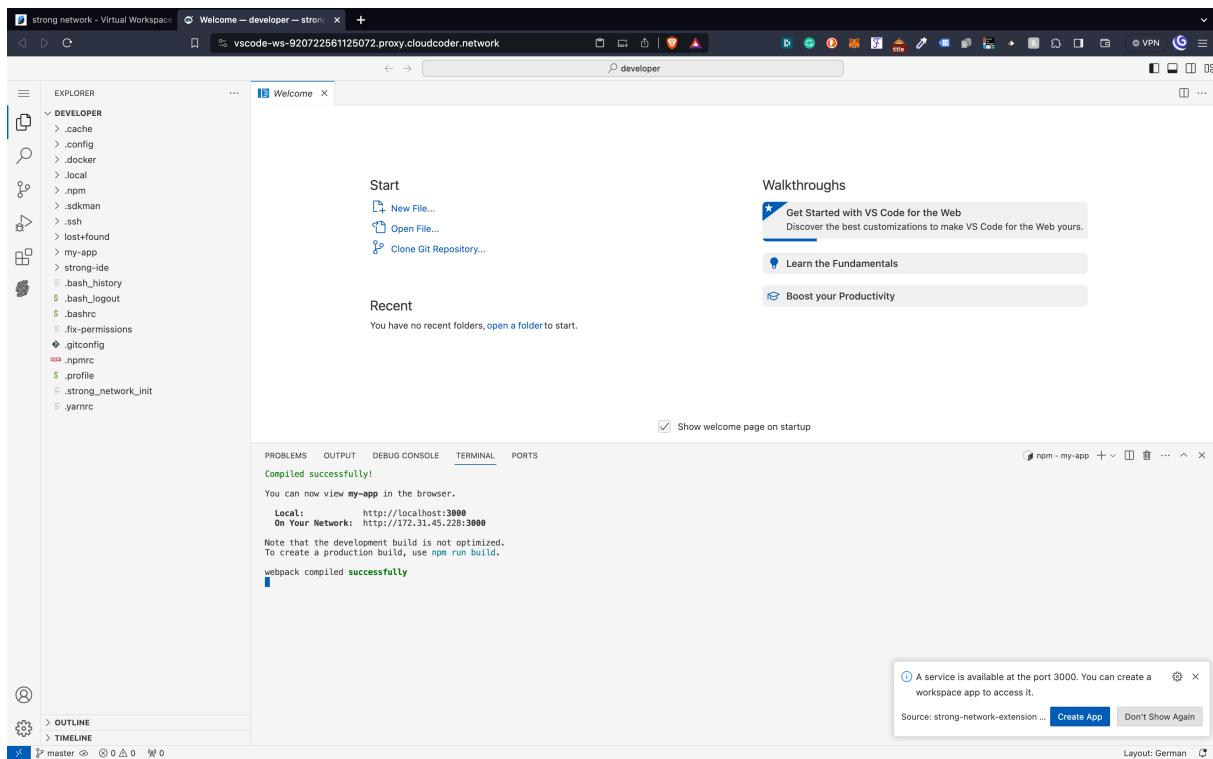
When first accessing a workspace, the developer may employ the single sign-on feature to gain entry to one or more gate applications linked to the platform, contingent upon the applications made available by the administrator.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the GitHub URL 'github.com/orgs/strong-network/sso'. The page displays a 'Single sign-on to strong-network' dialog. It features the GitHub logo at the top, followed by a Citrix logo. The text 'Single sign-on to strong-network' is displayed, along with the instruction 'Authenticate your account by logging into strong-network's single sign-on provider.' A large green 'Continue' button is at the bottom of the dialog. The browser's address bar shows 'Sign in to strong-network' and the GitHub URL.

4. Run, Open and Share Applications (Optional)

Once workspace access is secured, the developer is permitted to execute and, where authorized, access and share applications.

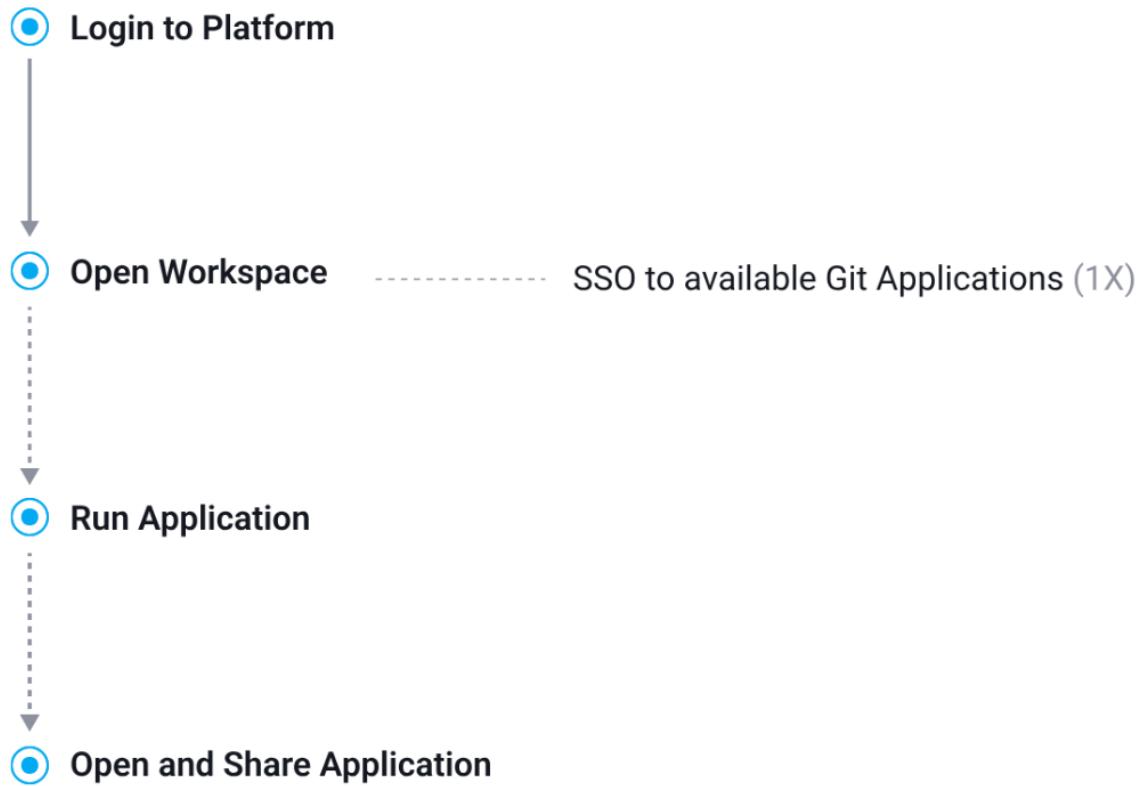


Guest Developer

October 2, 2025

Developer

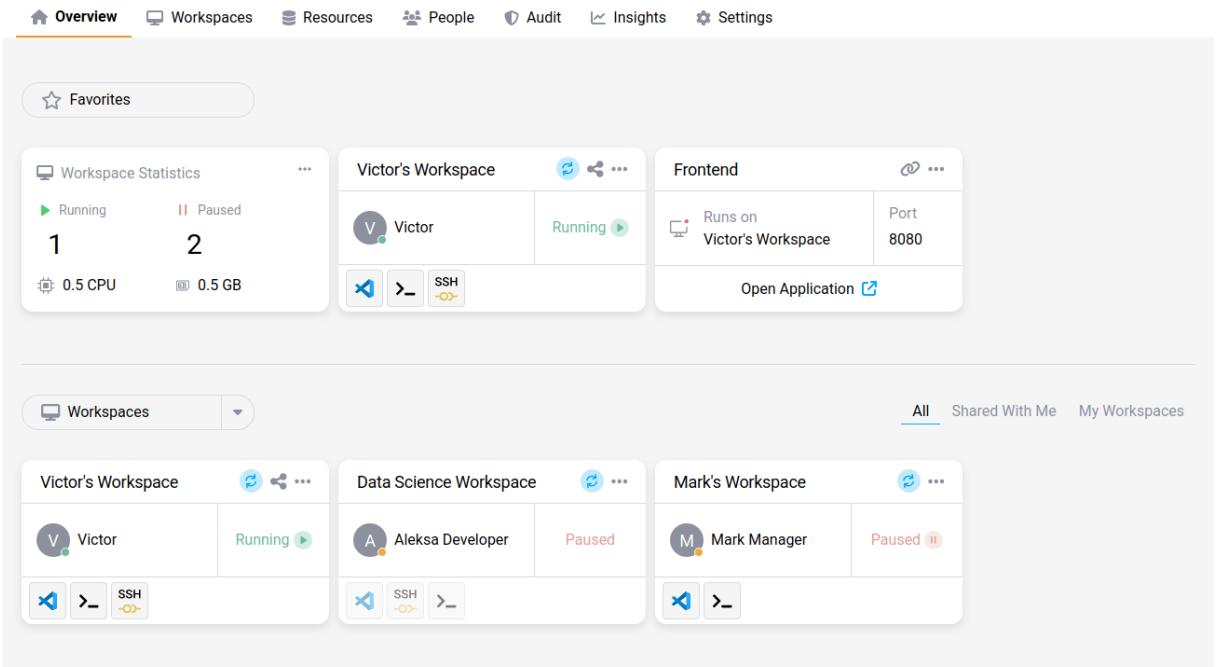
This workflow exemplifies a particular onboarding case: a “guest” developer with permissions limited to access pre-configured workspaces, i.e. pre-set and immutable settings spanning resource access to security. This is typically a temporary developer, a contractor or an external collaborator. The entire workspace set-up is defined by the project owner and created in anticipation of onboarding the developer. Expectedly the developer cannot edit the workspace settings.



1. [Log In & Access Workspace](#)
2. [Connect Platform Applications \(Optional\)](#)
3. [Run, Open and Share Applications \(Optional\)](#)

1. Log In & Access Workspace

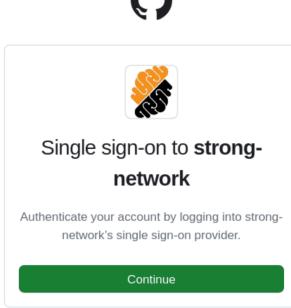
After logging in –having already been added to a project on the platform –the developer can access his assigned workspaces.



The screenshot shows the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Platform / Smart Organization / Core Team'. Below it is a menu bar with 'Overview', 'Workspaces', 'Resources', 'People', 'Audit', 'Insights', and 'Settings'. A 'Favorites' button is also present. The main area displays 'Workspace Statistics' (1 Running, 2 Paused), 'Victor's Workspace' (Running), and 'Frontend' (Runs on Victor's Workspace, Port 8080). Below this, a 'Workspaces' section lists 'Victor's Workspace' (Running), 'Data Science Workspace' (Paused), and 'Mark's Workspace' (Paused). Each workspace card includes icons for SSH and terminal access.

2. Connect Platform Applications (Optional)

When first accessing a workspace, the developer may employ the single sign-on feature to gain entry to one or more gate applications linked to the platform, contingent upon the applications made available by the administrator.

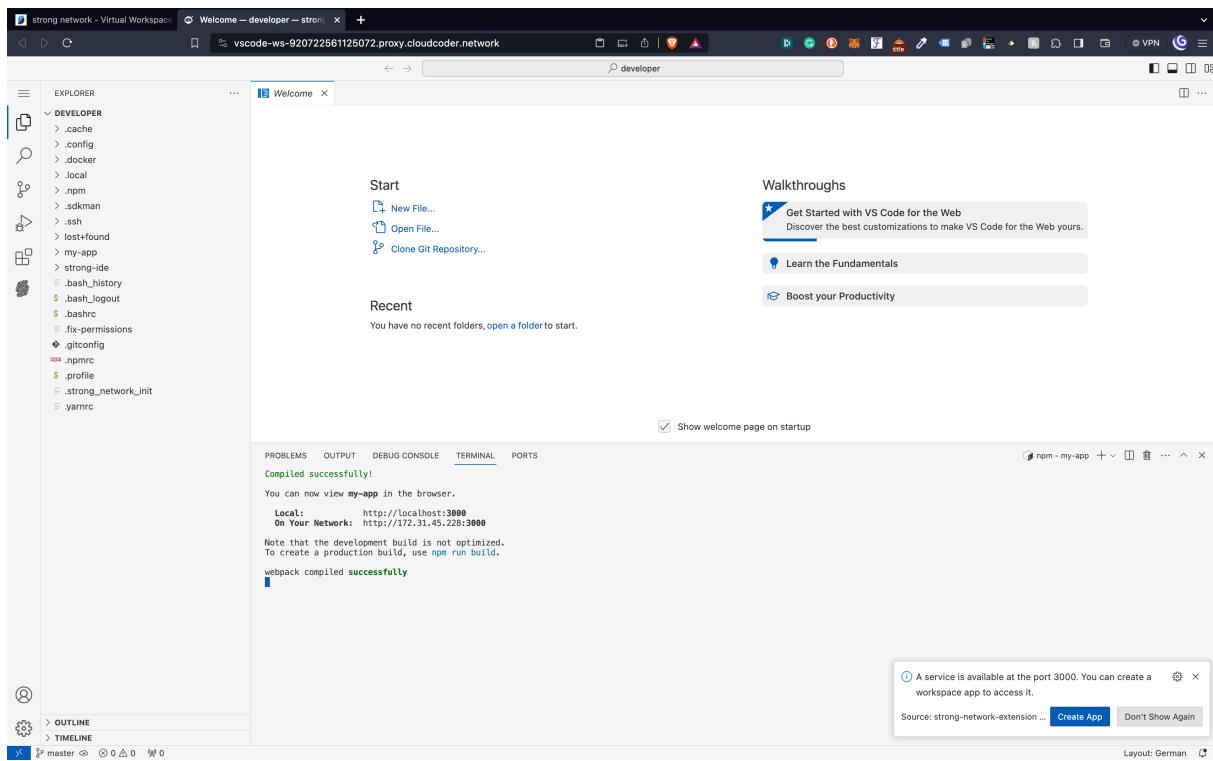


The screenshot shows a GitHub single sign-on dialog box. It features the GitHub logo at the top. Below it, there's a section for 'Single sign-on to strong-network' with a 'Continue' button. The text inside the box reads: 'Authenticate your account by logging into strong-network's single sign-on provider.'

[Terms](#) [Privacy](#) [Docs](#) [Contact GitHub Support](#)

3. Run, Open and Share Applications (Optional)

Once workspace access is secured, the developer is permitted to execute and, where authorized, access and share applications.

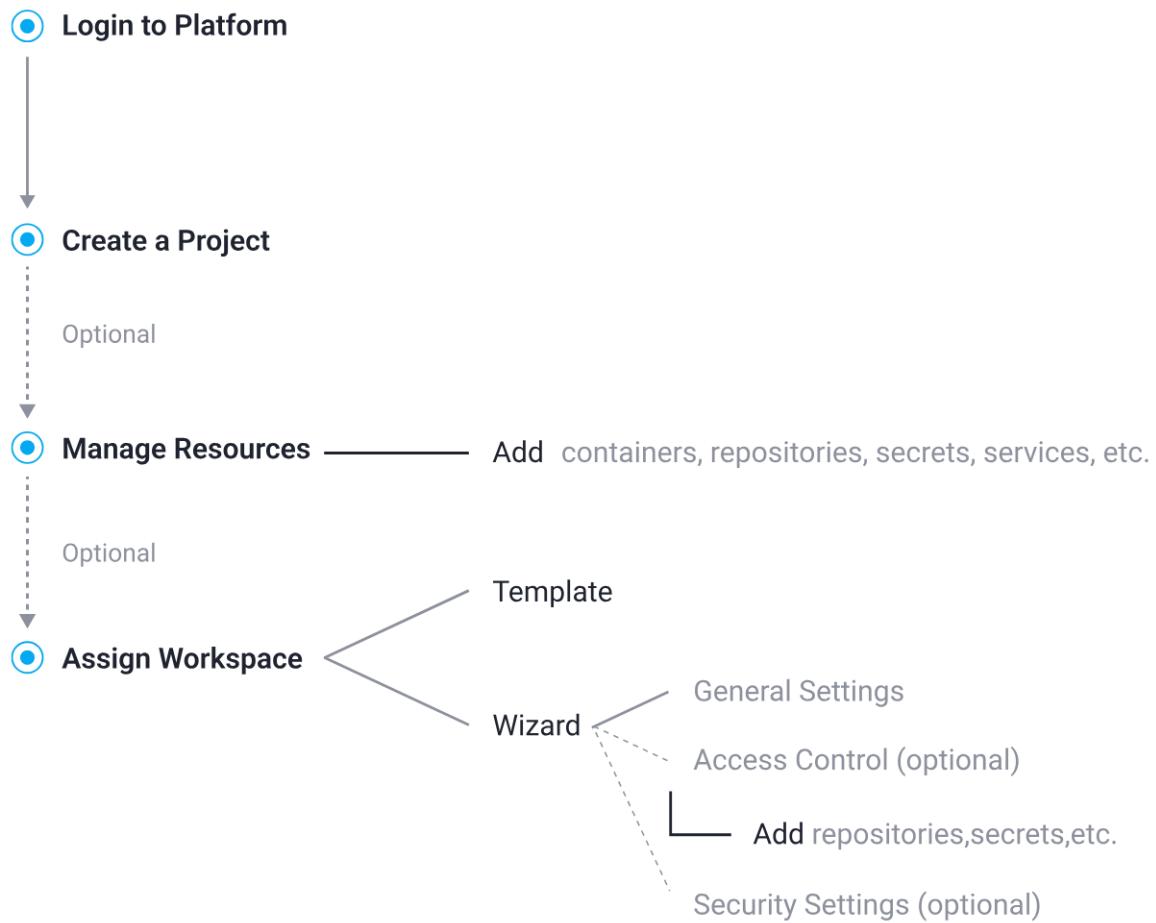


Project Owner

October 2, 2025

Project Owner

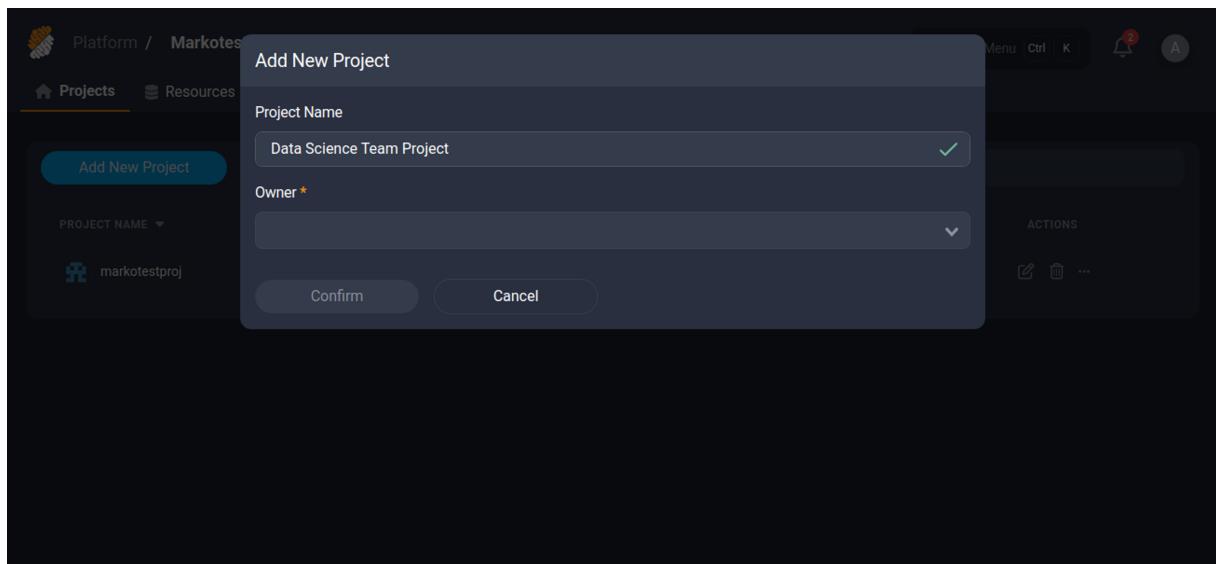
This workflow exemplifies the onboarding case of a project owner. Users with this role can create and edit settings of all the project's workspaces, including the workspace's access control and security settings. The project owner also creates workspaces for "guest" developers. In addition, he can manage resources for the project, such as importing containers, git repositories, secrets, etc.



1. [Log In & Create a Project](#)
2. [Manage Resources \(Optional\)](#)
3. [Assign a Workspace \(Optional\)](#)
4. [Configure Workspace Settings \(Optional\)](#)

1. Log In & Create a Project

Upon logging in –having been affiliated with an organization on the platform –the project owner is equipped to establish a project for their team.



2. Manage Resources (Optional)

Additionally, a project owner can add and manage the resources leveraged by the development team.

Resources on the platform encompass code repositories, secrets, services, and data buckets. The project owner is responsible for determining user permissions, and stipulating who can view or alter resources to prevent unauthorized access.

NAME	ADDED BY	URL
markotest	A	https://github.com/test-multiple-orgs/markotest.git
test	T	https://bitbucket.org/tormey97/test

3. Assign a Workspace (Optional)

The project owner can create and assign a workspace to any user, however since developers with the permission `Workspace:Manage Personal` create their own workspaces (self-service), a project owner most commonly creates workspaces for developers without this permission, i.e. in order to onboard freelancers and contractors under a lesser permission model.

Therefore, project owners will create a workspace with a template or the workspace wizard and assign it to a user who is not entitled to create it by himself.

Platform / Smart Organization / Core Team

Command Menu Ctrl + K

Overview Workspaces Resources People Audit Insights Settings

Create Workspace

Expert mode

Basic Info Resource Access Startup Scripts Customize Workspace Apps Security Settings Schedule Review

Basic Info

Owner:

Shared With:

Workspace Name: React Application

Image: Default Generic Image Tag: 2.2.7

Use Sysbox as container runtime (Experimental Feature)

Access

Select applications to access the workspace using drag and drop.

Selected: Default Available: SSH

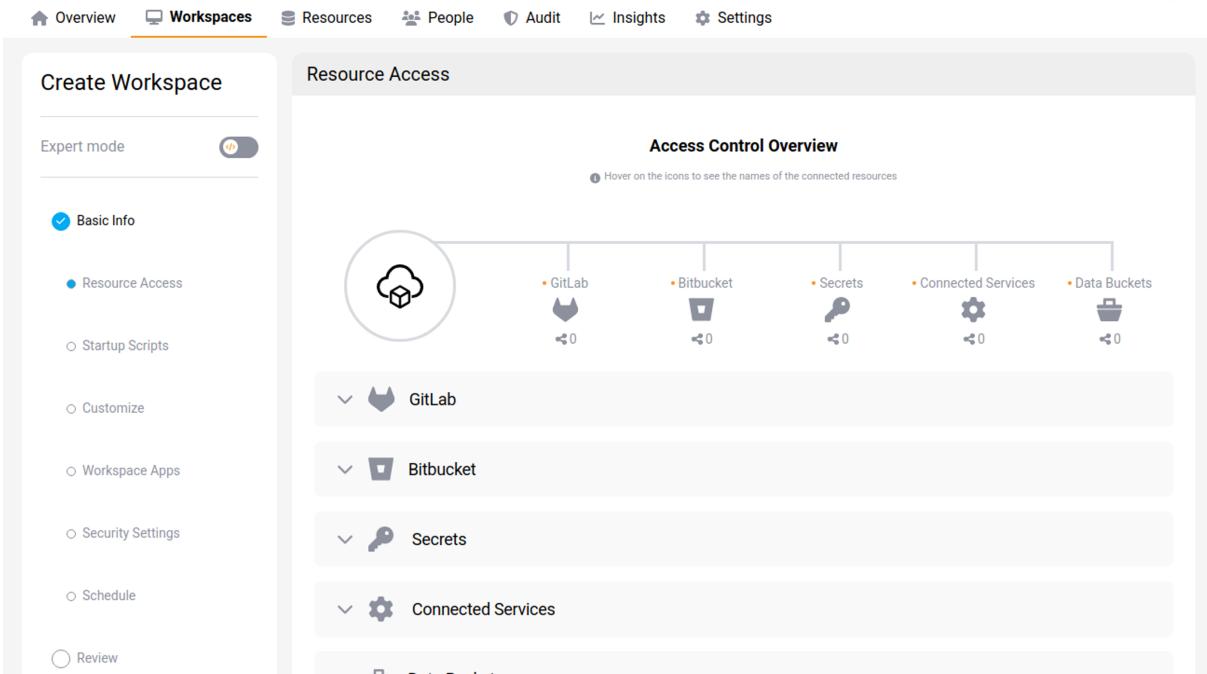
Minimal Specifications

Select one of the templates below to set minimal expectations for the workspace performance. Whenever available, workspace performance will surpass the CPU and memory's specified values. This setting can be updated later.

Small	medium	Small	dsadas
Total CPUs: 0.5 <input type="text"/>	Total CPUs: 2 <input type="text"/>	Total CPUs: 0 <input type="text"/>	Total CPUs: 0 <input type="text"/>
Memory (GB): 0.5 <input type="text"/>	Memory (GB): 2 <input type="text"/>	Memory (GB): 0 <input type="text"/>	Memory (GB): 0 <input type="text"/>
Storage (GB): 10 <input type="text"/>			

4. Configure Workspace Settings (Optional)

When the project owner creates a workspace on behalf of another user as explained in the previous section, he likely needs to set-up the access control and security settings. If the workspace is assigned to a user with the permission **Workspace:Access** (the user cannot create his/her own workspaces), the user won't be able to change the access control settings.



The screenshot shows the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces interface. On the left, a sidebar titled 'Create Workspace' is open, showing the 'Basic Info' step selected. The sidebar includes tabs for 'Expert mode' and 'Resource Access' (which is currently selected). Below these are sections for 'Startup Scripts', 'Customize', 'Workspace Apps', 'Security Settings', 'Schedule', and 'Review'. On the right, the 'Resource Access' section is displayed under 'Access Control Overview'. It features a central cloud icon with a gear and a list of connected services: GitLab, Bitbucket, Secrets, Connected Services, and Data Buckets. Each service is represented by an icon and a status indicator showing 0 connections. Below this, there are expandable sections for each service, showing their respective icons and names.

What Is a Workspace?

October 2, 2025

A workspace is a Cloud Development Environments (CDEs) available for coding and data science. Workspaces can be accessed [using a cloud IDE](#) or through an [SSH connection](#) from a local installed IDE.

Workspaces are running online on top of a virtual machine and managed using a container orchestrator for resilience. The performance of a workspace, i.e. compute and storage capabilities, are set by the specifications of the underlying virtual machine.

Workspaces are technically speaking virtual processes, with the aim of replacing the use of a virtual machine for code development and data science. They are lightweight and so that they can be started and paused much quicker than a VM counterpart.

A Workspace is defined by the following characteristics:

- **Basic Information:** such as name, owner, sharing options,
- **CPU/RAM/Storage:** performance allotted to the workspace.
- **Ports:** ports to run applications on,
- **Status:** i.e. running, deploying, or paused

Where to go next

- Get to know the [Workspaces page](#)
- [Create a Workspace](#)
- [Manage Workspaces](#)
- [Workspace Apps](#)
- [Use templates](#)
- [Use a Workspace](#)
- [SSH into your workspace](#)

Workspaces Page

October 30, 2025

In the scope of a project, the **Workspaces Page** displays all [workspaces](#) created for that particular project to which you have access or you can view, depending on your permission level.

This includes personal workspaces and the workspaces shared with you. In some cases, it also includes [Workspace's Templates](#) available in the [project](#).

NAME	OWNER	SHARED WITH	CPU / RAM / STORAGE	OPEN PORTS	STATUS	ACCESS	ACTIONS
Ulrik's Workspace	Ulrik	not shared	2 vCPUs 4GB 20GB	5173	Running	SSH X11	...
Stever's Workspace	Stever	not shared	1 vCPU 2GB 20GB	No port opened	Running	SSH X11	...
Marc's Workspace	Marc	not shared	2 vCPUs 4GB 20GB	5173	Paused	SSH X11	...

Searching and Filtering Workspaces

In projects with a large number of Workspaces, it may be necessary to locate specific Workspaces or filter them based on certain properties.

Search

Use the **search bar** at the top of the screen to find Workspaces by:

- Workspace name
- Owner name
- Workspace ID

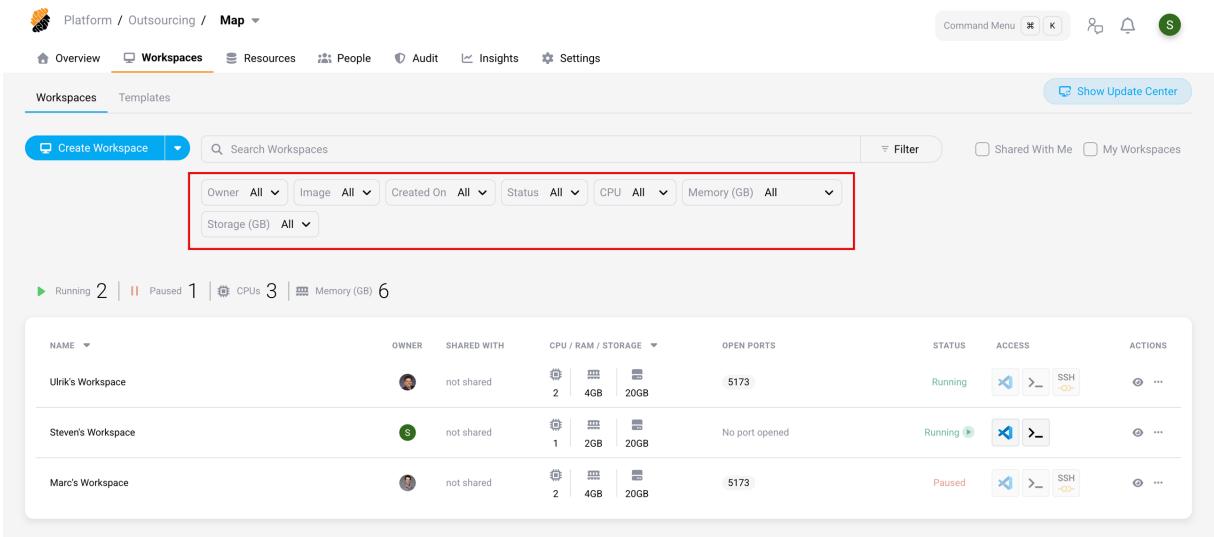
Below the search bar, you can view:

- The number of running and paused Workspaces
- Total CPU usage
- Total memory usage (in GB)

Filter

To filter workspaces by specific properties, select the **Filter** icon located to the right of the search bar. Available filter options include:

- Owner
- Base image
- Date of creation
- Workspace status
- CPU resources allocated
- Memory resources allocated
- Disk space allocated



The screenshot shows the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Platform / Outsourcing / Map, Overview, Workspaces (which is the active tab), Resources, People, Audit, Insights, and Settings. To the right of the navigation bar are Command Menu, Filter, and user profile icons. Below the navigation bar is a search bar with the placeholder 'Search Workspaces' and a 'Filter' button. A red box highlights the filter bar, which contains dropdowns for Owner, Image, Created On, Status, CPU, Memory (GB), and Storage (GB), all set to 'All'. Below the filter bar, there are summary statistics: 'Running 2', 'Paused 1', 'CPUs 3', and 'Memory (GB) 6'. The main content area displays a table of workspaces with columns for NAME, OWNER, SHARED WITH, CPU / RAM / STORAGE, OPEN PORTS, STATUS, ACCESS, and ACTIONS. The table shows three workspaces: 'Ulrik's Workspace', 'Steven's Workspace', and 'Marc's Workspace', each with its respective details and action buttons.

NAME	OWNER	SHARED WITH	CPU / RAM / STORAGE	OPEN PORTS	STATUS	ACCESS	ACTIONS
Ulrik's Workspace	 not shared		 2  4GB  20GB	5173	Running	 	
Steven's Workspace	 S not shared		 1  2GB  20GB	No port opened	Running	 	
Marc's Workspace	 not shared		 2  4GB  20GB	5173	Paused	 	

Where to go next

- [Create a Workspace](#)
- [Manage Workspaces](#)
- [Create and manage Workspace Apps](#)
- [Create and manage templates](#)

Create a Workspace

December 3, 2025

A [workspace](#) is created from the [Workspaces Page](#). A workspace is, in essence, an online Cloud Development Environment (CDE) accessible via a [Cloud IDE](#), a [terminal](#) or an [SSH connection](#). Using an SSH connection is possible from a locally installed IDE supporting development from a remote container.

- [Basic Set-Up](#)
 - [Basic info](#)
 - [Resource Access Control](#)
 - [Data Loss Prevention Permission: Security::Manage](#)
 - [Custom Work Schedule](#)
 - [Launch it](#)
- [From an existing Workspace](#)
- [From a template](#)

Basic Set-Up

You can create a workspace by pressing the “**Create Workspace**”button.

Platform / Smart Organization / **Core Team**

Overview Workspaces Resources People Audit Insights Settings

Create Workspace

Expert mode

Basic Info (selected)

Resource Access

Startup Scripts

Customize

Workspace Apps

Security Settings

Schedule

Review

Basic Info

Owner

Shared With

Workspace Name

Image Tag

Use Sysbox as container runtime (Experimental Feature)

Access

Select applications to access the workspace using drag and drop.

Selected Available

Minimal Specifications

Select one of the templates below to set minimal expectations for the workspace performance. Whenever available, workspace performance will surpass the CPU and memory's specified values. This setting can be updated later.

Small	mediu	Small	Large
Total CPUs 0.5 <input type="text"/>	Total CPUs 2 <input type="text"/>	Total CPUs 0 <input type="text"/>	Total CPUs 0 <input type="text"/>
Memory (GB) 0.5 <input type="text"/>	Memory (GB) 2 <input type="text"/>	Memory (GB) 0 <input type="text"/>	Memory (GB) 0 <input type="text"/>
Storage (GB) 10 <input type="text"/>			

Launch Next Cancel

You will need to select the following information:

Basic info

1. **Workspace Name**
2. **Embedded Cloud IDE**
3. **User Sharing Options**
4. **Docker Image**
5. **Image Version**
6. **Minimal Resource Specifications**

Resource Access Control

The screenshot shows the 'Create Workspace' interface in Citrix Secure Developer Spaces. The left sidebar lists steps: 'Basic Info' (checked), 'Resource Access' (checked), 'Startup Scripts', 'Customize', 'Workspace Apps', 'Security Settings', 'Schedule', and 'Review' (checked). The main panel has a 'Resource Access' title and an 'Access Control Overview' section with a tree diagram. The tree starts with a cloud icon and branches into 'GitLab', 'Bitbucket', 'Secrets', 'Connected Services', and 'Data Buckets', each with a count of 0. Below the tree are expandable sections for 'GitLab', 'Bitbucket', 'Secrets', 'Connected Services', and 'Data Buckets'. At the bottom are 'Review and Launch', 'Next', and 'Cancel' buttons.

You can attach various project resources to your workspace. [Resources](#) must have been previously added to the project. In addition, you might need the appropriate access rights to access them.

You can add the following resource:

- **Git Applications And Repositories:** You can connect the entire GIT applications available from your platform or single repositories that have been previously imported to the project's or organization's resources. Additionally, you can specify a default folder location within your workspace where the Git files will be cloned.
- **Secrets:** You can import secrets to the workspace as files or environment variables in the workspace. Choose from existing secrets or [create a new one](#).
- **Connected HTTP and SSH Services:** You can connect services to appear as environment variables in the workspace. Supported and available services are part of the project's and organization's resources and depend on the platform's configuration.

Startup Scripts

While the base container image (Dockerfile) provides core tools like languages and compilers, a startup script handles dynamic configurations. Because these configurations are often user-specific, they shouldn't be part of the shared image.

You can use a startup script to automate environment configuration every time the workspace launches and run it either pre-startup or post-startup, depending on your requirements. This ensures your workspace is ready for development immediately, without requiring manual setup.

Startup scripts are useful for tasks such as:

Manage dynamic dependencies Dependencies often change frequently or are specific to a branch, which makes them unsuitable for a static container image. You can use a script to:

- **Install dependencies:** Run commands like `npm install` or `apt update`. This ensures the environment has the latest libraries that match the code in your current branch.
- **Build binaries:** Compile the latest version of the application or helper tools so they are ready to run.

Initialize services A startup script can boot necessary background services that the container run-time doesn't automatically manage. Use the script to:

- **Start databases:** Launch local instances of services like PostgreSQL, Redis, or MongoDB if you need them for development.
- **Run daemons:** Start background processes, such as file watchers, test runners, or local servers.

Run status checks Scripts can provide feedback to let you know when the environment is fully ready. You can configure the script to:

- **Perform health checks:** Verify that all required services are running before giving you control of the terminal.
- **Print a welcome message:** Display a “Ready to code!” message or a list of available commands.

Data Loss Prevention Permission: _Security::Manage_

The screenshot shows the 'Create Workspace' interface in the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces platform. The 'Security Settings' tab is active. The 'Workflow Data Protection' section contains three main circular icons: 'Clipboard Security' (with sub-options for 'IDE' and 'Network Security'), 'Network Security' (with a 'Policy' sub-section showing 'Applied' and 'Missing' status), and 'App Security'. On the left, a sidebar lists workspace creation steps: 'Basic Info' (selected), 'Resource Access', 'Startup Scripts', 'Customize', 'Workspace Apps', 'Security Settings' (selected), 'Schedule', and 'Review'. At the bottom, there are 'Review and Launch', 'Next', and 'Cancel' buttons.

In the Data Loss Prevention section you can configure the security of your workspace.

Under **Security Settings** you can configure:

- **Network Policy:** Select a network policy to enforce on the workspace. [Network policies](#) are part of the project's and organization's resources and are defined by the user with the **Security::Manage** permission. In particular, policies allow you to control outbound network traffic from the workspace.
- **Clipboard Security:** Prevent pasting outside of the IDE and the Secure Browser for this workspace.

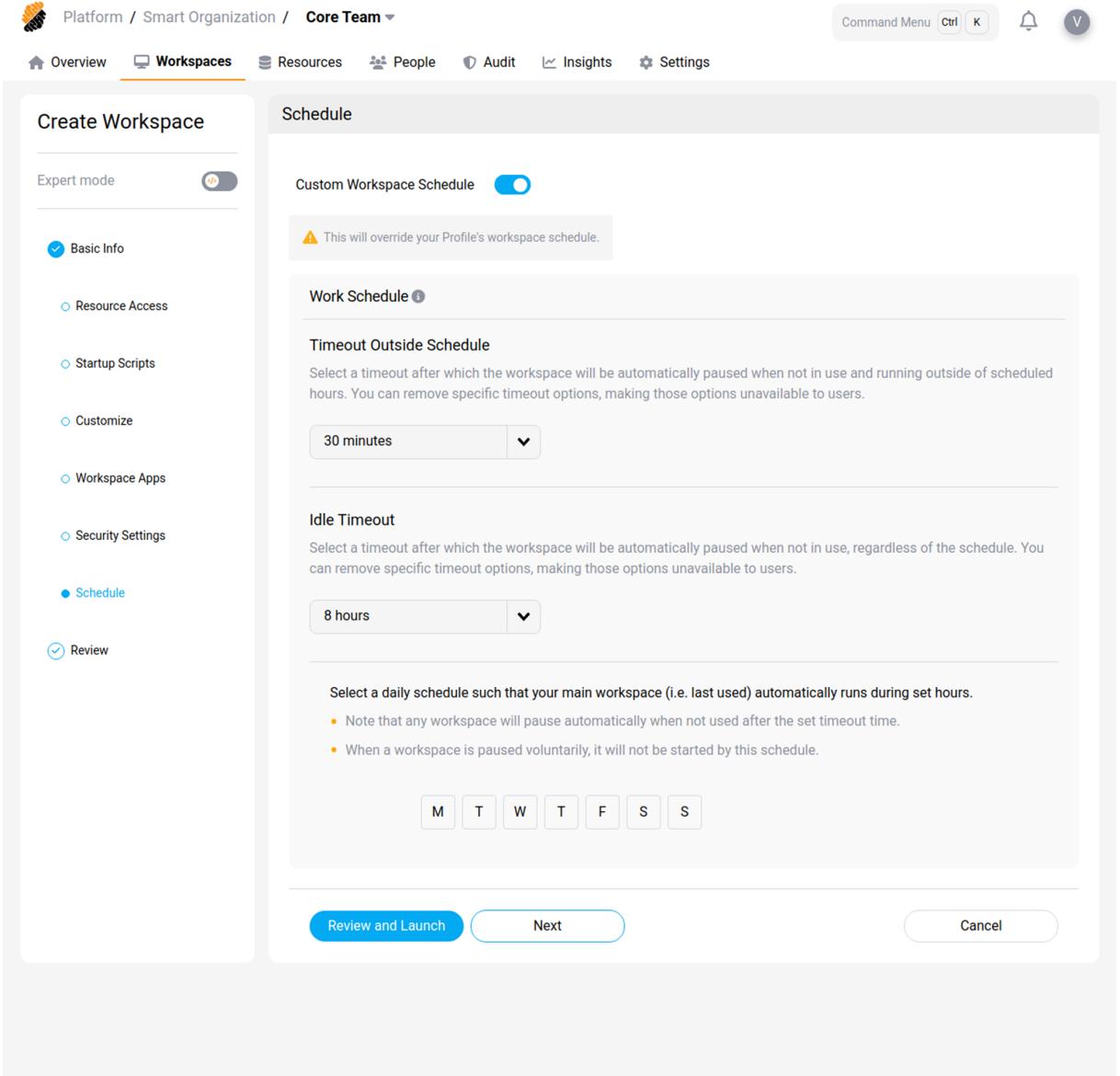
- **Apps Security:** Configure [Workspace Apps](#) to be accessed only through the Secure Browser.

Under **Secure Access Management** you can configure:

- **Enable Remote Development Over SSH:** Allow connection to the workspace via SSH.
- **Enable Personal SSH Identity:** Allow users to use their personal SSH identity from within the workspace.

Custom Work Schedule

You can define a custom work schedule for your workspace.



The screenshot shows the 'Create Workspace' interface in the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces platform. The 'Schedule' tab is selected. On the left, a sidebar lists workspace configuration sections: 'Basic Info' (selected), 'Resource Access', 'Startup Scripts', 'Customize', 'Workspace Apps', 'Security Settings', 'Schedule' (selected), and 'Review'. The main 'Schedule' section contains a 'Custom Workspace Schedule' toggle switch, which is turned on. A warning message states: '⚠️ This will override your Profile's workspace schedule.' Below this, the 'Work Schedule' section includes a 'Timeout Outside Schedule' dropdown set to '30 minutes'. The 'Idle Timeout' section includes a dropdown set to '8 hours'. A note below these sections says: 'Select a daily schedule such that your main workspace (i.e. last used) automatically runs during set hours.' with two bullet points: '• Note that any workspace will pause automatically when not used after the set timeout time.' and '• When a workspace is paused voluntarily, it will not be started by this schedule.' At the bottom, there are 'Review and Launch', 'Next', and 'Cancel' buttons.

Launch it

Finally, review your Workspace configuration, and launch it. Your workspace will be automatically deployed.

You can [edit its configuration](#) at any time from the [Overview](#) or Workspaces pages.

From an existing Workspace

You can create a workspace from an existing one by pressing the “**Create from Existing**”button on the drop-down button of the “**Create Workspace**”button.

You will need to provide the following information:

1. **Workspace to Copy**
2. **Owner for the Workspace**

Tip

Click on “Customize”to edit the workspace as if you were creating it from scratch.

Once done, press the “**Launch**”button.

From a template

You can create a workspace from an existing one by pressing the “**Create from Template**”button on the drop-down button of the “**Create Workspace**”button.

You will need to provide the following information:

1. [Template Name](#)
2. **Owner for the Workspace**

Tip

Click on “Customize”to edit the workspace as if you were creating it from scratch.

Once done, press the “**Launch**”button.

Manage Workspaces

October 2, 2025

[Workspaces](#) are managed from the [Overview](#) and [Workspaces pages](#). Once one or more workspaces have been assigned to you, they appear on both pages mentioned above. The last used workspace will be automatically started based on the schedule in your profile. In addition, a workspace might be paused automatically based on the settings of your platform after a period of inactivity.

View Workspaces

The list of your workspaces (owned by you or shared with you) is displayed on the [Overview](#) and [Workspaces pages](#).

The [status](#) of the workspace is displayed next to its name.

NAME	OWNER	SHARED WITH	OPEN PORTS	STATUS	ACCESS	ACTIONS
Victor's Workspace	V	not shared	8080	Running		
Data Science Workspace	A	not shared	3000	Paused		
Mark's Workspace	M	V	No port opened	Paused		

- To **open a paused workspace**, click on the “**start**”button. This will open the workspace’s Cloud IDE in your browser.
- To **open a running workspace**, click on the “**running**”button. This will open the workspace’s Cloud IDE in your browser.
- To **open your workspace using a CLI terminal**, click on the drop-down menu next “**running text**”and then on the “**Open Terminal**”button.

Workspaces Actions

By clicking on the “...”icon on a workspace, you can select additional actions as explained below.

- **Run or Pause** allow you to start and pause the workspace, respectively.
- **Edit** allows you to change the workspace’s settings as selected when [creating it](#).
- **Delete** erases its configuration and local files. You will need to confirm the action by inserting the name of the workspace.
- **Edit Ports** lets you manage [workspace apps](#) running on the ports of your workspace.
- **Personalize Environment** lets you update the [IDE configuration file] based on your profile settings (*Only if Workspace is yours*).

- **Update** redeploys the workspace to synchronize it with its latest configuration.
- **Share** lets you share the workspace access with another [project](#)'s user. Learn how to work with a [shared workspace](#) (*Only if Workspace is yours*).
- **Save As Template** lets you save the workspace's configuration as a template for later reuse (requires the *Workspaces::Manage Project* permission).

OPEN PORTS	STATUS	ACCESS	ACTIONS
8080	Running		
3000	Paused		
No port opened	Paused		 Run Edit Ports

Workspace Apps

December 12, 2025

A **Workspace App** lets you access an application or process through HTTP or HTTPs running on a port of your [Workspace](#). You can have multiple Workspace Apps attached to a single workspace, each accessing an application running on a different port. Common use cases include testing web applications, web hooks, and callbacks or exposing web interfaces of development tooling.

Create a Workspace App

Workspace apps can be created in different ways.

- From the [Project Overview page](#), select the **Create Workspace App** button from the **Workspace Apps** drop-down menu, as shown below, and follow the onscreen instructions.

The screenshot shows the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Platform / Outsourcing / Map' and various user and system icons. Below the navigation is a menu bar with 'Overview', 'Workspaces', 'Resources', 'People', 'Audit', 'Insights', and 'Settings'. The 'Workspaces' tab is selected, and a dropdown menu shows 'All', 'Shared With Me', and 'My Workspaces'. The main area displays a list of workspaces:

- Frontend ACME - v6: Thomas Berger (Running)
- Marc Demo Workspace: Marc Hentsch (Paused)
- gabrieln - Workspace: gabriel.nguyen@ci... (Paused)

Below the workspace list is a button 'Show More Workspaces (4)'. A red box highlights a dropdown menu for the 'Frontend' workspace, which includes 'Workspace Apps', 'Create Workspace App', and 'Frontend'. This dropdown is overlaid on a detailed view of the 'Marc Demo Workspace' which shows it runs on 'Marc Demo Workspace' and port 5173. Buttons for 'Open Application' are shown for both workspaces. At the bottom, there is a 'People & Metrics' section.

- When creating or editing a Workspace or Workspace Template, select the **Workspace Apps** menu in the wizard and follow the onscreen instructions. When adding a Workspace App to a Template, all child workspaces will inherit this setting automatically.

The screenshot shows the 'Create Workspace' wizard. The left sidebar lists steps: 'Basic Info', 'Resource Access', 'Startup Scripts', 'Customize', 'Workspace Apps' (which is selected and highlighted in blue), 'Security Settings', 'Schedule', and 'Review'. The main area is titled 'Open Port' and contains the following fields:

- Open Port: 8080
- Name: Frontend Workspace - New App
- Use HTTPS: A toggle switch that is off.
- Share: A toggle switch that is off.

At the bottom of the 'Open Port' dialog are 'Open' and 'Close' buttons, with 'Open' being highlighted. The overall interface has a dark theme with blue highlights for selected steps.

In either case, you will need to enter the following information:

1. **Port** where the app or process is running on your workspace
2. **Name** for the workspace app. SDS will use this name to reference the app.
3. Enable **Use HTTPS** to allow to use https in the application. For most scenarios, the HTTPS application setting toggle can be kept off for most scenarios. It only needs to be turned on if your application serves TLS certificates. For example, turn on this toggle to test the HTTPS flow during front-end development, even if your development server runs on HTTP. Regardless of this setting, the platform is always exposed over HTTPS, so the browser connection appears as HTTPS. The toggle controls only whether the platform calls the app within the workspace using HTTP or HTTPS.
4. **Share** to allow others to access the application (Public, Project Sharing or Share With Project members).

Tip:

When you create an Workspace App for a Node Js project, make sure the port number is the same as the one opened in the localhost of the workspace.

Share a Workspace App

You can share a Workspace App when [creating it](#) or by editing an existing one.

