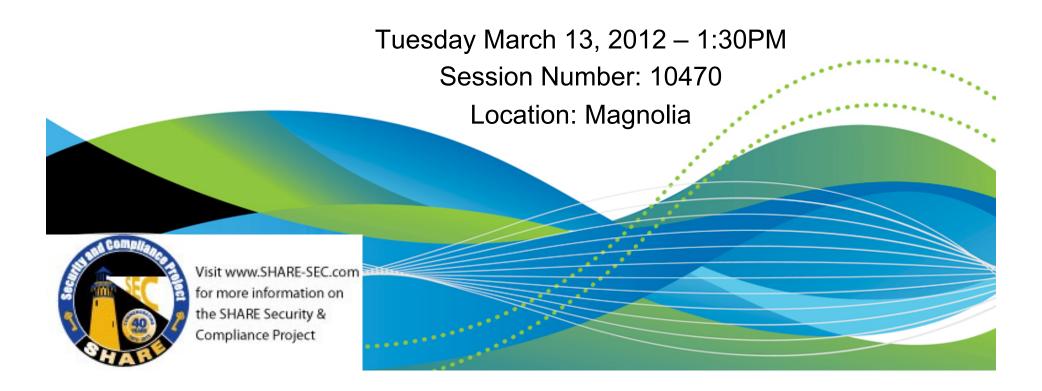




How to avoid the 10 Most Embarrassing zEnterprise Audit Findings

Paul Robichaux NewEra Software, Inc.



Abstract and Speaker



- All information systems and those based on the z/OS operating system must be continuously monitored in an effort to validate their conformity with established standards. Such standards are often times derived from Common Sense, Best Practices, Personal Preference, Operational Policy as well as Industry and/or Governmental Regulation.
- This presentation will provide insight into:

First, the mission of those charged with the responsibility to enhance, maintain and sustain the operational availability and integrity of the zEnterprise, this within the context of recommended ongoing efforts to reduce the Total Cost of z/Enterprise Ownership (TCO).

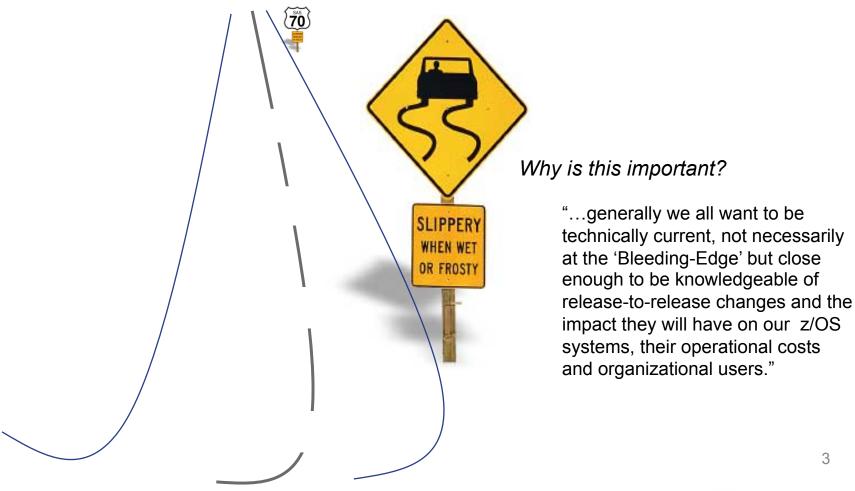
Second, the views of recognized z/OS compliance authorities, each of which contributed to the content of this presentation. A selection of their common audit findings and related remediation strategies will be introduced and result in both a Pre and Post IPL/ESM Check List.

Third, how to use the IBM Health Checker for z/OS to improve zEnterprise integrity and security and, at the same time, reduce the overall cost of the Mainframe Software Stack (MSS).

- Paul R. Robichaux, CEO, co-founder of NewEra Software, Inc. began his career in large systems computing as an operator and programmer of IBM 407s and 402s. He served as the Chief Financial Officer of Boole and Babbage for the ten years immediately preceding his founding of NewEra in 1990. He holds a BS in Accounting and a Masters in Business Administration from a Louisiana State University and is a Certified Public Accountant.
- The corporate mission of NewEra Software is to provide software solutions that help users avoid non-compliance, make corrections when needed and in doing so, continuously improve z/OS integrity.



Continuous, Sustainable Improvements in z/OS Availability and Compliance.



Outline – Where We're Going!



- 1. Our Mission (1/4)
 - ✓ What is Compliance?
 - ✓ The Need for Shared Values
 - ✓ Critical Success Factors
 - ✓ System Control Points
 - ✓ Organizational Acceptance
 - ✓ Cost of Implementation
 - ✓ Health Checker Overview
 - ✓ Integrity Checks in Action
- 2. Let's ask the Industry Experts! (3/4)
 - ✓ Are They Active Enough, Smart Enough?
 - ✓ What does Bad News Look Like?
 - ✓ Who are these Guys?
 - ✓ Distinguish Pre-IPL/ESM from Post-IPL/ESM
 - ✓ Pre-IPL/ESM Details and Recommendations
 - ✓ Post-IPL/ESM Details and Recommendations
 - ✓ Safe Haven Guidelines.
- 3. Health Checker Hands-on Lab *Recommended*

Session 10601 and Session 10876 or send email to support@newera.com - Send Lab

- 4. Resources, References and Sessions Recommended
 - ✓ z/Auditing Essentials Volume 1 zEnterprise Hardware An Introduction for Auditors
 - ✓ How Barry Schrager Changed Your World Believe it!

