



Leveraging z/OS Communications Server Application Transparent Transport Layer Security (AT-TLS) for a Lower Cost and More Rapid TLS Deployment

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z/OS Communications Server



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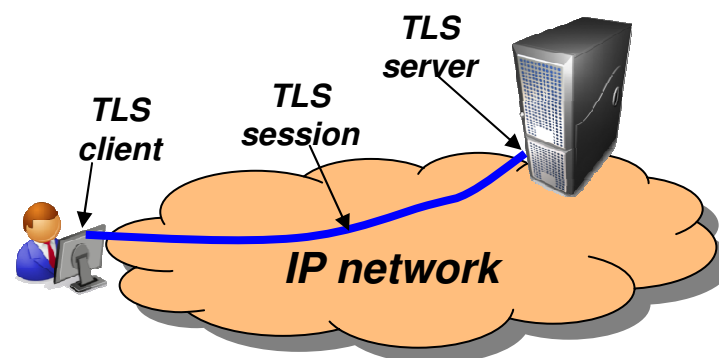
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Agenda

- **SSL/TLS Overview**
- **What is AT-TLS?**
- **Why use AT-TLS?**
- **How does AT-TLS work?**
- **Configuring AT-TLS**

Transport Layer Security (TLS/SSL) overview

- Transport Layer Security (TLS) is defined by the IETF **
 - Based on Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)
 - TLS defines SSL as a version of TLS for compatibility
- Provides secure connectivity two TLS security session endpoints
 - TLS session
- Full application payload encryption and data authentication / integrity
- TLS security session endpoint plays either a client or server role
- Session endpoint authentication typically via X.509 certificates
 - Server authentication required
 - Client authentication optional (mutual authentication)



Full application payload encryption

TLS/SSL encryption:

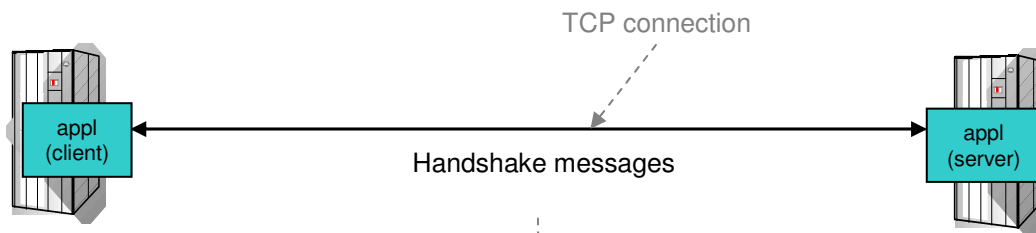
SrcIP	DestIP	SrcPort	DestPort	Data
192.168.100.1	192.168.1.1	50002	443	@%\$#*&&^^!:"J)*GVM><

**** For our purposes, SSL and TLS are equivalent and one term implies the other**

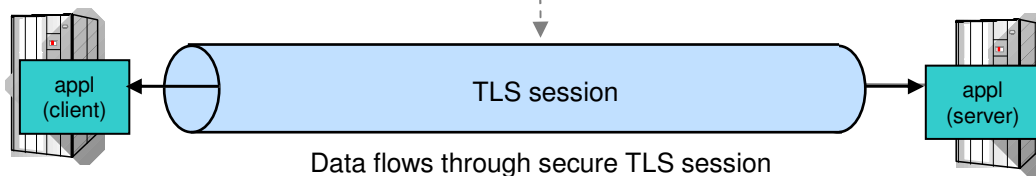
TLS/SSL protocol basics

- 1 Client application initiates TLS handshake which authenticates the server (and, optionally, client) and negotiates a cipher suite to be used to protect data

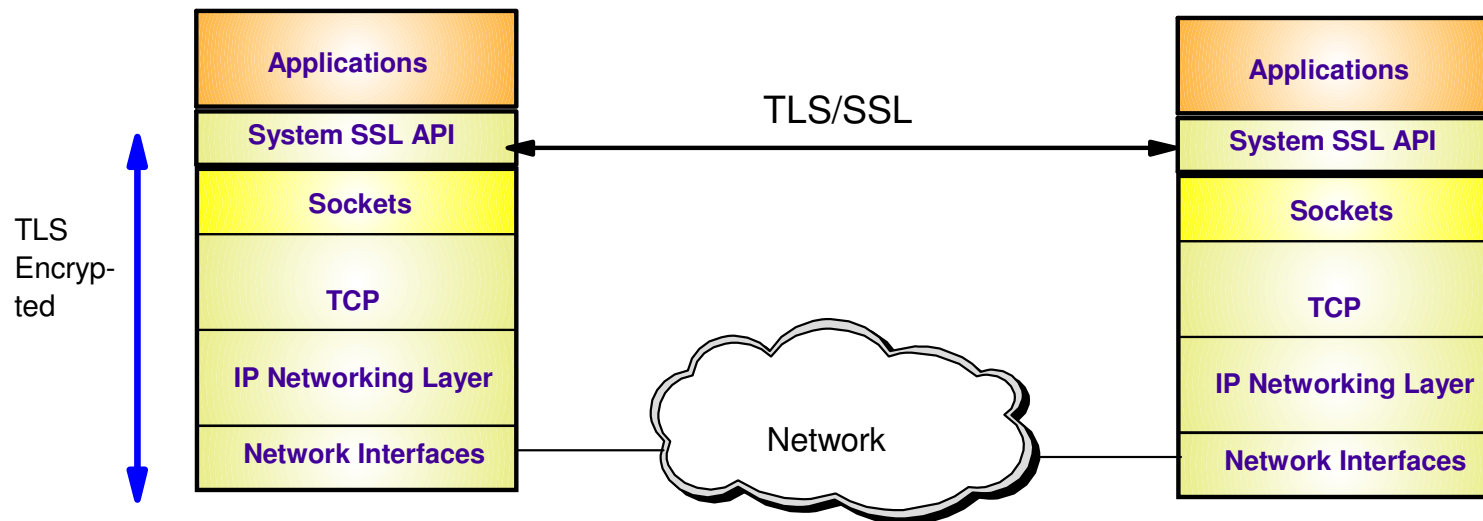
Upon successful completion of the handshake, a secure TLS session exists for the application partners



- 2 Data flows through secure session using symmetric encryption and message authentication negotiated during handshake



Transport Layer Security enablement



- TLS traditionally provides security services as a socket layer service
 - TLS requires reliable transport layer,
 - Typically TCP (but architecturally doesn't have to be TCP)
 - UDP applications cannot be enabled with traditional TLS
 - There is now a TLS variant called Datagram Transport Layer Security (DTLS) which is defined by the IETF for unreliable transports
- On z/OS, System SSL (a component of z/OS Cryptographic Services) provides an API library for TLS-enabling your C and C++ applications
- Java Secure Sockets Extension (JSSE) provides libraries to enable TLS support for Java applications
 - However, there is an easier way...

... Application Transparent TLS!

z/OS Application Transparent TLS overview



Stack-based TLS

- TLS process performed in TCP layer (via System SSL) without requiring any application change (transparent)
- AT-TLS policy specifies which TCP traffic is to be TLS protected based on a variety of criteria
 - Local address, port
 - Remote address, port
 - Connection direction
 - z/OS userid, jobname
 - Time, day, week, month

Application transparency

- Can be fully transparent to application
- An optional API allows applications to inspect or control certain aspects of AT-TLS processing – “application-aware” and “application-controlled” AT-TLS, respectively

Available to TCP applications

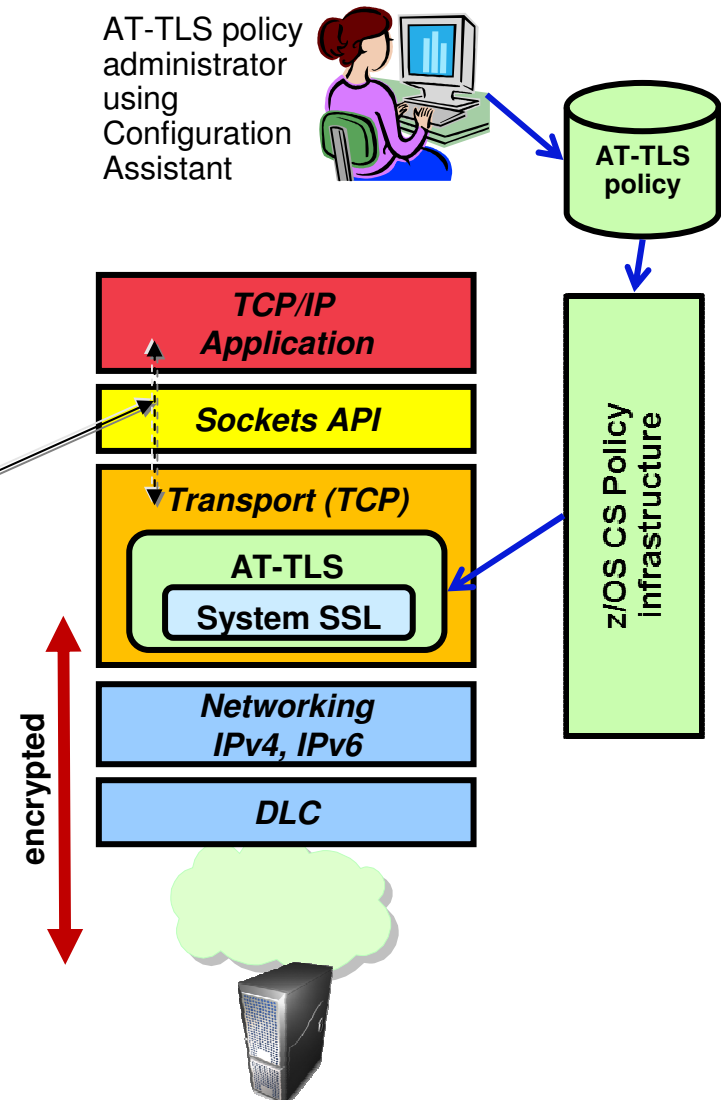
- Includes CICS Sockets
- Supports all programming languages except PASCAL

Supports standard configurations

- z/OS as a client or as a server
- Server authentication (server identifies self to client)
- Client authentication (both ends identify selves to other)

Uses System SSL for TLS protocol processing

- Remote endpoint sees an RFC-compliant implementation
- interoperates with other compliant implementations



Some z/OS applications that use AT-TLS

- CommServer applications
 - TN3270 Server
 - FTP Client and Server
 - CSSMTP
 - Load Balancing Advisor
 - IKE NSS client
 - NSS server
 - Policy agent
- DB2 DRDA
- IMS-Connect
- JES2 NJE
- Tivoli Netview applications
 - MultiSystem Manager
 - NetView Management Console
- RACF Remote Sharing Facility
- CICS Sockets applications
- 3rd Party applications
- Customer applications

Advantages of using AT-TLS



- **Reduce costs**

- Application development
 - Cost of System SSL integration
 - Cost of application's TLS-related configuration support
- Consistent TLS administration across z/OS applications
- Gain access to new features with little or no incremental development cost



- **Complete and up-to-date exploitation of System SSL features**

- AT-TLS makes the vast majority of System SSL features available to applications
- AT-TLS keeps up with System SSL enhancements – as new features are added, your applications can use them by changing AT-TLS policy, not code

- **Ongoing performance improvements**

Focus on efficiency in use of System SSL



- **Great choice if you haven't already invested in System SSL integration**

Even if you have, consider the long-term cost of keeping up vs. short term cost of conversion

AT-TLS application types



- **Not enabled**
 - No policy or policy explicitly disables AT-TLS for application traffic
 - Application may optionally use System SSL directly
 - Applications that use the Pascal API and Web Fast Response Cache Accelerator (FRCA) fall into this category



- **Basic**
 - Policy enables AT-TLS for application traffic
 - Application is unchanged and unaware of AT-TLS
 - Application protocol unaffected by use of AT-TLS (think HTTP vs. HTTPS)

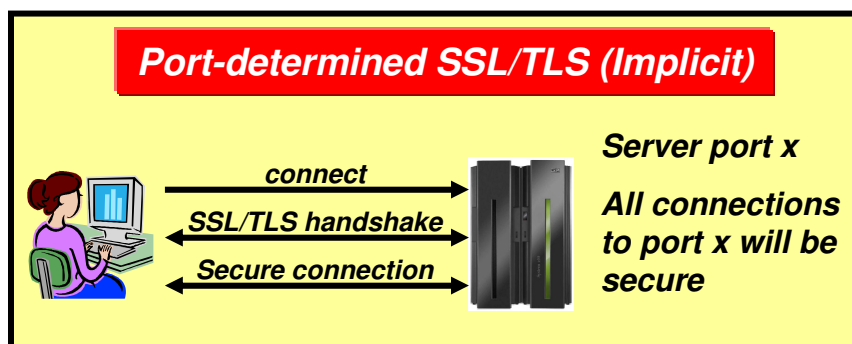


- **Aware**
 - Policy enables AT-TLS for application traffic
 - Application uses the SIOCTTLSCTL ioctl to extract AT-TLS information such as partner certificate, negotiated version and cipher, policy status, etc.



