

# RACF and DB2 Teamed for Security

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# Agenda

- Overview
- RACF Access Control Module
- Authorization processing
- Mapping DB2 Authorization Checks
- Scope of RACF classes
- Installation
- Migration
- New with DB2 V8
  - Long Name Support
  - Multilevel Security



#### **Overview**

- Prior to DB2 Version 5 and OS/390 Release 4, only DB2's 'native' security mechanisms (GRANT and REVOKE) could be used to control access to DB2 objects such as tables, views, and databases.
- DB2 Version 5 defined an exit point (DSNX@XAC) which is called whenever access control decisions need to be made.



# **Native DB2 Security**





## Overview...

#### • Problems

- DB2 has its own security mechanisms and set of security administrators.
- Cascading revoke.
- Solution
  - RACF Access Control Module.
- Customer Value
  - Allows consolidation of security administration.
  - Integrates DB2 processing with RACF security.



#### Overview...

- Since OS/390 R4, RACF has shipped a "plug-in" (also known as the RACF Access Control Module) to be used at the DB2 exit point (DSNX@XAC) that allows RACF to be used to control access to DB2 resources.
  - For DB2 V5, V6, & V7, the RACF Access Control Module is shipped as part of RACF in 'SYS1.SAMPLIB(IRR@XACS)'.
  - For DB2 V8, the RACF Access Control Module is shipped as part of DB2 in '*prefix*.SDSNSAMP(DSNXRXAC)'.



# DB2 Security w/ RACF Access Control Module



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### **Other advantages**

- Centralized Security.
- Take advantage of other RACF features such as:
  - Generics
  - Grouping classes
  - RACFVARS
  - Etc.
- Eliminate DB2 cascading revoke.
- Define security rules before object is created.
- Preserve security rules for dropped objects.
- Control and audit resources for multiple DB2 subsystems from a single point.



### **RACF Access Control Module**

- Support consists of two parts.
  - Fully supported exit module (also known as the RACF Access Control Module).
  - New classes in the RACF CDT (Class Descriptor Table).
- RACF Access Control Modules uses the exit point (DSNX@XAC) as documented by DB2.
  - Exit parameter listDSNDXAPL
- DB2 provides a dummy DSNX@XAC routine.
- DB2 provides sample LKED JCL for DSNX@XAC.



### **RACF Access Control Module ...**

- Initialization
  - RACLISTs profiles for RACF/DB2 authorization checking.
  - If unsuccessful or if no classes are active, exit point will not be driven again.
- Authorization checking
  - Check user's authority to specified DB2 resource.

#### • Termination

– Clean-up links to profiles loaded into data spaces.



- Authorization checking is what happens most of the time, so lets take an basic overview of how the authorization checking works.
  - DB2 exit point is called.
  - Mapping is found for request.
    - Ownership and/or Match checks (if required)
    - Object Authorities checks (if required)
    - Administrative Authorities checks
  - Failure reporting / Auditing
- Upon the first successful check, the RACF Access Control Module returns control back to DB2 with an return code of 0.



• When DB2 has an authorization request, DB2 will call the DSNX@XAC exit point with a parameter list, defined by DSNDXAPL.

#### • The DSNDXAPL provided information for the exit, such as:

- The privilege that is being requested.
- The object type of the privilege.
- Owner and/or schema name of the object.
- Object information to help determine security.



- DB2 security mechanisms consist of several sets of privileges which can be broken up into two different categories:
  - Objects
    - Tables, Database, etc.
    - Each DB2 object corresponds to a RACF general resource class.
    - The specific DB2 privilege is then part of the RACF profile name that will be searched for.
  - Administrative authorities
    - DB2 administrative authorities are defined in profiles in the RACF general resource class DSNADM.