To update the properties of a workspace app, either:

- Project Overview page click the “...”icon on the workspace app and select **Edit**
- Click the “...”icon on the workspace that hosts the app and select the **Edit Ports** button

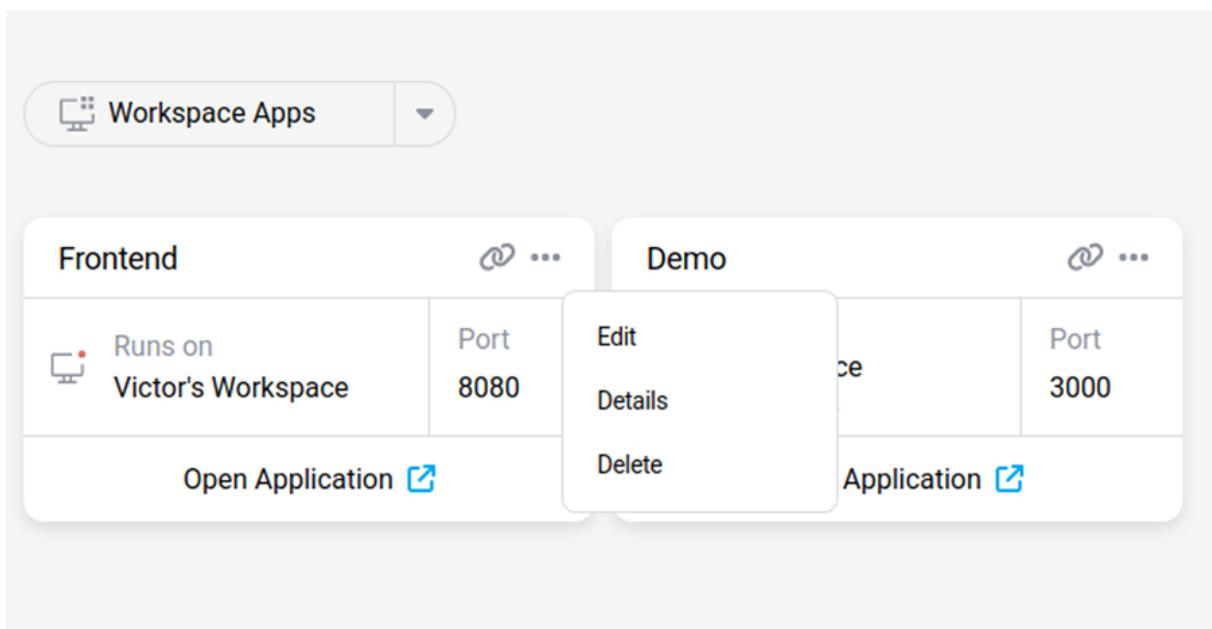
There are three sharing options:

- **Public**, everyone with the link who can connect to the SDS environment over the network, can connect to the Workspace App.
- **Project Sharing**, only members of the SDS project can access the Workspace App.
- **Share With Project members**, only the selected members of the SDS project can access the **Workspace app**.

Granting access to one of your Workspace Apps does not provide access to the workspace running the app. To share a workspace with another user, please use the [Share Workspace](#) functionality.

Delete a Workspace App

You can delete a Workspace App from the [Overview Page](#) by pressing the “...”icon and clicking the **Delete** button. You can also delete a Workspace App from a workspace by clicking the “...”icon and select **Edit Ports** from a workspace on the Overview or Workspaces Pages.



Templates

November 5, 2025

Workspace **Templates** help streamline project onboarding by eliminating the need for manual workspace setup. Each template defines all required configuration parameters including Workspace settings, repositories, secrets, startup scripts, and security policies, ensuring consistency across all Workspaces within a project.

Use the Quickstart feature to create a new Workspace with a single click from an external source, such as a code repository or engineering portal.

- [View Templates](#)
- [Built-in Templates](#)
- [Create a Template Permission: Workspaces::Manage Project](#)
- [Create a new version of a Template](#)
- [Quickstart](#)
- [Duplicate a template](#)
- [Create a Workspace from a Template](#)

View Templates

Templates are displayed in the **Templates** section of the [Workspaces Page](#). Each template can have multiple versions, which are visible when expanding the chevron on the left-hand side of the screen.

NAME	DEFAULT VERSION	LATEST VERSION	IMAGE	CPU / RAM / STORAGE	QUICKSTART
Backend Template	3	3	Default Generic Image		Generate URL
VERSION	CREATED ON	CREATED BY	DESCRIPTION	ACTIONS	
1	30/10/2025, 16:30:05		Default Generic Image	Edit	
2	30/10/2025, 16:30:35		Updated Default Generic Image 2.2.9	Edit	
3 Default Version	30/10/2025, 16:34:37		Updated Resource Access - GitHub	Edit	
Frontend Template	4	4	Default Generic Image		Remove link
ACME Template	5	5	Default Generic Image		Remove link
Map Template (OLD)	8	8	Default Generic Image		Remove link

A template is defined by the following characteristics:

- Basic Information:** Name, container image, CPU/RAM/Storage settings, and description.
- Class Level:** Confidential or regulated.
- Workspace Configuration:** All the other elements describing a workspace.

Built-in Templates

There are a few example templates provided in a standard project: Monitored VSCode, Restricted VS-Code and Inspected VSCode. They are provided as examples with the characteristics below:

Name	Image	CPU / RAM / Storage	Description
Monitored VSCode Template	Default Generic Image	2 CPU / 4 GB / 20 GB	This is a standard template to create an instance of a fully-updated Ubuntu container with monitored traffic and clipboard.

Name	Image	CPU / RAM / Storage	Description
Restricted VSCode Template	Default Generic Image	2 CPU / 4 GB / 20 GB	This is a standard template to create an instance of a fully-updated Ubuntu container with restricted traffic with a series of exceptions (apt, npm, pip) and monitored clipboard.

Warning

For the **Inspected VSCode Template**, applications using certificates in custom locations (folders) in the container will likely fail. Contact your administrator for more details.

Create a Template Permission: `_Workspaces::Manage Project_`

On the [Workspaces Page](#), in the **Templates** section, you can create a template by clicking on the **Create Template** button.

You would follow the same steps as during the initial setup of a Workspace.

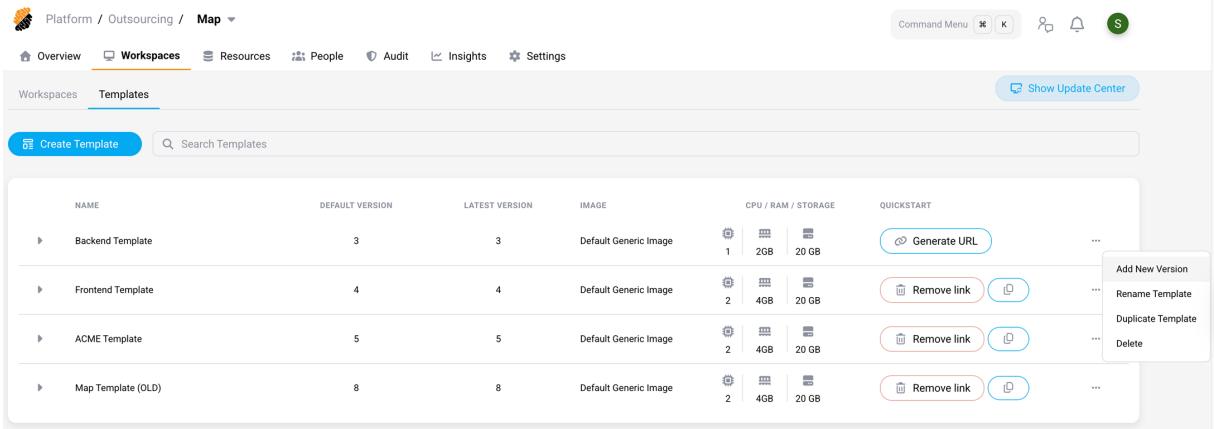
Tip

You can save a Workspace as a Template by clicking on the “...”button and on **Save As Template**.

Create a new version of a Template

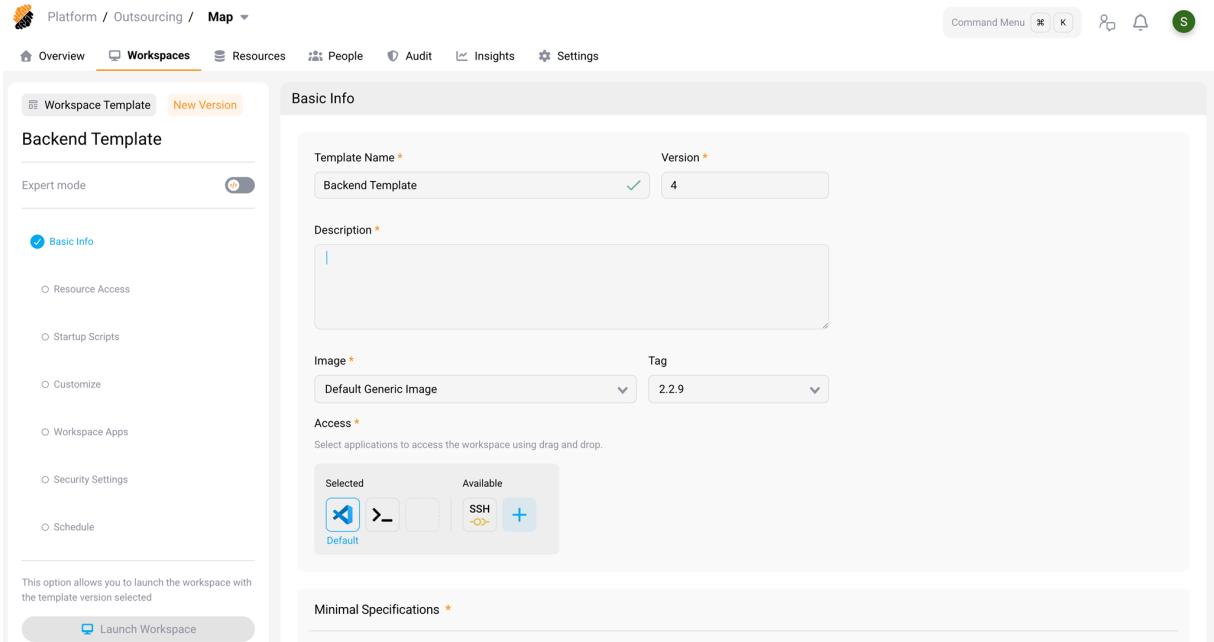
Template versions allow you to adjust the configuration of a template programmatically. A new version can be created by clicking on the “...”button on the right of a template and select **Add new version**.

Citrix Secure Developer Spaces™



The screenshot shows the 'Templates' section of the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces interface. It lists four templates: 'Backend Template' (version 3), 'Frontend Template' (version 4), 'ACME Template' (version 5), and 'Map Template (OLD)' (version 8). Each template entry includes columns for NAME, DEFAULT VERSION, LATEST VERSION, IMAGE, CPU / RAM / STORAGE, and QUICKSTART. The 'QUICKSTART' column contains a 'Generate URL' button. A context menu is open for the 'Frontend Template' entry, showing options: 'Add New Version', 'Rename Template', 'Duplicate Template', and 'Delete'.

This opens the same configuration UI as for creating a new Workspace or template, but with all current configurations, specified in the most recent version of the template, loaded.



The screenshot shows the configuration editor for the 'Backend Template'. The left sidebar lists sections: 'Expert mode' (disabled), 'Basic Info' (selected), 'Resource Access', 'Startup Scripts', 'Customize', 'Workspace Apps', 'Security Settings', and 'Schedule'. The 'Basic Info' section contains fields for 'Template Name' (Backend Template, version 4), 'Description' (empty), 'Image' (Default Generic Image), 'Tag' (2.2.9), and 'Access' (selected: Default, Available: SSH). A note at the bottom says: 'This option allows you to launch the workspace with the template version selected'. A 'Launch Workspace' button is at the bottom.

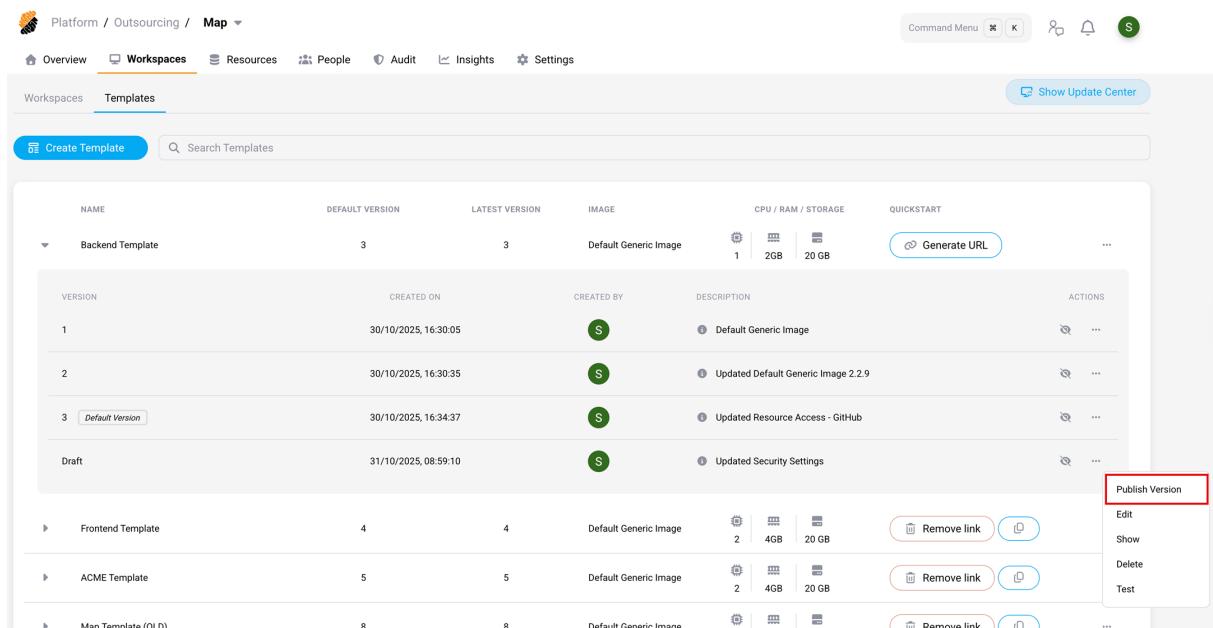
After making the necessary changes, you can either save the new version as a draft, which allows further modifications, or save it as a final template version right away, which cannot be changed afterwards.

A draft or new template version can be tested by either:

- Selecting **Launch Workspace** right within the template editor.
- Clicking on the “...”button on the right of a template and select **Test**.
- Manually selecting it from the list of version in the **Create Workspace from Template** wizard.

After finalizing a draft version, it can be published as a new template version by clicking on the “...” button on the right of a template and select **Publish Version**.

Citrix Secure Developer Spaces™



Platform / Outsourcing / Map

Overview Workspaces Resources People Audit Insights Settings

Workspaces Templates

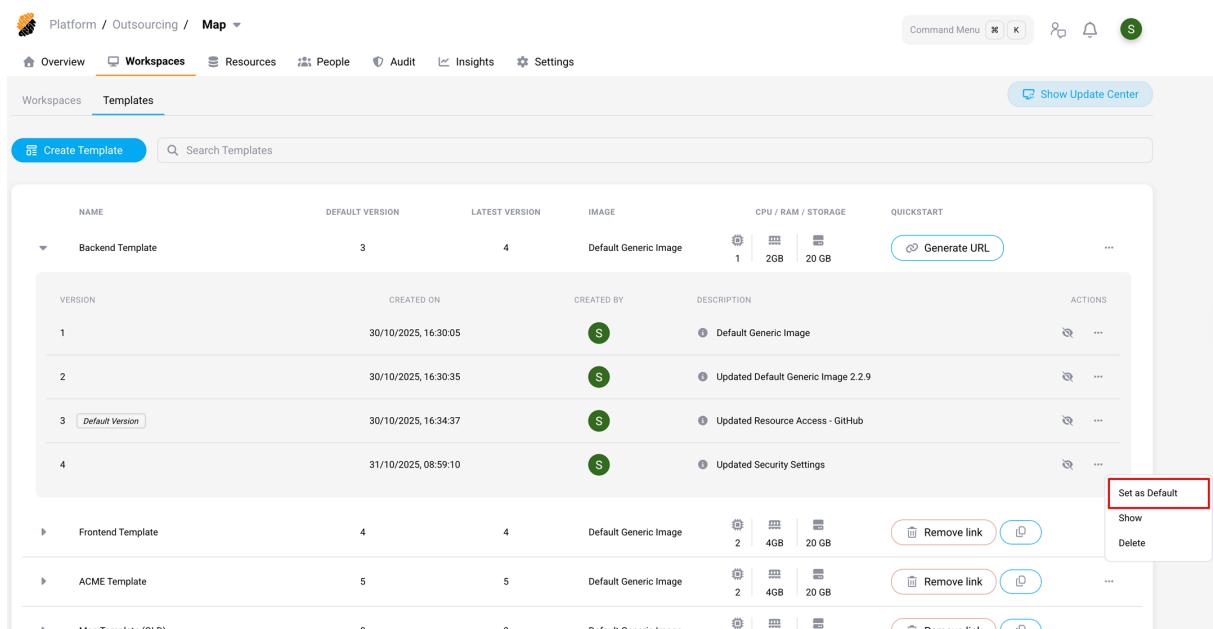
Create Template Search Templates

NAME	DEFAULT VERSION	LATEST VERSION	IMAGE	CPU / RAM / STORAGE	QUICKSTART
Backend Template	3	3	Default Generic Image	1 2GB 20 GB	Generate URL
Frontend Template	4	4	Default Generic Image	2 4GB 20 GB	Remove link Edit
ACME Template	5	5	Default Generic Image	2 4GB 20 GB	Remove link Edit
Man Template (0/0)	8	8	Default Generic Image	1 2GB 20 GB	Remove link Edit

VERSION CREATED ON CREATED BY DESCRIPTION ACTIONS

1	30/10/2025, 16:30:05	S	Default Generic Image	[Edit](#) [Show](#) [Delete](#) [Test](#)
2	30/10/2025, 16:30:35	S	Updated Default Generic Image 2.2.9	[Edit](#) [Show](#) [Delete](#) [Test](#)
3 Default Version	30/10/2025, 16:34:37	S	Updated Resource Access - GitHub	[Edit](#) [Show](#) [Delete](#) [Test](#)
Draft	31/10/2025, 08:59:10	S	Updated Security Settings	[Edit](#) [Show](#) [Delete](#) [Test](#)

To ensure the new version of the template is automatically selected for newly created workspaces, click on the “...”button on the right of a template and select **Set as Default**.



Platform / Outsourcing / Map

Overview Workspaces Resources People Audit Insights Settings

Workspaces Templates

Create Template Search Templates

NAME	DEFAULT VERSION	LATEST VERSION	IMAGE	CPU / RAM / STORAGE	QUICKSTART
Backend Template	3	4	Default Generic Image	1 2GB 20 GB	Generate URL
Frontend Template	4	4	Default Generic Image	2 4GB 20 GB	Remove link Edit
ACME Template	5	5	Default Generic Image	2 4GB 20 GB	Remove link Edit
Man Template (0/0)	8	8	Default Generic Image	1 2GB 20 GB	Remove link Edit

VERSION CREATED ON CREATED BY DESCRIPTION ACTIONS

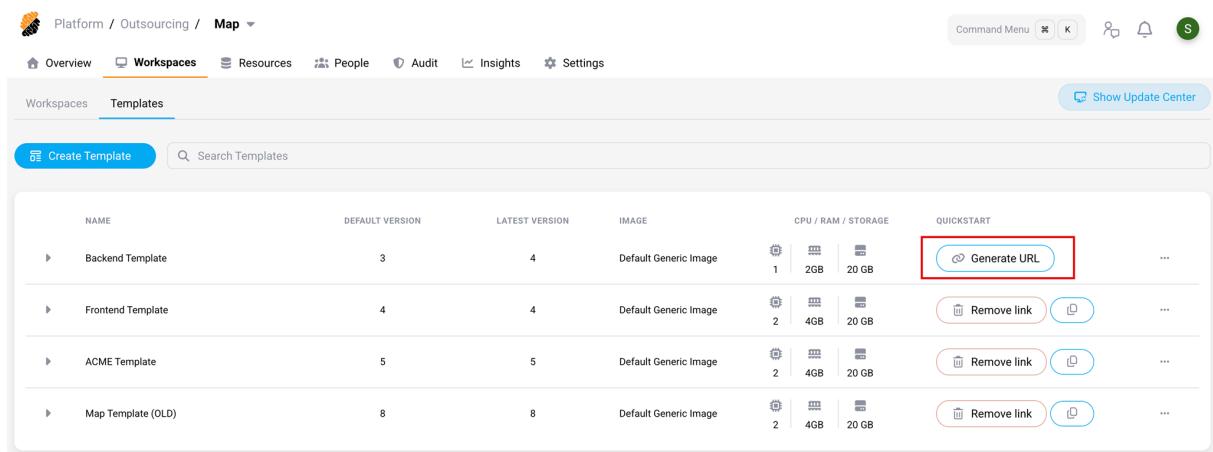
1	30/10/2025, 16:30:05	S	Default Generic Image	[Edit](#) [Show](#) [Delete](#) [Test](#)
2	30/10/2025, 16:30:35	S	Updated Default Generic Image 2.2.9	[Edit](#) [Show](#) [Delete](#) [Test](#)
3 Default Version	30/10/2025, 16:34:37	S	Updated Resource Access - GitHub	[Edit](#) [Show](#) [Delete](#) [Test](#)
4	31/10/2025, 08:59:10	S	Updated Security Settings	[Edit](#) [Show](#) [Delete](#) [Test](#)

Quickstart

The Quickstart functionality allows developers to create a new workspace with a single click from a code repo, engineering portal or any other location outside of SDS.

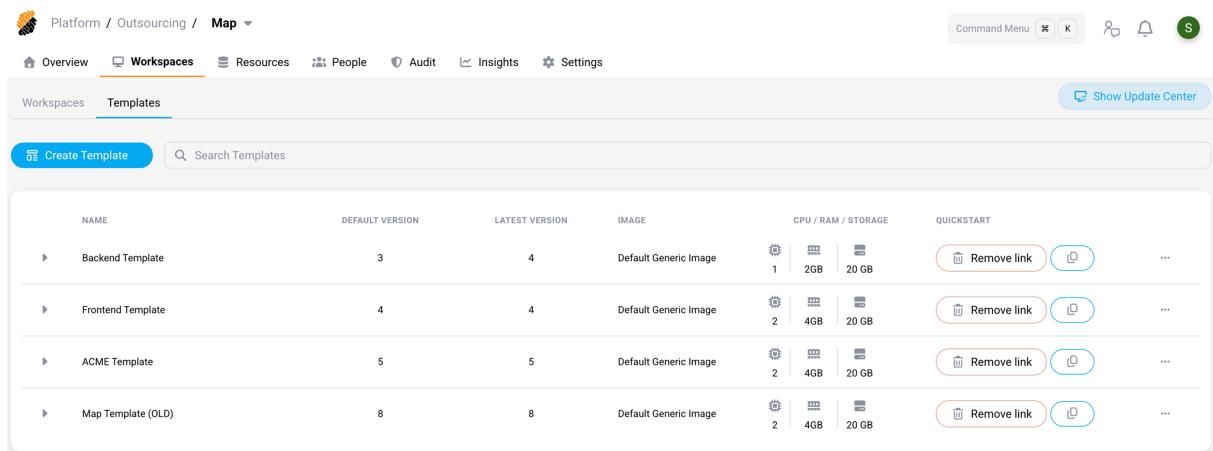
Create a Quickstart link by clicking the **Generate URL** button on the right of a template.

Citrix Secure Developer Spaces™



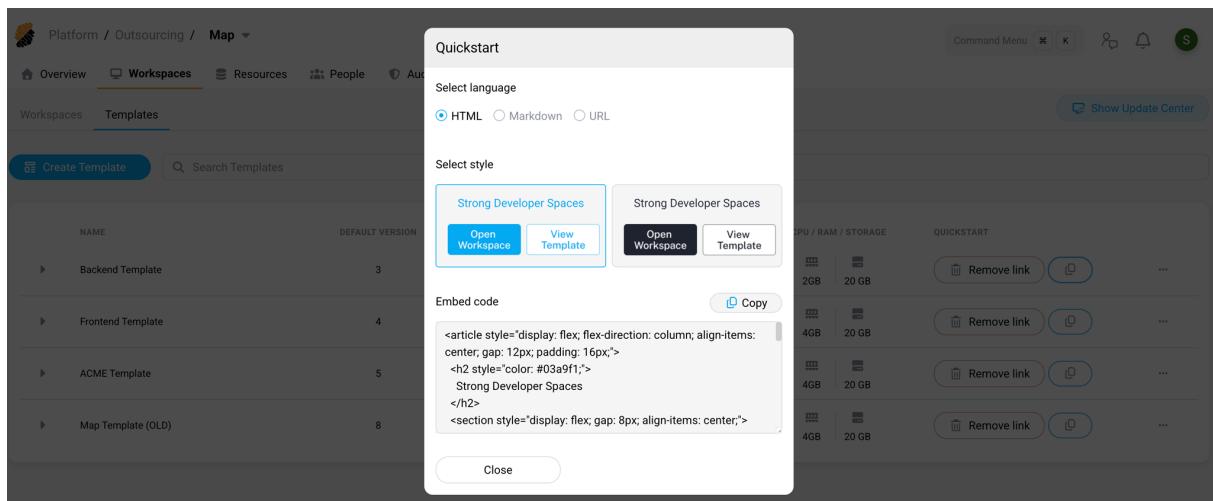
NAME	DEFAULT VERSION	LATEST VERSION	IMAGE	CPU / RAM / STORAGE	QUICKSTART
Backend Template	3	4	Default Generic Image	1 2GB 20 GB	Generate URL Remove link Copy ...
Frontend Template	4	4	Default Generic Image	2 4GB 20 GB	Remove link Copy ...
ACME Template	5	5	Default Generic Image	2 4GB 20 GB	Remove link Copy ...
Map Template (OLD)	8	8	Default Generic Image	2 4GB 20 GB	Remove link Copy ...

Then click the **Copy** icon.



NAME	DEFAULT VERSION	LATEST VERSION	IMAGE	CPU / RAM / STORAGE	QUICKSTART
Backend Template	3	4	Default Generic Image	1 2GB 20 GB	Remove link Copy ...
Frontend Template	4	4	Default Generic Image	2 4GB 20 GB	Remove link Copy ...
ACME Template	5	5	Default Generic Image	2 4GB 20 GB	Remove link Copy ...
Map Template (OLD)	8	8	Default Generic Image	2 4GB 20 GB	Remove link Copy ...

Select any of the available options.



Quickstart

Select language

HTML Markdown URL

Select style

Strong Developer Spaces Open Workspace View Template

Strong Developer Spaces

Open Workspace View Template

Embed code

[Copy](#)

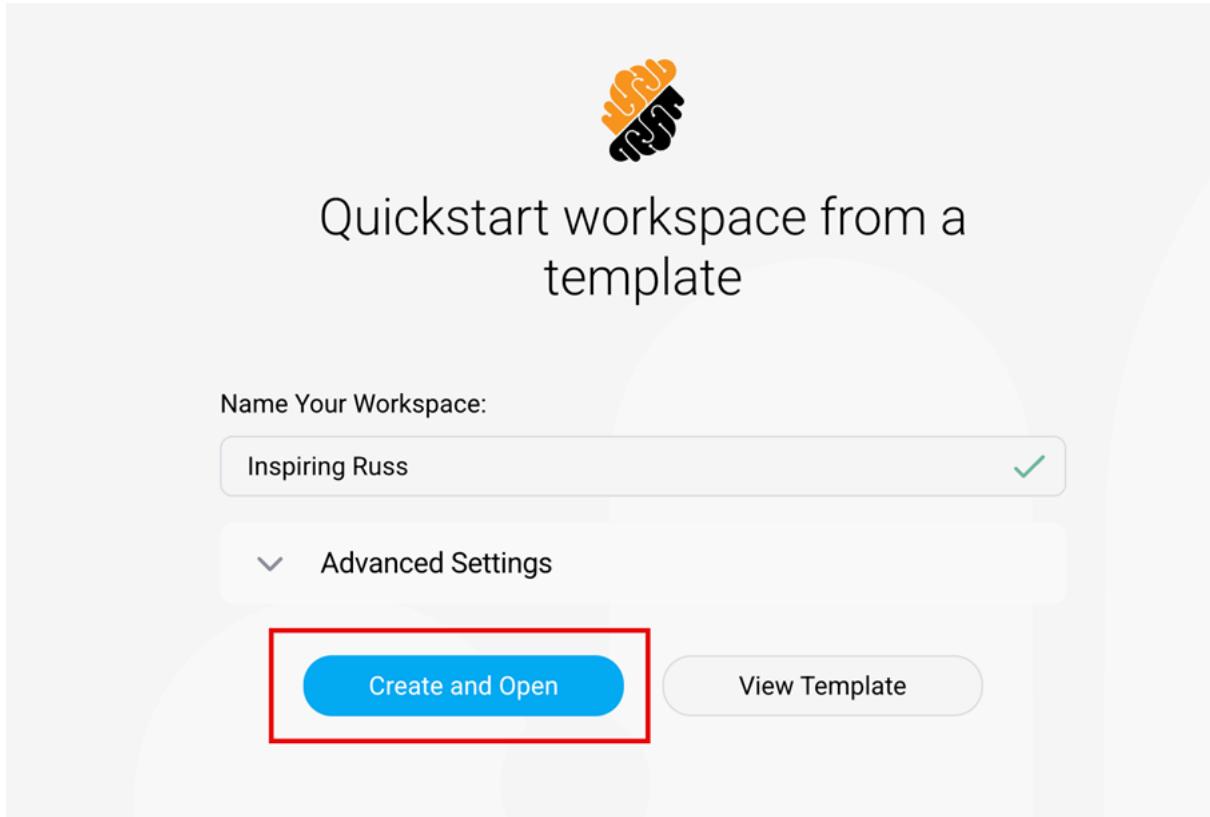
```
<article style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center; gap: 12px; padding: 16px;">
<h2 style="color: #03a9f1;">
  Strong Developer Spaces
</h2>
<section style="display: flex; gap: 8px; align-items: center;">
```

[Close](#)

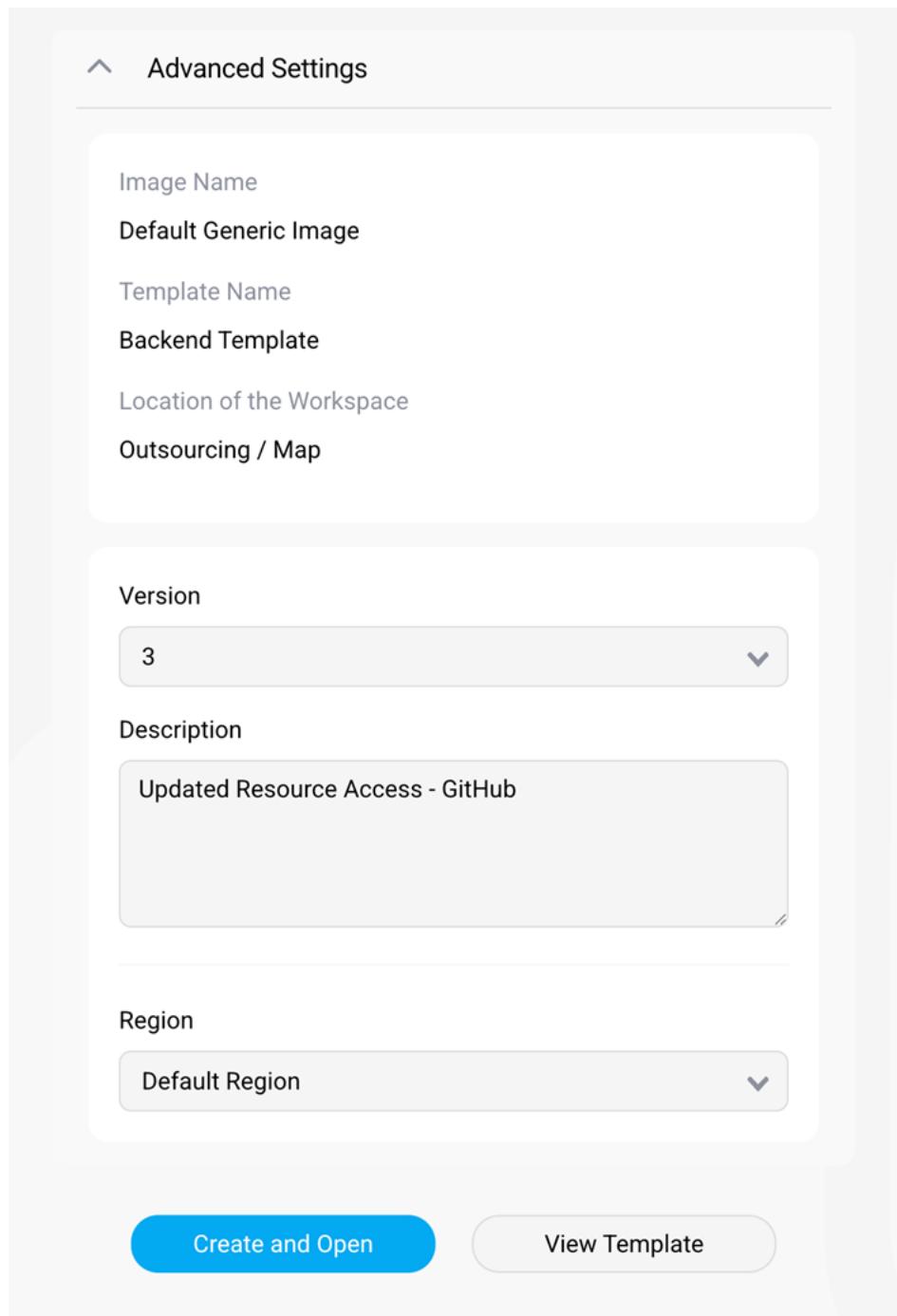
When a user accesses the Quickstart URL SDS initiates the creation of a new Workspace, unless the user already has a Workspace based on this particular template. In this case, the user will be forwarded to

the respective Workspace automatically.

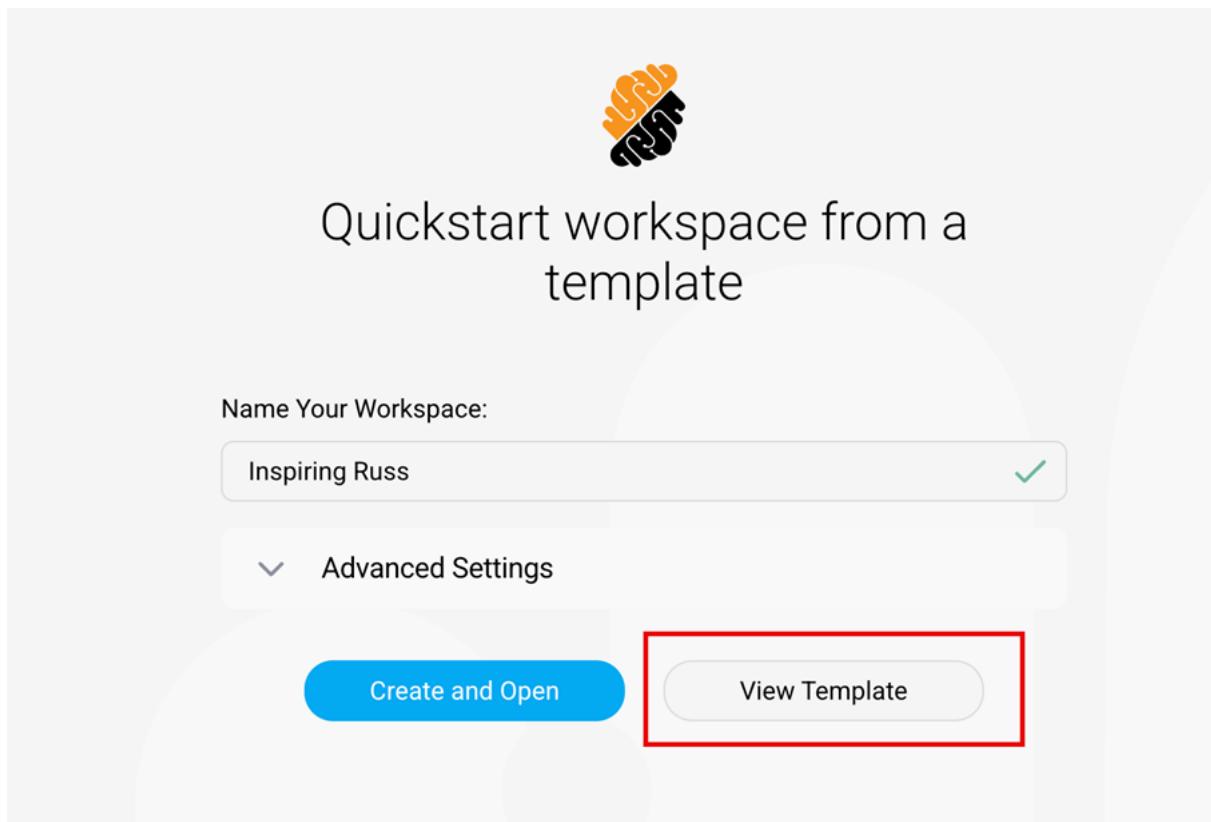
When a new Workspace needs to be created the user can configure the name of the Workspace and finalize the creation flow, by selecting **Create and Open**.



Via the **Advanced Settings** menu, configuration details, such as base template or related SDS project, can be verified and template version as well as deployment region can be configured.



The **View Template** button opens the Workspace Template editor for the selected version, to verify further configuration details.



Duplicate a template

A Workspace Template can be duplicated by clicking on the “...”button on the right of a template and select **Duplicate**. This allows quickly creating new templated configurations based on existing templates.

Create a Template from a Workspace

You can create a Template using an existing Workspace by clicking on the “...”button on the right of a Workspace and select **Save As Template**.

NAME	OWNER	SHARED WITH	CPU / RAM / STORAGE	OPEN PORTS	STATUS	ACCESS	ACTIONS
Thomas's Workspace		not shared	2 4GB 20GB	5173	Paused		
Stever's Workspace		not shared	1 2GB 20GB	No port opened	Paused		
Ulrik's Workspace		not shared	2 4GB 20GB	5173	Paused		
Marc's Workspace		not shared	2 4GB 20GB	5173	Paused		

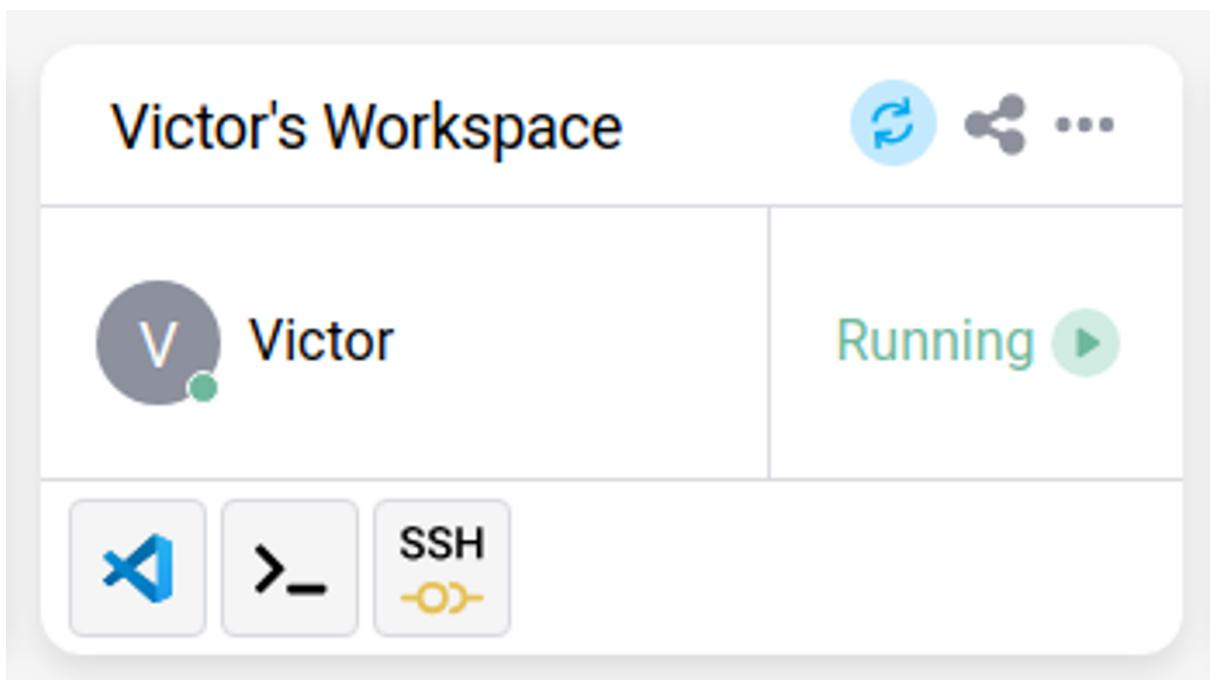
Coding in a Workspace

October 2, 2025

The easiest way to code in a [workspace](#) is through a Cloud IDE. A Cloud IDE runs directly in the web browser and does not require other software installation on the endpoint, i.e. your development machine. Alternatively, a workspace can be accessed via an SSH connection from a locally installed IDE that allows “remote development”. See how it works in [Microsoft vscode](#).

Cloud-Based Integrated Development Environments (Cloud IDEs)

The platform supports a series of Cloud IDEs that might differ based on your particular deployment. Typically supported IDEs are [Microsoft Visual Studio Code](#) and [Jetbrains' IDEs](#). Note that the version of The vscode running in the web browser is the same as the one available for local installation (including the marketplace). Hence, you can refer to any available documentation online to understand [its functioning and options](#).

**Tip:**

To access a workspace using the Cloud IDE attached to it, just click the button indicating the workspace execution status. This is only possible if you own or have shared access to the workspace.

Import Local Files in a Cloud IDE

The ability to import local files in the Cloud IDE depends on the setting of your platform. The most common way to do so is to simply drag a file from a user interface such as a browser, to the IDE interface. Please contact the platform administrator to inquire about potential security restrictions imposed on such an operation.

Workspace Access Using SSH With a Local IDE

You can access your workspace using SSH via a locally installed IDE such as Microsoft VSCode or using [JetBrains Gateway](#). For this, you must [register a SSH authentication key](#) to your account in your [Profile Page](#).

Once the key has been registered, you can access the workspace via a two-factor authentication process. This process ensures that you are indeed accessing your workspace remotely and at preventing an authorized user to do so.

You can find a full guide on how to SSH into your Workspace [here](#).

Work With a Shared Workspace

After [sharing a workspace](#), you may work with other users in the same workspace.

Working in a shared workspace is similar in a way to use work simultaneously in the same document.

The benefit of doing so is that it provides a way to co-edit content, also known as **peer editing**.

Tip:

When modifying files on the same workspace, **changes are displayed in real-time**.

You may see who is accessing the workspace live from the “(show component)”.

Recover a deleted Workspace

After deleting a Workspace, you may recover it for 7 days from the [Project Settings](#).

Note:

Only a project owner can recover a workspace. If you do not have the necessary privileges, please contact the owner of your project.

SSH Into Your Workspace

October 2, 2025

This guide provides instructions for accessing your workspace via SSH, enabling you to edit code directly using a local command-line editor. This process requires the generation of an SSH Key pair.

- 1. [Generate an SSH Key Pair on UNIX and UNIX-like Systems](#)
- 2. [Upload Your Public Key to the Platform](#)
- 3. [Authorize Your Workspace to Use Your SSH Key](#)
- 4a. [Connect to Your Workspace Using a Shell](#)
- 4b. [Connect to Your Workspace via SSH Using VSCode](#)
 - 4b.1. [Install the VSCode SSH Extension](#)
 - 4b.2. [Initiate a New SSH Connection from the VSCode SSH Extension](#)
 - 4b.3. [Input the SSH Command into the Extension Prompt](#)
 - 4b.4. [Select the Default SSH Configuration](#)
 - 4b.5. [Click the “Connect”Button after the Host is Added](#)
- 4c. [Connect to Your Workspace via SSH Using JetBrains Gateway](#)
 - 4c.1. [Install JetBrains Gateway](#)

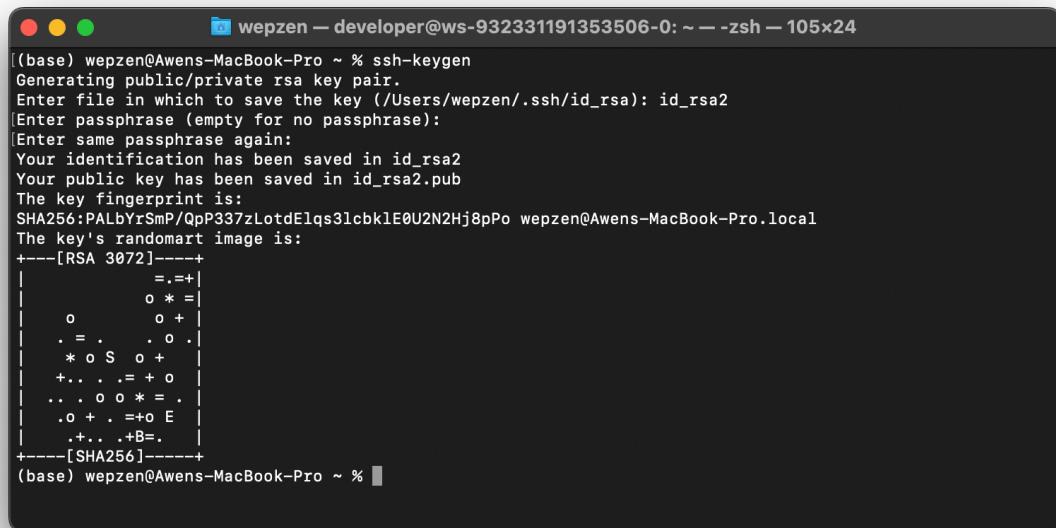
- [4c.2. Begin a New SSH Connection](#)
- [4c.3. Create an SSH Configuration](#)
- [4c.4. Enter the Host and Username Information](#)
- [4c.5. Choose Authentication Method and Test Your SSH Configuration](#)
- [4c.6. Select an SSH Configuration](#)
- [4c.7. Verify Your SSH Configuration and Connect to Your Workspace](#)
- [4c.8. Choose and Download the JetBrains IDE](#)
- [4c.9. Access Your Workspace](#)

1. Generate an SSH Key Pair on UNIX and UNIX-like Systems

- To generate an SSH key pair on UNIX and UNIX-like systems, run the `ssh-keygen` command in your terminal:

```
1 ssh-keygen
```

- The terminal will suggest a default path and file name (for example, `/home/user_name/.ssh/id_rsa`). To accept the default path and file name, press Enter. If you want to specify a different path and file name, enter those details and then press Enter.
- The command prompts you to enter a passphrase. Although optional, it's recommended to set a passphrase for additional security against unauthorized use of your private key.
- If you set a passphrase, you will be prompted to enter it again for confirmation. If you didn't set a passphrase, simply press Enter.
- The command generates an SSH key pair - a public key and a private key - and saves them in the specified path. The public key file name is automatically created by appending `.pub` to the private key file name. For instance, if the private key file is named `id_rsa`, the public key file will be named `id_rsa.pub`.

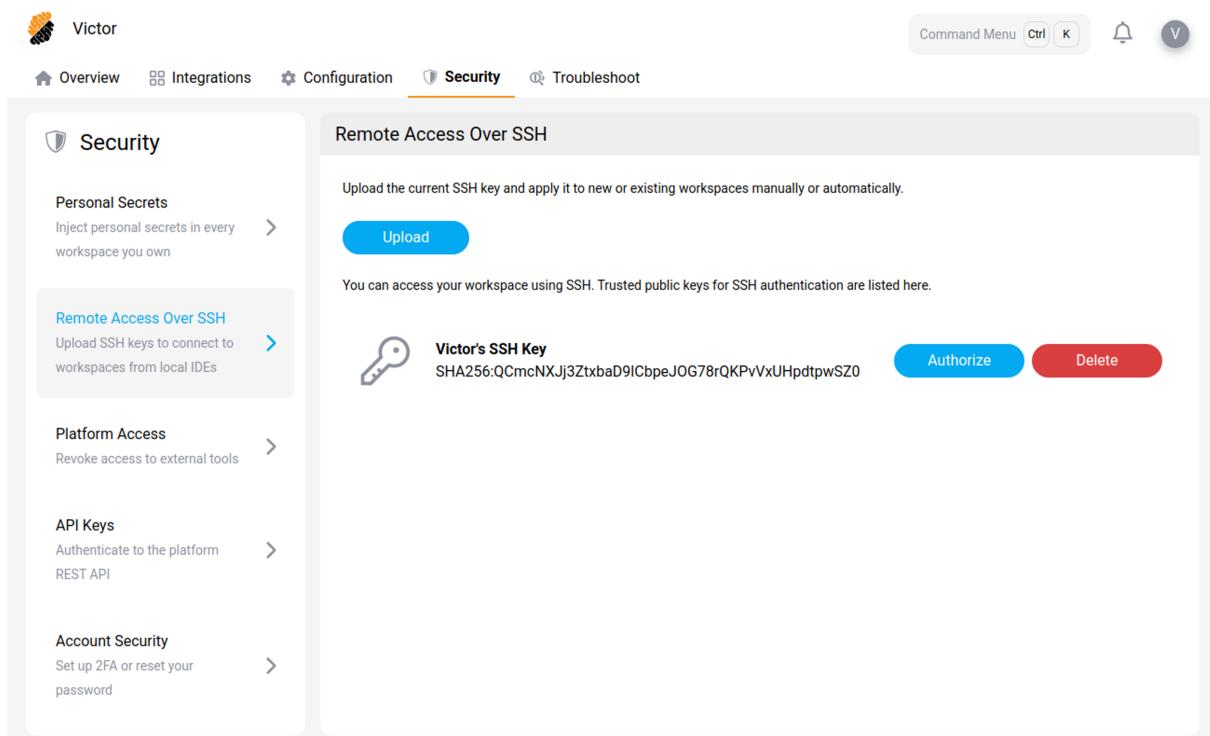


```
wepzen — developer@ws-932331191353506-0: ~ -- zsh — 105x24
(base) wepzen@Awens-MacBook-Pro ~ % ssh-keygen
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/Users/wepzen/.ssh/id_rsa): id_rsa2
[Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
[Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in id_rsa2
Your public key has been saved in id_rsa2.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:PALbYrSmP/QpP337zLotdElqs3lcbk1E0U2N2Hj8pPo wepzen@Awens-MacBook-Pro.local
The key's randomart image is:
+---[RSA 3072]---+
|          =.+=|
|          o * =|
|          o   o +|
| . = .     . o .|
| * o S   o + |
| +... . = + o |
| ... o o * = .|
| .o + . =+o E |
| .+... .+B=.|
+---[SHA256]---+
(base) wepzen@Awens-MacBook-Pro ~ %
```

2. Upload Your Public Key to the Platform

Once your SSH Key pair is generated, you need to upload it to the [SSH Keys Section](#) in your [Profile](#).

The key begins with ‘ssh-rsa’, ‘ecdsa-sha2-nistp256’, ‘ecdsa-sha2-nistp384’, ‘ecdsa-sha2-nistp521’, ‘ssh-ed25519’, ‘sk-ecdsa-sha2 nistp255@openssh.com’ or ‘sk-ssh-ed25519@openssh.com’.



Victor

Overview Integrations Configuration Security Troubleshoot

Security

Personal Secrets
Inject personal secrets in every workspace you own

Remote Access Over SSH
Upload SSH keys to connect to workspaces from local IDEs

Platform Access
Revoke access to external tools

API Keys
Authenticate to the platform
REST API

Account Security
Set up 2FA or reset your password

Remote Access Over SSH

Upload the current SSH key and apply it to new or existing workspaces manually or automatically.

