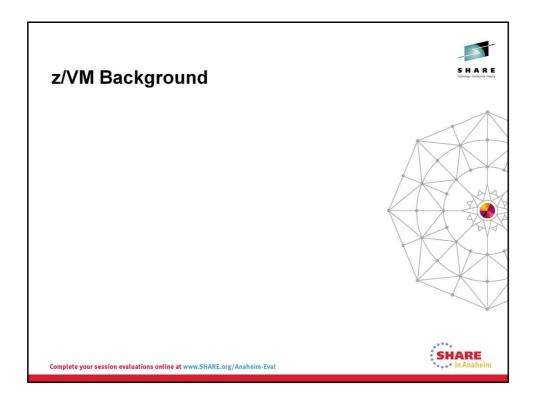


This session is not going to cover any particular Security Server from IBM or other vendors, it deals with the "native" capability of z/VM.



This section is a very brief summary of the Introduction to z/VM presentation available to SHARE participants



z/VM Background

- · First released in 1967
 - · Existed in IBM labs before that
- Component CP (Control Program) provides for management of real resources and definition of virtual machines with (only) virtual resources
 - CP can define virtual hardware where there is no equivalent in the real hardware
 - More granular/flexible than Logical Partitioning (LPAR)



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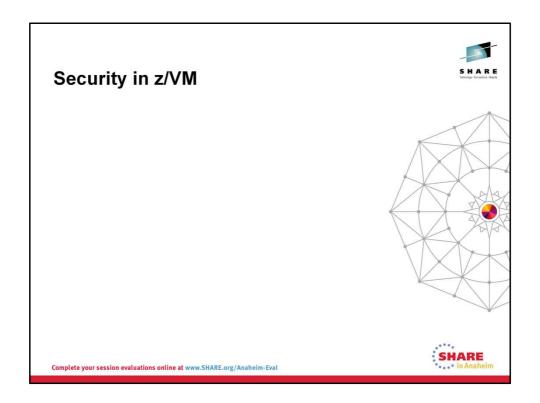
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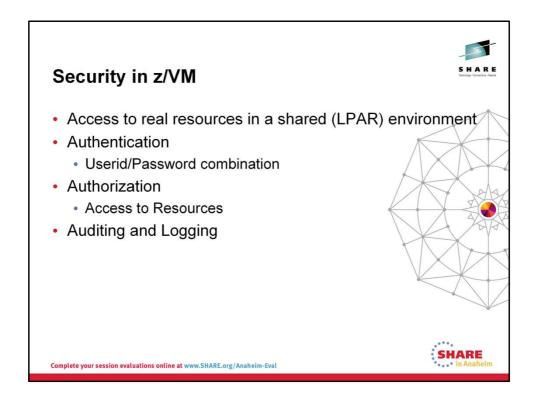
System Startup

- IPL from device containing CP nucleus (&SYSRES)
- CP reads file on System Parameter device (&SYSPARM) to determine resources and environment (default file: SYSTEM CONFIG)
- CP reads previously-compiled directory of virtual machines (allocated as DRCT space on &SYSRES)
- CP automatically starts virtual machines specified in SYSTEM CONFIG:

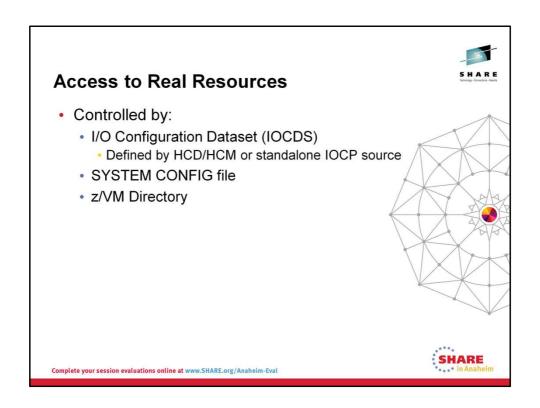
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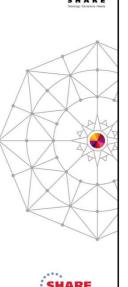
Let's start by defining "security" topics that will be covered.



There is no requirement for an I/O Definition File (IODF) in z/VM, it is flexible enough to automatically add/delete devices upon a change to the IOCDS.