- **Controlling**
 - Policy enables AT-TLS and specifies ApplicationControlled ON for application traffic
 - Application protocol may negotiate the use of TLS in cleartext with its partner
 - Application uses the SIOCTTLSCTL ioctl to extract AT-TLS information (like an aware application) and to control TLS operations:
 - Start secure session
 - Reset session
 - Reset cipher

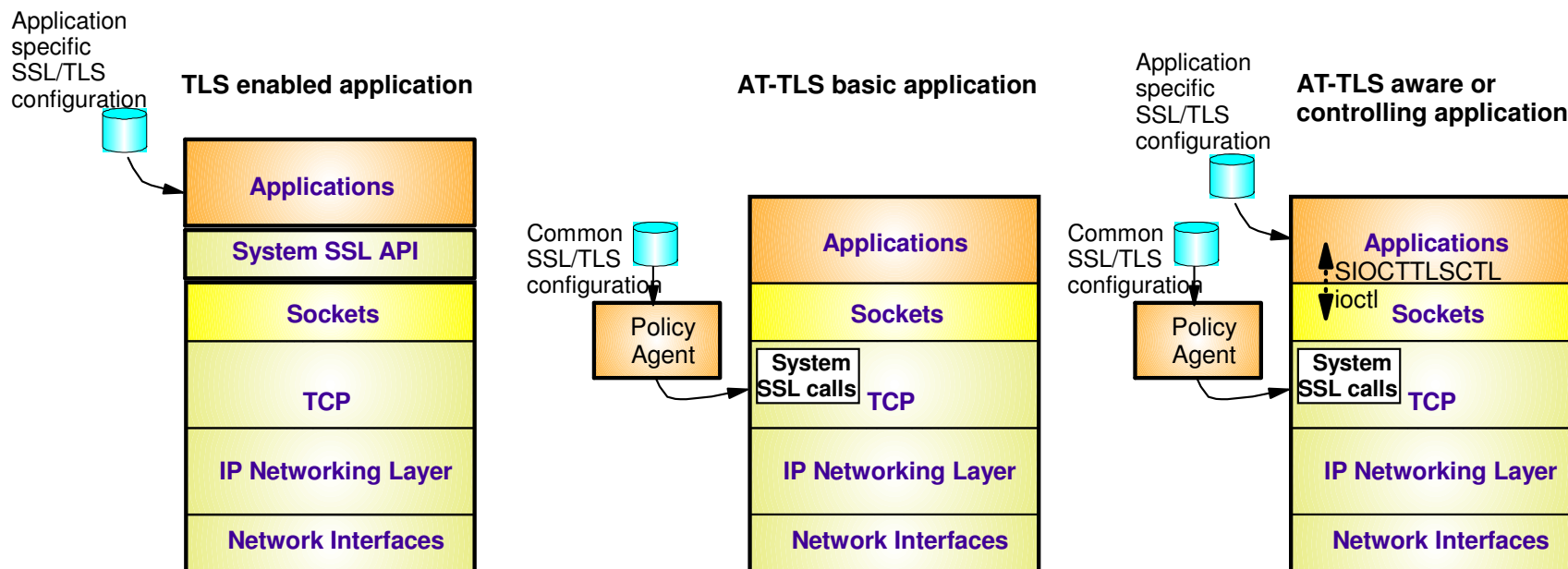
SSL/TLS application types



- As soon as a connection has been established with the server, the SSL/TLS handshake starts
- Examples are the HTTPS port (443), and FTP's secure port (990)
- AT-TLS considerations:
 - Can be done totally transparent to application code
 - This is referred to as an AT-TLS "Basic" application
 - Optionally the application may query SSL/TLS attributes, such as client user ID (if client authentication is used, cipher suite in use, etc)
 - This is referred to as an AT-TLS "Aware" application

- Application protocol includes verbs to negotiate security protocol and options
- Examples are FTP that uses the AUTH FTP command to negotiate use of SSL/TLS or Kerberos, and in some cases a TN3270 server port (Conntype NegtSecure)
- AT-TLS considerations:
 - Application needs to "tell" AT-TLS when to start the SSL/TLS handshake
 - This is referred to as an AT-TLS "Controlling" application
 - Otherwise, use of AT-TLS is transparent to application
 - Optionally the application may query SSL/TLS attributes, such as client user ID (if client authentication is used, cipher suite in use, etc)

TLS configuration cases by application type



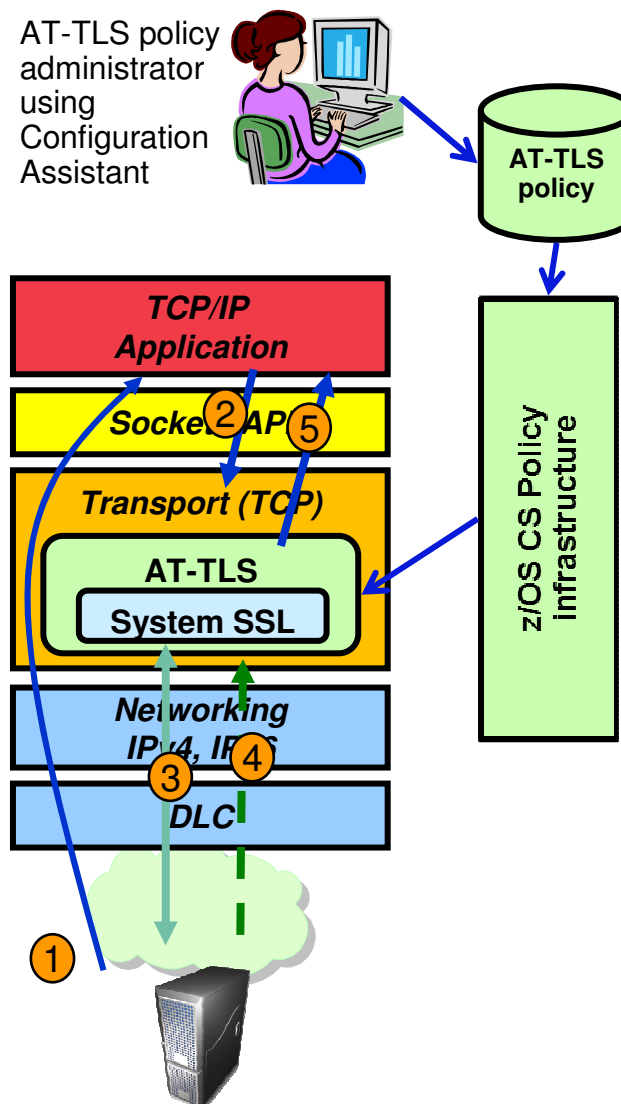
- TLS enabled application
 - Each application has its own configuration to control security policy and TLS functions
- AT-TLS basic application
 - All applications' security policy and TLS functions are governed by a single, consistent AT-TLS policy system-wide
- AT-TLS aware or controlling applications
 - Application specific policy retained but reduced to what application needs for awareness or controlling functions
 - AT-TLS policy continues to control overall AT-TLS function for the application

AT-TLS basic operation (z/OS as server)

Setup: AT-TLS policy is configured and deployed for the TCP application and the TCP application is started.

1. Client connects to server and connection is established
2. After accepting the new connection, the server issues a read request on the socket. The TCP layer checks AT-TLS policy and sees that AT-TLS protection is configured for this connection. As such, it prepares for the client-initiated TLS handshake
3. The client initiates the SSL handshake and the TCP layer invokes System SSL to perform the TLS handshake under identity of the server.
4. Client sends data traffic under protection of the new TLS session
5. TCP layer invokes System SSL to decrypt the data and then delivers the cleartext inbound data to the server

- Unencrypted (cleartext) flows
- SSL/TLS handshake flows
- SSL/TLS-secured (encrypted) flows

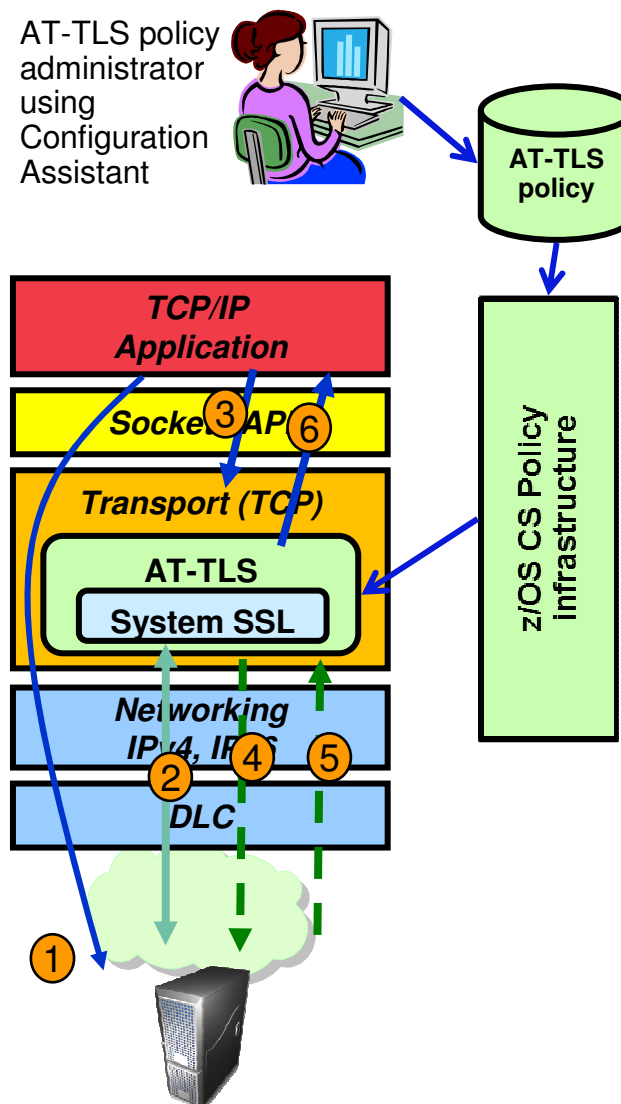


AT-TLS basic operation (z/OS as client)

Setup: AT-TLS policy is configured and deployed for the TCP application and the TCP application is started.