Upload

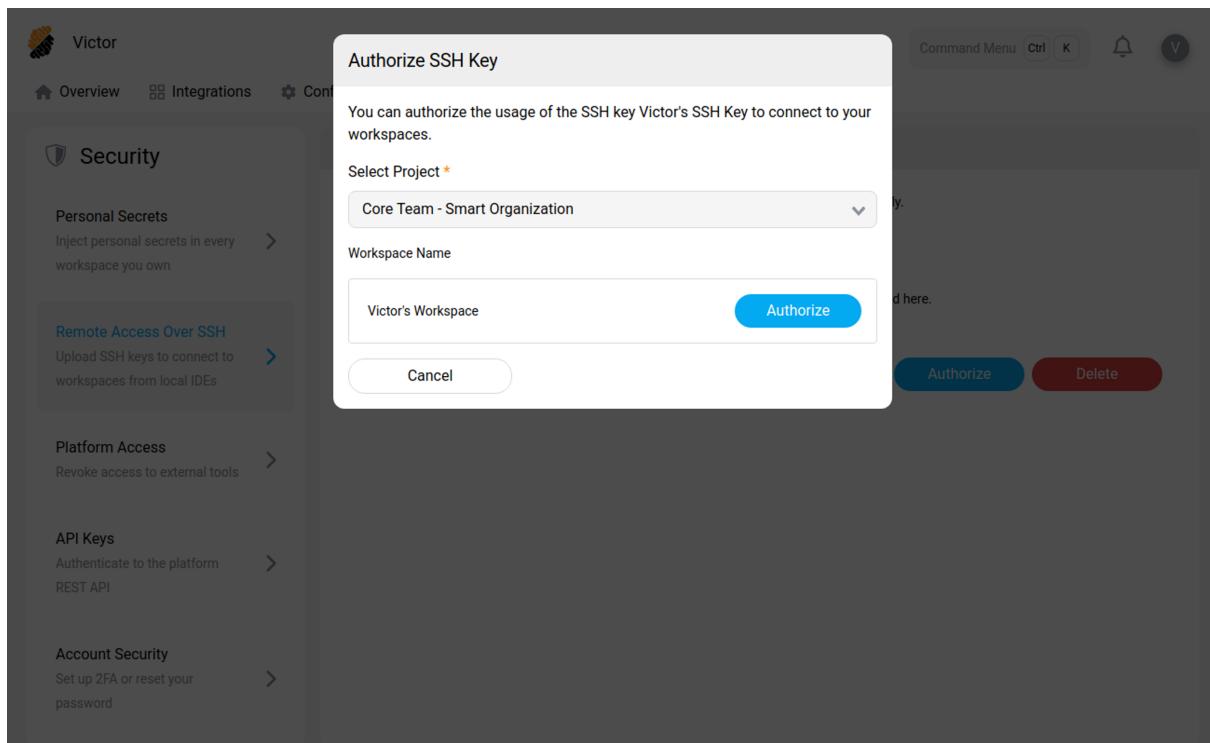
You can access your workspace using SSH. Trusted public keys for SSH authentication are listed here.

Victor's SSH Key
SHA256:QCmcNXJj3ZtxbaD9ICbpeJOG78rQKPvVxUhpdtpwS20

Authorize Delete

3. Authorize Your Workspace to Use Your SSH Key

After uploading your SSH key to your profile, you need to authorize your workspace(s) to access it.



Victor

Overview Integrations Configuration

Security

Personal Secrets
Inject personal secrets in every workspace you own

Remote Access Over SSH
Upload SSH keys to connect to workspaces from local IDEs

Platform Access
Revoke access to external tools

API Keys
Authenticate to the platform
REST API

Account Security
Set up 2FA or reset your password

Authorize SSH Key

You can authorize the usage of the SSH key Victor's SSH Key to connect to your workspaces.

Select Project *

Core Team - Smart Organization

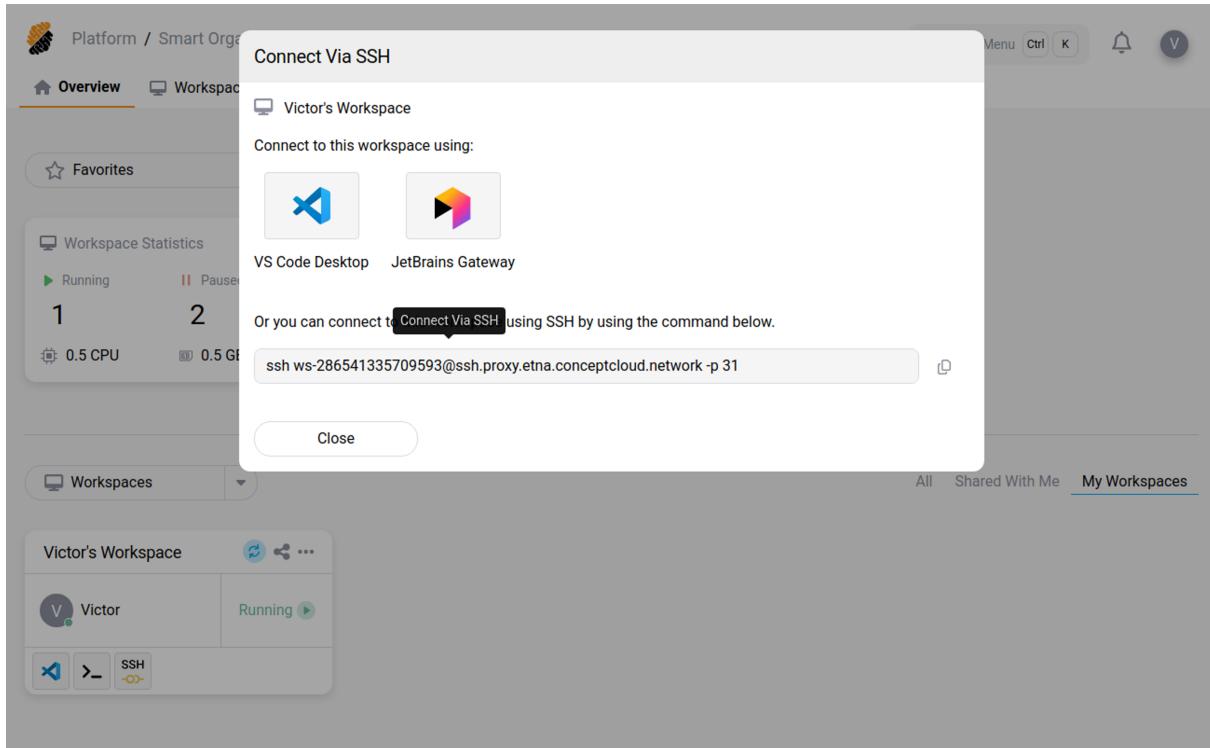
Workspace Name

Victor's Workspace

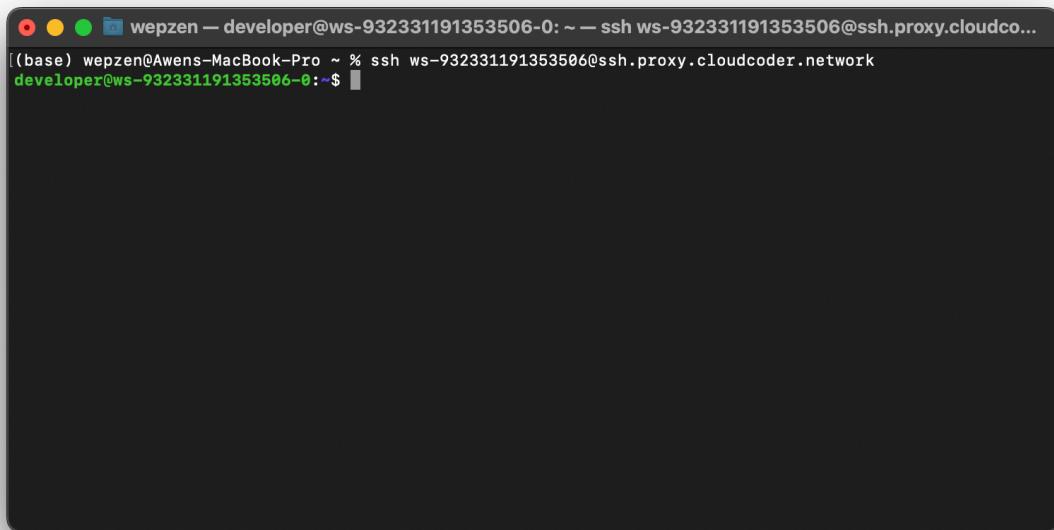
Authorize Cancel

4a. Connect to Your Workspace Using a Shell

Navigate to the [Running Actions List of Your Workspace](#) and select the “Connect With SSH”option. This action will display the `ssh` command that you need to establish an SSH connection to your Workspace.



Input this command in your terminal.



Once this is done, you will have successfully established an SSH connection to your Workspace!

4b. Connect to Your Workspace via SSH Using VSCode

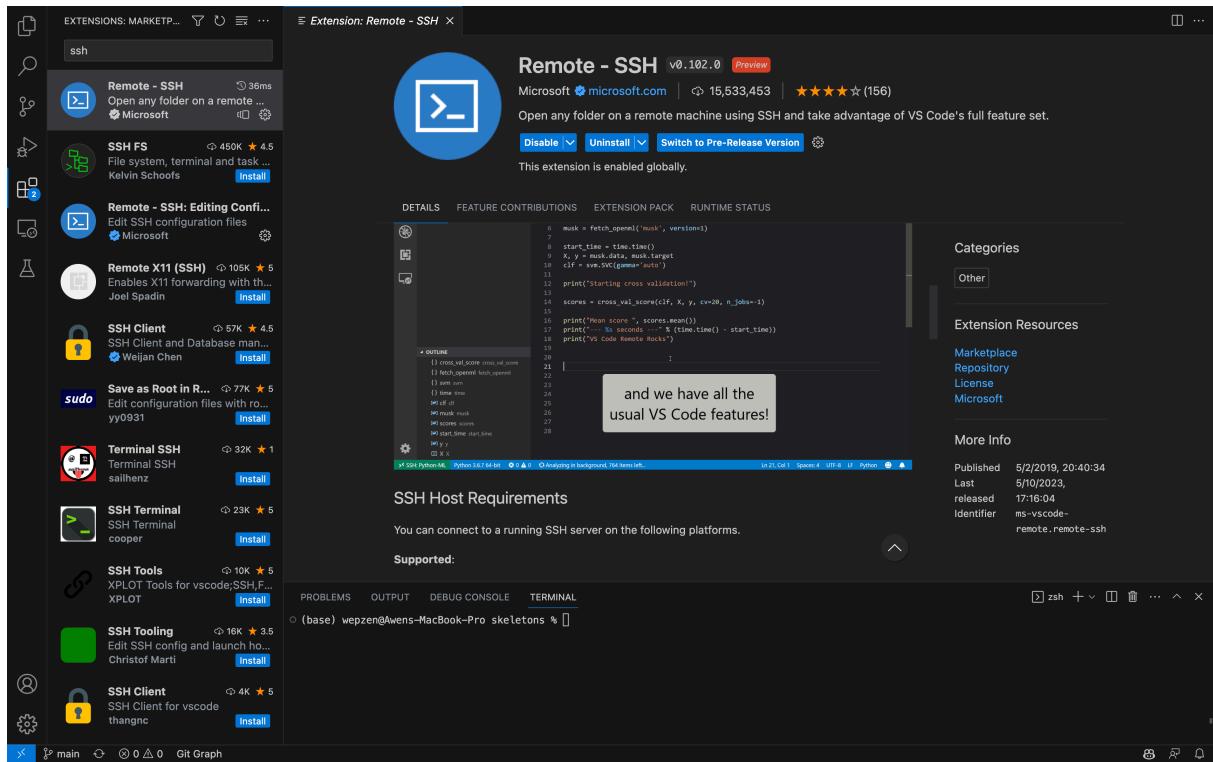
This section provides a detailed walkthrough on setting up an SSH connection to your workspace using the VSCode SSH extension.

Tip

Note that you can execute the same steps directly from your terminal, beginning with step 5b.3.

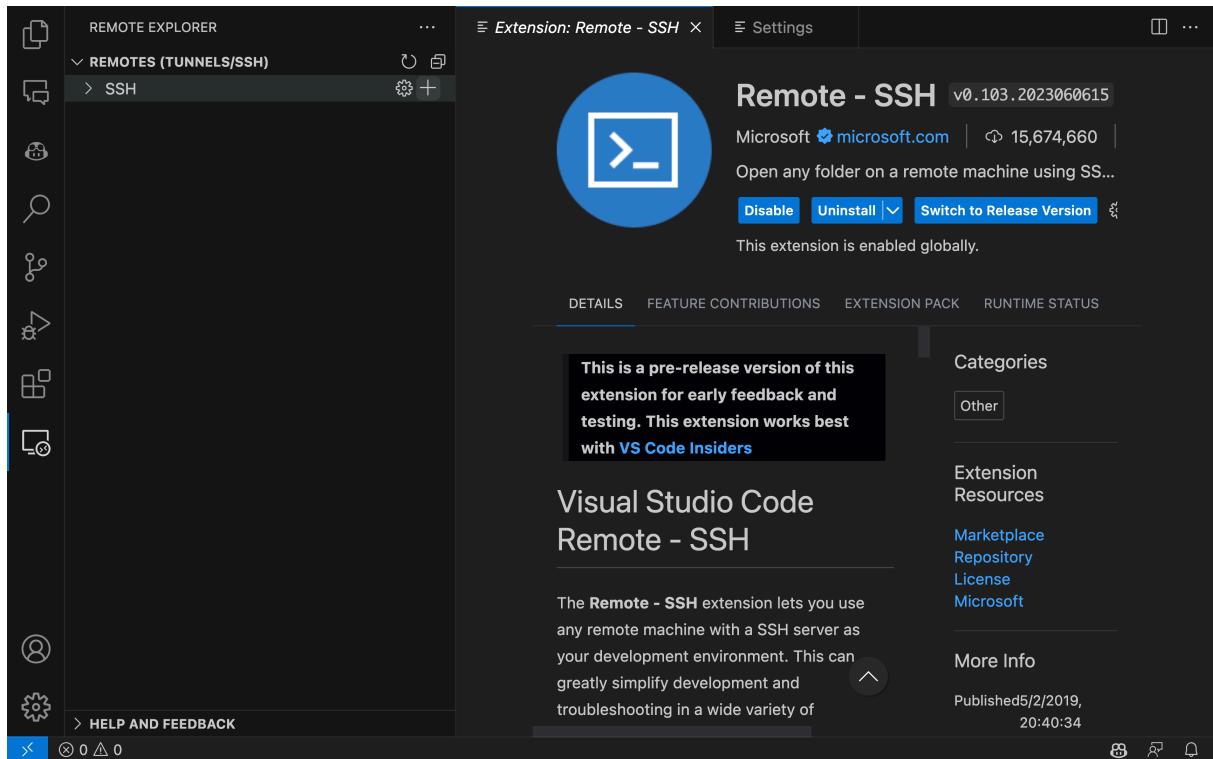
4b.1. Install the VSCode SSH Extension

To SSH into your workspace directly from your local VSCode IDE, you can download the [Microsoft SSH Extension](#). This extension replicates the usual SSH command you would perform from your terminal, but allows you to work directly within your local VSCode.



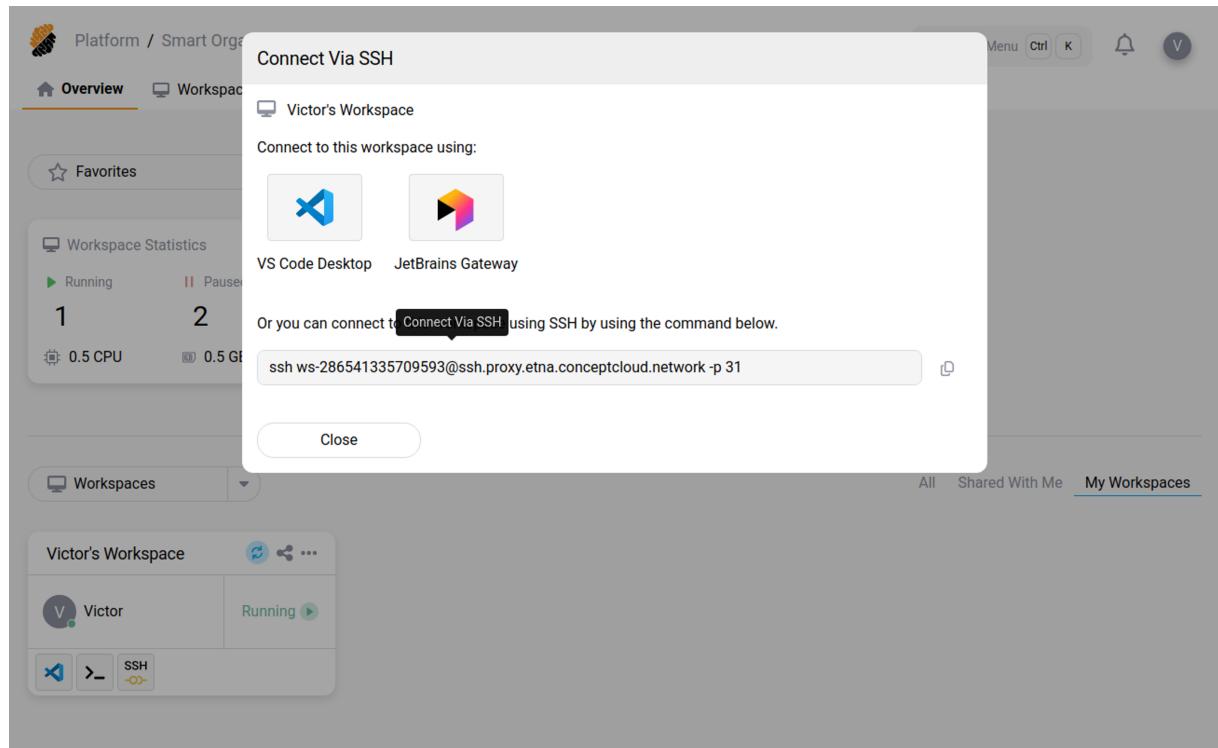
4b.2. Initiate a New SSH Connection from the VSCode SSH Extension

By clicking the “+”button next to the “SSH”panel in the VSCode Extension section.

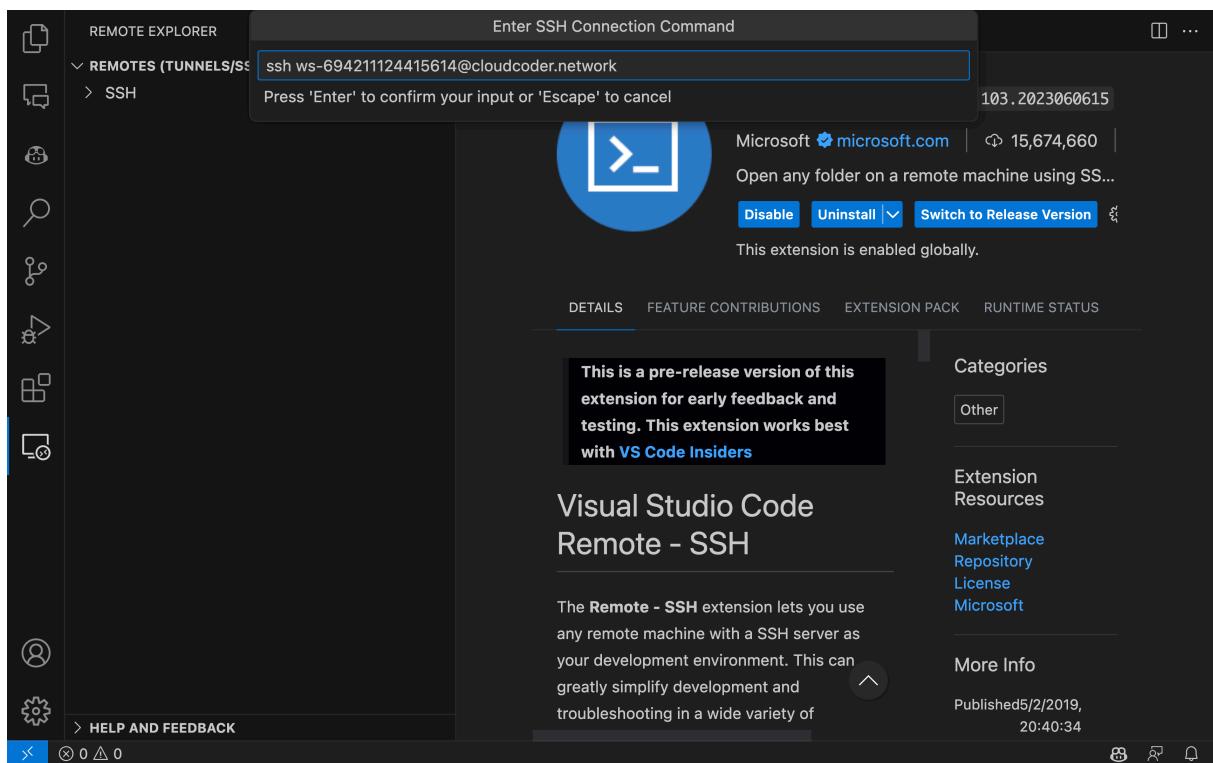


4b.3. Input the SSH Command into the Extension Prompt

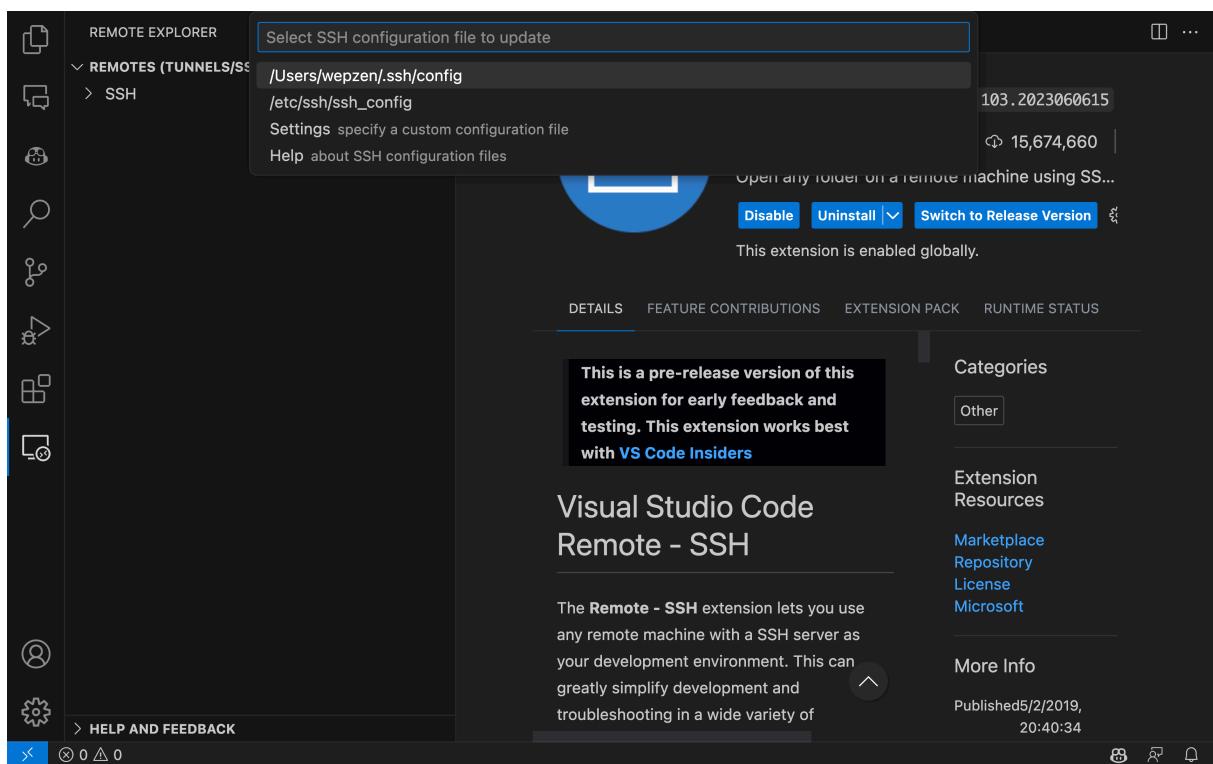
From your [Workspace's Running Actions List](#) select the “Connect With SSH”option to display the `ssh` command you need to connect to your Workspace via SSH.



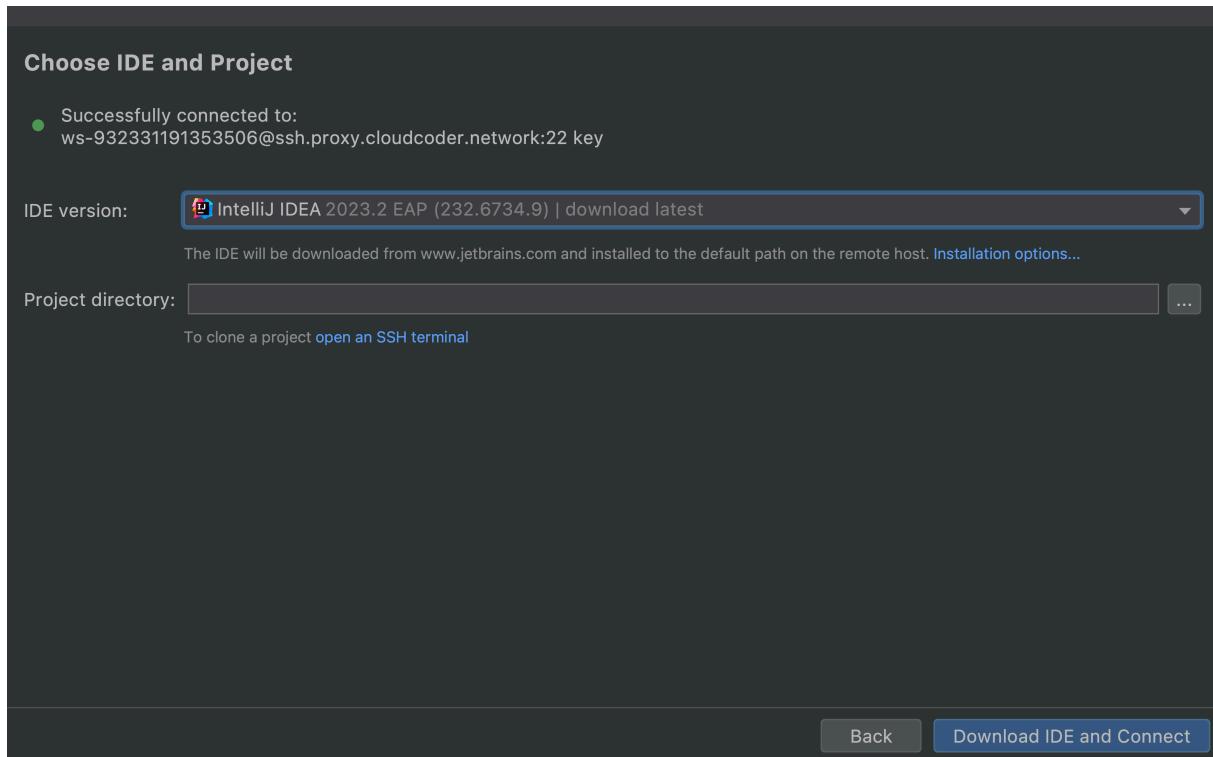
Enter this command in the VSCode extension prompt.



4b.4. Select the Default SSH Configuration



4b.5. Click the “Connect”Button after the Host is Added



You are successfully connected to your Workspace with SSH!

4c. Connect to Your Workspace via SSH Using JetBrains Gateway

This section offers a comprehensive guide on establishing an SSH connection to your workspace using JetBrains Gateway.

4c.1. Install JetBrains Gateway

To access your workspace directly from your local JetBrains IDE, download [JetBrains Gateway](#). This software enables SSH connection to your workspace using JetBrains.

Remote Development

JetBrains Gateway is a compact desktop app that allows you to work remotely with a JetBrains IDE without even downloading one.

Install JetBrains Gateway

[Download](#) [.dmg](#) ▾

Matt Ellis, Nov 29, 2021

JetBrains Gateway is a key to remote development.

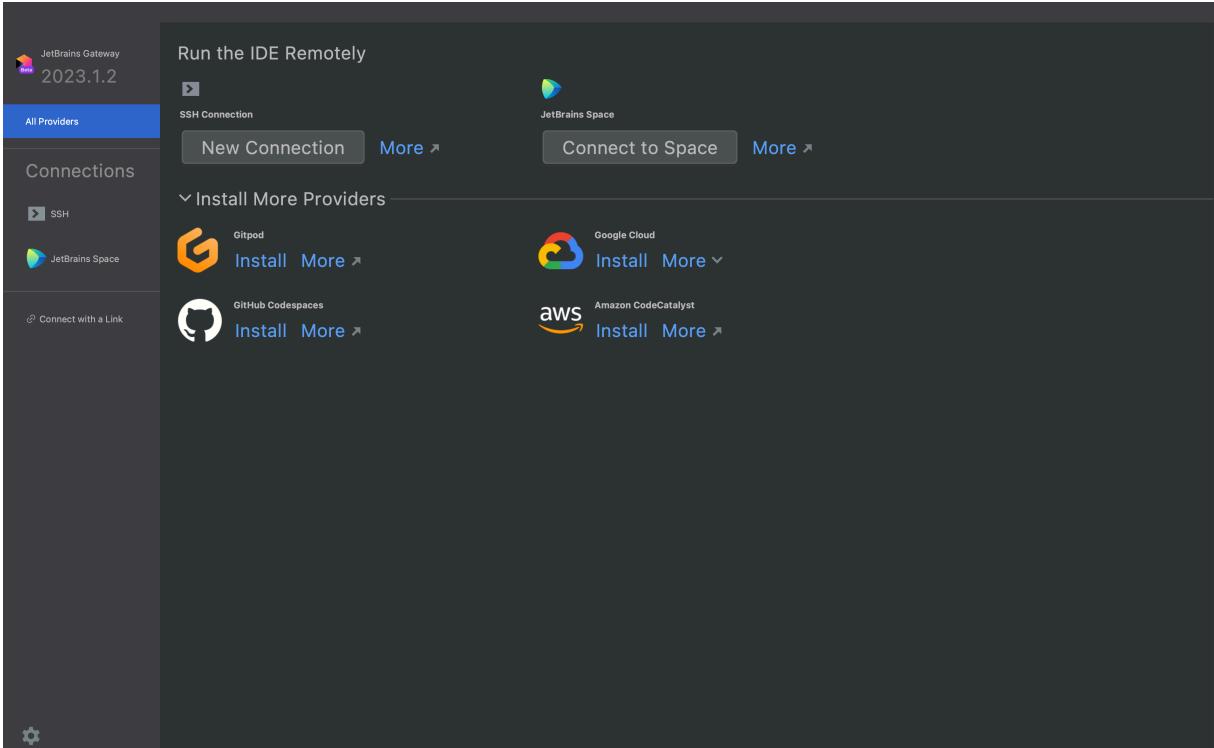
Use JetBrains Gateway to access your IntelliJ IDEs running on remote backends via SSH. Read more about how to get started in the blog post

Featured blog posts ↗

Gateway is where it all gets started:

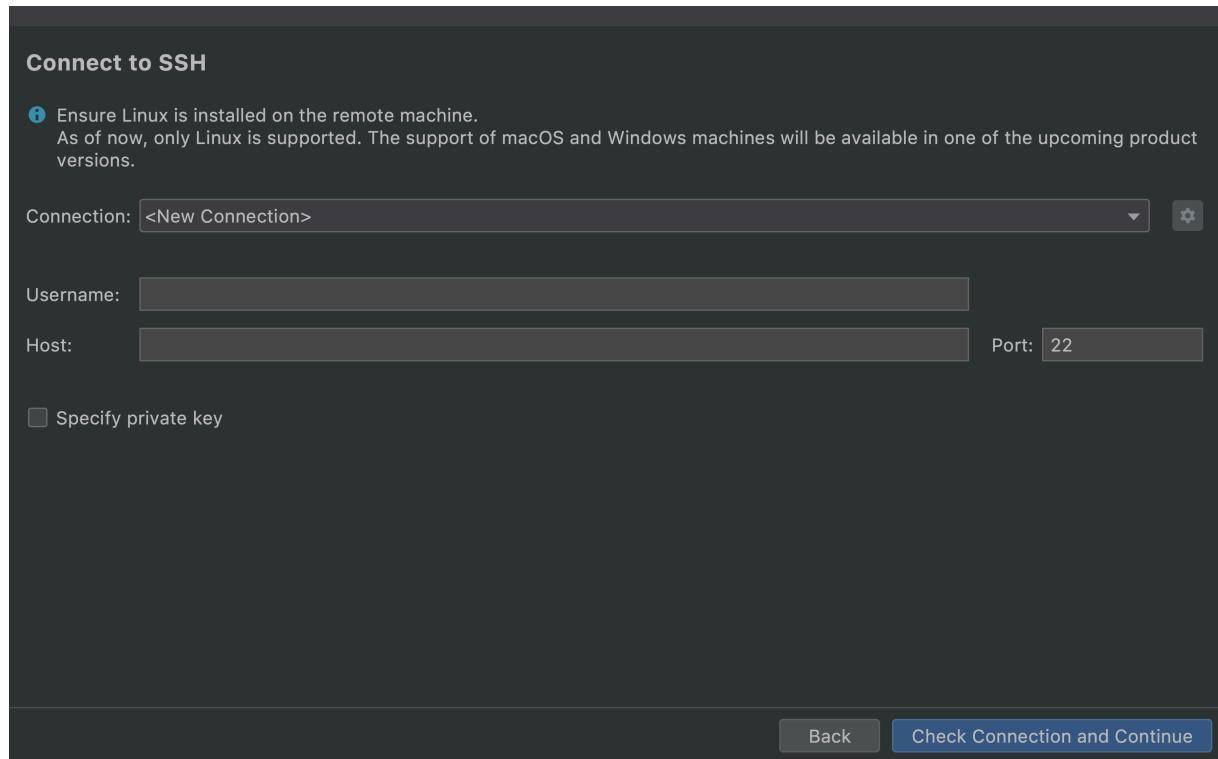
4c.2. Begin a New SSH Connection

Start by clicking the “New Connection” button found below the “SSH Connection” title.

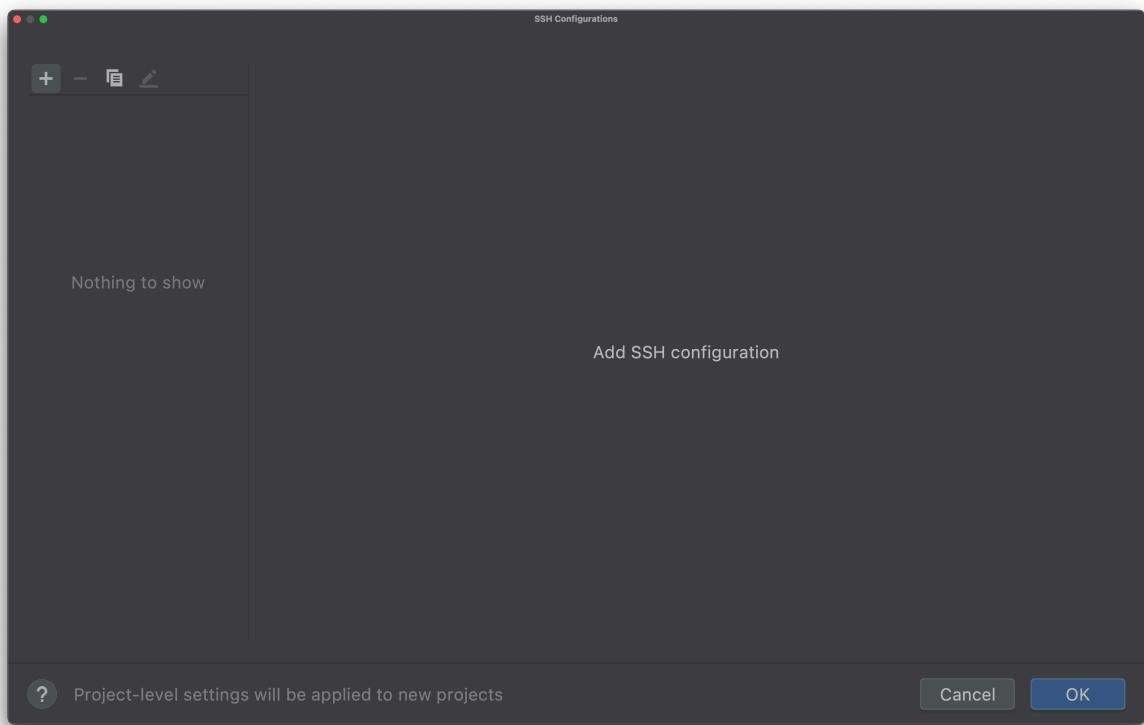


4c.3. Create an SSH Configuration

Click the “settings icon”next to the “New Connection”option.

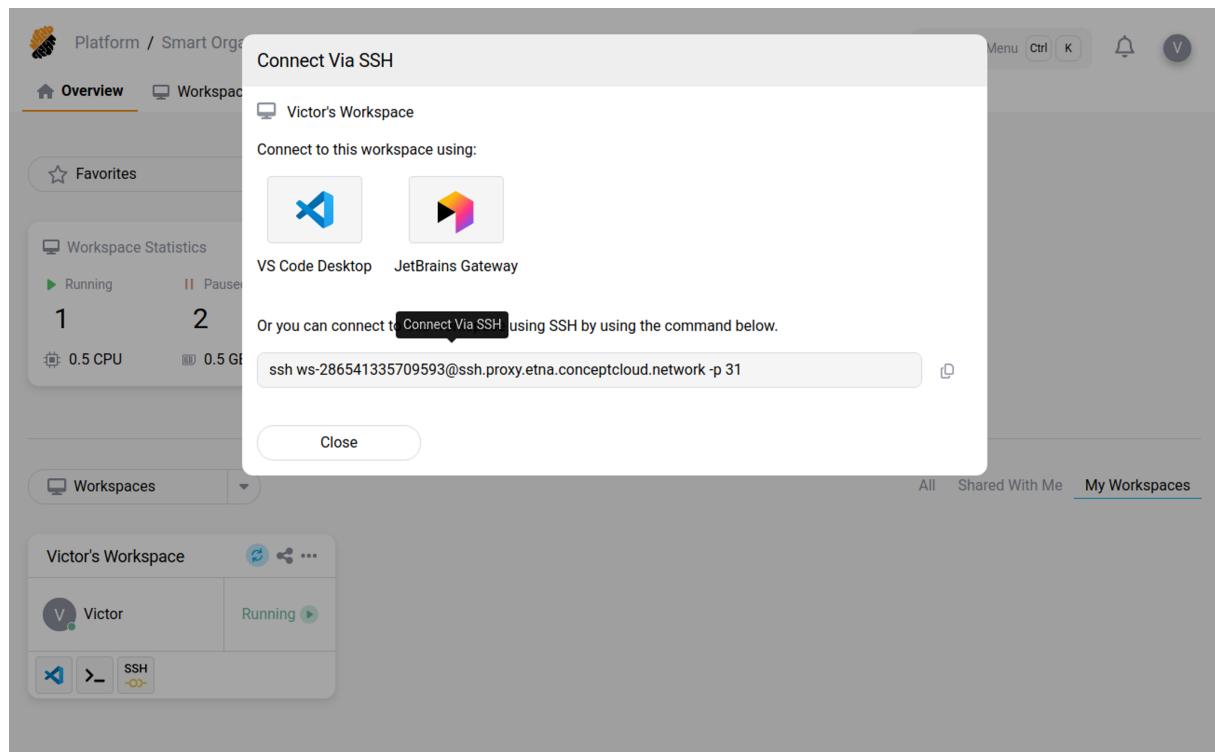


Then click the “+”icon to add a new SSH configuration.



4c.4. Enter the Host and Username Information

Select the “Connect With SSH” option from your [Workspace’s Running Actions List](#) to view the `ssh` command necessary for the SSH connection to your workspace.

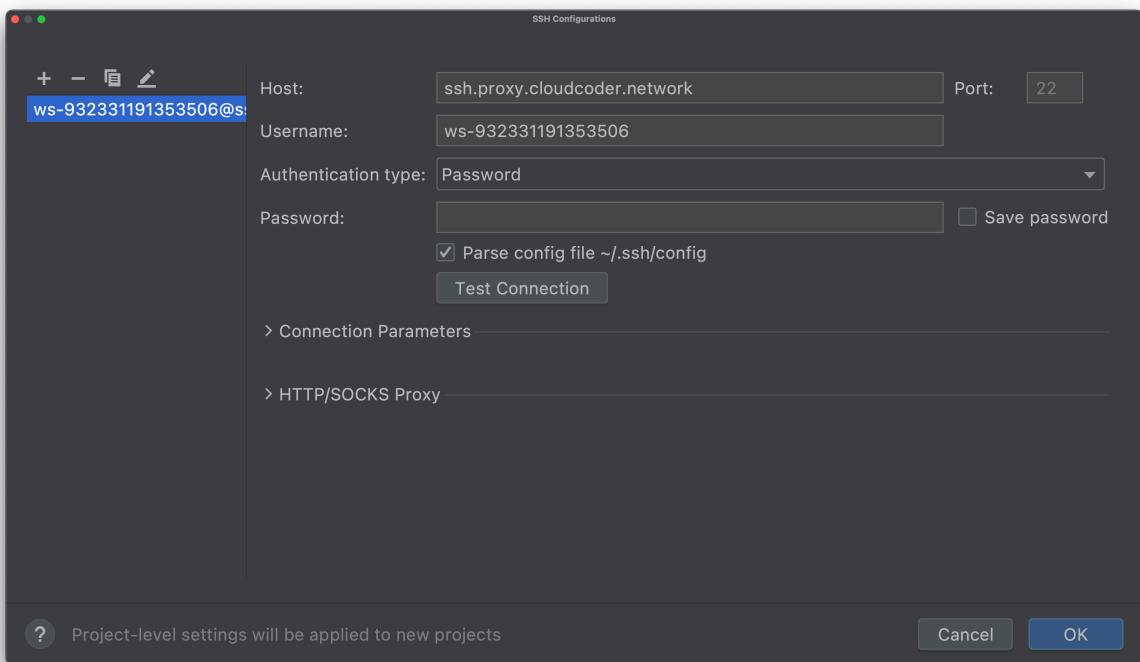


Enter the command details into the SSH configuration settings.

Tip

- Host = second part of the command (example: ssh.proxy.cloudcoder.network)
- Username = first part of the command (example: ws-694211124415614)

Disregard the **ssh** and **@** characters.

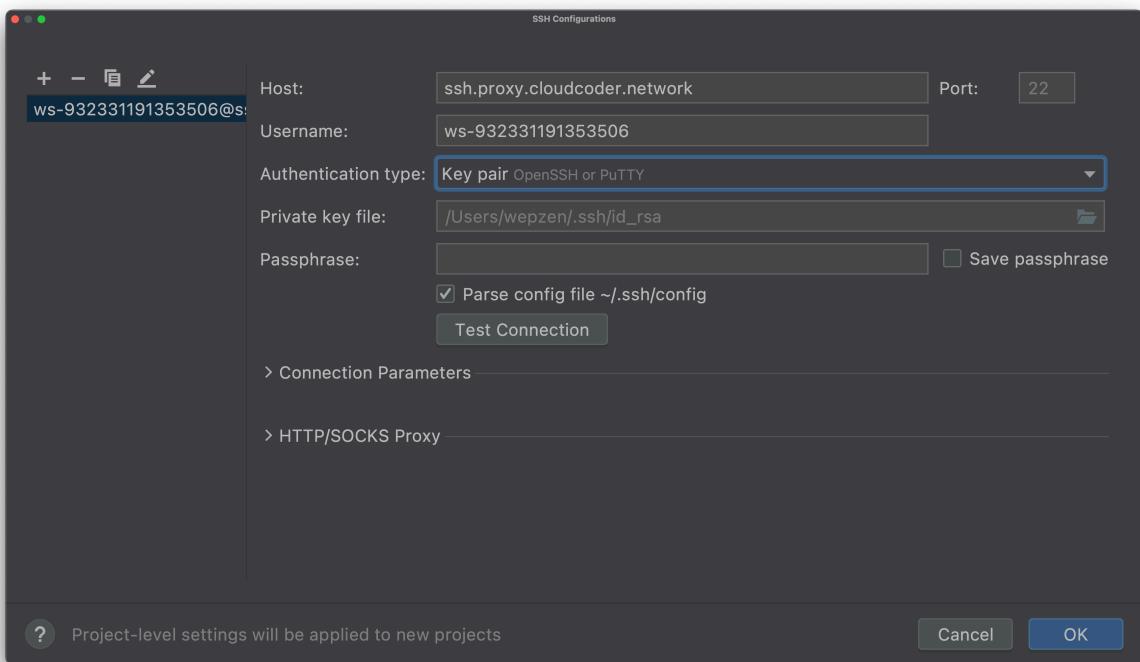


4c.5. Choose Authentication Method and Test Your SSH Configuration

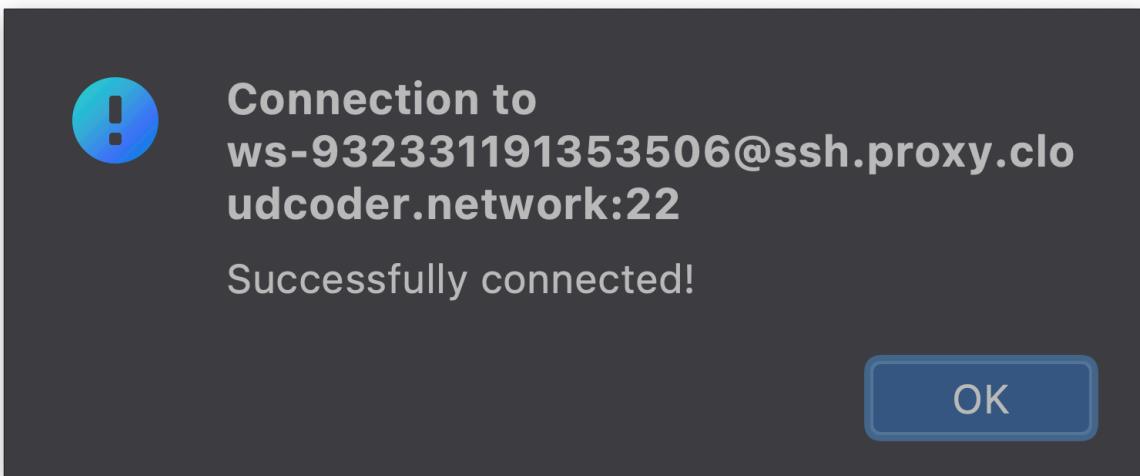
Select “Key Pair” as the “Authentication type” and provide the path for your key (the default field can be left as is).

Warning

By default, the “Password” option is selected as the authentication method.

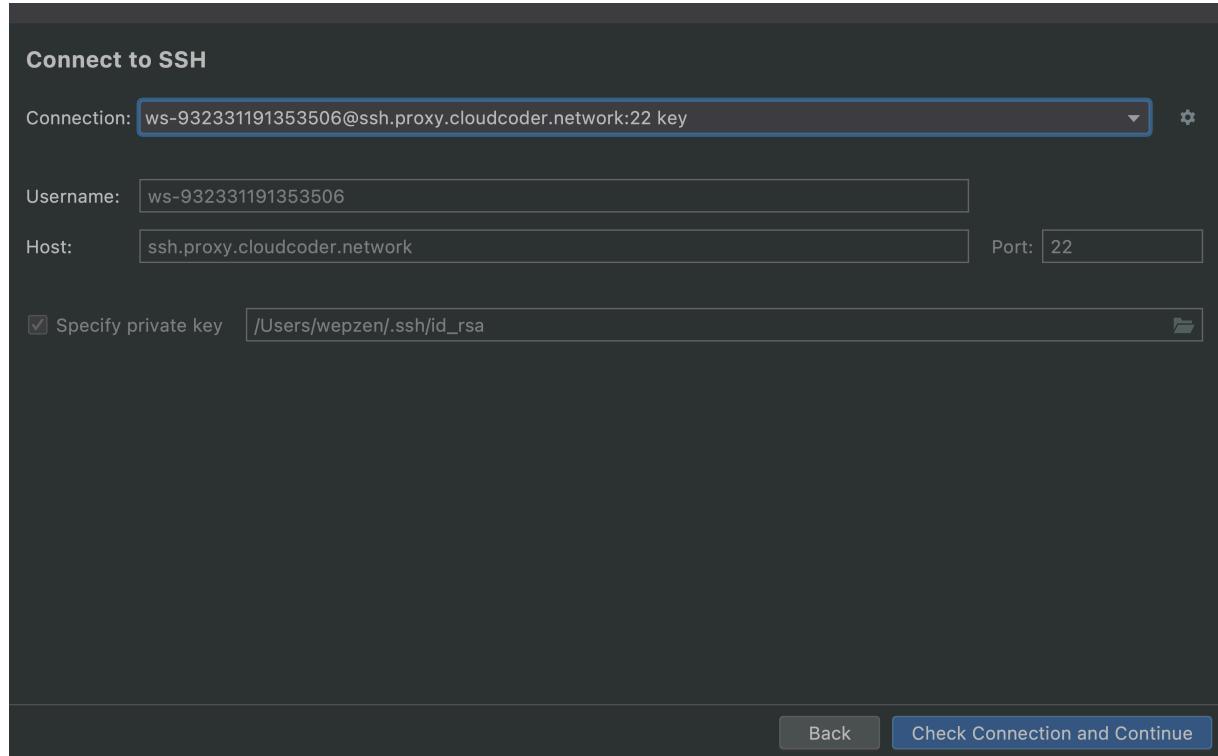


After filling in the “Host”, “Username”, and “Authentication method” fields, test your SSH configuration by clicking the “Test Connection” button. You should see the following:



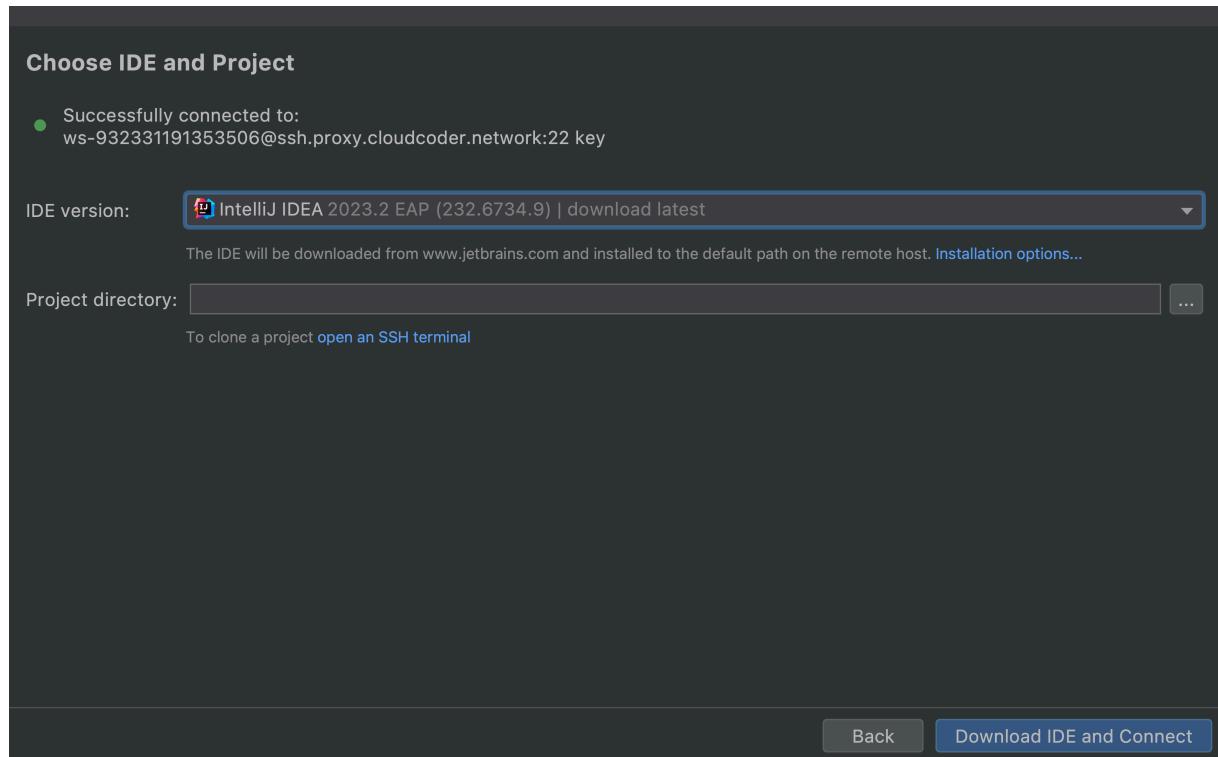
4c.6. Select an SSH Configuration

Upon validating your SSH configuration by clicking “Ok”, select your new configuration as the “Connection” in the “Connect to SSH” menu.