Authentication

- Controlled by VM Directory
 - Each virtual machine is defined by a USER or IDENTITY statement
 - Contains name of virtual machine (userid) and logon password

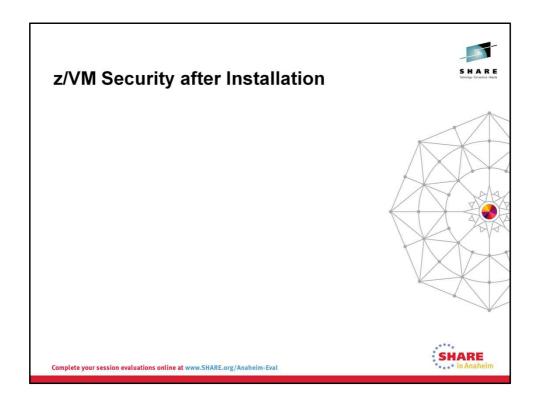


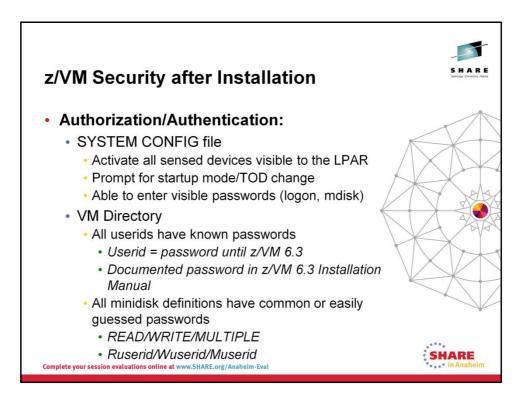
Authorization



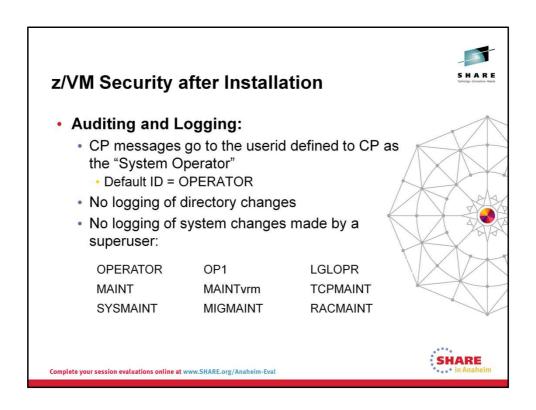
- Controlled by
 - · Guest LAN (including VSwitch) grants
 - Shared Filesystem (SFS) grants
 - Byte Filesystem (BFS) owner/group/world rights/
 - VM Directory entries
 - Command Classes
 - Resource Definitions and Connections
 - Options
 - System Services
 - Communications







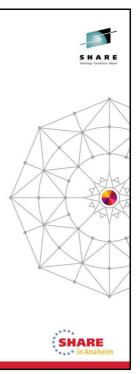
There is no "TOD Enable" button on current hardware

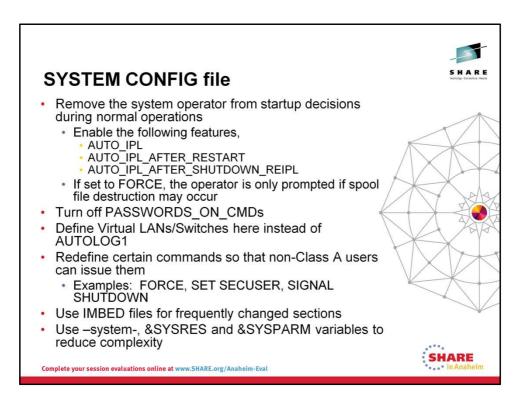


For purposes of this presentation, a "superuser" is a userid that has CP Class A authority and is not a service virtual machine.