Both Edited By Julie-Ann Williams - julie@sysprog.co.uk



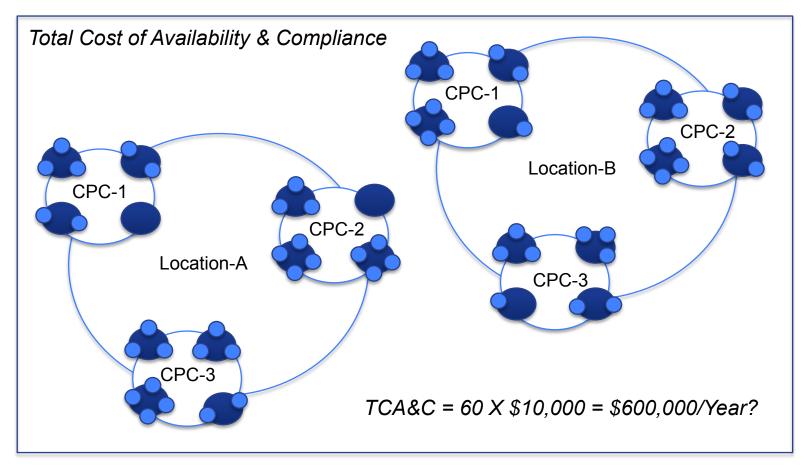


System Compliance Model – Shared Values:

- ✓ Accept that contemporary Information Systems and the technical professionals that build, maintain and support them must achieve and sustain the highest levels of system integrity.
- ✓ Recognize that all Information Systems, including those built upon the z/OS operating system must conform to established standards and are subject to independent review for the purpose of compliance verification.
- ✓ The adoption of a *System Compliance Model* is *The* critical success factor in understanding and improving the effectiveness of the system review process.
- ✓ Evangelize the *System Compliance Model to* all *System Stakeholders:* System Users, Management and Compliance Officers as a framework that can efficiently improve, document and demonstrate system compliance.



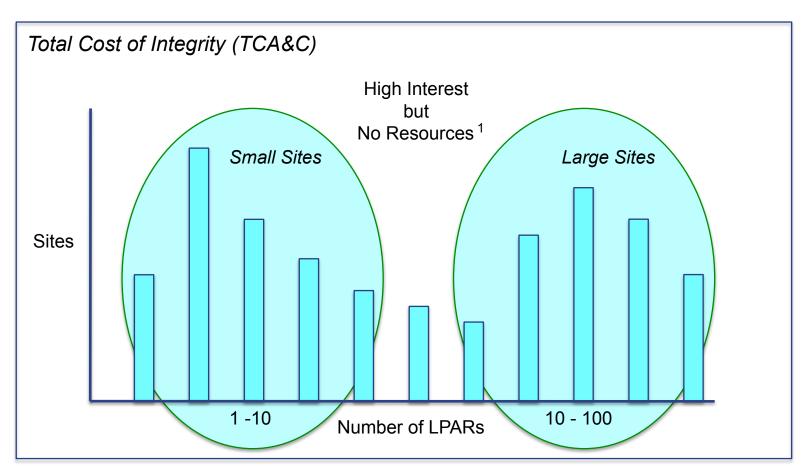




Glenn Anderson – MVS Program Keynote – The zEnterprise: A True Game Changer.



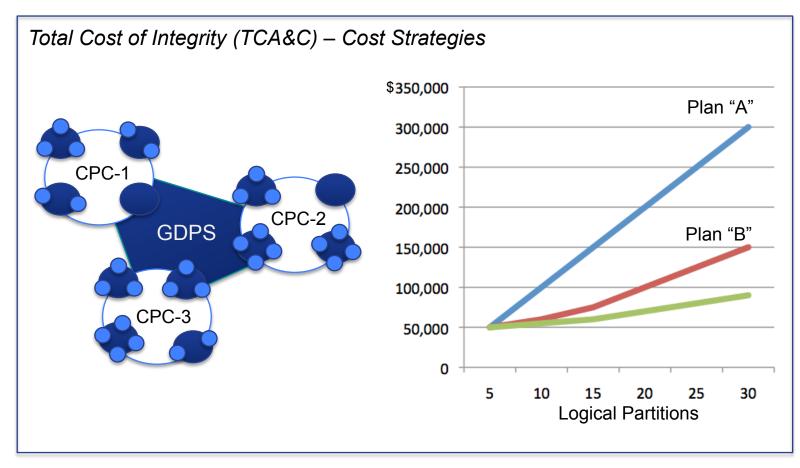




¹ zJournal – zEnterprise Survey – April - May, 2011 – 183 Respondents







Glenn Anderson – MVS Program Keynote – Transition IT from a Cost Center to a Value Center.





