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Integrating z/VSE into an Identity Management System

zDS03

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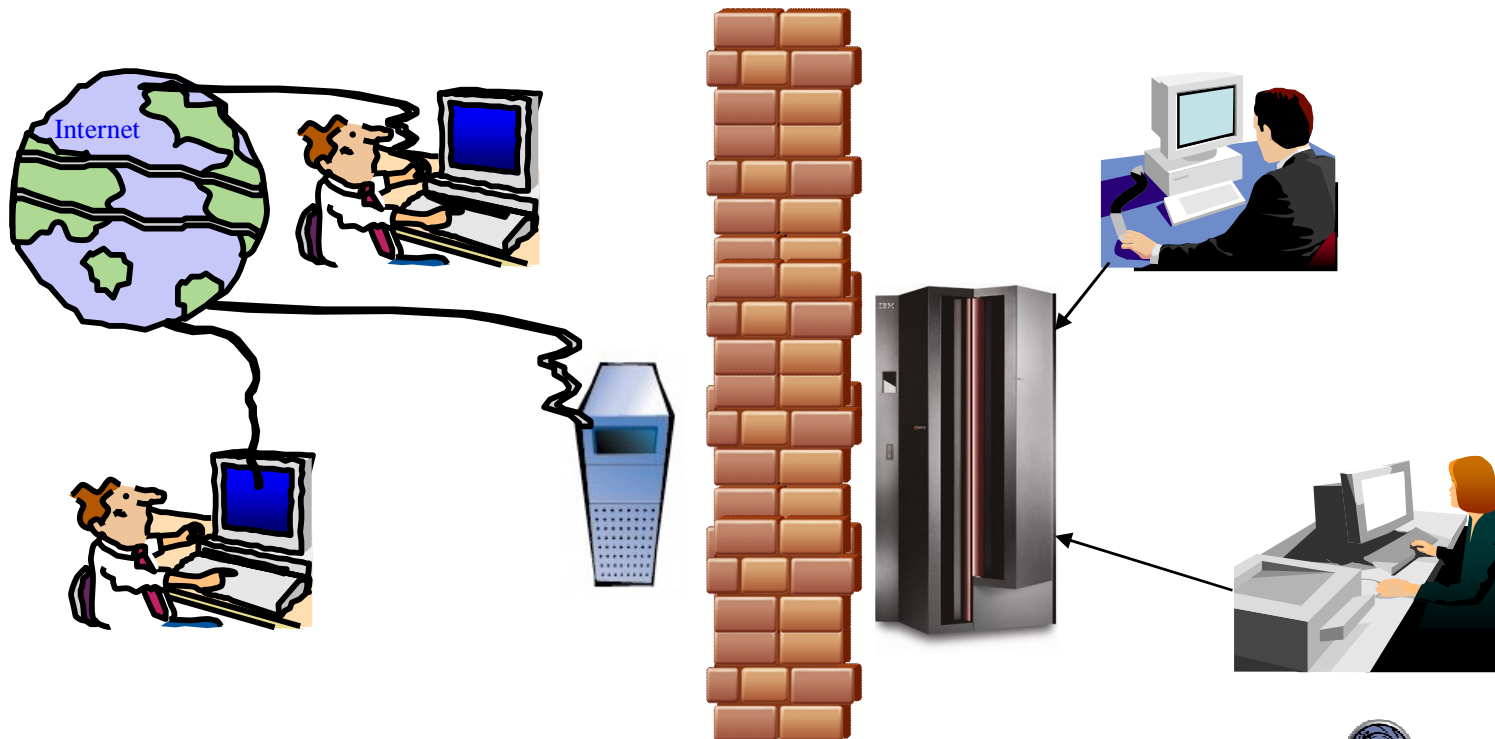
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Situation today

§ Separate User-ID Management Systems for z/VSE and the others (Unix, Linux, Windows)

- Duplicate User IDs
- No automatic synchronisation



Situation today - Risks

- § User-ID management is very complex if different systems need to be updated
- § Some User-IDs do not explicitly show who is the owner
 - e.g. z/VSE 4 character User-IDs
- § Difficult to enforce corporate policies, like password renewal, auditing, ...
- § Examples:
 - If an employee leaves the company
 - Deactive **all** of his User-IDs on **all** systems
 - If an employee moves to another department
 - Permissions to access files/programs needs to be adjusted according to his new job on **all** systems
- § If you miss to update one system, the employee (or others) may still have access to confidential data



Solution: Centralized Identity management

§ Goal:

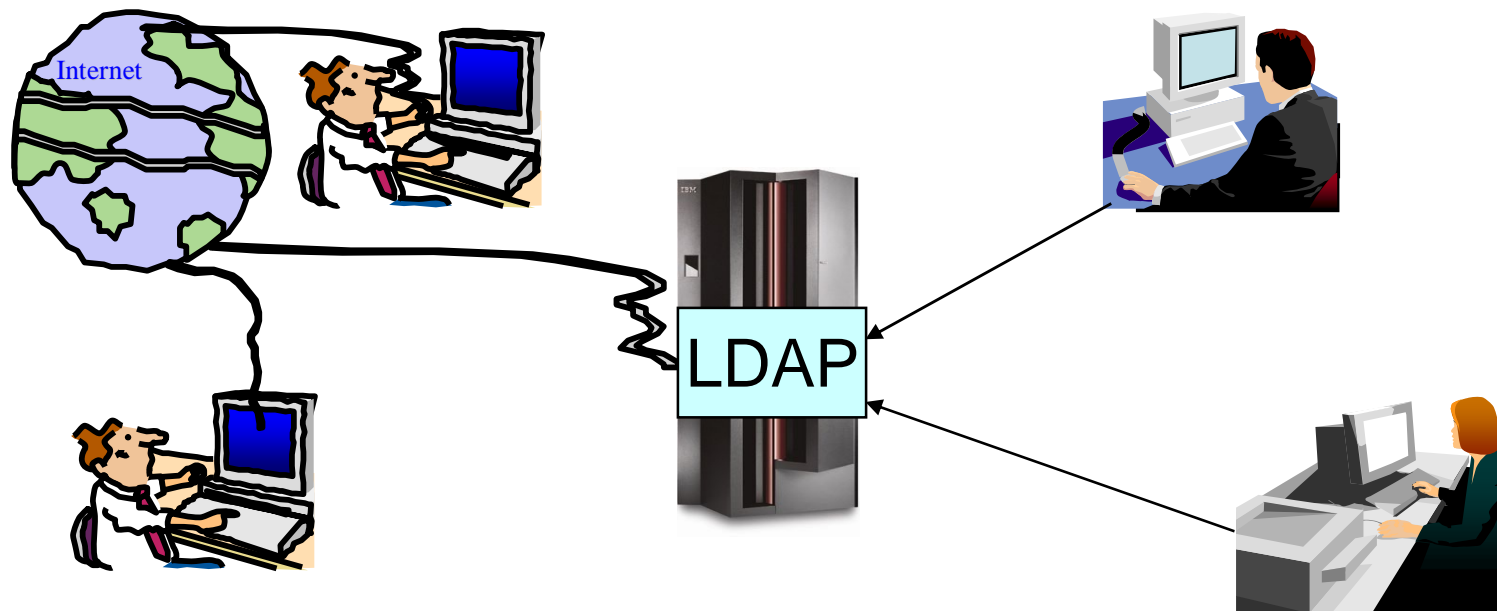
- Only **ONE** place where all Identity related information is stored
 - User-IDs
 - Permissions
 - Groups, Roles
- All surrounding systems access that single Identity Management System
- Changes to a User-ID (deactivation, modification) automatically affect all systems, without any additional actions
- Corporate policies can easily be enforced
- Self service Help-Desk can easier be accomplished
 - e.g. Password reset, User-ID unlock, ...



Solution: Centralized Identity management

§ Identity Management Systems typically use a Directory to store ID related information

–Protocol to access the directory: **LDAP**



What is LDAP ?

- § The **Lightweight Directory Access Protocol** (LDAP) is an application protocol for querying and modifying directory services running over TCP/IP
 - A **directory** is a set of objects with similar attributes organized in a logical and hierarchical manner.
 - The most common example is the telephone directory, which consists of a series of names (either of persons or organizations) organized alphabetically, with each name having an address and phone number attached.
- § Due to this basic design (among other factors) LDAP is often used by other services for authentication
- § An **LDAP directory tree** often reflects various political, geographic, and/or organizational boundaries, depending on the model chosen.
- § LDAP deployments today tend to use Domain name system (DNS) names for structuring the topmost levels of the hierarchy.
- § Deeper inside the directory might appear entries representing people, organizational units, printers, documents, groups of people or anything else that represents a given tree entry (or multiple entries).
- § See: Wikipedia:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lightweight_Directory_Access_Protocol

