

z/OS LDAP Overview and Announcements (SHARE Session 1721)

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Directory Services on OS/390 and z/OS



- ▶ OS/390 provides services for serving Directory information
 - ▶ TCP/IP provides DNS
 - ▶ Security Server provides 3 Directories
 - ▶ Security Server - OS/390 users, groups, other classes
 - ▶ LDAP Server - general repository for locating and configuration information
 - ▶ DCE Security Server - users, groups, organizations for DCE

Why is a Directory Service Important?



- ▶ Example - Domain Name Service (DNS). We use it everyday - without it we wouldn't find services on the Internet.
- ▶ Within an Intranet or across the Internet there is a need to provide "locating information". Example - BigYellow.com.
- ▶ In addition, remote, distributed, single point of control is necessary for Enterprise Management. Example - DEN (Directory Enabled Network).
- ▶ Some view this as the key to PKI (Public Key Infrastructure) and Single Sign-On.

What is LDAP?



- ▶ LDAP - Lightweight Directory Access Protocol
- ▶ de-facto Internet (TCP/IP-based) wire protocol for accessing and updating directory information
- ▶ "V2" defined in Internet Drafts
- ▶ "V3" defined in IETF RFCs 2251-2256, 2829, 2830
- ▶ New RFCs all the time (e.g. RFC 2849 - LDIF format)
- ▶ Protocol defines interfaces between a client and a server for requesting and returning information

z/OS LDAP Components



- ▶ LDAP C/C++ APIs (client)
 - ▶ DLL provides interfaces that can be called from C or C++ programs to contact any server supporting the LDAP protocol
 - ▶ APIs are callable from COBOL via C; but not callable from CICS applications
- ▶ LDAP Java APIs (client)
 - ▶ JNDI interface, available as of V2R7
 - ▶ Compatible with AIX JNDI (OW41326)

Features of the z/OS LDAP Clients



- ▶ Secure communications using SSL
- ▶ LDAP V3 protocol support
 - ▶ Certificate Bind (SASL bind)
 - ▶ Controls
 - ▶ V3 referrals
 - ▶ SOCKS support
- ▶ Client ships as **ALWAYS ENABLED** in z/OS Security Server

z/OS LDAP Components



- ▶ LDAP Server
 - ▶ Accepts and responds to LDAP protocol requests
 - ▶ Supports DB2 backing store(s) and access to RACF
 - ▶ OS/390 R10 scalability improvements
 - ▶ OS/390 R10 "V3" schema support
 - ▶ z/OS R1 LDAP configuration utility
- ▶ Server ships as **ALWAYS ENABLED** in z/OS Security Server
- ▶ For customers to use LDAP clients or server, **MUST** install z/OS Security Server

Features of the OS/390 LDAP Server (pre-V2R10)



- ▶ OS/390 R5
 - ▶ Secure communications using SSL
 - ▶ Multiple Concurrent Servers
- ▶ OS/390 R7
 - ▶ Sysplex Support
 - ▶ DB2 and RACF backing stores
 - ▶ Extended group searching for access control checking
- ▶ OS/390 R8
 - ▶ LDAP V3 protocol support (partial) - rootDSE, certificate bind, V3 referrals, UTF-8

Features of the OS/390 LDAP Server with V2R10 & z/OS R1



- ▶ OS/390 V2R10
 - ▶ LDAP V3 protocol support (more complete)
 - ▶ Schema publication and update
 - ▶ Many more syntaxes and matching rules
 - ▶ Case Sensitive attributes in distinguished names
 - ▶ limited Modify DN support
 - ▶ Scalable backend/TDBM
 - ▶ Small/fixed DB2 data model allows for tuning
 - ▶ Allows multiple DB instances
 - ▶ Access control check performance improvements
 - ▶ New bulkload utility for TDBM
- ▶ z/OS R1
 - ▶ LDAP configuration utility
 - ▶ Native Authentication

Features of the z/OS R2 LDAP Server



- ▶ z/OS R2
 - ▶ LDAP Server
 - ▶ concurrent session scalability (up to 64K sessions)
 - ▶ access to additional RACF USER profile fields
 - ▶ access/update of RACF USER-GROUP connections
 - ▶ Kerberos-based authentication (SASL GSSAPI)
 - ▶ LDAP Client
 - ▶ DNS locate capability for LDAP C/C++ client
 - ▶ Client search result caching for LDAP C/C++ client
 - ▶ Kerberos-based authentication (SASL GSSAPI)

Schema pub & update

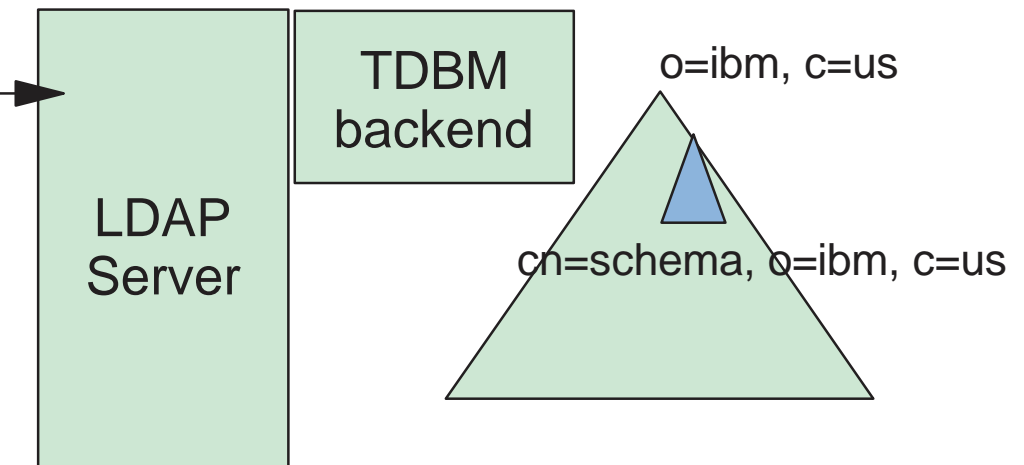


- ▶ Schema publication per RFC 2251-2252 - TDBM and SDBM backends
- ▶ Schema appears as an entry in the directory
 - ▶ Attribute types
 - ▶ Object Classes
 - ▶ Matching Rules
 - ▶ Syntaxes
- ▶ Schema update via LDAP protocol (LDAP MODIFY operation) - TDBM only
- ▶ Server ships schema definitions for a large number of known schemas (for use with TDBM, SDBM schema is unmodifiable)

Schema pub & update

LDAP search/modify

```
dn: cn=schema, o=ibm, c=us
objectclass: subentry
objectclass: subschema
attributetypes: ( NAME 'cn' ... )
...
objectclasses: ( NAME 'person' ... )
'''
```