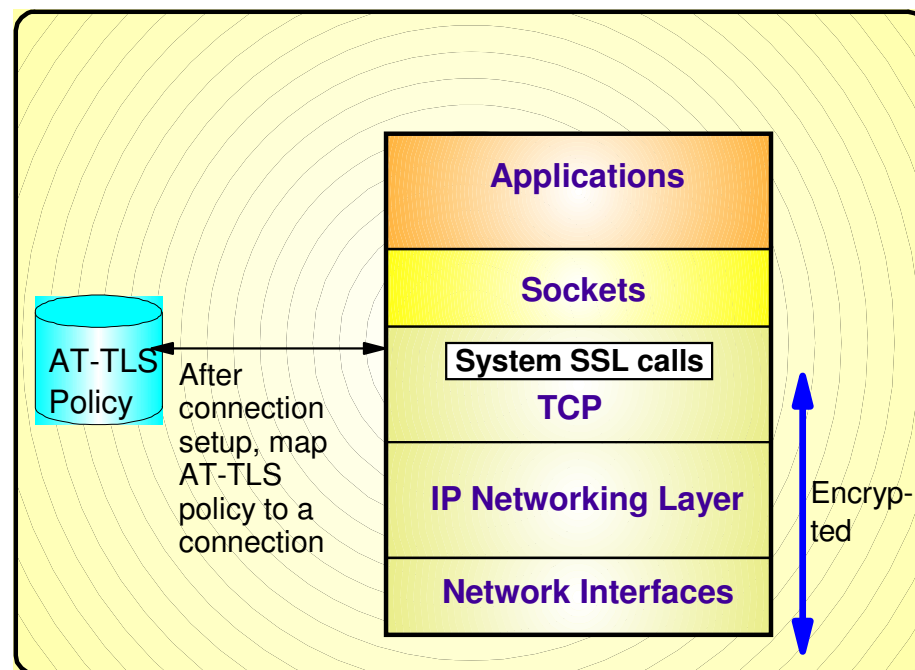
1. z/OS client connects out to server and connection is established
2. TCP layer invokes System SSL to perform the TLS handshake under identity of the client application
3. z/OS client sends data to server
4. TCP layer invokes System SSL to encrypt queued data and then sends it to server
5. Server sends encrypted data, TCP layer invokes System SSL to decrypt it
6. TCP delivers inbound data to z/OS client in the clear

- Unencrypted (cleartext) flows
- SSL/TLS handshake flows
- SSL/TLS-secured (encrypted) flows



Mapping AT-TLS policy to a TCP connection

- An AT-TLS policy rule describes TLS requirements for a TCP connection
- Policy rule is mapped to a connection based on policy condition
 - TCP/IP resource attributes
 - Connection type attributes
 - Local application attributes
- An AT-TLS policy rule is mapped to a connection at well defined points
 - Outbound Connect
 - First Select/Send/Receive
 - SIOCTTLSCTL ioctl
- If a rule match is found, TCP/IP stack provides TLS protocol control based on the policy action
- Alternate method of mapping policy to a connection
 - Secondary Map
 - Used for applications that have one or more “secondary” connections and one “primary” connection
 - Examples: FTP, rsh, rexec



AT-TLS policy conditions

Criteria	Description
Local address	Local IP address
Remote address	Remote IP address
Local port	Local port or ports
Remote port	Remote port or ports
Connection direction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inbound (applied to first Select, Send, or Receive after Accept) • Outbound (applied to Connect) • Both
User ID	User ID of the owning process or wildcard user ID
Jobname	Jobname of the owning application or wildcard jobname
Time, Day, Week, Month	When filter rule is active

AT-TLS policy actions

Criteria	Description
TLS enablement	Specifies whether TLS is enabled for connection matching the policy rule
TLS/SSL versions allowed	SSLv2, SSLv3, TLSv1, TLSv1.1
Cipher suites	Set of potential cryptographic algorithms (in order of preference) that this TLS server or client will accept during the TLS handshake
Role	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TLS client • TLS server • TLS server with client authentication
Client authentication type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passthru (bypass checking) • Required • Full (Accepted if provided by client) • SAFCheck
Authentication information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keyring identifier • Certificate label used for authentication • LDAP for certificate revocation list (CRL) processing
Data trace	Specifies whether to trace cleartext in datatrace or ctrace
AT-TLS trace levels	Specifies level of tracing
Handshake timeout	Time to wait for handshake to complete
Session key lifetime	When session key has been used this specified time period, a new session key must be created
Session ID requirements	Session ID cache size, Session ID timeout, Use sysplex-wide session ID cache
Secondary map used	Specifies whether a matching connection should be used as a "primary" connection in the "secondary policy mapping method"

Recent AT-TLS enhancements



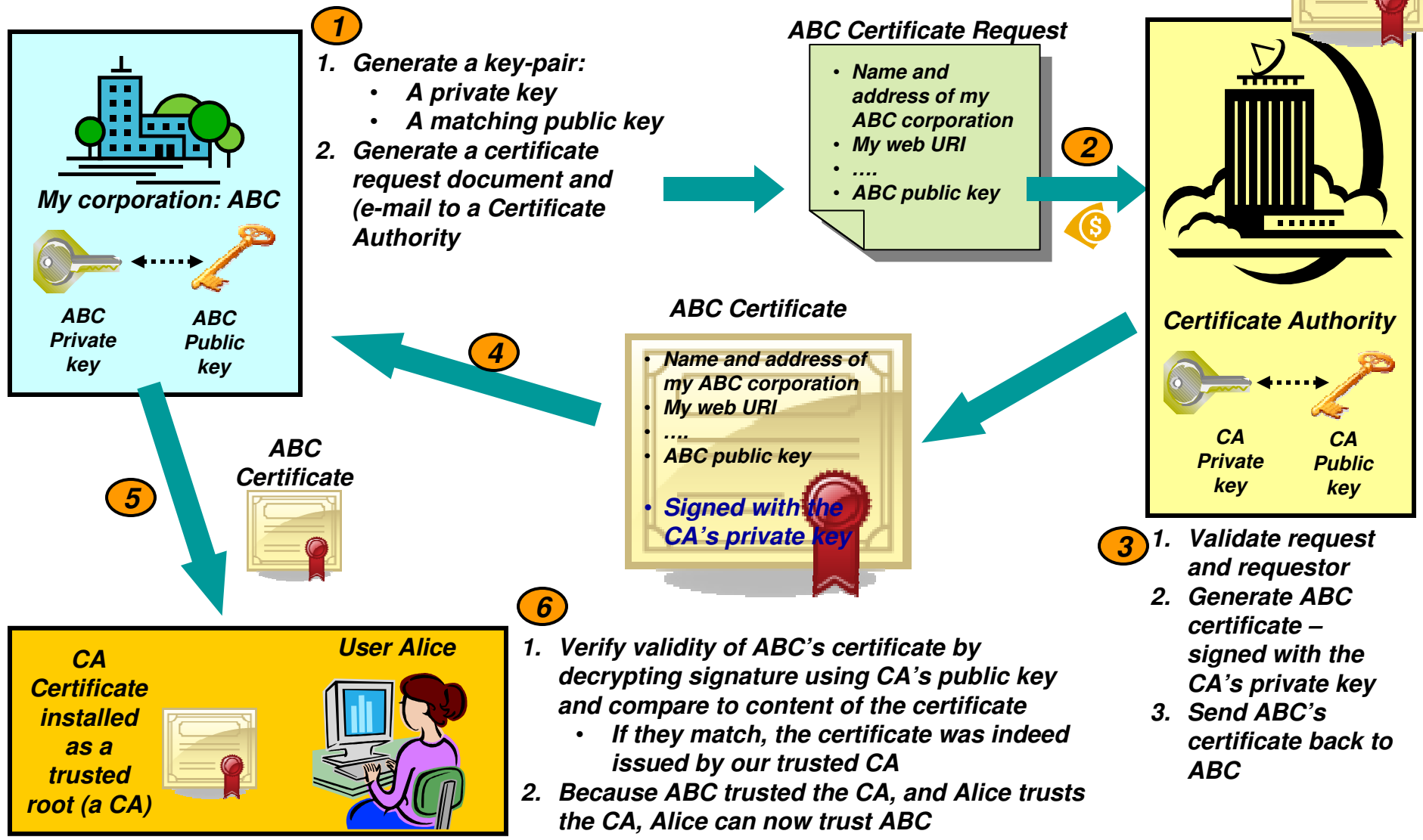
AT-TLS keeps up with System SSL enhancements – as new features are added, your applications can use them by changing AT-TLS policy, not code. Here is a list of capabilities added recently.

- TLS V1.1
- TLS Extensions (RFC 4366)
 - Negotiation and use of a truncated HMAC
 - Negotiation and use of a maximum SSL fragment size
 - Negotiation and use of handshake server name indication
- CRL LDAP server access security level
 - Option added to select security level setting for using LDAP servers with Certificate Revocation Lists (CRL)
- Certificate validation using RFC 3280
 - AT-TLS provides an option to select certificate validation method between using RFC 2459, RFC 3280, or any certificate validation method
- Accessing certificates stored in ICSF with PKCS #11 tokens
 - Accept PKCS #11 tokens in TTLSKeyRingParms statement
- FIPS 140-2
 - In z/OS V1R11, AT-TLS can be configured to invoke System SSL in the FIPS 140-2 compliant mode.
 - FIPS 140-2 can be selectively enabled in the AT-TLS policy configuration

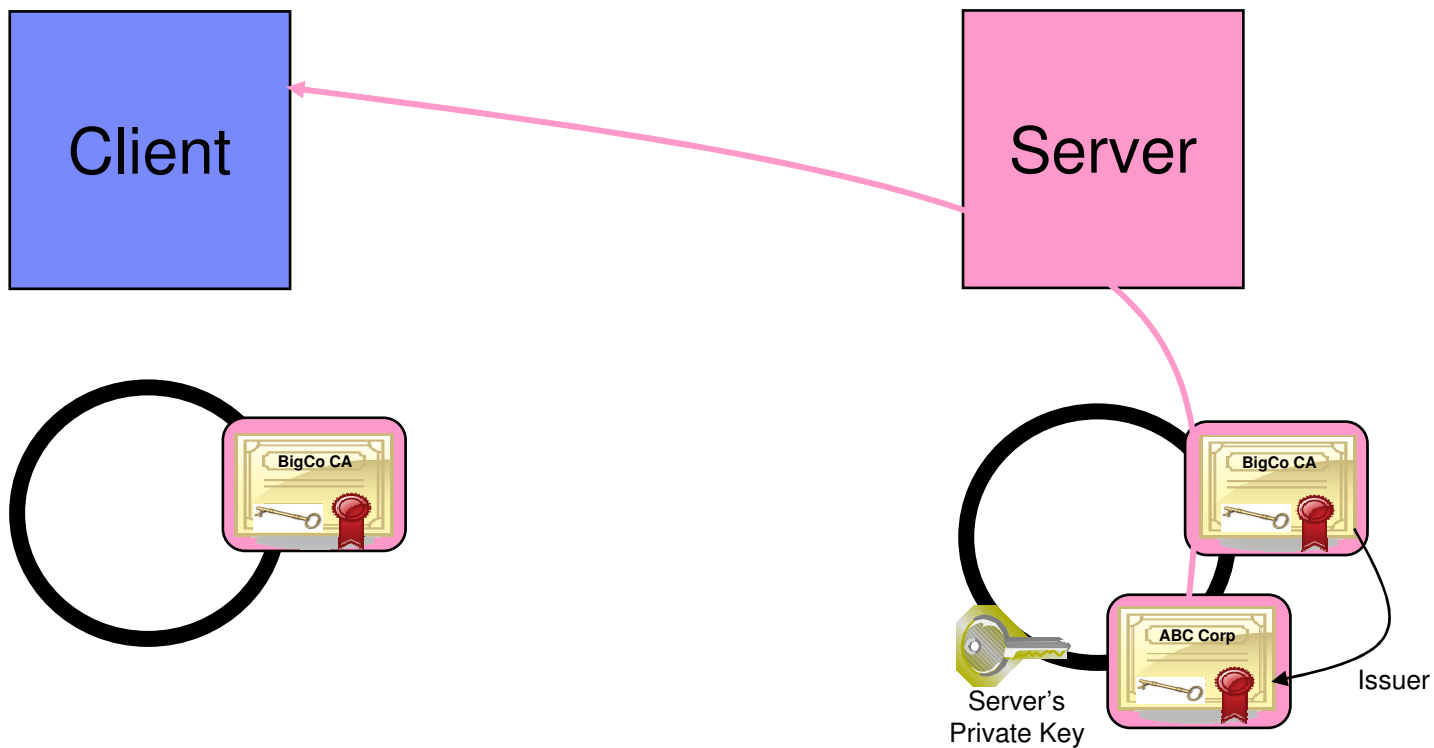
AT-TLS configuration task steps

- Obtain x.509 certificates and update RACF keyrings
- Update any application-specific configuration files if necessary
- Enabling use of AT-TLS in the TCP/IP stack configuration
- Create AT-TLS policy using Configuration Assistant for z/OS Communications Server
- Create policy infrastructure using Configuration Assistant application setup task checklist

