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Powerful and secure infrastructures with WebSphere Application Server for z/OS

Securing WebSphere using Local and Remote Registries



Redbooks

International Technical Support Organization

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Objectives

Securing WebSphere using Local and Remote Registries

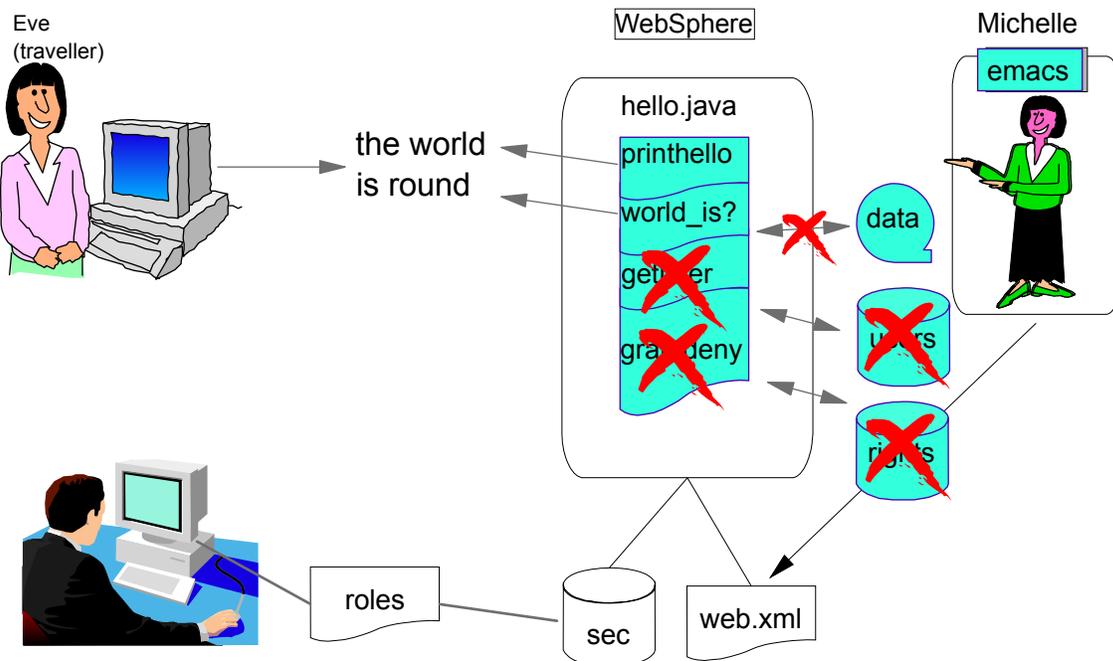
- Overview
- Authentication/Authorization Concepts
- Login mechanisms and methods
- Local Registry concepts
 - Authc, Authz, Auditing
- Trust Association Interceptor
- Remote Registry concepts
 - Using LDAP and Native Authentication
 - Using Custom User Registries
 - Incorporating Tivoli Access Manager
 - declarative
 - programmatic
- Summary
- Questions



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Pythagoras' guide to security frameworks



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Why does WebSphere need a registry?

access decisions are based on:

Authentication

- Who are you?
 - ID/Password
 - PassTickets
 - Digital Certificates, Identity mapping

Authorization

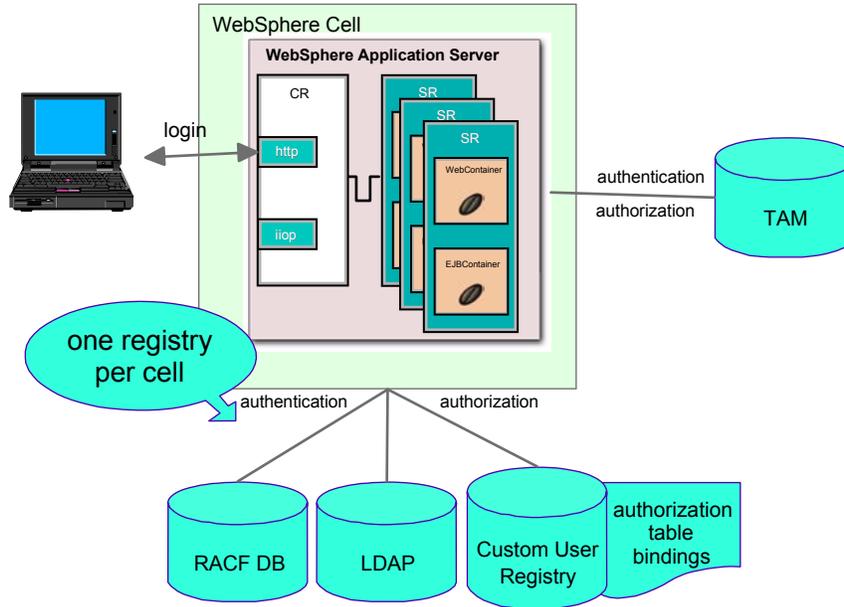
- What are you allowed to see / execute
 - group memberships
 - role to user mappings
 - protected resources (EJB and Web container)



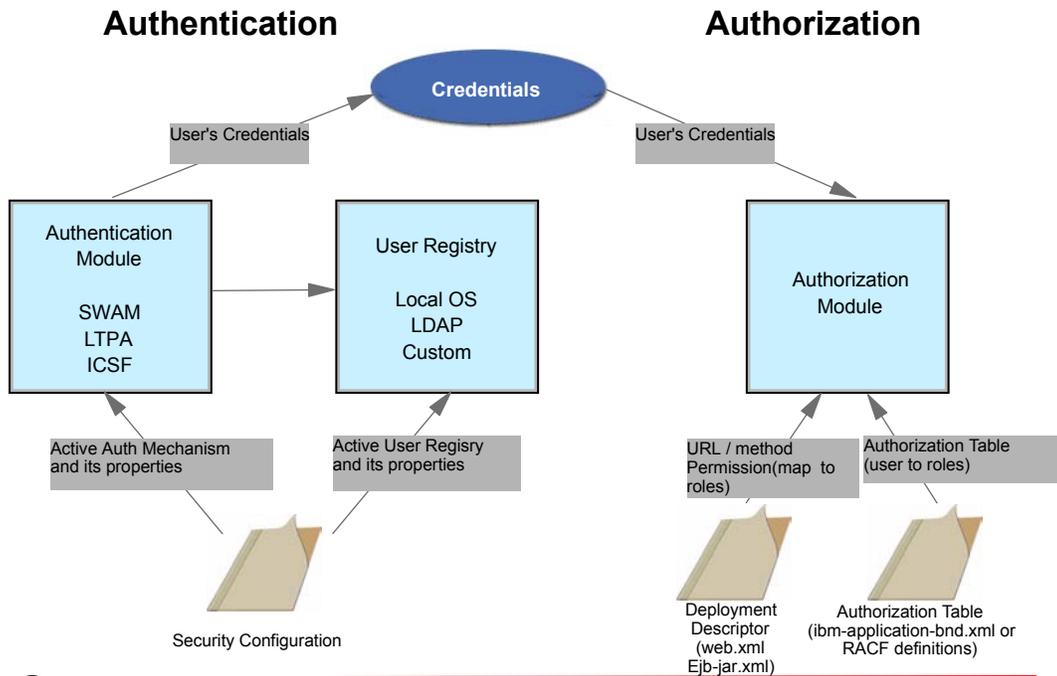
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Multiple Registries