LDAP Example: IBM Bluepages

The screenshot shows the JXplorer application window. The left pane displays a tree view of the LDAP directory structure: World > ibm.com > bluepages > de > 104903724. The right pane shows the details for the selected entry in a table format.

attribute type	value
cn	Ingo Franzki
objectclass	person
objectclass	organizationalPerson
objectclass	ibmPerson
objectclass	ePerson
objectclass	top
sn	Franzki
uid	104903724
alternatenode	DEVN
alternateuserid	IFRANZKI
backup	uid=109572724,c=de,ou=bluepages,o=ibm.com
backupcountrycode	724
backupserialnumber	109572
buildingname	06
c	de
callupname	Franzki, Ingo
co	Germany
coreDataIntegrity	Y
dept	3229
directoryalias	GERMSUED
div	EL
divdept	dept=3229,div=EL,ou=bluepages,o=ibm.com

Number of search results: 1

LDAP Example: IBM Bluepages

§ Search for all Entries with „dept=3229“

The screenshot shows a 'Search' dialog box with the following fields and options:

- Filter Name:
- Start Searching From:
- Alias Options:
 - Resolve aliases while searching.
 - Resolve aliases when finding base object.
- Search Level:
 - Select Search Level:
- Information to retrieve:
- Build Filter | Join Filters | Text Filter
- Not
- dept Equal To 3229
- Buttons: More, Less, Save, Load, View, Search, Cancel, Help

LDAP Example: IBM Bluepages

The screenshot shows the JXplorer application window. The left pane displays a tree view of the LDAP directory structure, with the entry '001240724' selected under the 'de' organizational unit. The right pane shows the details for this entry in a table view.

attribute type	value
cn	Roland Stumpf
objectclass	person
objectclass	organizationalPerson
objectclass	ibmPerson
objectclass	ePerson
objectclass	top
sn	Stumpf
uid	001240724
alternatenode	DEVM
alternateuserid	RSTUMPF
buildingName	06
c	de
callupname	Stumpf, Roland
co	Germany
coreDataIntegrity	Y
dept	3229
directoryalias	GERMSUED
div	EL
divdept	dept=3229,div=EL,ou=bluepages,o=ibm.com
emailaddress	STUMPF@de.ibm.com
employeeCountrycode	724
employeetype	P

Number of search results: 18

LDAP Servers (incomplete list)

§ **IBM Tivoli Directory Server**

§ **z/VM LDAP Server**

§ Microsoft Active Directory

§ OpenLDAP

§ Apache Directory Server

§ Apple Open Directory

§ CA Directory from CA, Inc.
(formerly eTrust Directory)

§ Fedora Directory Server (Red Hat
Directory Server)

§ MXMS, from Atos Origin

§ M-Vault, from Isode Limited

§ Novell eDirectory

§ OneLDAP

§ OpenDS

§ Oracle Internet Directory

§ Penrose - a Java-based Virtual
Directory Server.

§ Siemens DirX

§ SIDVault

§ Sun Java System Directory Server

§

§ (And many more)

z/VSE V4.2 LDAP Signon Support



- § LDAP Signon Support sits **on top of** any existing Security Manager
 - It can be used with the Basic Security Manager (BSM)
 - As well as with an External Security Manager (ESM)