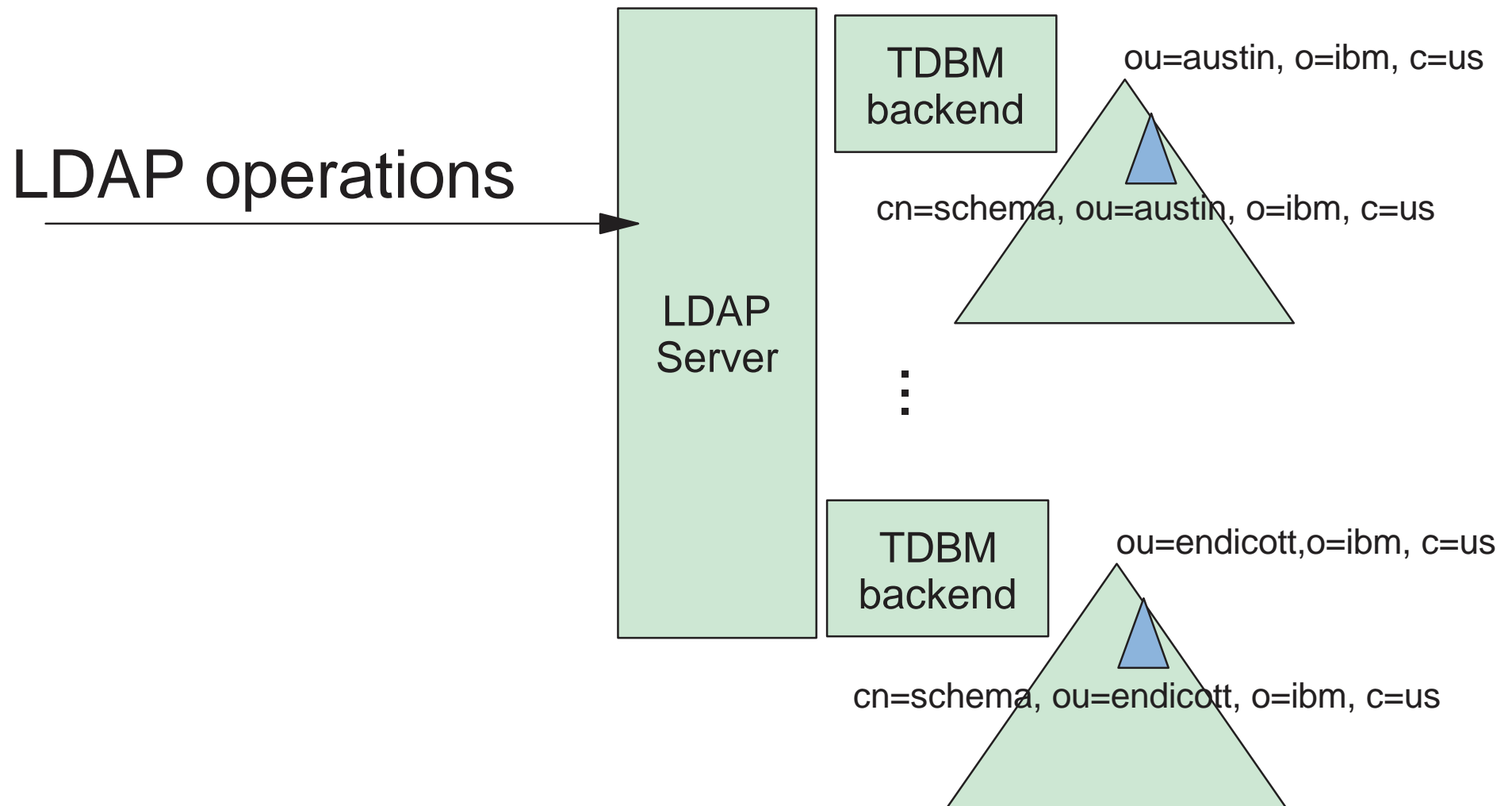


Scalable Backend/TDBM



- ▶ New database implementation to support higher scalability
 - ▶ Uses a small/fixed number of DB2 tables
 - ▶ Concurrent search/update
- ▶ Allows multiple "instances" of backends to be enabled
 - ▶ Use this to "partition" your tree
- ▶ Schema is backend "instance" specific
- ▶ Minimal configuration options
- ▶ All attributes are "indexed"
- ▶ **NOTE: RDBM to be removed - USE TDBM!**

Scalable backend/TDBM

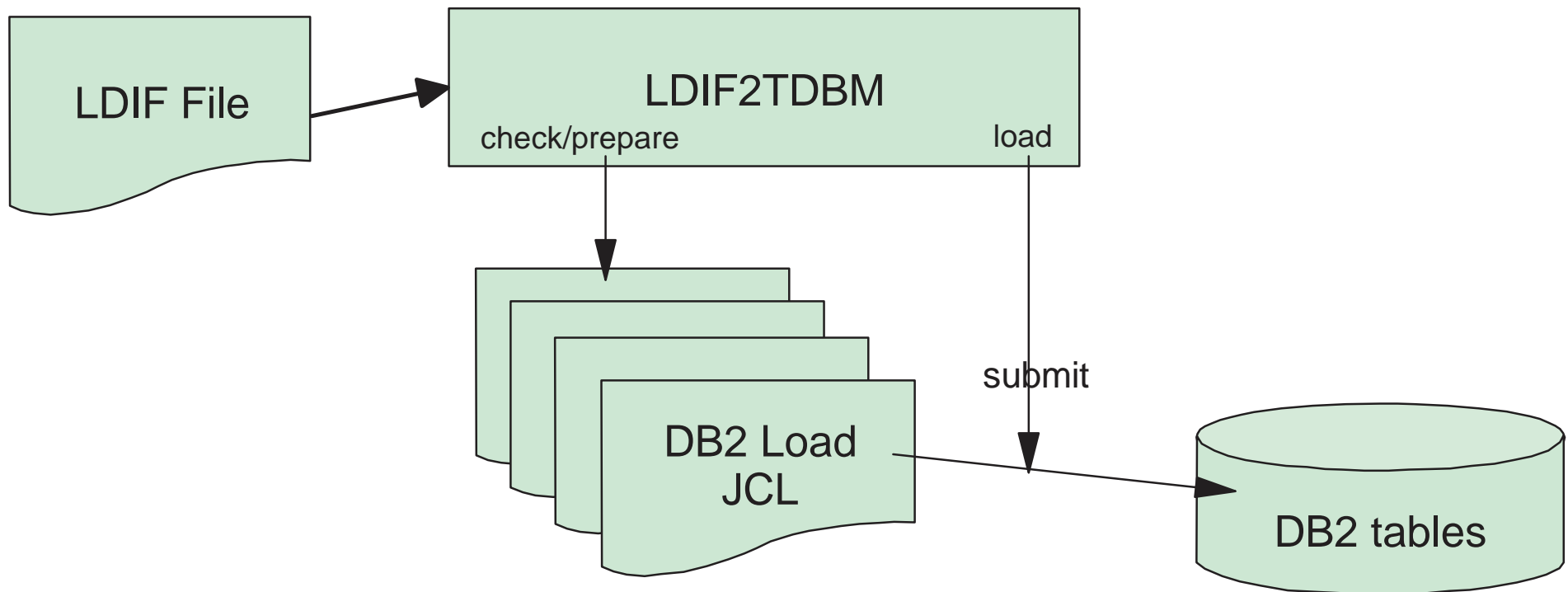


Bulk load utility - Idif2tdbm



- ▶ Scalable backend requires new bulk load command Idif2tdbm to replace the Idif2db command.
- ▶ Idif2tdbm load uses DB2 LOAD facility to increase bulk load speed
- ▶ Idif2tdbm "check" step can be done while LDAP server is running
- ▶ Idif2tdbm "prepare" and "load" steps can be done while LDAP server is operating in "read-only" mode
- ▶ From TSO, use LDF2TDBM

Bulk load utility - block diagram

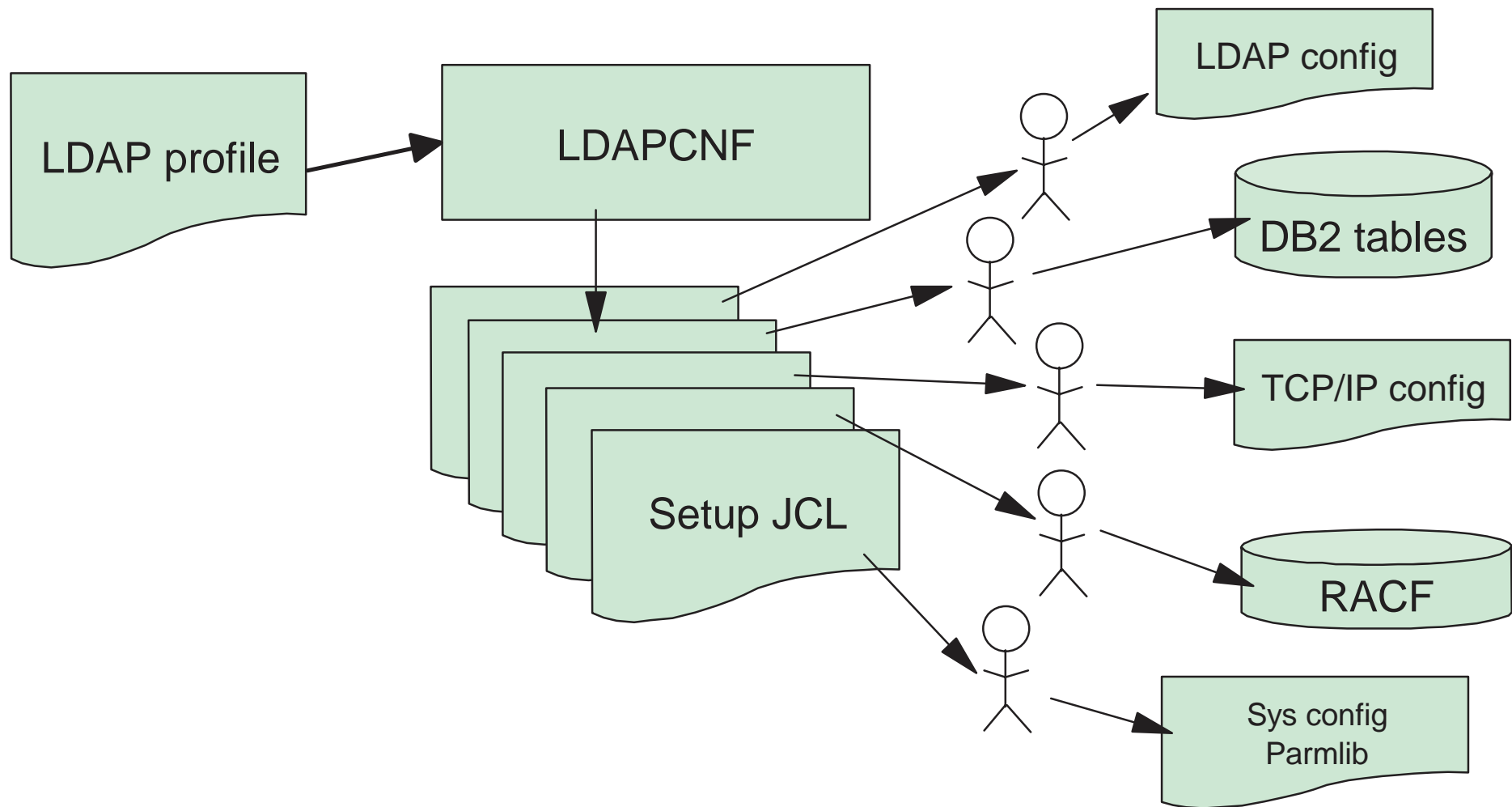


LDAP Configuration Utility



- ▶ Streamlines implementation of LDAP servers on a system
- ▶ Input is a set of parameter files
- ▶ Output is a set of batch jobs (JCL)
- ▶ Batch jobs should be verified by
 - ▶ Network Administrators
 - ▶ Database Administrators
 - ▶ Security Administrators
 - ▶ System Programmers
 - ▶ LDAP Administrators
- ▶ Once acceptable, batch jobs should be submitted which will create the necessary configurations and settings for the server

