

RACF® Update for z/OS® 3.2

NY/Tampa/Dallas/Raleigh RACF Users Group
11 June, 2025

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1

RACF Update: What did we Cover Before?



15 May 2024

- SPECIAL user password revocation prompt suppression
- Support for AES as the password-based encryption algorithm for PKCS#12 packages in both RACF and PKI Services
- RVARY password protection
- https://public.dhe.ibm.com/eserver/zseries/zos/racf/pdf/nyrug_2024_05_15_racf_update.pdf

11 October, 2023

- z/OS 3.1 Only
 - APPLAUDIT Enhancements
 - Custom Field Information in ACEE
- z/OS 2.5 Continuous Delivery
 - Identity Token Enhancements
 - Passphrase Interval
 - Support for the IBM Z Security and Compliance Center
 - Center for Internet Security (CIS) IBM z/OS V2R5 with RACF Benchmark
 - Encrypted RACF VSAM data set as RACF database
 - Ability to Disable Additional logon attempts for a RACF SPECIAL user after exceeding the SETROPTS PASSWORD(REVOKE(nnn)) value
 - Sharing RACF data base with RACF on z/VM
 - https://public.dhe.ibm.com/eserver/zseries/zos/racf/pdf/nyrug_2023_10_11_RACF_Update_3.1.pdf



2

RACF Update: What's New Since our Last Update?



z/OS® 3.2 Only: <https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/announcements/preview-zos-32-plan-z17?region=US>

- RACF Support for Digital Certificates with multiple subject alt names
- Granular data set encryption support for basic and large format data sets

z/OS 2.5 – Continuous Delivery

- Common Criteria Evaluation
- Validated Boot
- KEYSMSTR Class Enhancements
- Stronger Encryption for Enveloped for Passwords/Password Phrases
- Logging Supervisor State or Key 0 Opens of VSAM data sets

z/OS 3.2 items that were not in the announcement will be covered at the next NY/Tampa/Dallas/Raleigh (and others?) meeting tentatively scheduled for Wednesday, 22 October, 2025.



3

z/OS 3.2 Enhancements



4

RACDCERT subject alternate names support



- Allow the generation of a digital certificate containing multiple subject altnames with the RACDCERT GENCERT command
- RACDCERT LIST to display the subject altnames contained within a certificate, whether it was imported or created with RACDCERT
- While we're at it, display the authority key ID and subject key



5

RACDCERT GENCERT Multiple Subject Alt Names



```

RACDCERT GENCERT
:
[ALTNAME (
  IP(numeric-IP-address)
  AIP(numeric-IP-address1,numeric-IP-address2,...)

  DOMAIN('internet-domain-name')
  ADOMAIN('internet-domain-name1','internet-domain-name2',...)

  EMAIL('email-address')
  AEMAIL('email-address1','email-address2',...)

  URI('universal-resource-identifier')
  AURI('universal-resource-identifier1','universal-resource-identifier2',...)
)
]
    
```