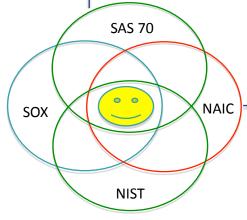
Total Cost of Integrity (TCA&C) – Problem Recognition/Remediation					
	History	Real-time	Future		
	□ Data Collection□ Event Filtering□ Post-Processing□ Reporting	Data CollectionDiscriminationRecognitionNotification	Data CollectionPredictive AnalyticsRecognitionNotification		
	Passive	Reactive	Proactive		
	Times Arrow				





System Compliance Model – What is Compliance?

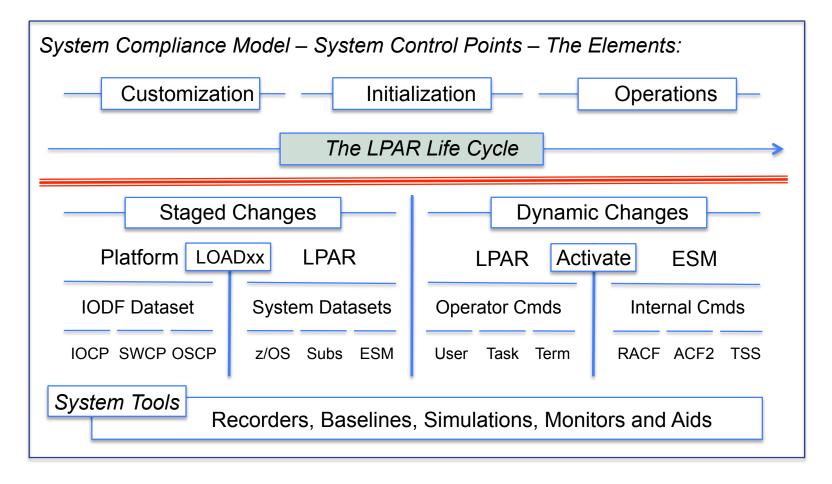
- ✓ Compliance the act of adhering to, <u>and</u> demonstrating adherence to, a standard or regulation.
- ✓ Compliance describes the goal that corporations or public agencies aspire to in their efforts to ensure that personnel are aware of and take steps to comply with relevant laws and regulations.
- ✓ Compliance operational transparency that results in organizations adopting the use of consolidated and harmonized sets of compliance controls in order to ensure that all necessary governance requirements can be met without the unnecessary duplication of effort and activity.



- Common Sense
- Best Practice
- Personal Preference
- Internal Policy
- Industrial
- Governmental