LDAP Configuration Utility



Native Authentication (OW47596)



- ▶ Allows appropriately set up directories to take advantage of SAF-accessed password strength and control
- ▶ Allows web-based login using SAF-accessed password and LDAP
- ▶ Relies upon proper set up of information in both SAF security server and DB2-based backing store (TDBM)
- ▶ How it works:
 - ▶ If configured, if `uid` value in TDBM directory entry matches OS/390 `userid`, then password check is done

`using password () service`

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Native Authentication

LDAP search

search base: o=ibm, c=us

filter:
(&(uid=TJHUSR1)(objectclass=person))

LDAP bind

dn: cn=Tim Hahn, ou=endicott, o=ibm, c=us

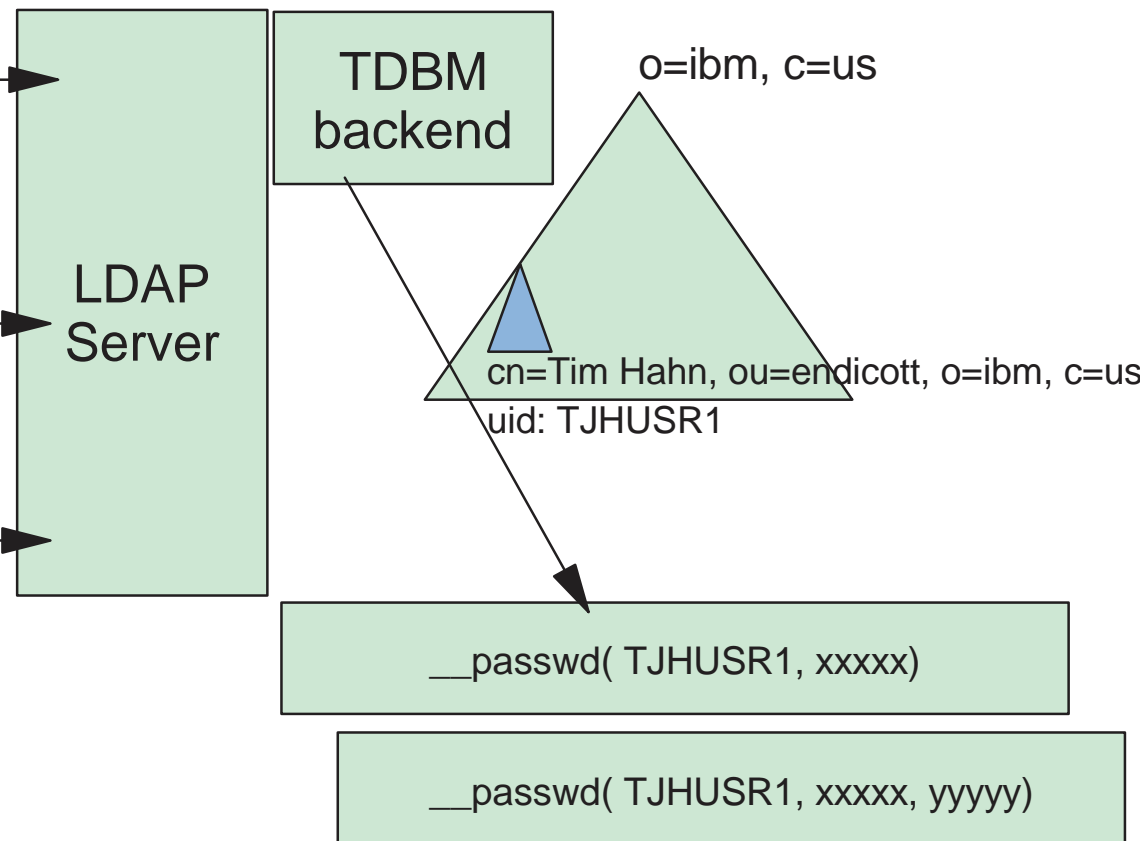
password: xxxxx

LDAP modify

cn=Tim Hahn, ou=endicott, o=ibm, c=us

-userpassword=xxxxx

+userpassword=yyyyy

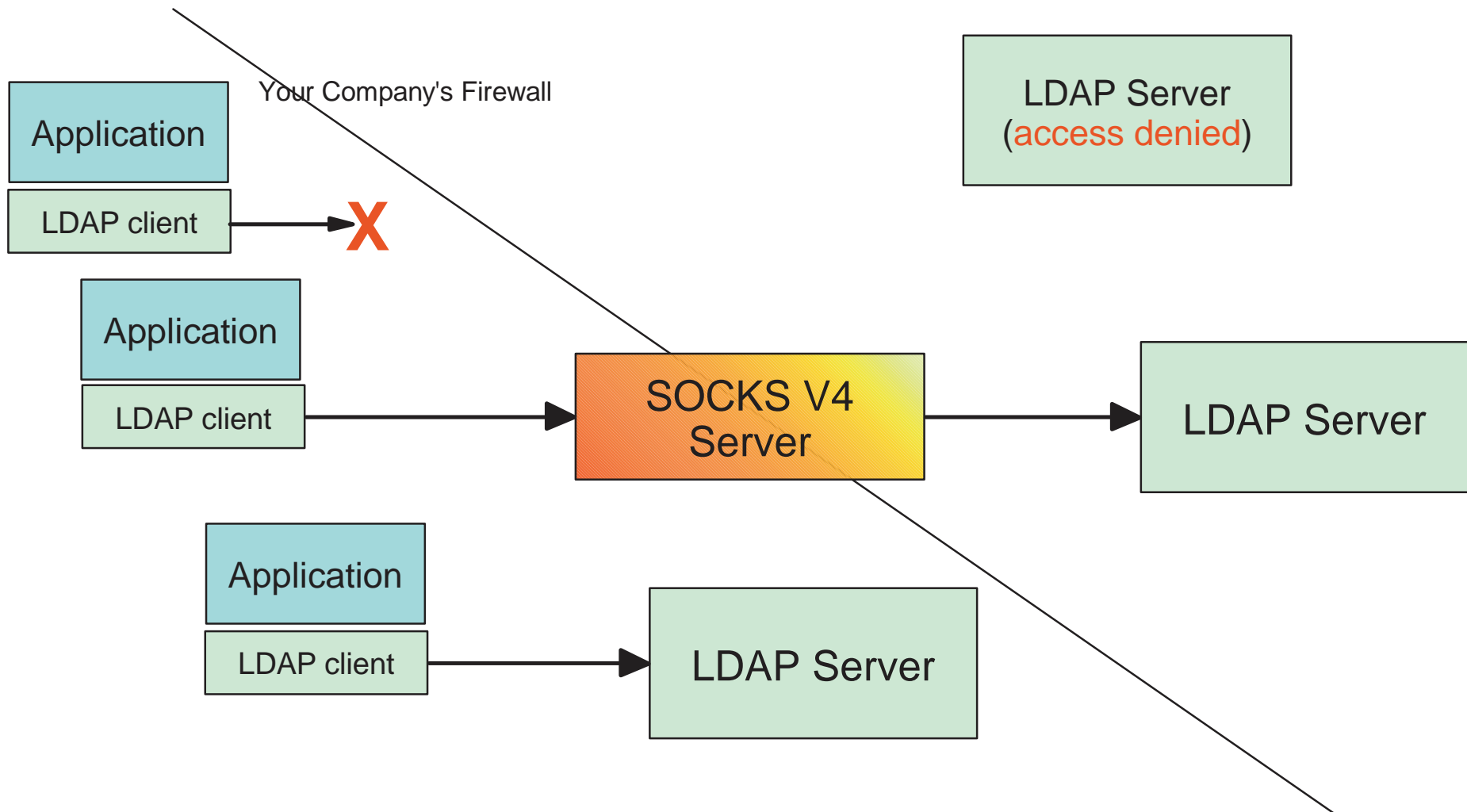


LDAP Client SOCKS support