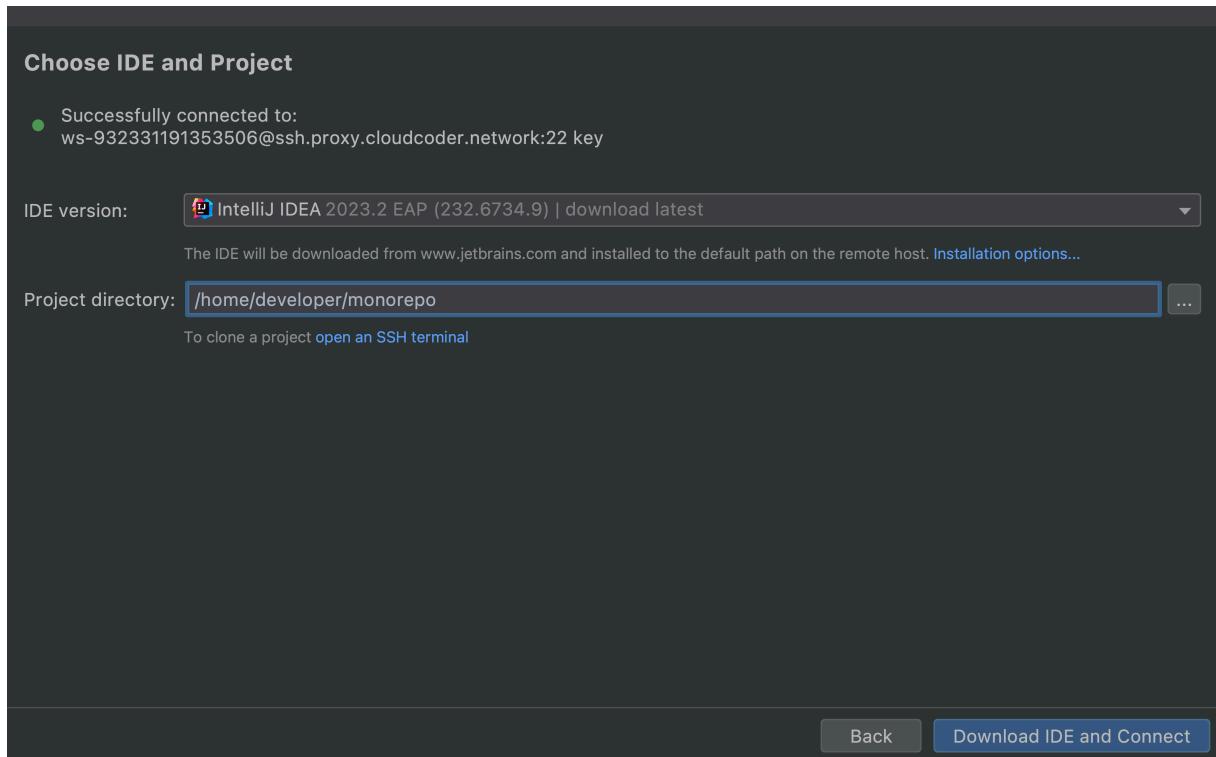
4c.7. Verify Your SSH Configuration and Connect to Your Workspace

Validate your connection by clicking the “Check Connection and Continue” button. If the connection is successful, you will be directed to the following screen:



4c.8. Choose and Download the JetBrains IDE

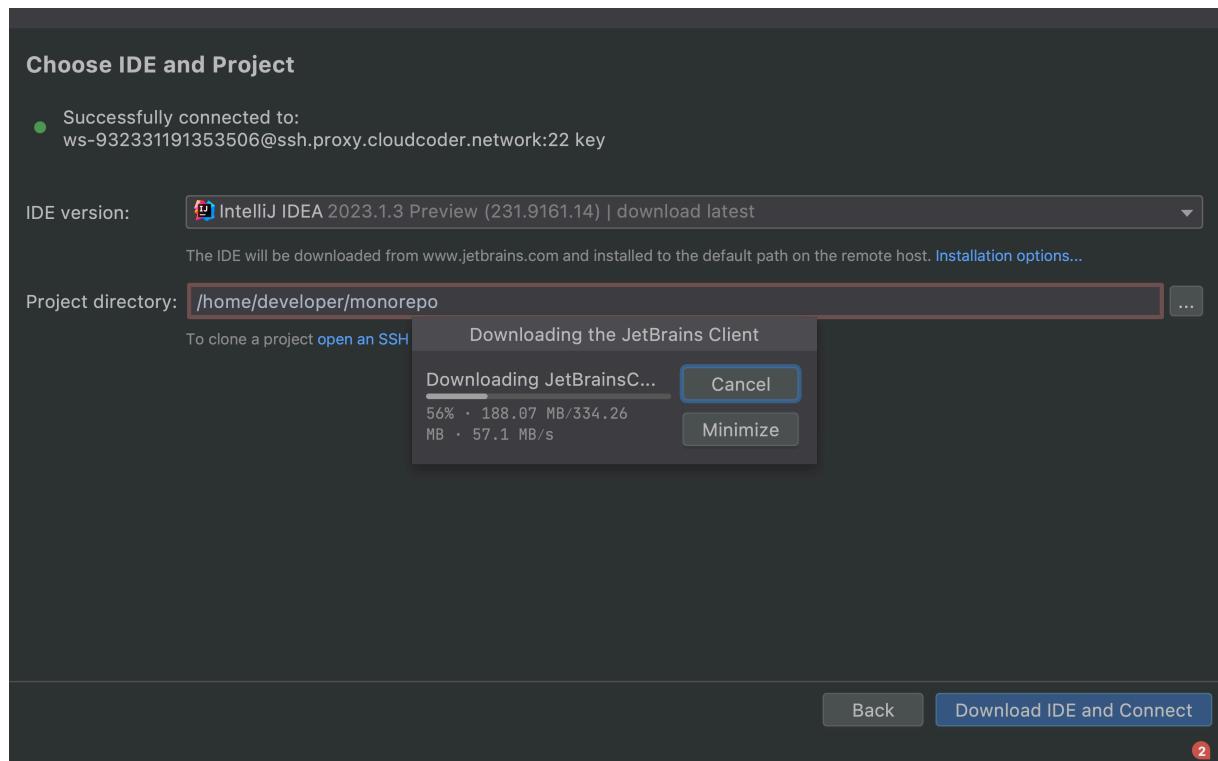
On the successful connection screen, select the JetBrains IDE you wish to use and the folder you intend to open.



Confirm your selections by clicking “Download IDE and Connect”. The following screen indicates that the IDE is being downloaded to your workspace.

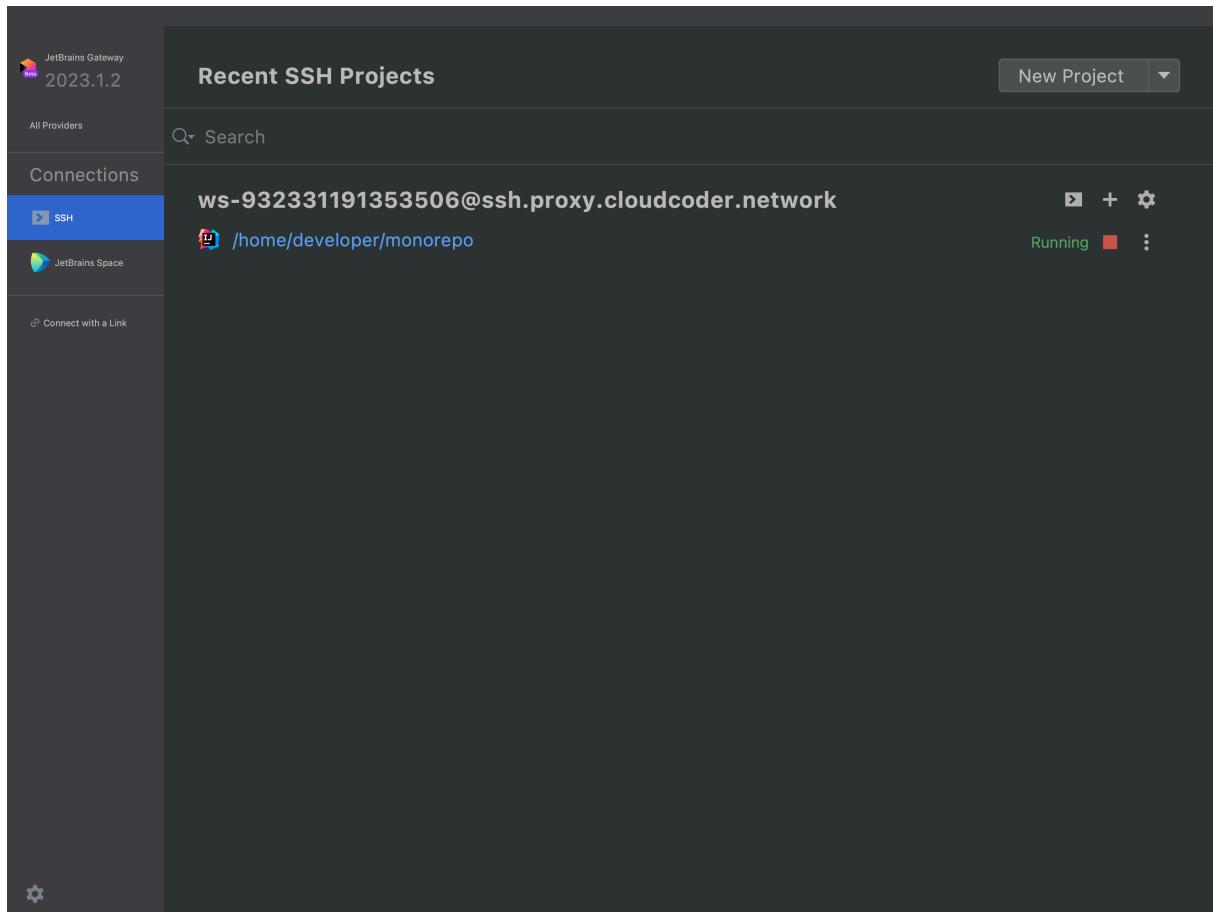
Tip

The IDE is downloaded to your workspace, not to your local machine.



4c.9. Access Your Workspace

After the completion of the IDE installation, you can now access your workspace via JetBrains Gateway!



Workspace resource usage insights

November 5, 2025

Citrix Secure Developer Spaces™ (SDS) provides historical insights into workspace CPU and memory usage. This data is automatically collected and stored in the SDS database and is accessible via API to support rightsizing analysis and long-term trend evaluation.

By leveraging this data, customers can:

- Analyze CPU and memory consumption for each workspace over time.
- Identify optimal resource allocation for workspaces.
- Reduce infrastructure costs while maintaining a high-quality developer experience.

Requirements

To enable workspace metrics collection, the **Kubernetes Metrics Server** must be installed. This component aggregates resource usage data across Kubernetes clusters and is commonly deployed in cloud-hosted environments or any setup that uses autoscaling.

For installation instructions and additional details, see the [Kubernetes Metrics Server documentation](#)

Data collection, storage, and access

- **Data Consolidation:** SDS automatically consolidates the raw measurement data every five minutes and provides the following data points for the previous 5-minute interval:
 - Minimum, Maximum, Average, P50, P75, P95, and P99
- **Access:** Data is available in both raw and aggregated formats via API. Customers can access metrics at the platform, organization, and project levels.
 - For raw data, please leverage the **workspace-measurements-samples** API (e.g. `/v1/metrics/workspace-measurements-samples`)
 - For aggregated data, please leverage the **workspace-measurements** API (e.g. `/v1/projects/{ projectId }/metrics/workspace-measurements`)

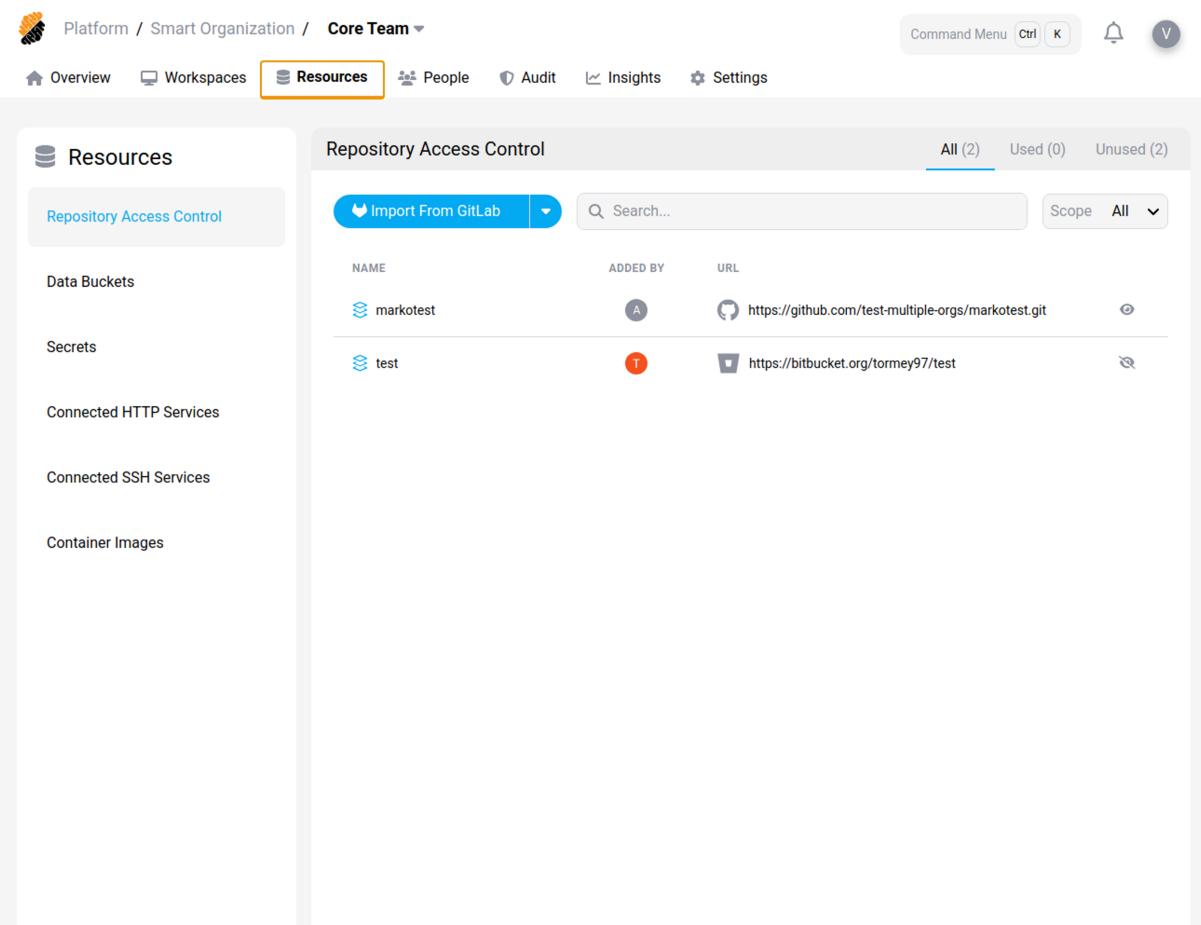
For API documentation and usage examples, see the [Secure Developer Spaces API documentation](#)

Resources Page

On the resources page, you can view and manage the different resources used in the [project](#).

Resources are used to define workspace properties such as container configuration and network policies, or the information available to users for development such as code repositories, data buckets, secrets and services. Resources are managed at three levels of granularity depending on the intended scope of use: platform, organization and project.

Resources are attached to a [workspace](#) during the setup and update process. When resources are accessible to users, this process is a means to define a fine-grain access control policy on an individual workspace basis.



The screenshot shows the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Platform / Smart Organization / Core Team' with a dropdown, 'Command Menu' (Ctrl + K), a bell icon, and a user profile icon. Below the navigation is a horizontal menu with 'Overview', 'Workspaces', 'Resources' (which is highlighted with an orange box), 'People', 'Audit', 'Insights', and 'Settings'. The main content area is titled 'Resources' and contains a sidebar with 'Repository Access Control' (selected), 'Data Buckets', 'Secrets', 'Connected HTTP Services', 'Connected SSH Services', and 'Container Images'. The 'Repository Access Control' section has a sub-header 'Repository Access Control' with filters 'All (2)', 'Used (0)', and 'Unused (2)'. It includes a 'Import From GitLab' button, a search bar, and a scope dropdown. The table lists two entries:

NAME	ADDED BY	URL
markotest	A	https://github.com/test-multiple-orgs/markotest.git
test	T	https://bitbucket.org/tormey97/test

Content

- [Repository access control](#)
- [Data buckets](#)
- [Secrets](#)
- [Connected HTTP services](#)
- [Connected SSH services](#)
- [Container images](#)

Code Repositories

October 2, 2025

Code repositories are used for storing, tracking, and collaborating on source code developed using software development projects. The format supported by the

platform to manage source code repositories is GIT. Therefore assets from providers using this format can be imported to the platform and attached to workspaces. Currently, providers such as GitHub, GitLab and BitBuckets are supported. In addition, you can import GIT repositories manually by providing the necessary information.

- [View Repositories](#)
- [Import a Repository Permission: Resources::Import](#)

View Repositories

Code Repositories whose information has been imported in the project are displayed in the table. You may search for one or filter those used in [workspaces](#).

NAME	ADDED BY	URL
markotest	A	https://github.com/test-multiple-orgs/markotest.git
test	T	https://bitbucket.org/tormey97/test

A code repository is defined by the following characteristics:

- **Basic information:** Information such as name, scope of use (platform, organization or project), the user who added it, GIT service provider e.g. GitHub, GitLab, BitBucket, URL.
- **Class Level:** This option defines the visibility for the repository based on the user's permissions.
- **Asset Information:** This option allows for providing a description of the repository.

Import a Repository Permission: [_Resources::Import_](#)

You can import a code repository by pressing the “**Import Repository**” button. Make sure to select the actual provider, i.e. GitHub, GitLab or Bitbucket. The remote GIT application is scanned for code repositories and you can import the repo information by clicking the button next to the name.

The screenshot shows the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces platform. The top navigation bar includes 'Platform / Smart Organization / Core Team', 'Command Menu', and a user icon. The main menu tabs are 'Overview', 'Workspaces', 'Resources' (selected), 'People', 'Audit', 'Insights', and 'Settings'. The 'Resources' sidebar lists 'Data Buckets', 'Secrets', 'Connected HTTP Services', 'Connected SSH Services', and 'Container Images'. The main content area is titled 'Repository Access Control' and shows a step 'Select Server you want to Import'. A dropdown menu says 'Select server by name' and a 'Next' button is visible. At the bottom, a progress bar indicates 'Repository Access Control' is in progress.

Data Buckets

October 2, 2025

A **Data Bucket** is used for general, unstructured storage of data online. This is basically a folder in S3 format that is commonly used to store and access large datasets. Most cloud vendors offer S3 data buckets as a general storage data mechanism. The platform supports buckets from vendors such as Azure, Google and Amazon Web Services. They are particularly popular for Data Science applications.

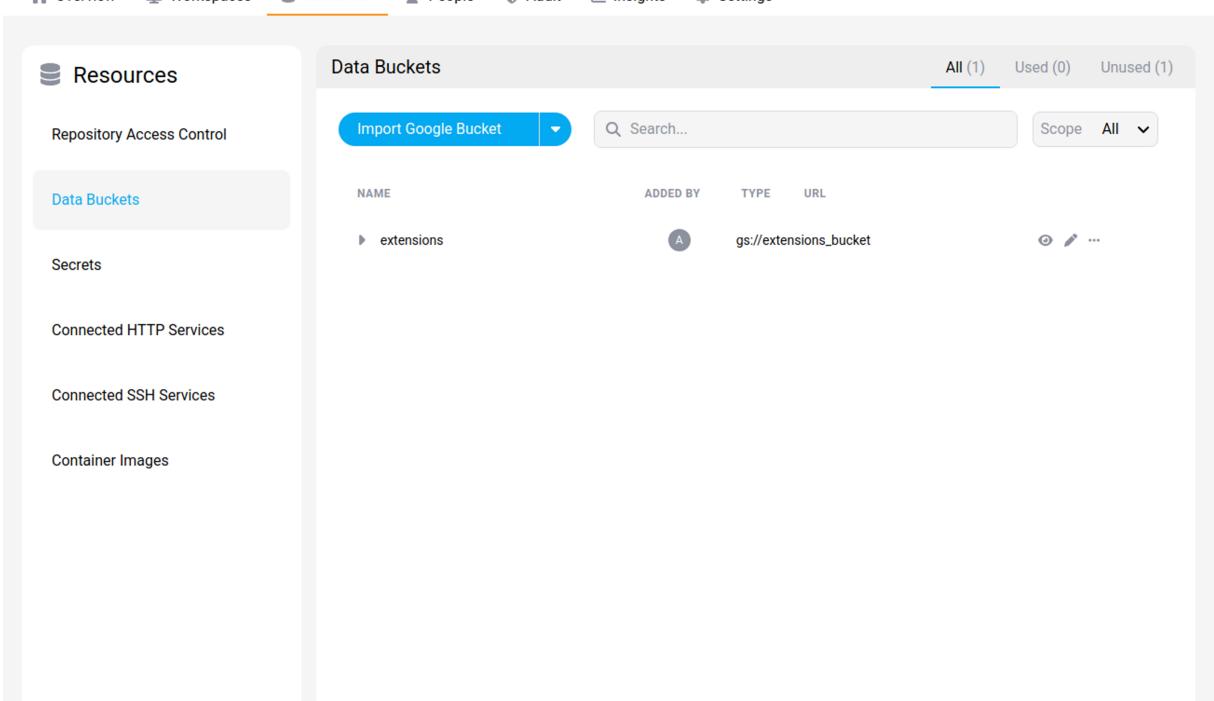
Data Buckets allow you to use your external datasets inside a [workspace](#). A data bucket attached to a workspace is automatically mounted as a folder to the container's filesystem.

As for the other types of resources, data buckets are first imported to the platform such that they become available when creating or updating the configuration of a workspace.

- [View Data Buckets](#)
- [Import a Data Bucket Permission: Resources::Manage](#)

View Data Buckets

Data Buckets used in the [project](#) are being displayed. You may filter those in use.



The screenshot shows the 'Resources' section of the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces interface. On the left, a sidebar lists 'Repository Access Control', 'Data Buckets' (which is selected and highlighted in blue), 'Secrets', 'Connected HTTP Services', 'Connected SSH Services', and 'Container Images'. The main area is titled 'Data Buckets' and shows a table with one entry. The table has columns for 'NAME', 'ADDED BY', 'TYPE', and 'URL'. The entry is 'extensions' added by 'A' (represented by a user icon) with the URL 'gs://extensions_bucket'. There are buttons for 'Import Google Bucket' and 'Search...', and dropdowns for 'Scope' and 'All'.

NAME	ADDED BY	TYPE	URL
extensions	A	gs://extensions_bucket	Edit ...

A Data Bucket is defined by the following characteristics:

- **Basic information:** Information such as name, the user who added it, service provider (Google, Amazon or Microsoft) and URL.
- **Class Level:** This option defines the visibility for the container based on the user's permissions.
- **Permissions:** This option lets you define access to a data bucket as read or read and write.
- **Asset Information:** This option allows for providing a description of the data bucket.

The platform provides a mechanism to create versions of buckets. A new version is created when data is uploaded to a bucket from a workspace (with write access).

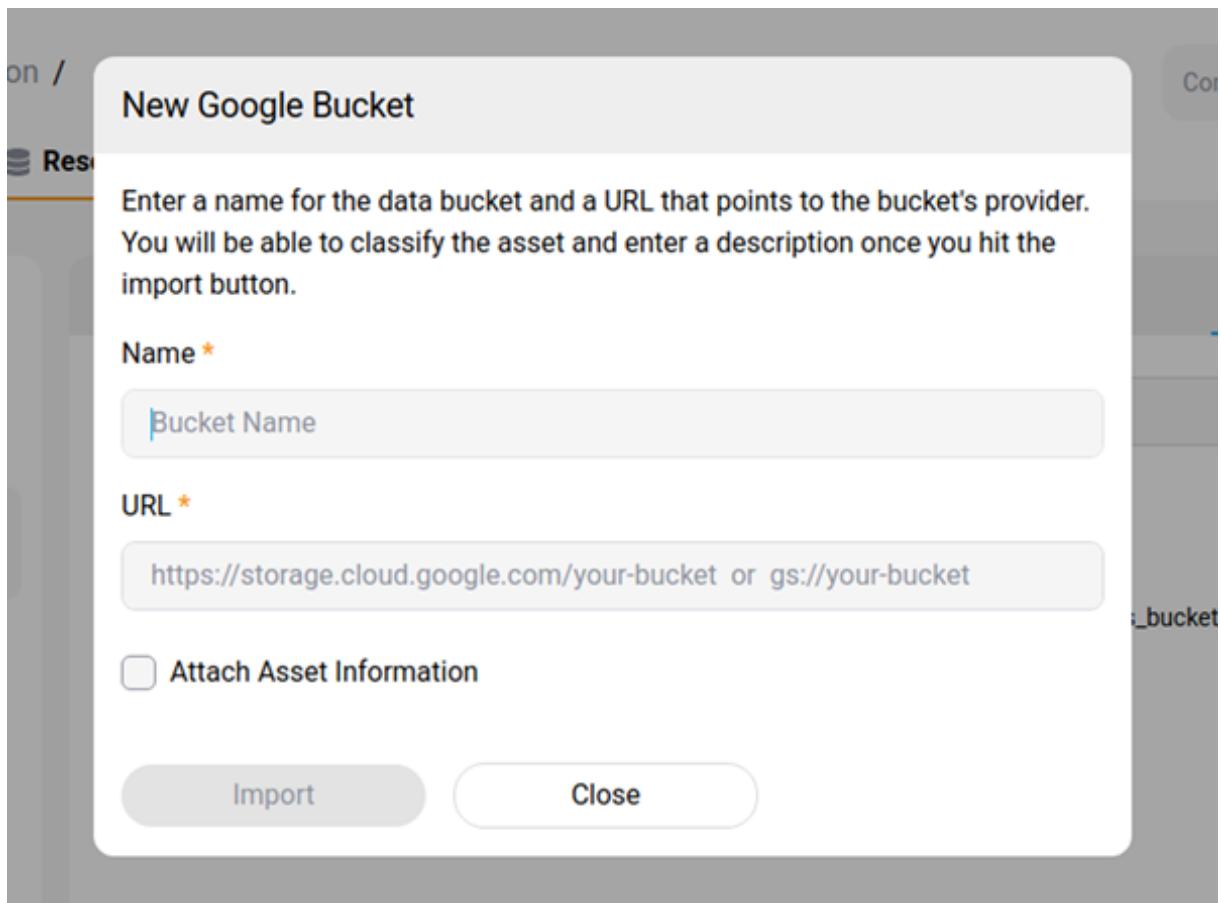
By clicking on a bucket you can see a list of versions followed by basic details (creation date, size, status, connections) as well as its content by clicking on the *book icon*.

Import a Data Bucket Permission: [_Resources: :Manage_](#)

You can import a bucket by pressing the “**Import Bucket**” button. Make sure to select the correct provider of your bucket (Google, Amazon or Microsoft).

You will need to enter the following information:

1. **Name**, a name to identify the data bucket, and a
2. **Bucket URL** that points to the Cloud provider's storage location.



Info

When importing Amazon buckets, you need to specify its region to optimize the data access performance.

Secrets

October 2, 2025

Secret management allows developers to securely store sensitive data such as passwords, keys, and tokens, in a protected environment with access controls capabilities.

Generally, the term “secret” points to any necessary credentials (e.g. cryptographic keys, tokens and password) necessary to authenticate with a service during the development process. The storage of secrets is a service that can be provided by the platform or

by an external mechanism. Once registered on the platform, secrets attached to [workspaces](#) are available in the container's filesystem as environment variables or files. This section explains how secrets are managed by the platform, but note that your platform might use an external service for that purpose.

- [View Secrets](#)
- [Add a New Secret](#) Permission: Resources::Manage

View Secrets

Secrets used in the organization or project are displayed in a table. You may search for one or filter those used in workspaces.

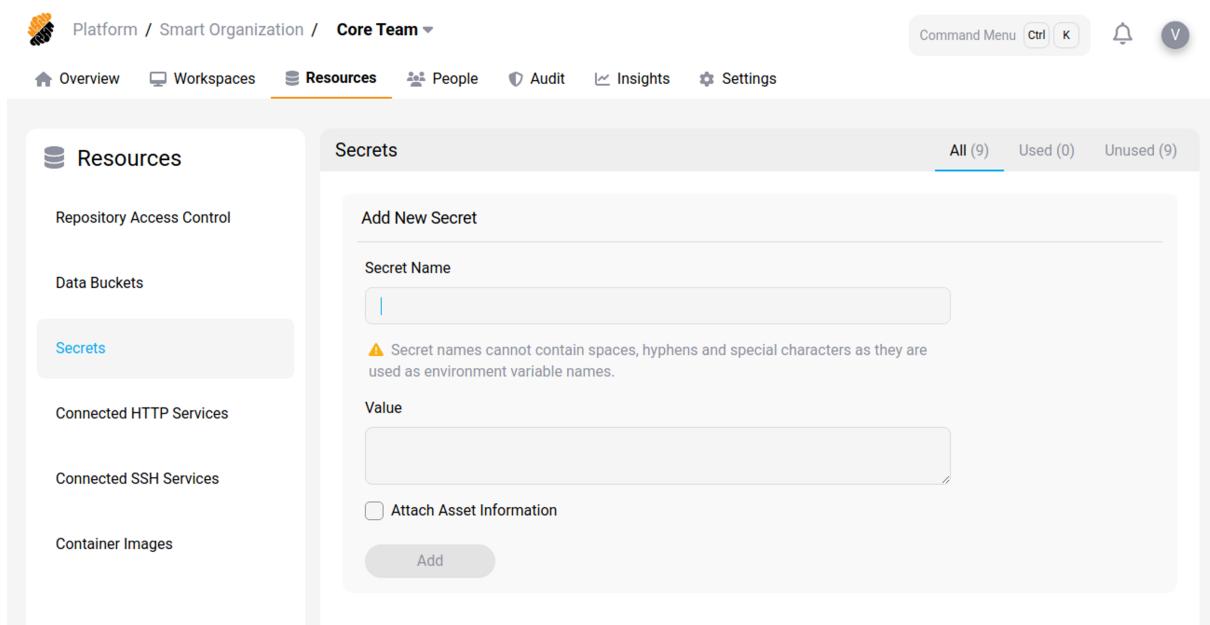
NAME	ADDED BY	CREATED ON
azure_secret	A	26 March 2025, 09:23
azure_secret_staging_1	A	26 March 2025, 09:23
cypress_token	A	26 March 2025, 09:24
modal_secret_1	J	4 July 2024, 17:38
modal_secret_4	J	4 July 2024, 17:38
secret_1	J	4 July 2024, 17:41
secret_2	J	4 July 2024, 17:41
secret_3	J	4 July 2024, 17:41
secret_4	J	4 July 2024, 17:41
secret_5	J	4 July 2024, 17:41
secret_6	J	4 July 2024, 17:41
secret_7	J	4 July 2024, 17:41
secret_8	J	4 July 2024, 17:41
secret_9	J	4 July 2024, 17:41

A Secret is defined by the following characteristics:

- **Basic information:** Information such as name, the user who added it, scope of use (platform, organization or project).
- **Class Level:** This option defines the visibility for the secret based on the user's permissions.
- **Asset Information:** This option allows for providing a description of the secret.

Add a New Secret Permission: _Resources::Manage_

You can create a secret at the top of the **Secret Page**.



You will need to enter the following information:

1. **Name**, a name to identify the secret,
2. **Value**, i.e. the secret's value, and an
3. **Asset information**, a description of the secret.

Connected HTTP Services

October 2, 2025

Connected HTTP Services consist of services used for the implementation of software applications. These services are typically providing functions, data or host access via APIs over the HTTP network protocol.

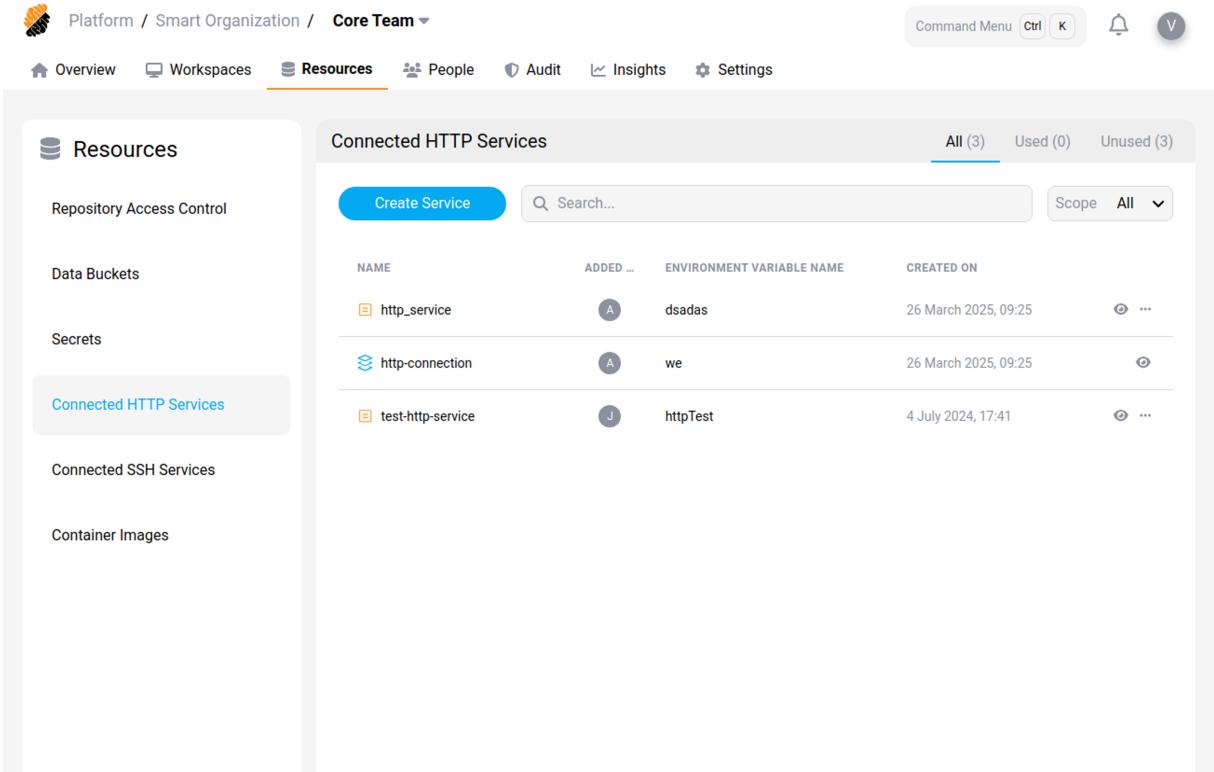
Tip

The nature and protocol of services that can be attached to [workspaces](#) depend on your platform's implementation.

As it is the case with other types of resources, HTTP services are attached to workspaces during the creation or the update of the workspace's settings.

- [View Connected HTTP Services](#)
- [Add an HTTP Service Permission: Resources::Manage](#)

View Connected HTTP Services



The screenshot shows the 'Resources' section of the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces interface. On the left, a sidebar lists 'Connected HTTP Services' under the 'Resources' category. The main area displays a table titled 'Connected HTTP Services' with three entries:

NAME	ADDED ...	ENVIRONMENT VARIABLE NAME	CREATED ON
http_service	A	dsadas	26 March 2025, 09:25
http-connection	A	we	26 March 2025, 09:25
test-http-service	J	httpTest	4 July 2024, 17:41

Connected HTTP services are defined by the following characteristics:

- **Basic information:** Name, scope of use (platform, organization or project), URL and tag.
- **Class Level:** This option defines the visibility for the service based on the user's permissions.
- **Asset Information:** This option allows for providing a description of the container.
- **Environmental Variable Name:** This allows access to the service simply by naming an environment variable.

Add an HTTP Service Permission: Resources::Manage

You can register a service by selecting “**New HTTP Service**” and provide the following information:

1. **Name**, a name to identify the service,
2. **Service URL** that points to the service location,
3. **Environment Variable Name**, to name the service in the context of the container’s environment,
4. **HTTP headers (optional)**, used to pass authentication data when necessary to access the service,
5. **Asset Information**, used to provide a description of the service.

Create Service

Enter the name and URL of the HTTP service to which you would like to provide access and the name for an environment variable to refer to it in a workspace.

⚠ The environment variable name should not contain any space characters.

Service Name *

External URL *

Default Path (Optional)

- Environment Variable Name ***
-
- Trust Self-Signed Certificates
- Connect HTTP Headers
- Attach Asset Information

Add HTTP Service

Cancel

Connected SSH Services

December 16, 2025

Connected SSH Services consist of services used for the implementation of software applications. These services are typically providing functions, data or host access via APIs over the SSH network protocol. To enable users to connect to SSH services, you must either set up the SSH service as a project resource or users must configure a personal SSH identity in their profile settings.

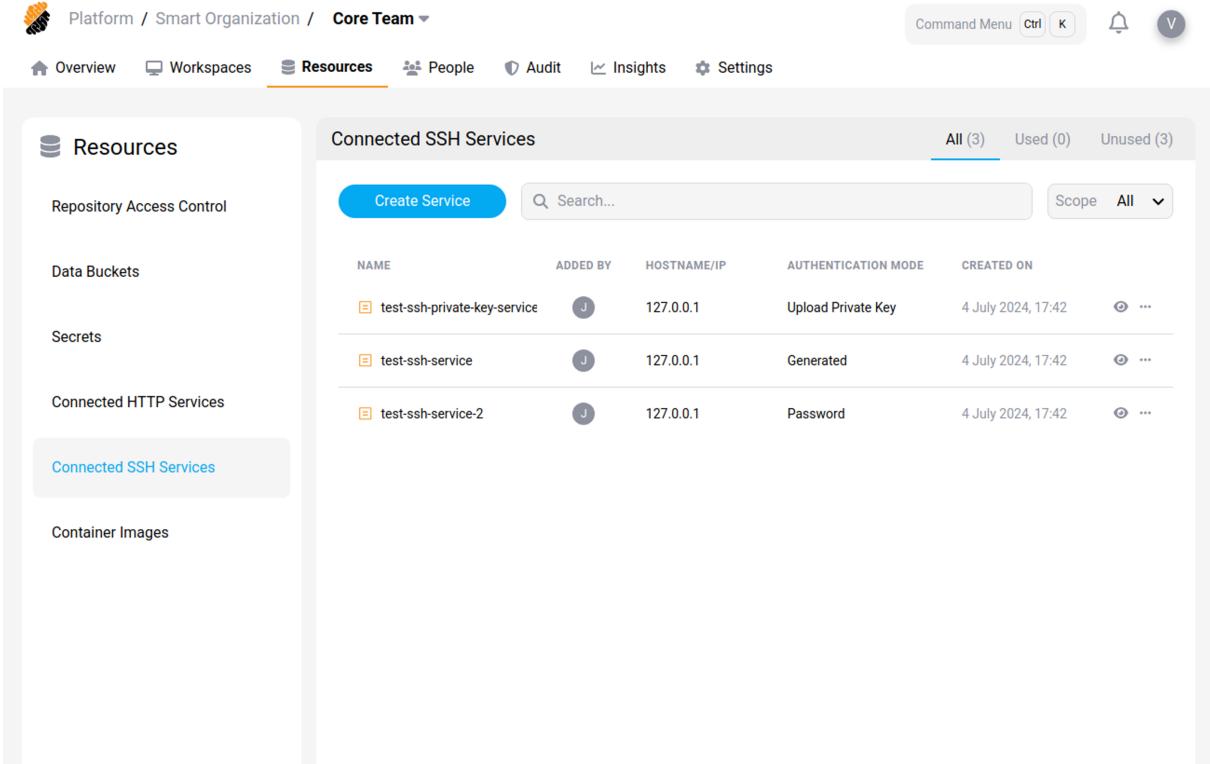
Tip

The nature and protocol of services that can be attached to **workspaces** depend on your platform's implementation.

As it is the case with other types of resources, SSH services are attached to workspaces during the creation of the update of the workspace's settings.

- [View Connected SSH Services](#)
- [Add an SSH Service Permission: Resources::Manage](#)

View Connected SSH Services



The screenshot shows the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Platform / Smart Organization / Core Team' on the left, 'Command Menu' with keyboard shortcuts 'Ctrl K' and a bell icon on the right. Below the navigation is a secondary navigation bar with 'Overview', 'Workspaces', 'Resources' (which is highlighted in blue), 'People', 'Audit', 'Insights', and 'Settings'. The main content area is titled 'Connected SSH Services' and shows a table of three entries. The table has columns for 'NAME', 'ADDED BY', 'HOSTNAME/IP', 'AUTHENTICATION MODE', and 'CREATED ON'. The entries are:

NAME	ADDED BY	HOSTNAME/IP	AUTHENTICATION MODE	CREATED ON
test-ssh-private-key-service	J	127.0.0.1	Upload Private Key	4 July 2024, 17:42
test-ssh-service	J	127.0.0.1	Generated	4 July 2024, 17:42
test-ssh-service-2	J	127.0.0.1	Password	4 July 2024, 17:42

On the left, a sidebar titled 'Resources' lists 'Repository Access Control', 'Data Buckets', 'Secrets', 'Connected HTTP Services', and 'Connected SSH Services' (which is also highlighted in blue). Below these are 'Container Images' and 'Container Registry'.

Connected SSH services are defined by the following characteristics:

- **Basic information:** Name, scope of use (platform, organization or project), URL and tag.
- **Class Level:** This option defines the visibility for the service based on the user's permissions.
- **Asset Information:** This option allows for providing a description of the container.
- **Environmental Variable Name:** This allows access to the service simply by naming an environment variable.
- **Hostname/IP:** The IP address or hostname of the SSH host,
- **Authentication Mode:** the mechanism to authenticate with the service.

Add an SSH Service Permission: _Resources : Manage

You can register a connected service by selecting “**New SSH Service**”.

You will need to enter the following information:

1. **Name**, a name to identify the host,
2. **SSH Username**, a username to access the host,
3. **Hostname or IP address of the SSH service**, that points to the host location,
4. **Port number the SSH service is running on**, a port number for the service,
5. **Authentication method**, an authentication method to access the service, and choose one of the methods:
 - “Generated”: A pair of keys will be generating when adding the SSH service
 - “Upload Private Key”: Upload the private key that will be used to authenticate you to the ssh service
 - “Password”: Insert the password associated to your ssh username previously entered
6. **Asset Information**, a description of the service.

Create Service

Enter the name and URL of the HTTP service to which you would like to provide access and the name for an environment variable to refer to it in a workspace.

⚠ The environment variable name should not contain any space characters.

Service Name *

External URL *

Default Path (Optional)

Environment Variable Name *

Trust Self-Signed Certificates

Connect HTTP Headers

Attach Asset Information

Add HTTP Service **Cancel**

Container Images

October 31, 2025

Container images or also Cloud Development Environments (CDEs) are used to define the configuration of a development environment. Typically, CDEs define all the software dependencies necessary for building the intended application once implemented. Users create [workspaces](#) with such an image as “blueprint”, and begin contributing code to the project within this context.

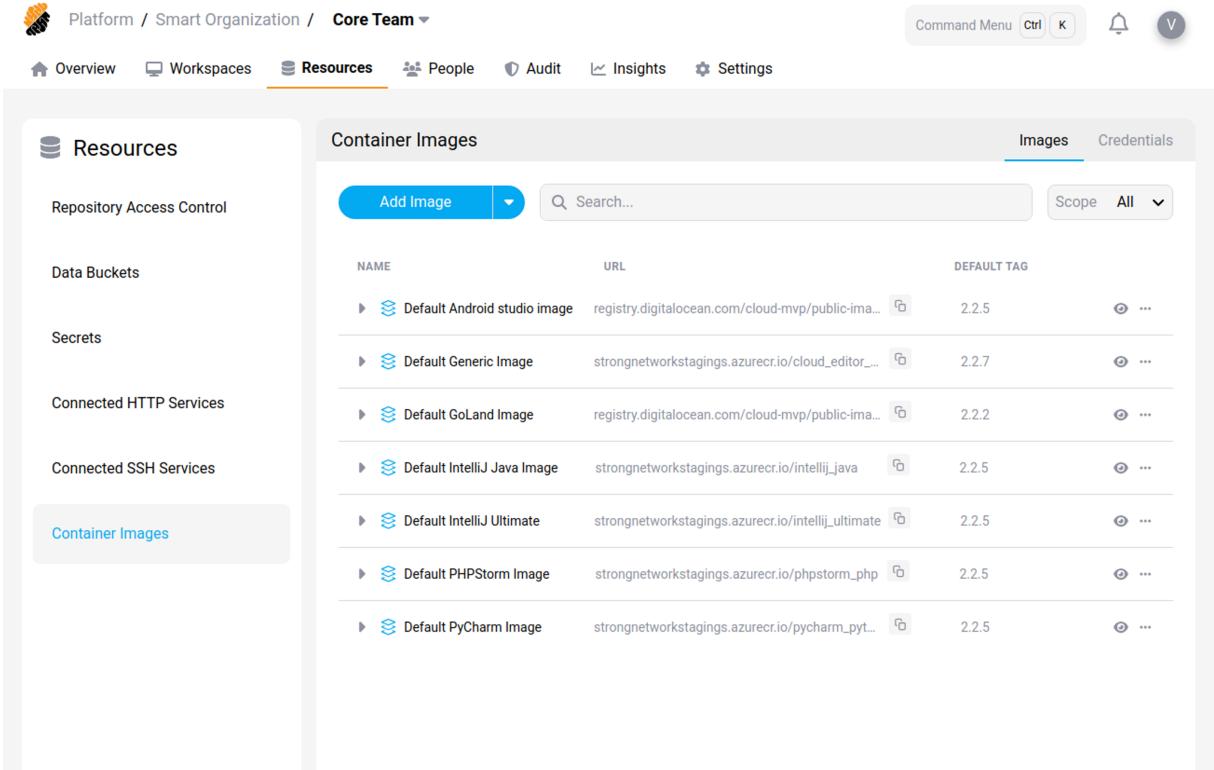
CDE images are imported from a registry as part of the [resources](#) available to users on the platform. Registries are either public or private.

For private registries, you need to provide credentials to authenticate properly before importing the image. Public registries, by definition, do not need credentials.

- [View CDE Images](#)
- [Add a CDE Image Permission: Security::Manage](#)
- [View Registry Credentials](#)
- [Add a Registry Credential Permission: Security::Manage](#)
- [Update a Registry Credential](#)

View CDE Images

The panel displays the available CDE images in the [project](#). You may search for one or filter those used in workspaces.



The screenshot shows the 'Resources' section of the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces interface. The 'Container Images' tab is selected. On the left, a sidebar lists 'Repository Access Control', 'Data Buckets', 'Secrets', 'Connected HTTP Services', 'Connected SSH Services', and 'Container Images' (which is highlighted in blue). The main area displays a table of container images with columns for NAME, URL, and DEFAULT TAG. The table contains the following data:

NAME	URL	DEFAULT TAG
Default Android studio image	registry.digitalocean.com/cloud-mvp/public-ima...	2.2.5
Default Generic Image	strongnetworkstagings.azurecr.io/cloud_editor_...	2.2.7
Default GoLand Image	registry.digitalocean.com/cloud-mvp/public-ima...	2.2.2
Default IntelliJ Java Image	strongnetworkstagings.azurecr.io/intellij_java	2.2.5
Default IntelliJ Ultimate	strongnetworkstagings.azurecr.io/intellij_ultimate	2.2.5
Default PHPStorm Image	strongnetworkstagings.azurecr.io/phpstorm_php	2.2.5
Default PyCharm Image	strongnetworkstagings.azurecr.io/pycharm_pyt...	2.2.5

A CDE image is defined by the following characteristics:

- **Basic information:** Name, scope of use (platform, organization or project), URL and tag.
- **Class Level:** This option defines the visibility for the CDE image based on the user's permissions.
- **Asset Information:** This option allows for providing a description of the CDE.