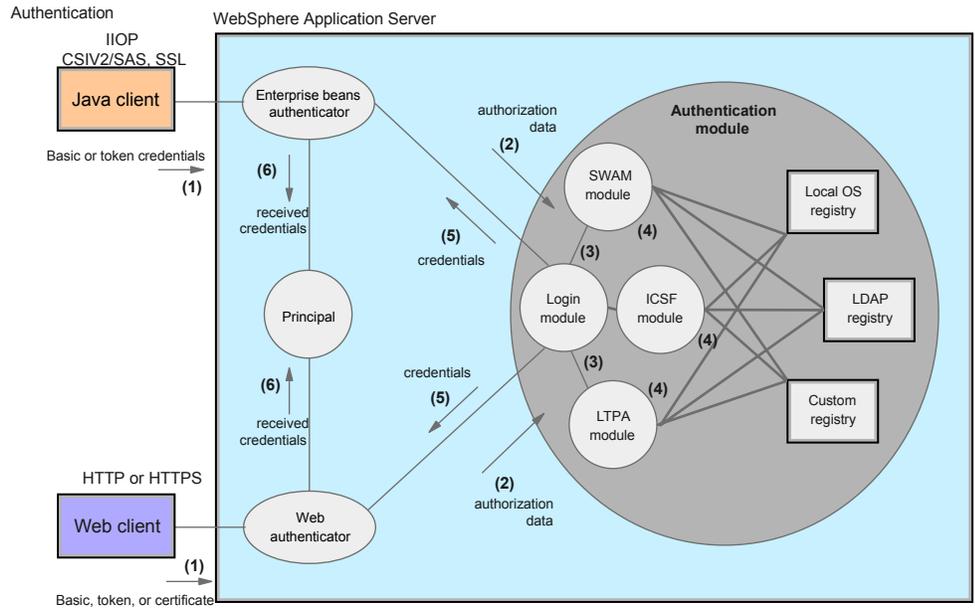


Authentication Mechanisms and Registries



Authentication in Detail: HTTP & IIOP

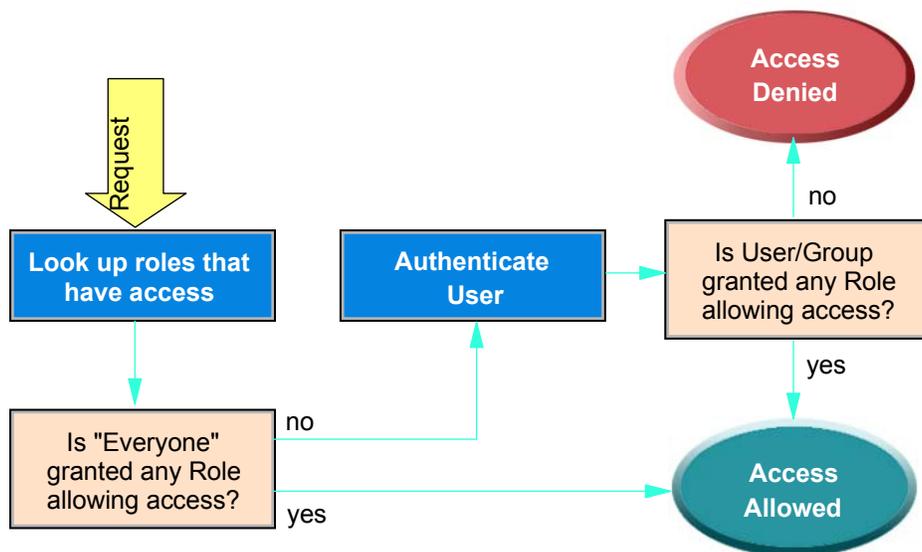
Authentication Process



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Authorization Flow

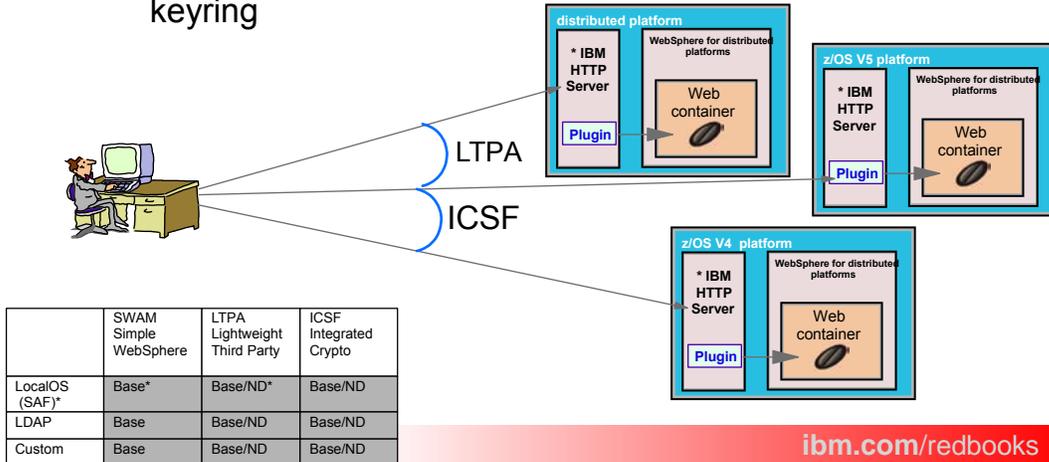


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Authentication Mechanisms

- ▶ SSO
 - ▶ SWAM, No security token created
 - ▶ LTPA, Security token created by WebSphere using configured keys
 - ▶ ICSF, Security token created by ICSF using keys from SAF keyring



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AUTHc AUTHz

- ▶ HTTP / Web Container
 - ▶ Authentication
 - ▶ Basic
 - ▶ Form based
 - ▶ Client certificate
 - ▶ Authorization
 - ▶ Role based
 - ▶ EJBROLES
 - ▶ bindings
 - ▶ Declarative or programmatic
 - ▶ isUserInRole("Frequent Writer")
 - ▶ getUserPrincipal()
- ▶ IIOP / EJB container
 - ▶ zSAS (local OS)
 - ▶ CSIv2
 - ▶ Authentication
 - ▶ Basic (userid/password)
 - ▶ Passticket
 - ▶ Client certificate
 - ▶ Asserted identity
 - ▶ Kerberos
 - ▶ Authorization
 - ▶ Role based
 - ▶ EJBROLES
 - ▶ bindings
 - ▶ Declarative or programmatic
 - ▶ isCallerInRole("Residence Leader")
 - ▶ getCallerPrincipal()

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Local Registry Concepts

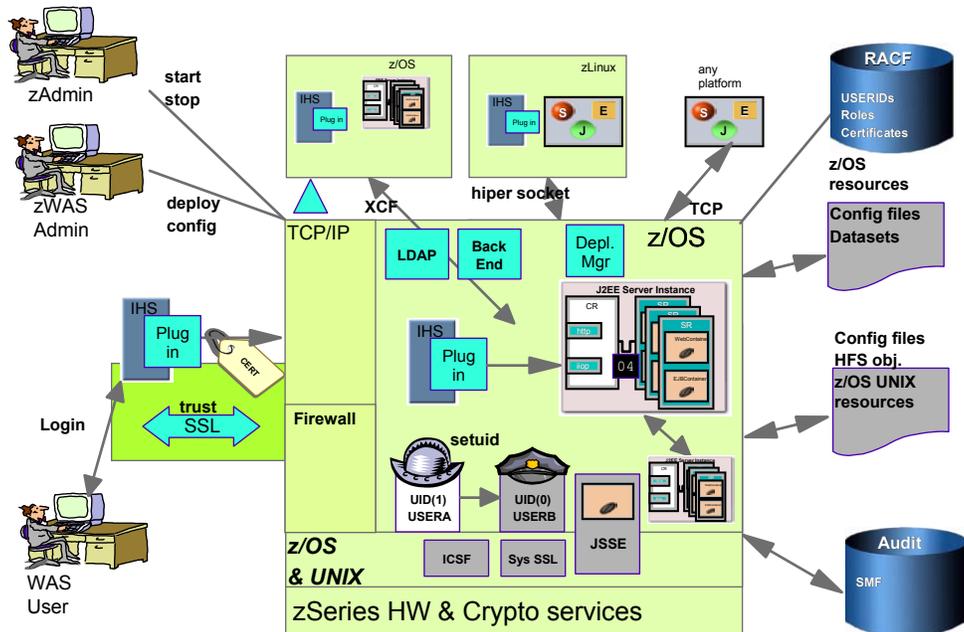


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SAF is more than a WebSphere registry!



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When should I use a local registry?

- ▶ When the authenticated users are present in the local registry(intranet)
- ▶ When best performance is mandatory
- ▶ When comprehensive end-to-end security is needed (userid present in the Web server, Web container, EJB container and backend system)
- ▶ When auditing is needed
- ▶ When the users and application security needs to be managed by the RACF security administrators
- ▶ For the Admin console
- ▶ When zSAS is needed (Passtickets, zWAS 4 interoperability)
- ▶ For SAF based run-as/RunAs role

When can I use a local registry?

- ▶ Authenticated or mapped users are in the SAF DB
- ▶ User to Role mappings are in the SAF DB



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during authentication / expired passwords

RACF allows your passwords to expire. Not all authentication methods support expired passwords nicely, in fact RFC or Java standard conform implementations fail to deliver expired password support. If you need this functionality you can chose between following methods:

- ▶ Tivoli Access Manager for e-Business WebSeal front-end connected to LDAP running on z/OS backed by a RACF database.
- ▶ Enhanced Form based login
- ▶ Basic authentication front-ended by an IBM HTTP Server running in the same RACF plex that has the expired password support installed



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during/after authentication / AS creation

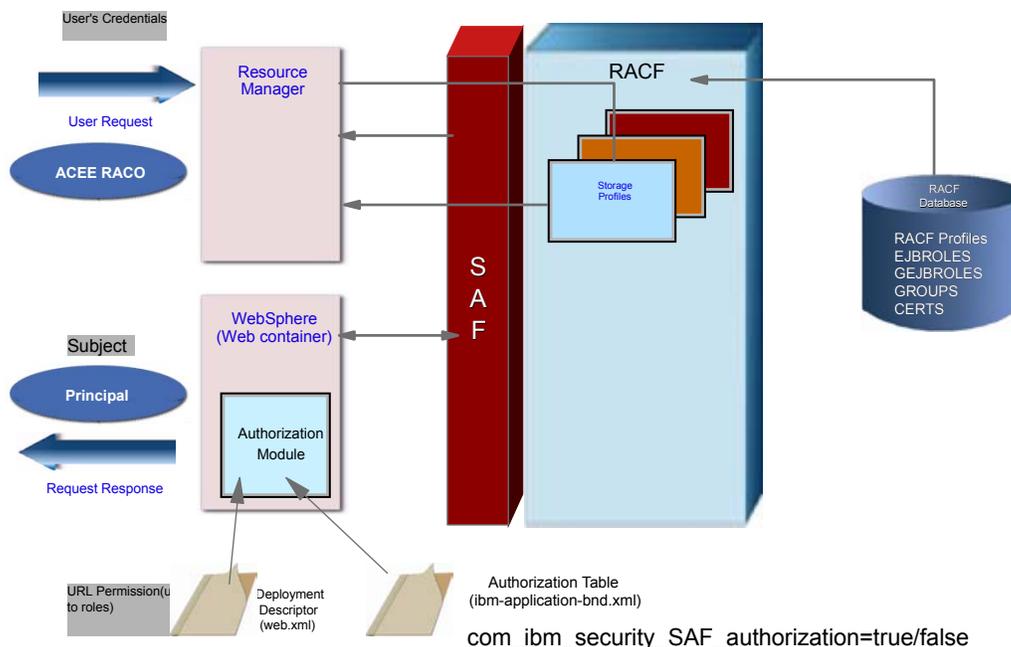
- Credentials are created
 - ▶ z/OS: Submit, Start, Logon (certificate, passticket, kerberos, DCE.....)
 - ▶ WebSphere:
 - Start, RACO, Asserted Identity, passticket, CSIV2
 - Authentication Mechanism: login, certificate, TAI,.....
- Accessor Environment Element (ACEE)
 - ▶ Assigned when a user logs onto the system, the user ID is assigned an ACEE credential, which it uses to identify the user
 - ▶ Always setup when an address space is created
 - ▶ Follows the process within the operating system
 - ▶ Available to identify the authenticated user ID during access control authorization checking and for auditing purposes.
- RACF Object (RACO) / environment element: transportable form of ACEE
 - ▶ Can be acquired by an authorized application
 - ▶ Can be transported from one address space to another on the same system (not between images in a sysplex)
 - ▶ WebSphere on z/OS creates RACO's and transports them between its daemon and server address spaces.
- Java Principal
 - ▶ Identity & Credential assigned to an request, stored in an object called subject