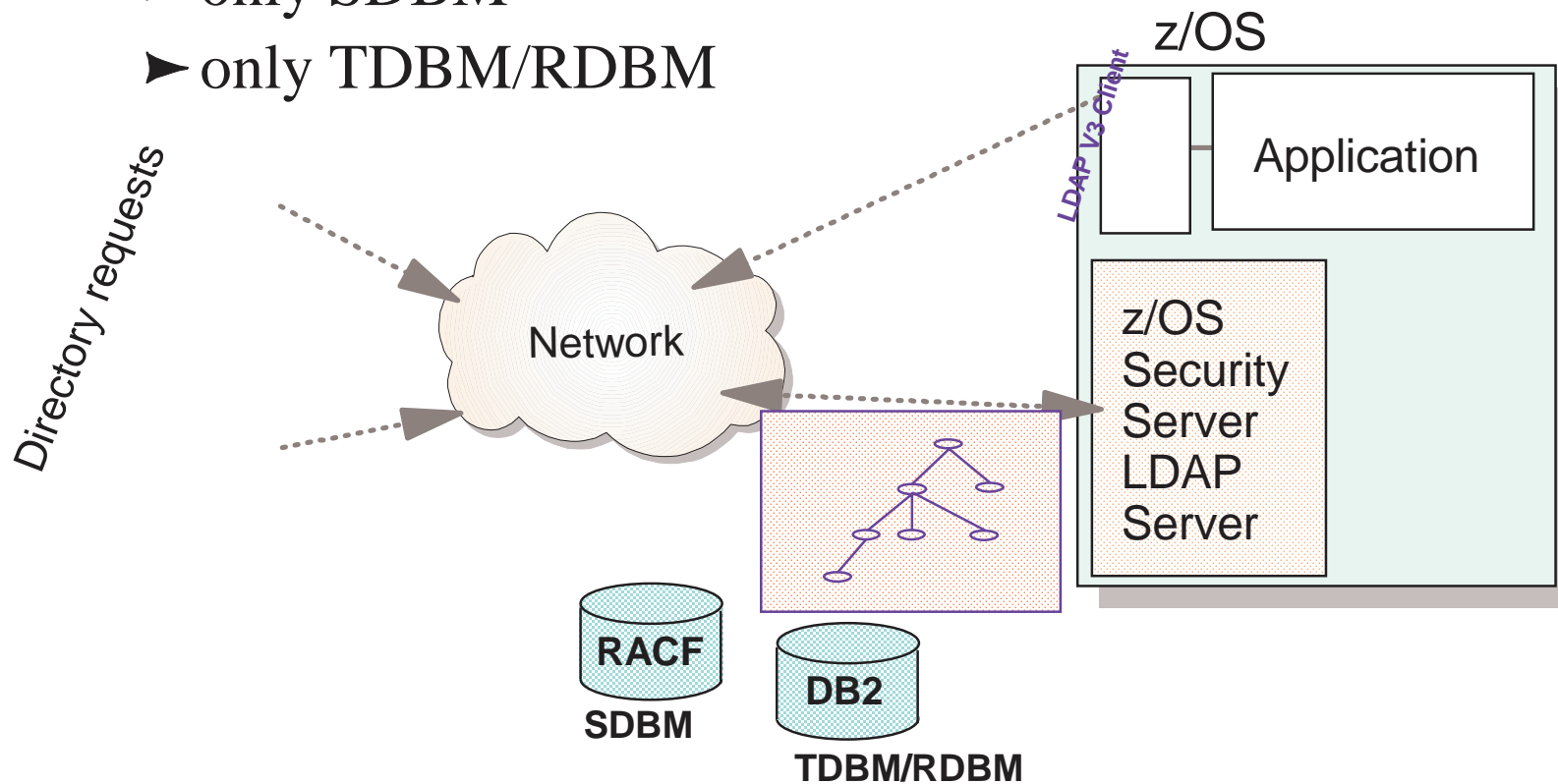
- ▶ LDAP C language client on z/OS now supports accessing servers through a SOCKS server
- ▶ LDAP servers on the Internet can now be contacted, searched, and updated from applications running on z/OS
- ▶ Useful for applications which must lookup Certificate Revocation Lists (CRLs)
- ▶ Configured using environment variables and optional socks.conf configuration file

SOCKS Support



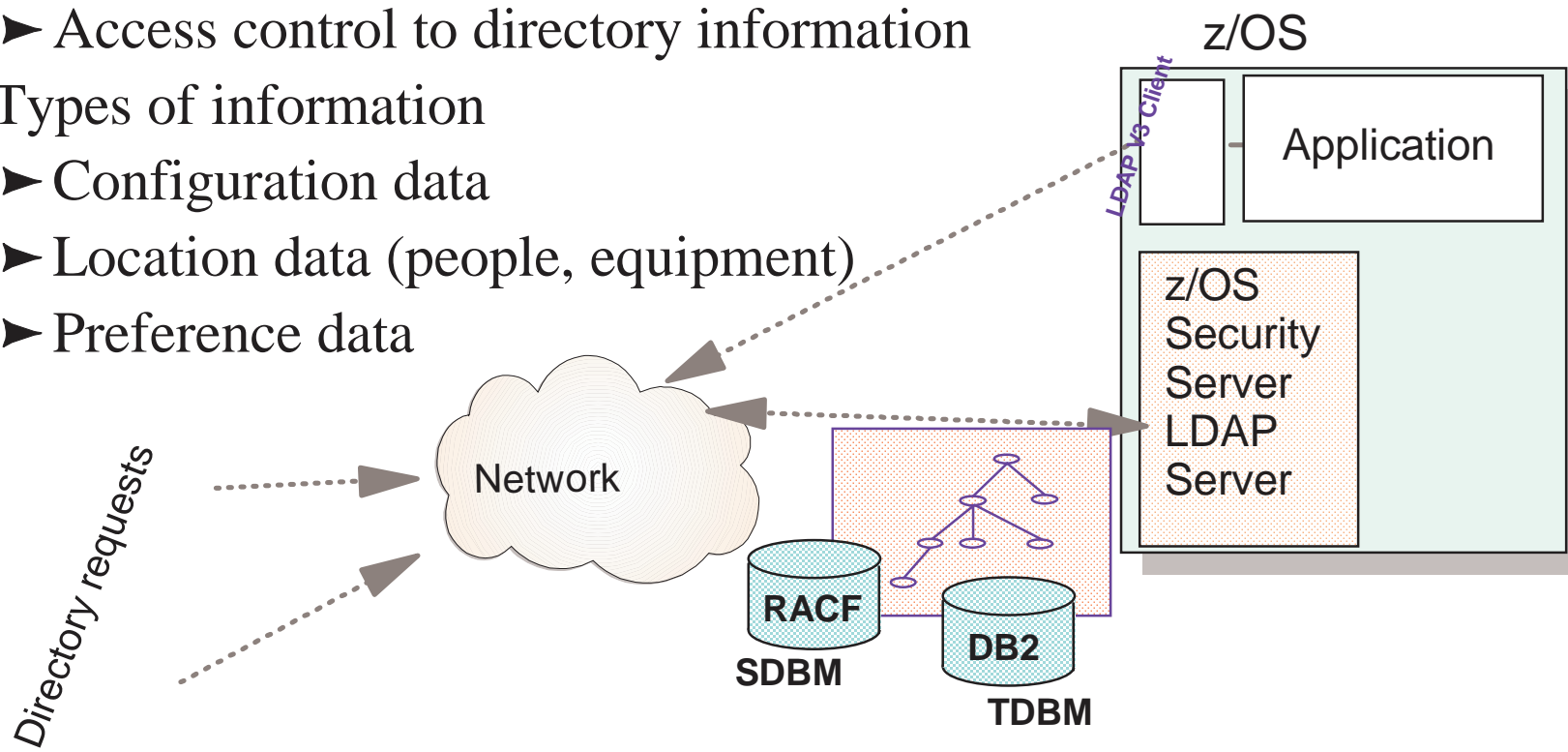
LDAP Server Configurations

- ▶ LDAP Server can run with
 - ▶ both SDBM (RACF) and TDBM/RDBM (DB2)
 - ▶ only SDBM
 - ▶ only TDBM/RDBM



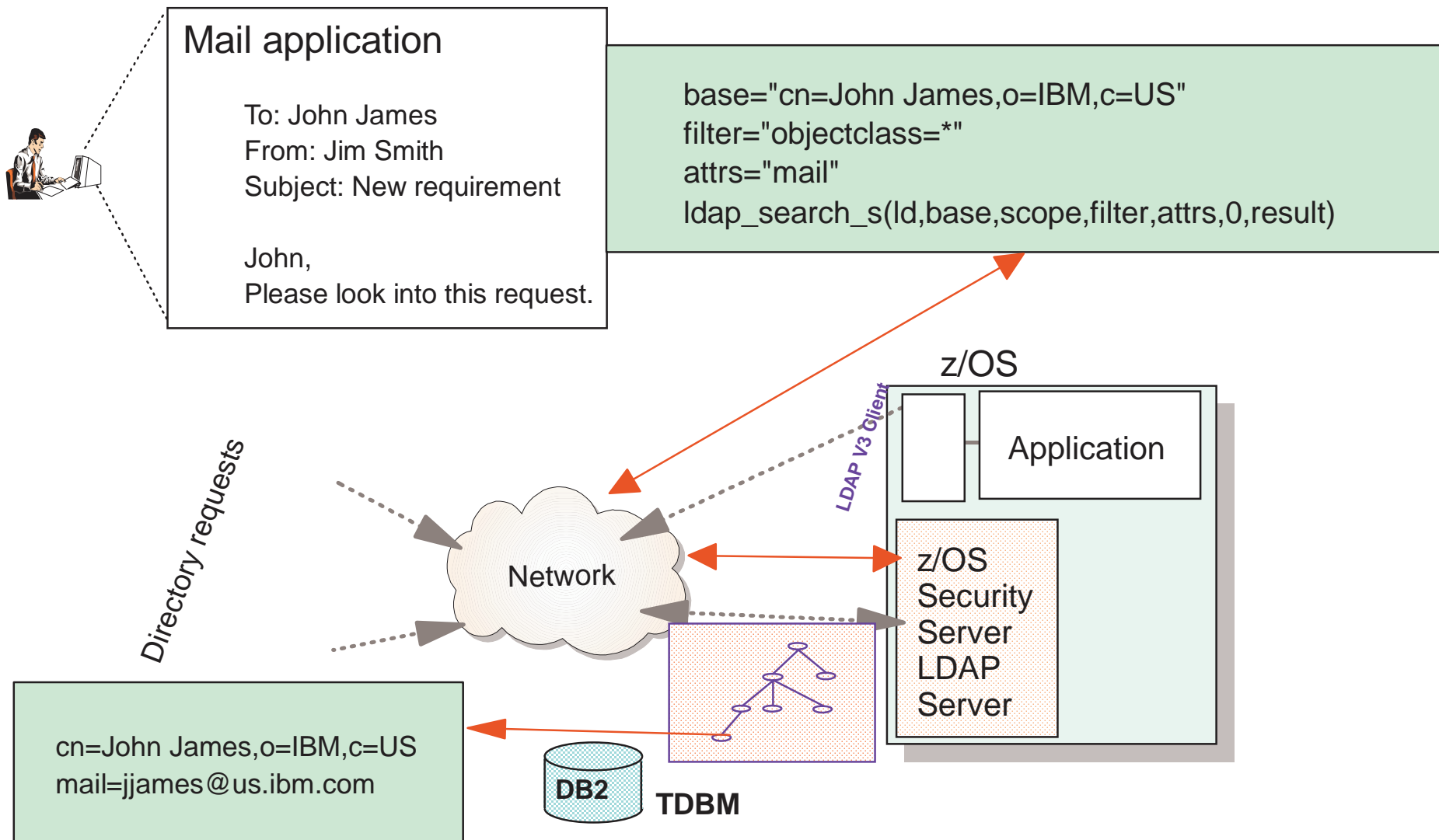
LDAP Server Usage

- ▶ As a Security Tool
 - ▶ Authentication of Users
 - ▶ Support for Digital Certificates and Public Key
 - ▶ RACF (OS/390 only) Access
 - ▶ Access control to directory information
- ▶ Types of information
 - ▶ Configuration data
 - ▶ Location data (people, equipment)
 - ▶ Preference data