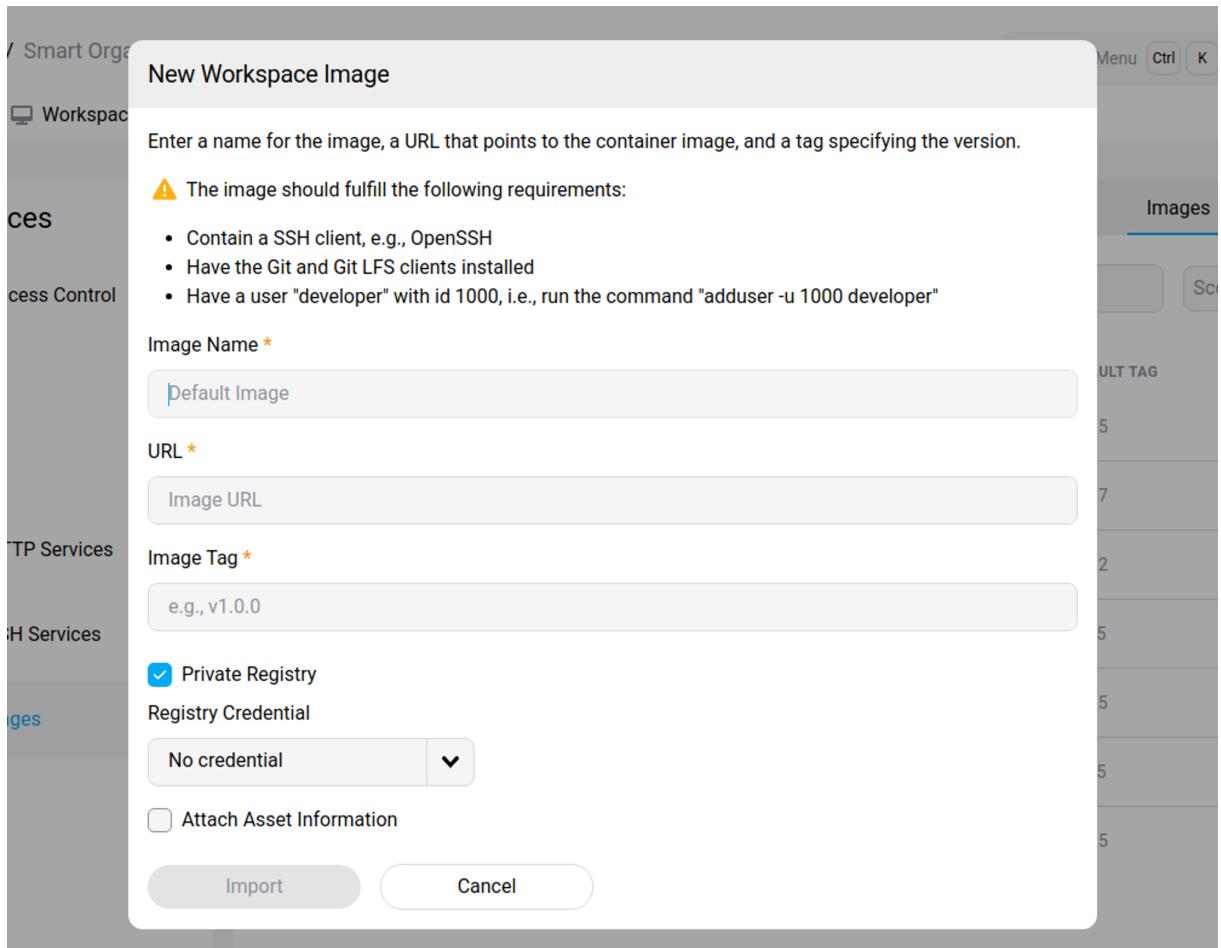
By clicking on a CDE image, you can see a list of the CDE's versions followed by basic details such as imported date, status.

Add a CDE Image Permission: `_Security::Manage_`

You can add a CDE image by pressing the “**Add New Image**”button.

You will need to provide the following information:

1. **Name**, a name to identify the CDE,
2. **Images URL**, that points to the CDE’s location,
3. **Image’s latest tag**,
4. **Private registry** (optional),
5. **Asset Information** (optional).



Warning

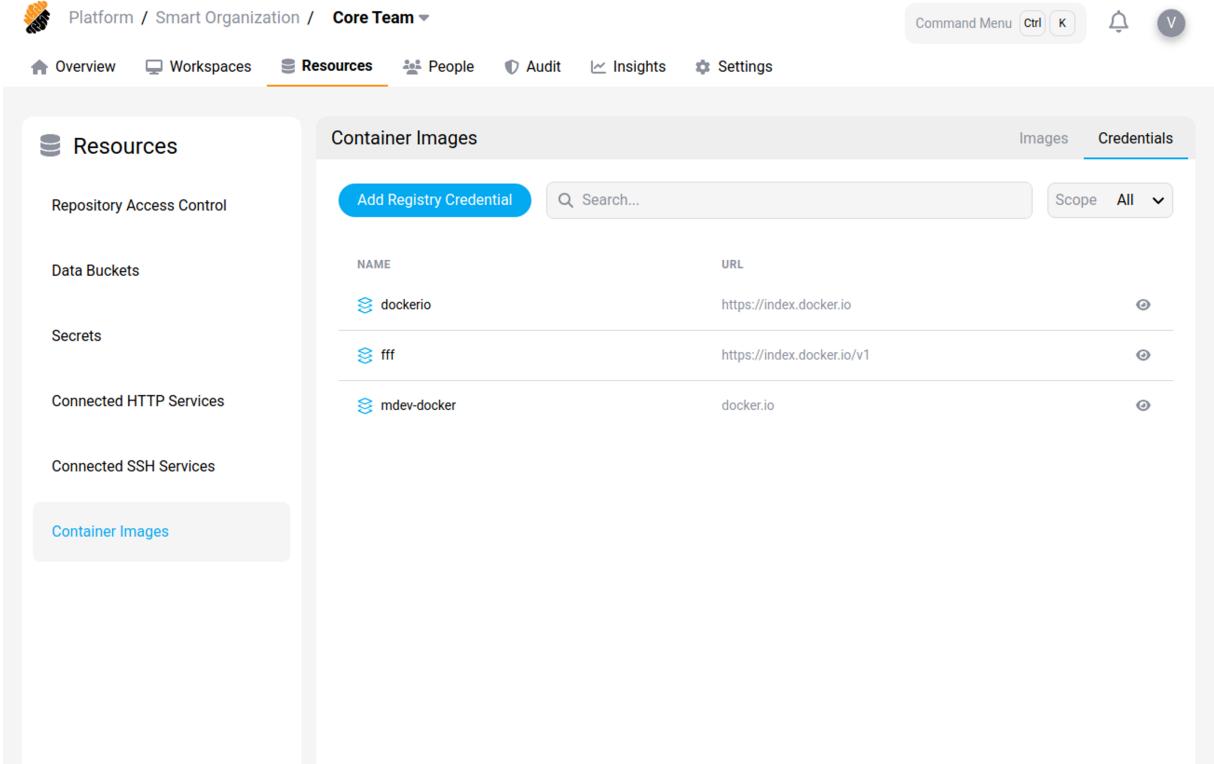
The CDE image should fulfill the following requirements:

1. It should contain an SSH client.
2. It should have both GIT and GIT LFS clients installed.
3. It should have a user named “developer” with ID 1000 (this is obtained by running the command “`adduser -u 1000 developer`”).

You can edit or delete a CDE image by clicking on the “...” icon next to its class level.

View Registry Credentials

To display credentials used in the project click on the “**Credentials**” button on the top right of the panel. You may search for one or filter those used in workspaces.



The screenshot shows the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces interface. The top navigation bar includes a logo, the text "Platform / Smart Organization / Core Team", and links for "Command Menu", "Overview", "Workspaces", "Resources" (which is the active tab), "People", "Audit", "Insights", and "Settings". The "Resources" panel on the left lists "Repository Access Control", "Data Buckets", "Secrets", "Connected HTTP Services", and "Connected SSH Services". The main content area is titled "Container Images" and shows a table of credentials. The table has columns for "NAME" and "URL". It contains three entries: "dockerio" with URL "https://index.docker.io", "fff" with URL "https://index.docker.io/v1", and "mdev-docker" with URL "docker.io". There are "Edit" and "Delete" icons next to each entry. A "Search..." input field and a "Scope All" dropdown are at the top of the table. A "Container Images" button is highlighted in the Resources panel.

NAME	URL
dockerio	https://index.docker.io
fff	https://index.docker.io/v1
mdev-docker	docker.io

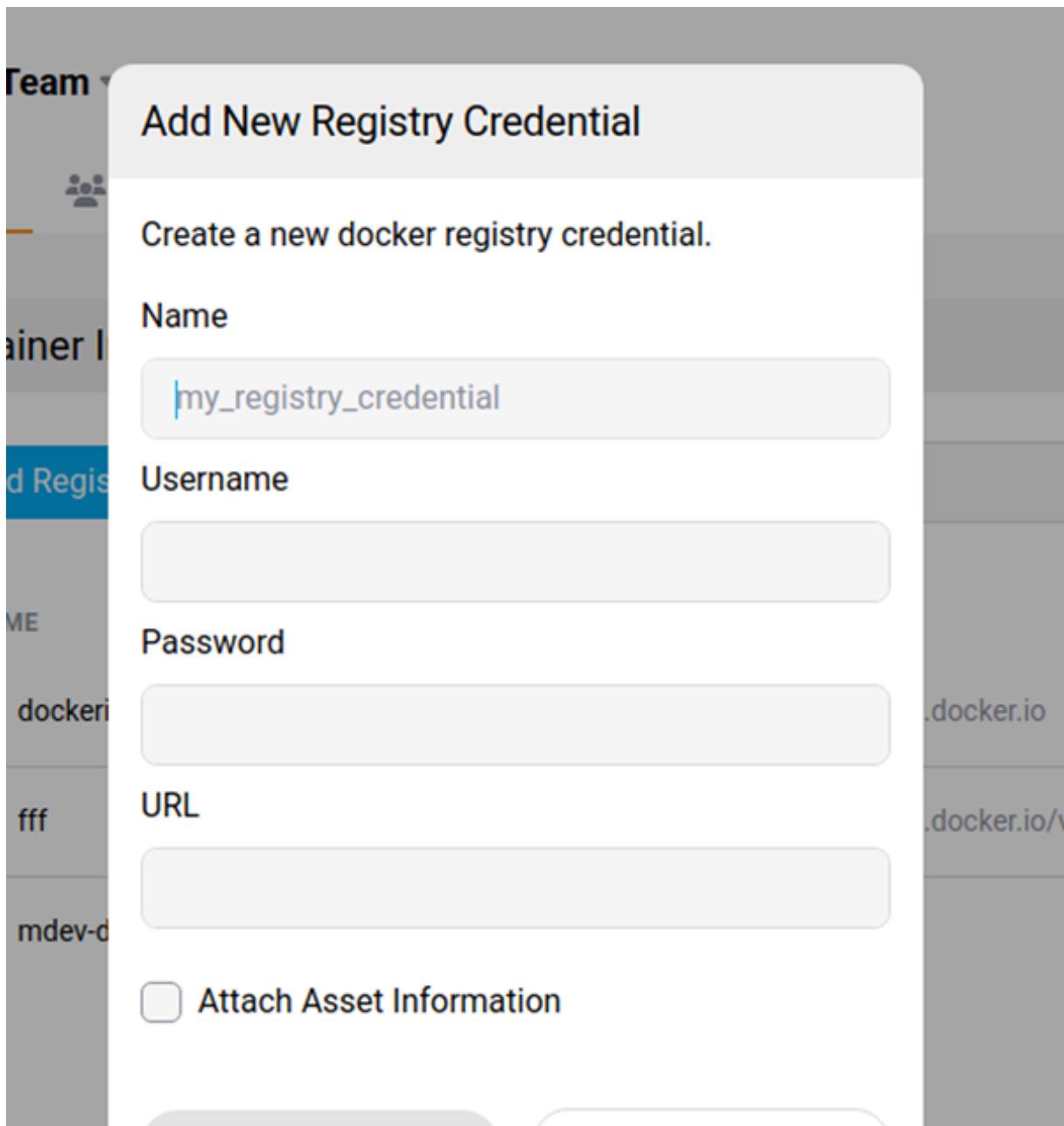
A Registry Credential is defined by the following characteristics:

1. **Name**,
2. **Scope** and
3. a **URL**.

For security purpose, no credentials are directly exposed or available for consultation.

Add a Registry Credential Permission: Security: :Manage

You can add a Registry Credential by pressing the “**Add Registry Credential**” button.

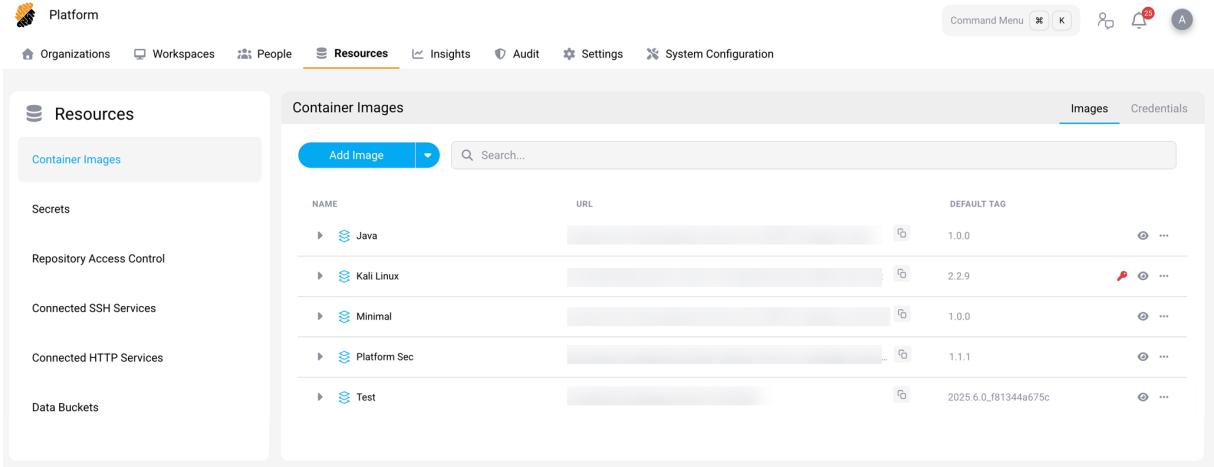


You will need to enter the following information:

1. **Name**, to identify the credentials when needed during the registration of a CDE image,
2. **Username**, and
3. **Password**, as credential values, and an
4. **URL**: where the authentication is performed.
5. **Asset information**, a description of the registry credential.

Update a Registry Credential

When a registry credential becomes invalid, a red key icon will be displayed next to the related container image, as shown in the screenshot below.

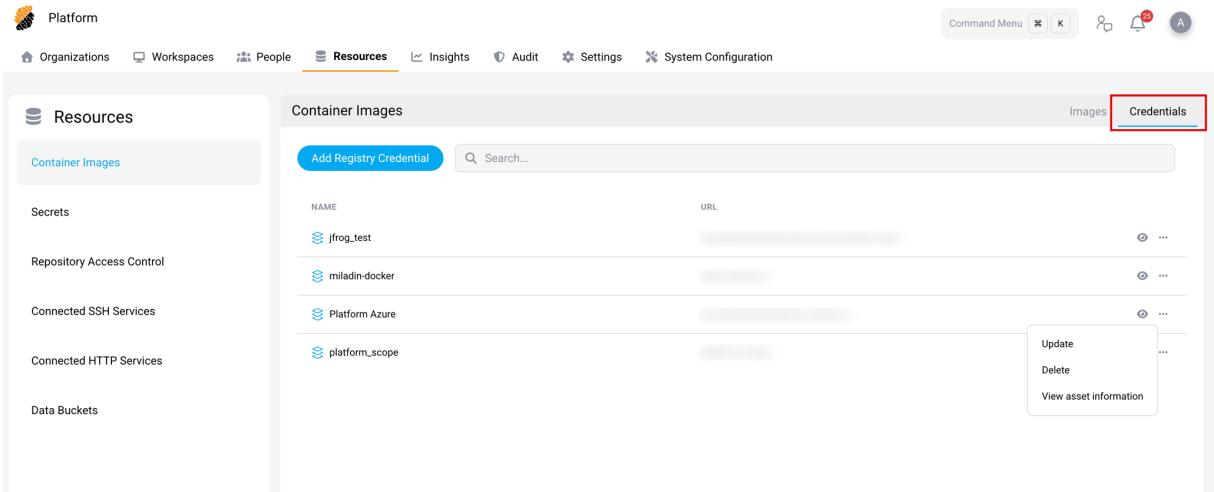


The screenshot shows the 'Container Images' list. The 'Images' tab is selected. The list includes:

NAME	URL	DEFAULT TAG	Actions
Java	[REDACTED]	1.0.0	...
Kali Linux	[REDACTED]	2.2.9	Red Key Icon, ...
Minimal	[REDACTED]	1.0.0	...
Platform Sec	[REDACTED]	1.1.1	...
Test	[REDACTED]	2025.6.0.f81344a675c	...

Hover over the icon to reveal the name of the credential, then switch to the **Credentials** view by clicking on the respective tab in the top right corner.

Find the credential that was identified before in the list of stored credentials and click on the “...” button on the right. Select **Update** to update the credential information.



The screenshot shows the 'Container Images' list with the 'Credentials' tab selected. A red box highlights the 'Credentials' tab. A context menu is open for the 'Test' credential, showing options: Update, Delete, and View asset information.

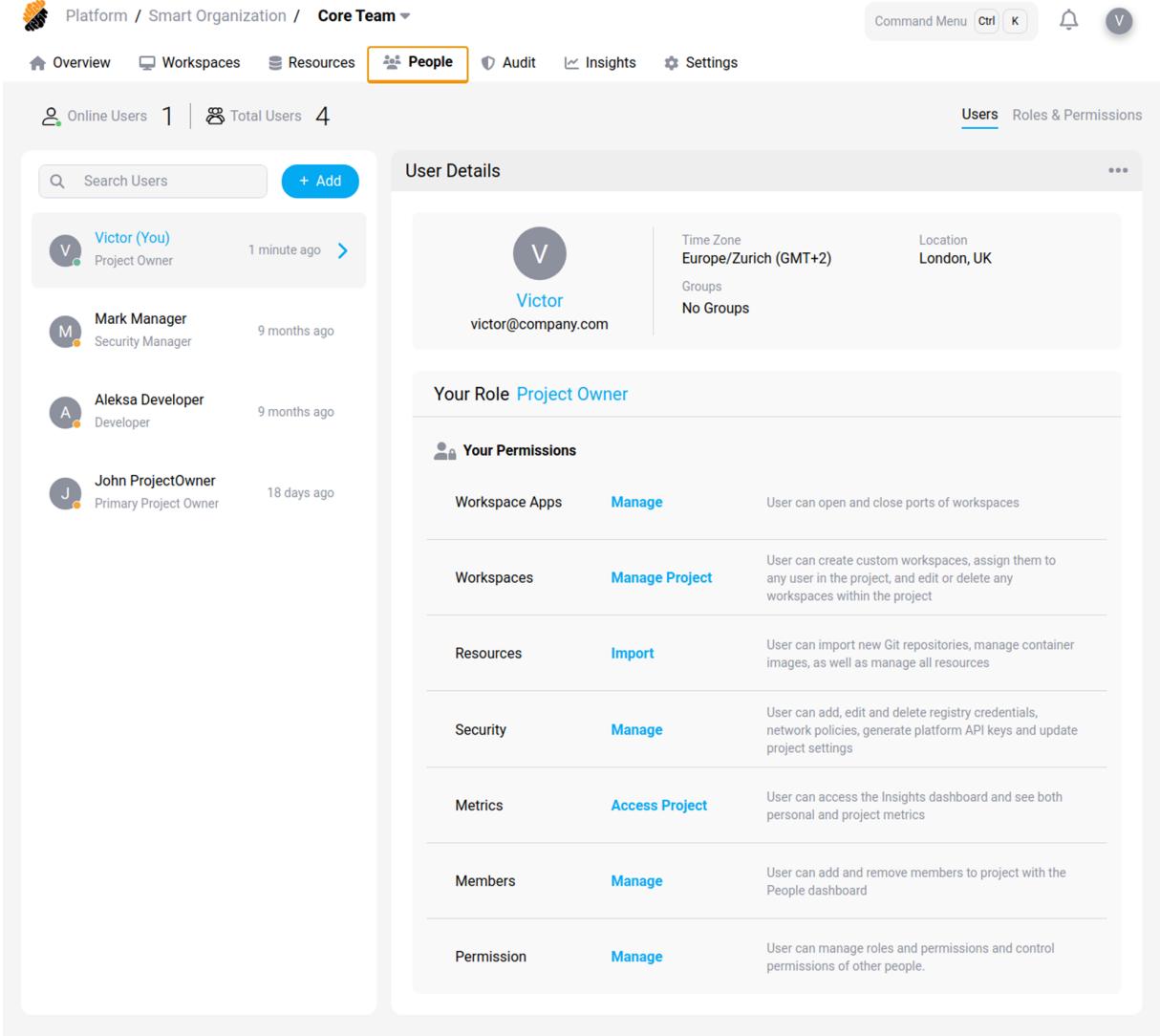
People Page

The People page contains information about users onboarded to a project, an organization or the entire platform. Switching projects or organizations therefore updates the membership in the table.

You can see the role, permissions and public details for each user in the [View User](#) panel.

This page provided typical team management functions to users with the appropriate permissions. The [project owner](#) has permissions to update the roles of the users in the project.

In addition, the project owner can create new roles or update existing ones from the [Permission Management](#) panel.



The screenshot shows the 'Core Team' section of the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Platform / Smart Organization / Core Team'. Below the navigation are tabs for 'Overview', 'Workspaces', 'Resources', 'People' (which is selected and highlighted in orange), 'Audit', 'Insights', and 'Settings'. The 'People' tab has sub-options 'Users' (selected) and 'Roles & Permissions'. On the left, a sidebar shows 'Online Users' (1) and 'Total Users' (4). A search bar and a '+ Add' button are also present. The main content area is divided into two sections: 'User Details' and 'Your Role'. The 'User Details' section shows a list of users with their icons, names, roles, and last active times. The 'Your Role' section shows the user's current role as 'Project Owner' and a detailed list of permissions for various project components: Workspace Apps, Workspaces, Resources, Security, Metrics, Members, and Permission.

Role	Permission	Description
Workspace Apps	Manage	User can open and close ports of workspaces
Workspaces	Manage Project	User can create custom workspaces, assign them to any user in the project, and edit or delete any workspaces within the project
Resources	Import	User can import new Git repositories, manage container images, as well as manage all resources
Security	Manage	User can add, edit and delete registry credentials, network policies, generate platform API keys and update project settings
Metrics	Access Project	User can access the Insights dashboard and see both personal and project metrics
Members	Manage	User can add and remove members to project with the People dashboard
Permission	Manage	User can manage roles and permissions and control permissions of other people.

Info:

A regular user can view all of the roles in the project and the associated permissions even if he does not have the **Members::Manage** permission.

Content

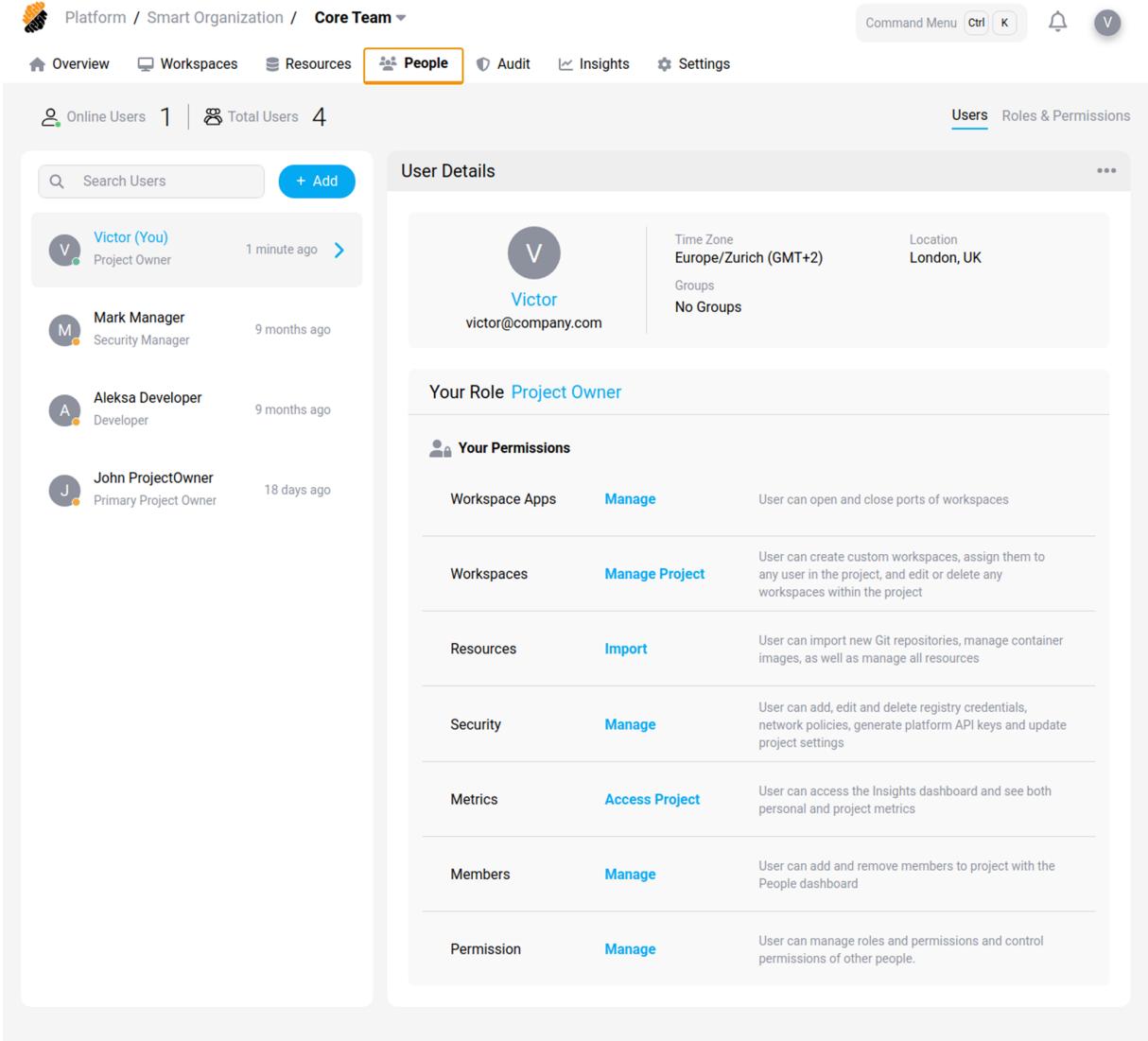
- [View Users](#) panel.
- [Access Control](#) panel.

Users

November 6, 2025

Users participating in the project or organization are displayed in the table at the top of the [People](#) page.

You can see the role, permissions and public details for each user.



The screenshot shows the 'People' page for the 'Core Team' project. At the top, there are navigation links for Overview, Workspaces, Resources, and People (which is highlighted with an orange border). Below the navigation is a summary bar showing 1 Online User and 4 Total Users. To the right of the summary are links for Users, Roles & Permissions, and a three-dot menu. The main content area is divided into two sections: 'User Details' and 'Your Role Project Owner'. The 'User Details' section shows a list of users with their names, roles, and last active times. The 'Your Role Project Owner' section shows a detailed breakdown of the user's permissions across various project modules: Workspace Apps, Workspaces, Resources, Security, Metrics, Members, and Permission.

User	Role	Last Active
Victor (You)	Project Owner	1 minute ago
Mark Manager	Security Manager	9 months ago
Aleksa Developer	Developer	9 months ago
John ProjectOwner	Primary Project Owner	18 days ago

Module	Role	Permissions
Workspace Apps	Manage	User can open and close ports of workspaces
Workspaces	Manage Project	User can create custom workspaces, assign them to any user in the project, and edit or delete any workspaces within the project
Resources	Import	User can import new Git repositories, manage container images, as well as manage all resources
Security	Manage	User can add, edit and delete registry credentials, network policies, generate platform API keys and update project settings
Metrics	Access Project	User can access the Insights dashboard and see both personal and project metrics
Members	Manage	User can add and remove members to project with the People dashboard
Permission	Manage	User can manage roles and permissions and control permissions of other people.

- [Search for Users](#)
- [Onboard a User in a Project](#) **Permission: Members :: Manage**
- [Remove a User](#) **Permission: Members :: Manage**
- [User Details Page](#)
- [Public Details](#)

- Roles and Permissions

Search for Users

You can look for a specific user in the project using the *search bar* or by *browsing the tabs*.

Recent activity and roles are displayed next to the username. Counts of connected users and total users are visible above the search bar.

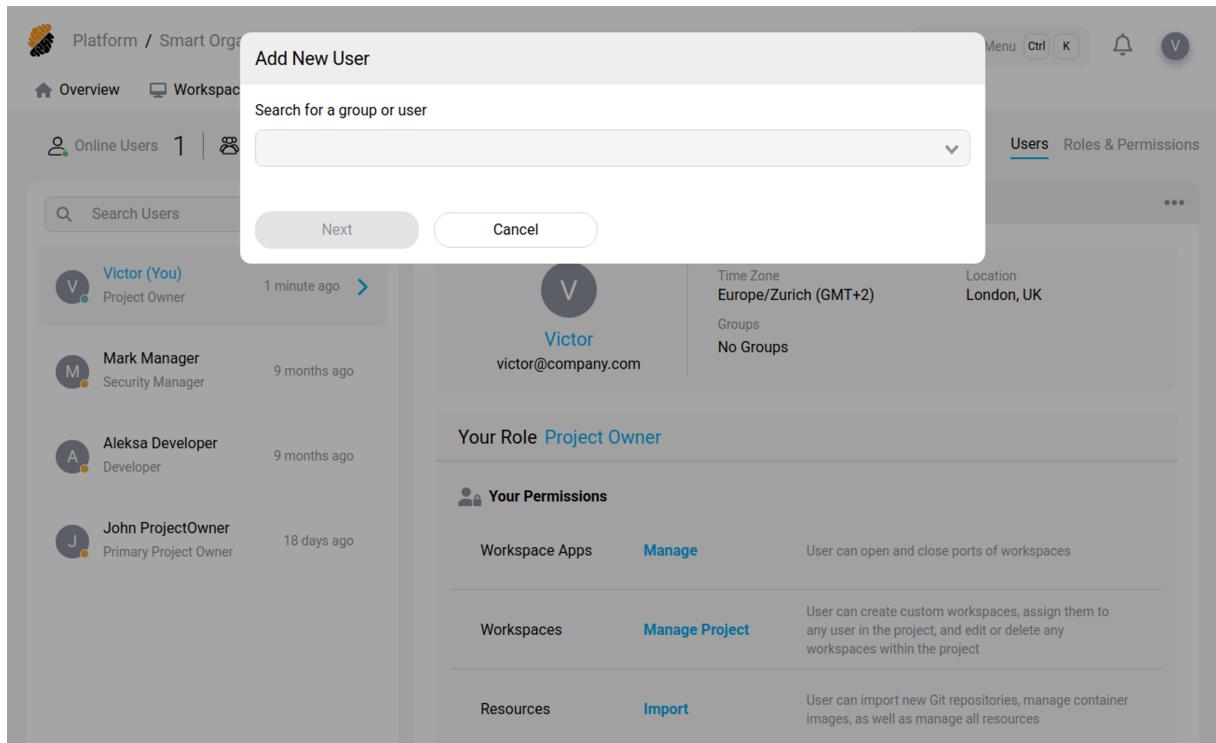
Onboard a User in a Project Permission: Members::Manage

By clicking on the “Add New User”button, you will be prompted to enter the email address of the user to be added. Based on the email’s domain name, an appropriate identity provider (IdP) is selected. Domain names have to be registered with the Settings menu at platform-level to attach it to the correct IdP.

When the domain is not detected, a temporary password can be generated for the user. This password will have to be communicated to the user, unless a mechanism to do so is available with your instance.

Each user must be assigned a role in the scope of a project during the onboarding process. Once a user has been onboarded in the project, a workspace can be assigned to her or She can create a workspace on her own granted she has the appropriate permission, at least

Workspaces::Manage Personal.



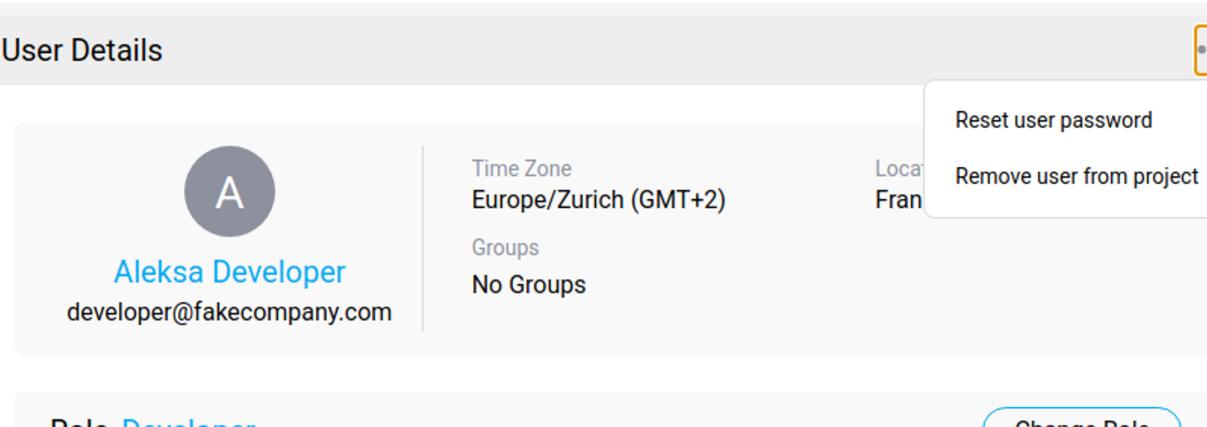
The screenshot shows the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces interface. On the left, a sidebar displays 'Online Users' (1) and a list of users: Victor (You) (Project Owner), Mark Manager (Security Manager), Aleksa Developer (Developer), and John ProjectOwner (Primary Project Owner). The main area shows the 'Add New User' dialog with a search bar and 'Next' and 'Cancel' buttons. To the right, the 'Users' tab is selected, showing a list of users with their roles and permissions. For Victor, the details are: Time Zone Europe/Zurich (GMT+2), Groups No Groups, Location London, UK. Under 'Your Role' is 'Project Owner'. Under 'Your Permissions' are 'Workspace Apps' (Manage) and 'Workspaces' (Manage Project). The 'Manage Project' permission is described as 'User can create custom workspaces, assign them to any user in the project, and edit or delete any workspaces within the project'. At the bottom, there is a 'Resources' section with an 'Import' button.

Tip

You can set an expiration date to the participation of the user in the project. Once the date is passed, the user won't have access to the project, the workspaces or to any resource associated with it.

Remove a User Permission: `_Members::Manage_`

By clicking on the “...” icon on the top right of the user detail you can remove him from the project. The user won't have access to the project or to any resource associated with it. The user is however still in the platform database. To fully remove a user from the platform, the user has to be removed from the list of users, i.e. People Dashboard, when accessed at the platform level. This can be done with a user with a platform-level role such as *admin* or *security officer*.



The screenshot shows the 'User Details' page for a user named 'Aleksa Developer' (developer@fakecompany.com). The user has a profile picture with a letter 'A' and the name 'Aleksa Developer' and email address below it. On the right, there are details: 'Time Zone' (Europe/Zurich (GMT+2)), 'Groups' (No Groups), and 'Loca' (partially visible). A context menu is open with options: 'Reset user password' and 'Remove user from project'. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Delete Details' and 'Change Details'.

User Details Page

The user details page can be accessed in different ways:

- At the Platform or Organization hierarchy level, select a user from the list
- At the Project level, select the “...” icon on the right and choose **More Details**

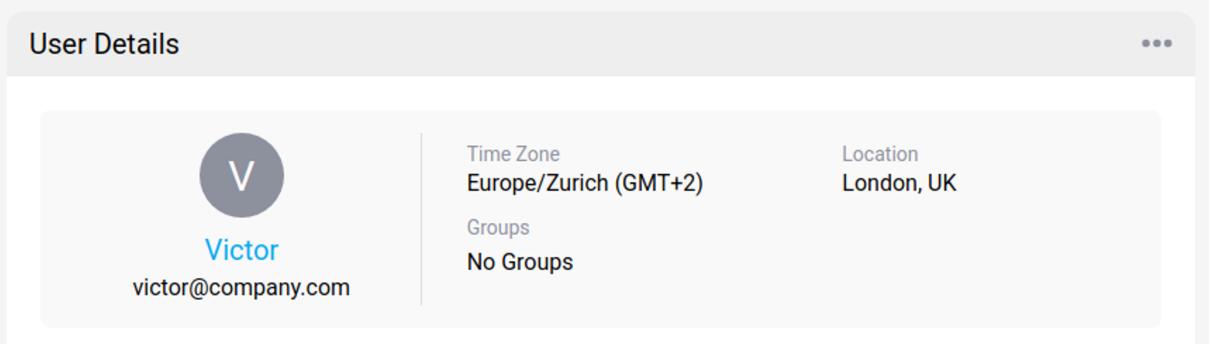
This page provides an overview of the user's access and activity, including:

- Organizations the user belongs to
- Projects the user can access
- All workspaces owned by the user
- Workspaces that have a custom schedule
- The user's personal work schedules
- Location history

Public Details

On the user profile you can see his email address, time-zone and location.

These details are visible by everyone with the *Members::Access permission* in the project.



The screenshot shows a user profile page with the following details:

User Details	
 Victor victor@company.com	<p>Time Zone Europe/Zurich (GMT+2)</p> <p>Groups No Groups</p> <p>Location London, UK</p>

Tip

Your public details can be modified in the [profile](#) page

Roles and Permissions

On the user profile you can view your current role in context of the currently selected project.

Roles & Permissions

Project Owner Role Permissions

Set Permissions

Workspace Apps
Access and execution of workspace applications

Workspaces
Access and management of workspaces

Resources
Access and management of resources

Security
Access and management of project security

Metrics
Access to insights and metrics

Members
Access and management of project members

No Access Access Manage

No Access Access Manage Personal Manage Project

No Access Access Manage

No Access Access Manage

No Access Access Personal Access Project

User can manage roles and permission of other users (enable all permissions)

Tip

Tip for privileged users with permission *Members::Manage*

The user role can be modified using the user table found on the people page.

Refer to the [Access Control](#) page for more details around the access control policies on the platform.

Access Control

October 2, 2025

Roles and permissions in the organization are displayed on the [People](#) page.

If you are a *project owner*, you can create new roles or update existing ones from the access control panel.

Project Owner Role Permissions

Set Permissions

Workspace Apps
Access and execution of workspace applications

No Access Access Manage

User can open and close ports of workspaces

Workspaces
Access and management of workspaces

No Access Access Manage Personal Manage Project

User can create custom workspaces, assign them to any user in the project, and edit or delete any workspaces within the project

Resources
Access and management of resources

No Access Access Manage Import

User can import new Git repositories, manage container images, as well as manage all resources

Confidential Regulated

Access to regulated and confidential resources

Security
Access and management of project security

No Access Access Manage

User can add, edit and delete registry credentials, network policies, generate platform API keys and update project settings

Metrics
Access to insights and metrics

No Access Access Personal Access Project

User can access the Insights dashboard and see both personal and project metrics

Members
Access and management of project members

No Access Access Manage

User can add and remove members to project with the People dashboard

User can manage roles and permission of other users (enable all permissions)

- Roles
- Default roles
- Create a new role Project Owner
- Permissions

Roles

Roles define a set of permissions given to a user or a group of user.

They allow to determine the rights given to each user. Roles are project bound. This means that the same user may have a different role depending on the project. Roles defined on the project level are only available within that project.

Roles ⁴[+ New Role](#)

Project Owner



Auditor



Strong Developer



Guest role

**Warning**

Roles are a crucial element to consider when securing your resources. Roles must be attributed following a **least privilege** policy to avoid any unwarranted access.

Default roles

There are 4 default roles in a standard project: **Guest**, **Developer**, **Manager** and **Project Owner**. They are meant for the following use:

- **Guest**: The guest role allows a user to view the platform without having access to sensitive data or the ability to make any modifications.
- **Developer**: The “default” developer will be able to create workspaces based on admin-defined project rules.
- **Manager**: The manager has all the tech lead’s permissions.
- **Project Owner**: The project owner has all the manager’s permissions, in addition to accessing the [project’s audit](#) and manage the user’s security feature, such privilege elevation.

To each role is attached the set of permissions described below.

Refer to the [permissions](#) section for an explanation about each permission.

Permission	Guest	Developer	Manager	Project Owner
Workspace	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Apps::Access				

Permission	Guest	Developer	Manager	Project Owner
Workspace Apps::Manage	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Workspaces::Access	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Workspaces::Manage Personal	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Workspaces::Manage Project	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Resources::Access	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Resources::Manage	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Resources::Import	No	No	No	Yes
Resources::Regulated	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Resources::Confidential	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Security::Access	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Security::Manage	No	No	No	Yes
Metrics::Access Personal	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metrics::Access Project	No	No	Yes	Yes
Members::Access	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Members::Manage	No	No	Yes	Yes

Create a new role Project Owner

By clicking on the button at the top left of the **access control** panel, you can create a new role. Select a name and the set of permissions that characterize the new role.

Warning

Granted permissions must follow a **least privilege** policy.

Be careful when naming a role, a poorly chosen name can be misused and end up giving too much privilege to a user.

Permissions

Permissions describe the rights given to a user for a specific access.

Project Owner Role Permissions

Set Permissions

Workspace Apps

Access and execution of workspace applications

No Access Access Manage

User can open and close ports of workspaces

Workspaces

Access and management of workspaces

No Access Access Manage Personal

Manage Project

User can create custom workspaces, assign them to any user in the project, and edit or delete any workspaces within the project

Resources

Access and management of resources

No Access Access Manage

Import

User can import new Git repositories, manage container images, as well as manage all resources

Confidential Regulated

Access to regulated and confidential resources

Security

Access and management of project security

No Access Access Manage

User can add, edit and delete registry credentials, network policies, generate platform API keys and update project settings

Metrics

Access to insights and metrics

No Access Access Personal

Access Project

User can access the Insights dashboard and see both personal and project metrics

Members

Access and management of project members

No Access Access Manage

User can add and remove members to project with the People dashboard

User can manage roles and permission of other users (enable all permissions)

Please find below the detail of each access mentioned above.

Permissions	Description
Workspace Apps::No Access	The user cannot access apps running on the workspace.
Workspace Apps::Access	The user can access and view apps shared with the user by other users.
Workspace Apps::Manage	The user can open and close ports of workspaces.
Workspaces::No Access	User cannot access workspaces
Workspaces::Access	User can access workspaces assigned to her, but cannot edit properties or modify access control to resources, or delete her workspace.
Workspaces::Manage Personal	User can create personal workspaces (i.e. with admin pre-defined characteristics), manage access control to the project resources, and delete personal workspaces.
Workspaces::Manage Project	User can create custom workspaces and assign it to any user in the project. The user can edit or delete any workspaces in the project.
Resources::No Access	The user cannot access the Resources dashboard and see registered resources.
Resources::Access	The user can access the Resources dashboard and see registered resources, but cannot edit or delete them.
Resources::Manage	The user can access the Resources dashboard and see, edit and delete project repositories, secrets, external services and data buckets.
Resources::Import	The user can import new git repositories, container images and SAML connected apps, as well as manage all resources.
Resources::Regulated	The user can access resources registered as regulated, i.e. falling under some regulations
Resources::Confidential	The user can access resources registered as confidential such as intellectual property, etc.
Security::No Access	The user does not have access to security metrics.
Security::Access	The user has access to the Audit dashboard, define network policies (Resource Dashboard), but cannot add, edit or delete them.

Permissions	Description
Security::Manage	The user can add, edit and delete workspace images, registry credentials, network policies, generate platform API keys and update project settings.
Metrics::No Access	The user has no access to the Insights dashboard.
Metrics::Access Personal	The user has access to the Insights dashboard and see only personal metrics.
Metrics::Access Project	The user has access to the Insights dashboard and see both personal and project-level metrics.
Members::No Access	The user cannot see the project's members (no People dashboard).
Members::Access	The user can see the project's members in the People dashboard.
Members::Manage	The user can add and remove members to the project with the People dashboard.

Audit Page

October 2, 2025

Permission: [_Security::Access_](#)

The **Audit page** provides insights into the security of your **Project**, including a **Event Generation Timeline** graph that illustrates the timeline of events triggered by [workspaces](#) within the current project. Additionally, the **Live System Event Log** presents a table displaying detailed logs of each event.

The dashboard features two main sections: 'Event Generation Timeline' and 'Live System Event Log'.

Event Generation Timeline: This section contains two graphs. The left graph, titled 'Severity', shows a value of 270 with a 0.4% change. The right graph, titled 'Total Events', shows a value of 10432 with a 0.2% change. Both graphs are line charts with a light blue line and a light grey background.

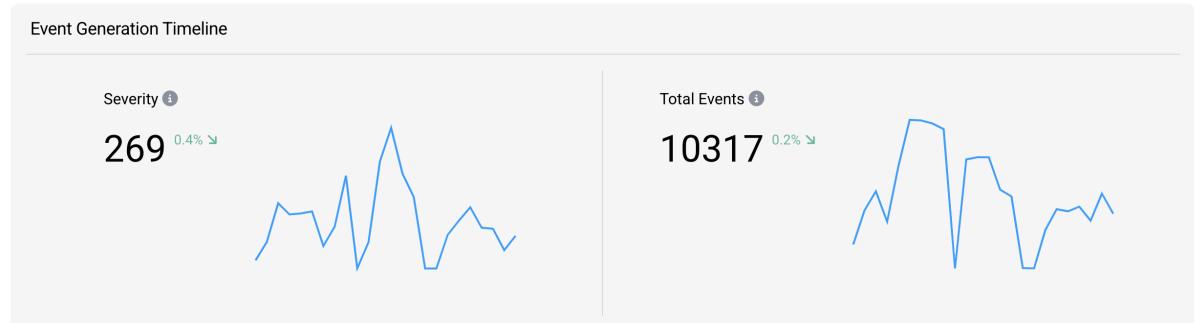
Live System Event Log: This section displays a table of event logs. The columns are: EXTENSION, TYPE, SEVERITY, WORKSPACE, USER, and DATE. The data is as follows:

EXTENSION	TYPE	SEVERITY	WORKSPACE	USER	DATE
Network Traffic	TCP Forwarding	Low	Miladin's Worksp...		25 March 2025, 17:14
Network Traffic	TCP Forwarding	Low	Aleksa's Worksp...		25 March 2025, 17:13
Network Traffic	TCP Forwarding	Low	Aleksa's Worksp...		25 March 2025, 17:13
Authentication	Session Start	Low	Miladin's Worksp...		25 March 2025, 17:13
Data Security	Paste	Low	Aleksa's Worksp...		25 March 2025, 17:13

- Event Generation Timeline
- Event Logs
- Filtering Logs
- Log Display

Event Generation Timeline

The event generation timeline are two graphs, where the first one shows the severity level of triggered events over time, and the other displays the total amount of triggered events over time.



Event Logs

The **Live System Event Log** displays records of security events triggered by [workspaces](#) within a specific [project](#). These events can take many forms, such as clipboard monitoring or network alerts, like a DNS request. These logs are significant as they have the ability to uncover potential security vulnerabilities.

Tip

Events are triggered once you enabled the option “Log and record outbound network traffic” for the associated [Network Policy](#).

Live System Event Log					
Search event types, users, workspaces, description					Filter
EXTENSION	TYPE	SEVERITY	WORKSPACE	USER	DATE
▶ Authentication	Login	Low	None	V	8 April 2025, 12:23
▶ Authentication	Login	Low	None	V	8 April 2025, 12:23
▶ Authentication	Login	Low	None	V	8 April 2025, 12:23
▶ Authentication	Login	Low	None	V	8 April 2025, 12:22
▶ Authentication	Login	Low	None	V	8 April 2025, 12:22
▶ Authentication	Logout	Low	None	V	8 April 2025, 12:22
▶ Authentication	Login	Low	None	V	8 April 2025, 12:21
▶ Authentication	Login	Low	None	V	8 April 2025, 12:21
▶ Authentication	Login	Low	None	V	8 April 2025, 12:19

Filtering Logs

The log view allows users to easily filter and search through the system’s event logs.

This feature makes it very convenient to identify possible issues, troubleshoot and also to monitor the usage of the system in a more granular level. To display filter options, press the “**Filter**”button located at the top right of the **Live System Event Log** panel.

Filter logs by:

- **Type** of the event,
- **Severity** level,
- **Workspace** from where the event was triggered,
- **User** that triggered the event,

- **Date** and time at which the event was triggered.

In addition to filtering logs, you can search through them by typing key words in the search bar below the date range (e.g. search for a specific user).

Log Display

The log view provides detailed information about each event that occurs within the system. For each log, you can view the following information:

1. **Type**: What kind of event was triggered,
2. **Severity**: Severity level of the event,
3. **Workspace**: Workspace from where event was triggered,
4. **User**: User who triggered the event,
5. **Date**: Date and time at which the event was triggered,
6. **Description**: Describes action that triggered the event.

To view more details about an event, press the dropdown menu button to the left of the event's log.

Real-time Auditing Section: Event Log Catalog Reference

September 29, 2025

The tables below offers a quick reference to events monitored in real time on the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces (SDS) platform. These events are systematically captured using standardized methods and are available in the audit section. They can be easily exported in common formats for integration with Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) systems, supporting comprehensive monitoring and analysis.