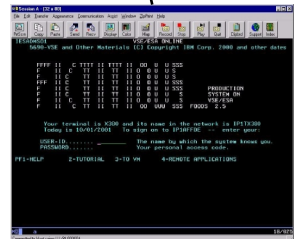
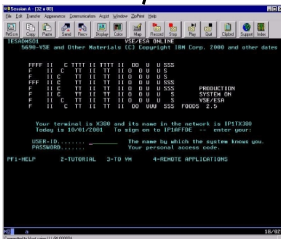
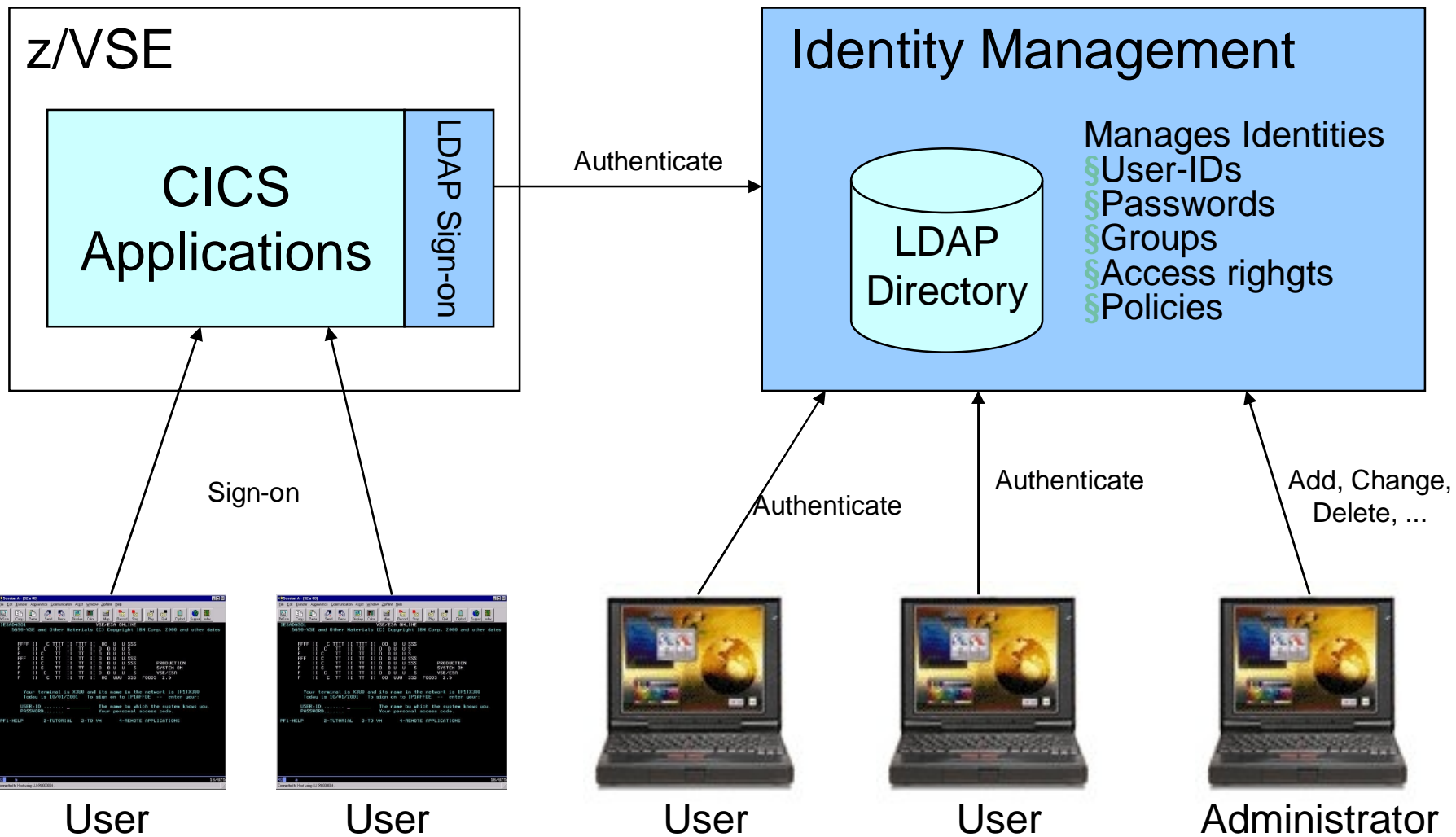
- § Signon process (simplified):
 1. It first **authenticates** an user against a **remote LDAP server**
 - Via LDAP Bind and Search operations
 2. Then it **maps the LDAP user** to a short VSE user
 - Using a LDAP User Mapping File
 3. Finally passes the short VSE user and password to the **existing signon process** (BSM or ESM)