Customer Scenario

E-mail Lookup



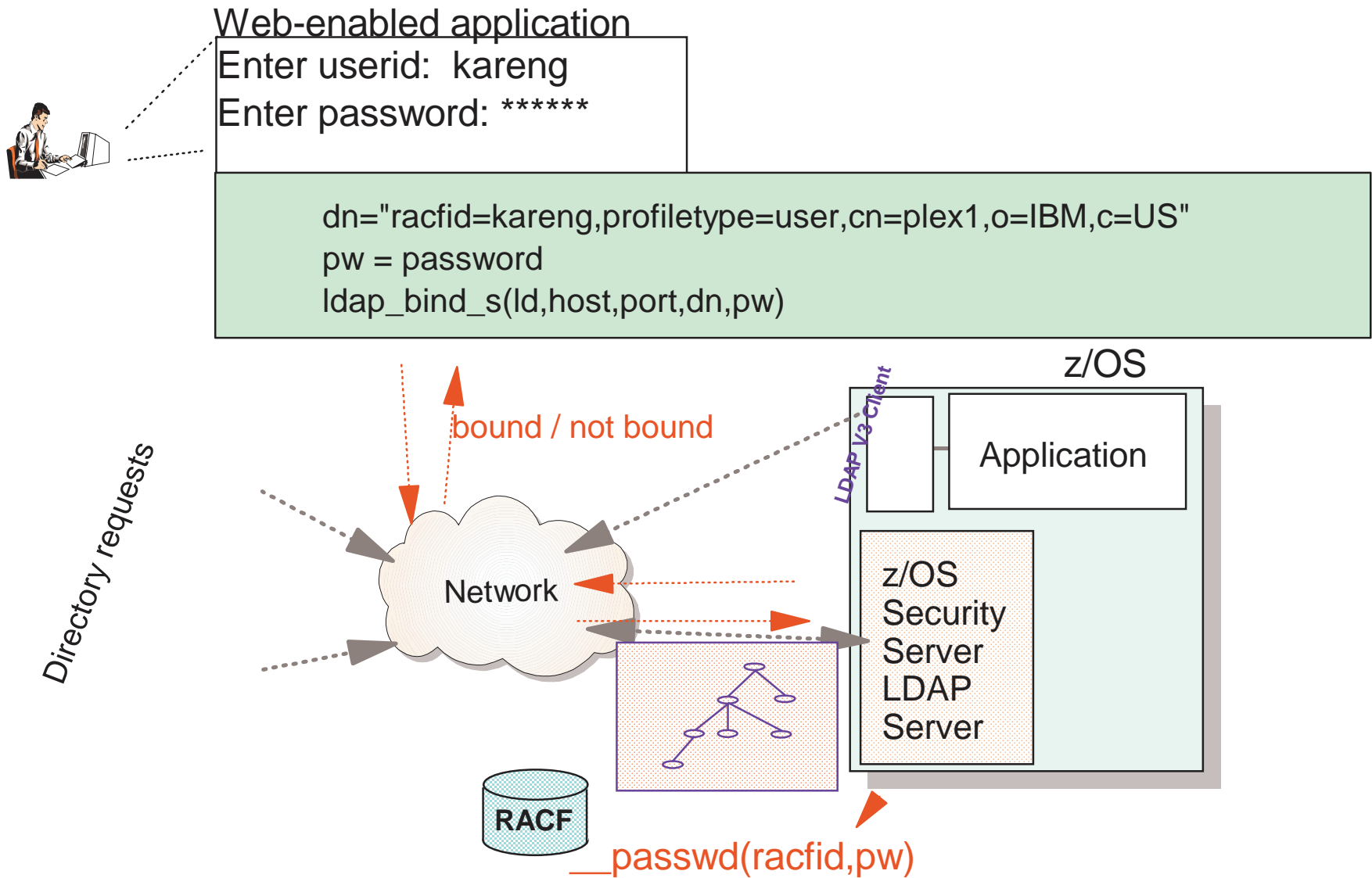
LDAP Usage - Authentication



- ▶ Bind identity is RACF userid
 - ▶ For access to RACF information
 - ▶ For access to DB2 information where ACLs use RACF identities
- ▶ Bind identity is Distinguished Name
 - ▶ For access to DB2 information
 - ▶ Password Encryption available in z/OS LDAP Server

Customer Scenario

User Authentication



Native Authentication

LDAP search

search base: o=ibm, c=us

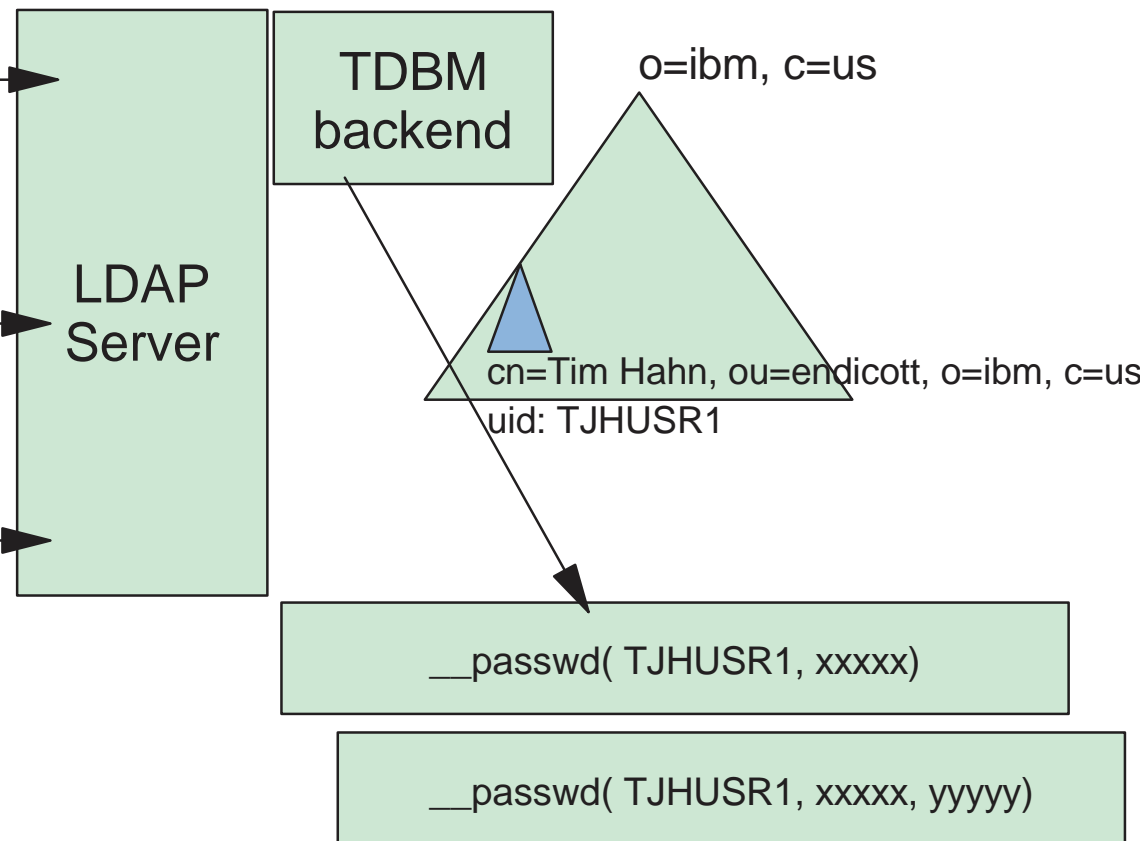
filter:
(&(uid=TJHUSR1)(objectclass=person))

