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- A little background
- Not a lot of "techie"
 - Focus is not on RSS's, but the operating environment
- What's the problem ?
- Storage protection
- Security related issues

MVS Security Issues Background

- Predominant operating system for mainframes since the 1960's
- MVS = Multiple Virtual Storage (more on that coming up)
- MVS renamed OS/390; last version of OS/390 is 2.10 before - z/OS
- z/OS versions (so far) are 1.1, 1.2, and bleeding edge 1.3

MVS Security Issues What's the problem ?

- Perception
 - The mainframe's dead
 - "The report of my death was an exaggeration." Mark Twain, after reading his own obituary, June 2, 1897
 - The mainframe's secure
 - Reliance on the RSS
 - Bank vault analogy
 - This can all lead to a misunderstanding of the issues



~ First, a picture ~

MVS - OS/390 - z/OS

Components:

1. JES

2. DFSMS

3. VTAM

4. TSO

5. Online systems (CICS, IMS) RSS's CA-ACF2 RACF CA-Top Secret





Real Memory



Multiple Virtual Storage

- Separate Address Space for each user/program
 - their own little chunk of memory (storage)
- RSS's don't control anything in memory
- So how is data in memory protected?

- Storage protect keys

 used to prevent unauthorized changes in memory (storage)
 - you need a "key" to change
 - key for every 4k chunk of memory

– numbered 0 - 15

What keeps track of all this?
 The key is in Program Status Word (PSW)

Program Status Word (PSW)

 among other things, indicates the storage protection key held by the instruction
 indicates the "state" the instruction is running in - more about "states" soon

So who can change memory?

anyone with an equal key
anyone with key 0

Who can get key 0?

many OS programs have key 0
macro called MODESET; allows you to change storage protect key in PSW

- The good news about MODESET is . . .
 - not everyone can use
 - user must have one or more special privileges
 - anyone (or any program) with key 0 (actually, it's probably keys 0 7),
 - supervisor (system) state, or
 - Authorized Program Facility (APF)

Operating system "states"

supervisor (system) state - MVS
work done on behalf of the system

problem program (user) state
work done on behalf of the user
system is always in one state or another

- Authorized Program Facility (APF)
 not a state, a special characteristic
 - an APF authorized program must reside in an APF-designated library in SYS1.PARMLIB

- How does a program get APF authorization?
 - a program must be link edited* with AC=1
 - AC = authorization code

 and an AC=1 load module must reside in an APF-designated library

* Linkage editor - in OS/390 V2 on, and in z/OS, called the program management binder; does essentially the same thing: converts compiled object code into an executable program.

- Both AC=1 and APF-designated library are required - either alone are meaningless
- APF authorized designation is granted through SYS1.PARMLIB(PROG00)

Storage Protect Key Assignments

MVS-OS/390-z/OS
JES
Reserved by IBM
Data management - DFSMS
VTAM
IMS
V=V (virtual) - batch, TSO users
V=R (real)

Another key assignment method: Program Properties Table (PPT) (SYS1.PARMLIB(SCHEDnn))

Sysview:

SYSVIEW 7.4 CPU1 PROGRAM PROPERTIES TABLE								TABLE				
Entries Available 28, deleted 0												
Program	Orig	Ncan	Nswp	Priv	Syst	Ndsi	Npsw	Key	Affn	Sprf	Lprf	Nprf
IEDQTCAM	IBM		NSWP					6	NONE			NPRF
ISTINM01	IBM	NCAN	NSWP		SYST		NPSW	6	NONE			NPRF
IKTCAS00	IBM	NCAN		PRIV	SYST			6	NONE			
AHLGTF	IBM	NCAN	NSWP		SYST			0	NONE			NPRF
HHLGTF	IBM	NCAN	NSWP		SYST			0	NONE			NPRF
IHLGTF	IBM	NCAN	NSWP		SYST			0	NONE			NPRF
IEFIIC	IBM	NCAN		PRIV	SYST			0	NONE			
IEEMB860	IBM	NCAN	NSWP		SYST	NDSI	NPSW	0	NONE			
IEEVMNT2	IBM	NCAN			SYST			0	NONE			
HASJES20	IBM	NCAN	NSWP		SYST	NDSI		1	NONE			
DFSMVRC0	USER	NCAN	NSWP		SYST			7	NONE			

CA-Examine:

CA-EXAMINE PROGRAM PROPERTIES TABLE ANALYSIS PPT VERSION ID : 0 THERE ARE 53 PROGRAMS DEFINED IN THE PPT

ENTER S NEXT TO A PROGRAM NAME FOR A SEARCH OF ELIGIBLE APF LIBRARIES. **" DENOTES ENTRIES RECOMMENDED FOR REVIEW

			DATASET					SMF		PREF
PROGRAM	IBM	MODULE	INTEGRITY		SECURITY	NON-		TIMING	CPU	STOR
NAME	ENTRY	SOURCE	BYPASS	KEY	BYPASS	CANCEL	SWAP	BYPASS	AFFN	FLAG
AHLGTF	YES	IEFSDPPT	NO	0	NO	YES	NO	YES	ALL	001
AKPCSIEP	YES	IEFSDPPT	YES	1	NO	NO	NO	YES	ALL	001
APSPPIEP	YES	IEFSDPPT	YES	1	NO	NO	NO	YES	ALL	001
AVFMNBLD	YES	IEFSDPPT	NO	3	NO	YES	NO	YES	ALL	001
CSVLLCRE	YES	IEFSDPPT	YES	0	YES	NO	NO	YES	ALL	
CSVVFCRE	YES	IEFSDPPT	NO	0	NO	NO	NO	YES	ALL	
DFHSIP	NO	SCHED00	NO	8	YES	NO	NO	NO	ALL	001
DFHSIP	NO	SCHED06	NO	8	YES	NO	NO	NO	ALL	001
DFHSIP	NO	SCHED16	NO	8	YES	NO	NO	NO	ALL	001
DFSMVRCO	YES	IEFSDPPT	NO	7	NO	NO	NO	YES	ALL	
DSNUTILB	YES	IEFSDPPT	NO	7	NO	NO	YES	NO	ALL	
FNMMAIN	NO	SCHED00	NO	6	NO	YES	YES	NO	ALL	
FNMMAIN	NO	SCHED06	NO	6	NO	YES	YES	NO	ALL	
FNMMAIN	NO	SCHED16	NO	6	NO	YES	YES	NO	ALL	
HASJES2A	NO	SCHED00	YES	1	NO	YES	NO	YES	ALL	
HASJES2A	NO	SCHED06	YES	1	NO	YES	NO	YES	ALL	
HASJES2A	NO	SCHED16	YES	1	NO	YES	NO	YES	ALL	
HASJES20	YES	IEFSDPPT	YES	1	YES	YES	NO	YES	ALL	001

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Supervisor Calls (SVCs)

- MVS modules that perform supervisor tasks for user programs, e.g., opening datasets (svc0019)
- Get control in Supervisor State & Key 0
- SVC numbers
 - 0 to 199 reserved for IBM
 - 200 255 are for installation-written SVCs or third party vendor products

Supervisor Calls (SVCs)

- Installation SVCs are found in SYS1.PARMLIB(IEASVCnn)
- APF(YES) option means the caller of the SVC must:
 - run in supervisor state,
 - run in PSW key 0 7, or
 - reside in an APF-authorized library and be linked with AC=1
- Check it out!

Important Dataset: SYS1.NUCLEUS

Use: used at system startup What's in it: MVS code Who needs access/what type of access: CRUD: highly limited to selected MVS systems programmers Create, read, update, delete

Important Dataset: SYS1.NUCLEUS

- Sometimes referred to as the nucleus initialization program
- SYS1.NUCLEUS(IEANUCnn) is loaded by the IPL program
- May be more than one copy (IEANUC00, IEANUC01, IEANUC08, etc.)
- If more than three, ask your systems programmer why

Important Dataset: SYS1.PARMLIB

Use: MVS system parameters
 What's in it: MOST MVS controls
 Who needs access/what type of access:
 CRUD: Highly limited to selected MVS systems programmers
 Read: Limited to systems programmers, audit, security

Important Dataset: SYS1.PARMLIB

special member list:

COMMNDnn	Automatic commands issued at IPL
IEASVCnn	User-written SVCs*
IEASYSnn	Index to other control members
IEFSSNnn	Subsystem names
PROGnn	APF authorized libraries*
SCHEDnn	Program Properties Table (PPT)*
SMFPRMnn	SMF parameters

* already discussed

SYS1.PARMLIB(IEASYSnn)

- Index to other control members
 - COMMNDnn is one example
 - default is IEASYS00
- How many does your site have?
- If more than one, why? What are they for?
- Which one is used?
- Can the IEASYS00 member be overridden?
- Who has access/what type

SYS1.PARMLIB(IEFSSNnn)

- Subsystem names why do we care?
 - Another potential source of integrity bypass
 - Products which run as subsystems are trusted by MVS to run with integrity (do only good things)
 - Subsystems typically bypass all MVS security and controls
- JES, DB2, IMS are examples of products that run as subsystems
- Who has access/what type

SYS1.PARMLIB(SMFPRMnn)

- SMF parameters what's SMF?
- System Management Facility
 - Record of all MVS activity including security logging
 - The logging activity can be customized in SMFPRMnn; defines which SMF records are recorded or excluded from recording
 - Can indicate which SMF-related exits to use, 3 of which, IEFU83, IEFU84, and IEFU85, can be used to drop or change SMF records. Are you using?
- Who has access/what type

More on SMF

- Logging is captured in SYS1.MANx
- The "x" in MANx is usually 1,2,3 or A,B,C
 - Record of all MVS activity including security logging, performance data, even billing data if you use a charge-back system
- As with SYS1.PARMLIB(SMFPRMnn), it's important to know who has access/what type

RSS (access control) program protection

- CA-ACF2, CA-Top Secret, IBM RACF
- All have special programs, datasets
 - need to protect the datasets, databases, software libraries and SMF data
 - ensure backups are running
 - periodically test recovery mechanisms
- All have special privileges
- Who has access/what type should be very limited

RSS Special "Bypass" Privileges

• CA-ACF2

- NON-CNCL, MAINT, READALL, SECURITY

CA-Top Secret

– NODSNCHK, NORESCHK, NOVOLCHK

• RACF

- AUDITOR, OPERATIONS, SPECIAL

RSS Special "Bypass" Privileges

- CA-ACF2
 - NON-CNCL: full access to all resources
 - MAINT: under certain conditions, full access with no security check or logging
 - READALL: can read all datasets
 - SECURITY: security administrative privileges as well and full access to all resources

RSS Special "Bypass" Privileges

- CA-Top Secret
 - NODSNCHK: full access to all data sets
 - NORESCHK: full access to all resources other than data sets and volumes
 - NOVOLCHK: full access to all volumes

RSS Special "Bypass" Privileges

- RACF
 - AUDITOR: can specify logging options to resources and list any profile, including it's auditing options
 - OPERATIONS: full access to all data sets
 - SPECIAL: RACF security administration. Note that if a RACF security administrator didn't also have AUDITOR as a privilege, it wouldn't allow the user to see if any other IDs had it.