- § Currently only available for CICS signon

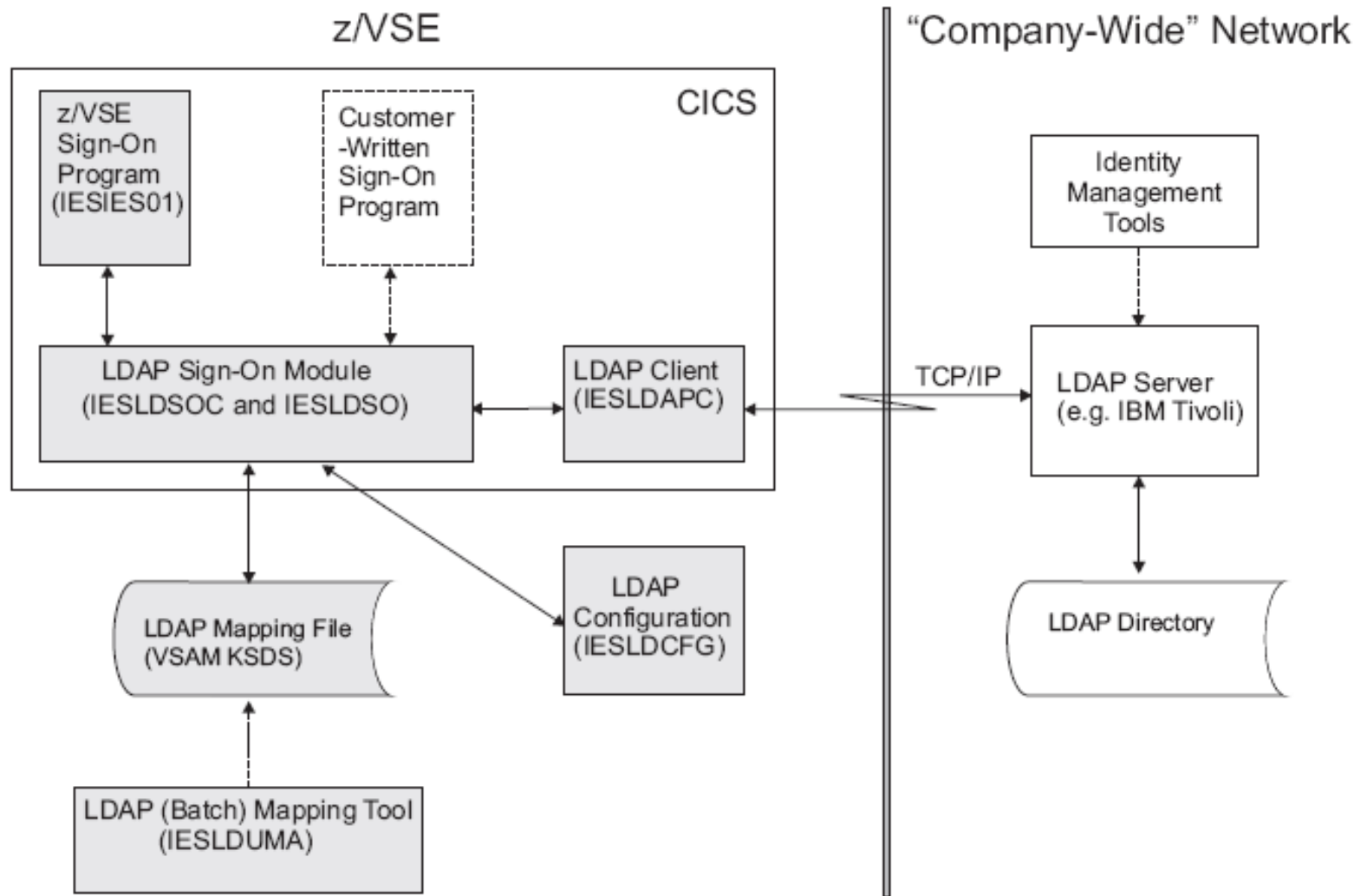
z/VSE V4.2 LDAP Signon Support

- § Enables users to sign on z/VSE using a **single, comprehensive, corporate-wide 'Identity Management' systems** (i.e. IBM Tivoli Identity Manager, etc.)
- § LDAP user-IDs and passwords can be **up to 64 characters**. Helps overcome VSE internal limits:
 - 4 character VSE/ICCF user-IDs
 - 4 and 8 character CICS user-IDs
 - up to 8 character Passwords
- § LDAP sign on sits on top of existing z/VSE security manager (i.e. BSM, ESM, etc.)
- § z/VSE LDAP client can work with common LDAP servers
 - IBM Tivoli Directory server
 - z/VM LDAP server (with optional RACF repository)
 - Microsoft Active Directory, OpenLDAP, Apache Directory server, Novell eDirectory, and many others.
- § Potential benefits include improved protection, **consistent access rules**, ease of use for end-users

The big picture

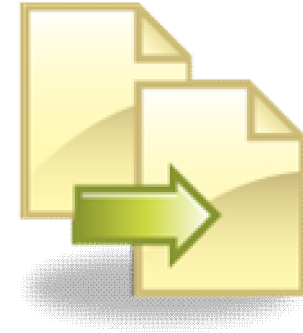


z/VSE V4.2 LDAP Signon Support



LDAP User Mapping File

- § VSAM KSDS file used to store the user-ID mappings
 - LDAP Users & Passwords: up to 64 characters
 - VSE Users & Passwords: up to 8 characters



- § The LDAP mapping file contains:
 - Records containing user-IDs that are to be **used for LDAP-authentication**
 - Contain a mapping of a long-user-ID (used in the LDAP environment) to a short-user-ID (used in z/VSE)
 - These user-IDs are referred to as being LDAP-enabled.
 - Records containing user-IDs that are **not used for LDAP-authentication** (for example, the SYSA user-ID)
 - These user-IDs are referred to as being not LDAP-enabled, and these users can sign on to z/VSE even if the LDAP server is not operational.