LDAP bind

dn: cn=Tim Hahn, ou=endicott, o=ibm, c=us
password: xxxxx

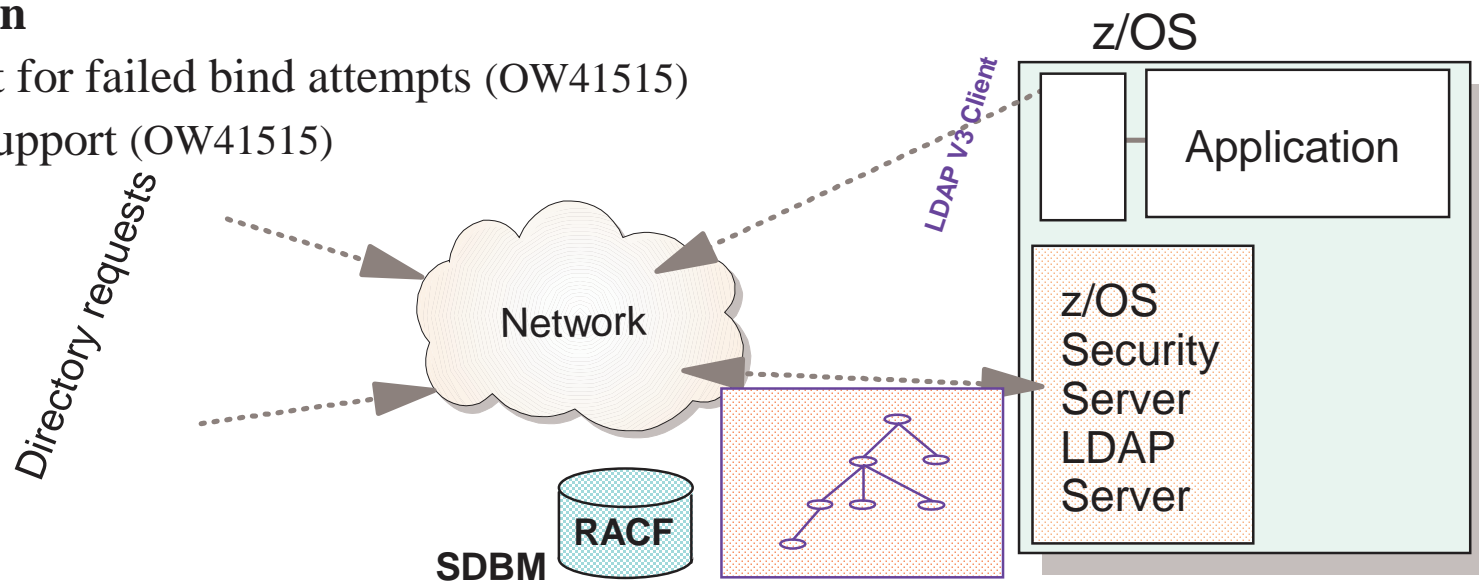
LDAP modify

cn=Tim Hahn, ou=endicott, o=ibm, c=us
-userpassword=xxxxx
+userpassword=yyyyy



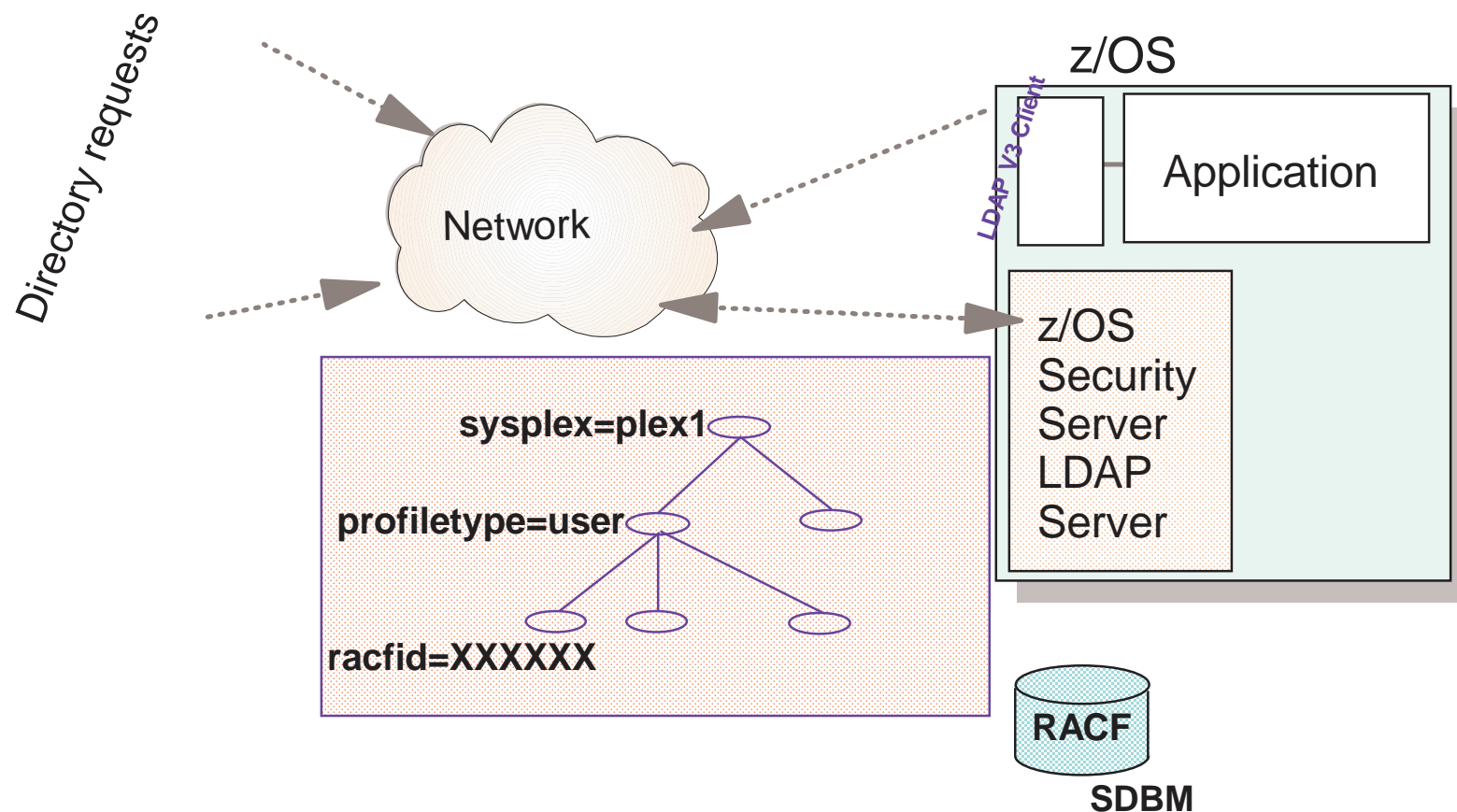
LDAP Usage - Access to RACF Information

- ▶ **User and Group Profile access and update**
- ▶ **Add or Delete Users and/or Groups**
 - ▶ ADDUSER (AU) and DELUSER (DU) Commands
 - ▶ ADDGROUP (AG) and DELGROUP (DG) Commands
- ▶ **Modify and Retrieve Information on Users and/or Groups**
 - ▶ LISTUSER (LU) and ALTUSER (ALU) Commands
 - ▶ LISTGRP (LG) and ALTGROUP (ALG) Commands
- ▶ **Supports LDAP Binds (authentication to LDAP Server) using RACF Password Verification**
 - ▶ Reason code & text for failed bind attempts (OW41515)
 - ▶ Password change support (OW41515)



RACF Namespace Entries

- ▶ Top 3 Entries in Hierarchy are Reserved (Read-Only)
- ▶ with R10, sysplex is no longer required keyword in top DN



How to Use LDAP's RACF Support



- ▶ If suffix(Top DN) for RACF access is set to

cn=plex1,o=IBM,c=US

- ▶ USER profiles are found under:

profiletype=USER, cn=plex1, o=IBM, c=US

- ▶ GROUP profiles are found under:

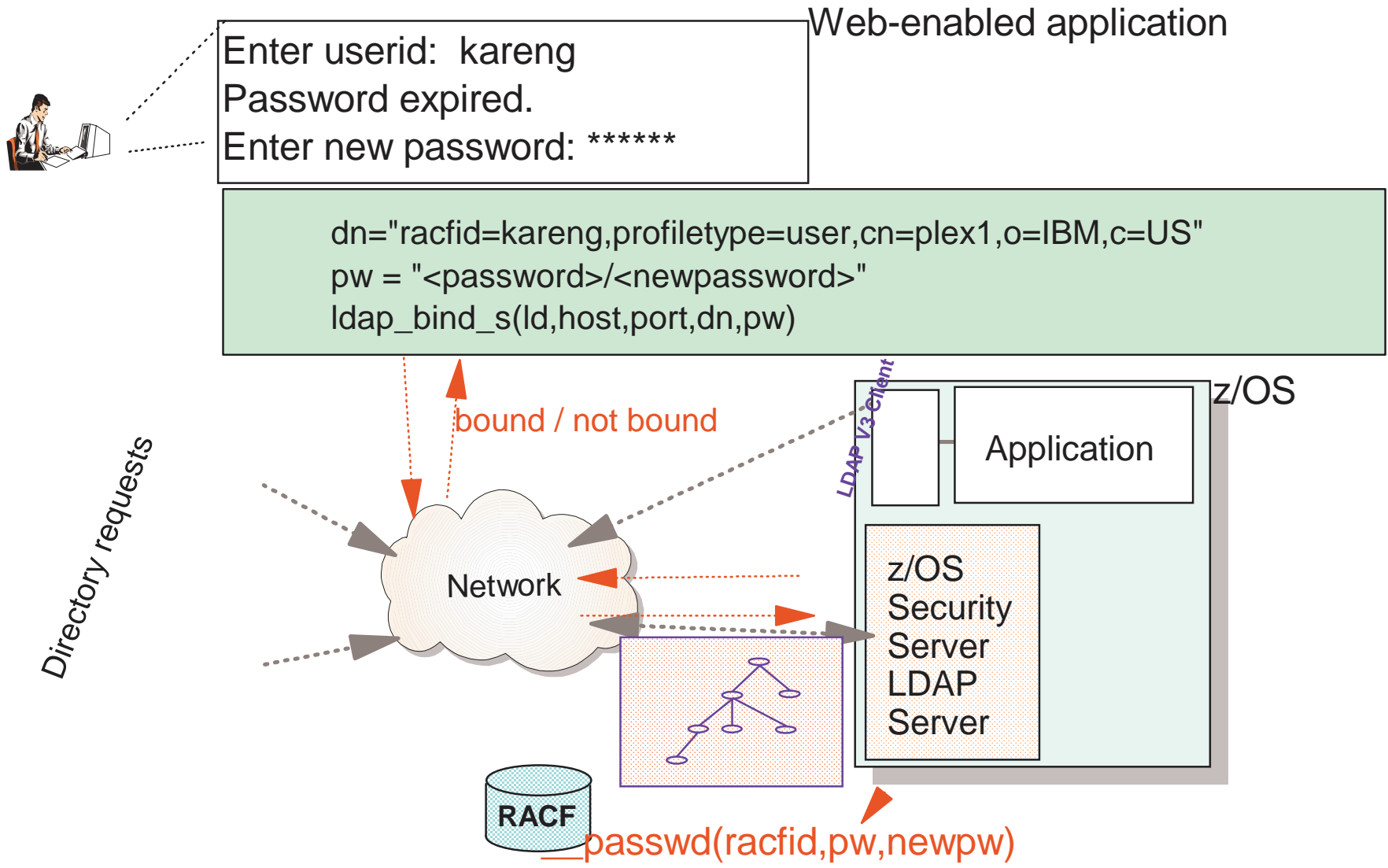
profiletype=GROUP, cn=plex1, o=IBM, c=US