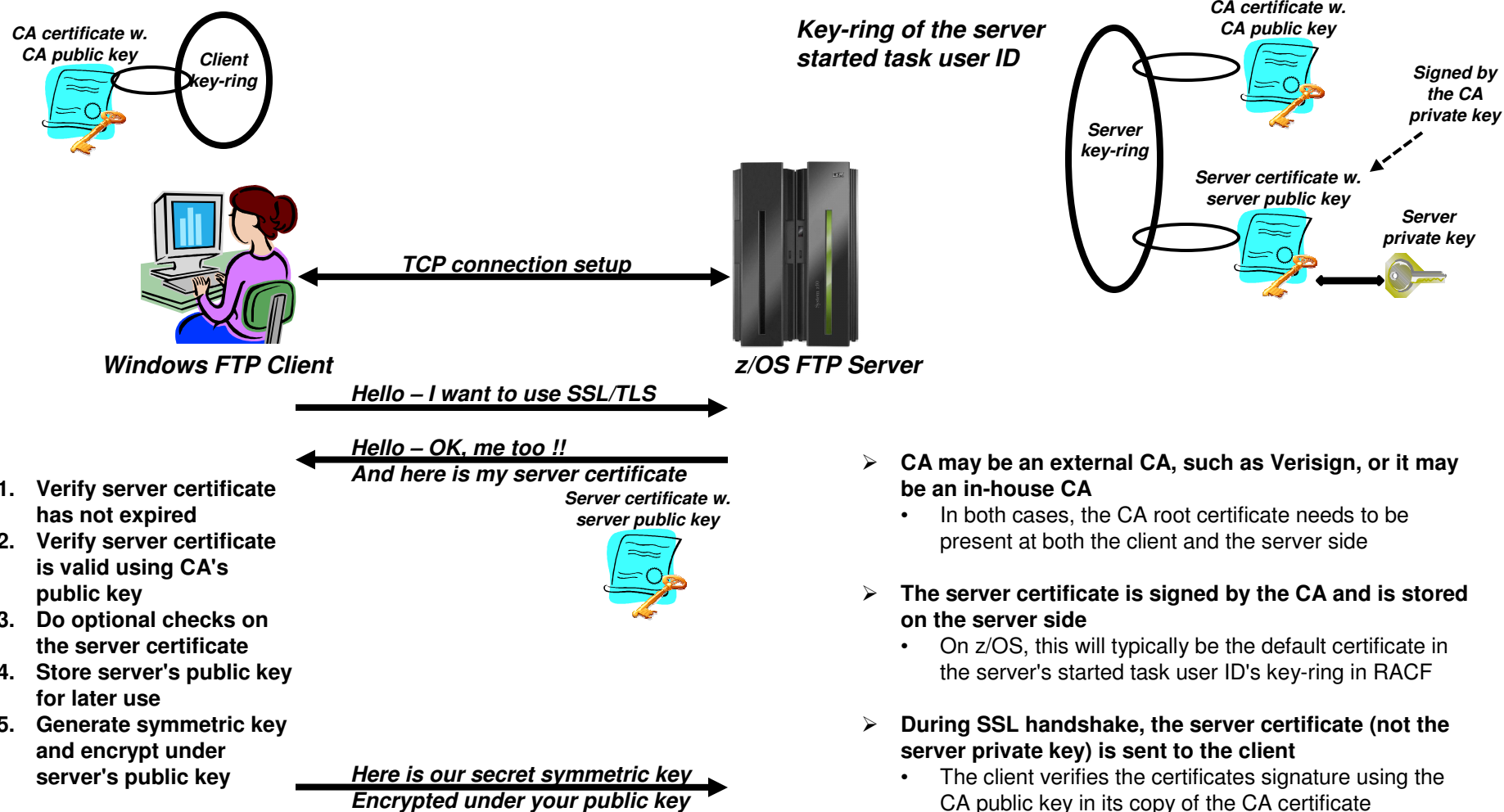
Trust relationships and Certificate Authorities (or, where do certificates come from?)



Certificates in action: SSL server authentication



What is needed for z/OS Server authentication only (which is sufficient for encrypted data exchange)



1. Verify server certificate has not expired
2. Verify server certificate is valid using CA's public key
3. Do optional checks on the server certificate
4. Store server's public key for later use
5. Generate symmetric key and encrypt under server's public key

- CA may be an external CA, such as Verisign, or it may be an in-house CA
 - In both cases, the CA root certificate needs to be present at both the client and the server side
- The server certificate is signed by the CA and is stored on the server side
 - On z/OS, this will typically be the default certificate in the server's started task user ID's key-ring in RACF
- During SSL handshake, the server certificate (not the server private key) is sent to the client
 - The client verifies the certificates signature using the CA public key in its copy of the CA certificate

Create self-signed root certificate for test purposes

```
RACDCERT CERTAUTH GENCERT +
  SUBJECTSDN ( +
    CN('MVS098 Certificate Authority') +
    OU('Z/OS CS V1R9', 'ENS', 'AIM', 'SWG') +
    O('IBM') +
    L('Raleigh') +
    SP('NC') +
    C('US') ) +
  SIZE(1024) +
  NOTBEFORE (DATE (2010-02-01)) +
  NOTAFTER (DATE (2020-12-31)) + ←
  WITHLABEL ('ABCTLS CA') +
  KEYUSAGE (CERTSIGN) +
  ALTNAME ( +
    DOMAIN ('mvs098.tcp.raleigh.ibm.com') )
```

Create a self-signed root certificate and a private/public key-pair:

- **CERTAUTH**
- **KEYUSAGE(CERTSIGN)**
- **Absence of a SIGNWITH option**

It can become a nightmare when these things expire, so don't create certificates with too short a time span! (Your security czar will likely have an opinion on that)

- In a production environment, you would not need a self-signed root certificate. To sign server and personal certificates, you would use your company root certificate or an external Certificate Authority.
- For testing, a self-signed root certificate is useful. It allows you to familiarize yourself with keys and certificates and allows you to thoroughly test your secure FTP setup on z/OS before deploying it in production.

Create server certificate signed with your own root certificate



```
RACDCERT ID(TCPCS) GENCERT +
  SUBJECTSDN( +
    CN('MVS098 Server Certificate') +
    OU('Z/OS CS V1R11', 'ENS', 'AIM', 'SWG') +
    O('IBM') +
    L('Raleigh') +
    SP('NC') +
    C('US') ) +
  SIZE(1024) +
  NOTBEFORE(DATE(2010-02-01)) +
  NOTAFTER(DATE(2020-12-31)) +
  WITHLABEL('ABCTLS TCPSERV') +
  KEYUSAGE(HANDSHAKE DATAENCRYPT DOCSIGN) +
  ALTNAME( +
    DOMAIN('mvs098.tcp.raleigh.ibm.com') ) +
  SIGNWITH(CERTAUTH LABEL('ABCTLS CA'))
```

Create a server certificate signed with your own root certificate and a private/public key pair:

- *ID(userID) – the started task user ID of your server*
- *KEYUSAGE(HANDSHAKE DATAENCRYPT DOCSIGN)*
- *SIGNWITH(CERTAUTH LABEL('your root certificate'))*

- In a production environment, you would use an alternative procedure after having generated the server key pair and certificate:
 - You would generate a certificate signing request and send it to your CA
 - Your CA would process your request and create a certificate signed with the CA private key
 - You would import the signed certificate into RACF

Alternative: use an external CA to sign your server certificate



```
RACDCERT ID(TCPCS) GENCERT +  
  SUBJECTSDN( +  
    CN('MVS098 Server Certificate') +  
    OU('Z/OS CS V1R11', 'ENS', 'AIM', 'SWG') +  
    O('IBM') +  
    L('Raleigh') +  
    SP('NC') +  
    C('US') ) +  
  SIZE(1024) +  
  NOTBEFORE(DATE(2010-02-01)) +  
  NOTAFTER(DATE(2020-12-31)) +  
  WITHLABEL('ABCTLS TCPSERV') +  
  KEYUSAGE(HANDSHAKE DATAENCRYPT DOCSIGN) +  
  ALTNAME( +  
    DOMAIN('mvs098.tcp.raleigh.ibm.com') )  
RACDCERT ID(TCPCS) GENREQ (LABEL('ABCTLS TCPSERV')) +  
  DSN('USER1.PKITEST.SERVERS.REQ')  
  
(* ** * delay here while CA processes your request * ** *)  
  
RACDCERT ID(TCPCS) +  
  ADD('USER1.PKITEST.SERVERS.CRT') +  
  TRUST +  
  WITHLABEL('ABCTLS TCPSERV')
```

← Create a server certificate and a private/public key pair:

- ID(userID) – the started task user ID of your server
- KEYUSAGE(HANDSHAKE DATAENCRYPT DOCSIGN)

Generate a request to have the certificate signed by an external CA

- Send the request to the CA
- Receive the response from the CA

← Add the signed certificate into RACF

If not already there, you also need to add the CA's root certificate to RACF as a CERTAUTH certificate

Create you z/OS server started task user ID key-ring and connect required certificates to it

```

RACDCERT CERTAUTH +
  EXPORT (LABEL ('ABCTLS CA')) +
  DSN ('USER1.ABCTLSCA.B64') +
  FORMAT (CERTB64)

RACDCERT ID (TCPCS) ADDRING (TLSRING)
RACDCERT ID (TCPCS) +
  CONNECT (CERTAUTH LABEL ('ABCTLS CA') +
  RING (TLSRING) )

RACDCERT ID (TCPCS) +
  CONNECT (LABEL ('ABCTLS TCPSEV') +
  RING (TLSRING) +
  DEFAULT)

RACDCERT ID (TCPCS) +
  LISTRING (TLSRING)
  
```

In order for the remote client to successfully authenticate server certificates that are signed with our self-signed root certificate, they need a copy of that root certificate in their local key-rings. Download as a text file to your client workstation

Create key-ring for your started task server user ID

Connect certificates to the key-ring:

- Your root certificate
- Your server certificate

Digital ring information for user TCPCS:

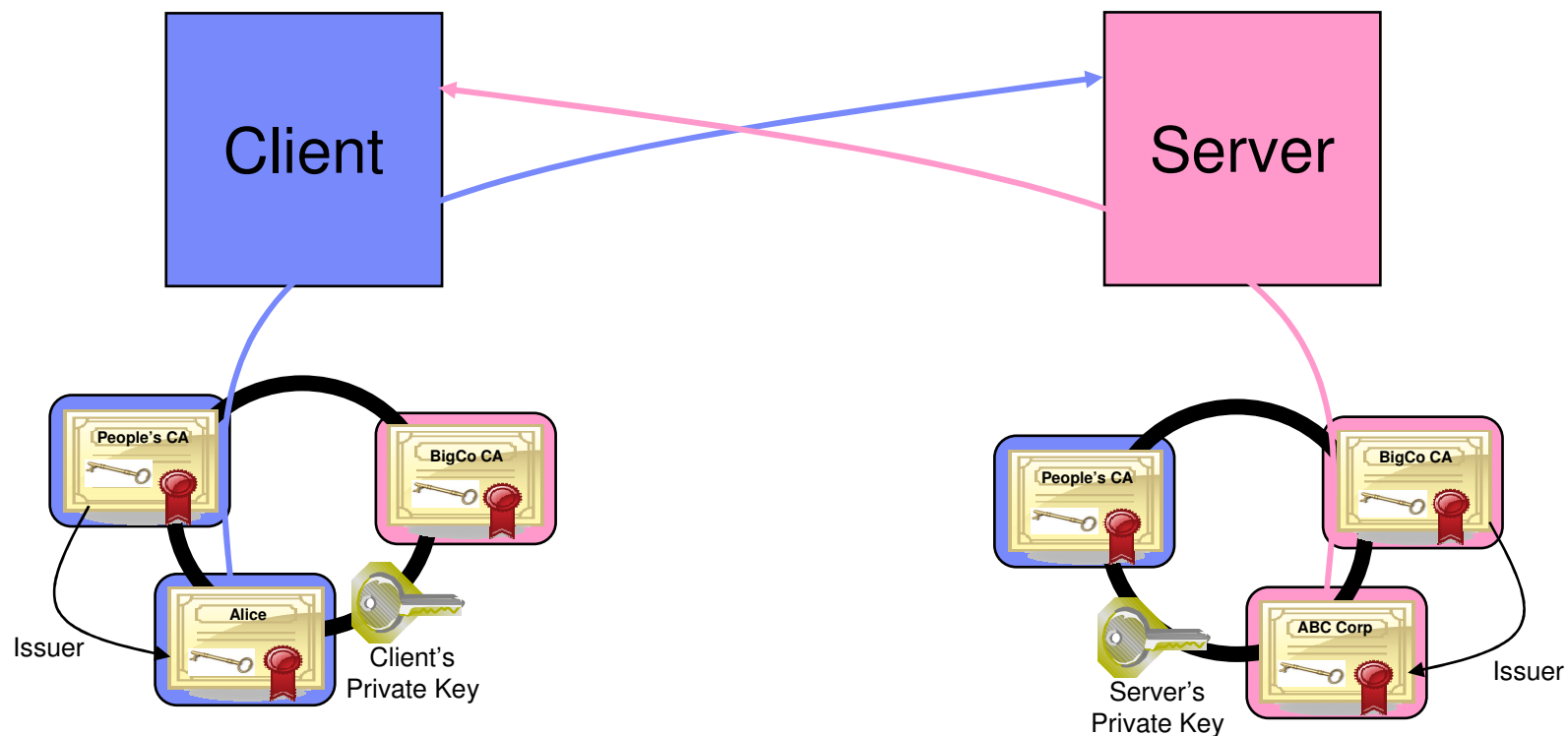
Ring:

>TLSRING<

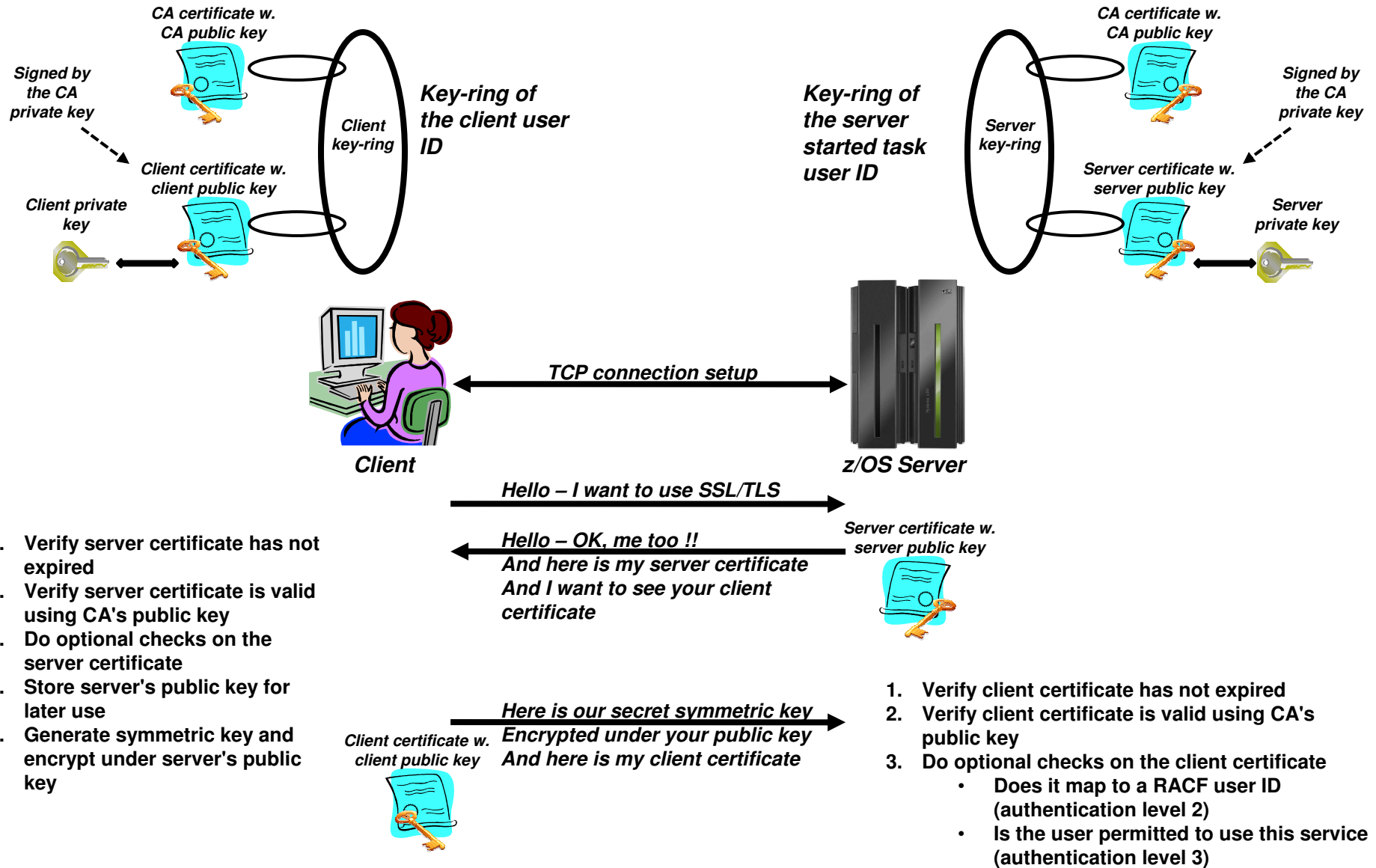
Certificate Label Name	Cert Owner	USAGE	DEFAULT
ABCTLS CA	CERTAUTH	CERTAUTH	NO
ABCTLS TCPSEV	ID (TCPCS)	PERSONAL	YES

Certificates in action: SSL client authentication

(implies server authentication as well)



What is needed for z/OS Server and client authentication?



1. Verify server certificate has not expired
2. Verify server certificate is valid using CA's public key
3. Do optional checks on the server certificate
4. Store server's public key for later use
5. Generate symmetric key and encrypt under server's public key

1. Verify client certificate has not expired
2. Verify client certificate is valid using CA's public key
3. Do optional checks on the client certificate
 - Does it map to a RACF user ID (authentication level 2)
 - Is the user permitted to use this service (authentication level 3)

Enabling use of AT-TLS in the TCP/IP stack



- AT-TLS is enabled via a TCPCONFIG parameter

```
TCPConfig TTLS ; Enable AT-TLS policies
```

- There may be a short time period between TCP/IP parsing this configuration option and the actual AT-TLS policies being installed into the stack by Policy Agent
 - Since the stack doesn't yet have an AT-TLS policy, it doesn't know which connections to secure
 - What should it do if a new connection is being set up during this short time window?
 - You control that via a SERVAUTH profile:
 - **EZB.INITSTACK.system.stackname**
- When TCP/IP starts with TCPCONFIG TTLS specified, it will issue message EZZ4248E

```
EZZ4248E TCPCS WAITING FOR PAGENT TTLS POLICY  
EZZ8771I PAGENT CONFIG POLICY PROCESSING COMPLETE FOR TCPCS : TTLS  
EZZ4250I AT-TLS SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE FOR TCPCS
```

- Between messages EZZ4248E and EZZ4250I, the TCP/IP stack will only allow users permitted to the EZB.INITSTACK.system.stack SERVAUTH profile to establish TCP connections.
 - **Note:** make sure all your pertinent server address spaces (including PAGENT and OMROUTE) run under user IDs that are permitted to this profile.

Update any application configuration if needed - FTP example



- Some application configuration changes may be necessary if the application is either AT-TLS aware or AT-TLS controlling
- The FTP server is both AT-TLS aware and controlling
- Example below defines an FTP server that supports SSL/TLS connections, but does not require it
 - It depends on the client sending an AUTH command or not
- SSL/TLS is done by ATTLS in this example

```
EXTENSIONS          AUTH_TLS          ; Enable TLS authentication
TLSMECHANISM        ATTLS          ; Server-specific or ATTLS
SECURE_FTP          ALLOWED        ; Security required/optional
SECURE_LOGIN        NO_CLIENT_AUTH ; Client authentication
SECURE_PASSWORD     REQUIRED        ; Password requirement
SECURE_CTRLCONN     PRIVATE       ; Minimum level of security CTRL
SECURE_DATACONN     PRIVATE       ; Minimum level of security DATA
TLRSRFCLEVEL        RFC4217       ; SSL/TLS RFC Level supported
```

Policy-based network security on z/OS: Configuration Assistant



Download the Windows version at <http://tinyurl.com/cgoqsa>

- **Configures:**
 - AT-TLS
 - IPSec and IP filtering
 - IDS
 - Quality of Service
 - Policy-based routing
- **Separate perspectives but consistent model for each discipline**
- **Focus on concepts, not details**
 - what traffic to protect
 - how to protect it
 - De-emphasize low-level details (though they are accessible through advanced panels)
- **z/OSMF-based web interface (strategic) or standalone Windows application**
- **Builds and maintains**
 - Policy files
 - Related configuration files
 - JCL procs and RACF directives
- **Supports import of existing policy files**