§ Maintained using batch tool IESLDUMA

LDAP Password cache

- § Authentication against a remote LDAP server **can be time consuming** (requires network communication)
- § When a user signs on multiple times within a short period of time, it is very unlikely that the LDAP password has changed
- § **If caching is enabled**, a shortpath is used to authenticate a user
 - A **password hash** (SHA-256) of the last successful signon attempt (LDAP bind) **is stored in the User Mapping File**
 - There is no way to recover the password from a hash
 - A subsequent signon request builds the password hash, and **compares the hash against the stored hash**
 - If it is the same, the user has entered the same password
 - A stored password hash has an **expiration period**. When it is over, a full LDAP signon (LDAP bind) is enforced

LDAP Configuration



§ Per default, LDAP signon is not enabled.

§ You need to **create a configuration** to enable LDAP signon support

–Use Skeleton **SKLDCFG in ICCF library 59**

§ Specifies (summary)

–DLBL Name of LDAP User Mapping File (default: IESLDUM)

–IPs or hostnames of one or multiple LDAP Servers

–Settings for Authentication method (see next foils)

–Settings for Cache usage and expiration

–Settings for Secure Socket Layer (SSL)

LDAP Authentication Methods

§ LDAP Authentication relies on the LDAP bind operation with distinguished name (DN) and password

§ **Direct Authentication:**

- The specified user-ID is used directly for the LDAP bind operation.
- A pattern is used to build the distinguished name for the bind, e.g. „cn=%u,dc=ibm,dc=com“

§ **Search Authentication:**

- In case the specified user-ID cannot be used directly for bind.
- Instead, a LDAP search operation is performed first using the attribute that is specified in the configuration (e.g. „email“).
- An additional search filter can be specified to further limit the search result, e.g. „dept=3229“
- The search result's distinguished name is then used for the LDAP bind operation.

What's covered by LDAP signon support and what's not covered?

As the name implies, LDAP signon support only covers the signon process, but no resource security.

Once a user is signed on, its associated VSE user-ID is used by z/VSE to check for permission to access resources via BSM or ESM



Covered by LDAP signon support:

- § Signon processing
- § User-ID checking
- § Password checking
- § Password expiration (by LDAP server)
- § Password complexity requirements
- § Audit logging for signon (by LDAP server)

Covered by z/VSE's security (BSM/ESM)

- § Resource security
- § Transaction security
- § Batch security
- § TCP/IP Security
- § User groups
- § Audit logging for VSE user-ID
- § Audit logging for resource access

Restrictions

- § No support for using long-user-IDs in the ID statement within batch jobs
 - ID statements can only use a short-user-ID and short-password (a “z/VSE” user-ID and password).

- § LDAP sign-on is only possible using a CICS sign-on panel.
 - The z/VSE-provided LDAP sign-on panel (IUI signon)
 - A customer-written sign-on panel.

- § Only LDAP Authentication (using Bind) is supported
 - Kerberos authentication (often used by MS Active Directory) is not supported



Using your own CICS Sign-on program

- § The Interactive Interface signon program (IESIES01) has been adapted to support LDAP authentication
 - If LDAP authentication is configured and enabled, it will automatically show longer fields for userid and password



- § If you use your own sign-on program, you need to adapt it to use LDAP sign-on support:
 - Enlarge fields in screen (BMS map) for userid and password
 - Support case sensitive input
 - Call LDAP Sign-on Program IESLDSOC to perform LDAP authentication
 - Using EXEC CICS LINK with COMMAREA (see Admin Guide)
 - Sample CICS Sign-on Program supporting LDAP is available on request (zvse@de.ibm.com)

LDAP Tools and Documentation



§ LDAP Browser

- JXplorer (<http://www.jxplorer.org/>)

§ z/VSE Manuals:

- Planning:** Subchapter in chapter 18. Security and Encryption Support: LDAP Sign-On Support
- Administration:** Chapter 45. Maintaining User Profiles in an LDAP Environment

§ Internet:

- Wikipedia:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lightweight_Directory_Access_Protocol

Questions ?