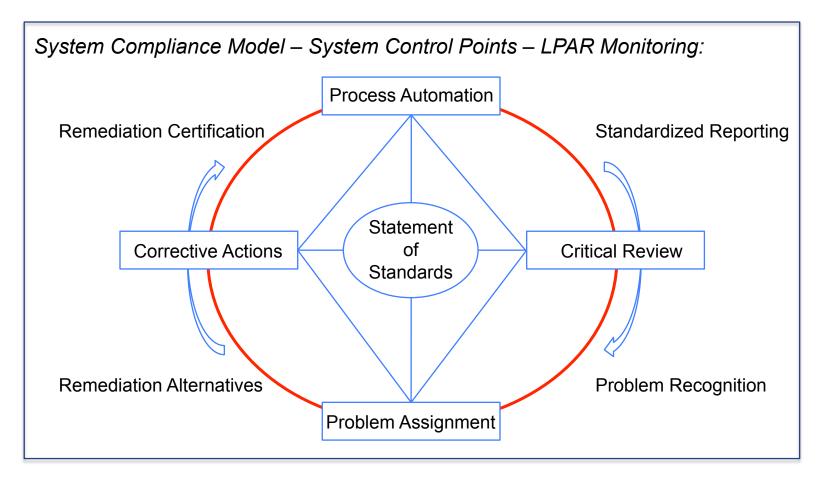






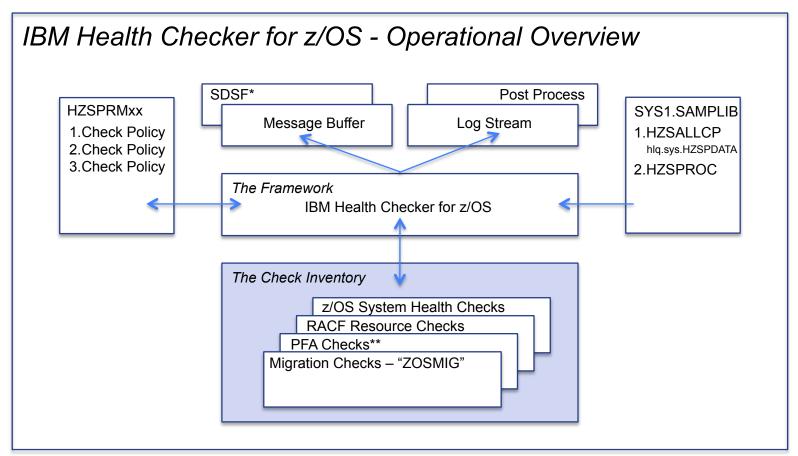










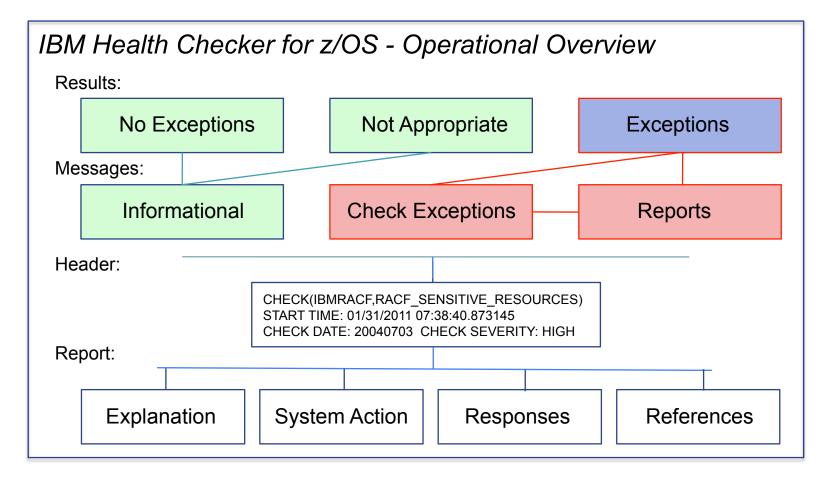


^{*} Or an equivalent (CA SYSVIEW) or HC HZSPRINT Service or HC MODIFY DISPLAY Command



^{**} PFA = Predictive Failure Analysis









RACF_SENSITIVE_RESOURCE

<u>Explanation</u>: The RACF security configuration check has found one or more potential errors with the system protection mechanisms.

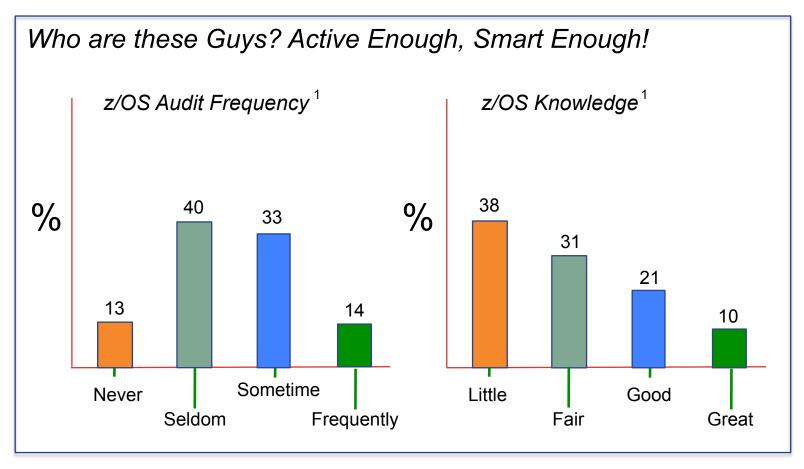
System Action: The check continues processing. There is no effect on the system.

Operator Response: Report this problem to the system security administrator and the system auditor.

System Programmer Response: Examine the report that was produced by the RACF check. Any data set which has an "E" in the "S" (Status) column has excessive authority allowed to the data set. That authority may come from a universal access (UACC) or ID(*) access list entry which is too permissive, or if the profile is in WARNING mode. If there is no profile, then PROTECTALL(FAIL) is not in effect. Any data set which has a "V" in the "S" (Status) field is not on the indicated volume. Remove these data sets from the list or allocate the data sets on the volume.







¹ zJournal – zEnterprise Survey – April - May, 2011 – 183 Respondents





What Bad News Look Like!

- "...Although progress has been made in correcting previously reported Information Security weaknesses, system control material weaknesses on continue to jeopardize the confidentiality, integrity and availability of those formal processes intended to safeguard access to financial, intellectual property and customer data.."
- "...A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal controls such that there is a reasonable possibility that material misstatement may result..."

Report to the Audit Sub-Committed of the Board of Directors

Information Security

Noted Information System Weaknesses Indicate a Need to Enhance Internal Controls over:

- Financial Reporting
- Intellectual Property
- Customer Data

Audit 12/31/10 - Report 04/30/11





How to avoid Embarrassing zEnterprise Audit Findings?

Get Ready, Be Prepared!

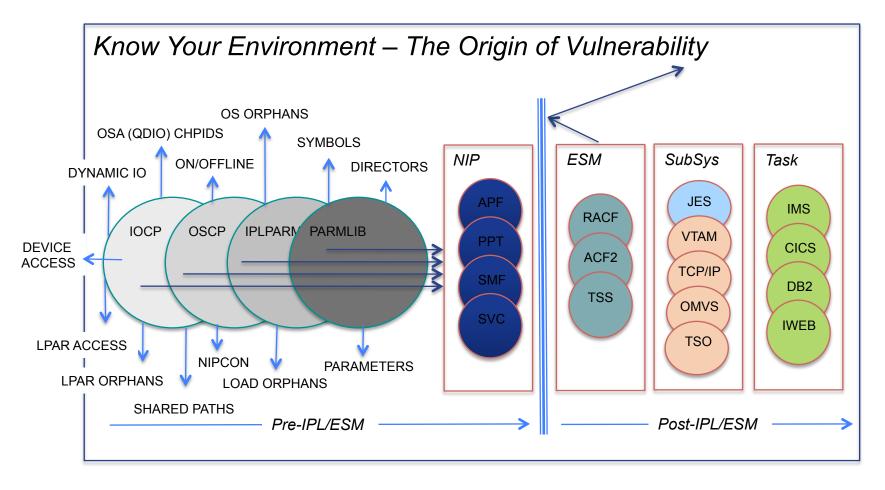
Session 10107 - How to Monitor & Assure Your System z Security Status
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A Look Before and After Initialization









The Top Ten Check List – Post-IPL/ESM

- ✓ Is the IODF a recognized zEnterprise Control Boundary?
- ☑ Is Shared DASD protected by Shared ESM Rule Sets?
- ✓ Are SMF Log review procedures in place and in use?
- ☑ Do CICS Regions have unique Userids?