All events

ID	Category	Event Type	Event Description	Attributes
	All		Attributes shared by all events	id, timestamp, user_id, user_name, session_id, project_id, project_name, workspace_id, workspace_name, severity

Authentication

ID	Category	Event Type	Event Description	Attributes
1	Authentication	Login	The user logged on to the platform	
2	Authentication	Logout	The user logged out of the platform	
3	Authentication	SessionStart	The user started a workspace session	
4	Authentication	SessionEnd	The user ended a workspace session	
5	Authentication	SessionInterrupt	The user workspace session has been interrupted	

Authorization

ID	Category	Event Type	Event Description	Attributes
6	User Authorization	UserBlocked	The user has been blocked	user_id, user_name, role_name
7	User Authorization	UserUnblocked	The user has been unblocked	user_id, user_name, role_name
9	Workspace Authorization	SharedWithUser	User shares workspace with another user	user_id, user_name
10	Workspace Authorization	UnsharedWithUser	User revokes previously shared workspace access.	user_id, user_name

Data Security

ID	Category	Event Type	Event Description	Attributes
11	Data Security	Copy	In the workspace, the user copies data to the clipboard	data, is_secret, is_code
12	Data Security	Paste	In the workspace, the user pastes copied data into a new location	data, is_secret, is_code
13	Data Security	Cut	In the workspace, the user cuts selected data for potential relocation	data, is_secret, is_code
14	Data Security	Clipboard	In the secure browser, data is copied, cut, or pasted	data, is_secret, is_code

ID	Category	Event Type	Event Description	Attributes
15	Data Security	ShareClipboardUrl	In the secure browser, the user shares a URL or link stored in the clipboard	data, is_secret, is_code
16	Data Security	Upload	Sends a file or data from a local device to a remote environment	data, is_secret, is_code
17	Data Security	UploadLargeFile	Sends large-sized files from a local device to a remote environment	data, is_secret, is_code
18	Data Security	Download	Retrieves a file or data from a remote environment to a local device	data, is_secret, is_code
19	Data Security	DownloadLargeFile	Retrieves large-sized files from a remote environment to a local device	data, is_secret, is_code
20	Data Security	SupervisedCopy	In the workspace, the copy action under supervision or monitoring	data, is_secret, is_code

System

ID	Category	Event Type	Event Description	Attributes
21	System	WorkspaceSpecsUpdated	Modifications or updates made to the specifications of a workspace	

Data Security

ID	Category	Event Type	Event Description	Attributes
22	SecureBrowserNavigation	SecureBrowserNavigation	Ensures secure browsing practices during navigation	url, title allowed
23	VSCodeExtensionInstalled	VSCodeExtensionInstalled	Installation of an extension within Visual Studio Code	extension_name, extension_id, extension_uuid
24	AccountManagementUserAddedToProject	AccountManagementUserAddedToProject	Addition of a user to a specific project	user_id, user_name, role_name
25	AccountManagementUserRemovedFromProject	AccountManagementUserRemovedFromProject	Removal of a user from a specific project	
26	AccountManagementRoleChanged	AccountManagementRoleChanged	Modification or alteration of a user roles and permissions	
27	AccountManagementUserCreated	AccountManagementUserCreated	Creation of a new user profile or account	
28	AccountManagementUserDeleted	AccountManagementUserDeleted	Deletion or removal of a user profile or account	

Network Traffic

ID	Category	Event Type	Event Description	Attributes
29	SSHCommand	SSHCommand	Execution of a command via Secure Shell (SSH)	issuer, command, type, destination, commit, request, git_branch
30	ExternalSSHCommand	ExternalSSHCommand	Execution of an external command through Secure Shell (SSH)	service_id, command, destination, type
31	HTTPRequest	HTTPRequest	Transmission of a request using Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)	issuer, destination, request_type, blocked, status_code, browser_id
32	GitOverHTTP	GitOverHTTP	Git operations performed over HTTP protocol	issuer, command, destination, request
33	TCPForwarding	TCPForwarding	Forwarding of Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) traffic	destination_address
34	DNS	DNS	Domain Name System (DNS) operations or requests	domain, address, inspected
35	ResourceAccess	Created	A resource is newly created within the system	resource_name, resource_id, action_type, resource_type, o_auth_app
36	ResourceAccess	Imported	Data or information is brought in from an external source	resource_name, resource_id, action_type, resource_type, o_auth_app

ID	Category	Event Type	Event Description	Attributes
37	ResourceAccess	ManuallyImported	Specific data is manually transferred or imported into the system	resource_name, resource_id, action_type, resource_type, o_auth_app
38	ResourceAccess	Updated	Existing data or information undergoes modification or refresh within the system	resource_name, resource_id, action_type, resource_type, o_auth_app
39	ResourceAccess	SharedWithUsers	Resource is shared with multiple users within the system	resource_name, resource_id, action_type, resource_type, o_auth_app
40	ResourceAccess	SharedPublicly	Resource is made accessible to the public users	resource_name, resource_id, action_type, resource_type, o_auth_app
41	ResourceAccess	WorkspaceAttached	Resource is attached to a workspace	resource_name, resource_id, action_type, resource_type, o_auth_app
42	ResourceAccess	WorkspaceDetached	Removal of resource from a workspace	resource_name, resource_id, action_type, resource_type, o_auth_app
43	ResourceAccess	Deleted	A resource is removed or deleted from the system	resource_name, resource_id, action_type, resource_type, o_auth_app

ID	Category	Event Type	Event Description	Attributes
44	ResourceAccess	Repository	Management of a Git application used for code or data storage	resource_name, resource_id, action_type, resource_type, o_auth_app
45	ResourceAccess	Bucket	Container utilized for data storage, commonly used in cloud computing	resource_name, resource_id, action_type, resource_type, o_auth_app
46	ResourceAccess	Secret	Sensitive data such as passwords, keys, or tokens	resource_name, resource_id, action_type, resource_type, o_auth_app
47	ResourceAccess	Connected_service	Establishment or utilization of an external service or integration within the system	resource_name, resource_id, action_type, resource_type, o_auth_app
48	ResourceAccess	Network_policy	Setting rules or configurations governing network behavior or access	resource_name, resource_id, action_type, resource_type, o_auth_app
49	ResourceAccess	Image	Handling representations or snapshots of data, often used in computing environments	resource_name, resource_id, action_type, resource_type, o_auth_app
50	ResourceAccess	Credential	Management of information used for authentication or access control	resource_name, resource_id, action_type, resource_type, o_auth_app

ID	Category	Event Type	Event Description	Attributes
51	ResourceAccess	Workspace_app	Utilization or management of a workspace application	resource_name, resource_id, action_type, resource_type, o_auth_app
52	ResourceAccess	Startup_script	Execution or management of scripts or instructions during system startup	resource_name, resource_id, action_type, resource_type, o_auth_app
53	ResourceAccess	Workspace	Management or utilization of a coding environment for collaborative work	resource_name, resource_id, action_type, resource_type, o_auth_app
54	ResourceAccess	GitHub	Utilization or interaction with the GitHub OAuth application for various purpose	resource_name, resource_id, action_type, resource_type, o_auth_app
55	ResourceAccess	GitLab	Utilization or interaction with the GitLab OAuth application for various purposes	resource_name, resource_id, action_type, resource_type, o_auth_app
56	ResourceAccess	Bitbucket	Utilization or interaction with the Bitbucket OAuth application for various purposes	resource_name, resource_id, action_type, resource_type, o_auth_app

ID	Category	Event Type	Event Description	Attributes
57	ResourceAccess	AzureDevOps	Utilization or interaction with the AzureDevOps OAuth application for various purposes	resource_name, resource_id, action_type, resource_type, o_auth_app
58	ResourceAccess	JFrog	Utilization or interaction with the JFrog OAuth application for various purposes	resource_name, resource_id, action_type, resource_type, o_auth_app

Attributes

Attributes	Attribute Description
action_type	Action type
address	DNS address
allowed	Flag indicating whether navigation is allowed
blocked	Flag indicating whether the request is blocked
browser_id	Browser ID
command	The SSH command executed
commit	The related commit hash
data	Clipboard data, if applied
destination	The git service name
destination	The external service name
destination	The destination name
destination_address	Destination address
domain	Domain name
extension_id	ID of the Visual Studio Code extension
extension_name	Name of the Visual Studio Code extension
extension_uuid	UUID of the Visual Studio Code extension

Attributes	Attribute Description
git_branch	The git branch name, if applied
id	Event ID
inspected	Flag indicating whether it request has been inspected
is_code	Code detection flag
is_secret	Secret detection flag
issuer	Email or user ID of the issuer
o_auth_app	Third party app name, if applied
project_id	Project ID
project_name	Project name
request	The type of request
request_type	Request type
resource_id	Resource ID
resource_name	Resource name
resource_type	Resource type
role_name	The user role on the platform
role_name	The rolename in the project, if applied
service_id	The service ID
session_id	IDE session ID
severity	Severity 0-3 = Low - 4-6 = Medium - 7-8 = High - 9-10 = Critical
status_code	HTTP status code
timestamp	Date on which the event was recorded
title	Title of the webpage
type	Push or pull
url	URL of the webpage
user_id	The user id on the platform
user_name	The username on the platform
workspace_id	Workspace ID

workspace_name

Workspace name

Insights Page

The **Insights Page** displays information about the activity of the **Project**'s members, resource allocation and container process' metrics. The information displayed on this page depends on the implementation of the platform in your organization. This section provides a general view of the information commonly found across deployments.

Info

Depending on your permissions within the project, some of this information may not be available.

Content

- **Resource Allocation Permission:** `_Metrics::Access Project_`
- **Container Process Metrics**

Resource Allocation

October 2, 2025

`Permission:_Metrics::AccessProject_`

Within the **Resource Allocation** tab, you can view the current usage of resources by your workspace.

- [Resource Allocation Graph](#)

Resource Allocation Graph



You can also view a sortable list of the total consumption based on activities for each workspace in the project.

Note

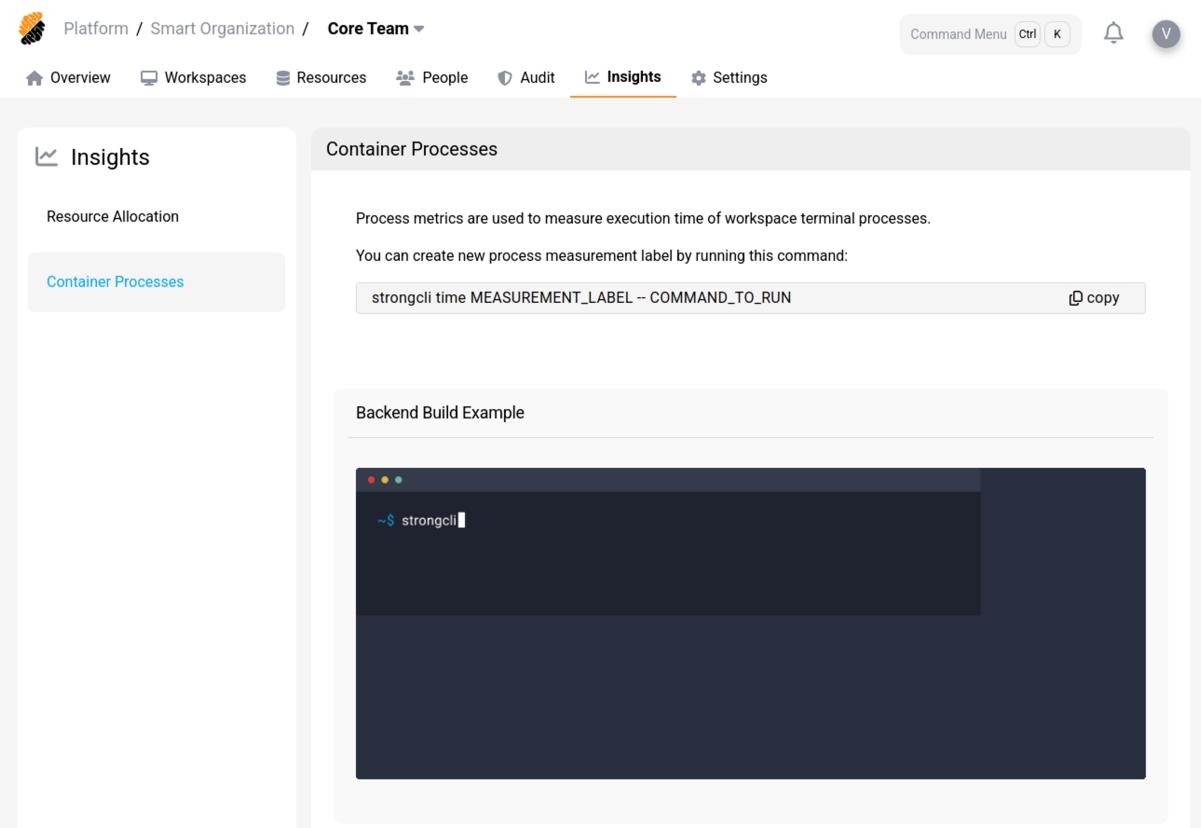
Each workspace is assigned a CPUs/Memory/Memory specification. You can see the current level of usage for workspaces in the project in the Workspace Consumption list.

Container Process Metrics

October 2, 2025

The section **Container Process** displays time metrics registered using the platform Command Line Interface (CLI) **strongcli** available in [developers workspaces](#).

Metrics are registered using the 'time' option and become available in the Insight dashboard's section **Container Process**. This CLI is typically used in scripts embedded in the project containers such that, at startup a selection of processes can be registered for performance assessment. Once registered in a fleet of workspaces, metrics are aggregated and eventually displayed in the Insights page.



The screenshot shows the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces Insights dashboard. The top navigation bar includes links for Platform, Smart Organization, Core Team, Overview, Workspaces, Resources, People, Audit, Insights (which is highlighted in orange), and Settings. The Insights sidebar on the left has sections for Resource Allocation and Container Processes, with Container Processes currently selected. The main content area is titled 'Container Processes' and contains instructions: 'Process metrics are used to measure execution time of workspace terminal processes.' and 'You can create new process measurement label by running this command:'. Below this is a code example: 'strongcli time MEASUREMENT_LABEL -- COMMAND_TO_RUN' with a 'copy' button. A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'Backend Build Example' shows the command being run: '~\$ strongcli'. The terminal window is mostly blacked out for privacy.

- [Track a Container Process](#)
- [Insights' Period](#)
- [Container Process Insights](#)
 - [Average](#)
 - [Total](#)

Track a Container Process

You can track the execution time of container processes in workspaces using the platform's Command Line Interface (CLI) **strongcli**.

Use the following command to do so:

```
1 > strongcli time LABEL -- COMMAND_TO_RUN
```

Where:

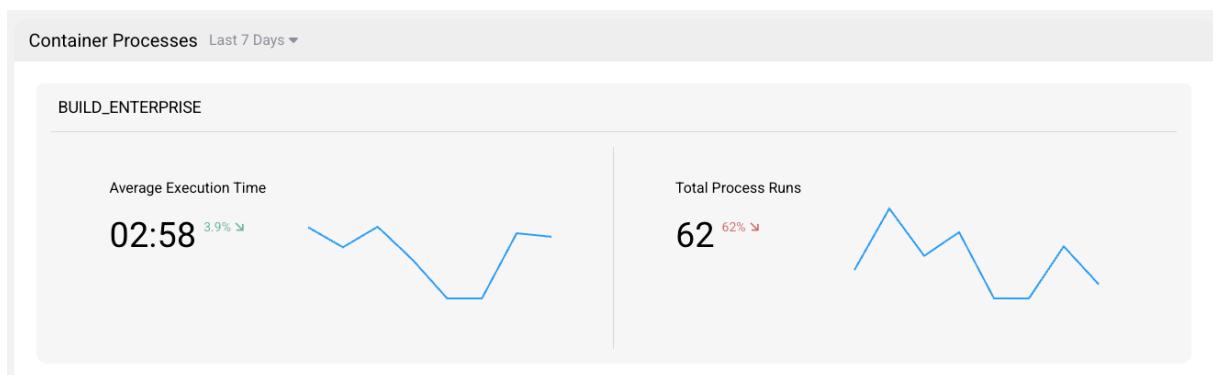
- **LABEL:** This allows setting a label to identify the process in the Insight dashboard,
- **COMMAND_TO_RUN:** The terminal command for which you would like to measure the execution time.

This registers a new process for your workspace among the **container processes** and measures its execution time.

Insights' Period

After selecting a container process, you can vary the span of the statistics from a 7-day execution average to a yearly average.

- Click on the drop-down menu to the right of “**Last 7 days**” to change the evaluation period.

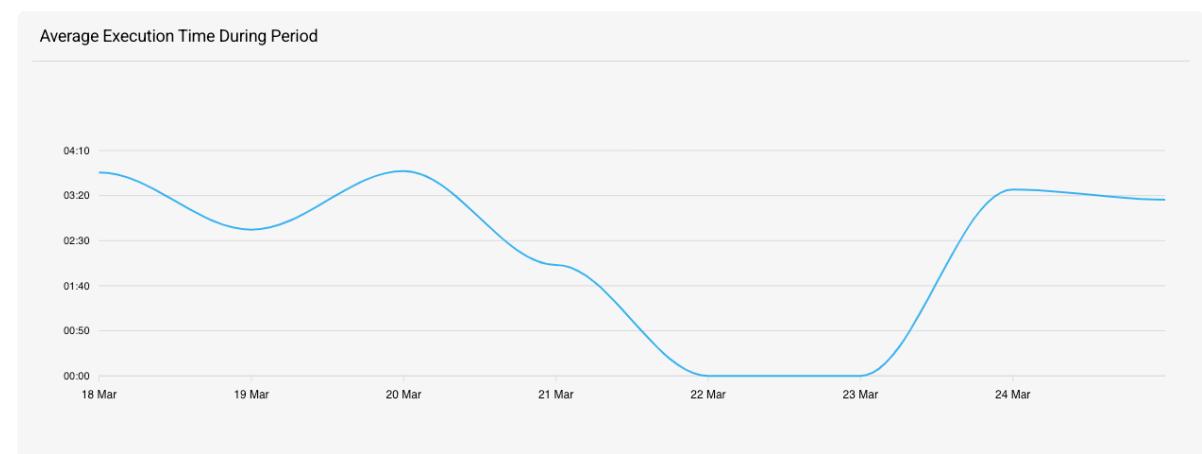


Based on selected period, the graph scale will be adapted accordingly.

Container Process Insights

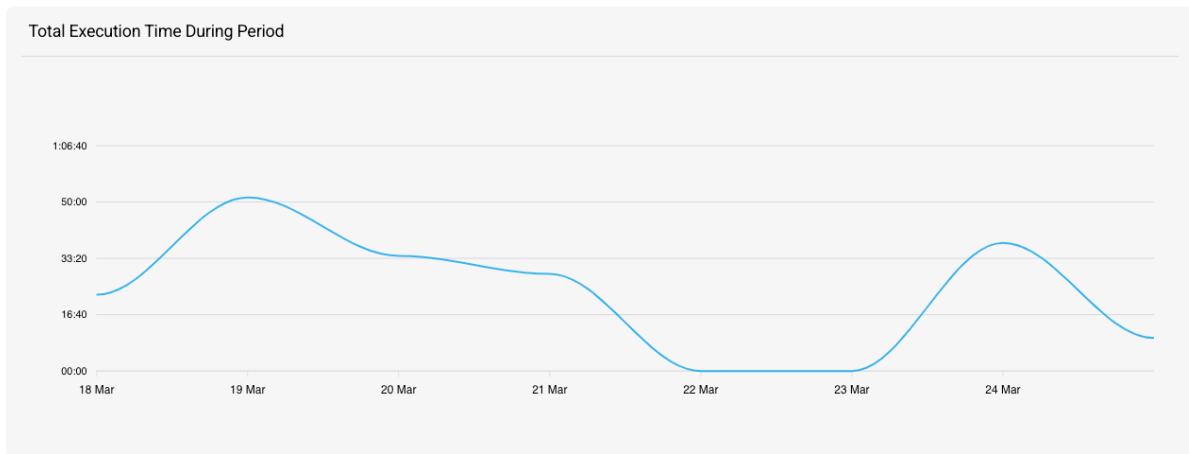
Average

The “average execution time” graph in the container Process section of the Insight dashboard shows the average amount of time it took for a command to be executed within a developer’s workspace, as recorded by the platform’s Command Line Interface (CLI). The period of time displayed on the average execution time graph can be adjusted, allowing you to view metrics for a specific date range.



Total

The “total execution time” graph in the **container process** section of the Insight dashboard shows the total amount of time the command has been executed in a developer’s workspace. The period of time displayed on the total execution time graph [can be adjusted](#), allowing you to view metrics for a specific date range.



Profile and Account Settings

The **Profile and Account Settings** pages lets you manage personal data and set preferences around your work habits. For example, you can set-up a [work schedule](#) such that your workspace is automatically deployed at pre-set hours.

The profile is used also to store any personal configuration files such as .bashrc, etc needed to customize your workspaces.

In addition, you can use the profile to record IDE configurations, including installed plug-ins, and replicate them across workspaces. Finally, the profile is the place to manage the different [authentication tokens](#) and access keys to authenticate to GIT applications attached to the platforms and accessible from the workspaces.

The [Overview Page](#) allows you to edit personal information, define a work schedule, view owned workspaces and project membership.

The screenshot shows the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a user icon (Victor), a Command Menu button (Ctrl + K), a bell icon, and a profile icon (V). The main menu includes Overview, Integrations, Configuration, Security, and Troubleshoot. The Overview tab is selected.

User Information

Full Name: Victor
Email: victor@company.com

Work Schedule
Setup your work schedule

Workspaces
List of all your workspaces

Projects
List of all projects you can access

User Information

Full Name: Victor
Email: victor@company.com

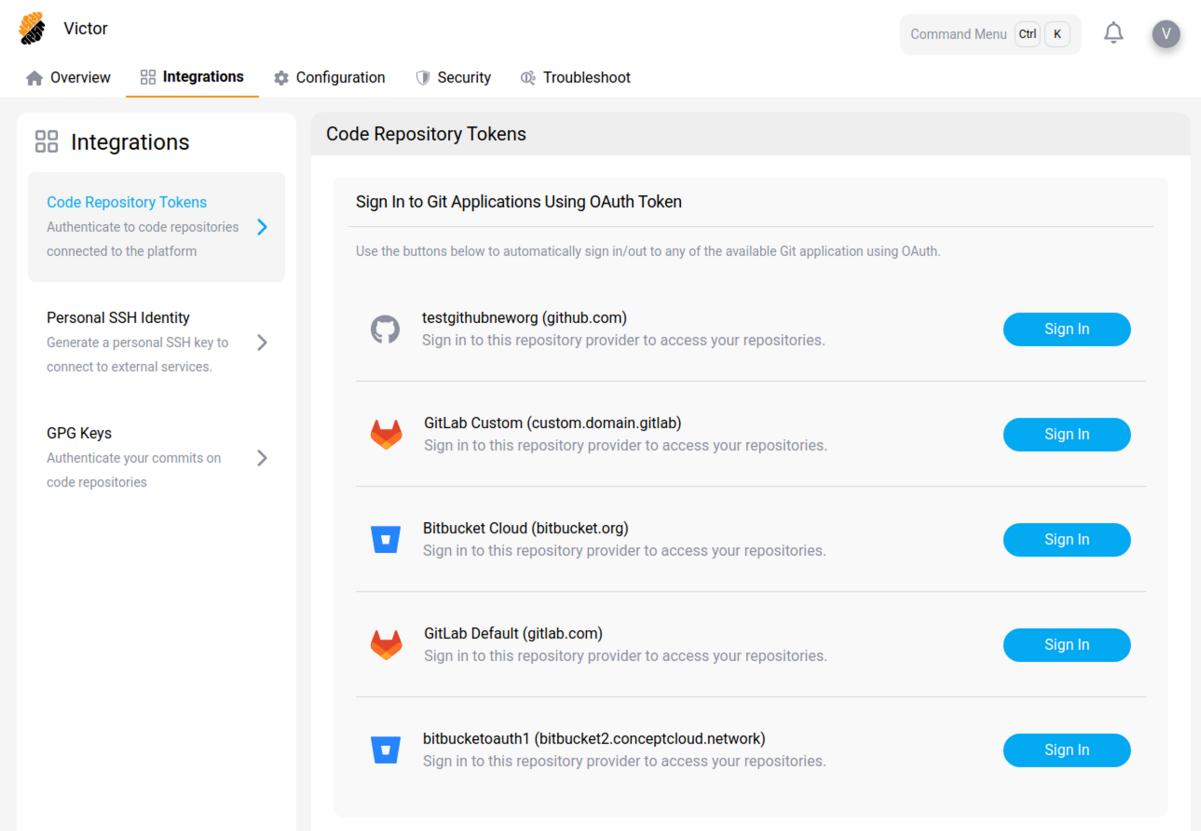
Set the time zone automatically
Time Zone: Europe/Zurich (GMT+2)

Time Format: 24-Hour Clock (12:24 PM)
Date Format: Day Month Year (08/04/2025)

Color Mode: Light (selected), Dark, System

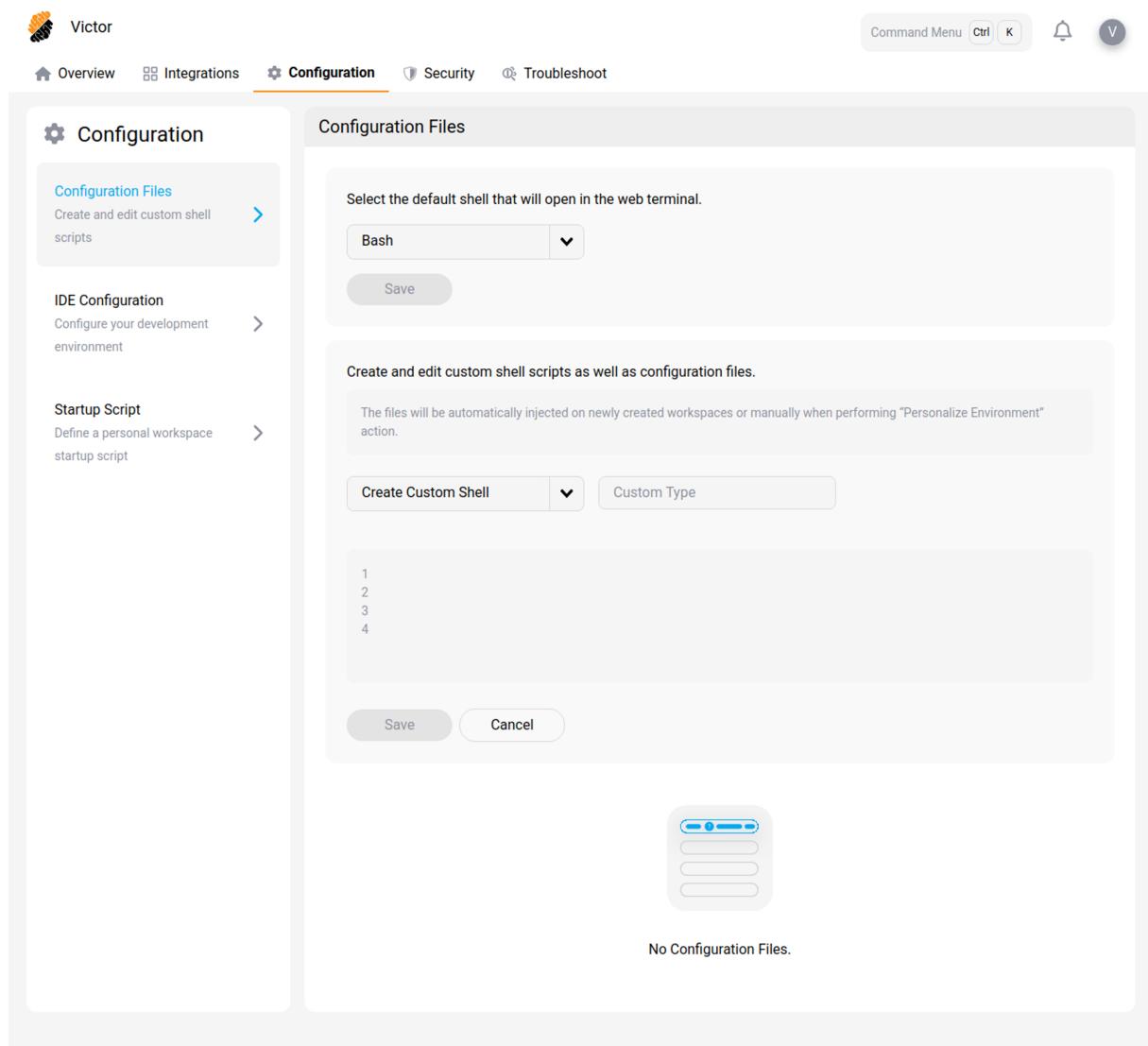
Automatically choose the region with lowest latency
REGION NAME: Default Region
ROUND TRIP TIME (MS): Check

The **Integration Page** allows you to create and edit different authentication tokens, personal SSH identity and GTG keys.



The screenshot shows the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the user profile 'Victor' and links for 'Overview', 'Integrations' (which is the active tab), 'Configuration', 'Security', and 'Troubleshoot'. On the far right of the top bar are 'Command Menu', 'Ctrl K', a bell icon, and a user icon. The main content area is titled 'Code Repository Tokens' and contains a sub-section 'Sign In to Git Applications Using OAuth Token'. It lists five repository providers with their icons and names: 'testgithubneworg (github.com)', 'GitLab Custom (custom.domain.gitlab)', 'Bitbucket Cloud (bitbucket.org)', 'GitLab Default (gitlab.com)', and 'bitbucketoauth1 (bitbucket2.conceptcloud.network)'. Each entry includes a 'Sign In' button. On the left side, there is a sidebar with three items: 'Code Repository Tokens' (selected), 'Personal SSH Identity' (with a note about generating a key for external services), and 'GPG Keys' (with a note about authenticating commits on code repositories).

The **Configuration Page** allows you to create and edit custom configuration files, IDE configurations and workspace startup scripts.



Victor

Overview Integrations Configuration Security Troubleshoot

Configuration

Configuration Files

Create and edit custom shell scripts

IDE Configuration

Configure your development environment

Startup Script

Define a personal workspace

startup script

Configuration Files

Select the default shell that will open in the web terminal.

Bash

Save

Create and edit custom shell scripts as well as configuration files.

The files will be automatically injected on newly created workspaces or manually when performing "Personalize Environment" action.

Create Custom Shell

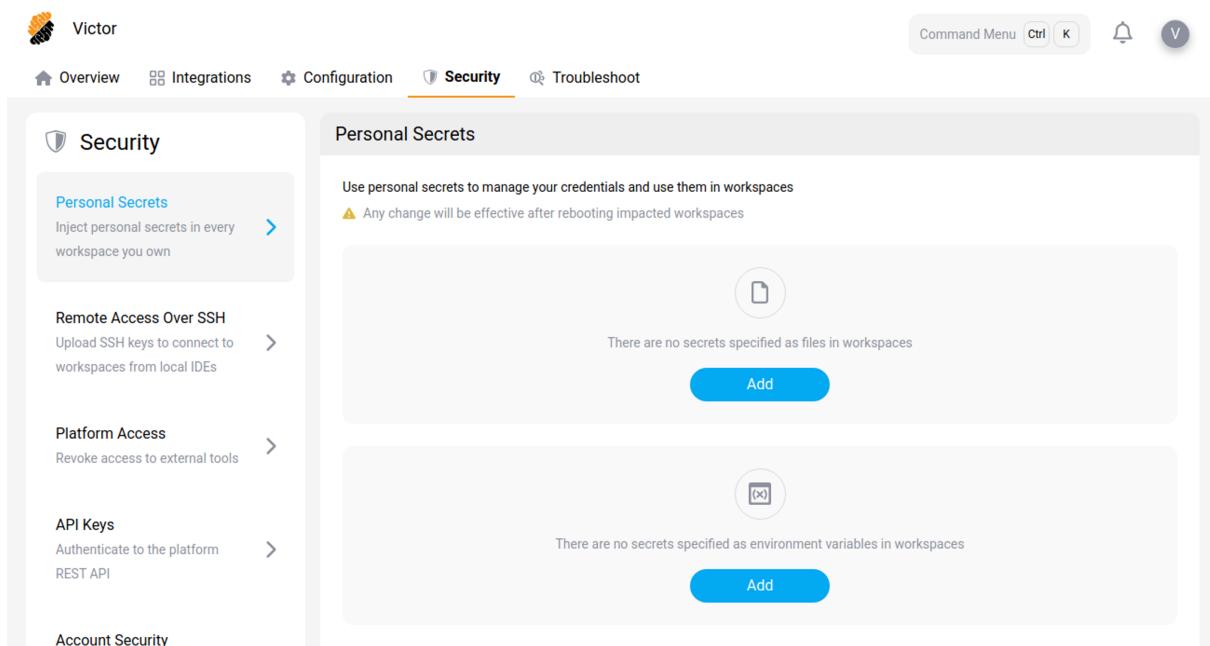
Custom Type

1
2
3
4

Save Cancel

No Configuration Files.

The **Security Page** allows you to create and edit API keys, SSH keys and personal secrets.



The screenshot shows the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Command Menu', 'Ctrl K', a bell icon, and a user profile icon. The 'Security' tab is selected. The left sidebar has links for 'Personal Secrets', 'Remote Access Over SSH', 'Platform Access', 'API Keys', and 'Account Security'. The main panel is titled 'Personal Secrets' and contains a note: 'Use personal secrets to manage your credentials and use them in workspaces' and a warning: '⚠ Any change will be effective after rebooting impacted workspaces'. It has two sections: 'Files' (no secrets, 'Add' button) and 'Environment Variables' (no secrets, 'Add' button).

Content

- [Overview Page](#)
- [Integration Page](#)
- [Configuration Page](#)
- [Security Page](#)

Profile Overview

October 2, 2025

The **Profile Overview Page** serves as a comprehensive summary of the user's information, their workspace ownership and project membership.

- [User Information](#)
- [Work Schedule](#)
- [Workspaces](#)
- [Projects](#)

User Information

In the **User Information** section you can modify your user's name and time zone.

The email linked to your profile cannot be modified.

The profile picture is retrieved from your identity provider when available.

User Information

Full Name

Email

Set the time zone automatically

Time Zone

Time Format 12:24 PM 12:24

Date Format 04/08/2025

Color Mode

Automatically choose the region with lowest latency

REGION NAME	ROUND TRIP TIME (MS)
Default Region	Check

Work Schedule

In the **Work Schedule** section, you can configure your profile's work schedule. During set hours your main workspace (i.e. last used) is automatically deployed.

Work Schedule

Timeout Outside Schedule
Select a timeout after which the workspace will be automatically paused when not in use and running outside of scheduled hours. You can remove specific timeout options, making those options unavailable to users.

30 minutes ▼

Idle Timeout
Select a timeout after which the workspace will be automatically paused when not in use, regardless of the schedule. You can remove specific timeout options, making those options unavailable to users.

8 hours ▼

Select a daily schedule such that your main workspace (i.e. last used) automatically runs during set hours.

- Note that any workspace will pause automatically when not used after the set timeout time.
- When a workspace is paused voluntarily, it will not be started by this schedule.

M T W T F S S

Save

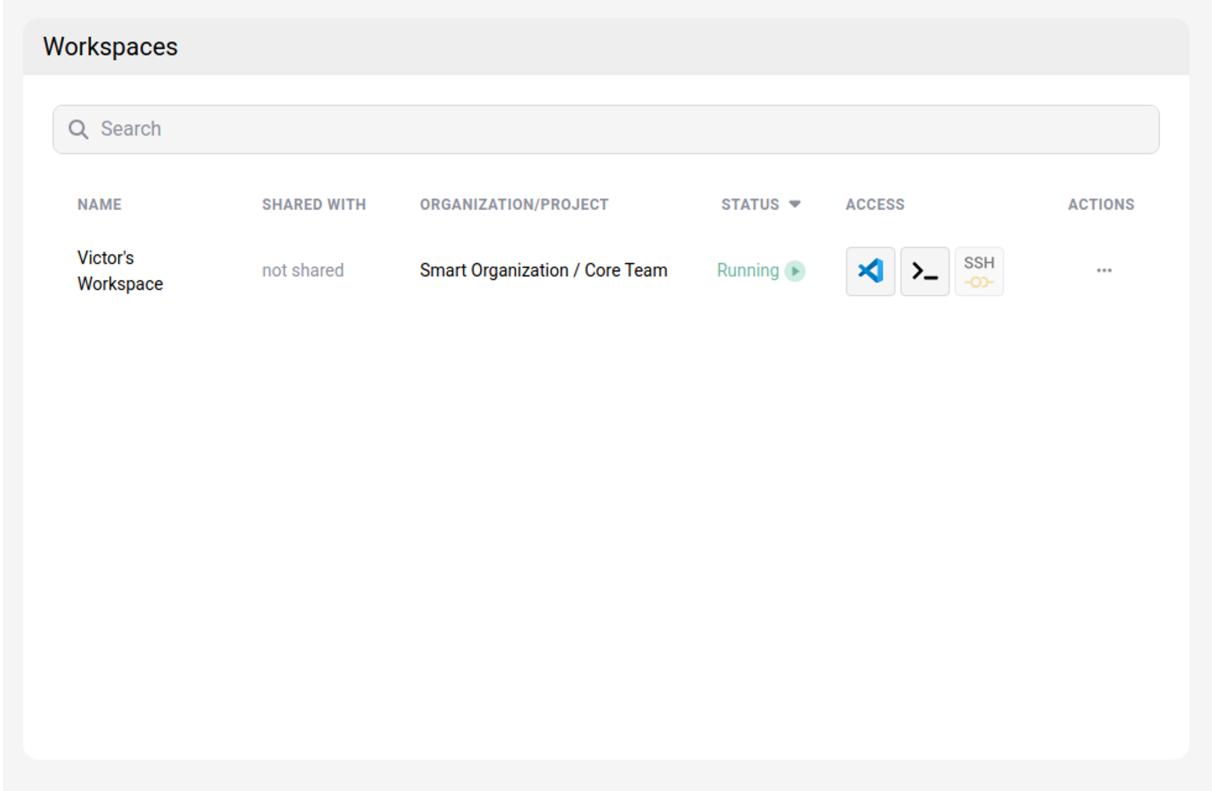
Tip:

Workspaces will pause automatically when not used for over a pre-set time, typically 60 minutes, depending on the setup of your platform.

When a workspace is paused voluntarily, it will not be impacted by the schedule.

Workspaces

In the **Workspaces** section, you can find details about your individual workspaces across all projects that you are a part of. By selecting the “...”option on a specific workspace, you can directly perform actions such as running, pausing, editing, viewing details, or deleting the workspace.



NAME	SHARED WITH	ORGANIZATION/PROJECT	STATUS	ACCESS	ACTIONS
Victor's Workspace	not shared	Smart Organization / Core Team	Running	  	...

Projects

The **Projects** section displays information about every project that you are a member of, within the organizations to which you belong. This includes details such as the project name, the organization hosting the project, your role within the project, the project owner, and the number of users involved in the project. By clicking on a project's name, you can access its dashboard for more information.

PROJECT NAME	ORGANIZATION	ROLE	PROJECT OWNER	USER COUNT
Core Team	Smart Organization	Project Owner	J	4

Integration

December 16, 2025

In the **Integration Page** you can manage the different access keys, secrets and tokens that are linked to the user's profile.

This includes **Code Repository Tokens**, **Personal SSH Identity** and **GPG Keys**. The keys and tokens are used to authenticate and authorize access to different services, such as remote repository applications. By managing their keys, tokens and secrets in one location, users can easily keep track of which ones are being used, for what purpose and can revoke or add new ones as needed. The page also allows the user to view, create, and remove them, to manage access levels and to have an overview of their expiration date. This helps to ensure that only authorized users have access to the necessary resources and services, and that access is revoked when necessary.

- [Code Repository Tokens](#)
- [Personal SSH Identity](#)
- [GPG Keys](#)

Code Repository Tokens

Under **Code Repository Tokens**, you can configure authentication, using **OAuth Authentication Tokens** or **Personal SSH Keys**, to the following git providers:

- **GitHub**,
- **GitLab**,
- and **Bitbucket**.

For certain of these git providers, you have the option to choose between the ‘Default’ or ‘Internal’ options. An ‘Internal Service’ is self-hosted, whereas a ‘Default Service’ is hosted on the cloud.

Personal SSH Identity

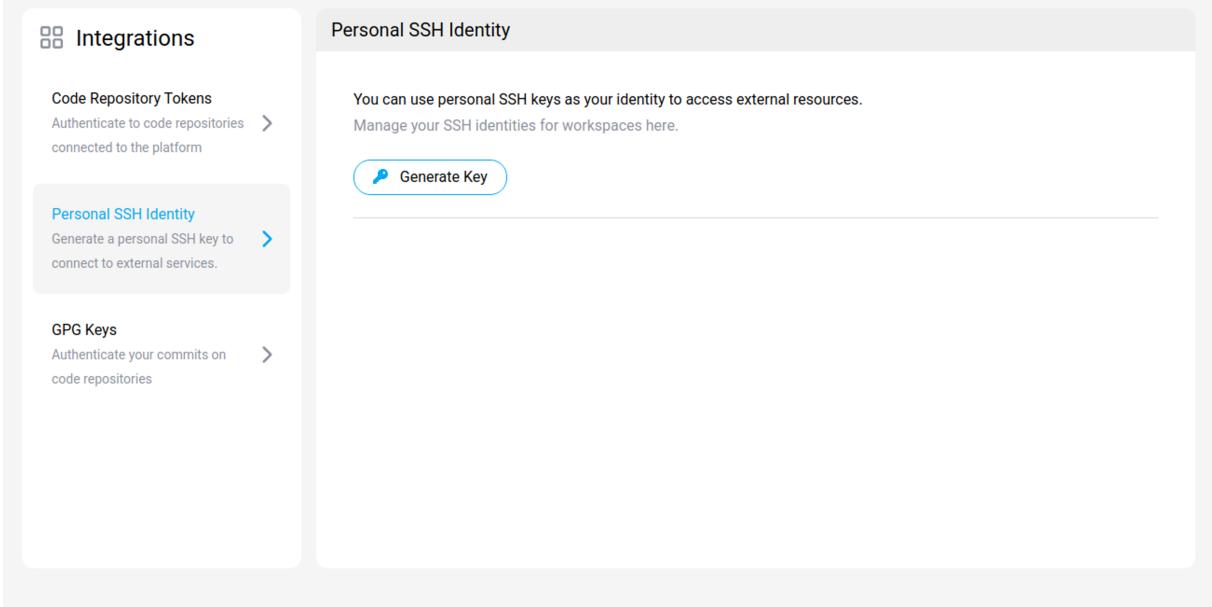
Use the Personal SSH identity option to authenticate with external resources over SSH.

To set this up, select Generate Key. The system creates a public/private key pair and displays the public key. Add this public key to your external SSH service as an authentication option.

When you access the external service, SDS automatically applies the private key to your session. This eliminates the need for manual key management and prevents malicious code in the workspace from extracting the key. **Note:** The SSH key applies to both new and existing workspaces.

Important:

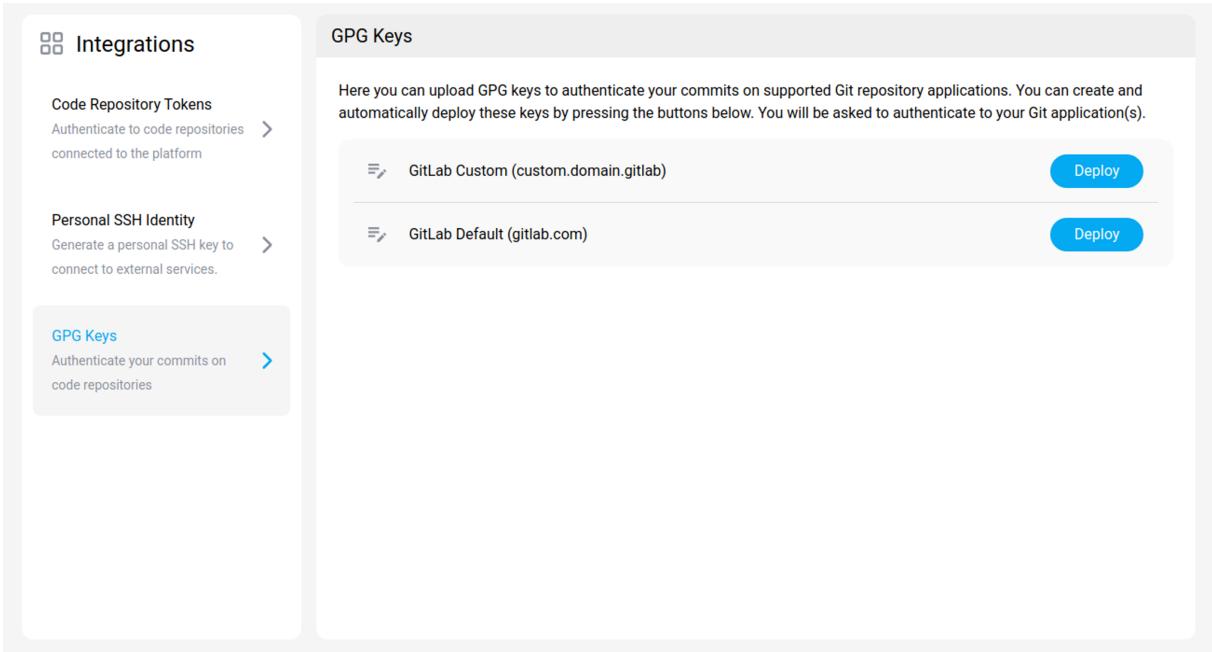
To connect to SSH services, you must either configure a personal SSH identity or set up the SSH service as a project resource.



The screenshot shows the 'Integrations' section on the left and the 'Personal SSH Identity' section on the right. The 'Personal SSH Identity' section contains a description: 'You can use personal SSH keys as your identity to access external resources. Manage your SSH identities for workspaces here.' Below this is a 'Generate Key' button. The 'Integrations' section also lists 'Code Repository Tokens' and 'GPG Keys'.

GPG Keys

You can generate and automatically deploy GPG keys to authenticate your commits on supported Git repository applications (i.e. GitHub).



The screenshot shows the 'Integrations' section on the left and the 'GPG Keys' section on the right. The 'GPG Keys' section contains a description: 'Here you can upload GPG keys to authenticate your commits on supported Git repository applications. You can create and automatically deploy these keys by pressing the buttons below. You will be asked to authenticate to your Git application(s).'. It lists two options: 'GitLab Custom (custom.domain.gitlab)' and 'GitLab Default (gitlab.com)', each with a 'Deploy' button. The 'Integrations' section also lists 'Code Repository Tokens' and 'Personal SSH Identity'.

Configuration

December 17, 2025

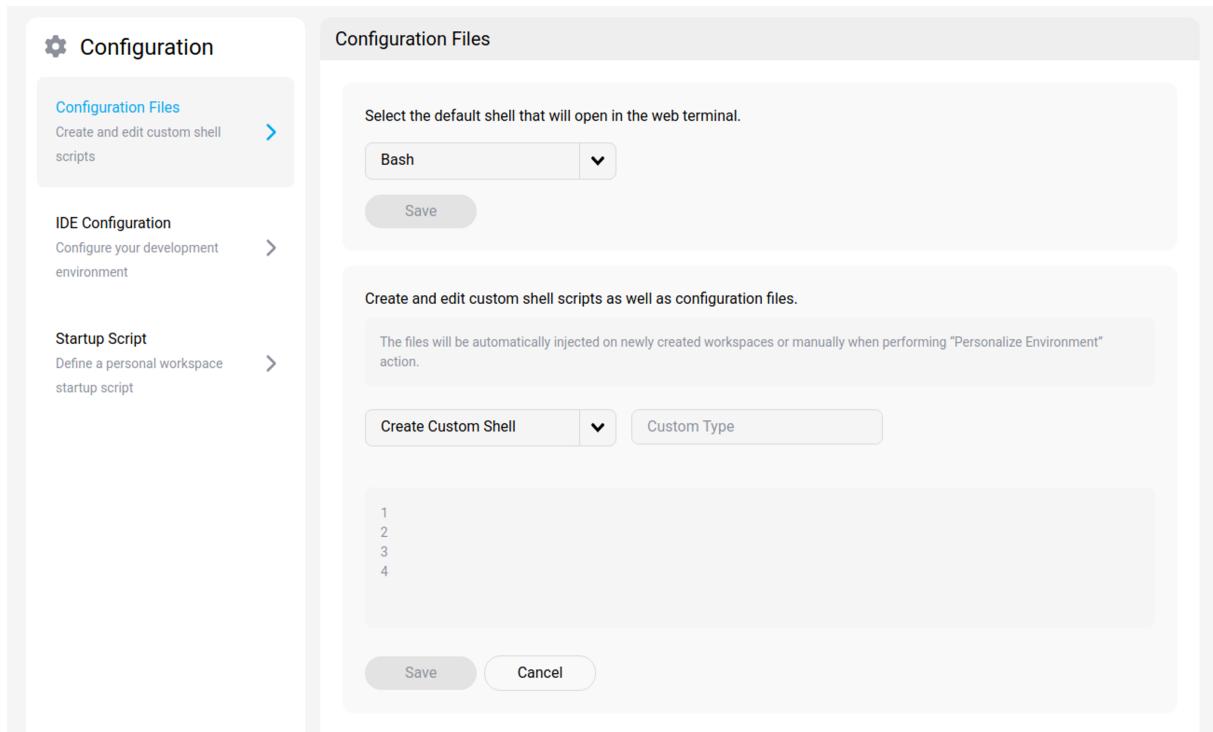
The **Configuration Page** is used to create and edit custom shell scripts and configuration files, configure your IDE and define personal workspace startup scripts. You can also configure additional settings (e.g. [theme](#)) by clicking on the profile picture on the top right of the screen.

- [Manage Configuration Files](#)
- [IDE Configuration](#)
- [Startup Script](#)
- [Theme](#)
- [Language](#)

Manage Configuration Files

Use the **Configuration Files** section to personalize your development environment. You can specify your preferred default shell and create custom configuration scripts (such as `.bashrc` or `.zshrc`) that automatically apply to your workspaces.

This ensures that every new workspace you create includes your preferred aliases, environment variables, and tool settings without requiring manual setup each time.



Set the default shell

You can define which shell launches automatically when you open a web terminal in your workspace.

1. Go to **Configuration > Configuration Files**.
2. Under **Select the default shell that will open in the web terminal**, select the dropdown menu.
3. Choose your preferred shell (for example, **Bash**).
4. Select **Save**.

Here is the updated **Create and edit custom configuration file** section, expanded to include more examples from the previous configuration, such as navigation shortcuts and safety prompts.

Create and edit custom configuration files

You can create custom shell scripts and configuration files to persist your environment settings. These files are automatically injected into:

- **Newly created workspaces:** The files are applied during the workspace creation process.
- **Existing workspaces:** You can manually apply updates by selecting the **Personalize Environment** action within a workspace.

To create a new configuration file

1. Go to the **Configuration Files** section.
2. In the **Create and edit custom shell scripts** area, select the **Create Custom Shell** dropdown menu.
3. Select the type of file you want to configure (e.g. **Bash Shell** or **Zsh Shell**).
 - If you select **Custom Type**, enter the specific filename in the adjacent field.
4. Enter your script or configuration code in the editor pane.
5. Select **Save**.

Sample configurations

You can copy and paste the following examples into your **.bashrc** file to improve productivity and safety.