Configuration Assistant policy creation approach

- Wizards and dialogs guide you through a top-down approach to configuration

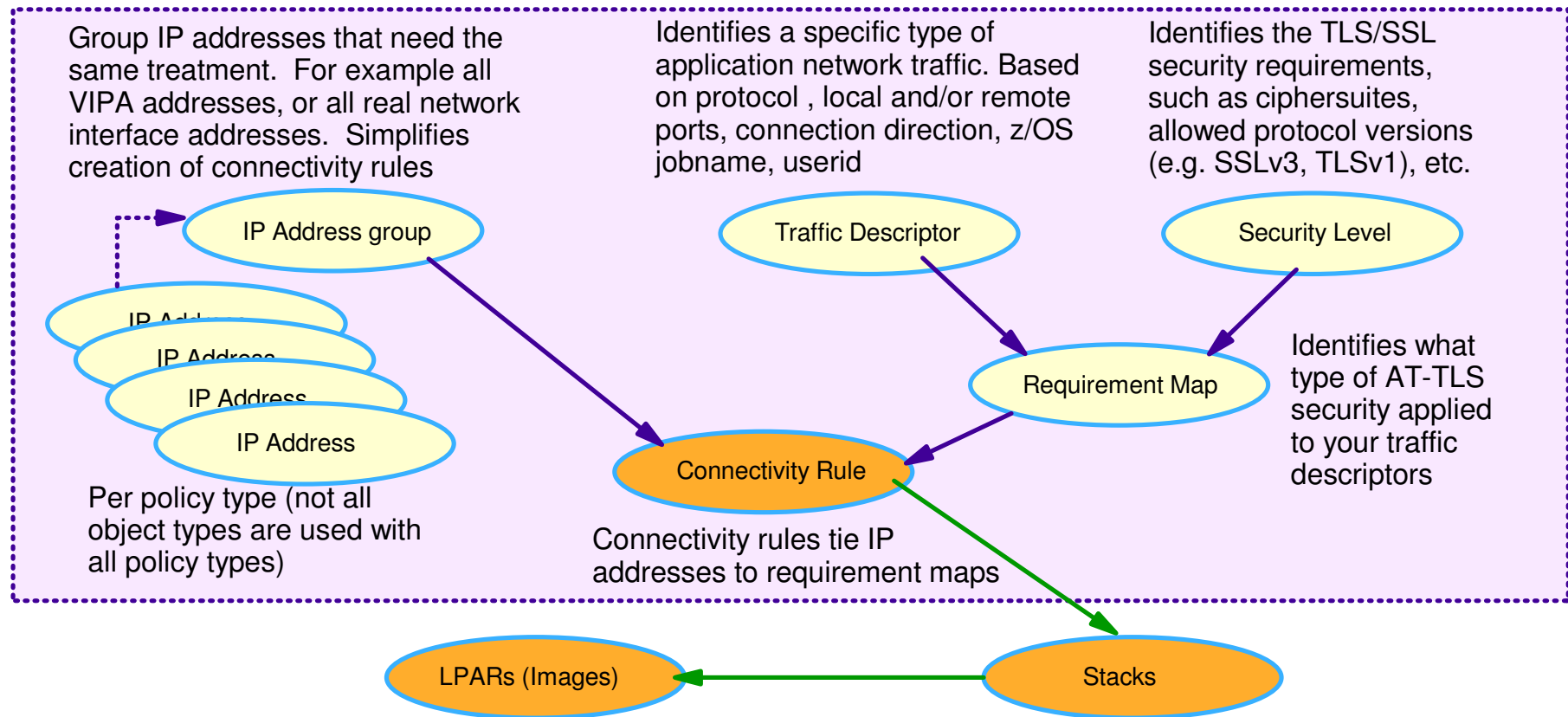
- ▶ Navigational tree supports a bottom-up approach

- Allows an experienced user to bypass wizard screens

- Define system images and TCP/IP stacks
- Define security levels (reusable)
 - Protection suites (e.g. gold, silver, bronze)
- Define requirements map (reusable)
 - How to protect common scenarios (e.g. intranet, branch office, business partner)
 - Set of traffic descriptors linked to security level
- Define connectivity rules
 - A complete security policy for all traffic between two endpoints
 - Specified data endpoints linked to a requirements map

Optimizations to this approach are provided for common applications!

Configuration Assistant reusable object model



1. Create system image and TCP/IP stack image
2. Create one or more Requirement Maps to define desired security for common scenarios (e.g. intranet, branch office, business partner)
 - Create or reuse Security Levels to define security actions
 - Create or reuse Traffic descriptors to define application ports to secure
3. Create one or more Connectivity Rules between Data Endpoints (IP addresses) and associate with a configured Requirement Map

AT-TLS rule simplification with “pre-defined rules”

- In z/OS V1R11, configuration of AT-TLS policy definition was simplified so that policy rules for common applications can be configured in a few clicks
- The Configuration Assistant provides predefined AT-TLS connectivity rules for common applications configured for each stack .
- In most cases, these rules need no modification and can be enabled for immediate use.
- Each rule defines an application with default port settings, key ring, and is associated with a default security level.
- The administrator can easily enable the rules they want to have in their policy and install the generated flat file.

The examples that follow use the pre-defined rule approach....

Add a z/OS image



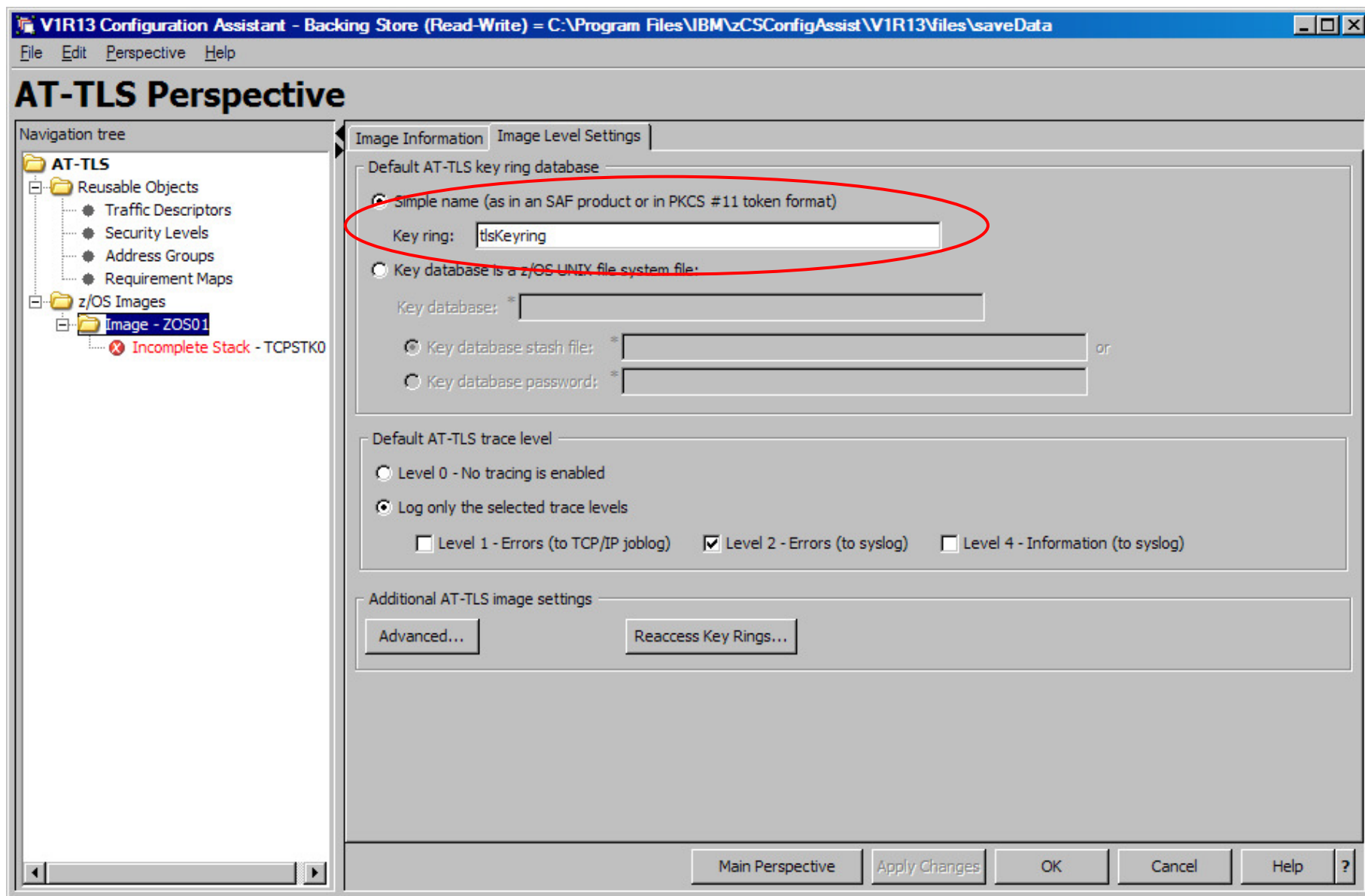
The screenshot shows the V1R13 Configuration Assistant interface. The main window is titled "AT-TLS Perspective" and contains a navigation tree on the left with folders for "Reusable Objects" (containing Traffic Descriptors, Security Levels, Address Groups, and Requirement Maps) and "z/OS Images". In the center, there are buttons for "Traffic Descriptors", "Security Levels", "Address Groups", and "Requirement Maps". Below these is a section titled "Work with settings for z/OS image" containing a button "Add a New z/OS Image..." which is circled in red. A dashed arrow points from this button to a "New z/OS Image" dialog box. The dialog box has the following fields: "z/OS image name:" with the value "ZOS01", "Description:" with the value "Z/OS System 1", and "z/OS release:" with a dropdown menu set to "V1R13". Under "Default AT-TLS key ring database", the "Simple name (as in an SAF product or in PKCS #11 Token format)" option is selected, with a "Key ring:" field containing "tlsKeyring". The "Key database is a z/OS UNIX file system file:" option is unselected. Below this are fields for "Key database:", "Key database stash file:", and "Key database password:". The dialog box has "OK" and "Cancel" buttons at the bottom right. The main window also has "Main Perspective" and "Help" buttons at the bottom right.

Add a TCP/IP stack



The screenshot shows the V1R13 Configuration Assistant interface. The main window is titled "AT-TLS Perspective" and contains a navigation tree on the left and a main configuration area on the right. The navigation tree shows a folder structure: AT-TLS > Reusable Objects > Traffic Descriptors, Security Levels, Address Groups, Requirement Maps; and z/OS Images > Image - ZOS01. The main configuration area has two tabs: "Image Information" and "Image Level Settings". The "Image Information" tab is active, showing fields for "z/OS image name:" (ZOS01), "Description:" (Z/OS System 1), and "z/OS release:" (V1R13). A red oval highlights the "Add New TCP/IP Stack..." button. A dashed arrow points from this button to a smaller dialog box titled "New TCP/IP Stack: Information". This dialog box has fields for "TCP/IP stack name:" (TCPSTK01) and "Description:" (TCP/IP Stack 1), with OK, Cancel, and Help buttons at the bottom. At the bottom of the main window, there are buttons for "Main Perspective", "Apply Changes", "OK", "Cancel", and "Help".

Set default key ring at the image level



Predefined connectivity rules are now configured for each stack



V1R13 Configuration Assistant - Backing Store (Read-Write) = C:\Program Files\IBM\zCSConfigAssist\V1R13\files\saveData

File Edit Perspective Help

AT-TLS Perspective

Navigation tree

- AT-TLS
 - Reusable Objects
 - Traffic Descriptors
 - Security Levels
 - Address Groups
 - Requirement Maps
 - z/OS Images
 - Image - ZOS01
 - Incomplete Stack - TCPSTK0

TCP/IP stack name: * TCPSTK01

Description: TCP/IP Stack 1

z/OS release: V1R13

Enable the rule you would like to have in your AT-TLS policy.
To enable a rule, right click on the row and select Enable Rule.

Status	Rule Name	Application / Requirement Map	Key Ring
Disabled	Default_DB2-Requester	DB2-Requester	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_DB2-Server	DB2-Server	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_Central_PolicySvr	Centralized_Policy_Server	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_CICS	CICS	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_CSSMTP	CSSMTP	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_FTP-Client	FTP-Client	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_FTP-Server	FTP-Server	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_IMS-Connect	IMS-Connect	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_JES-Client	JES-Client	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_JES-Server	JES-Server	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_LBA-Advisor	LBA-Advisor	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_MSM	MSM	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_NETCONV	NETCONV	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_NSS_Client-IKED	NSS_Client-IKED	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_NSS_Server	NSS_Server	tlsKeyring

Modify... Copy... Add... Delete Move Up View Details Health Check

Move Down

Main Perspective Apply Changes OK Cancel Help ?