How to Use LDAP's RACF Support (cont):



- ▶ A simple bind operation to userid which supplies a password is verified using the Security Server
 - ▶ A simple bind supplying a password in the form:
password/newpassword
changes the password via Security Server (APAR OW41515)
- ▶ A sub-tree search operation can be performed (but only to get the names of users and/or groups)
- ▶ A base search (get entry) can be performed for USER and GROUP profiles and the profile information is returned in LDAP format (type = value)

Customer Scenario with password change



Native Authentication

LDAP search

search base: o=ibm, c=us

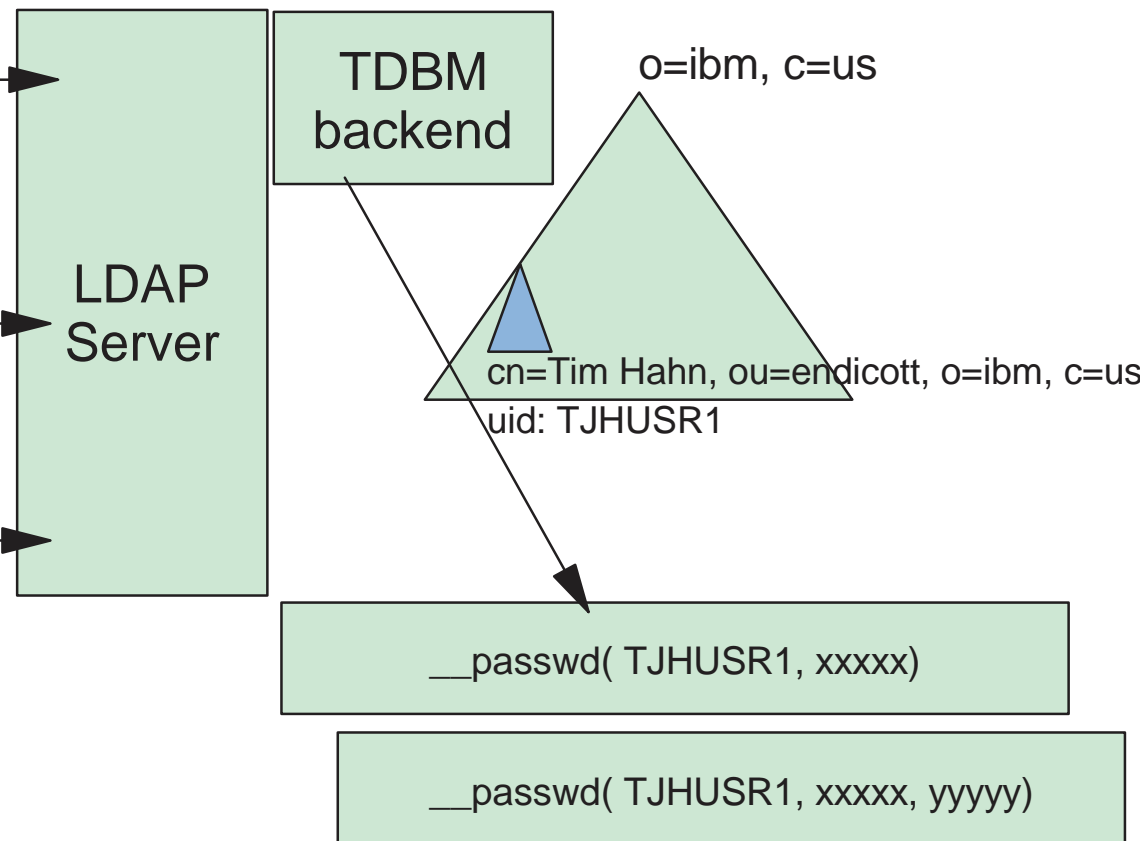
filter:
(&(uid=TJHUSR1)(objectclass=person))

LDAP bind

dn: cn=Tim Hahn, ou=endicott, o=ibm, c=us
password: xxxxx

LDAP modify

cn=Tim Hahn, ou=endicott, o=ibm, c=us
-userpassword=xxxxx
+userpassword=yyyyy



RACF Example Using LDAP Command

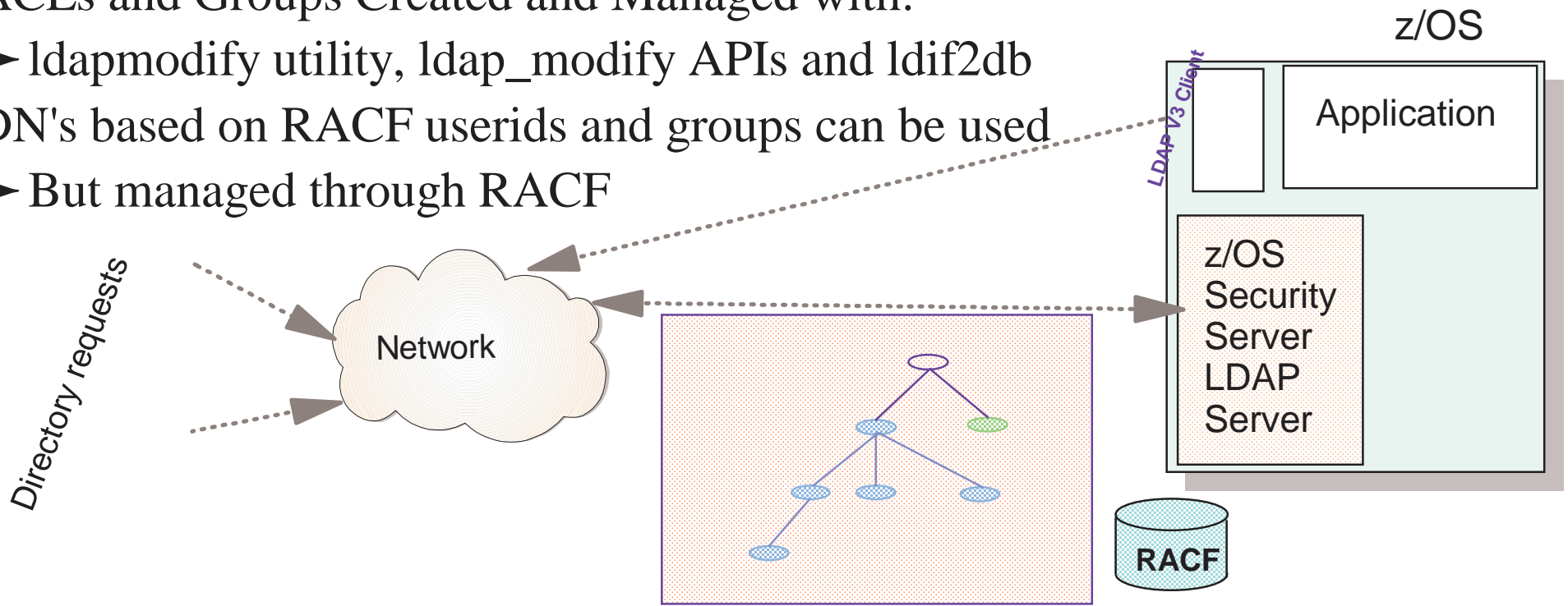


```
ldapsearch -h 127.0.0.1 -p 636 -D bindDN -w passwd  
-b "racfid=kareng,profiletype=user,cn=plex1,o=IBM,c=US"  
"objectclass=*"
```

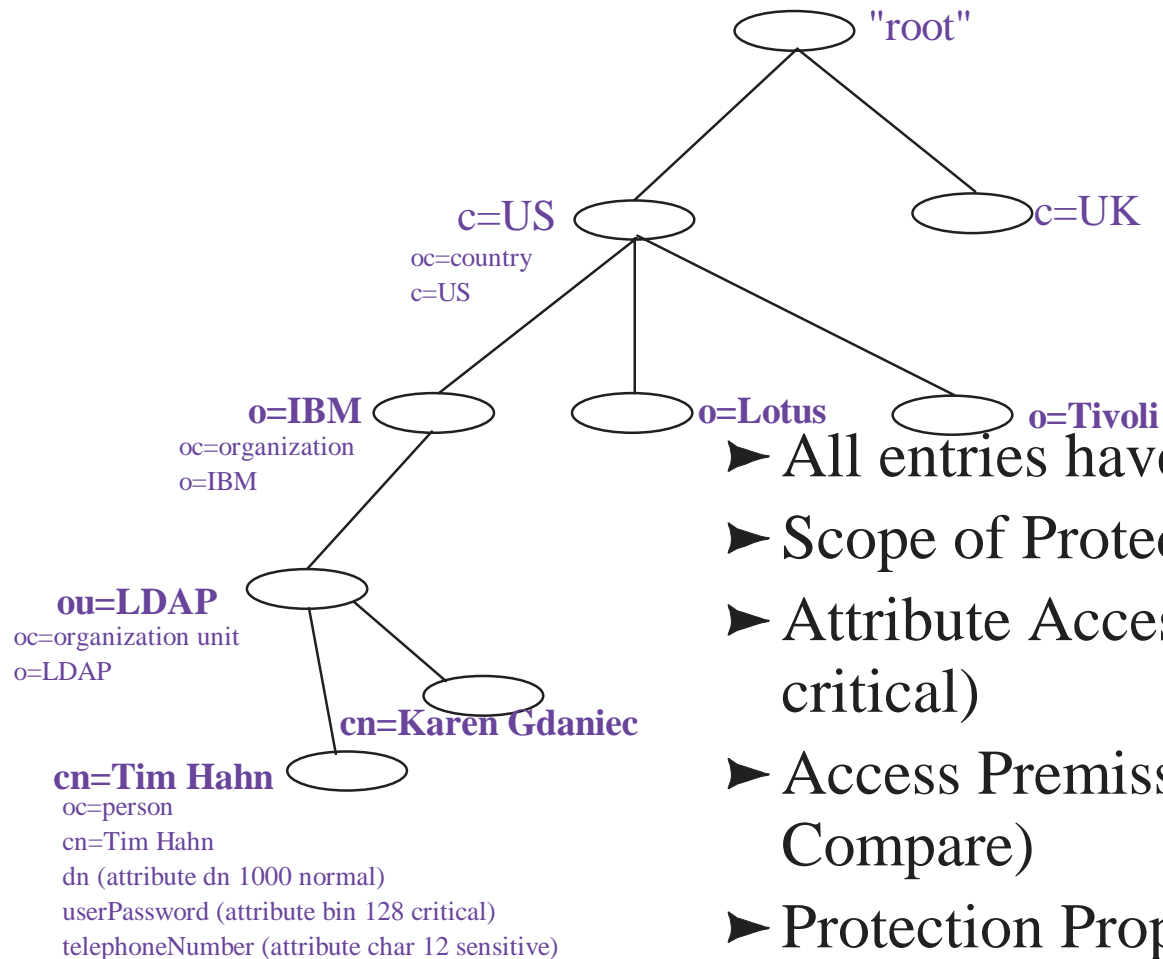
```
racfid=kareng,profiletype=USER,cn=plex1,o=IBM,c=US  
objectclass=racfUser  
...  
racfid=kareng  
racfauthorizationdate=99.134  
racfdefaultgroup=racfid=GOODGUYS,profiletype=GROUP,cn=plex1,o=IBM,c=US  
racfattributes =SPECIAL  
racfrevokedate=NONE  
safaccountnumber=75932  
racfomvsuid=0  
racfomvshome=/u/kareng  
....
```

LDAP Usage - Access Control to Directory Information

- ▶ ACLs = Access Control Lists
- ▶ Control Access to Portions of the Directory or Specific Directory Entries
- ▶ Each Directory Entry has DN, Set of Attributes with Values
- ▶ ACLs and Groups Created and Managed with:
 - ▶ ldapmodify utility, ldap_modify APIs and ldif2db
- ▶ DN's based on RACF userids and groups can be used
 - ▶ But managed through RACF



LDAP Directory Content



- ▶ All entries have attributes (and values)
- ▶ Scope of Protection (access-id or group)
- ▶ Attribute Access Class (normal, sensitive, critical)
- ▶ Access Permissions (Read, Write, Search, Compare)
- ▶ Protection Propagation (propagating or overriding)
- ▶ Owner - user or group

ACL Example

► Protection for: **ou=LDAP, o=IBM, c=US**

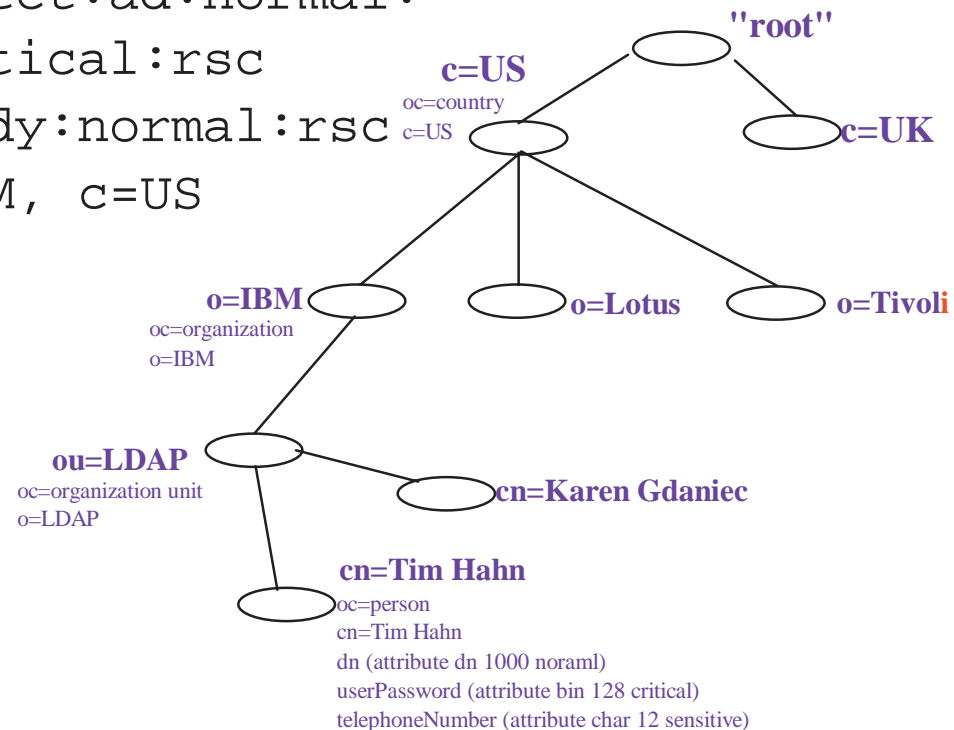
aclPropagate: TRUE

aclEntry: group:cn=LDAPfolks, o=IBM,
c=US:normal:rsc:sensitive:rsc

aclEntry: access-id:cn=Karen Gdaniec,
ou=LDAP, o=IBM,c=US:object:ad:normal:
rWSC:sensitive:rWSC:critical:rsc

aclEntry: group:cn=Anybody:normal:rsc

aclSource: ou=LDAP, o=IBM, c=US



Creating ACL with Idif2db



use LDIF form:

```
dn: cn=Karen Gdaniec, ou=LDAP, o=IBM, c=US
objectclass: person
cn: Karen Gdaniec
sn: Gdaniec
aclEntry: access-id:cn=Tim Hahn, ou=LDAP, o=IBM,
  c=US:normal:rWSC:sensitive:wRSC:critical:rsc
aclEntry: access-id:racfid=G1USER,
  profiletype=user,cn=plex1,o=IBM,c=US:normal:rsc
aclEntry: group:cn=SecurityAdmins, ou=Security,
  o=IBM,c=US:normal:rWSC:sensitive:rWSC:
  critical:rWSC
aclPropagate: TRUE
ownerPropagate: TRUE
entryOwner: access-id:cn=Karen Gdaniec,
  ou=LDAP, o=IBM, c=US
```

Access Control and Security Server Access



- ▶ Applies to entries stored by the LDAP Server into the DB2 tablese the server manages (same model for RDBM and TDBM)
- ▶ DN containing RACF id (userid or group name) can be used in ACL
- ▶ Allows Security Server authentication to be extended to the LDAP entries stored in DB2
- ▶ Example:

```
dn: cn=John James, o=ABC Company, c=US
aclentry: access-id:racfid=G1USER,profiletype=user,
cn=sysplex1,o=ABC Company, c=US
```


For More Information



- ▶ LDAP RFCs
 - ▶ <http://sunsite.auc.dk/RFC/rfc/rfc2251.html-rfc2256.html>
- ▶ z/OS LDAP Documentation
 - ▶ SC24-5923-02 z/OS Security Server LDAP Server Administration and Usage Guide
 - ▶ <http://publibz.boulder.ibm.com/epubs/pdf/glda1a10.pdf>
 - ▶ SC24-5924-01 z/OS Security Server LDAP Client Application Development Guide and Reference
 - ▶ <http://publibz.boulder.ibm.com/epubs/pdf/glda2a11.pdf>