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6



RACDCERT GENCERT Multiple Subject Alt Names

RACDCERT GENCERT generated multiple SAN certificate, viewed off-platform

```

Certificate:
  Data:
    Version: 3 (0x2)
    Serial Number: 0 (0x0)
    Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
    Issuer: CN = BobGens1
    Validity
      Not Before: Oct 24 05:00:00 2024 GMT
      Not After : Oct 25 04:59:59 2025 GMT
    Subject: CN = BobGens1
    Subject Public Key Info:
      Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption
      Public-Key: (2048 bit)
      Modulus:
        00:e2:c4:88:07:72:25:4c:3b:b1:ab:f9:6c:0e:7b:
        f4:99:4e:a9:12:e4:ca:45:2c:8f:8d:16:12:11:f3:
        40:a3:7c:a3:16:b6:6f:ea:19:d8:96:2f:14:59:6d:
        cf:72:fc:20:43:a0:08:0b:92:1c:59:68:25:0d:dc:
        4e:69:8a:42:b8:1b:af:1e:da:e6:60:64:74:e0:0c:
        a5:d0:04:5e:bd:4a:1c:33:19:47:96:14:21:e6:
        15:06:04:5f:01:e1:85:dd:36:a1:6c:49:7e:2a:b4:
        32:09:62:d4:3f:eb:07:fe:3b:1a:0f:48:65:31:9b:
        a2:83:ab:5a:32:ca:3e:26:24:d0:ca:97:ff:21:43:
        db:92:62:cd:d3:dd:31:37:f6:db:4c:f5:8d:44:08:
        e4:67:5c:a3:b2:3b:e2:da:c6:3e:29:e7:a8:41:bb:
        22:ee:b7:14:bb:42:79:f2:38:2a:3d:b3:b2:26:93:
        fb:10:7b:c2:73:77:1e:e7:05:84:e1:e4:bc:a4:ec:
        b3:48:25:34:bb:4c:f2:49:90:c6:7a:81:8c:a1:83:
        c8:de:a6:c5:93:14:a7:a1:33:bc:53:ae:96:92:0b:
        94:19:8b:48:fa:d7:ad:d5:6e:13:38:4d:b3:58:dc:
        46:c0:3a:fb:64:03:f8:dc:1c:8e:e0:36:81:91:01:
        f2:71
      Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)

X509v3 extensions:
  Netscape Comment:
    Generated by the Security Server for z/OS (RACF)
  X509v3 Subject Alternative Name:
    email:bastila@madeup.com, email:keyleth@madeup.com,
    email:bobgens@madeup.com, DNS:ww2.madeup.com, DNS:ww3.madeup.com,
    DNS:www.madeup.com, URI:http://www.madeup.com/main.html,
    URI:ldap://www.madeup.com/ldap:user=client, IP Address:9.117.24.161, IP
    Address:9.117.24.162, IP Address:2001:080:3333:4444:5555:6666:7777:8888, IP
    Address:9.117.24.160
  X509v3 Key Usage: critical
    Digital Signature, Key Encipherment, Certificate Sign, CRL Sign
  X509v3 Basic Constraints: critical
    CA:TRUE
  X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:
    78:7A:3E:87:10:C5:43:11:1F:53:06:78:F3:B1:F1:06:48:06:75:B5
  Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
  Signature Value:
    47:17:e1:99:0c:e0:e4:c6:43:60:4d:fc:05:b4:f0:85:6e:c0:
    a8:18:a1:a2:d9:73:8b:2a:4f:ff:57:76:21:46:4f:d2:bc:d8:
    ef:cb:24:5a:14:45:d4:61:b6:37:64:82:27:62:7a:0d:56:8b:
    69:3e:46:ce:66:ce:b4:22:b1:c5:2e:0a:cd:f9:7a:13:e5:7f:
    e9:43:78:a7:dd:a1:fa:81:22:66:00:7d:05:0b:81:84:37:2c:
    3b:e4:46:0d:b1:69:82:4c:4b:9f:7d:9a:8e:81:1d:d7:14:ab:
    9c:d8:4a:0b:d6:62:ef:85:bc:85:16:2a:8f:11:2f:cd:83:db:
    52:78:1a:82:2e:29:45:36:30:2a:ea:9e:09:77:15:41:db:29:
    21:15:08:3d:a5:09:9a:ce:05:67:ea:97:4c:82:c7:19:e9:4c:
    96:67:0a:7b:bc:5c:3:98:36:0e:60:42:41:26:18:2b:99:f0:
    ae:74:19:e3:9f:ec:51:d0:da:33:ab:a8:b8:94:fc:21:19:bc:
    54:37:65:4c:2a:09:4a:0e:6d:d1:a9:28:05:90:45:1e:00:7f:
    e0:c1:48:23:0a:f8:c9:21:b5:54:70:0b:b6:0e:6b:e2:af:2e:
    3d:ae:68:d3:18:43:24:29:8e:0f:18:27:53:42:97:20:88:d0:
    a2:dc:a7:74
  -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
  <Omitted for brevity>
  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
  
```

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7



RACDCERT GENCERT Multiple Subject Alt Names

SMF Unload IRRADU00 report for a RACDCERT GENCERT multiple SAN certificate

The first 1452 columns of the output for the single SMF entry is displayed to the left – there is additional information in further columns.

The **RACD_SPECIFIED** field, which displays a *likely* RACDCERT command that could be issued to achieve the result achieved by the *actual* command, begins in column 1024.

Note the **abbreviation scheme** used to reduce the amount of space consumed by the SAN values in **RACD_SPECIFIED**.

```

1 |-----| 132
RACDCERT SUCCESS 09:55:36 2024-10-24 IM13 NO NO NO IBMUSER SYS1 NO YES NO NO NO NO NO NO NO NO YES N
133 |-----| 264
0 NO NO NO NO 000 NO NO LOCALF10 IBMUSER 08:49:23 2024-10-24 NO NO
265 |-----| 396
SYSMULTI 77F0 NO YES NO NO NO YES NO NO NO TSO NO NO NO SYSMULTI
397 |-----| 528
LOCALF10 TERMINAL IBMUSER SYS1 YES YES 00
529 |-----| 660
661 |-----| 792
CN=BobGens1
793 |-----| 924
925 |-----| 1056
CERTAUTH GENCERT SUBJECTSDN(CN('
1057 |-----| 1188
BobGens1')) SIZE(2048) NOTBEFORE (DATE (2024/10/24) TIME(00:00:00)) NOTAFTER (DATE (2025/10/24) TIME(23:59:59)) KEYSAGE (HANDSHAKE) ALTN
1189 |-----| 1320
AME(AIP(9.117.24.161 ... (00003)) ADOMAIN('ww2.madeup.com' ... (00002)) AEMAIL('bastila@madeup.com' ... (00002)) AURI('http://www.made
1321 |-----| 1452
up.com/main.html' ... (00001))) WITHLABEL('BOBGENS1')
  