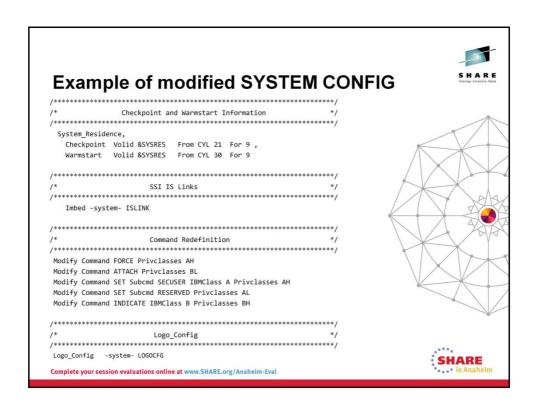
Security-Oriented Recommendations

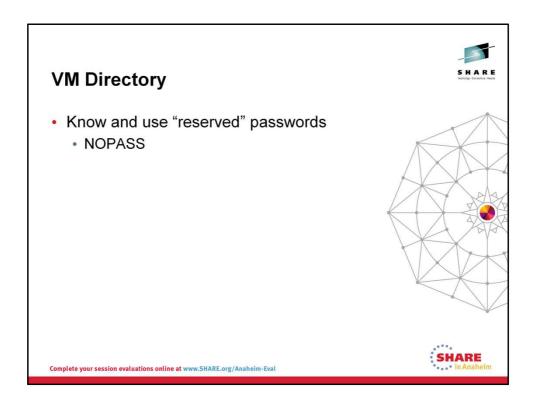
- SYSTEM CONFIG file
- VM Directory

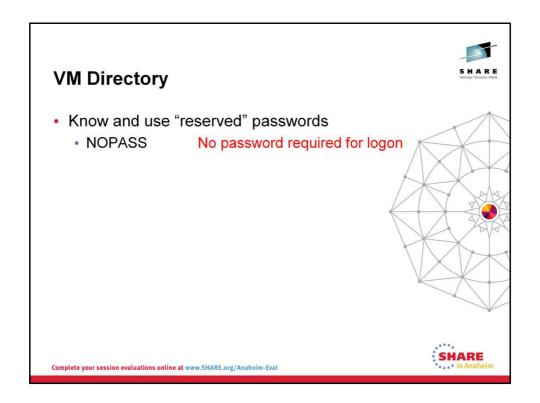


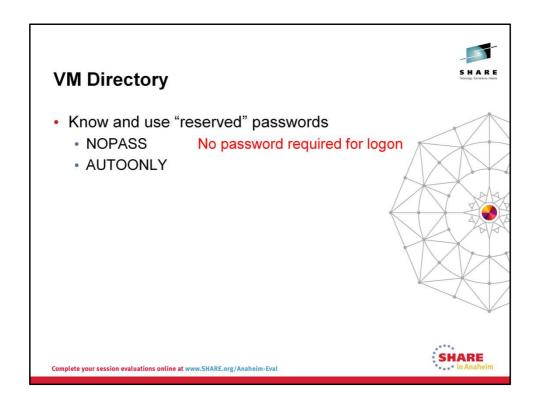


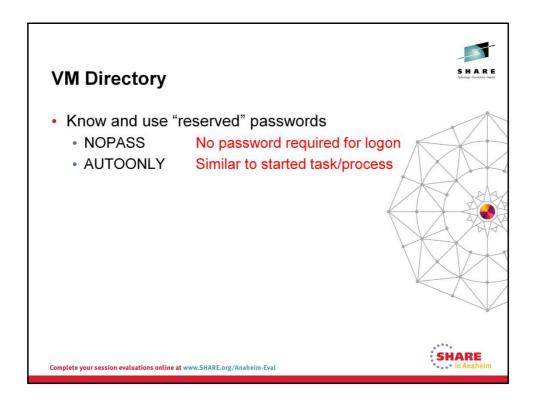
Recommendations are more "art" than "science", but are based on a long history of implementations and multiple customer situations