Improve directory navigation Use these aliases to list files with more detail (including hidden files and file sizes) and to navigate folders quickly.

```
1  `` ` bash
2  # List all files including hidden ones
3  alias ll='ls -alF'
4  alias la='ls -A'
5
6  # Go back one or two directories
7  alias ..='cd ..'
8  alias ...='cd ../../'
9  `` `
```

Prevent accidental deletions Add safety prompts to critical commands to ensure you confirm before deleting or overwriting files.

```
1  `` ` bash
2  # Ask for confirmation before executing
3  alias rm='rm -i'
4  alias cp='cp -i'
5  alias mv='mv -i'
6  `` `
```

Configure Git shortcuts Reduce repetitive typing for common Git operations.

```
1  `` ` bash
2  # Check status
3  alias gs='git status'
4
5  # Add all changes
6  alias ga='git add .'
7
8  # Commit with a message
9  alias gc='git commit -m'
10
11 # Push changes
12 alias gp='git push'
13  `` `
```

IDE Configuration

IDE configuration files can be managed from the **profile settings**. A configuration must be initially imported from a **running** workspace.

Then, it can be applied to new or existing workspaces manually or automatically.

The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' section of the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with three items: 'Configuration Files' (Create and edit custom shell scripts), 'IDE Configuration' (Configure your development environment), and 'Startup Script' (Define a personal workspace startup script). The 'IDE Configuration' item is currently selected, as indicated by a blue border. The main content area is titled 'IDE Configuration' and contains the following text: 'Import the current configuration files from one of your running IDEs and apply them to new or existing workspaces manually or automatically. The currently supported IDEs for this setting are listed below.' Below this text is a blue 'Import Configuration' button. Further down, it says 'You can connect to different remote repositories applications to be able to interact with your repositories:' followed by a 'VS Code' entry. The 'VS Code' entry includes a small icon, the text 'VS Code', and a note 'Configuration last synced on: No default config file set'. To the right of this note is a blue 'Apply Configuration' button.

Currently supported IDEs are:

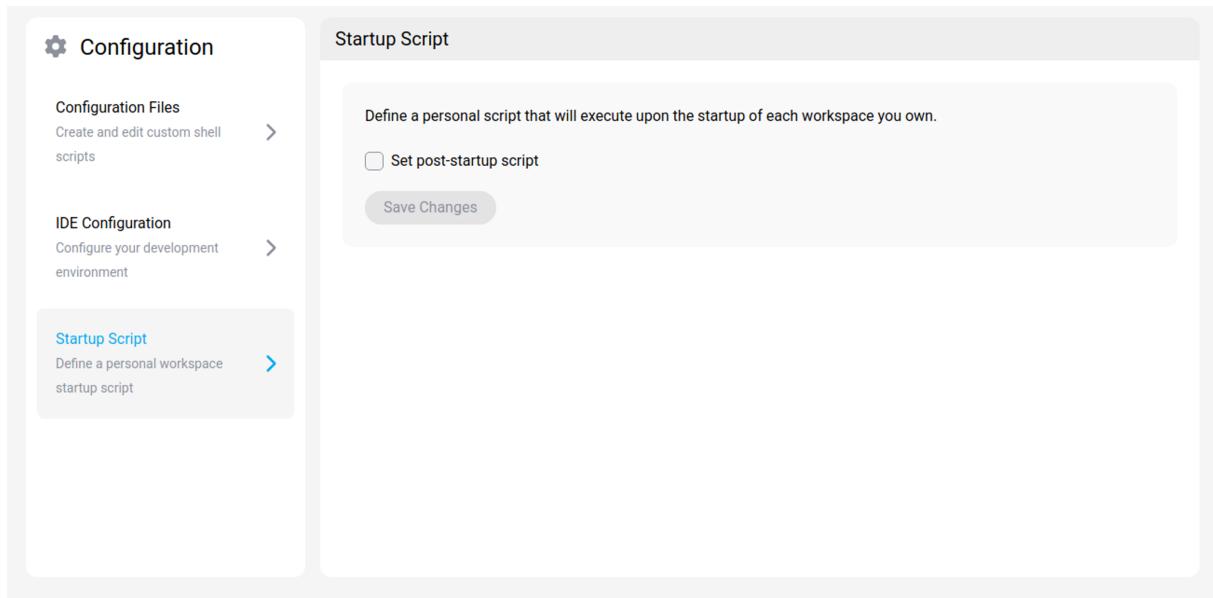
- **VSCode**,
- **any IDEs from JetBrains**.

Startup Script

You can define a personal script that will be executed upon each startup of the workspaces that you own

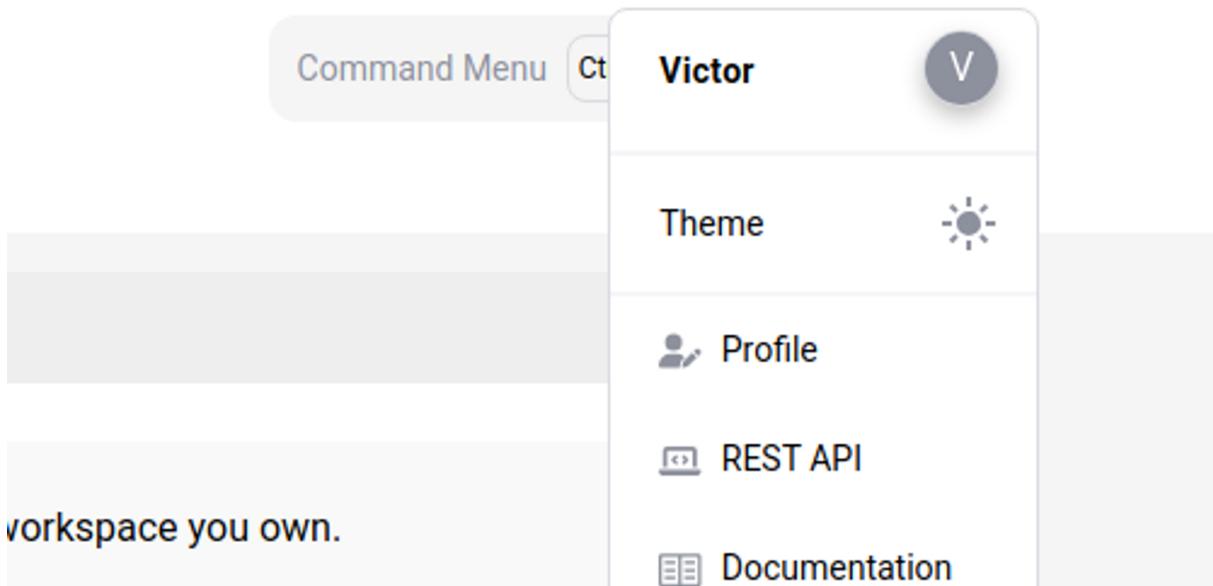
Tip:

Note that if you defined a startup script for a given workspace, then it will override this one



Theme

Two color themes for dashboards are available in the **Profile Menu**. You can switch between a **light** and **dark** theme for the User Interface (UI) display.



Language

A language for the UI can be selected from the footer. Supported languages for the platform UI are:

- **English**,

- **French.**

Security

October 2, 2025

In the **Security Page** you can manage the different access keys, secrets and tokens that are linked to the user's profile.

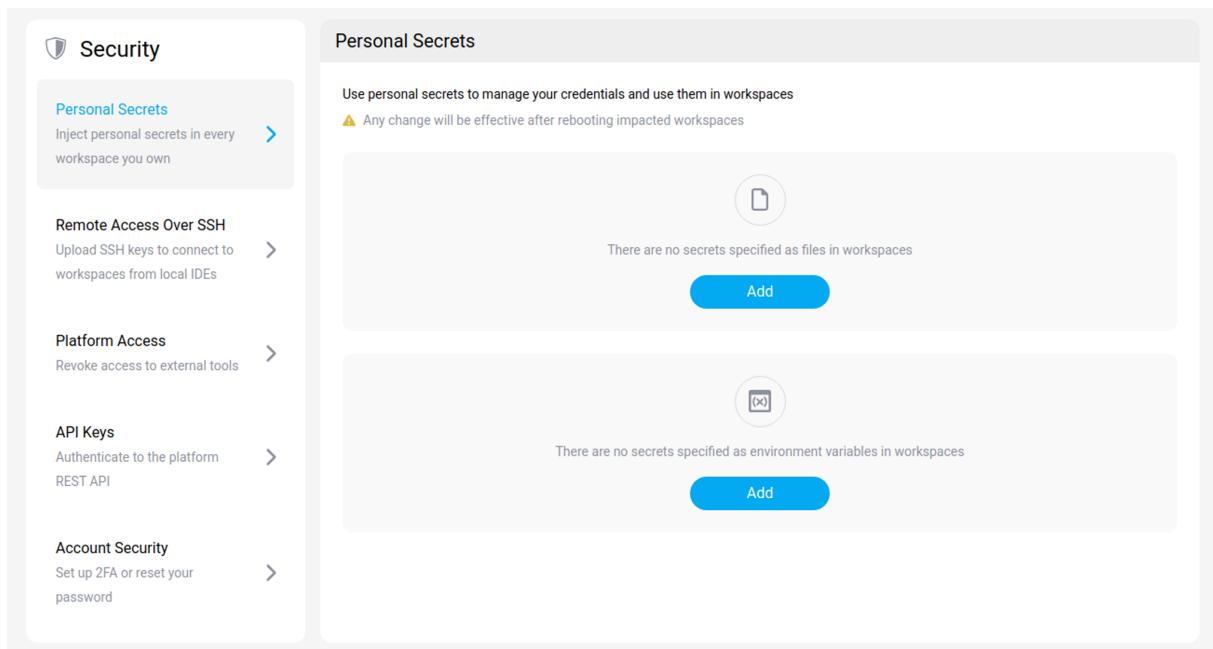
This includes **Personal Secrets**, **Remote Access Over SSH** keys, **API Keys** and **GPG Keys**. By managing their keys, tokens and secrets in one location, users can easily keep track of which ones are being used, for what purpose and can revoke or add new ones as needed. This helps to ensure that only authorized users have access to the necessary resources and services, and that access is revoked when necessary.

- [Personal Secrets](#)
- [Remote Access Over SSH](#)
- [API Keys](#)

Personal Secrets

Under **Personal Secrets**, you can manage your secrets.

You add secrets that appear as files in your workspace, or add them as environment variables.

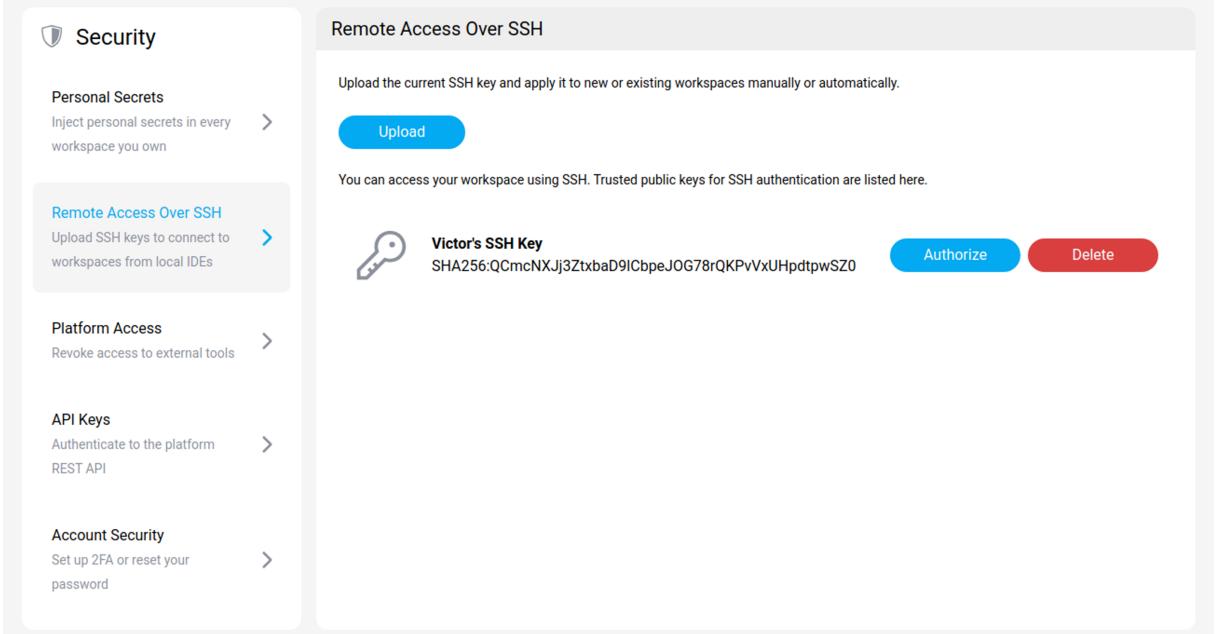


The screenshot shows the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces Security page. On the left, a sidebar lists 'Personal Secrets', 'Remote Access Over SSH', 'Platform Access', 'API Keys', and 'Account Security'. The 'Personal Secrets' section is expanded, showing a note about effective changes after rebooting and a large 'Add' button. The 'Environment Variables' section also has a note about effective changes after rebooting and a large 'Add' button. Both sections show a message indicating no secrets are currently specified.

Remote Access Over SSH

You can [access your workspace using SSH](#), which allows you to run VSCode locally. Trusted public keys for SSH authentication are displayed in this section. Each key is linked to your profile.

One benefit of accessing your workspace using SSH is flexibility. By allowing you to run VSCode on your local machine, you can still leverage the powerful hardware of the remote machine and still not give up on security. View [SSH Into Your Workspace](#) to set it up.



The screenshot shows the 'Security' section of the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces interface. On the left, a sidebar lists 'Personal Secrets', 'Remote Access Over SSH' (which is currently selected and highlighted in blue), 'Platform Access', 'API Keys', and 'Account Security'. The 'Remote Access Over SSH' section on the right contains a sub-section titled 'Remote Access Over SSH' with a sub-instruction 'Upload the current SSH key and apply it to new or existing workspaces manually or automatically.' Below this is a 'Upload' button. Further down, it says 'You can access your workspace using SSH. Trusted public keys for SSH authentication are listed here.' A list of keys is shown, with the first entry being 'Victor's SSH Key' (SHA256:QCmcNXJj3ZtxbaD9ICbpeJOG78rQKPvVxUHpdtpwS20), followed by 'Authorize' and 'Delete' buttons.

API Keys

An **API key** is a unique identifier used to establish a connection to an API call. Once connected, the API service will be available in your workspaces.

API keys are used to authenticate the source of a request and make sure that the API is only used as intended. API keys are often used by web and mobile apps to connect to web-based services and retrieve or update data.

Security

Personal Secrets
Inject personal secrets in every workspace you own

Remote Access Over SSH
Upload SSH keys to connect to workspaces from local IDEs

Platform Access
Revoke access to external tools

API Keys
Authenticate to the platform

REST API

Account Security
Set up 2FA or reset your password

API Keys

Victor's API Key

Victor's API Key

...

Show More

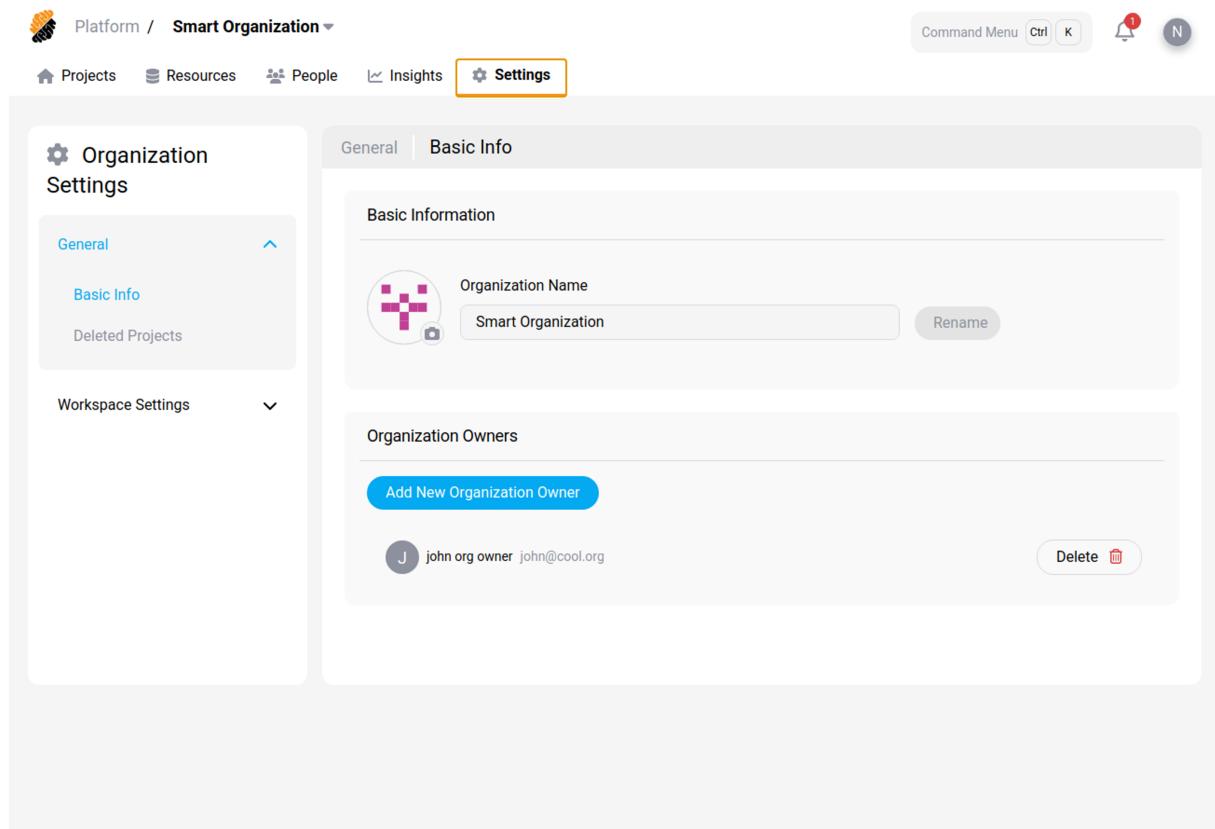
Organization General Settings

October 2, 2025

Admin

The Organization Settings serve as the overarching control center for administering and standardizing configurations across all projects within the organization. By defining settings at the organizational level, you can enforce a consistent set of protocols, security measures, and resource limitations that will automatically apply to each new and existing project. This ensures uniform compliance and operational efficiency throughout the organizational ecosystem.

For detailed configurations at the project level, please refer to the [Project Settings](#) page.



Platform / Smart Organization ▾

Projects Resources People Insights Settings

Organization Settings

General Basic Info Deleted Projects

General | Basic Info

Basic Information

Organization Name: Smart Organization (Rename)

Organization Owners

Add New Organization Owner

J john org owner john@cool.org (Delete)

Additionally, Organization Settings provide a safeguard against accidental deletions by allowing you to recover deleted projects for up to 7 days. After this period, the projects are permanently deleted. This recovery window helps prevent the permanent loss of project data.

PROJECT NAME	DELETED ON	OWNER
brisanje	23 Apr 2025	Milos Mutavdzic
dumb_project	23 Apr 2025	John ProjectOwner

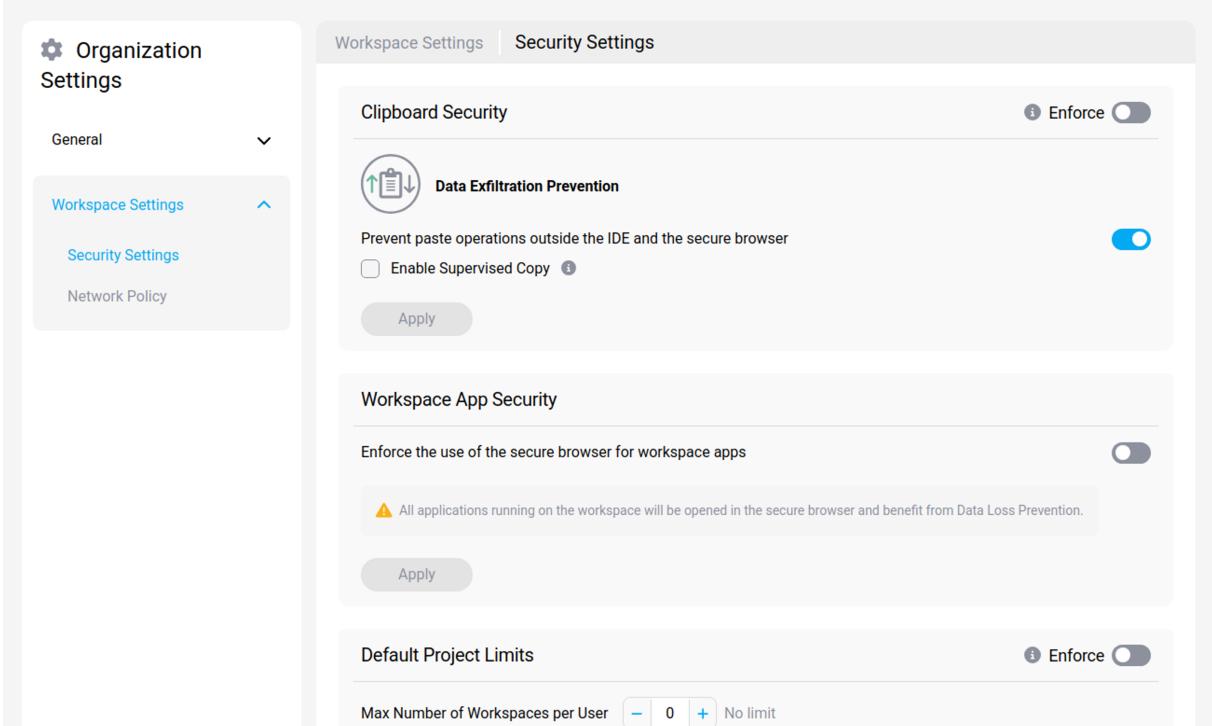
Workspace Settings

October 2, 2025

This section focuses on configuring settings for workspaces that apply across the entire organization. Define organization-wide security policies governing aspects like data handling and access, and establish network policies to control workspace traffic consistently for all projects within the organization.

Security Settings

In the “Workspace Settings” section, the “Security Settings” enable you to implement multiple policies including Clipboard Monitoring, Workspace App Security, and Default Project Limits. These policies can be enforced to establish a foundational level of security across all workspaces within your project.



The screenshot shows the 'Organization Settings' sidebar with 'General', 'Workspace Settings' (selected), 'Security Settings', and 'Network Policy'. The main area shows 'Clipboard Security' with 'Data Exfiltration Prevention' (enforced), 'Workspace App Security' (disabled), and 'Default Project Limits' (enforced with 0 workspaces per user).

Clipboard Security

Data Exfiltration Prevention

Prevent paste operations outside the IDE and the secure browser

Enable Supervised Copy

Workspace App Security

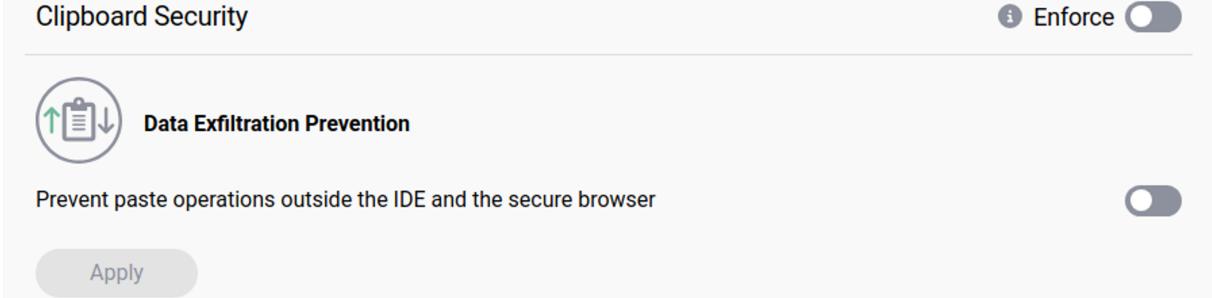
Enforce the use of the secure browser for workspace apps

Default Project Limits

Max Number of Workspaces per User: 0

Clipboard Security

Clipboard Security implements Data Loss Prevention policies to safeguard against data leaks by disabling the ability to paste content from the IDE and secure browser into external applications.



Clipboard Security

Data Exfiltration Prevention

Prevent paste operations outside the IDE and the secure browser

Workspace App Security

Workspace App Security allows you to mandate the use of a secure browser for workspace applications, ensuring that developers can share the applications they are developing in a protected environment. When used in conjunction with the Clipboard Security policy, this feature helps to prevent any potential data exfiltration from workspace applications.

Workspace App Security

Enforce the use of the secure browser for workspace apps



⚠ All applications running on the workspace will be opened in the secure browser and benefit from Data Loss Prevention.

Apply

Default Project Limits

Default Project Limits can be set to cap the number of workspaces a user can create. This not only aids in resource monitoring and reduces unnecessary workspace proliferation but also contributes to cost efficiency by avoiding the operation of unused workspaces.

Default Project Limits

Max Number of Workspaces per User

- 0 +

No limit

Apply

Enable Remote Development Over SSH

Remote Development Over SSH gives you the option to permit or deny developers the ability to connect to their workspaces via SSH. While convenient for certain tasks, this feature must be used judiciously as it can reduce the effectiveness of local IDE data loss prevention measures.

Remote Development Over SSH

Enable ●

Set as Default

When creating a new workspace, SSH is part of the access toolset.



Update All Workspaces

Use this button to add SSH in the access toolkit to all workspaces in this project.

Update All

⚠ Data exfiltration prevention will be disabled on all workspaces.

Apply

Network Policy

Network policies are attached to [workspace](#) and enable fine-grained network traffic control. Network traffic is identified using combinations of IP addresses, port and domain names. Once a network policy is attached to a workspace, all **out-bound** traffic is enforced by the rules in the policy and the workspace's user cannot circumvent the restrictions.

Default Network Policies

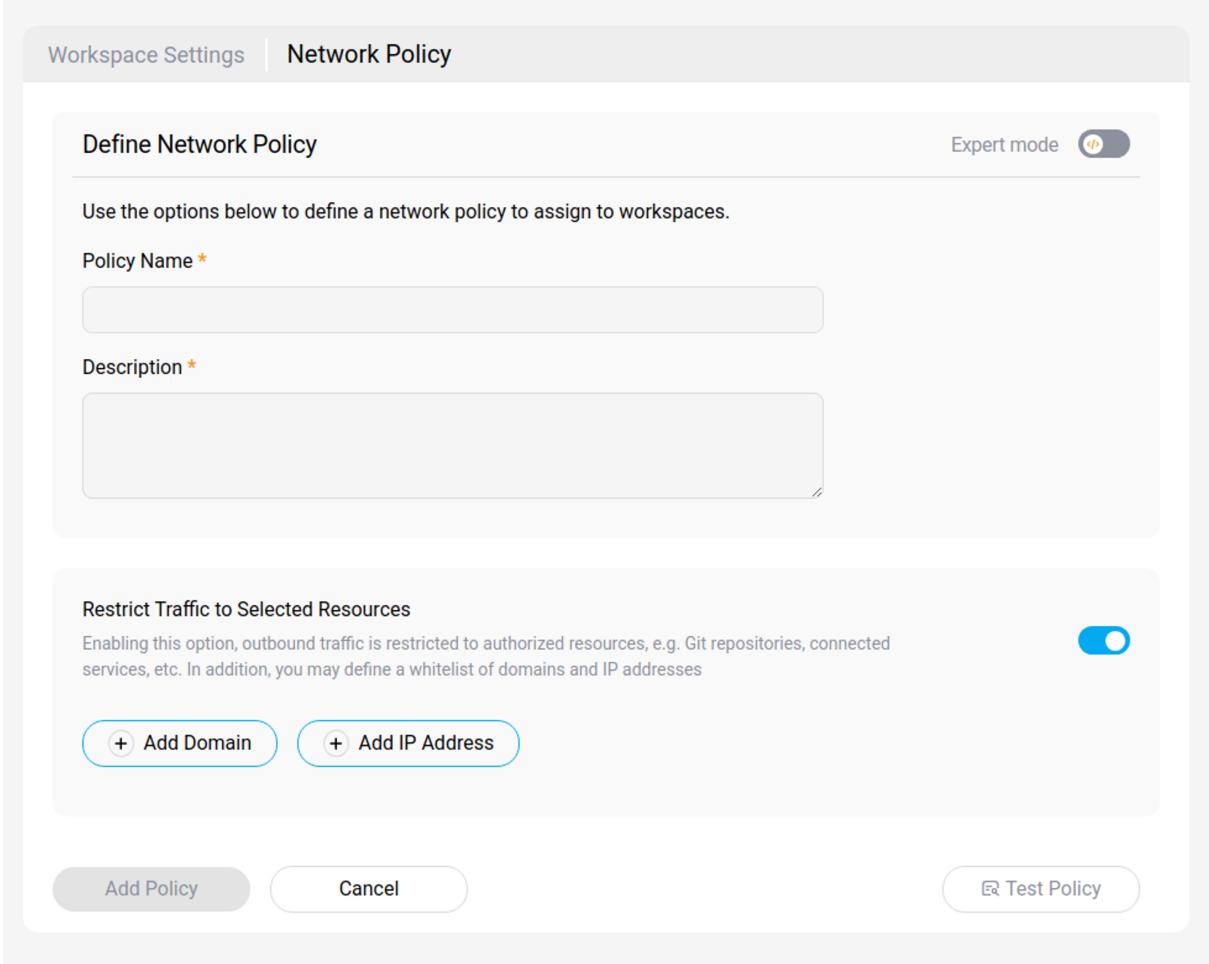
Three default policies are available in a project. An administrator can create a new Network Policy if needed.

Name	Scope	Description
Monitor Traffic	Project	This is a standard policy to monitor the outgoing traffic to the workspace. It will cause the generation of log events in the Audit dashboard.

Name	Scope	Description
Restrict Traffic	Project	This is a standard policy to restrict outgoing traffic from the workspace. It will block all traffic except to attached repositories and domains. Failed network requests are shown in the log events in the Audit dashboard.

Add a Network Policy

You can create a Network Policy by pressing the “**Create Policy**”button.



The screenshot shows the 'Define Network Policy' dialog box. At the top, there are tabs for 'Workspace Settings' and 'Network Policy', with 'Network Policy' selected. Below the tabs, there is a 'Define Network Policy' section with an 'Expert mode' toggle switch. The main area contains fields for 'Policy Name *' and 'Description *'. Below these fields is a section titled 'Restrict Traffic to Selected Resources' with a toggle switch that is turned on. At the bottom of the dialog, there are buttons for '+ Add Domain', '+ Add IP Address', 'Add Policy', 'Cancel', and 'Test Policy'.

You will need to enter the following information:

1. **Name**, a name to identify the policy,
2. **Description**,

Warning

Be careful when naming and describing a new policy. A misleading name can end up in giving too many permissions to a user.

1. **Log and record outbound network traffic** (default),
2. **Restrict Traffic to Selected Resources** (optional),

All traffic will be restricted, except for end systems added to your **whitelist**

- Add each application that you want to whitelist
- Add Domains that you want to whitelist, and indicate whether to include subdomains
- Add IPs that you want to whitelist

Edit or Delete a Network Policy

You can edit or delete a Network Policy by clicking on the “...” icon next to its class level.

General Settings

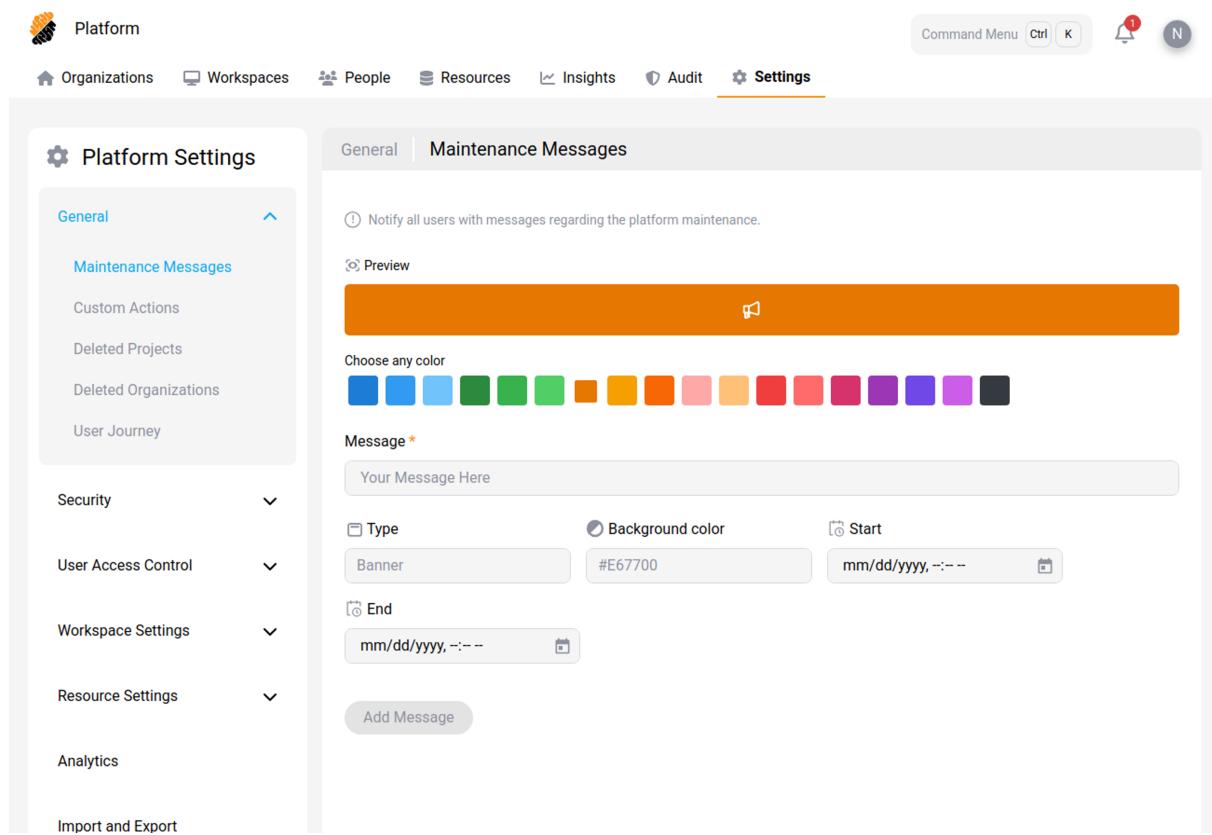
October 2, 2025

This section covers fundamental platform-wide configurations. Here, administrators can manage **Maintenance Messages**, configure **Custom Actions**, handle the recovery of **Deleted Projects** and **Deleted Organizations**, and adjust settings related to the initial **User Journey**. These settings govern the overall operational aspects and user experience defaults of the platform.

- [Maintenance Messages](#)
- [Custom Actions](#)
- [Deleted Projects](#)
- [Deleted Organizations](#)
- [User Journey](#)

Maintenance Messages

You can configure and display maintenance messages to users. These messages can inform users about scheduled downtime, ongoing maintenance activities, or other important platform-wide notifications.



The screenshot shows the 'Platform Settings' page in the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces interface. The left sidebar lists various settings categories: General, Maintenance Messages (which is currently selected), Custom Actions, Deleted Projects, Deleted Organizations, User Journey, Security, User Access Control, Workspace Settings, Resource Settings, Analytics, and Import and Export. The main content area is titled 'Maintenance Messages' and contains a sub-section 'General'. It includes a note about notifying users, a 'Preview' section with a speaker icon, a color palette for choosing a background color (set to #E67700), a text input for the message content ('Your Message Here'), and date pickers for 'Start' and 'End' times. There is also a 'Type' dropdown set to 'Banner'. A button labeled 'Add Message' is visible at the bottom of the message input area.

Custom Actions

Configure custom actions that can be triggered within the platform. This allows for extending platform functionality with specific automated tasks or integrations tailored to your organization's workflows.

Platform Settings

General | Custom Actions

Automate platform management tasks with custom actions

Create Action

Action Enabled

Notify User

Run Every 10 Days

Action Enabled

Delete Workspace

Condition

Inactive Workspace: 5 Days

Run When Condition Met

Action Enabled

Notify User

"Project"

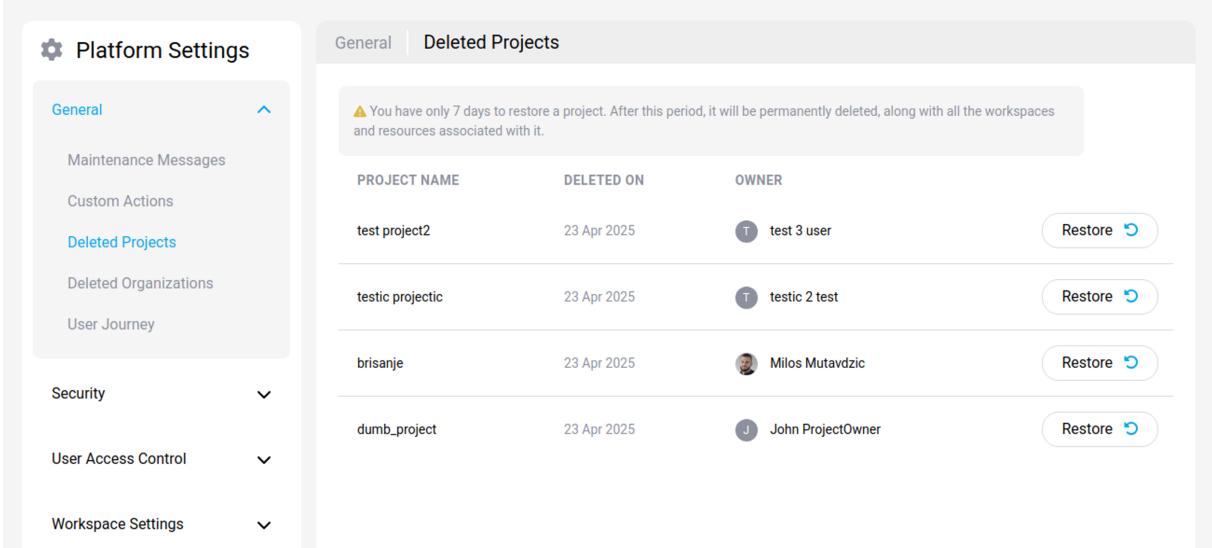
Condition

Project: <*>

Run When Condition Met

Deleted Projects

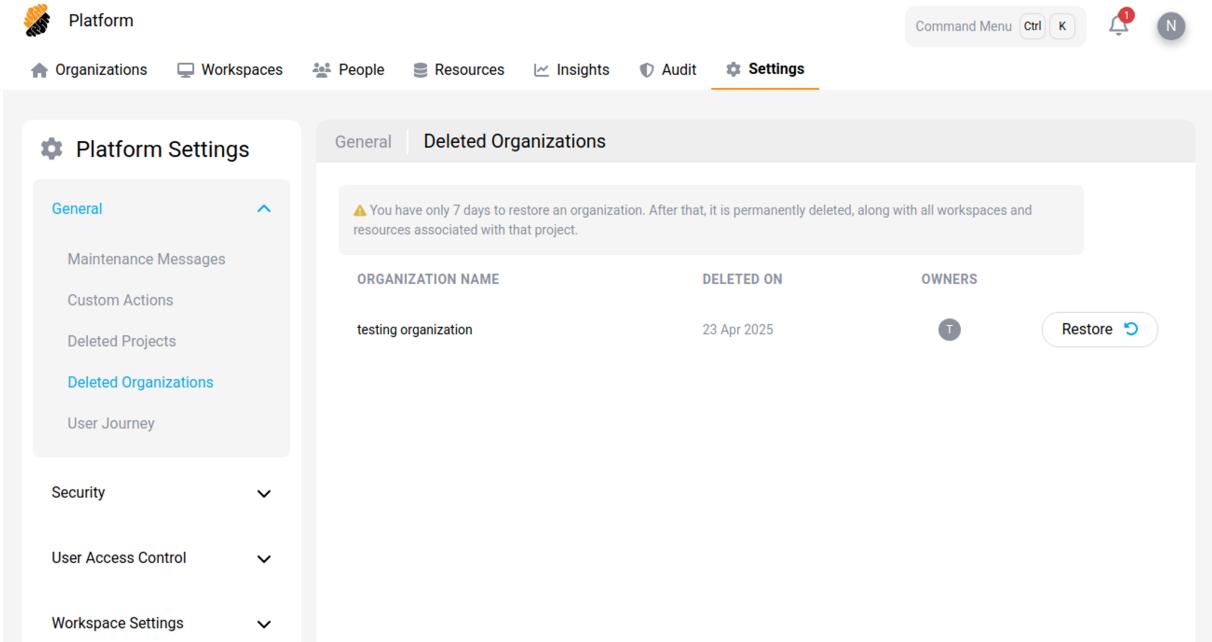
You can recover a deleted [project](#) for a period of 7 days on the **Deleted Projects** tab. Simply press the **Recover** button the right of the project you want to restore.



The screenshot shows the 'Platform Settings' interface with the 'Deleted Projects' tab selected. On the left, a sidebar lists 'General', 'Maintenance Messages', 'Custom Actions', 'Deleted Projects' (which is highlighted in blue), 'Deleted Organizations', and 'User Journey'. The main content area is titled 'General | Deleted Projects' and contains a message: '⚠ You have only 7 days to restore a project. After this period, it will be permanently deleted, along with all the workspaces and resources associated with it.' Below this is a table with columns 'PROJECT NAME', 'DELETED ON', and 'OWNER'. The table lists four deleted projects: 'test project2' (deleted on 23 Apr 2025, owner 'test 3 user'), 'testic projectic' (deleted on 23 Apr 2025, owner 'testic 2 test'), 'brisanje' (deleted on 23 Apr 2025, owner 'Milos Mutavdzic'), and 'dumb_project' (deleted on 23 Apr 2025, owner 'John ProjectOwner'). Each row has a 'Restore' button with a circular arrow icon to its right.

Deleted Organizations

You can recover a deleted [organization](#) for a period of 7 days on the **Deleted Organizations** tab. Simply press the **Restore** button to the right of the organization you want to restore.



The screenshot shows the 'Platform Settings' interface with the 'Deleted Organizations' tab selected. The top navigation bar includes 'Platform' (with a gear icon), 'Command Menu' (with 'Ctrl' and 'K' keys), and a notification badge '1'. Below the navigation are tabs for 'Organizations', 'Workspaces', 'People', 'Resources', 'Insights', 'Audit', and 'Settings' (which is highlighted in orange). The left sidebar is identical to the one in the previous screenshot. The main content area is titled 'General | Deleted Organizations' and contains a message: '⚠ You have only 7 days to restore an organization. After that, it is permanently deleted, along with all workspaces and resources associated with that project.' Below this is a table with columns 'ORGANIZATION NAME', 'DELETED ON', and 'OWNERS'. The table lists one deleted organization: 'testing organization' (deleted on 23 Apr 2025, owner 'T'). A 'Restore' button with a circular arrow icon is located to the right of the organization name.

User Journey

This section allows administrators to configure the initial setup wizard presented to users upon their first interaction with the platform.

The screenshot shows the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces Platform Settings interface. The left sidebar is titled 'Platform Settings' and includes sections for General, Security, User Access Control, Workspace Settings, Resource Settings, Analytics, Import and Export, and VDI Application. The 'User Journey' section is currently selected. The main content area is titled 'User Journey' and contains three sections: 'Choose what users need to set up' (with a 'Show Wizard' toggle), 'Upload SSH key' (with a 'Show in Wizard' toggle), and 'Code Repository Tokens' (with a 'Show in Wizard' toggle). The 'Code Repository Tokens' section includes a 'Preview' section for GitHub and GitLab.

Security Settings

October 2, 2025

Configure critical security parameters for the entire platform. This includes managing **SAML Integration** for secure web application access via RBL, setting up **SIEM Integration** for centralized logging, getting a **Network Policy Overview**, and establishing platform-wide **Information Security Policy** settings. These settings are essential for protecting platform resources and ensuring secure user access.

- [Network Policy Overview](#)
- [SAML Integration](#)
- [SIEM Integration](#)
- [Information Security Policy](#)

Network Policy Overview

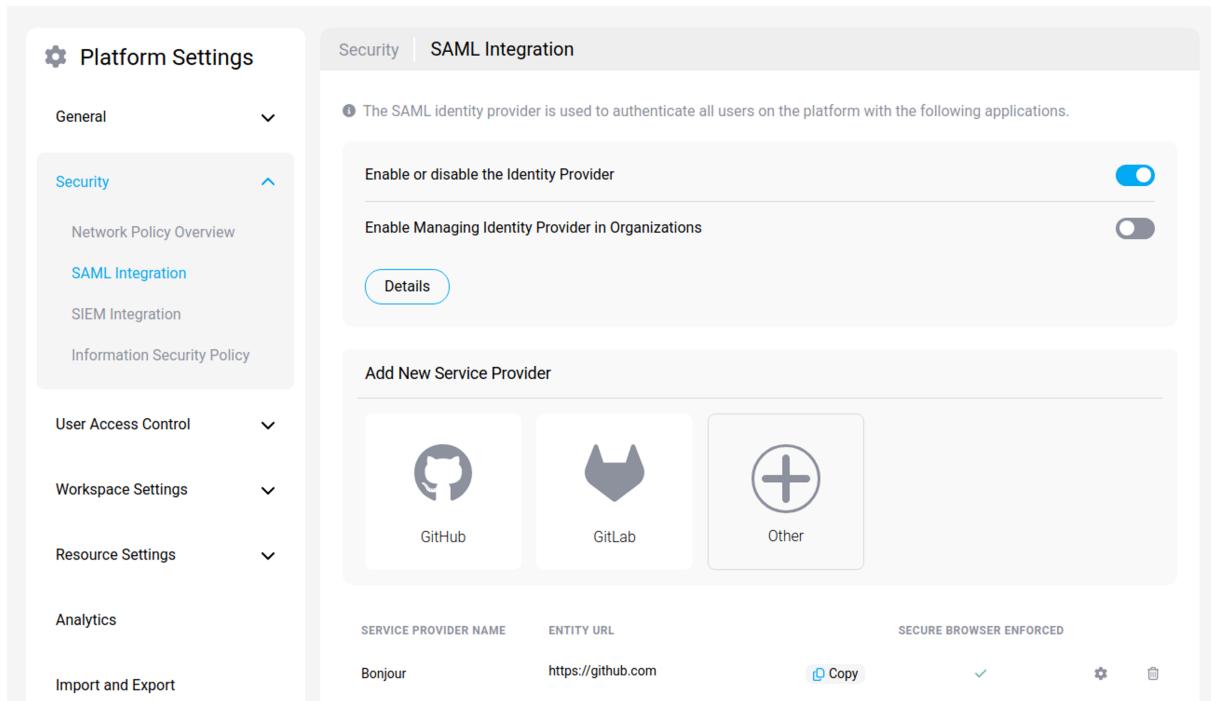
Get a summary view of the network policies currently applied across the platform. This overview helps administrators quickly understand the existing network security configurations and rules at a high level.

POLICY LEVELS	APPLIED POLICY	STATUS	ACTION
oz-org	No Policy	Not enforced	Edit
marko	No Policy	Not enforced	Edit
bjorg	No Policy	Not enforced	Edit
fer	No Policy	Not enforced	Edit
Bastian	No Policy	Not enforced	Edit
oz-github	No Policy	Not enforced	Edit
Smart Organization	No Policy	Not enforced	Edit
dule org	No Policy	Not enforced	Edit
Markotest	No Policy	Not enforced	Edit

SAML Integration

The **SAML Integration** section is responsible for authenticating all users on the platform when accessing web applications. Users access these Web Applications through Remote Browser Isolation (RBI), known on the platform as the “Secure Browser”. The Secure Browser offers DLP-enabled access to any sensitive domains, such as GitHub, Jira, and GitLab. Users are restricted to accessing these Web Applications solely through the platform, prohibiting access via external browsers.

Administrators have the option to enable or disable a pre-configured identity provider. They can also allow organizations to oversee their own identity providers.



Platform Settings

General

Security

Network Policy Overview

SAML Integration

SIEM Integration

Information Security Policy

User Access Control

Workspace Settings

Resource Settings

Analytics

Import and Export

Security | SAML Integration

The SAML identity provider is used to authenticate all users on the platform with the following applications.

Enable or disable the Identity Provider

Enable Managing Identity Provider in Organizations

Details

Add New Service Provider

GitHub

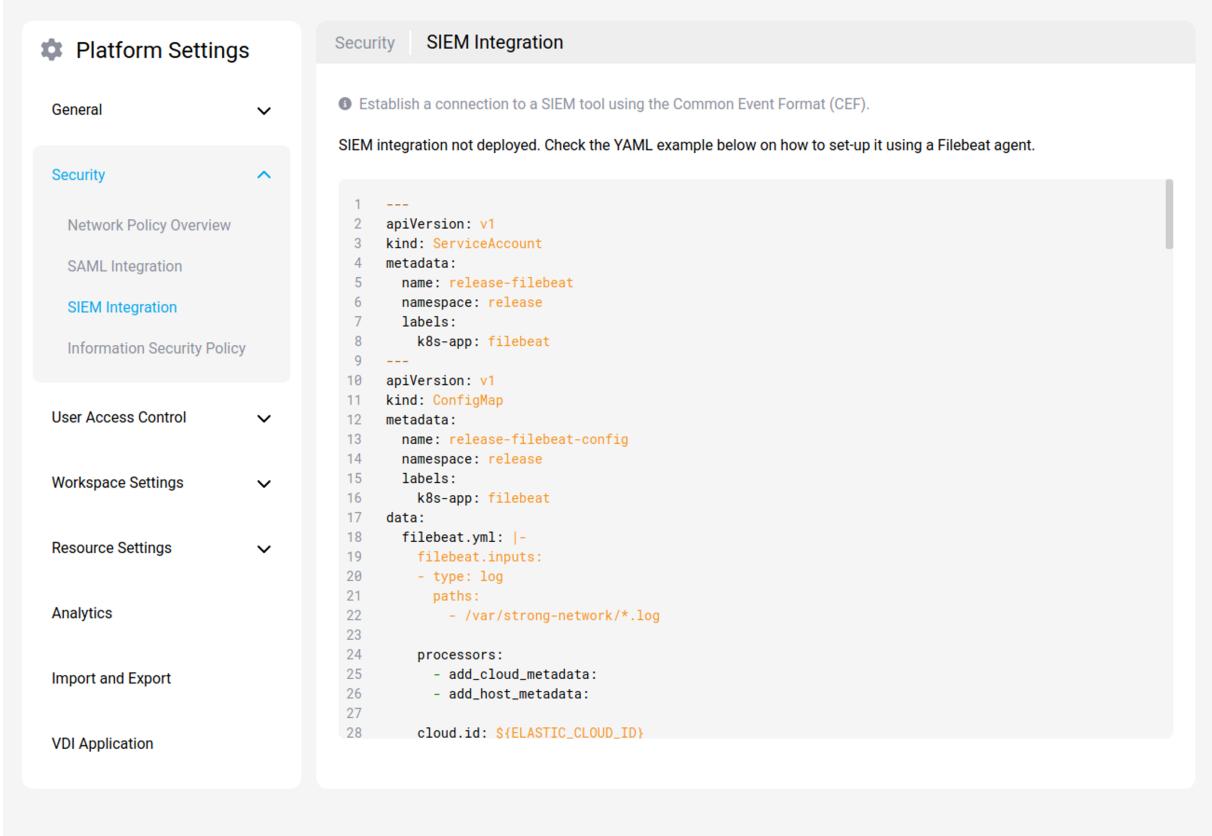
GitLab

Other

SERVICE PROVIDER NAME	ENTITY URL	SECURE BROWSER ENFORCED
Bonjour	https://github.com	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Delete

SIEM Integration

Configure the integration of the platform with your Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system. This allows for forwarding logs and security events from the platform to your central SIEM for monitoring, analysis, and alerting.