- ☑ Do Conflicting Goals result in "No Security"?





The Top Ten Check List - Post-IPL/ESM – 1 of 10



Is IODF a Recognized Control Boundary?

It has been noted recently that mismanagement of the IODF Dataset may lead to the very risky sharing of devices with completely different security requirements.

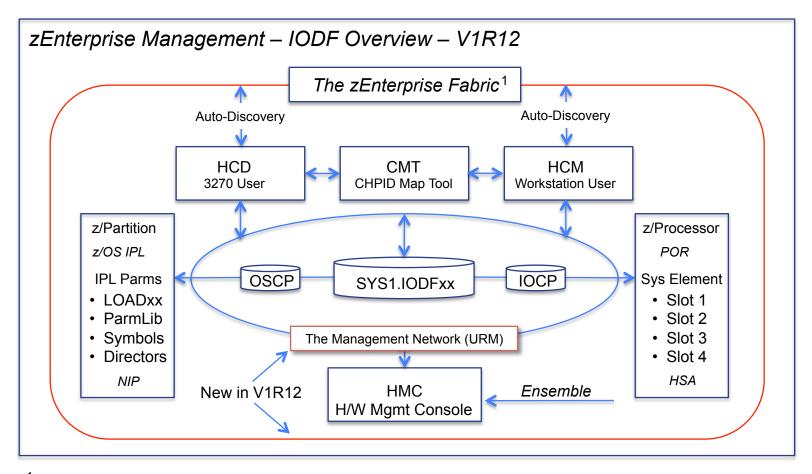
Unfortunately many installations will not acknowledge using the IODF as a boundary control and are now being blistered for their stance and being pressured to view this scenario differently.

An example would be that time when the hardware staff accidentally connected an entire bank of Production DASD to a newly authorized Test LPAR via cloning and in doing so forgot to update the LPAR and DEVICE Candidate List to limit CROSS-LPAR access.



IODF - the Absolute zControl Point!





¹The zEnterprise Fabric extends to the edge of the available zInformation System Data Horizon.



IODF - the Absolute zControl Point!



zEnterprise Management – IODF Best Practices!

- **■** Establish Limits:
 - Access to HCD/HCM
 - NONE/READ/UPDATE Authority to SYS1.IODFxx
 - Access to the Hardware Management Console (HCM)
 - Access to the System Element (SE)
 - Access to the Management Network (URM)
 - Access to LOADxx Members SYSn.IPLPARM
 - Access to System Parameters SYS1.PARMLIB
 - Access to NIPS and System Consoles
 - Require "Activity Logging" ON
- Document and Periodically Review Initialization Process:
 - Power On Reset (POR)
 - Initial z/OS Program Load (IPL)
 - Disaster Recovery/Business Continuity





The Top Ten Check List - Post-IPL/ESM – 2 of 10



If Shared DASD, Shared ESM Rules?

Shared DASD with two different ESM Rule Sets – if you have multiple LPARs, each with their own ESM Databases and Rule Sets that are sharing sensitive data, the possibility exists that a difference in Access Rules between LPARs will inadvertently open access to everyone on one or the other LPAR. An unintended consequence!





The Top Ten Check List - Post-IPL/ESM – 3 of 10

Large amounts of security logging messages in SMF (tens of thousands per day) caused by access via OPERATIONS (RACF) or NON-CNCL (ACF2), but nobody bothered to look at them.





The Top Ten Check List - Post-IPL/ESM – 4 of 10



CICS UserId not defined for each CICS Region – The UserId gets a bind to a Region. If there is a region that is permitted to do sensitive transactions, CICS may allow anyone in by using its Default UserId without asking for a RACF UserId and Password.

These are considered the *minimum* Transaction Security elements.

- ☐ System Initialization Table (SIT), i.e. XTRAN=YES|T/Gclass|NO
- ☐ The CICS System Definition File (CSD), i.e. RESSEC(YES)
- ☐ The CICS ESM Class Profiles, i.e. TCICSTRN and GCICSTRN





The Top Ten Check List - Post-IPL/ESM – 5 of 10

- Failure to adequately protect these authorized system datasets libraries will compromise all system applications, all system data and the z/OS system itself. System Datasets Include:
 - APF Libs
 - Linklist Libs
 - RACF Database
- Parmlib Datasets
- IPLPARM Datasets
- IODF Datasets
- A System integrity failure of this nature undermines all business and application controls. In certain cases it renders them worthless.





The Top Ten Check List - Post-IPL/ESM – 6 of 10

A key component of nearly every regulatory initiative that addresses protection of data is a comprehensive analysis of which users have access to each system, which data and functionality they can access, and verification that the level of access that has been granted is appropriate based on the user's business function or need to know.

To assure the correct level of access control over different user classes, "Exception Lists" are often used. When these lists are poorly maintained, exposures result and generally more data or resource access is given than is required by an individual or task.





The Top Ten Check List - Post-IPL/ESM – 7 of 10

Do conflicting goals result in "No Security"?

- Switching on classes with a "**" profile (with UACC(READ)) to satisfy an audit requirement has the same impact as switching off security; e.g. OPERCMDS is commonly used this way.
- Not properly implementing new z/OS functions that support the ESM and later finding that, for example, the audit data is no longer protected. Implement SMF Log Streams (as documented so you don't lose audit SMF records at start up).
- Third party products being secured using "internal security" leaves security admin in the hands of the team that installed the product, not the security specialists.





The Top Ten Check List - Post-IPL/ESM – 8 of 10

Are System Vulnerabilities Acknowledged?

- A vulnerability is a weakness which allows an attacker to reduce a system's information assurance. Its three elements are:
 - 1) Knowledge of a system susceptibility or flaw.
 - 2) Access to the flaw by an attacker.
 - 3) Capability to exploit the flaw.
- To exploit a vulnerability, an attacker must have at least one applicable tool or technique that can connect to a system weakness. In this frame, vulnerability is also known as the attack surface.¹
- Example: Program uses MODESET to obtain APF authorization then dynamically elevates security credentials, regardless of the ESM.



¹ From Wikipedia - Vulnerability (computing)



The Top Ten Check List - Post-IPL/ESM – 9 of 10

- LPAR to LPAR communication using QDIO sends IP packets between LPARs sharing an OSA adapter based on the next-hop address in the IP packet header. If the next-hop address has been registered by another IP stack supported by the same OSA adapter (recorded in the OAT), the packet is sent directly from one IP stack to another the traffic never travels across LANs external to the z/ System.
- When these and other conditions exist (which are accepted performance tuning strategies) the z/System will route IP packets between networks that are not otherwise connected (bypassing firewalls).





The Top Ten Check List - Post-IPL/ESM - 10 of 10

Understanding New Requirements?

- The Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) has issued a new set of security guidelines. The "Database Security Technical Implementation Guide (STIG)" presents known security configuration items, vulnerabilities, and issues required to be addressed by DOD policy.
- The STIG is provided under the authority of DOD, a requirement that "all information assurance (IA) and IA-enabled IT products incorporated into DOD IS shall be configured in accordance with DOD security configuration guidelines". Implementing the recommendations outlined in the DISA STIG will ensure DOD environments to meet these security requirements and comply with this mandate.





Know Your Environment – Macro Vs. Micro World View



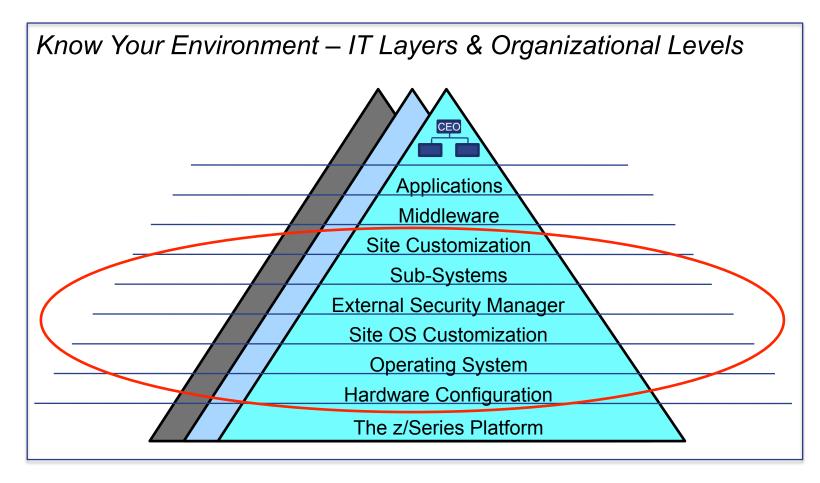
The Whole



The Parts

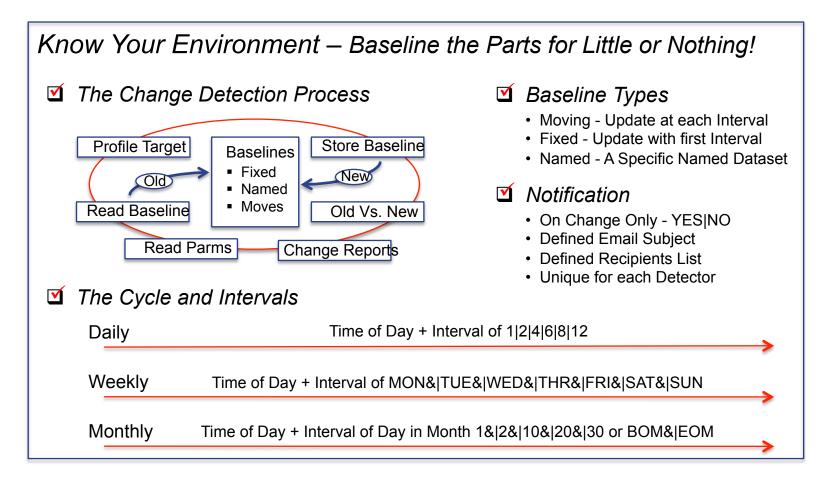
















Know Your Environment – Baseline the Parts – "FREE" Extractors

Domain	Extractor	Source
DB2 Parms	SDSNLOAD(DSNTXAZP)	IBM
RACF Policy	DSMON/SETROPTS	IBM
ACF2 Policy	ACF2SHOW/ACFRPTSL	CA
CSDS Parms	SDFHLOAD(DFHCSDUP)	IBM
IODF Dataset	SYS1.LINKLIB(CBDMGHCP)	IBM
VOLUME	VOLIST	PUBLIC
System SVCs	SVCLOOK	PUBLIC
IPL – Date/Time	Rexx	Just Ask





