

# Why Shouldn't I Be Able To Open This Queue? MQ and CICS Security Topics - 16544

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# Agenda

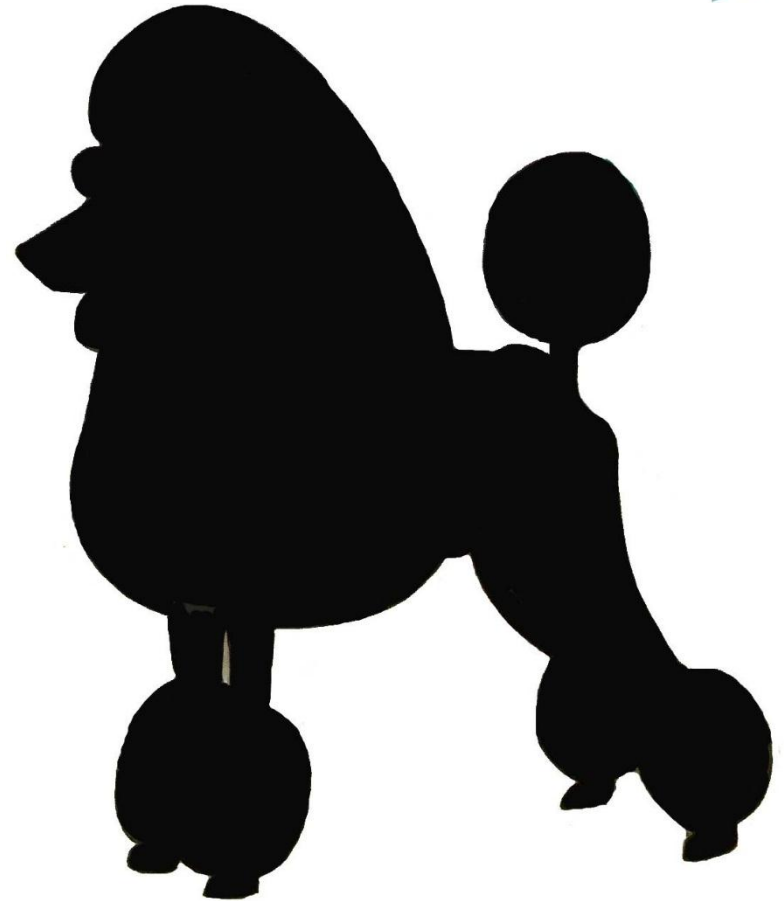
- Why is this important?
- Warning - This is written from an MQ perspective
- MQ Security overview
  - MQ Profiles
    - Switch profiles
  - Connection security
  - Queue security
- CICS-MQ adapter security
- Triggering
- CICS Bridge
- Other Security Info
- Summary

# Why is this important?

- New security vulnerabilities exposed regularly
  - Heartbleed
  - Poodle
  - .....
- In this presentation we will not be talking about TLS – channel security – just MQ and CICS
- Finally, in addition to the vulnerabilities the real reason most people are interested:
  - Our auditors are forcing us!



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# Basic MQ for z/OS security

*The 50,000 foot view*



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# MQ Security Classes and Profiles

- To secure any MQ resource the MQADMIN or MXADMIN class must be activated:
  - MXADMIN is used for mixed case profiles
  - We see some mixed case, but it is still primarily upper case checking
- Security can be at the queue manager or queue sharing group level – or a combination
  - For a complete description of the order of precedence, please see [http://www-01.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSFKSJ\\_8.0.0/com.ibm.mq.sec.doc/q011490 .htm](http://www-01.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSFKSJ_8.0.0/com.ibm.mq.sec.doc/q011490.htm)

# MQ Switch Profiles

- Switch profiles provide great flexibility in securing resources
- If a 'NO' switch is found for any resource, then security checking is not performed for that resource.
- For example, to turn security completely off for a test queue manager:  
`RDEFINE MQADMIN QML1.NO.SUBSYS.SECURITY OWNER(SYS1)`
- This should never be done for a production queue manager
  - Especially if the auditors are watching



# MQ Switch Profiles Continued

- The following switch profiles may be defined for MQ objects and operations:

Type of resource checking that is controlled	Switch profile name
Connection security	hlq.NO.CONNECT.CHECKS
Queue security	hlq.NO.QUEUE.CHECKS
Process security	hlq.NO.PROCESS.CHECKS
Namelist security	hlq.NO.NLIST.CHECKS
Context security	hlq.NO.CONTEXT.CHECKS
Alternate user security	hlq.NO.ALTERNATE.USER.CHECKS
Command security	hlq.NO.CMD.CHECKS
Command resource security	hlq.NO.CMD.RESC.CHECKS
Topic security	hlq.NO.TOPIC.CHECKS