The screenshot shows the 'Platform Settings' interface with the 'General' tab selected. On the left, a sidebar lists various settings categories: General, Security, Network Policy Overview, SAML Integration, SIEM Integration (which is currently selected and highlighted in blue), Information Security Policy, User Access Control, Workspace Settings, Resource Settings, Analytics, Import and Export, and VDI Application. The main content area is titled 'SIEM Integration' and contains a sub-section titled 'Security'. It includes a note: 'Establish a connection to a SIEM tool using the Common Event Format (CEF). SIEM integration not deployed. Check the YAML example below on how to set-up it using a Filebeat agent.' Below this is a code block showing a YAML configuration for a Filebeat agent:

```

1  ---
2  apiVersion: v1
3  kind: ServiceAccount
4  metadata:
5    name: release-filebeat
6    namespace: release
7    labels:
8      k8s-app: filebeat
9  ---
10 apiVersion: v1
11 kind: ConfigMap
12 metadata:
13   name: release-filebeat-config
14   namespace: release
15   labels:
16     k8s-app: filebeat
17 data:
18   filebeat.yml: |-
19     filebeat.inputs:
20       - type: log
21         paths:
22           - /var/strong-network/*.log
23
24     processors:
25       - add_cloud_metadata:
26         - add_host_metadata:
27
28   cloud.id: ${ELASTIC_CLOUD_ID}

```

Information Security Policy

Define and manage the information security policies enforced by the platform. This section may include settings related to data handling, access controls, and compliance standards that users and the system must adhere to.

User Access Control

October 2, 2025

Manage how users authenticate and what they can access at the platform level. This involves configuring **Registered Domains and Identity Providers** (IDPs), including multi-factor authentication, and setting platform-wide rules via **User Access Control Settings** which encompass compliance features, platform constraints, and container image URL constraints.

- [Domain and IDP](#)
- [User Access Control Settings](#)

Domain and IDP

The **Registered Domains and Identity Providers** section offers a centralized control over user authentication processes. By defining specific domain names from which your users originate, you can associate them with a corresponding identity provider (IDP). As a result, users from the designated domain will be authenticated using the chosen IDP.

This section allows you to set access permissions based on specific domains and also offers the option to enable two-factor authentication, enhancing overall security.

DOMAIN NAME	IDENTITY PROVIDER	EVERYONE	2FA ENABLED	TENANT (OPTIONAL)	ACTIONS
strong.network	Google	✓	✗	N/A	
sa.eert	Microsoft Azure	✗	✓	None	
trgwrg.ethwrth	Google	✗	✓	N/A	
test.com	Google	✗	✗	N/A	
happycorp.info	Google	✗	✓	N/A	
cloud.com	Google	✓	✗	N/A	

User Access Control Settings

The **User Access Control Settings** section offers features essential for meeting compliance requirements. These features encompass *Platform Access Control Management* and *Platform constraints*.

Platform Settings

- General
- Security
- User Access Control
- Domain and IDP
- Settings
- Workspace Settings
- Resource Settings
- Analytics
- Import and Export
- VDI Application

User Access Control | Settings

Platform Access Control Management

- Allow User Registration With Email and Password
- Allow Login to the Platform
- Allow User Timezone Change
- Allow User IP Location Tracking
- Enable Secure Browser
- Log out all users

Platform Constraints

Only users with an email address and IP matched by a regular expression are able to access the platform.

Workspace Settings

October 2, 2025

Define the rules and defaults that govern individual workspaces created within the platform. Configure workspace-specific **Security Settings** like clipboard control and SSH access, manage **Schedule Settings** for workspace uptime, set policies via **Workspace Apps Settings**, define allowed **Workspace Specification** options (CPU/RAM), control workspace **Network Policy**, and manage workspace-specific **Registry Access**.

- [Security Settings](#)
- [Schedule Settings](#)
- [Workspace Apps Settings](#)
- [Workspace Specification](#)
- [Network Policy](#)

- [Registry Access](#)

Security Settings

The **Security Settings** let you enforce security rules within underlying organizations and projects.

1. Clipboard Security: If enabled, users are prevented from pasting content outside of the IDE and the Secure Browser.
2. Personal Key Settings: If enabled, it permits workspace owners to use their personal OAuth tokens to authenticate with external repositories.
3. Default Project Limits: If enabled, it restricts users to a specified maximum number of workspaces, ensuring resource conservation.
4. Connect via SSH: If enabled, it grants the workspace's owner permission to connect via SSH. However, it's crucial to note that certain Data Loss Prevention functionalities might be compromised.

Schedule Settings

Configure automatic scheduling for workspaces, such as setting operational hours or defining auto-shutdown policies. This helps manage resource consumption and ensures workspaces are only running when needed.

Platform Settings

Workspace Settings

Timeout Outside Schedule
Select a timeout after which the workspace will be automatically paused when not in use and running outside of scheduled hours. You can remove specific timeout options, making those options unavailable to users.

- No timeout
- 15 minutes
- 30 minutes default
- 60 minutes
- 90 minutes
- 120 minutes

Idle Timeout
Select a timeout after which the workspace will be automatically paused when not in use, regardless of the schedule. You can remove specific timeout options, making those options unavailable to users.

- No timeout
- 1 hour default
- 2 hours
- 4 hours
- 8 hours
- 24 hours

Allow Users to Change Timeouts
Users are allowed to set their own timeouts.

Apply

Workspace Apps Settings

The **Workspace Apps Settings** section establishes guidelines for Workspace Apps within underlying organizations and projects.

- **Allow Creation of Public Workspace Apps:** This feature permits users to share active apps with the public, meaning there's no requirement for authentication to the platform. However, activating this option may lead to potential data loss.
- **Allow Access to Workspace Apps Using API Keys:** This option grants users the ability to utilize API keys for accessing active apps. When doing so, requests should include the header: "Strong-Network-Authorization: ".

Platform Settings

General

Security

User Access Control

Workspace Settings

Security Settings

Schedule Settings

Workspace Apps Settings

Workspace Specification

Network Policy

Registry Access

Resource Settings

Analytics

Import and Export

Workspace Settings

Workspace Apps Settings

Allow Creation of Public Workspace Apps

Users can share running apps publicly, i.e. without the need to authenticate to the platform. Enabling this option might result in data loss.

Allow Access to Workspace Apps Using API Keys

This option allows the use of API keys to access running apps. To do so, requests need the header: "Strong-Network-Authorization: <API_KEY>"

Workspace Specification

The **Workspace Specification** section allows administrators to create predefined templates that define resource allocations for workspaces.

Platform Settings

General

Security

User Access Control

Workspace Settings

Security Settings

Schedule Settings

Workspace Apps Settings

Workspace Specification

Network Policy

Workspace Settings

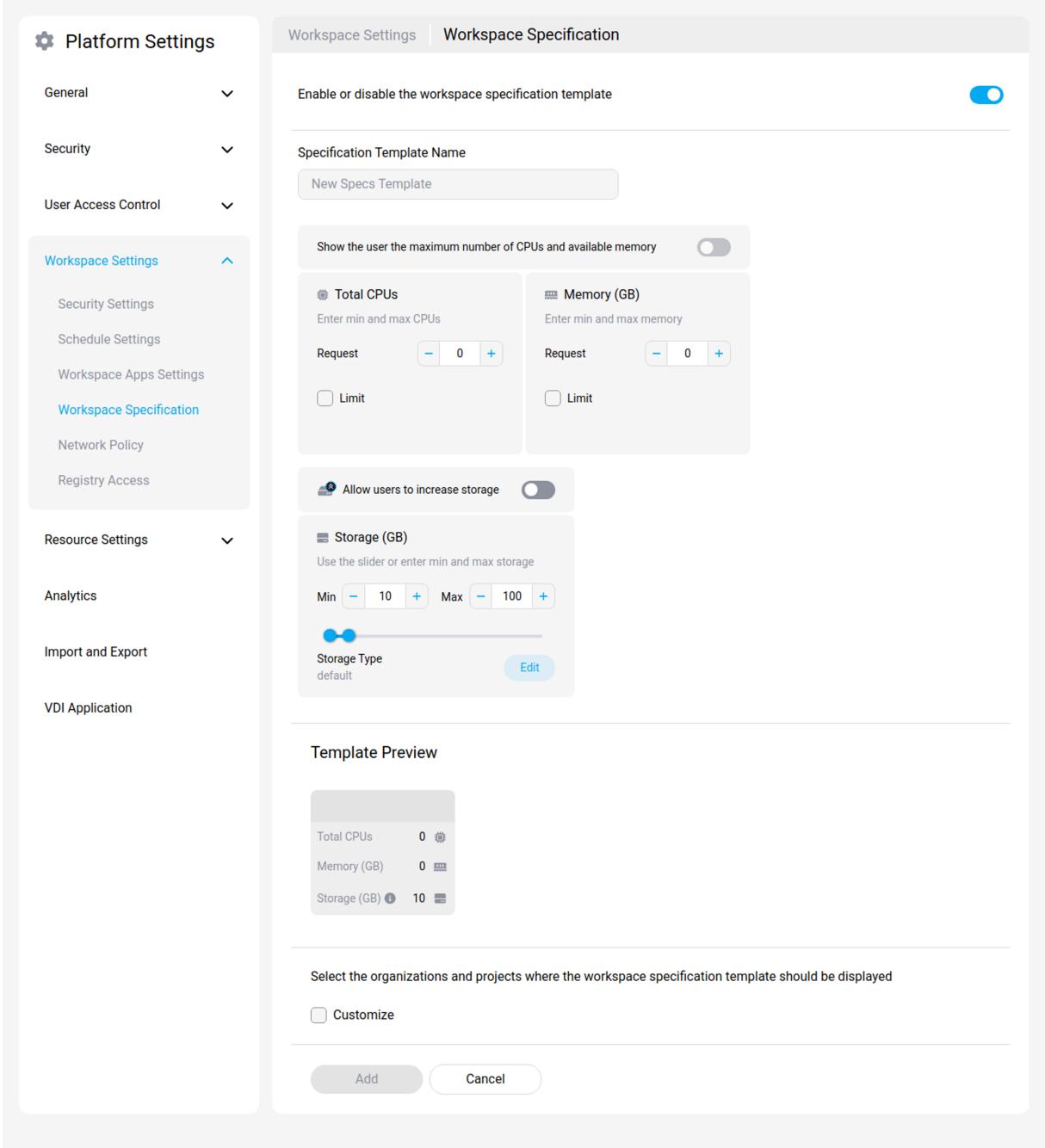
Workspace Specification

Add Specification Template

	Small	Medium	Large
Total CPUs	0.5	1	2
Memory (GB)	0.5	1	2
Storage (GB)	10	10	10
Enabled	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

When creating a template, you can set both initial 'request' values and maximum 'limit' values for CPU, RAM, and storage. You can also customize template availability, restricting specific templates to cer-

tain organizations or projects. When users later create a new workspace, they will only see the templates applicable to their context.



Platform Settings

General

Security

User Access Control

Workspace Settings

Security Settings

Schedule Settings

Workspace Apps Settings

Workspace Specification

Network Policy

Registry Access

Resource Settings

Analytics

Import and Export

VDI Application

Workspace Settings

Workspace Specification

Enable or disable the workspace specification template

Specification Template Name: New Specs Template

Show the user the maximum number of CPUs and available memory

Total CPUs: Enter min and max CPUs

Request: 0

Limit:

Memory (GB): Enter min and max memory

Request: 0

Limit:

Allow users to increase storage

Storage (GB): Use the slider or enter min and max storage

Min: 10 Max: 100

Storage Type: default

Template Preview

Total CPUs: 0

Memory (GB): 0

Storage (GB): 10

Select the organizations and projects where the workspace specification template should be displayed

Customize

Add Cancel

Network Policy

Define specific network policies that apply to workspaces created within the platform. This allows administrators to control network traffic flow, segment networks, and enforce security rules at the workspace level.

Manage Network Policy

Manage the network policies applied to workspaces.

No Policy Selected

No network security policy applied.

Enforce Network Policy

Enforce the selected network security policy settings to all workspaces within the current scope level and its nested scopes.

Apply

Create Network Policy

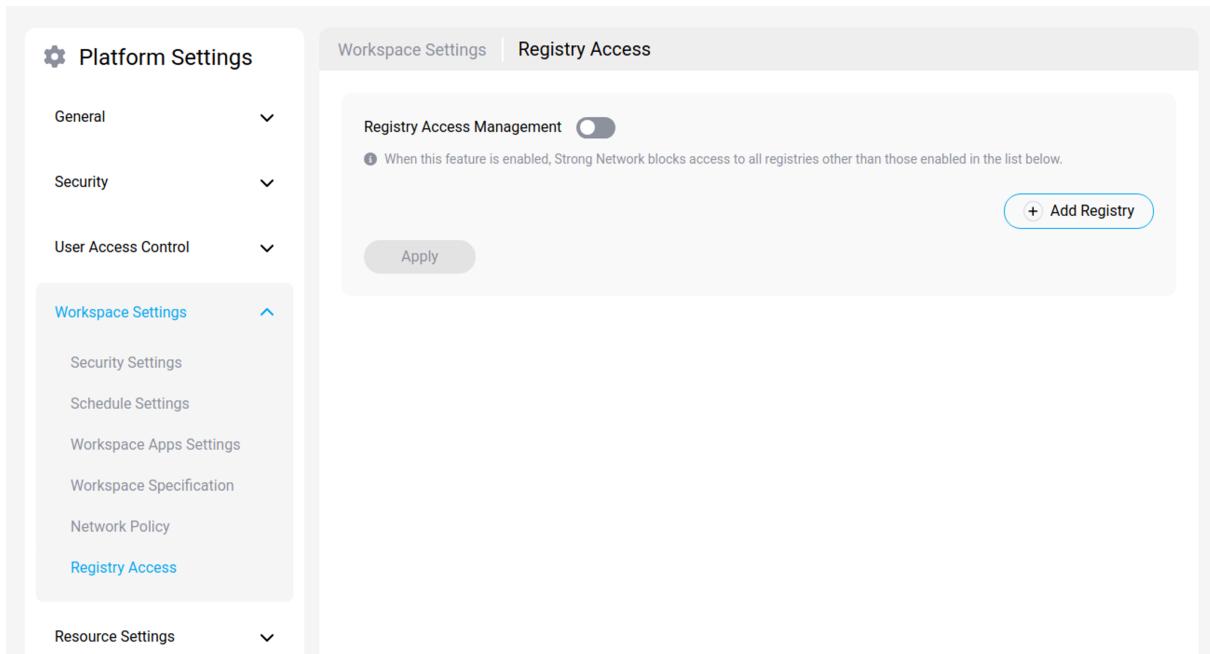
Create a new network policy or modify an existing one.

Create Policy

POLICY NAME	DESCRIPTION	...
Default Network Policy	Default Network Policy	...
Restricted Network Policy	Restricted Network Policy	...
cdl-lb-1356093980.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com	cdl-lb-1356093980.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com	...
dnsexample.com	dnsexample.com	...
144.76.177.254	144.76.177.254	...

Registry Access

Manage and control which container image registries workspaces are allowed to pull images from. This enhances security by ensuring that only trusted and approved image sources are used within development environments.



Resource Settings

October 2, 2025

Control access to external resources used by the platform and workspaces. Primarily, this involves **Registry Access Management** (restricting allowed registries) and configuring connections to private registries via **Create Image Registry**.

- [Image URL Constraints](#)
- [Create Image Registry](#)

Image URL Constraints

The **Image URL Constraints** section lets administrators ensure that their developers only access registries that are allowed. When this feature is enabled, Strong Network™ restricts access to all registries except those explicitly permitted in the list provided.

The screenshot shows the 'Platform Settings' sidebar with 'Resource Settings' selected. The main area displays 'Image URL Constraints' with a sub-section 'Container Images URL Constraints' and a button 'Add New Constraint'.

Create Image Registry

Configure and manage connections to private or custom container image registries. This section allows you to add new registry credentials and endpoints for use across the platform.

The screenshot shows the 'Platform Settings' sidebar with 'Resource Settings' selected. The main area displays the 'Create Image Registry' configuration dialog, which includes fields for 'Username' (mdevsn) and 'URL' (https://index.docker.io/v1/).

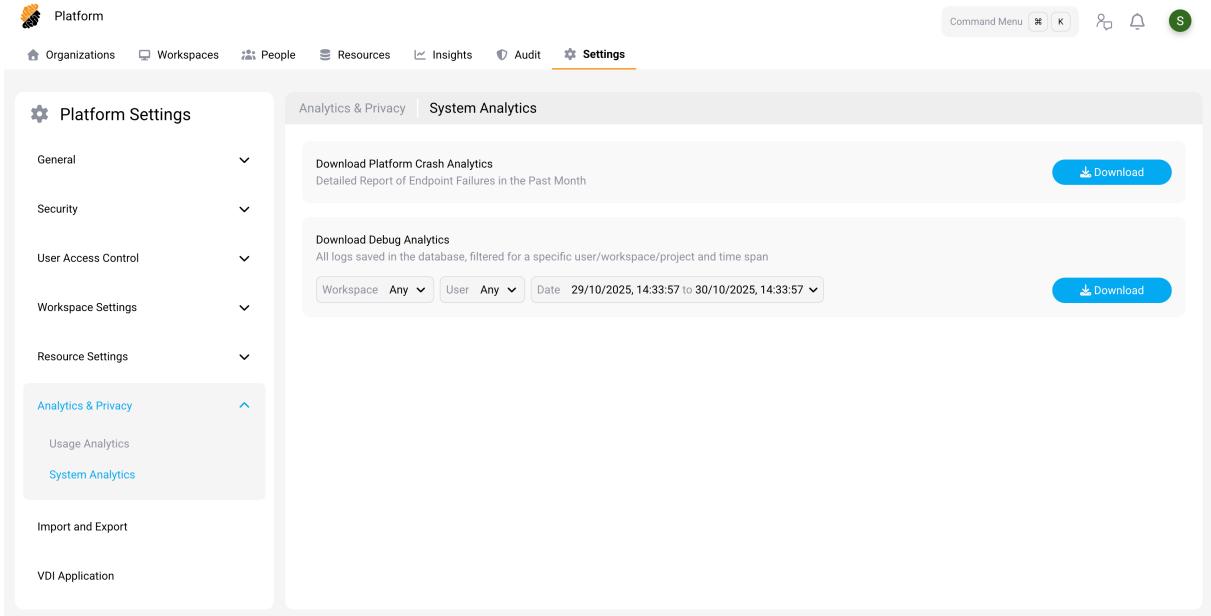
Analytics

October 30, 2025

System Analytics

Use the System Analytics section to download detailed reports and logs for the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces™ (SDS) platform. These reports include API and endpoint failure data from the past 30 days, along with comprehensive system logs.

You can filter the data by Workspace, user, or time range to support targeted troubleshooting and analysis.



The screenshot shows the Citrix SDS management console interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with icons for Home, Organizations, Workspaces, People, Resources, Insights, Audit, and Settings. The Settings icon is highlighted with an orange border. On the far right of the top bar are buttons for Command Menu, a user icon, a search bar, a gear icon, a bell icon, and a user profile icon. Below the navigation bar is a left sidebar titled 'Platform Settings' with sections for General, Security, User Access Control, Workspace Settings, Resource Settings, Analytics & Privacy, Usage Analytics, and System Analytics. The 'Analytics & Privacy' section is currently selected and expanded. The main content area is titled 'Analytics & Privacy' and 'System Analytics'. It contains two download buttons: 'Download Platform Crash Analytics' (Detailed Report of Endpoint Failures in the Past Month) and 'Download Debug Analytics' (All logs saved in the database, filtered for a specific user/workspace/project and time span). Below these buttons are dropdown menus for Workspace (Any), User (Any), and Date (29/10/2025, 14:33:57 to 30/10/2025, 14:33:57).

Usage Analytics

The SDS management console uses Pendo to deliver in-product notifications, feature announcements, and contextual guidance. It also collects product feedback and usage telemetry to help improve the platform experience.

Data Collection Preferences

You can choose how analytics data is collected and used. This includes anonymous usage data (such as pages visited and features used) to improve the application, and basic metadata to enable targeted in-app guides. **No personal content is ever tracked.**

Available configuration options:

- **Enable analytics and in-app guides**

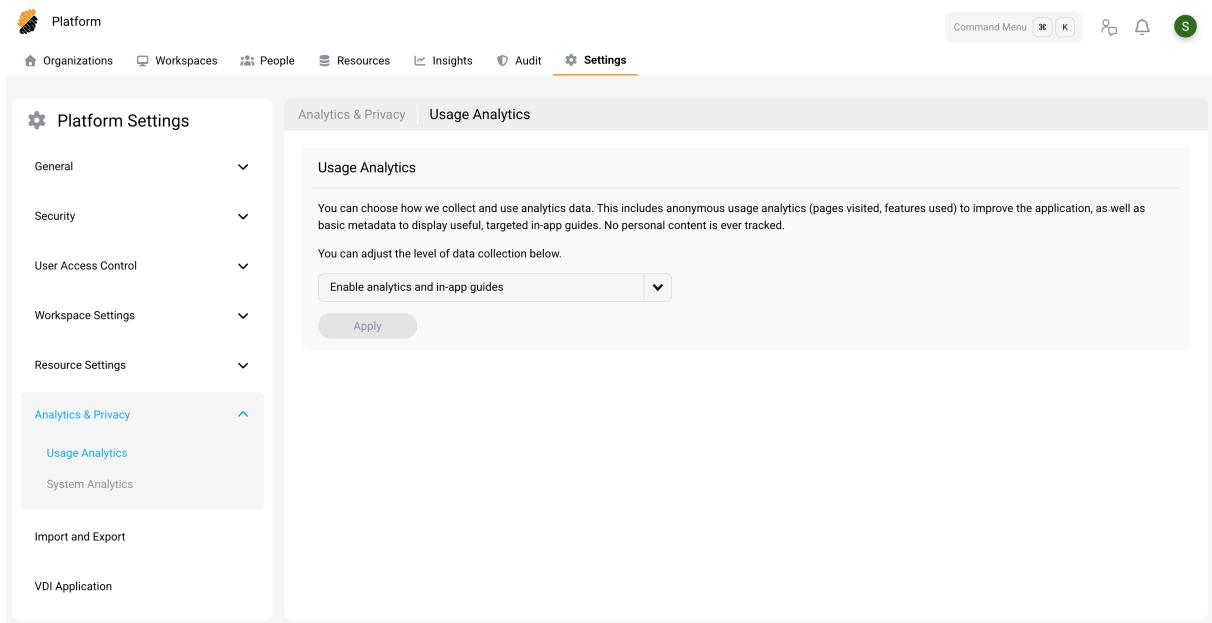
This is the default configuration providing access to all Pendo-based functionality.

- **Disable analytics, keep in-app guides (basic metadata only)**

No product usage information is shared with Citrix, but in-product guidance remains available.

- **Disable all analytics and guides**

All Pendo components are disabled and no information is shared with Citrix. In-product guidance, notifications, and the ability to submit feedback are not available.



The screenshot shows the Citrix Secure Developer Spaces Platform Settings interface. The left sidebar has sections for General, Security, User Access Control, Workspace Settings, Resource Settings, Analytics & Privacy, Usage Analytics (which is selected and highlighted in blue), System Analytics, Import and Export, and VDI Application. The main content area has tabs for Analytics & Privacy and Usage Analytics. Under Usage Analytics, there is a sub-section for Usage Analytics with a description: "You can choose how we collect and use analytics data. This includes anonymous usage analytics (pages visited, features used) to improve the application, as well as basic metadata to display useful, targeted in-app guides. No personal content is ever tracked." Below this is a dropdown menu set to "Enable analytics and in-app guides" with an "Apply" button.

Connectivity Requirements

To ensure you can view Pendo content within the management console, Citrix recommends that the address 'http://citrix-sds-content.customer.pendo.io' is contactable.

Pendo is a third-party sub-processor that Citrix uses to provide cloud and support services to Citrix customers. For a complete list of these sub-processors, see [Sub-Processors for Citrix Cloud & Support Services and Citrix Affiliates](#)

VDI Application

October 2, 2025

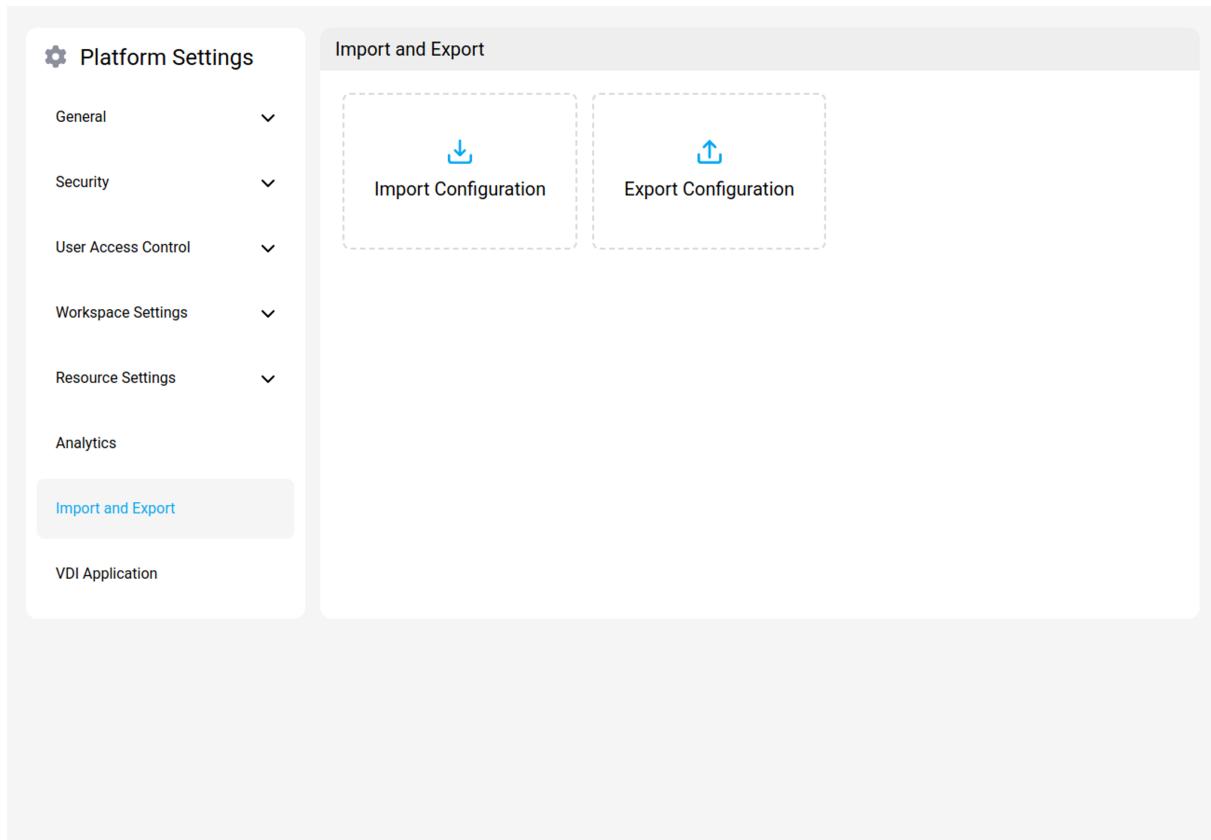
Configure settings related to Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI) Agent accessible through the platform.

The screenshot shows the 'Platform Settings' sidebar on the left with the following sections: General, Security, User Access Control, Workspace Settings, Resource Settings, Analytics, and Import and Export. The main area is titled 'VDI Application' and contains four expandable sections: 'Git Applications' (Enabled), 'Setup Repositories' (Enabled), 'Personal Secrets' (Enabled), and 'Clipboard' (Enabled). Each section has a dropdown arrow to its left and an 'Enabled' button with a dropdown arrow to its right.

Import and Export

October 2, 2025

This section provides options for importing and exporting platform configurations or data. This can be useful for backups, migrations, or sharing settings between different platform instances.



Project General Settings

October 2, 2025

In the Project General Settings, you can update your project's name within the Basic Information panel.

Additionally, workspaces that have been deleted can be restored within seven days of their deletion. After this period, they will be permanently deleted.

Workspace Settings

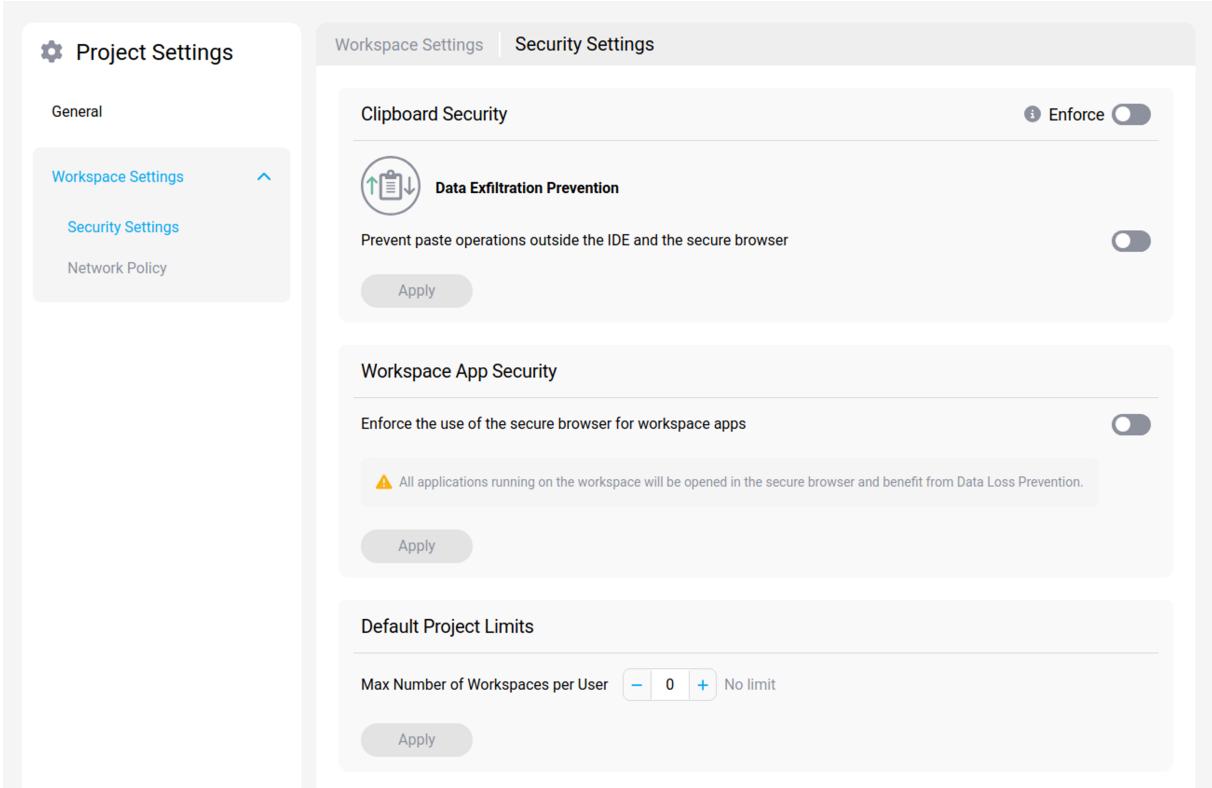
October 2, 2025

This section allows you to configure workspace settings specifically for this project. Define project-level security policies for data handling and access, and establish network policies to control workspace traffic within the context of this project.

- [Security Settings](#)
- [Network Policy](#)

Security Settings

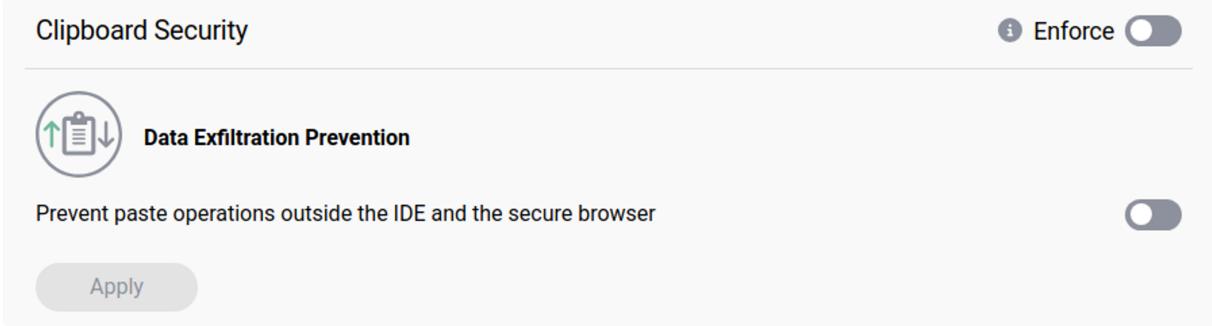
In the “Workspace Settings” section, the “Security Settings” enable you to implement multiple policies including Clipboard Monitoring, Workspace App Security, and Default Project Limits. These policies can be enforced to establish a foundational level of security across all workspaces within your project.



The screenshot shows the 'Project Settings' interface. On the left, a sidebar lists 'General', 'Workspace Settings' (which is expanded), 'Security Settings', and 'Network Policy'. The main content area is titled 'Clipboard Security' with an 'Enforce' toggle switch set to 'On'. It contains a section for 'Data Exfiltration Prevention' with a note: 'Prevent paste operations outside the IDE and the secure browser' and a toggle switch set to 'Off'. Below this is a 'Workspace App Security' section with a note: 'Enforce the use of the secure browser for workspace apps' and a toggle switch set to 'Off'. A warning message states: '⚠ All applications running on the workspace will be opened in the secure browser and benefit from Data Loss Prevention.' At the bottom of the clipboard section is an 'Apply' button. The 'Default Project Limits' section shows a 'Max Number of Workspaces per User' input field set to '0' with a 'No limit' option. An 'Apply' button is also present here.

Clipboard Security

Clipboard Security implements Data Loss Prevention policies to safeguard against data leaks by disabling the ability to paste content from the IDE and secure browser into external applications.



This screenshot shows the 'Clipboard Security' settings. It includes a 'Data Exfiltration Prevention' section with a note: 'Prevent paste operations outside the IDE and the secure browser' and a toggle switch set to 'Off'. An 'Apply' button is located at the bottom of this section.

Workspace App Security

Workspace App Security allows you to mandate the use of a secure browser for workspace applications, ensuring that developers can share the applications they are developing in a protected environment. When used in conjunction with the Clipboard Security policy, this feature helps to prevent any potential data exfiltration from workspace applications.

Workspace App Security

Enforce the use of the secure browser for workspace apps



⚠ All applications running on the workspace will be opened in the secure browser and benefit from Data Loss Prevention.

Apply

Default Project Limits

Default Project Limits can be set to cap the number of workspaces a user can create. This not only aids in resource monitoring and reduces unnecessary workspace proliferation but also contributes to cost efficiency by avoiding the operation of unused workspaces.

Default Project Limits

Max Number of Workspaces per User

- 0 +

No limit

Apply

Enable Remote Development Over SSH

Remote Development Over SSH gives you the option to permit or deny developers the ability to connect to their workspaces via SSH. While convenient for certain tasks, this feature must be used judiciously as it can reduce the effectiveness of local IDE data loss prevention measures.

Remote Development Over SSH

Enable ●

Set as Default

When creating a new workspace, SSH is part of the access toolset.



Update All Workspaces

Use this button to add SSH in the access toolkit to all workspaces in this project.

Update All

⚠ Data exfiltration prevention will be disabled on all workspaces.

Apply

Network Policy

Network policies are attached to [workspace](#) and enable fine-grained network traffic control. Network traffic is identified using combinations of IP addresses, port and domain names. Once a network policy is attached to a workspace, all **out-bound** traffic is enforced by the rules in the policy and the workspace's user cannot circumvent the restrictions.

Default Network Policies

Three default policies are available in a project. An administrator can create a new Network Policy if needed.

Name	Scope	Description
Monitor Traffic	Project	This is a standard policy to monitor the outgoing traffic to the workspace. It will cause the generation of log events in the Audit dashboard.

Name	Scope	Description
Restrict Traffic	Project	This is a standard policy to restrict outgoing traffic from the workspace. It will block all traffic except to attached repositories and domains. Failed network requests are shown in the log events in the Audit dashboard.

Add a Network Policy

You can create a Network Policy by pressing the “**Create Policy**”button.

Workspace Settings | Network Policy

Define Network Policy Expert mode

Use the options below to define a network policy to assign to workspaces.

Policy Name *

Description *

Restrict Traffic to Selected Resources

Enabling this option, outbound traffic is restricted to authorized resources, e.g. Git repositories, connected services, etc. In addition, you may define a whitelist of domains and IP addresses

+ Add Domain + Add IP Address

Add Policy Cancel Test Policy

You will need to enter the following information:

1. **Name**, a name to identify the policy,
2. **Description**,

Warning

Be careful when naming and describing a new policy. A misleading name can end up in giving too many permissions to a user.

1. **Log and record outbound network traffic** (default),
2. **Restrict Traffic to Selected Resources** (optional),

All traffic will be restricted, except for end systems added to your **whitelist**

- Add each application that you want to whitelist
- Add Domains that you want to whitelist, and indicate whether to include subdomains
- Add IPs that you want to whitelist

Edit or Delete a Network Policy

You can edit or delete a Network Policy by clicking on the “...” icon next to its class level.

Citrix Secure Developer Spaces™ Videos

December 19, 2025

This video playlist features tutorials and best practices for Citrix Secure Developer Spaces™ (SDS), demonstrating how it accelerates innovation with self-service, secure, scalable, ready-to-code Linux developer environments. Learn how these environments boost developer velocity while reducing infrastructure costs and security risks.

Testimonials

Hear from developers and IT leaders on how Citrix Secure Developer Spaces is transforming their workflow, boosting productivity, and reducing risk.

Title	Description	Link
Why Citrix uses Secure Developer Spaces	<p>Citrix Secure Developer Spaces (SDS) has revolutionized the developer experience at Citrix. In this real-world testimonial, our teams share how SDS helped us move from slow onboarding and complex setups to fast, secure, cloud-native development environments. With instant access from any device, built-in security, and over 60% reduction in total cost of ownership, SDS empowers distributed teams to work faster and safer—without high-spec laptops or persistent VDI. Watch how we simplified secure development and accelerated innovation.</p>	

Demos

Watch these demos to see how Citrix Secure Developer Spaces delivers secure, ready-to-code Linux environments that accelerate development and simplify workflow.

Title	Description	Link
Citrix Secure Developer Spaces integration with Backstage	<p>Discover how Citrix Secure Developer Spaces (SDS) integrates with Backstage to power a unified, self-service developer portal. In this video, we show how developers can switch contexts with one click using Backstage dashboards, provision secure workspaces instantly for new projects, and accelerate onboarding with pre-configured environments and tool stacks. This integration helps teams streamline workflows, stay compliant, and boost productivity, all from their central Backstage hub.</p>	
Citrix Secure Developer Spaces: Zero Trust Network Access, advanced data protection, loss-prevention	<p>Discover how Citrix Secure Developer Spaces provides a secure environment for developers to build and innovate without compromise. With Zero Trust Network Access (ZTNA), advanced data protection, and data loss prevention (DLP), your teams can collaborate confidently from anywhere. Combine innovation with security and keep your enterprise protected.</p>	

Title	Description	Link
Citrix Secure Developer Spaces: Advanced data protection with Chrome Enterprise Premium	<p>Learn how Chrome Enterprise Premium and Citrix Secure Developer Spaces enhance data protection and security for modern enterprises. In this video, we explore advanced security features that help IT admins safeguard sensitive information, ensure compliance, and protect endpoints across your organization. Stay ahead with Secure Developer Spaces and Chrome Enterprise Premium for a safer, smarter enterprise.</p>	
Citrix Secure Developer Spaces : One-click developer onboarding	<p>Citrix Secure Developer Spaces empowers development teams to self-provision secure and standardized environments on demand, accelerating the onboarding of developer environments for contractors and new hires in under one minute.</p>	

Webinars

Watch our recorded webinars to discover how Citrix Secure Developer Spaces empowers developers with secure, scalable, and ready-to-code Linux environments.

Title	Description	Link
DevSecOps automation and governance	Learn how Cloud Development Environments (CDEs) and containers accelerate DevOps in this webinar, including how to boost developer productivity, enhance DevSecOps, cut costs, and improve infrastructure efficiency.	
Achieving regulatory & security compliance across a development process	Enhance DevOps security & achieve ISO 27001 compliance with online containers. In this webinar, you'll learn to implement risk controls, automate access, and manage resources.	
Expanding the reach of platform engineering with Cloud Development Environments	Platform engineering boosts developer productivity with templated DevOps, enhancing automation, security, and compliance through Cloud Development Environments (CDEs).	

Help

In the help section, you can find the resources you need to make the most of the platform. Whether you're a beginner or an advanced user and find the documentation unhelpful, there are alternative options to get help.

- You can use the [troubleshooting](#) tool in case you experience problems.

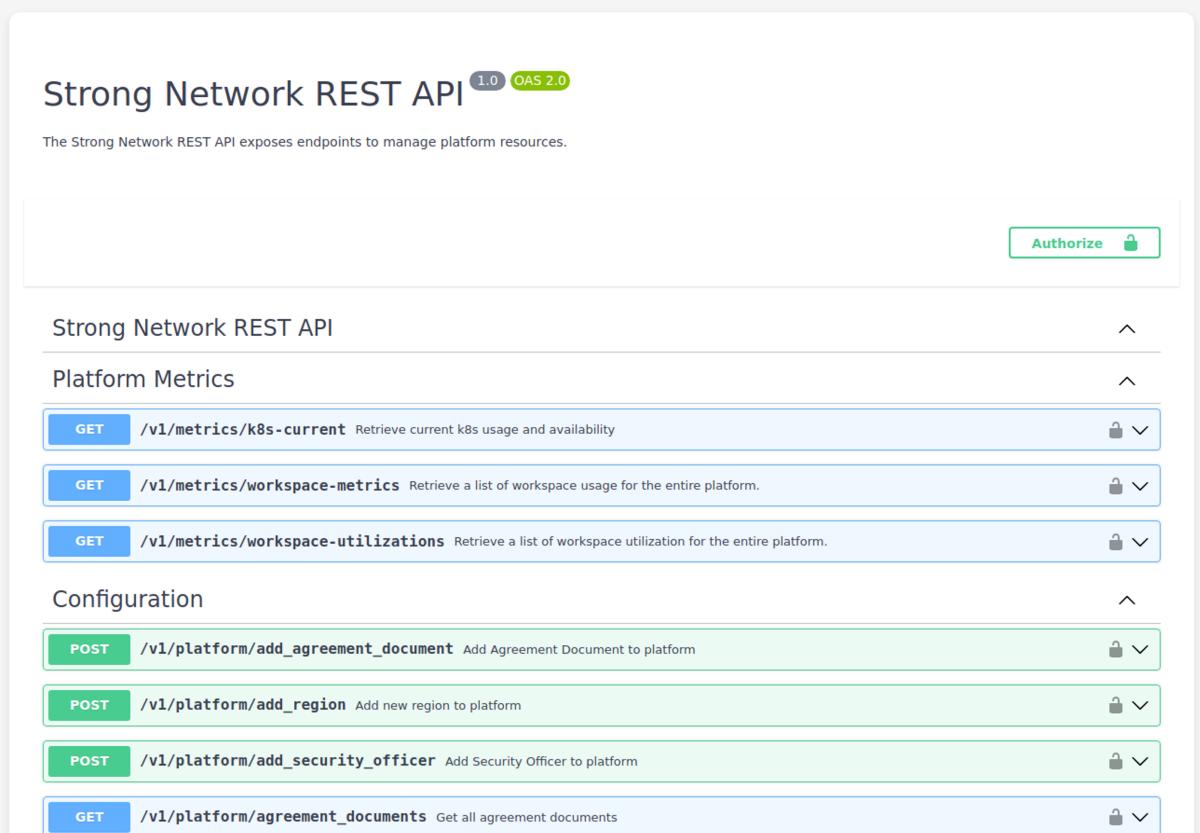
REST API

October 2, 2025

The Strong Network™ platform can be fully controlled and integrated via an API of over 150 endpoints (detailed on the platform's API page) for complete control of enterprise applications and integration with security and analytics tools such as Splunk, Sumologic, etc.

Info:

Only users authenticated on the Strong Network Platform can have access to the API documentation.

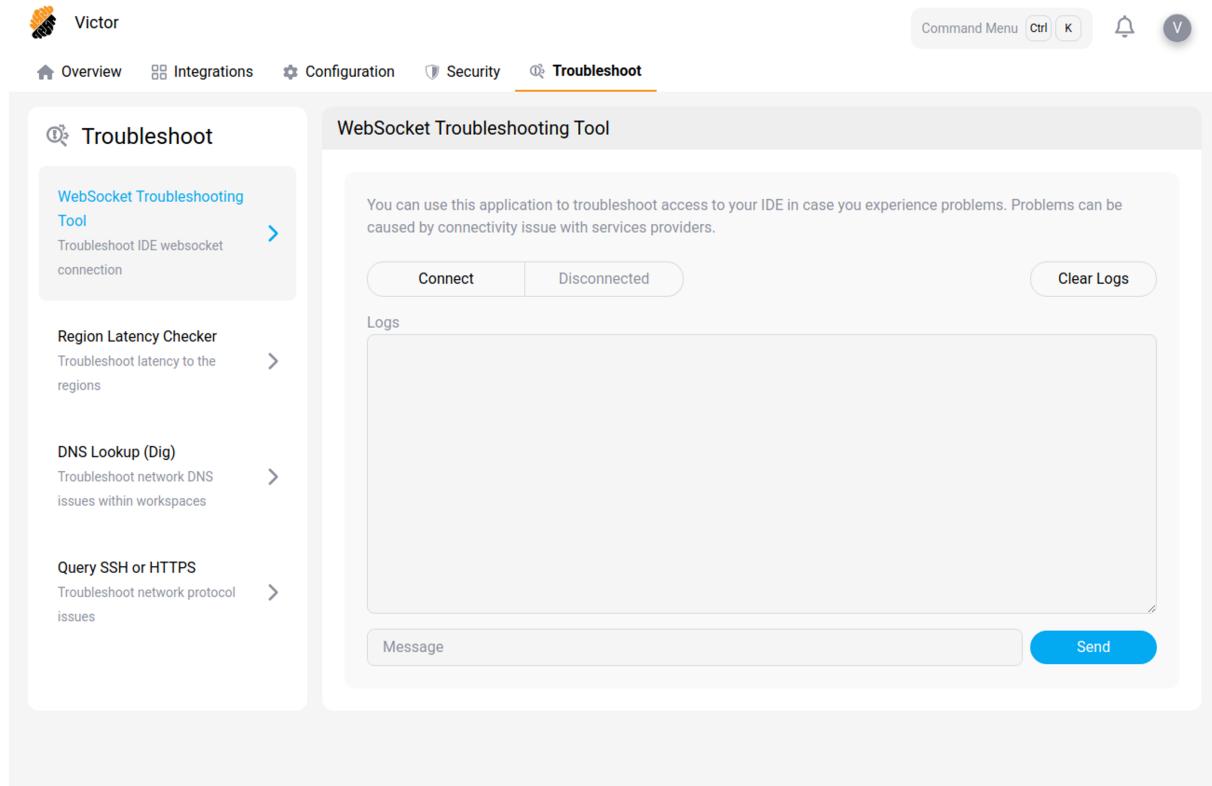


The screenshot shows the Strong Network REST API documentation. At the top, it says "Strong Network REST API 1.0 OAS 2.0". Below that, a note says "The Strong Network REST API exposes endpoints to manage platform resources." On the right, there is a "Authorize" button with a lock icon. The main content is organized into sections: "Strong Network REST API", "Platform Metrics", "Configuration", and "Agreements". The "Platform Metrics" section contains three GET endpoints: "/v1/metrics/k8s-current", "/v1/metrics/workspace-metrics", and "/v1/metrics/workspace-utilizations". The "Configuration" section contains four POST endpoints: "/v1/platform/add_agreement_document", "/v1/platform/add_region", "/v1/platform/add_security_officer", and "/v1/platform/agreement_documents". Each endpoint is described with its purpose and includes a lock icon and a dropdown arrow.

IDE Troubleshooting Tool

October 2, 2025

In the [Profile Settings](#) you can setup the IDE WebSocket Troubleshooting Tool. You can use this application to troubleshoot access to your IDE in case you experience problems. Problems can be caused by connectivity issues with service providers.



The screenshot shows the IDE Troubleshooting Tool interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a user profile icon (Victor), a Command Menu button (Ctrl + K), a bell icon for notifications, and a 'V' icon. The navigation bar includes links for Overview, Integrations, Configuration, Security, and Troubleshoot. The Troubleshoot link is underlined, indicating it is the active tab. On the left, a sidebar lists four troubleshooting tools: 'WebSocket Troubleshooting Tool' (selected), 'Region Latency Checker', 'DNS Lookup (Dig)', and 'Query SSH or HTTPS'. Each tool has a brief description and a right-pointing arrow. The main content area is titled 'WebSocket Troubleshooting Tool' and contains a message: 'You can use this application to troubleshoot access to your IDE in case you experience problems. Problems can be caused by connectivity issue with services providers.' Below this is a 'Connect' button (which is currently 'Disconnected') and a 'Clear Logs' button. A large text input area labeled 'Logs' is empty. At the bottom, there is a 'Message' input field and a 'Send' button.

You can also troubleshoot latency to regions with the **Region Latency Checker** tool.



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