The Top Ten Check List - Pre-IPL/ESM

- ✓ Is the ESM secured?
- ✓ Are ESM Defaults still functional?
- ✓ Is the Provisioning System Functional?
- Are Start-Up Configurations Assured?

- ✓ Are NIP Consoles Locked Down?





The Top Ten Check List - Pre-IPL/ESM – 1 of 10



Is there a Disaster Recovery Plan?

Without a *TESTED* Disaster Recovery Plan no assurance can be given that the enterprise could, in the even of a disaster, recover as a going concern. Such a finding would directly impact the opinion rendered on the organization's overall financial position.

- How often is the plan updated/revised and then tested?
- How is test data controlled before and after a test?
- Any Walruses in the Gulf?





The Top Ten Check List - Pre-IPL/ESM – 2 of 10



Is the ESM secured?

The External Security Manager (ESM) is an add-on product which provides the basic security framework managed by Security and Risk Officers on the z/OS Platform. Their chief concerns are:

- Who has access to ESM Datasets and Tools? Fewer is better!
- What is the FSM Dataset Profile? UACC "NONF" is better!
- When does the ESM become functional? Sooner is better!
- How are users identified, authenticated and authorized?
- What Classes are Active? Which are Audited? Which are logged?
- How are "Security Events" reported/reviewed/resolved?





The Top Ten Check List - Pre-IPL/ESM – 3 of 10



✓ Are ESM Defaults still functional?

The installation and maintenance of an External Security Manager is the work of a system professional. In doing their important work they follow vendor-specific instructions implementing installation-specific ESM Parameters and Settings.

- Userids needed for ease of installation or migration should be reviewed or removed.
- RACF is distributed granting unlimited rights to IBMUSER. This ID should be REVOKED as soon as possible.
- ACF2's MODE may be set to ALLOW/WARN but should be ABORT.





The Top Ten Check List - Pre-IPL/ESM - 4 of 10



Is the Provisioning System Functional?

How are these Control Lists synchronized? What about Bill?

Employee Roster:

- 1. Jerry
- 2. Mary
- 3. Sara
- 4. Jim
- 5. Gordon
- 6. Bob
- 7. Craig
- 8. Martin

Users/Groups:

- 1. Jerry
- 2. Mary
- 3. Sara
- 4. Bill
- 5. Gordon
- 6. Bob
- 7. Craig
- 8. Martin

Classes/Resources:

- 1. Jerry
- 2. Mary
- 3. Sara
- 4. Bill
- 5. Gordon
- 6. Bob
- 7. Craig
- 8. Martin





The Top Ten Check List - Pre-IPL/ESM – 5 of 10

■ OPI=YES|N0

If the value is set to 'YES' an operator so prompted may, using Operator Commands, override established IPL values and/or establish new ones. If the value is set to "NO" in the IEASYS00 Member, the operator is not allowed to change values even if another prevailing IEASYS Member attempts to set the value to 'YES".

WARNUND

Starting in z/OS V1R13 (Rolled back to z/OS V1R11) this IEASYSxx Keyword will suppress operator prompting when an invalid or undefined statement is encountered, instead issuing message IEA660I. Processing IEASYSxx continues uninterrupted.





The Top Ten Check List - Pre-IPL/ESM – 6 of 10

ParmLib is a predefined collection of z/OS Datasets that contains IBM supplied defaults and site-specific configuration members. Generally, Site specific configurations will prevail over IBM defaults when the system is IPL'ed resulting in a unique z/OS configuration, your very own customized instance of z/OS. But a running configuration may be altered at any time using Operator and Product specific commands.

- SETLOAD may be used to update ParmLib Concatenation.
- SET PROG may alter APF Authorization.
- SETSMF may alter SMF record keeping.

The use of such configuration update commands greatly increases the complexity of maintaining accurate configuration documentation.





The Top Ten Check List - Pre-IPL/ESM – 7 of 10

☑ Is SMF Logging Configuration Controlled?

ACTIVE|NOACTIVE

Defined in the SMFPRM ParmLib Member, the System Management Facility (SMF) controls the interval and record set(s) used by the External Security Managers (ESM) for logging security events.

ACTIVE indicates that SMF logging will be available for logging events as defined in both SMFPRM and the ESM. NOACTIVE indicates that logging is turned off regardless of ESM settings.

SMFPRM may be SET dynamically at any time.