Preparing the TN3270 pre-defined connectivity rule



V1R13 Configuration Assistant - Backing Store (Read-Write) = C:\Program Files\IBM\zCSConfigAssist\V1R13\files\saveData

File Edit Perspective Help

AT-TLS Perspective

Navigation tree

- AT-TLS
 - Reusable Objects
 - Traffic Descriptors
 - Security Levels
 - Address Groups
 - Requirement Maps
 - z/OS Images
 - Image - ZOS01
 - Incomplete Stack - TCPSTK0

TCP/IP stack name: * TCPSTK01

Description: TCP/IP Stack 1

z/OS release: V1R.13

Enable the rule you would like to have in your AT-TLS policy.
To enable a rule, right click on the row and select Enable Rule.

Status	Rule Name	Application / Requirement Map	Key Ring
Disabled	Default_CSSMTP	CSSMTP	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_FTP-Client	FTP-Client	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_FTP-Server	FTP-Server	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_IMS-Connect	IMS-Connect	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_JES-Client	JES-Client	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_JES-Server	JES-Server	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_LBA-Advisor	LBA-Advisor	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_MSM	MSM	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_NETCONV	NETCONV	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_NSS_Client-IKED	NSS_Client-IKED	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_NSS_Server	NSS_Server	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_PolicyAgentImport	PolicyAgentImport	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_RRSF-Client	RRSF-Client	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_RRSF-Server	RRSF-Server	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_TN3270-Server	TN3270-Server	tlsKeyring

Modify... Copy.. Add... Delete Move Up View Details Health Check

Move Down

See next page

Main Perspective Apply Changes OK Cancel Help ?

Describe traffic



Modify Rule

AT-TLS rule name

Rule name: * Default_TN3270-Server Enable rule Restore Defaults

Specify settings

Traffic | Role | Key Ring | Data Endpoints | Security Level | Advanced

Use this panel to specify the traffic settings.

Application name: * TN3270-Server

Local port

All ports

All ephemeral ports

Ports: * 23

Separate multiple ports with a comma

Remote port

All ports

All ephemeral ports

Ports: *

Separate multiple ports with a comma

Indicate the TCP connect direction

Either Inbound only Outbound only

Specify jobname and user ID

Jobname: User ID:

OK Cancel Help ?

Describe role – Not changeable

Modify Rule

AT-TLS rule name

Rule name: *Default_TN3270-Server Enable rule Restore Defaults

Specify settings

Traffic | **Role** | Key Ring | Data Endpoints | Security Level | Advanced

The following fields are disabled for this application. The policy rule will fail if the settings were changed.
Use this panel to specify the AT-TLS roles.

AT-TLS handshake role

Server Client

Application controlled

On Off

Secondary map

On Off

OK Cancel Help ?

Define key ring – in this case use the z/OS image level key ring

Modify Rule

AT-TLS rule name

Rule name: * Enable rule Restore Defaults

Specify settings

Traffic | **Role** | **Key Ring** | Data Endpoints | Security Level | Advanced

Use this panel to specify the key ring database and certificate label to use for this rule.

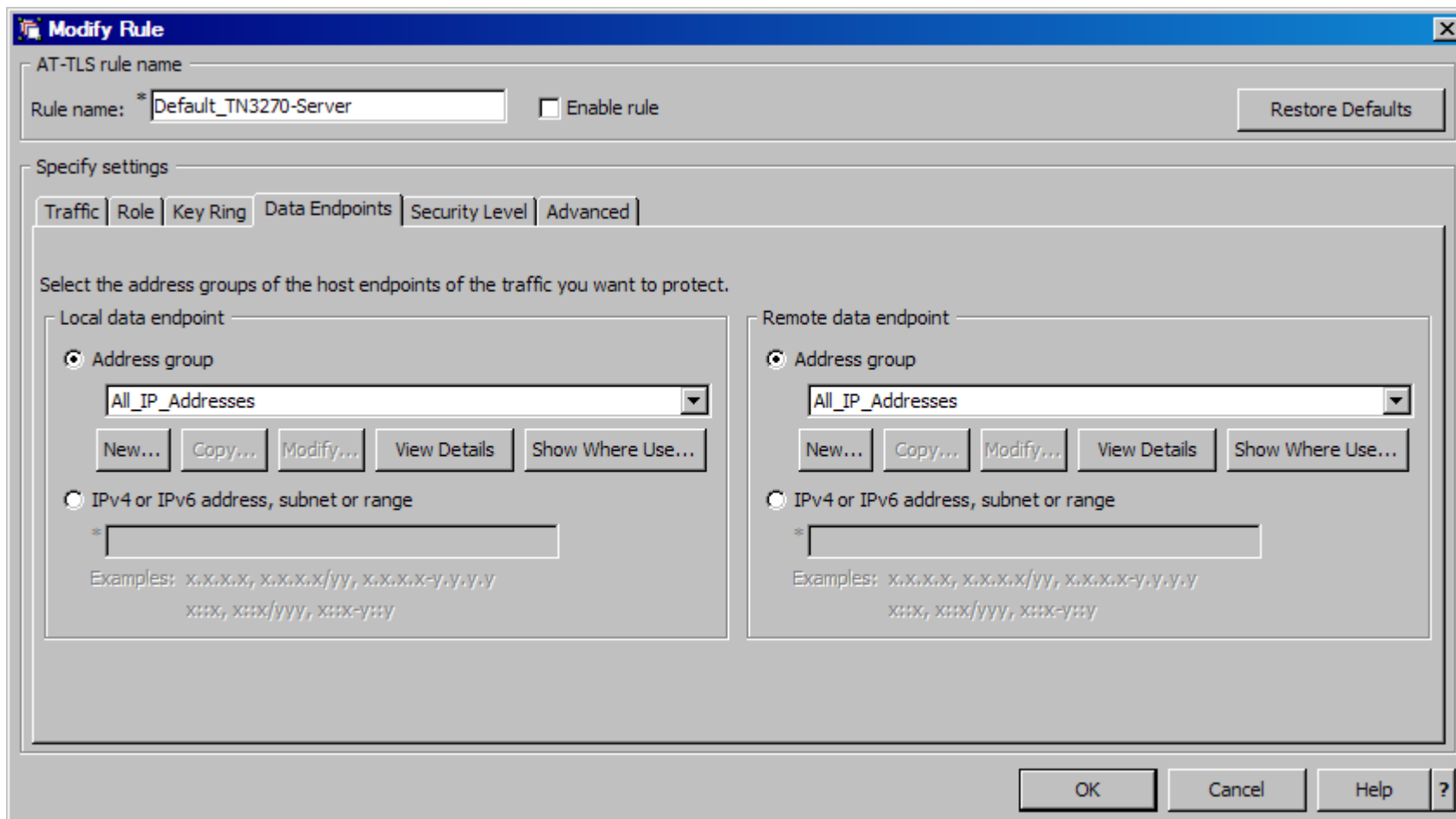
Key ring database

- Use the key ring database defined for the z/OS image
- Use a Simple name (as in an SAF product or in PKCS #11 Token format):
 - Key ring: *
- Use this z/OS UNIX file system key database:
 - Key database: *
 - Key database stash file: * or
 - Key database password: *

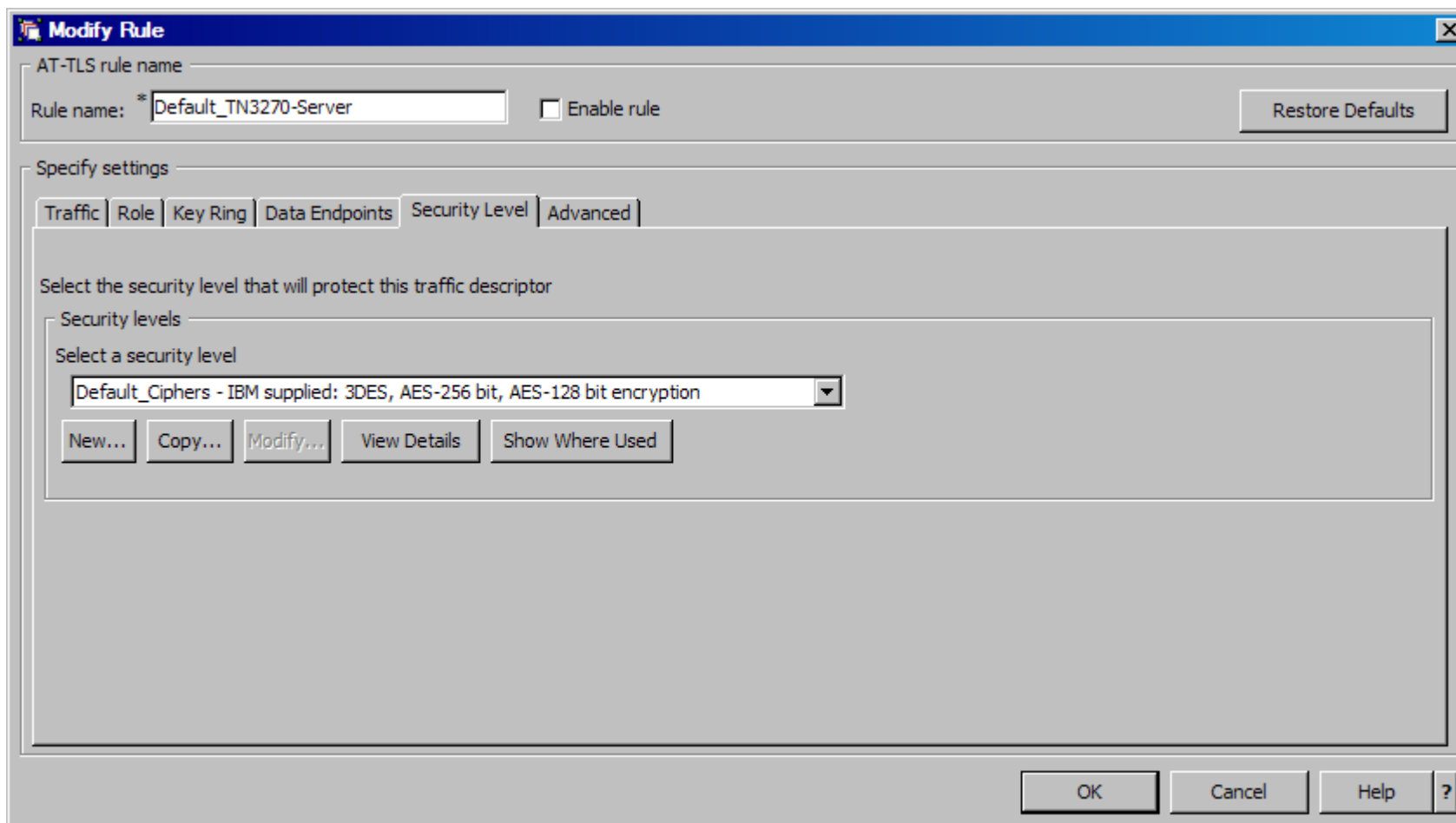
Certificate label:

OK Cancel Help ?