```

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8

RACDCERT GENCERT Multiple Subject Alt Names



SMF Unload IRRADU00 report for a R_PKIServ SAF GENCERT multiple SAN certificate

Excerpts from the four entries generated by the example request are shown to the right.

The common link value starting at column 10527 shows that these four records all pertain to the same R_PKIServ GENCERT request.

Note that these records repeat a lot of the same information, except for the different SAN values.

```

1-----132
RPKIGENC SUCCESS 14:24:45 2024-10-24 IM13 NO NO NO IBMUSER SYS1 NO YES NO NO NO NO NO NO NO YES N
RPKIGENC SUCCESS 14:24:45 2024-10-24 IM13 NO NO NO IBMUSER SYS1 NO YES NO NO NO NO NO NO NO YES N
RPKIGENC SUCCESS 14:24:45 2024-10-24 IM13 NO NO NO IBMUSER SYS1 NO YES NO NO NO NO NO NO NO YES N
RPKIGENC SUCCESS 14:24:45 2024-10-24 IM13 NO NO NO IBMUSER SYS1 NO YES NO NO NO NO NO NO NO YES N

2188-----2253-----2320
9.117.24.160 http://www.madeup.com/main.html
9.117.24.161 ldap://www.madeup.com/ldap
9.117.24.162
2001:008:3333:4444:5555:6666:7777:8888

2509-----2610-----2641
bobgens@madeup.com www.madeup.com
bastila@madeup.com ww2.madeup.com
keyleth@madeup.com ww3.madeup.com

10527-----10659
00DFE4E3D43344F0760000008880001 3EC4572F2F8D7581CB00AAA272860CD87CBA39C66ABFF6D50ED4041D357C3E8E
00DFE4E3D43344F0760000008880001 3EC4572F2F8D7581CB00AAA272860CD87CBA39C66ABFF6D50ED4041D357C3E8E
00DFE4E3D43344F0760000008880001 3EC4572F2F8D7581CB00AAA272860CD87CBA39C66ABFF6D50ED4041D357C3E8E
00DFE4E3D43344F0760000008880001 3EC4572F2F8D7581CB00AAA272860CD87CBA39C66ABFF6D50ED4041D357C3E8E
    
```

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9

RACDCERT LIST Multiple Subject Alt Names



Subject's Name:

>CN=samplecert.O=Test.SP=Poughkeepsie.C=US<

Subject's AltNames:

IP: 127.0.0.5

IP: 127.0.0.6

IP: 127.0.0.7

EEmail: admin1 at us.ibm.com

EEmail: admin2 at us.ibm.com

Domain: developer.ibm.com

Domain: demo.ibm.com

Domain: api.ibm.com

Domain: tester.ibm.com

URI: https://developer.ibm.com/welcome.html

URI: https://tester.ibm.com/token



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10



RACDCERT LIST: Authority Key and Subject Key

```

Start Date: 2023/02/01 00:00:00
End Date: 2024/02/01 23:59:59
Serial Number:
>05<
Issuer's Name:
>CN=sampleCA.O=Test.SP=Poughkeepsie.C=US<
Authority Key ID:
FC:C4:91:DF:D3:32:F3:08:9B:85:42:E9:46:53:C6:61:
97:FE:94:4E
Subject's Name:
>CN=samplecert.O=Test.SP=Poughkeepsie.C=US<
Subject's AltNames:
... ..
Subject Key ID:
D8:38:7A:E5:58:3E:79:74:83:66:53:C6:61:97:04:DA:
DC:98:96:2B
... ..