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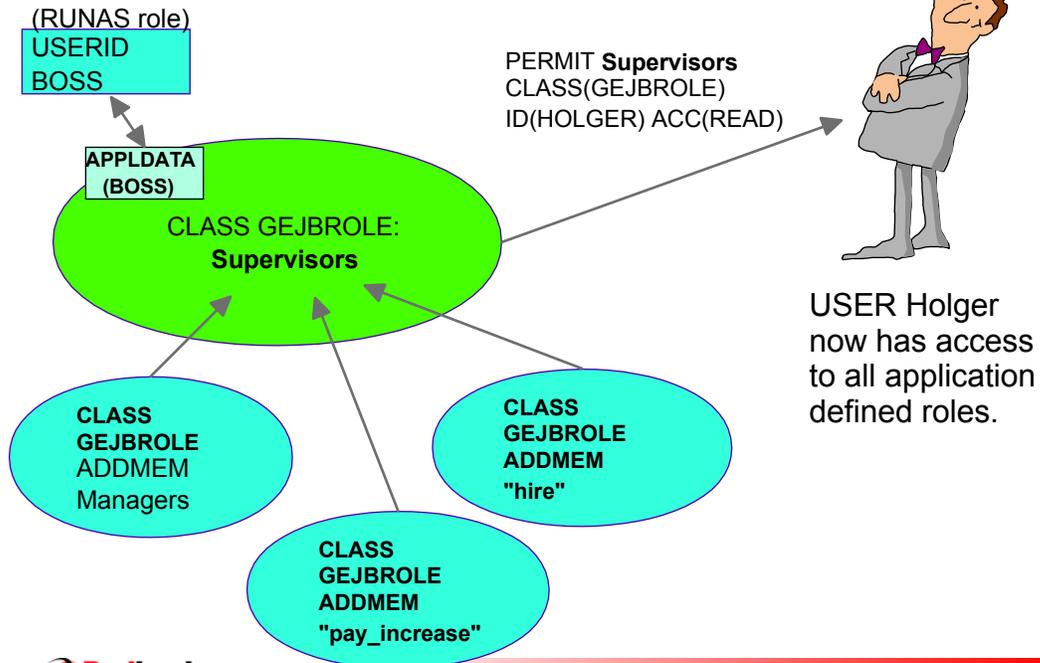
Authorization with a local registry



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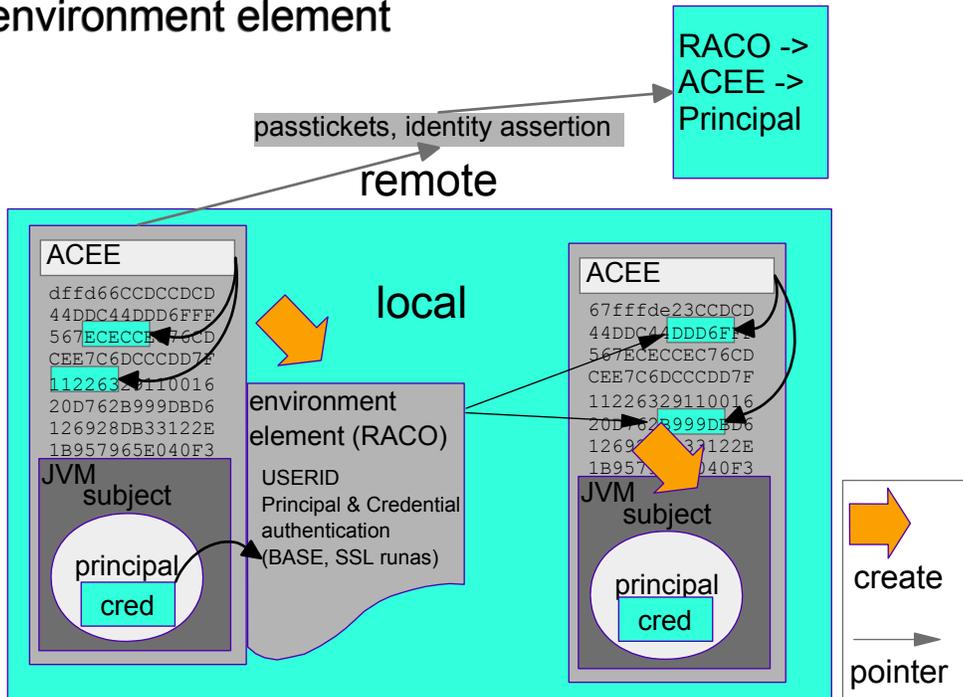
LOCAL OS authorization specifics



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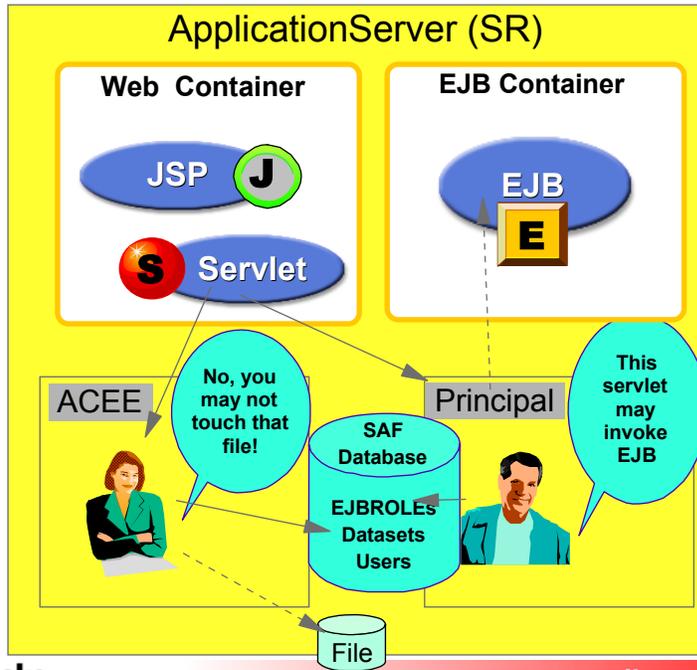
environment element



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schizophrenic



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First monster is tamed Synch to OS Thread allowed



- Synch-to-OS-thread
 - ▶ JDBC connectors only
 - ▶ Sets the OS task (thread) ACEE to the J2EE RunAs identity (stored in the RACO)
- No longer supported for applications

[Global Security >](#)

z/OS Global Security Options

This panel specifies z/OS Global Security Options. [i]

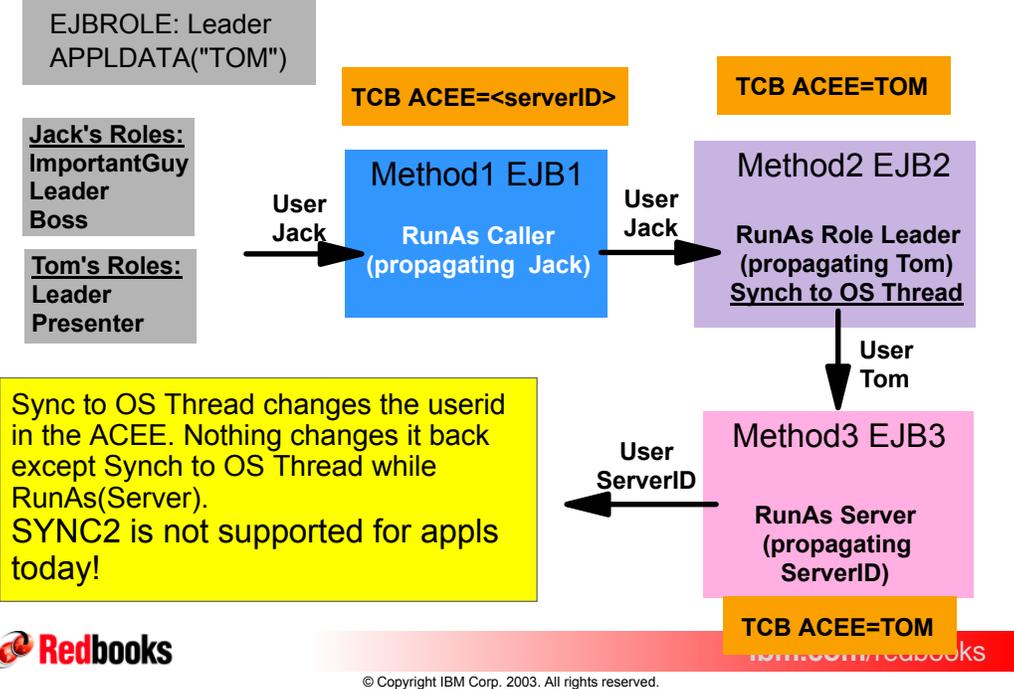
Configuration	
General Properties	
Remote Identity	WASDFTU
Local Identity	WASDFTU
Synch to OS Thread Allowed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Apply OK Reset Cancel	



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RunAs and Synchronizing to OS Thread



RunAs role with a local registry

recap:

- ▶ users are mapped to roles in the deployment descriptor or
- ▶ in the GEJBROLE profile
- ▶ if you RunAs role, the role needs to be mapped back to an identity with is available in the configured registry

[Local OS User Registry >](#)

Custom Properties

Specifies arbitrary name/value pairs of data, where the name is a proper configuration properties. [\[i\]](#)

Total: 3

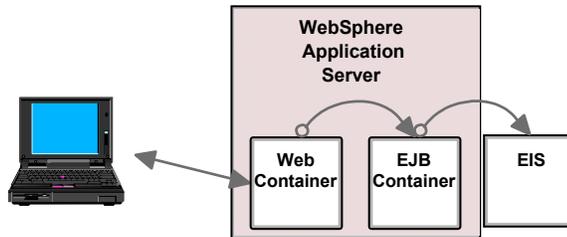
Filter

Preferences

Name	Value
com.ibm.security.SAF.authorization	true
com.ibm.security.SAF.delegation	true
com.ibm.security.SAF.unauthenticated	WSGUEST

the appldata field in the (G)EJBROLE profile does this mapping (unless SAF.delegation is set to false)

Identity Propagation Local OS



- Identities are propagated forward to EJB container and the EIS subsystem



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Special subjects

WebSphere Application Server for z/OS Version 5 SAF authorization does not support authorization subjects such as Everyone and AllAuthenticate

Bypass: by giving UACC READ to an EJBROLE profile and having the assigned RunAs userid set to RESTRICTED



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auditing

- ▶ information can be written to SMF 80 (SAF audit records)
- ▶ information to audit:
 - ▶ failed logins
 - ▶ sensitive users (*ALTUSER TARZAN UAUDIT*)
 - ▶ connections made to your server (default failures for CBIND)
 - ▶ authorizations by EJBROLES
 - ▶ you would need to: *RALTER EJBROLE <role_name> AUDIT(ALL)*
 - ▶ you should: *SEARCH CLASS(EJBROLE) CLIST('RALTER EJBROLE ' ' AUDIT(ALL)')*
 - ▶ and execute the CLIST: *EXEC EXEC.RACF.CLIST*
 - ▶ x.500 field in SMF 80



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SMF unload

```
//MARNELAD JOB
(POK,999), 'uuuh', CLASS=A, REGION=0M, NOTIFY=&SYSUID
//SMFDUMP EXEC PGM=IFASMFDP
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//ADUPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SMFDATA DD DISP=SHR, DSN=SYS1.SC59.MAND
//OUTDD DD DISP=OLD, DSN=MARNEL.SC59.IRRADU00
//SYSUDUMP DD SYSOUT=*
//SMFOUT DD
DISP=(NEW,CATLG,DELETE), DSN=MARNEL.SC59.SMFDATA,
//
SPACE=(CYL,(10,2,0)), DCB=(LRECL=32760, BLKSIZE=0, RECFM=VB),
// UNIT=SYSALLDA
//SYSIN DD *
INDD(SMFDATA, OPTIONS(DUMP))
OUTDD(SMFOUT, TYPE(080:080))
USER2(IRRADU00) USER3(IRRADU86)
/*
```



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authorization report

```
//RACFICE EXEC PGM=ICETOOL,PARM='MSGPRT=ALL'
//TOOLMSG DD SYSOUT=*
//PRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//DFSMSG DD SYSOUT=*
//ADUDATA DD DISP=SHR,DSN=MARNEL.TEMP.IRRADU00
//TEMP0001 DD DISP=(NEW,DELETE,DELETE),SPACE=(CYL,(20,5,0)),UNIT=SYSALLDA
//TOOLIN DD *
SORT FROM(ADUDATA) TO(TEMP0001) USING(EJBR)
DISPLAY FROM(TEMP0001) LIST(PRINT) -
PAGE -
TITLE('EJBR: USE OF EJBROLES') -
DATE(YMD/) -
TIME(12:) -
BLANK -
ON(14,8,CH) HEADER('Qualifier') -
ON(32,10,CH) HEADER('Date') -
ON(23,8,CH) HEADER('Time') -
ON(184,8,CH) HEADER('Jobname') -
ON(286,30,CH) HEADER('Role')
/*
//EJBRCNTL DD *
SORT FIELDS=(10,08,CH,A)
INCLUDE COND=(5,8,CH,EQ,C'ACCESS',AND,
578,8,CH,EQ,C'EJBROLE')
OPTION VLSHRT
```



Qualifier	Date	Time	Jobname	Role
SUCCESS	2003-07-30	12:45:32	WASD5S	administrator
SUCCESS	2003-07-30	12:45:35	WASD5S	administrator
SUCCESS	2003-07-30	12:45:37	WASD5	monitor
SUCCESS	2003-07-30	12:45:37	WASD5	monitor
SUCCESS	2003-07-30	12:45:37	WASD5	monitor

user to role, counter good for accounting?

```
//TOOLIN DD *
OCCURS FROM(TEMP0001) LIST(PRINT) -
PAGE -
TITLE('Role Access Count') -
DATE(YMD/) -
TIME(12:) -
BLANK -
ON(63,8,CH) HEADER('User ID ') -
ON(286,30,CH) HEADER('Role ') -
ON(VALCNT) HEADER('Number of Access')
//EJBRCNTL DD *
SORT FIELDS=(10,08,CH,A)
INCLUDE COND=(5,8,CH,EQ,C'ACCESS',AND,
578,8,CH,EQ,C'EJBROLE ')
OPTION VLSHRT
```

User ID	Role	Number of Access
MARELI	administrator	677
MARELI	monitor	1806
MARELI	operator	18
MARELI	Employee	1
SEC2	Employee	17



authentication x.500 field

WebSphere uses the X500NAME audit field to contain information about the authentication mechanisms used by the user. The RACF type 80 records contain this X500NAME information in the X500_ISSUER and X500_SUBJECT fields. The values that these fields may contain are:

Authentication Mechanism§	Service¶ (X500_ISSUER)§	Authenticated (X500_SUBJECT)§
Custom Registry§	WebSphere Custom Registry §	Custom registry principal name§
Kerberos§	WebSphere Kerberos§	Kerberos principal name§
RunAs Rolename§	WebSphere role name§	Role name§
RunAs Server§	WebSphere Server Credential§	MVS user ID§
RunAs User ID with no password§	WebSphere Authorized Login§	MVS user ID§
RunAs User ID / Password§	WebSphere Userid/Password§	MVS user ID§
RunAs Unauthenticated User§	WebSphere Unauthenticated User§	UNAUTHENTICATED§



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authc/authz report

```

DISPLAY FROM(TEMP0001) LIST(PRINT) -
PAGE -
TITLE('EJBR: USE OF EJBRoles') -
DATE(YMD/) -
TIME(12:) -
BLANK -
ON(14,8,CH)    HEADER('Qualifier') -
ON(32,10,CH)  HEADER('Date') -
ON(23,8,CH)   HEADER('Time') -
ON(63,8,CH)   HEADER('User ID') -
ON(1597,16,CH) HEADER('X500 Subject') -
ON(1853,20,CH) HEADER('X500 Issuer ') -
ON(286,30,CH) HEADER('Role')

//EJBRCNTL DD *
SORT  FIELDS=(10,08,CH,A)
INCLUDE COND=(5,8,CH,EQ,C'ACCESS',AND,
              578,8,CH,EQ,C'EJBRole ')
OPTION VLSHRT
    
```

Qualifier	Date	Time	User ID	X500 Subject	X500 Issuer	Role
INSAUTH	2003-08-13	09:50:01	MARELI	MARELI	WebSphere Userid/Password	CICSServletManager
INSAUTH	2003-08-13	09:50:25	SEC2	SEC2	WebSphere Userid/Password	CICSServletManager
INSAUTH	2003-08-13	13:48:33	WASDFTU	UNAUTHENTICATED	WebSphere Unauthenticated User	administrator
INSAUTH	2003-08-13	14:01:35	MARNEL	MARNEL	WebSphere Userid/Password	CEO
INSAUTH	2003-08-13	14:31:19	TAI	TAI	WebSphere Authorized Login	monitor
SUCCESS	2003-08-13	13:58:05	MARELI	MARELI	WebSphere Authorized Login	operator
SUCCESS	2003-08-13	14:11:24	WDS2STU	WDS2STU	WebSphere Server Credential	operator

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Trust Association



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Trust Association Interceptor

- ▶ A plug point in the authentication flow where one can insert their own code to achieve whatever authentication outcome they desire.
- ▶ Authentication takes place in a front-end authentication server (typically a reverse proxy)
- ▶ WebSphere accepts and acts on this authentication process, rather than driving its own authentication process
- ▶ TAI is a Java class that implements the interface called TrustAssociationInterceptor
- ▶ Trust needs to be established
- ▶ Can be selective, its not all an all or nothing approach
- ▶ It is powerful (and dangerous if you do not know what you are doing)



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Why should you use TAI?

TAI itself allows your infrastructure to offload only the authentication process to an front-end authentication server. TAI will work together with any registry you select, remote or local! It might be the right option if you:

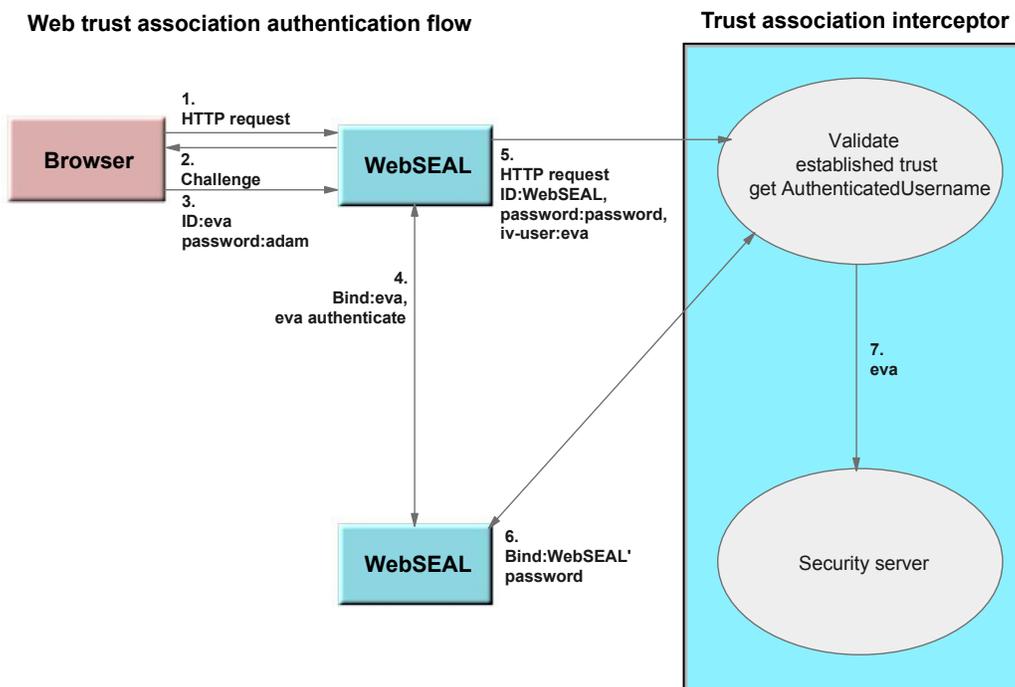
- ▶ Authenticate in the DMZ and can build trust between WebSphere and the authenticating Server
- ▶ Your authentication server shares the same user registry as your WebSphere Application Server Cell (not required)
- ▶ In Tivoli Access Manager for e-Business scenarios
- ▶ You need to Integrate with other registry solutions



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TAI and an authentication server



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Where can you get a TAI?

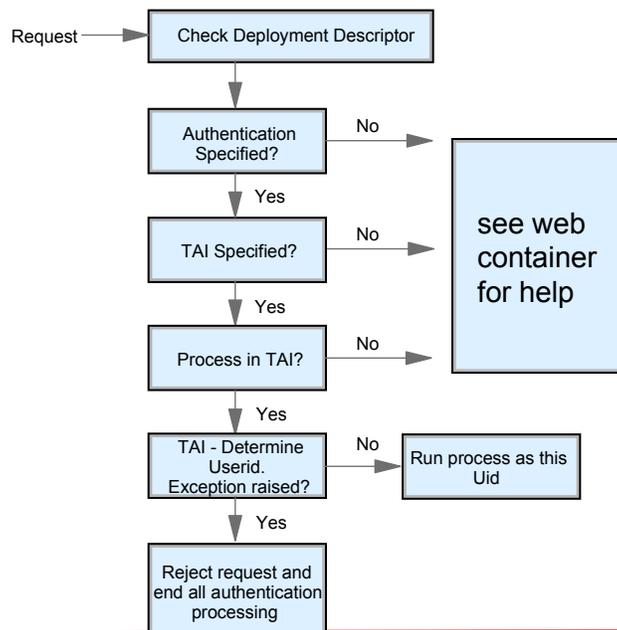
- Write it yourself in Java (using WSAD)
 - ▶ See TrustAssociationInterceptor class contained in the Java package com.ibm.websphere.security
- A TAI may be provided by a third-party product that is performing authentication
- Might be a combination of these two
- Use one of the samples created for the Redbook
 - ▶ See ftp site for Redbook SG24-6846
<ftp://www.redbooks.ibm.com/redbooks/SG246846/pokltsoTai1.jar>, [pokltso2.jar](ftp://www.redbooks.ibm.com/redbooks/SG246846/pokltso2.jar), [pokltso3.jar](ftp://www.redbooks.ibm.com/redbooks/SG246846/pokltso3.jar)



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external TAI flow

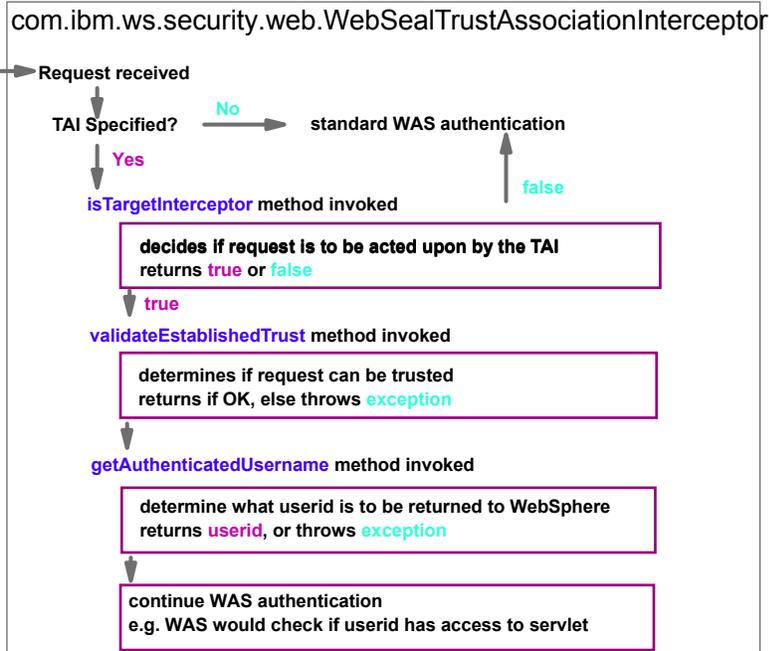


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internal TAI flow

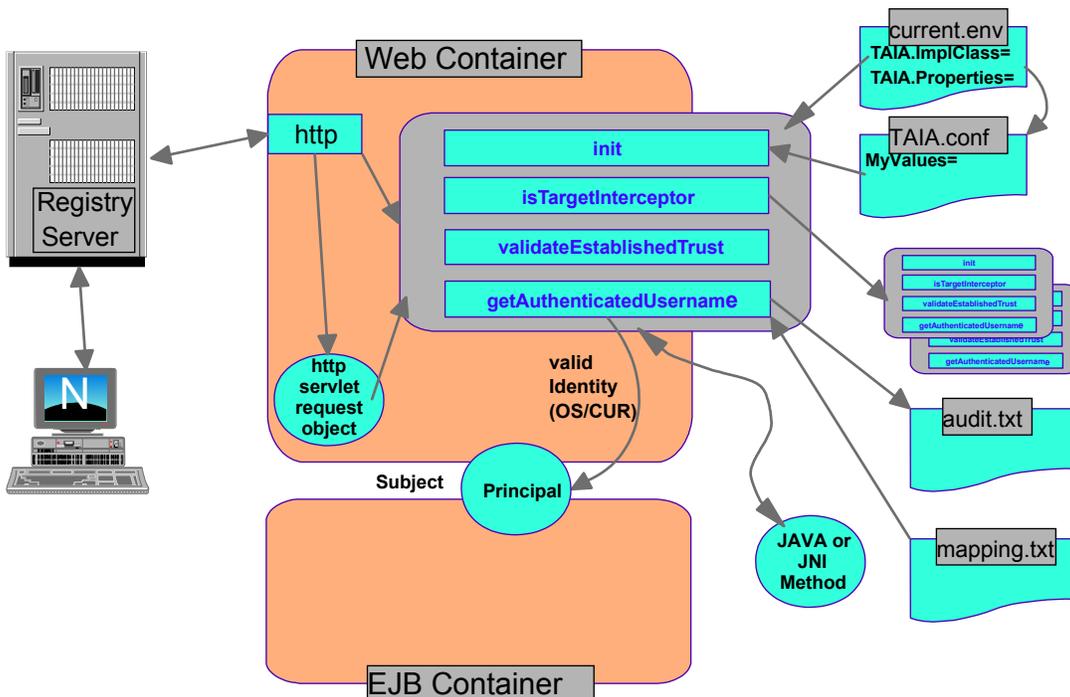
WebSphere - Web Container



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TAI Complete Picture



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LDAP Native Authentication & Tivoli Access Manager for e-Business WebSEAL

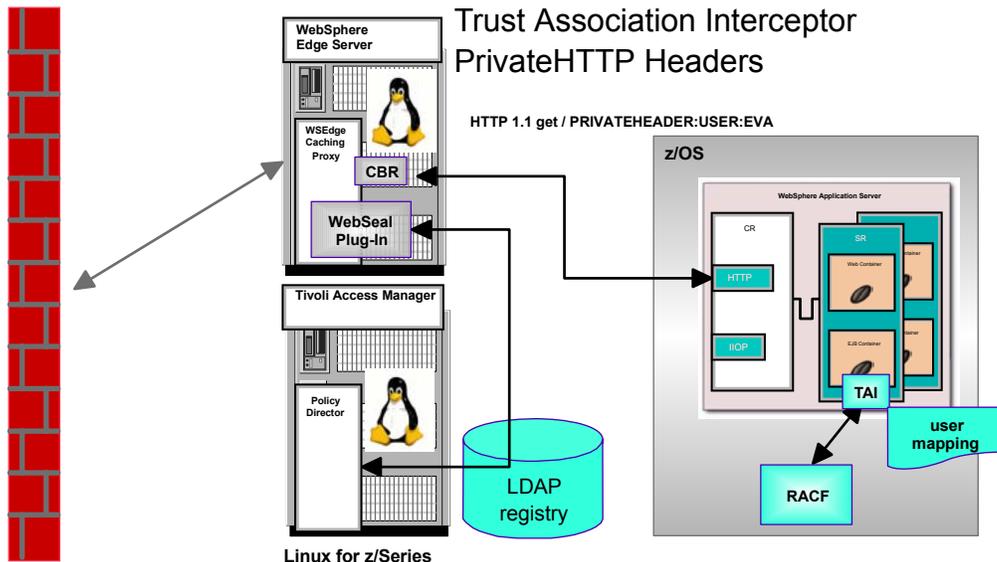


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Trust Association Interceptor Using any remote user registry



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Using z/OS LDAP and Native Authentication

When would you choose this scenario?

- you have a pre-existing LDAP server
- you have the need for a central user registry (single sign on)
- you want the ability to reuse RACF userids/pwds
- you are looking to front end WAS/390 with a security product like TAM

Sample User:

```
cn=secl, o=itso
objectclass=top
objectclass=person
objectclass=organizationalPerson
objectclass=ibm-nativeAuthentication
cn=secl
sn=User
```

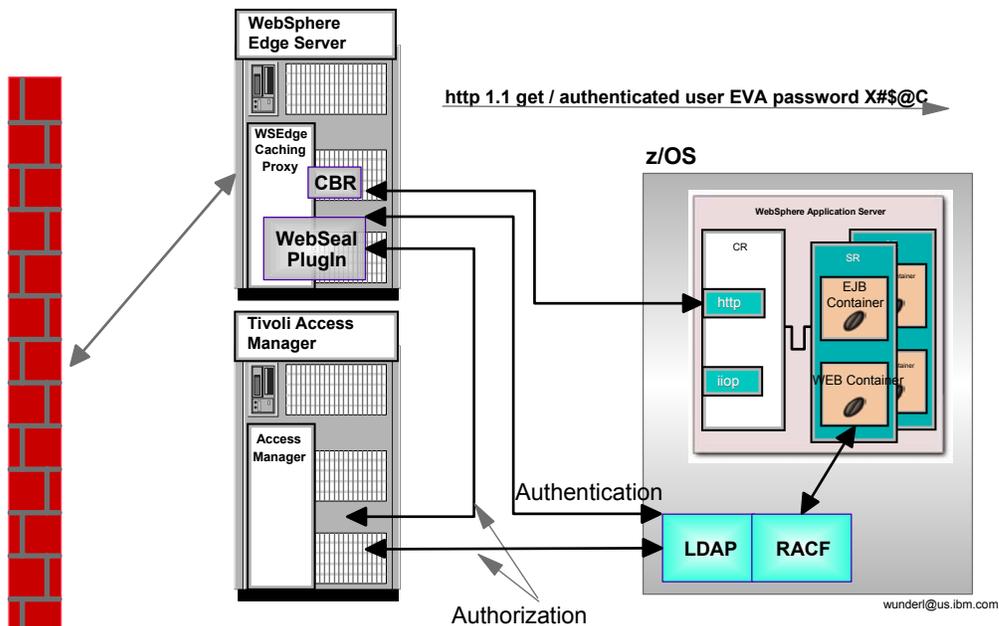
Note that no user password is stored for RACF users



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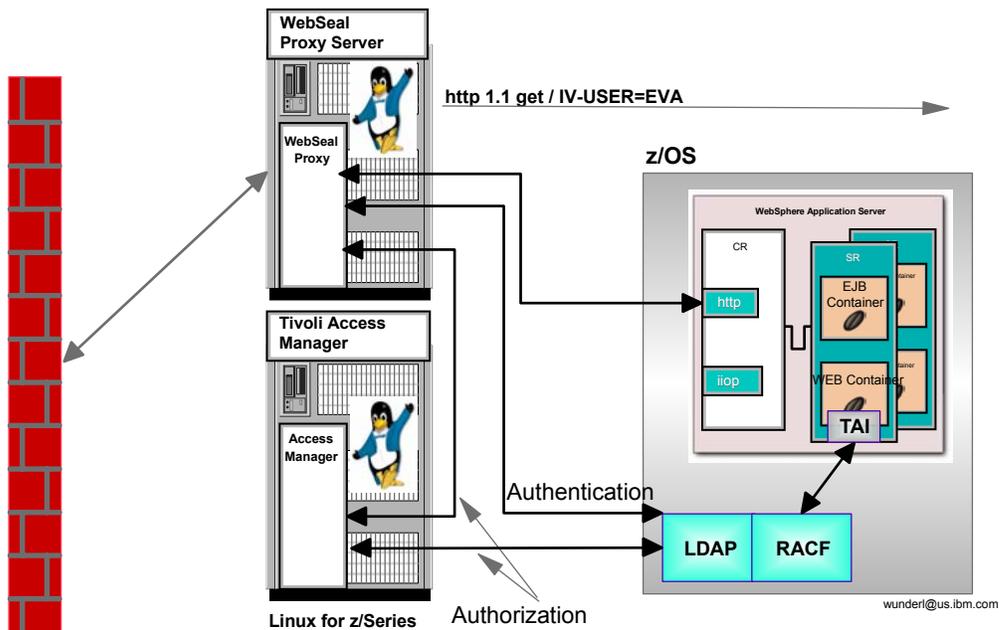
WebSeal Plugin Scenario with LNA exported local registry



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WebSeal Proxy and TAI Scenario



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Remote Registries & Cross Platform Security



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Why use a Remote Registry?

► Remote registries can offer the following benefits...

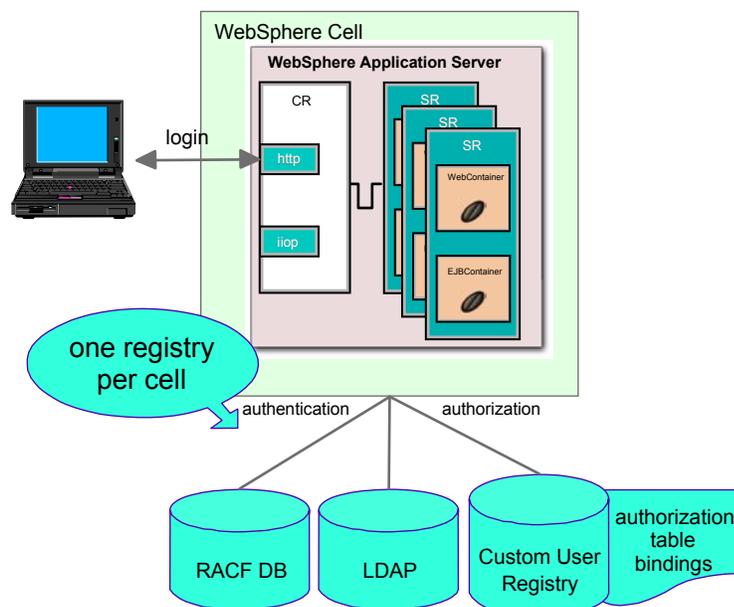
- Single Sign On Solutions
 - one userid to maintain across multiple environments through LDAP or CUR
- Custom User Registries allows you to delegate the declarative and programmatic security requirements to a remote enterprise security registry. Thus, it allows WebSphere Application server to integrate seamlessly into almost any security infrastructure
- If you want to leverage a non local registry for your non-local (internet) clients
- By providing the APIs, IBM allows you to develop a security solution that fits exactly to your needs
- By providing this pluggable interface, IBM allows other vendors to enable their security solutions for WebSphere
- Identity Mapping Capabilities
 - Using IDI to map one user to the equivalent user behind the scenes



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again: freedom of choice



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Custom User Registry in z/OS

- ▶ Allows authentication against a remote registry from the WebContainer
- ▶ Authentication takes place in the WebContainer only
- ▶ Authorization table is used for access checks
- ▶ Derived USERID is not RACF and cannot be checked against EJBROLES
- ▶ Do not allow IOP clients to connect to an CUR secured J2EE server.
 - To avoid remote IOP clients to access an CUR controlled J2EE server set RACF class CBIND CB.BIND.servername and CB.servername to UACC(NONE)
- ▶ The CUR userid does not get propagated nicely into the EJB container or JCA connector. The principal is actually the serverid, so the authorization table needs to be modified accordingly.

Remember: Even if you configure IBM WebSphere Application Server for z/OS to operate with a remote registry, it will still use the System Authorization Facility (SAF) to secure its own runtime, and its accesses to operating system resources.



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CUR implementation

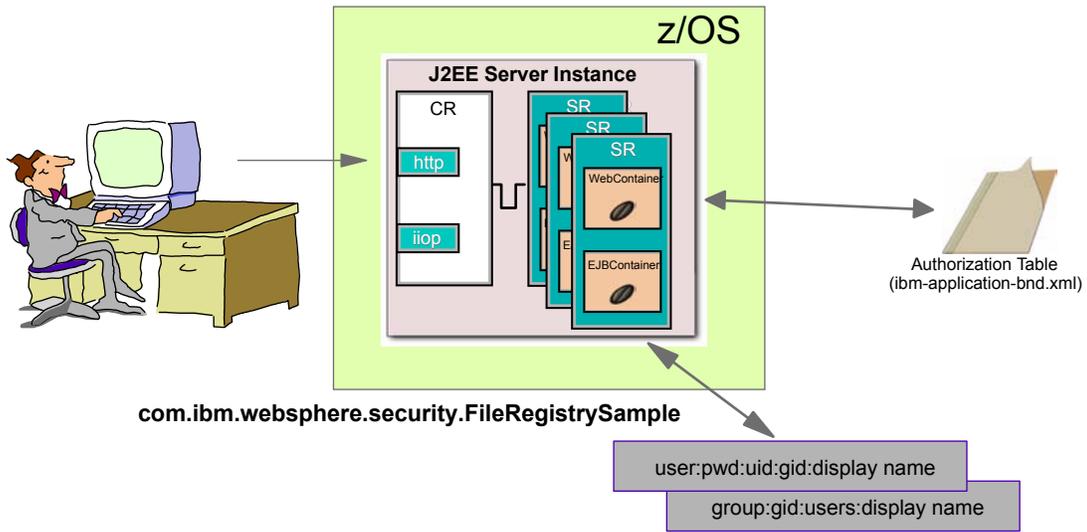
- file based implementation
 - user and group files are created and stored in the HFS to be used by WAS
 - file must be updated manually
- Remote datasource
 - TCP/IP enabled registry (TAM, LDAP...)
 - DB2 (or other brands) databases can be configured to provide userid/pwd and group information to WebSphere



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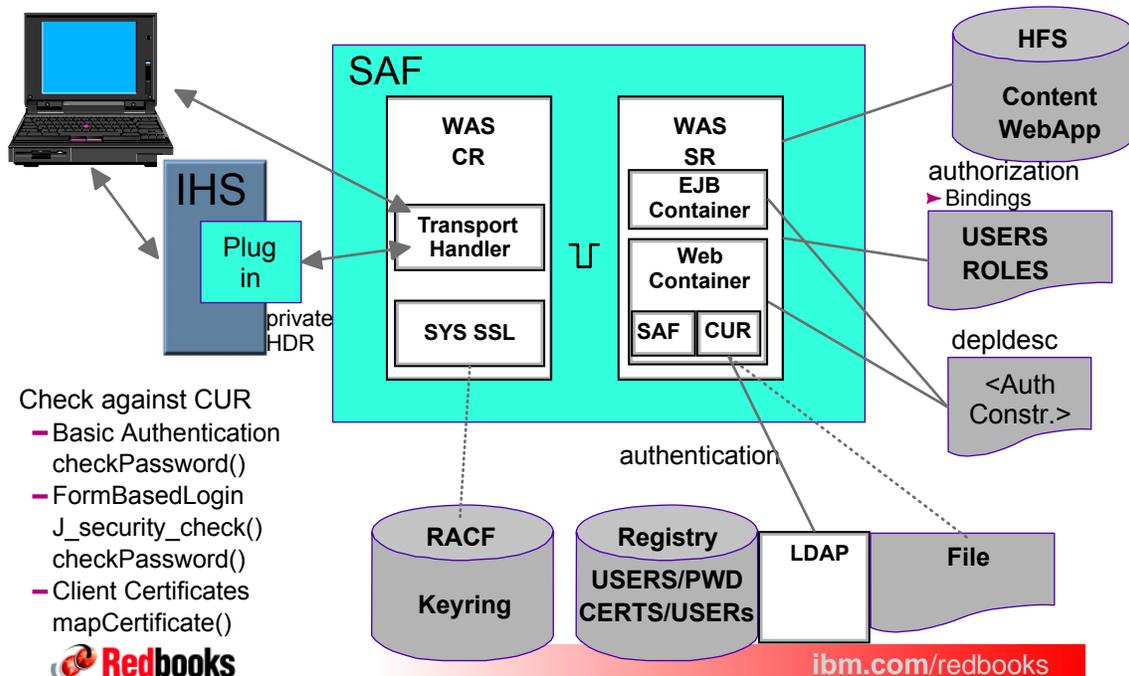
A Simple Sample CUR File Based Implementation



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Custom User Registry Overview



- Check against CUR
- Basic Authentication
checkPassword()
 - FormBasedLogin
J_security_check()
checkPassword()
 - Client Certificates
mapCertificate()



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CUR user to role mapping

The admin interface looks up the CUR to allow you selecting users for the mapping

Lookup users/groups

Lookup user and/or groups

The following roles will be mapped to the items in the selected list.

Worker

To search for users/groups, type in a limit (number) and a search pattern and click the "Search" button (e.g. a*):

limit (number of items) 20

Search String * Search

Select users/groups below in the "Available" list. Move them to the "Selected" list by clicking on the >> button

Available: Holger, Eva, server, WSADMIN

Selected: Holger, Eva

/WebSphere/BSOF/appserver/config/cells/cdfsc59/applications/SWIPEV5.ear/deployments/SWIPEV5/META-INF/

ibm-application-bnd.xmi

```
<authorizations xmi:id="RoleAssignment_4">  
<users xmi:id="User_3" name="Holger"/>  
<users xmi:id="User_4" name="Eva"/>
```



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RunAs role to user mapping

[Enterprise Applications](#) > [SWIPEV5](#) >

Mapping RunAs Roles to Users

Map RunAs roles to users

The Enterprise beans you are installing contain predefined RunAs roles. RunAs roles are particular role to be recognized while interacting with another Enterprise bean.

username: WSADMIN

password: *****

Apply

Remove the RunAsUser user name and password from the selected roles.

Remove

Role	User Name
<input type="checkbox"/> CEO	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manager	

OK Cancel

recap:

- ▶ users are mapped to roles in the deployment descriptor or
- ▶ if you RunAs role, the role needs to be mapped back to an identity with is available in the configured registry

this is done in ibm-application-bnd.xmi:

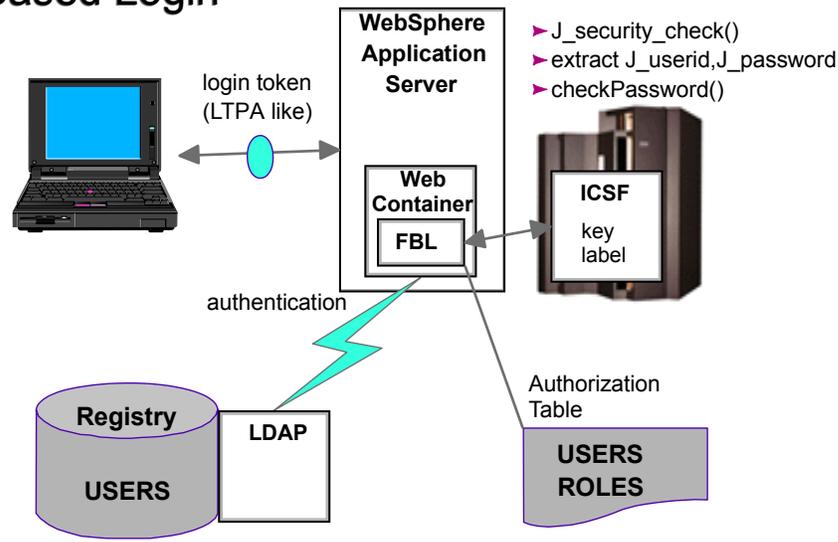
```
<runAsMap >  
<runAsBindings xmi:id="RunAsBinding_2">  
<authData xmi:type="commonbnd:BasicAuthData" xmi:id="BasicAuthData_2"  userId="WSADMIN"  
password="{xor}NzAzPCot"/>  
<securityRole href="META-INF/application.xml#SecurityRole_1"/>  
</runAsBindings>
```



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Custom User Registry Form Based Login



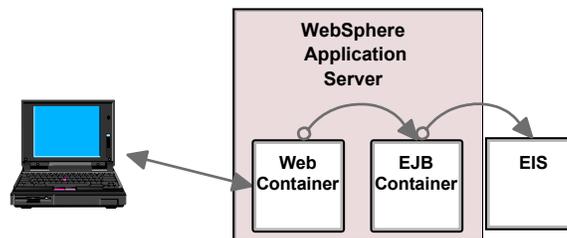
- ▶ Independent from local registry (RACF)
- ▶ RACF userid not available!



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Identity Propagation CUR



- ▶ WebContainer authenticates and sets current userid (principal) to remote userid (not RACF)
- ▶ Collocated EJBs use CUR identity (RunAs caller propagation), therefore the EJB container need to access the authorization table.
- ▶ Remote EJBs get either
 - ▶ servers USERID propagated
 - ▶ or the USERID defined in WebAuth.CustomRegistry.SAFPrincipal=
- ▶ JCA security is defined by res-auth and the RunAs mode of the calling EJB. RunAs Caller/res-auth container in an collocated environment would propagate an invalid USERID. In consequence only res-auth application/servlet is supported



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auditing

- ▶ authorization is not under control of CUR and cannot be logged today
- ▶ for authentication you can build in your own logging procedures like logj or jni calls to SMF(). Also x500 access report carries some info.



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e-business



Tivoli Access Manager for e-Business integration



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International Technical Support Organization

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Product Overview

Tivoli Access Manager for e-Business

- WebSeal Plug-in
- Caching Proxy Plug-in
- Policy Server / Authorization Server
- PD Authorization Services for z/OS
- AMWAS/PDWAS WebSphere Plug-in

Tivoli Directory Server

- LDAP Server



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Front Ending WAS with TAM

Why would you want to implement Tivoli Access Manager?

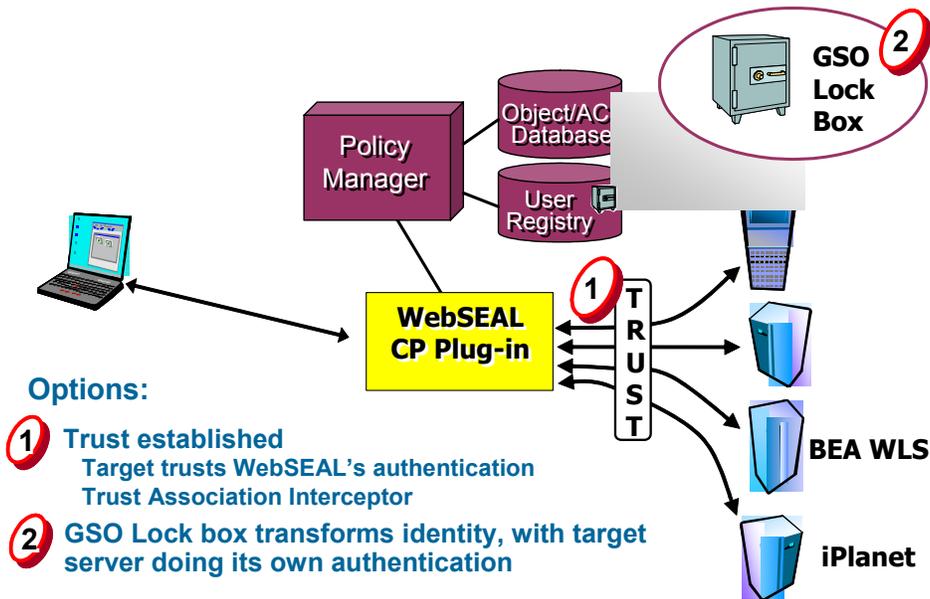
- Global Sign On (GSO) solutions
- Single Sign On (SSO) solutions
- Security management
 - Coarse Grained Authorization
 - protects basic web resources
 - Fine Grained Authorization
 - allows security calls to be made from within an application to protected resources within a web page
 - User/Group Administration
 - immediate administration for adding users and groups to the secure space
- High Availability
 - replicas of various servers are supported
 - WebSEAL can junction to many http ports intelligently
 - uses a "least busy" sorting algorithm
- Centralized user and group management
- Centralized authorization management for J2EE applications



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Global Sign On



Options:

- 1 Trust established
Target trusts WebSEAL's authentication
Trust Association Interceptor
- 2 GSO Lock box transforms identity, with target server doing its own authentication

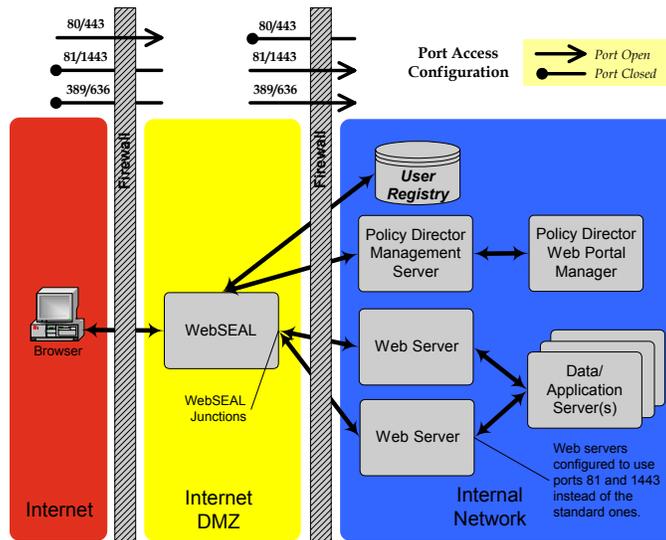


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Caching Proxy and WebSeal Plug-in

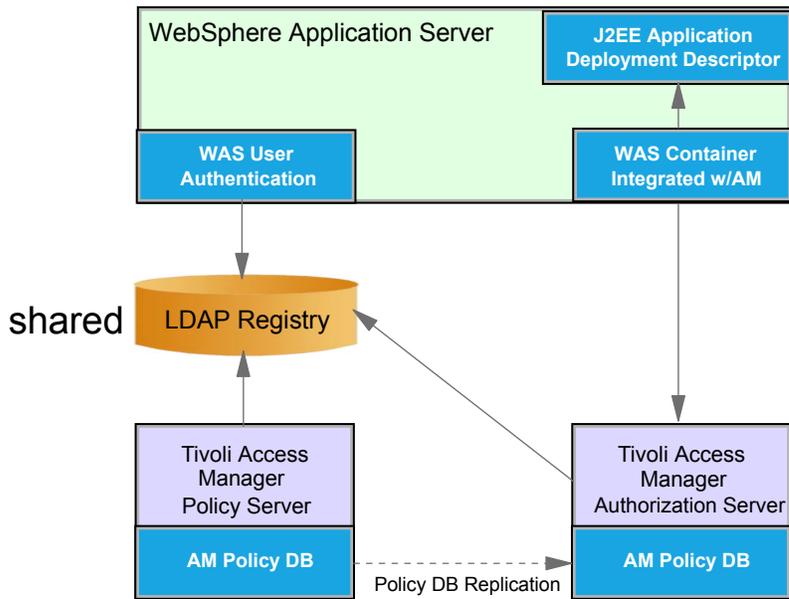
An Example Policy Director WebSEAL Architecture



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Tivoli Access Manager for e-Business AMWAS / PDWAS

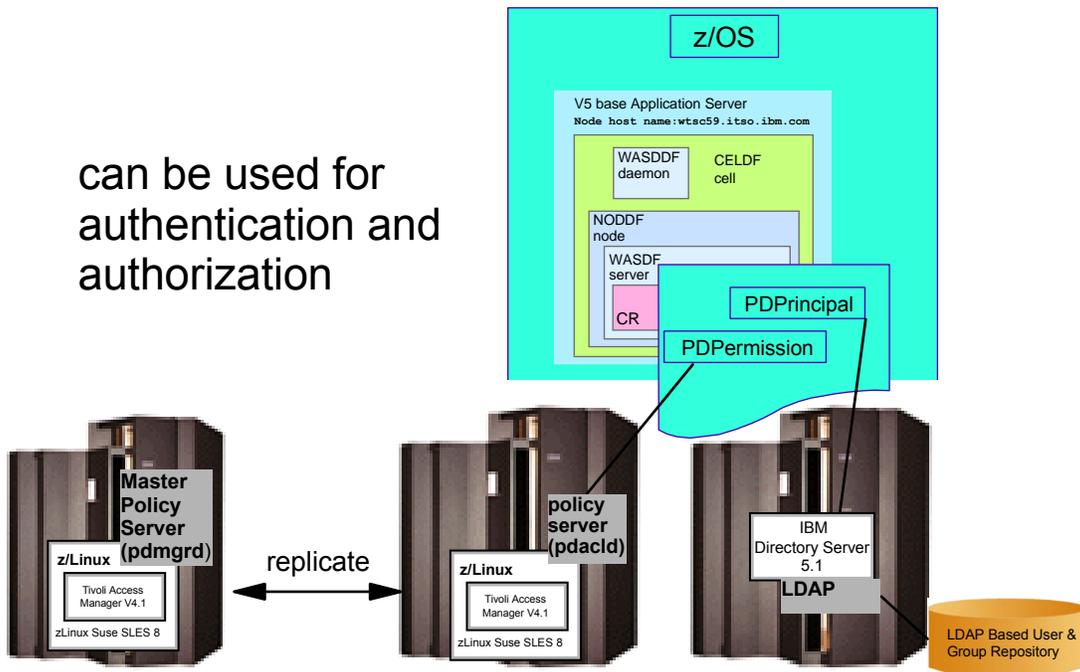


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Policy Director Authorization Services for z/OS JAVA API

can be used for authentication and authorization



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Policy Director Authorization Services for z/OS JAVA API

The TAM Java and Administration APIs at a TAMEb 3.9 and TAMEb 4.1 level are available as a Small Programming Enhancement (SPE) via PTF UA02702(APAR OA02022).

In order to apply the PTF, you must have IBM Policy Director Authorization Services for z/OS and OS/390 installed (5655F95).

Policy Director Authorization Services is available at no charge to customers who have a license for OS/390 V2.10 (5647-A01) or z/OS V1.1 (5694-A01) or later.

If you are only using the Java APIs, you have to install Policy Director Authorization Services, but you don't have to configure it. You would only have to do the necessary configuration for the Java Administration and Authorization APIs after you installed the SPE.



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Policy Director Authorization Services for z/OS JAVA API

The PDLoginModule class manages authentication with Access Manager. Applications can use PDLoginModule to authenticate an Access Manager user, create a corresponding PDPrincipal object, and a PDCredential object containing the user's credentials. The PDPrincipal class implements the `java.security.Principal` interface.

PDPermission can be used to access Access Manager for authorization decisions. PDPermission can locate the current Subject, extract the authentication information, and contact Access Manager to determine if the Subject has permission to access the resource in the particular way (read, write, invoke, etc.). PDPermission accesses Access Manager's authorization server over SSL. A future version of Access Manager will provide local access. Servlets, EJBs, or utility code can use these classes according to the JAAS standard. However, non-JAAS applications can also use them.

PDPermission's API is quite simple. The constructor takes a target resource name within Access Manager's object space and an Access Manager access mode or set of actions as parameters. The permission is then checked by a Java2 Security Manager, which throws an `AccessControlException` if the principal is not allowed access to the target resource based on the requested action. Listing 1 is a very simple example



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Summary

Registry configured	Authentication		Authorization	
	Web container	EJB container	Web container	EJB container
Local OS, container	Transport Handler: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ SAF with TAI: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ anywhere ▶ Reverse Proxy ▶ WebSeal ▶ TAM CP plug-in -> map to SAF mutual SSL: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ SAF ▶ IHS HTTP PI (RACF plex) =>map to SAF USERID (1) ▶ IHS HTTP PI (in a nonshr registry) =>map to SAF USERID (2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ SAF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ EJBROLES, GEJBROLES ▶ or bindings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ EJBROLES, GEJBROLES ▶ or bindings
programmatic options with Local OS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ JAAS against SAF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ JAAS against SAF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ getUserPrincipal isUserInRole ▶ TAM Java API's against remote registry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ getCallerPrincipal isCallerInRole ▶ TAM Java API's against remote registry



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Registry configured	Authentication		Authorization	
	Web container	EJB container	Web container	EJB container
Custom User Registry & LDAP, container	Transport Handler <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ gets resolved in supplied registry (TCP/IP or local file) with TAI: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ anywhere ▶ Reverse Proxy ▶ WebSeal ▶ TAM CP plug-in -> map to CUR mutual SSL: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ CUR ▶ IHS HTTP PI (same registry than CUR) => map to CUR USER (3) ▶ IHS HTTP PI (in a nonshr registry, like the RACFplex) =>map to CUR USERID (4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ not available today, Note: container need to be protected agains connecting IIOP clients when running in CUR mode ▶ with WAS 5.02 against supplied registry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ bindings, checking against CUR/LDAP authenticated user 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ bindings, checking against SAF server ID ▶ with WAS 5.02 checking bindings against CUR/LDAP authenticated user
programmatic options with Custom User Registry & LDAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ JAAS against CUR interface (TCP/IP or local file) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ JAAS against CUR interface (TCP/IP or local file) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ getUserPrincipal isUserInRole ▶ TAM Java API's against remote registry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ getCallerPrincipal isCallerInRole ▶ TAM Java API's against remote registry
AMWAS container (WAS 5.02)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Tivoli Access Manager 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Tivoli Access Manager 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Tivoli Access Manager ACL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Tivoli Access Manager ACL
programmatic options with AMWAS (APAR OA02022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ JAAS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ JAAS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ getUserPrincipal isUserInRole ▶ TAM Java API's against remote registry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ getUserPrincipal isUserInRole ▶ TAM Java API's against remote registry

Footnotes

- (1)After handshake was successful you can be sure that the certificate is already in SAF and can be mapped to an valid identity
- (2)If IHS WebSphere HTTP Plug-in uses a different registry, the certificate that is forwarded to WAS might not be available in the SAF registry. Certificate needs to be mapped to an SAF USERID
- (3)After handshake was successful you can be sure that the certificate is already in CUR and can be mapped to an valid identity
- (4)SSL handshake based on cert which is in RACF, needs to mapped to an non RACF user available in CUR



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Questions?



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