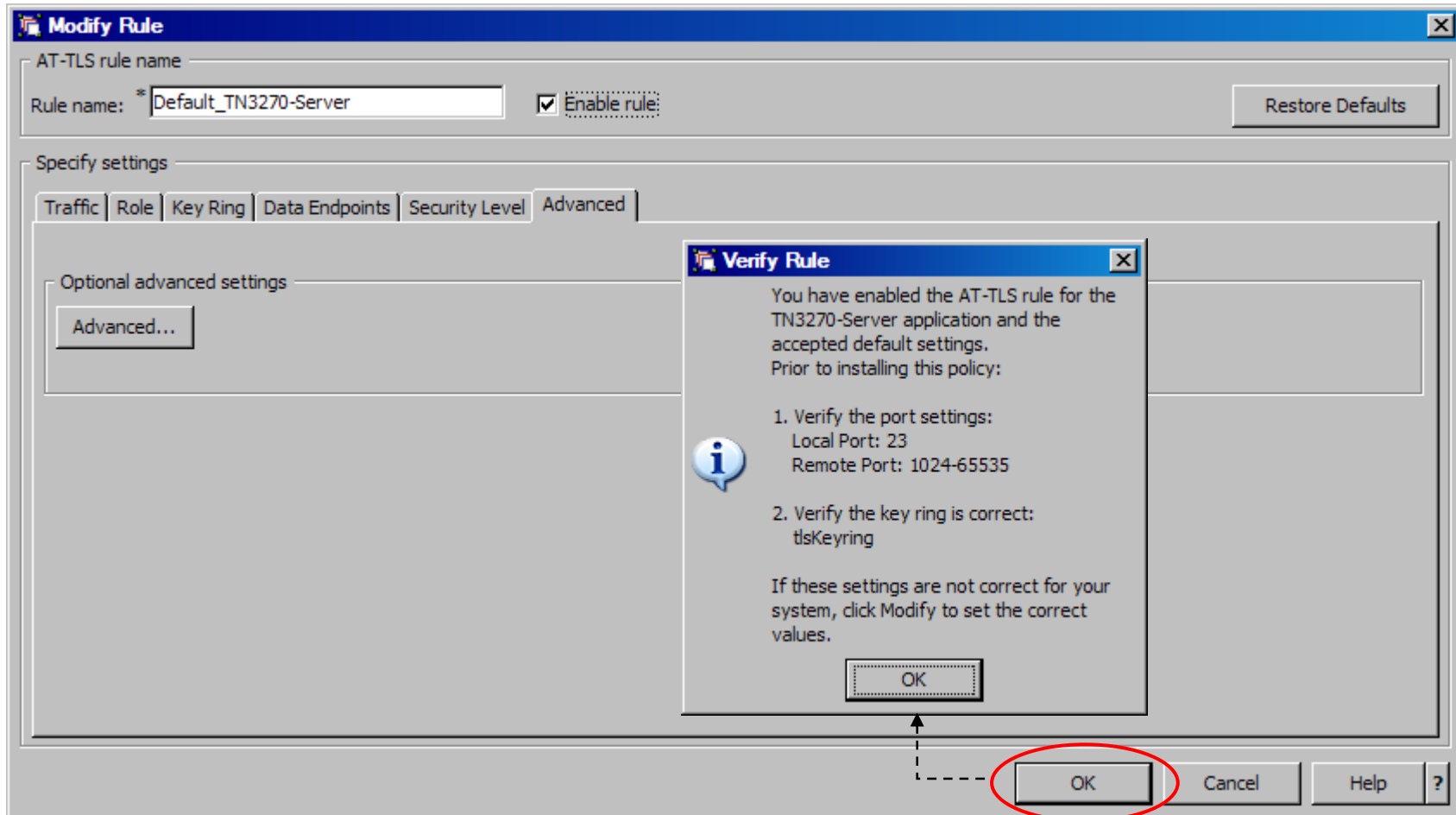
Describe data endpoints – in this case apply rule to all endpoints



Specify details of TLS protection



Enable rule



Pre-defined TN3270 server rule is now enabled



V1R13 Configuration Assistant - Backing Store (Read-Write) = C:\Program Files\IBM\zCSConfigAssist\V1R13\files\saveData

File Edit Perspective Help

AT-TLS Perspective

Navigation tree

- AT-TLS
 - Reusable Objects
 - Traffic Descriptors
 - Security Levels
 - Address Groups
 - Requirement Maps
 - z/OS Images
 - Image - ZOS01
 - Stack - TCPSTK01

TCP/IP stack name: * TCPSTK01

Description: TCP/IP Stack 1

z/OS release: V1R13

Enable the rule you would like to have in your AT-TLS policy.
To enable a rule, right click on the row and select Enable Rule.

Status	Rule Name	Application / Requirement Map	Key Ring
Disabled	Default_CSSMTP	CSSMTP	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_FTP-Client	FTP-Client	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_FTP-Server	FTP-Server	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_IMS-Connect	IMS-Connect	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_JES-Client	JES-Client	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_JES-Server	JES-Server	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_LBA-Advisor	LBA-Advisor	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_MSM	MSM	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_NETCONV	NETCONV	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_NSS_Client-IKED	NSS_Client-IKED	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_NSS_Server	NSS_Server	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_PolicyAgentImport	PolicyAgentImport	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_RRSF-Client	RRSF-Client	tlsKeyring
Disabled	Default_RRSF-Server	RRSF-Server	tlsKeyring
Enabled	Default_TN3270-Server	TN3270-Server	tlsKeyring

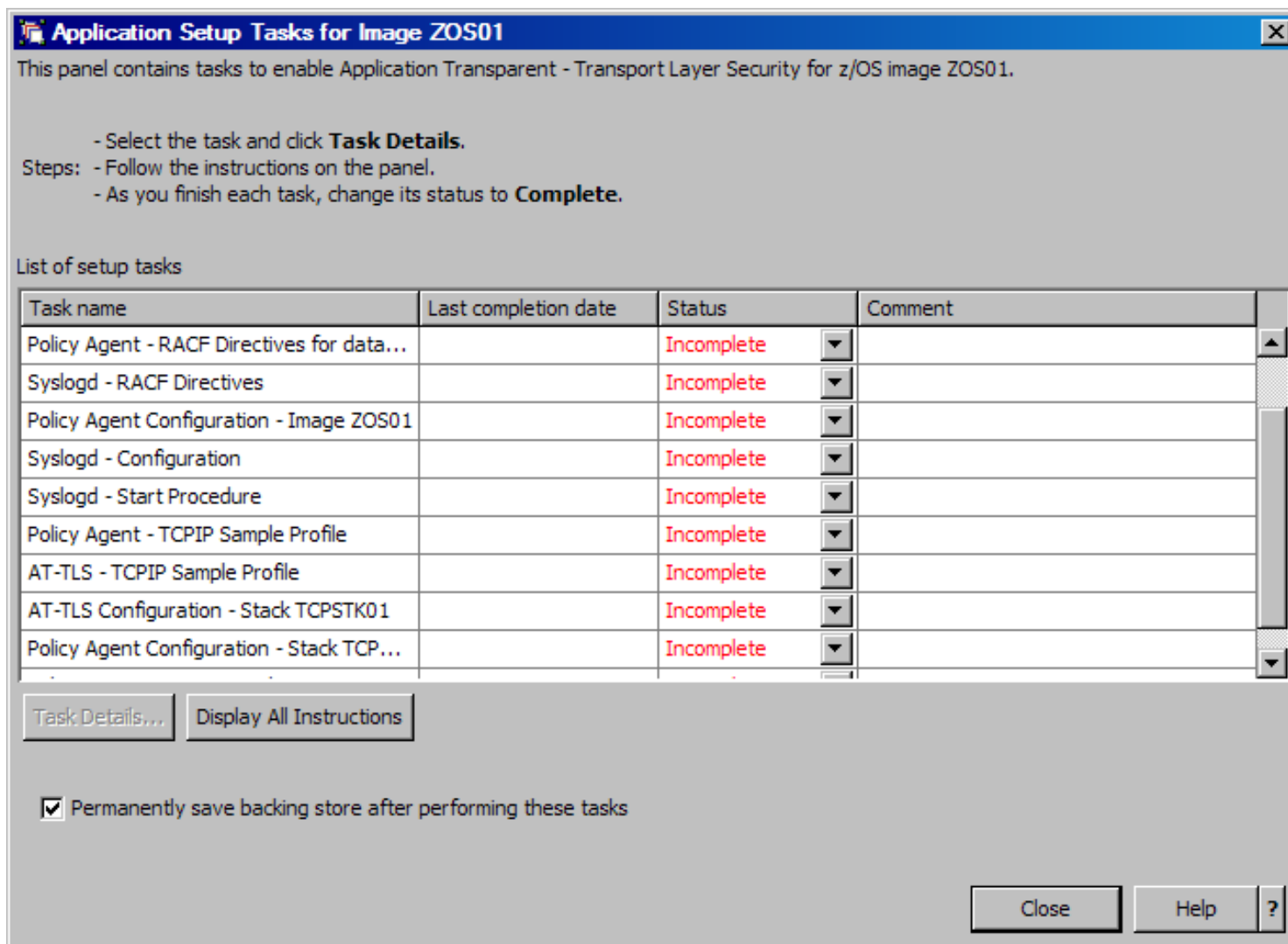
Modify... Copy... Add... Delete Move Up View Details Health Check

Move Down

Main Perspective Apply Changes OK Cancel Help ?

Application setup task checklist guide to setting up policy infrastructure

Assistance with the z/OS System Preparation Tasks – Use the Application Setup Task Checklist



Application Setup Tasks for Image ZOS01

This panel contains tasks to enable Application Transparent - Transport Layer Security for z/OS image ZOS01.

- Select the task and click **Task Details**.

Steps:

- Follow the instructions on the panel.
- As you finish each task, change its status to **Complete**.

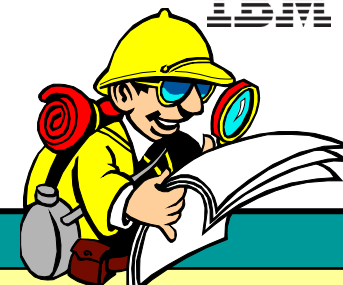
List of setup tasks

Task name	Last completion date	Status	Comment
Policy Agent - RACF Directives for data...		Incomplete	
Syslogd - RACF Directives		Incomplete	
Policy Agent Configuration - Image ZOS01		Incomplete	
Syslogd - Configuration		Incomplete	
Syslogd - Start Procedure		Incomplete	
Policy Agent - TCPIP Sample Profile		Incomplete	
AT-TLS - TCPIP Sample Profile		Incomplete	
AT-TLS Configuration - Stack TCPSTK01		Incomplete	
Policy Agent Configuration - Stack TCP...		Incomplete	



Task Details... Display All Instructions

Permanently save backing store after performing these tasks

Close Help ?



For more information...

URL	Content
http://www.twitter.com/IBM_Commserver 	IBM Communications Server Twitter Feed
http://www.facebook.com/IBMCommserver 	IBM Communications Server Facebook Fan Page
http://www.ibm.com/systems/z/	IBM System z in general
http://www.ibm.com/systems/z/hardware/networking/	IBM Mainframe System z networking
http://www.ibm.com/software/network/commserver/	IBM Software Communications Server products
http://www.ibm.com/software/network/commserver/zos/	IBM z/OS Communications Server
http://www.ibm.com/software/network/commserver/z_lin/	IBM Communications Server for Linux on System z
http://www.ibm.com/software/network/ccl/	IBM Communication Controller for Linux on System z
http://www.ibm.com/software/network/commserver/library/	IBM Communications Server library
http://www.redbooks.ibm.com	ITSO Redbooks
http://www.ibm.com/software/network/commserver/zos/support/	IBM z/OS Communications Server technical Support – including TechNotes from service
http://www.ibm.com/support/techdocs/atmastr.nsf/Web/TechDocs	Technical support documentation from Washington Systems Center (techdocs, flashes, presentations, white papers, etc.)
http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfcsearch.html	Request For Comments (RFC)
http://www.ibm.com/systems/z/os/zos/bkserv/	IBM z/OS Internet library – PDF files of all z/OS manuals including Communications Server

Please fill out your session evaluation

- Leveraging z/OS Communications Server Application Transparent Transport Layer Security (AT-TLS) for a Lower Cost and More Rapid TLS Deployment
- Session # 11894
- QR Code:

