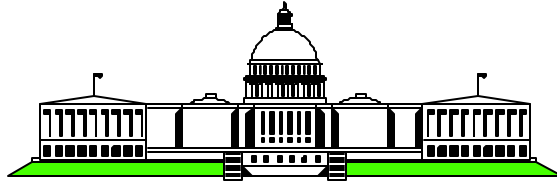


Practical Uses of S/390 Hardware Cryptographic Support



Session #: 149

Marilyn Allmond
Advanced Technical Support
allmond@us.ibm.com

Disclaimer



The information contained in this document is distributed on an "as is" basis, without any warranty either express or implied. The customer is responsible for use of this information and/or implementation of any techniques mentioned. IBM has reviewed the information for accuracy, but there is no guarantee that a customer using the information or techniques will obtain the same or similar results in its own operational environment.

In this document, any references made to an IBM licensed program are not intended to state or imply that only IBM's licensed program may be used. Functionally equivalent programs that do not infringe IBM's intellectual property rights may be used instead. Any performance data contained in this document was determined in a controlled environment and therefore, the results which may be obtained in other operating environments may vary significantly. Users of this document should verify the applicable data for their specific environment.

It is possible that this material may contain references to, or information about, IBM products (machines and programs), programming, or services that are not announced in your country. Such references or information must not be construed to mean that IBM intends to announce such IBM Products, programming or services in your country.

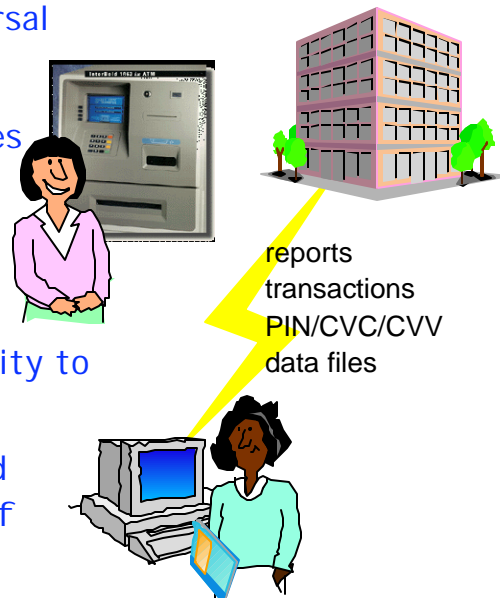
IBM retains the title to the copyright in this paper as well as title to the copyright in all underlying works. IBM retains the right to make derivative works and to republish and distribute this paper to whomever it chooses.

Trademarks

- The following are trademarks or registered trademarks of the International Business Machines Corporation:
 - CICS
 - DB2
 - OS/390
 - RACF
 - S390
- The following are trademarks or registered trademarks of RSA Data Security, Incorporated:
 - BSAFE
 - RSA
- VISA is a registered Trademarks of Visa in the United States and other countries.
- MASTERCARD is a registered Trademarks of MasterCard International Incorporated in the United States and other countries.

Why use cryptography?

- Protects data in the open, universal space of "electronic flow"
- Legal & Corporate responsibilities
- ✦ To protect data privacy
- ✦ To detect modification of data
- ✦ To provide extra levels of security to common functions
- ✦ To provide digital signatures and support electronic verification of identity via digital signatures
- ✦ Combinations of any and all of the above



Practical Uses: Categories

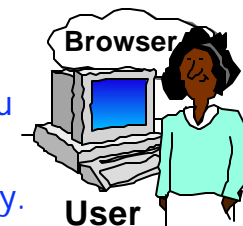
- Your own application, making cryptographic function requests via
 - ICSF API s
 - Open Cryptographic Services Facility API s
- Some other IBM application product making cryptographic function requests as part of its normal task and using the S/390 crypto hardware with or without your explicit request. Such as,
 - Web Server (HTTP, WAS)
 - eCommunications Server
 - ▶ TN3270e with Host-On-Demand
 - ▶ IPSec in VPN
 - IDCAMS Repro

Who are you communicating with?

- The system is known to yours or you can make requests for system changes, if necessary.
 - S/390 Firewall
 - S/390 VPN
 - S/390 TN3270e
 - S/390 Web Server or some other SSL-based application
 - ICSF API s-based application
- The system is not known to yours and you do not want any special requirements for the user beyond having browser capability.
 - S/390 Web Server or some other SSL-based application



**User
Known**



**User
Anywhere**

To Write Code, Have System Pre-reqs or Not?



- Just want to send a file encrypted %&!!!
- Sorry, but it is not as simple as that
- No standard nor 'de facto' standard for secure FTP
- OK, encrypt on your end and then FTP the encrypted file
- Good, but how does the other end know what algorithm you used to perform the encryption? How do you know the other end has a way to perform that algorithm? etc.

Known User; Some control over system



- **S/390 IPsec within the Firewall Technologies**
 - Communication can be secured by using IPsec (fwtnnl command)
 - Define a tunnel between you and the system you wish to communicate with
 - Define the Security Association desired via command options (policy, encrypthow, algorithm)
- Communicate Host-to-Host and Host-to-Client
 - S/390 Host-to-S/390 Host easily
 - Host-to-Client requires a non-S/390 client that supports IPsec
- Requires setup performed on both systems
- ICSF and Crypto hardware are used transparently by the S/390 Firewall technology code to perform some of the IPsec cryptographic functions during Firewall or VPN usage.

Known User; . . .



- **S/390 TN3270e emulation flow with secure data flow between host and workstation client using Host-On-Demand**
 - Communication can be secured by using SSL (`fwtnnl` command)
 - ▶ Configure the ports
 - ▶ Define SSL and non-SSL ports
 - ▶ Define the SSL environment parameters
- **Communicate Host-to-Host and Host-to-Client**
 - Host-to-Client requires a Host-On-Demand (HOD) client (available for both S/390 and workstations)
 - S/390 TN3270e is server and S/390 HOD is client code
- **Requires setup performed on both systems**
- **ICSF and Crypto hardware can be used transparently by the S/390 TN3270e code to perform some of the SSL cryptographic functions.**

Known User; . . .



- **S/390 application written with OS/390 ICSF**
 - Communication can be secured by using ICSF APIs to request desired functions
 - ▶ Enable and setup hardware cryptographic coprocessors
 - ▶ Define the ICSF environment and system data sets
 - ▶ Activate the hardware with hardware master keys
- **Communicate Host-to-Host and Host-to-Client fairly easily assuming**
 - communicating parties support either DES or Triple-DES for encryption/decryption
 - packaging arrangement of data is agreed upon by all parties
- **Requires setup performed on all systems**
- **This is true for applications written using OS/390 Open Cryptographic Services Facility (IBM's implementation of CDSA)**

Known User; . . .



- **S/390 application written with BSAFE**
 - Can use BSAFE™ type calls to request ICSF and crypto hardware usage!!
 - BSAFE CCA code is shipped with ICSF in the SCSFOBJ data set
- **To use ICSF in this code environment do the following**
 - Set up the BSAFE Choosers; adding a chooser for CCA hardware
 - Set up other normal BSAFE variables
 - Check for crypto hardware existence via QueryCrypto
 - Select Session Chooser based on results
 - CCA AI, AM, and KI types are listed in ICSF Application Programmer's Guide with the exception of 2 new AMs as of R8
 - ▶ AM_TOKEN_RSA_ENCRYPT
 - ▶ AM_TOKEN_CRT_DECRYPT
 - Link the application with both normal BSAFE OBJ libraries and the ICSF ACSFOBJ library by specifying in the pre-linker step

Unknown User; No control over system



- **Applications that use**
 - standards that have common clients available in most browsers
- OS/390 Web Server
- eCommunications Manager, TN3270e and HOD
- Requires minimal setup performed on both systems
- ICSF and Crypto hardware can be used transparently by the S/390 applications.

Unknown and Known User



- **S/390 HTTP Server (SSL)**
 - Communication can be secured by using SSL (fwtunnl command)
 - ▶ Define SSL Port and Indicate SSL usage
 - ▶ Define the SSL environment parameters
- **Communicate Host-to-Host and Host-to-Client**
 - S/390 Host-to-S/390 Host easily
 - Host-to-Client easily with most browsers supporting SSL
- **Requires setup performed on host system**
- **ICSF and Crypto hardware can be used transparently by the S/390 HTTP Server code to perform some of the SSL cryptographic functions.**

Unknown and Known User . . .



- **S/390 application written with OS/390 System SSL**
 - Communication can be secured by using SSL
 - ▶ UNIX environment
 - ▶ Code application using System SSL DLLs
 - ▶ Define the SSL environment parameters
- **Communicate Host-to-Host and Host-to-Client**
 - Host-to-Host easily assuming communicating host application supports SSL
 - Host-to-Client easily with most browsers supporting SSL
- **Requires setup performed on host system**
- **ICSF and Crypto hardware can be used transparently by the S/390 System SSL code to perform some of the SSL cryptographic functions.**

Just a File - To Be Sent Securely



- **Encrypt before FTPing**
 - Partner receives normal FTP and receiver must decrypt
 - Decryption implies
 - Shared key communicated between sender and receiver
 - Receiver has a crypto engine capable of performing encryption using an agreed upon algorithm
- **Use IDCAMS REPRO for Host-to-Host**
 - Requires running ICSF in COMPAT(YES) mode
- **Write a small client-server application using a common API**
 - Code could include packaging for key, data length, other parameters