- Based on the privilege and object type, a mapping can be found to determine what kind of checks need to be done.
  - Ownership and/or Match check(s) (if required).
    - Basic string compare is done, so there is no call to RACF.
  - Object Authorities check(s) (if required)
    - Profile is built using the object information in DSNDXAPL.
    - FASTAUTH call is then made to RACF.
  - Administrative Authorities check(s)
    - Profile is built using the object information in DSNDXAPL.
    - FASTAUTH call is then made to RACF.
- Only READ authority is needed for the check to pass.



• Upon the first successful check, the RACF Access Control Module passes back a return code of 0.

This will overrides all return codes that follow.

- If all the object checks result in a return code 4, the RACF Access Control Module passes back a return code of 4.
- If at least one object check results in a return code 8, the RACF Access Control Module passes back a return code 8.
- If no object checks are done, and all the admin. checks results in a return code 8, the RACF Access Control Modules passes back a return code 8.
- If no object check are done, and one of the admin. check results in a return code 4, the RACF Access Control Modules passes back a return code 4.



- The RACF Access Control Module will not generate a failure until after checking the entire list of profiles.
- If the RACF Access Control Module passes back a return code 8, a SMF record and ICH408I error message will be produced for the first profile in the list of profiles.
- If the RACF Access Control Module passes back a return code 0 or 4, the RACF Access Control Module will not produce an SMF record.



# **Mapping DB2 Authorization Checks**

- RACF Access Control Module maps the required DB2 authorization into RACF profiles.
  - For example let's look at the **CREATE TABLE** statement.
  - DB2 authorization:
    - The CREATETAB privilege for the database.
    - DBADM, DBCTRL, or DBMAINT authority for the database.

DSNADM

DSNADM

**DSNADM** 

**DSNADM** 

- SYSADM or SYSCTRL authority.
- RACF authorization:
  - *DB-subystem.DB-name*.CREATETAB MDSNDB
  - *DB-subystem.DB-name*.DBMAINT DSNADM
  - DB-subystem.DB-name.DBCTRL
  - *DB-subystem.DB-name*.DBADM
  - DB-subystem.SYSCTRL
  - DB-subystem.SYSADM



# **Scope of RACF classes**

- 1. Multi-Subsystem Scope (default)
  - One set of general resource classes can protect multiple subsystem.
  - Profile names are prefixed with DB2 subsystem name.
  - Classes provided in the IBM supplied CDT are multi-system scope.
- 2. Single Subsystem Scope (an option)
  - One set of general resource classes dedicated to one subsystem.
  - Profile names are not prefixed with DB2 subsystem name.
  - Classes must be defined by the installation.



### **Multi-Subsystem Scope Classes**



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# Single Subsystem Scope Classes



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### **IBM Provided DB2 Classes**

DSNADM

**MDSNDB** 

**MDSNJR** 

- Administrative
- Buffer Pool MDSNBP
- Collection MDSNCL
- Database
- Index MDSNTB
- Java<sup>tm</sup> archive (JAR)
- Package MDSNPK
- Plan MDSNPN
- Schema MDSNSC
- Sequence<sup>+</sup> MDSNSQ
- Storage Group MDSNSG

- Stored Procedure MDSNSP
- System MDSNSM
- Table MDSNTB
- Table Space MDSNTS
- User-defined distinct type MDSNUT
- User-defined function
  MDNSUF
  - View

MDSNTB

```
+ Class new for DB2 V8.
```



## Installation

There are several steps to install the RACF Access Control Module.

- **1. Locate the RACF Access Control Module is either in:** 
  - 'SYS1.SAMPLIB(IRR@XACS)' for DB2 V5, V6, & V7.
  - *'prefix*.SDSNSAMP(DSNXRXAC)' for DB2 V8.
- 2. Set any option desired to customize the RACF Access Control Module to your installation's needs.
- **3.** Assemble and link-edit the RACF Access Control Module into the APF-authorized DB2 exit load library '*prefix*.SDSNEXIT'
  - A sample installation job DSNTIJEX exists to help.



### **Installation** ...

#### Here are the options that can be set in the RACF Access Control Module before it is assembled.

#### • &CLASSOPT

- Specifies the class scope option.
- Default = Multi-Subsystem Scope.