The Top Ten Check List - Pre-IPL/ESM – 8 of 10

Defined in the SCHED ParmLib Member and in the IBM supplied module IEASDPPT, the Program Properties Table (PPT) may determine the final word on whether the use of a named module (program) in an authorized library will or won't be subjected to ESM (RACF, ACF2, TSS) protection.

PASS, the default, indicates that security is in effect, while NOPASS is used to indicate that security protection is not required.

Specific rules affect the protection of JOBLIB and STEPLIB datasets.





The Top Ten Check List - Pre-IPL/ESM – 9 of 10



The Nucleus Initialization Procedure (NIP) "BOOTS" z/OS. During the process, control of the system resides in a special class of Console called a NIP Console. NIP Consoles are defined to z/OS from within the OSCP component found in the IODF Dataset.

Example: NIPCON DEVNUM= (1040, 1140, 1020, 1120)

So four NIP Consoles may or may not be active. Only one may be needed. Each z/OS LPAR may be IPL'ed having a unique OSCP. Each OSCP may have it's own unique NIPCON Parm.

Avoid chaining surprises!





The Top Ten Check List - Pre-IPL/ESM — 10 of 10



✓ Are the ESM Control Boundaries Identified?

If you have "READ/UPDATE" access to a Dataset, you can UPDATE and SUBMIT any JCL that it might contain. If you attempt to SAVE the update, the EMS will deny it unless you have "UPDATE" authority. If "READ" only just "CANCEL" out the update and no record of the change will be recorded. The System Log will record the SUBMIT.

```
EDIT
        IFO.IFOP.CICSTEST.SYSBLACK(CICSJCL) - 01.00
                                              Columns 00001 00072
Command ===> SUBMIT
                                                 Scroll ===> PAGE
000001 //CICSI2PR PROC REG=0M,
                         REGION SIZE (OM AVOIDS DOS) TCE
000002 // INDEX1='CICSTS32',
000003 // INDEX2='CICSTS32.CICS',
000004 // REGNAM1='I2PR', REGION NAME FOR MRO
```





The Top Ten Check List – No Save Haven – The Last Word!

- When possible abandon manual processes for automation.
- Adopt a System Compliance Model, get buy in from others.
- ☑ When they don't know, teach them. You just might learn something.
- ☑ Give equal weight to Pre and Post IPL/ESM integrity concerns.
- Develop culture that attempts to balance compliance and its cost.
- Remember Compliance must not only "Exist"; it must be "Demonstrable".





How to avoid Embarrassing zEnterprise Audit Findings?

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Session 09221 - Compliance: How to Manage (Lame) Audit Recommendations Presenter - Brian Cummings – Tata Consultancy Services





Let's Turn to the Experts for Help!

- Barry Schrager President, XBridge Systems and Author of CA-ACF2
- Julie-Ann Williams Sr. Technical Consultant , Millennia Systems Ltd, UK
- ☑ Stu Henderson President, The Henderson Group
- Mark Wilson Technical Director, RSM Partners Ltd, UK
- Martin Underwood Lead Consultant, Millennia Systems Ltd, UK.
- ☑ David Hayes Auditor Supervisor, U.S. Government Accountability Office



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 - ✓ How Barry Schrager Changed Your World Believe it!

Both Edited By Julie-Ann Williams - julie@sysprog.co.uk





Publications:

- ☑ IBM Health Checker for z/OS Users Guide SA22-7994-11
- **MVS** System Command Reference SA22-7627-24
- **MVS** Planning Operations SA22-7601-12
- ☑ CICS Audit Essentials Julie-Ann Williams, Mike Cairns, Craig Warren and Martin Underwood
- ☑ CICS Best Practices Julie-Ann Williams, Craig Warren and Martin Underwood
- Mainframe Audit News − Stu Henderson, The Henderson Group
- ☑ Information Security NIST Publication 800-53 February 2009
- ☑ NAIC Model Audit Rules & Implementation Deloitte



IODF - the Absolute zControl Point!



IBM Health Checker for z/OS – Getting Started

✓ Hands-on Lab - Abstract:

Getting the IBM Health Checker up and running and customizing the Health Checks for your z/OS systems is easy to do. This self-directed lab will lead you through the process step by step. The lab is intended for those with little or no experience with the Health Checker. Attendees should have knowledge of TSO and JCL.

Your Instructor:

Mr. Gordon Daniel, Director of Development NewEra Software, Inc. gordon@newera.com

Requesting the Lab:

Send Email to – support@newera.com
Subject – Send HC Lab



IODF - the Absolute zControl Point!



The Very Latest in Self-Help:

- z/Auditing Essentials Volume 1 zEnterprise Hardware - An Introduction for Auditors Edited By Julie-Ann Williams - julie@sysprog.co.uk
- ✓ Authors:
 - Julie-Ann Williams
 - Craig Warren
 - Martin Underwood
 - Steve Tresadern
- ▼ The Beginning of Data Security As We Know it Today
 How Barry Schrager Changed Your World
 - www.share-sec.com



That's it folks, all done!



Session Evaluation - Session Number - 10470

Paul R. Robichaux NewEra Software, Inc. prr@newera.com

- Requesting StepOne:

 Send Email to support@newera.com
 Subject Send StepOne
- Requesting HC Lab:

 Send Email to support@newera.com
 Subject Send HC Lab
- Requesting White Paper:

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 Subject Send White Paper