IDCAMS REPRO; Using Clear Key in Command



- **Encipher using a Clear Key in REPRO command**

```
//ENC      EXEC PGM=IDCAMS,REGION=4M
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN DD  *
  REPRO                                -
  INDATASET('CRYPTOB.TEST.CLEAR')     -
  OUTDATASET('CRYPTOB.TEST.CIPHER')    -
  ENCIPHER(PRIVATEKEY DATAKEYVALUE('01020102'))
//
```
- **Decipher using a Clear Key in REPRO command**

```
IN DATASET('CRYPTOB.TEST.CIPHER')     -
OUT DATASET('CRYPTOB.TEST.CLEAR.AGAIN') -
DECIPHER(DATAKEYVALUE('01020102'))
```


IDCAMS REPRO; Using Clear Key . . .



- ==> Report from encipher JCL

```
IDCAMS  SYSTEM SERVICES
```

```
REPRO -
INDATASET( 'CRYPTOB.TEST.CLEAR' ) -
OUTDATASET( 'CRYPTOB.TEST.CIPHER' ) -
ENCIPHER(PRIVATEKEY
DATAKEYVALUE('01020102'))
IDC0005I NUMBER OF RECORDS PROCESSED WAS 9
IDC0001I FUNCTION COMPLETED, HIGHEST
CONDITION CODE WAS 0
IDC0002I IDCAMS PROCESSING COMPLETE. MAXIMUM
CONDITION CODE WAS 0
```

IDCAMS REPRO; Using Enciphered Key



- Encipher using an encrypted key; Have IDCAMS generate a data key that will be protected by KEK (EXPORTER) that is
 - shared with communication party
 - stored in CKDS with name KEKREPEX
 - printed in the IDCAMS report and data in its encrypted form (X'0969..)
- Encipher JCL

```
//ENC      EXEC PGM=IDCAMS,REGION=4M
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN DD  *
REPRO -
INDATASET( 'CRYPTOB.TEST.CLEAR' ) -
OUTDATASET( 'CRYPTOB.TEST.CIPHER.SYS' ) -
ENCIPHER -
          ( EXTERNALKEYNAME( KEKREPEX ) )
```

IDCAMS REPRO; Using Enciphered Key . . .



- **Decipher using an encrypted key; KEK (EXPORTER) must be stored in cryptographic key data set on receiving system with name KEKREPEX**
- **Use encrypted key as printed in the IDCAMS report (X'0969..)**
- **Decipher JCL**

```
//DEC      EXEC PGM=IDCAMS,REGION=4M
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN DD *
  REPRO
  INDATASET('CRYPTOB.TEST.CIPHER.SYS')
  OUTDATASET('CRYPTOB.TEST.CLEAR.SYS')
  DECIPHER
          (SYSTEMKEY
           SYSTEMDATAKEY(X'0969D3115EA7F2B4') -
           SYSTEMKEYNAME(KEKREPCK))
//
```

IDCAMS REPRO; Using Enciphered Key . . .



- **Report from previous JCL**

```
IDCAMS  SYSTEM SERVICES

  REPRO
  INDATASET('CRYPTOB.TEST.CIPHER.SYS')
  OUTDATASET('CRYPTOB.TEST.CLEAR.SYS')
  DECIPHER
          (SYSTEMKEY
           SYSTEMDATAKEY(X'0969D3115EA7F2B4') -
           SYSTEMKEYNAME(KEKREPCK))
IDC0005I NUMBER OF RECORDS PROCESSED WAS 7
IDC0001I FUNCTION COMPLETED, HIGHEST CONDITION
CODE WAS 0
IDC0002I IDCAMS PROCESSING COMPLETE. MAXIMUM
CONDITION CODE WAS 0
```

List of Practical APIs



■ DES Encryption and Decryption

- DES or Triple-DES use CSNBENC and CSNBDEC
- Specify key as token value; length within token determines DES or Triple-DES processing

■ RSA Encryption and Decryption

- For value no more than 128 bytes depending on modulus use CSNDPKE and CSNDPKD, format is PKCS #1.2
- For a symmetric DES key 8, 16, or 24 bytes in length use CSNDSYG and CSNDSYI, format is PKCS#1.2 or zero-pad

List of Practical APIs . . .



■ Hashing

- MAC, message authentication, CSNBMGN and CSNBMVR
 - APIs available for processing data within a data space; denoted by suffix of 1
- SHA-1 and MD5, CSNBOWH
- CVV or CVC, VISA™ and MasterCard™ functions for credit cards use CSNBCSG and CSNBCSV

■ Personal Identification Numbers for online access to accounts use

- CSNBPGN, CSNBCPA, CSNBPVR, and CSNBPTR

■ Digital Signatures, CSNDDSG and CSNDDSV