#### • &CLASSNMT

- Specifies the class name *root*, which is character 2-5 of the class name when &CLASSOPT = 2 specified.
- Default = **DSN**





# **Installation** ...

#### • &CHAROPT

- Specifies the class name *suffix*, which is the last character of the class name for installation-defined classes.
- Default = 1

#### • &ERROROPT

- Specifies the action to take in the event of certain errors the RACF Access Control Module encounters
- Default = Native DB2 authorization is used.
- &PCELLCT & &SCELLCT
  - Work area to contain local variables.
  - Default = 50



# **Migration**

- There is a DB2 to RACF migration tool that was internally developed, but <u>not officially supported.</u>
  - This can be found at:
    - http://www.ibm.com/servers/eserver/zseries/zos/racf/racfdb2.html
- Three versions of this migration tool:
  - RACFDB2/RXSQL Requires RXSQL
  - RACFDB2/BatchPipes Requires BatchPipes or MVS Pipes product.
  - RACFDB2 for V5/V6 Requires DB2 V6 or refreshed DB2 V5.1



# Migration ...

- The migration tools basically converts contents of SYSIBM.SYSxxxAUTH tables to RACF profiles.
  - See **README** file for more details.
- Utility is also documented in the ITSO Red book: OS/390 Security Server Enhancements (SG24-5158)
  - http://www.redbooks.ibm.com/redbooks/pdfs/sg245158.pdf



#### **Other DB2 V8 features**

- What new V8 features have we talked about.
  - New shipping mechanism for IRR@XACS.
  - SEQUENCE objects (in the new class MDSNSQ).
- What other things are new in V8?
  - Availability of accessor environment element (ACEE) with DB2
    "-" commands.
  - WARNING mode support.
  - **REFRESH** privilege on materialized query tables.
  - Allow DBADM to create **VIEWs** for others.

and....

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## Long Name Support

- DB2 has extended the lengths that may be specified for many of its constructs.
- These longer DB2 names result in longer RACF resource names
- Several RACF general resource classes have been updated to support these longer names:
  - The RACF general resource classes MDSNTB, DSNADM, MDSNCL, MDSNSG, MDSNUT, MDSNUF, MDSNSC, MDSNSP, and MDSNJR now have a maximum profile length of 246 characters.
- SCHEMA names are truncated at 100 characters when building a RACF resource name



# **Multilevel Security**

- The RACF Access Control Module does support multilevel security for DB2.
- Profiles in the DB2 classes can have security label associated with it.
  - Only in a multilevel security check might the user need UPDATE authority to the DB2 profile.
- Some of the DB2 classes require a security label for ALL the profiles in that class, **if and only if**, MLACTIVE is on.
- DB2 rows in a table can also have their own security label as well.
  - NOTE: There is no need to install the RACF Access Control Module if you ONLY want to do row-level multi-level security support.



# **Q & A**

#### Any final questions?





### Reference

- RACF Security Administrator's Guide
  - http://publibz.boulder.ibm.com/epubs/pdf/ichza751.pdf
  - Chapter 13 Controlling Access to DB2 Objects
  - Appendix D RACF External Security Module ...
- ITSO Red book: OS/390 Security Server Enhancements (SG24-5158)
  - http://www.redbooks.ibm.com/redbooks/pdfs/sg245158.pdf
- ITSO Red book: Multilevel Security and DB2 Row-Level Security Revealed (SG24-6480)
  - http://www.redbooks.ibm.com/redpieces/pdfs/sg246480.pdf



### Reference

- DB2 Universal Database for z/OS: RACF External Security Module Guide and Reference (SC18-7433)
  - http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/epubs/pdf/dsnraj11.pdf
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- RACF and DB2: Teamed for Security; Michael Jordan, Roger Miller, Mark Nelson, Technical Support Magazine, October, 1997
  - http://www.naspa.com/PDF/98/06-pdf/T9806001.pdf