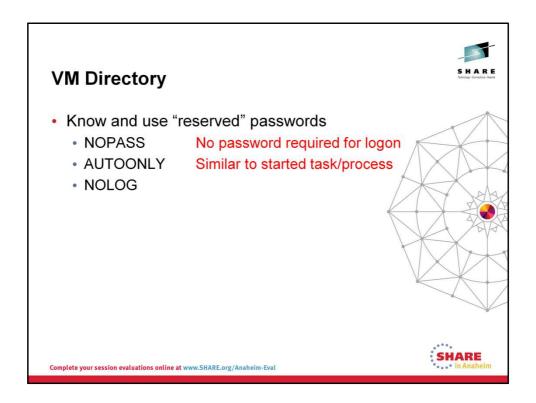


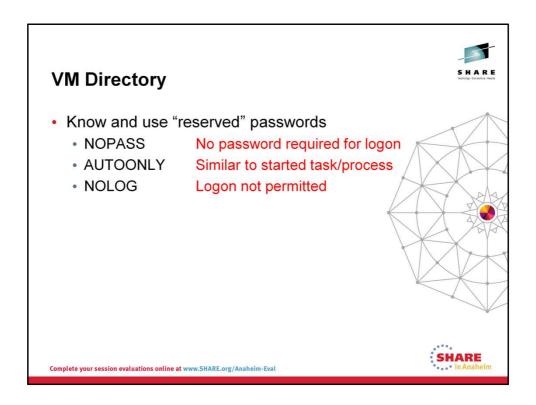


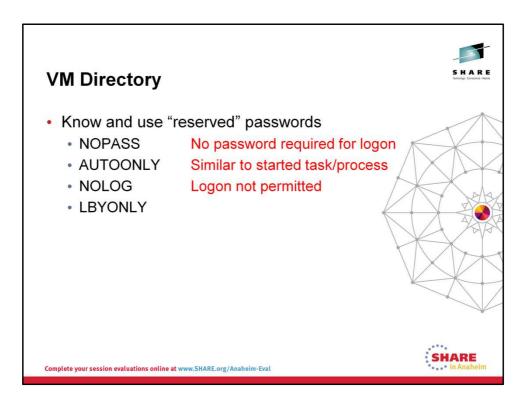


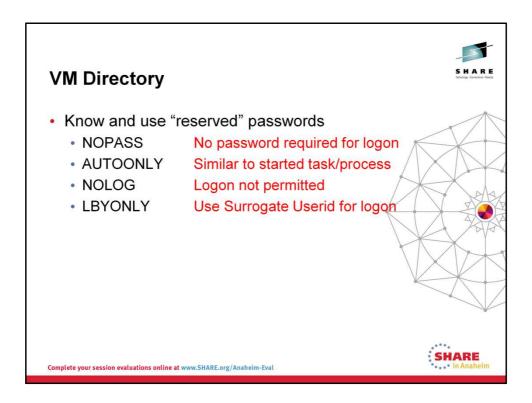












Authentication Techniques



- Set all IBM-provided users that you don't use to NOLOG
- Define "real" administrative users and LOGONBY to superuser virtual machines
 - Caution: These admin users should be subject to password management policies...don't have all of them get locked out and not be able to logon to MAINT to update the passwords
- Set used IBM-provided service virtual machines to AUTOONLY
 - For example:

AUTOLOG1 TCPIP FTPSERVE RSCS

GCS VSM* DTCVSW* VMSERV*



Authorization Techniques



- Only list resources in directory that are actually needed
- Don't have <u>any</u> Minidisk passwords, except for certain limited disks needing the universal read password of ALL
 - MAINT190/19D/19E
 - TCPMAINT 592
- Carefully consider impact of IUCV ANY
- Don't 'overauthorize' CP commands to a user
 - Use command overrides to avoid full CP CLASS authority when not needed



Additional Directory Cleanup



- Use Profiles
 - Use profile IBMDFLT for the entries that don't use any profile
 - · Only use in-line values that differ from the profile entry
- Eliminate duplication within the IBM-supplied directory:
 - Use GLOBALOPTS MACHINE ESA;
 - Add the common LINKS in all TCP/IP entries into profiles TCPCMSU and TCPGCSU



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While these cleanup steps are not necessary, they reduce the size of the compiled directory and reduce complexity by eliminating information that already exists in a directory profile.

Auditing/Logging



- Use IBM Directory Maintenance Tool or equivalent
 - · Logs all transactions
 - Log Retention policy
 - User password management (simple)
 - · Limited policy enforcement
 - Number of characters
 - Password history
 - Expiration (crude)
- Use CP Operator Message capturing tool
 - Programmable Operator (PROP)
 - · Performance Toolkit



References



- CP Planning and Administration (SC24-6175)
- CMS Planning and Administration (SC24-6171)
- Directory Maintenance Facility Tailoring and Administration (SC24-6190)
- Performance Toolkit Guide (SC24-6209)