```

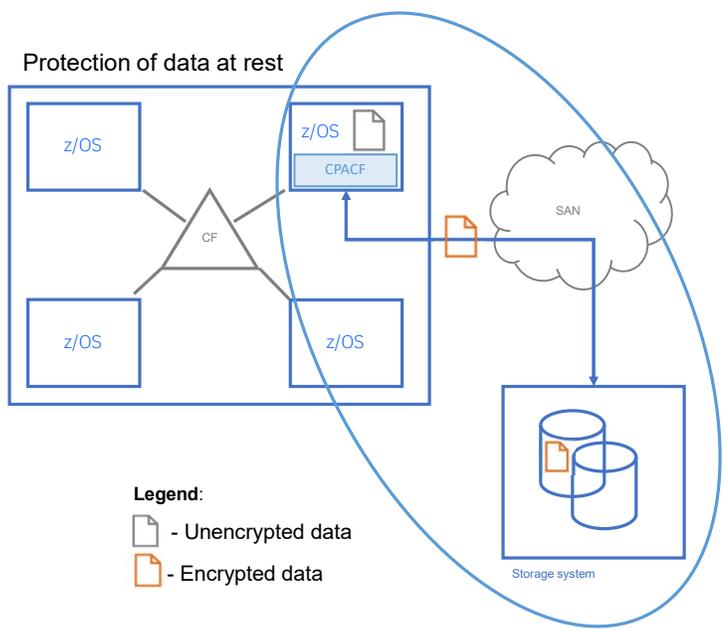


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11

z/OS Data Set Encryption

- Application transparent & enabled by policy
- Host encryption via CPACF as data is written to or read from disk
- Supports sequential extended format, VSAM extended format, PDSE, JES2 spool, Db2, CICS, & IMS
- Includes HSM & DSS migration and backup of encrypted data sets
- Replicated data remains encrypted



12

Statements of Direction: Tape Encryption



- **Encryption of tape data sets**

IBM intends to **enhance pervasive encryption** to perform **encryption within the access methods for tape data sets**. It is expected to be **transparent to the application** program **unless it uses EXCP**. This new data set encryption support is intended to be independent of any encryption that occurs in the tape subsystem.

(*) See the disclaimer.

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13

Granular Data Set Encryption



- **A new field in the DFP segment of the DATASET profile specifies encryption policy for *tape, PDSE, and sequential basic and large format data sets covered by the profile***
 - *No change to current support of extended format data sets*
- **This policy is not bound to the encryption key label in the DFP DATAKEY field**
 - *That is, the key can be sourced elsewhere, like today*
- **For each type, you can choose to**
 - *INclude the type for encryption*
 - *EXclude the type from encryption*
 - *Defer to SMS for the decision (the default). SMS checks a FACILITY profile for system-wide default policy.*

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14



ADDSD and ALTDSD

```
[ DFP (
  [RESOWNER(userid or group-name) | NORESOWNER]
  [DATAKEY(CKDS key label) | NODATAKEY]
  [ENCRYPTTYPES (
    [ALL |
    [INTAPE | EXTAPE | NOTAPE]
    [INPDSE | EXPDSE | NOPDSE]
    [INSEQ | EXSEQ | NOSEQ ]
    ]
    ) | NOENCRYPTTYPES]
  ) | NODFP ]
```

- **ALL** is mutually exclusive with **EXxxxx** and **NOxxxx**
- **NOxxxx**, **INxxxx**, and **EXxxxx** are mutually exclusive for the same type
 IRR52128I Mutually exclusive operands are specified for keyword ENCRYPTTYPES. Processing terminated.

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15



LISTDSD - examples

```
INFORMATION FOR DATASET BRUCE.* (G)

DFP INFORMATION
-----
RESOWNER= NONE
DATAKEY= MYKEY
DATA SET TYPES ENCRYPTED= INTAPE EXSEQ

INFORMATION FOR DATASET BRUCE.* (G)

DFP INFORMATION
-----
RESOWNER= NONE
DATAKEY= MYKEY
DATA SET TYPES ENCRYPTED= ALL INTAPE INPDSE INSEQ
```

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16



Continuous Delivery Enhancements

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17

z/OS Common Criteria

- **z/OS 2.5 has:**
 - Completed the Common Criteria evaluation for version 4.3 of the Operating System Protection Profile (OSPP)!
- <https://www.commoncriteriaportal.org/products/index.cfm>
- **Been placed on the National Information Assurance Partnership (NIAP) Product Compliant List**

<https://www.niap-ccevs.org/products/international-product/2024.1282>

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18

Schema nazionale per la valutazione e la certificazione della sicurezza nel settore della tecnologia dell'informazione (DPCM del 30 ottobre 2003 - G.U. n. 93 del 27 aprile 2004)

Il prodotto identificato in questo certificato è risultato conforme ai requisiti ISO IEC 15408 Common Criteria (CC) v4.3.1 rel. 5

Certificato n. <i>(Certification No.)</i>	08/2024
Rapporto di Certificazione <i>(Certification Report)</i>	OCSI CERT.ATS.05/2023/RC, v.1.0.
Decorrenza <i>(Date of 1st Issue)</i>	21 ottobre 2024
Nome e Versione del Prodotto <i>(Product Name and Version)</i>	IBM z/OS Version 2 Release 5
Sviluppatore <i>(Developer)</i>	IBM Corporation
Tipo di Prodotto <i>(Type of Product)</i>	Sistema Operativo
Conformità a PP <i>(PP Conformance)</i>	Protection Profile for General Purpose Operating Systems v.4.3
Funzionalità di sicurezza <i>(Conformance of Functionality)</i>	Funzionalità conformi a PP, CC Parte 2 estesa

Riconoscimento CCRA per componenti fino a EAL2 e solo ALC, FLR (CCRA recognition for components up to EAL2 and ALC, FLR only)

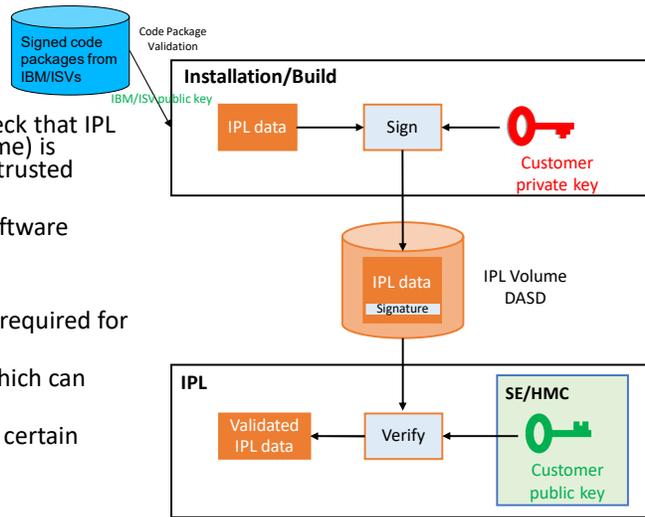
Riconoscimento SOGIS MIRA per componenti fino a EAL4 (SOGIS MIRA recognition for components up to EAL4)

Roma, 21 ottobre 2024

Il Capo Servizio
Certificazione e Vigilanza
(A. Billet)

z/OS Validated Boot

- **What is z/OS Validated Boot?**
- Uses digital signatures to provide an IPL-time check that IPL data (that is, executables residing on an IPL volume) is intact, un-tampered-with, and originates from a trusted source from the time it was built and signed
- Enables detection of unauthorized changes to software executables
- **What value does it provide?**
- Ability to meet regulatory compliance standards required for certain secure software deployment scenarios
- Early detection of *accidental* IPL data changes, which can reduce impact and scope of outages
- Detection of *malicious* IPL data changes can stop certain types of attacks
- **Note:**
 - "Validated Boot" = "Secure Boot" = "Boot Integrity Validation"
 - "Boot" = "IPL" (**NOT** firmware IML)
 - Note that Validated Boot is NOT the same thing as "Secure Execution"



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19

Related Solutions...

- **GIMZIP package signing and verification in z/OS SMP/E and z/OSMF Software Management**
 - Ensures the integrity of signed code packages delivered to customers from IBM and other software vendors
- **Validated Boot for z/OS**
 - Ensures the integrity of built z/OS system executables (load modules), once the above code packages have been validated and "unpacked" and the contents have been used to build signed, IPLable z/OS systems
- **Secure Boot for ECKD Devices**
 - Provides firmware support for secure List-Directed IPL (LD-IPL) from ECKD storage devices in addition to SCSI devices, for both z/OS and Linux use

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20

Design Approach: Load Module Signing and Validation

- Code Package Validation validates the incoming signed code package deliverables using software vendor's **public** key
 - **Client's "secure build" process creates and signs the z/OS IPL Text and system load modules with the client's private key, and stores them on disk**
 - Client's **public** keys for validation purposes are provided to and maintained in the platform firmware and made available to partitions for IPL-time validation use
 - **At IPL time, platform firmware (Z Bootloader) validates the IPL Text using the client's public keys; the IPL Text contains validation support which z/OS uses in subsequent load module validation steps during the IPL**
 - **As z/OS loads subsequent authorized load modules during IPL, it validates their signatures using the client's public keys**
 - Validation failures during IPL may result in non-restartable wait state termination of the IPL, or not, depending on the requested IPL validation mode
- ***Build up a chain of trust through digital signature validation, at every step of this cascading process, anchored in the firmware validation of the IPL Text and the secure firmware repository for the validation certificates/keys***

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21

NIAP Certification and Regulatory Compliance

- **We are targeting Z and z/OS NIAP Certification with OS Protection Profile (OSPP) 4.3, which now requires both code package signing/validation and Boot Integrity Validation for IPLed "kernel" software**
 - Requirements for code package signing/validation and for Validated Boot are relatively new and are now incorporated into the NIAP profile; earlier certifications of z/OS and Z hardware/firmware *do not implement this requirement*
 - This higher level of certification may be required in some client environments, based on industry regulations and/or other security requirements
 - Boot Integrity Validation is an important part of securing the "supply chain" for system software from the software vendors, through the build process, to time of use
- ***We provided the basic validation capabilities needed to achieve NIAP certification first, then potentially we will provide additional value-add validation capabilities in future stages of z/OS Validated Boot support...***

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22

Support Requirements – Overall Solution

• Hardware/Firmware Support

- CPACF digital signature support with Elliptic Curve ECDSA-P521 support and SHA-512 hashing support
- Virtual Flash Memory (VFM), also known as Storage Class Memory (SCM), for use in z/OS paging for LPA pages
- z16 GA1.5 firmware (5/2023) provides:
 - **Support for List-Directed IPL (LD-IPL) from ECKD DASD (in addition to SCSI DASD)**
 - Via SE/HMC and DPM new load panel/load profile options – SCSI vs ECKD, CCW-IPL vs LD-IPL, Enforce vs Audit security mode
 - **For Linux on Z** – supports Linux IPL from ECKD DASD, not just SCSI DASD like today
 - **For z/OS** – supports z/OS Validated Boot from ECKD DASD
 - Current CCW-IPL (non-validated IPL) capabilities are preserved for migration, compatibility, and fallback, from same IPL Volume
 - **Certificate Store for Validated Boot**
 - Via SE/HMC and DPM Certificate import and Certificate management, including mapping imported certificates to specific LPARs for IPL-time validation use
 - PR/SM provides support for the Certificate Store on a per-LPAR basis
 - **For Linux on Z** - provides value for key management of Linux distributor validation keys without needing to deliver those Linux distributor keys in IBM firmware as we do today, simplifying distributor key rotation etc.
 - **For z/OS** – provides the trusted validation keys for z/OS Validated Boot

• z/OS Software Support

- z/OS 2.5 post-GA support, delivered via z/OS CD APARs (5/2023); also 3.1 base
- ServerPac installation workflow support

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Support Details – Overall Solution

▪ z/OS APARs

- ICKDSF – PH45198
- Binder – OA63323
- Signing Utility – OA63377
- Supervisor – OA62783/OA63507
- ASM/VSM – OA63420
- RACF – OA61878
- SAF – OA61901
- SADMP – OA63404
- IOS/Loadwait – OA63392
- BCPii – OA63488

▪ ServerPac z/OS Installation Workflow Support

▪ FIXCATs

- FIXCAT for Validated Boot for z/OS (all support):
 - [IBM.Function.ValidatedBoot](#)
- FIXCAT for Exploitation support for z16:
 - [IBM.Device.Server.z16-3931.Exploitation](#)
- FIXCAT for “Clean Room” Driving System (front-end support only):
 - [IBM.DrivingSystem-RequiredService](#)

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24

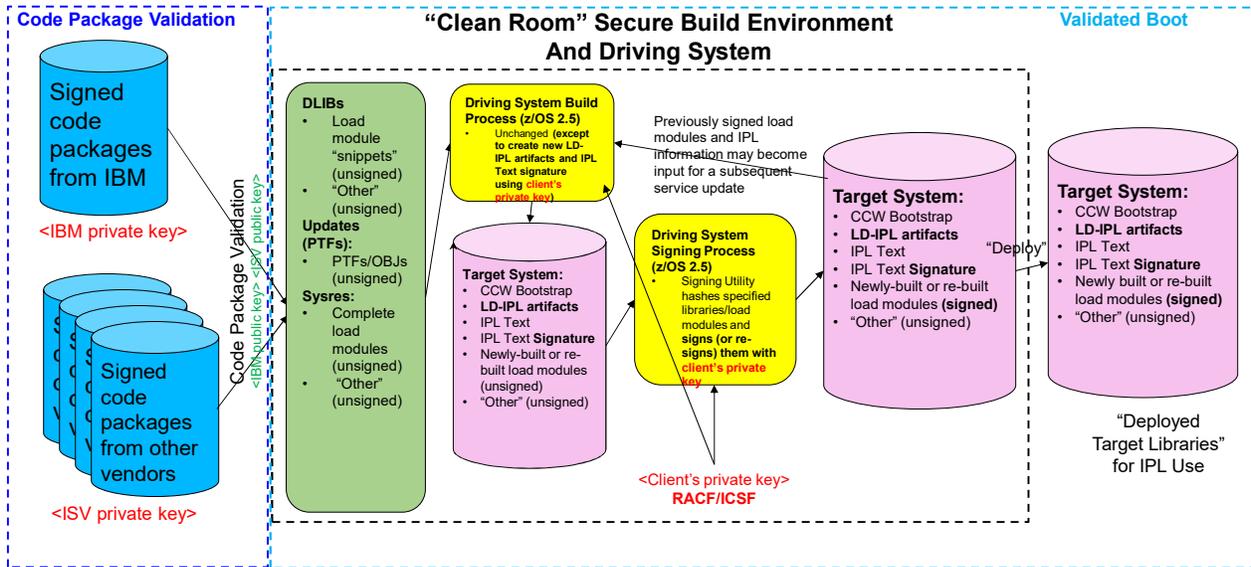
Support for z/OS Validated Boot is Optional

- The use of z/OS Validated Boot is **entirely optional**
 - Clients may continue to build IPL Volumes in the “classic” way that does not support Validated Boot, and continue to perform unvalidated CCW IPLs, with no change
 - Clients may elect to build IPL volumes and sign load module executables in the new way to support Validated Boot, and then perform individual IPLs:
 - In Validated Boot Enforce Mode (validation failure terminates IPL) using LD-IPL
 - In Validated Boot Audit Mode (validation failures are logged but do not terminate IPL) using LD-IPL
 - Unvalidated, using CCW-IPL
 - Desired IPL mode is specified by authorized individuals via SE/HMC load panel/load profile UI or APIs
 - Software-initiated IPLs (AUTOIPL) *cannot* change the security mode of the IPL
- Use Audit Mode to discover signing and certificate setup issues, and correct them
- **Fallback capability** to performing unvalidated IPLs exists at all times

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25

Front-End Driving System Processing



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26

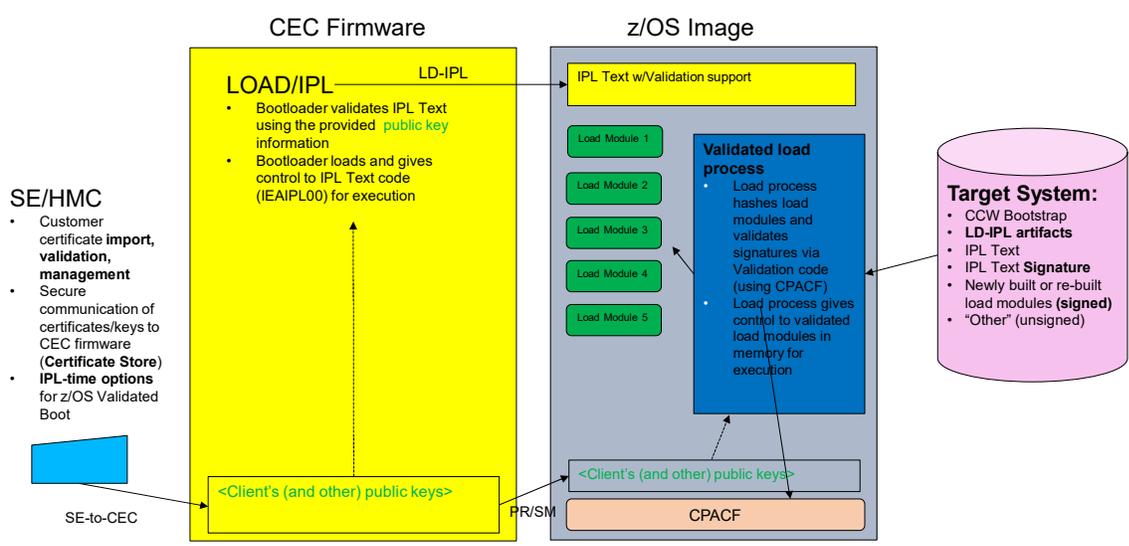
Support Requirements – Front-end Driving System (“Clean Room”)

- **No specific Hardware/Firmware requirements**
- **z/OS Software Support**
 - z/OS 2.5 post-GA support, delivered via z/OS CD APARs (5/2023); also 3.1 base
 - ServerPac installation workflow support
- **“One-time” setup**
 - RACF setup (including creation and assignment of signing certificates) needed for doing IPL Text signing and load module signing
 - Build Target System’s IPL Volume with LD-IPL artifacts needed to support Validated Boot
- **Recurring processes**
 - Build/re-build z/OS Target System
 - Sign/re-sign z/OS Target System IPL Text, Nucleus and LPA load modules
 - Rotate/delete/replace signing certificates as needed, and re-sign z/OS Target System

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27

Back-End Target System z/OS Validated Boot Process (via LD-IPL)



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28

Support Requirements – Back-end Target System (“IPLing System”)

– Hardware/Firmware Support

- z16 GA1.5 firmware
- CPACF digital signature support with Elliptic Curve ECDSA-P521 support and SHA-512 hashing support
- Virtual Flash Memory (VFM), aka Storage Class Memory (SCM), for use in z/OS paging for LPA pages

– z/OS Software Support

- z/OS 2.5 post-GA support, delivered via z/OS CD APARs (5/2023); also 3.1 base

– “One-time” setup

- Import public-key validation certificates to SE/HMC and assign to the set of LPARs where they will be needed for IPL-time validation

– Recurring processes

- Rotate/delete/replace validation certificates via SE/HMC and reassign to LPARs as needed
- Customize LOAD profiles and LOAD panel usage to request the desired IPL type for IPLs

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29

KEYSMSTR Class Enhancements

- **Some applications have a need to connect to an external server such as LDAP. When connecting to an external server with a stored user ID and password, it’s best to encrypt those credentials.**

•KEYSMSTR Class:

- RACF/SAF provides functions for encrypting and decrypting passwords for external servers such as LDAP via the KEYSMSTR class.
- Although the KEYSMSTR function is expressed in terms of the LDAP application (and DCE), any type of non-RACF-user password can be encrypted, saved in the RACF database, decrypted and returned to be used as a password to authenticate to the external server.

•Encryption Algorithm:

- The existing KEYSMSTR class functions use the DES encryption algorithm.
- Not NIST approved. Not quantum-safe.

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30

KEYSMSTR Class – AES Support



• Starting with OA66458 (z/OS 2.5+) the RACF KEYSMSTR class functions provide an option for quantum-safe encryption with support for the AES encryption algorithm.

• Using an AES key with the KEYSMSTR class:

- With this support, the security administrator can now use the KEYLABEL field in the SSIGNON segment in the KEYSMSTR class profile to refer to an AES key in ICSF.

```
RDEFINE KEYSMSTR LDAP.BINDPW.KEY
SSIGNON (KEYLABEL (ICSF.KEY.LABEL) )
```

- The security administrator configures the application password in the application profile in the LDAPBIND class.

```
RDEFINE LDAPBIND APPL01.PROFILE
PROXY (BINDPW ('PASSWORD' ) )
```

• Other KEYSMSTR class usage (which now also support AES):

- R_dcekey functions that encrypt DCE passwords.
 - Uses the DCE.PASSWORD.KEY profile in the KEYSMSTR class.
- R_Proxyserv callable service can also use KEYSMSTR class profiles.
 - Uses the LDAP.BINDPW.KEY in the KEYSMSTR class.

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31

Stronger Encryption for *Enveloped* Passwords/Password Phrases



• OA66067 (z/OS 3.1) provides stronger, quantum-safe protection of RACF passwords and password phrases

• The RACF password enveloping symmetric encryption and signing algorithms are configured with the APPLDATA() keyword in profiles in the RACFEVNT class:

- Password Envelope Policy for passwords:

```
RDEFINE RACFEVNT PASSWORD.ENVELOPE APPLDATA ('MD5/STRONG' )
```

- Password Envelope Policy for password phrase:

```
RDEFINE RACFEVNT PASSPHRASE.ENVELOPE APPLDATA ('MD5/STRONG' )
```

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32

Logging of Supervisor State or Key 0 VSAM OPENS

- **As documented in *z/OS DFSMS Using Data Sets*:**
 - “VSAM OPEN routines bypass RACF security checking if the program issuing OPEN is in supervisor state or protection key 0”.
 - No RACF call means access is allowed and no possibility for an SMF 80 record
- **APARs OA66738 and OA67032 allow you become aware of the places in which SAF check is being bypassed**
- **These APARs cause a REQUEST=AUTH to be performed against the resource STGADMIN.IGG.AUTO.BYPASS.LOG for READ authority in the FACILITY to write a log record**
 - Only successes are logged on authorization check (LOG=NOFAIL)
 - No log record is written if access is not allowed
 - The LOGSTR contains the data set name
 - SAF CHECK BYPASSED FOR VSAM OPEN. PROGRAM NAME=<program name (8 char)>, JOB STEP=<job step name (8 char)>, DSN=<data set name (44 char)>
 - Specifying AUDIT(SUCCESS) or AUDIT(ALL) causes the records to be written



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Logging of Supervisor State or Key 0 VSAM OPENS...

- **The installation of APARs OA66738 and OA67032 and the definition of a profile covering the resource STGADMIN.IGG.AUTO.BYPASS.LOG in the FACILITY class will not affect the applications ability to OPEN the VSAM data set**



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34

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RACF® Update for z/OS® 3.2

NY/Tampa/Dallas/Raleigh RACF Users Group
11 June, 2025

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35