# MQ Connection Security

- Connection security is straightforward
- If the MQCONN class is active and connection security has not been turned off:
  - The user ID associated with the CICS region is checked for read access to the MQ CICS profile
  - The profile has the format:  
hlq.CICS – where hlq is the queue manager SSID (checked first) or the queue sharing group.
  - Example RACF commands to allow CICS user ID CICSUSER access to queue manager QML1:
    - To restrict all CICS connections to queue manager QML1:  
`RDEFINE MQCONN QML1.CICS UACC(NONE)`
    - To allow any CICS region that uses the ID CICSUSER to connect:  
`PERMIT QML1.CICS CLASS(MQCONN) ID(CICSUSER)  
ACCESS(READ)`

# Resource Security

- From an MQ and CICS perspective, the important resources to secure are
  - Queues
    - Typically queues are owned by applications
    - The user ID associated with the transaction accessing the queue must have the proper access
  - Topics
    - Treated like queues

# MQ Object Security - Queues

- The most typical concern is securing the queue and topic objects
- To secure a queue, or set of queues for an application:
  - Define profiles in the MQQUEUE (or MXQUEUE) class
  - The profile is named hlq.queueName where:
    - ‘hlq’ is the queue manager or queue sharing group name
    - Queue name is either a specific or generic queue name to be protected

# MQ Object Security - Queues

- The following excerpt shows the queue access type and the corresponding RACF Level requirements
  - Note there are other options, but that is beyond the scope of this session.

MQOPEN or MQPUT1 option	RACF access level required to access hlq.queue name
MQOO_BROWSE	READ
MQOO_INQUIRE	READ
MQOO_BIND_*	UPDATE
MQOO_INPUT_*	UPDATE
MQOO_OUTPUT or MQPUT1	UPDATE

# MQ Object Security - Queues

- Example:
  - Define the MQQUEUE profile for the queue
    - RDEFINE MQQUEUE QML1.APP1.REPLY OWNER(MQADMN)
  - Permit anyone in the APP2 group to browse the queue
    - PERMIT QML1.APP1.REPLY CLASS(MQQUEUE) ID(APP2) ACC(READ)
  - Permit anyone in the APP1 group to PUT and GET from the queue
    - PERMIT QML1.APP1.REPLY CLASS(MQQUEUE) ID(APP1) ACC(UPDATE)

# MQ Object Security - Queues

- Because MQPUT and GET are not granular on z/OS, alias queues may be used when additional control is needed
  - Example, allow APP1 to only PUT to the reply queue and APP2 to only GET from the reply queue for queue manager QML1
  - Exclude everyone from access the base queue:
    - MQ - DEFINE QLOCAL(QML1.APP1.REPLY) ....
    - RACF - PERMIT QML1.QML1.APP1.REPLY CLASS(MQQUEUE) UACC(NONE)
  - Definitions used so that APP2 ID is only allowed to GET from the reply
    - MQ - DEFINE QALIAS(QML1.APP2.REPLY) PUT(DISABLED) TARGET(QML1.APP1.REPLY) TARGETTYPE(Queue)
    - RACF - PERMIT QML1.QML1.APP2.REPLY CLASS(MQQUEUE) ID(APP2) ACC(UPDATE)
  - Definitions so that APP1 is only allowed to PUT to the reply queue
    - MQ - DEFINE QALIAS(QML1.APP1.REPLY2) GET(DISABLED) TARGET(QML1.APP1.REPLY) TARGETTYPE(Queue)
    - PERMIT QML1.QML1.APP1.REPLY2 CLASS(MQQUEUE) ID(APP1) ACC(UPDATE)

# MQ and CICS - Now a look at the user IDs used



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# General User IDs used

- From the CICS Knowledge Center
- Adapter Tasks Associated with a terminal
  - The user ID associated with the CICS-WebSphere MQ adapter is that of the WebSphere® MQ-supplied task initiator transaction, CKTI.
  - For terminal tasks where a user has not signed on, the user ID is the CICS user ID associated with the terminal and is either:
    - The default CICS user ID as specified on the CICS parameter DFLTUSER SIT
    - A preset security user ID specified on the terminal definition
- For non-terminal tasks:
  - An EXEC CICS ASSIGN command is used to get a user id.
  - If that does not work the adapter tries to get the user ID using EXEC CICS INQUIRE TASK.
  - If security is active in CICS, and the non-terminal attached transaction is defined with CMDSEC(YES), the CICS adapter passes a user ID of blanks to WebSphere MQ.



# MQ enabled CICS Programs

- Security checking is done at MQOPEN time
- MQ uses the ID of the transaction being executed at the time of the MQOPEN

# MQ Triggering

- Triggering is one of the more common ways CICS transactions are initiated by MQ
- These transactions are initiated automatically when a trigger event occurs, as long as the CICS trigger monitor (CKTI) is active and the queue has been defined correctly.
  - Trigger events are typically defined :
    - First – when the queue depth goes from 0 to something greater
    - Every – each message put to the queue has a trigger event
- This is simply a ‘special’ type of an adapter task
  - The ID used can be:
    - The ID associated with the CICS region
    - The default user ID as defined
    - The ID of the user that issued the STARTCKTI command

# The CICS Bridge

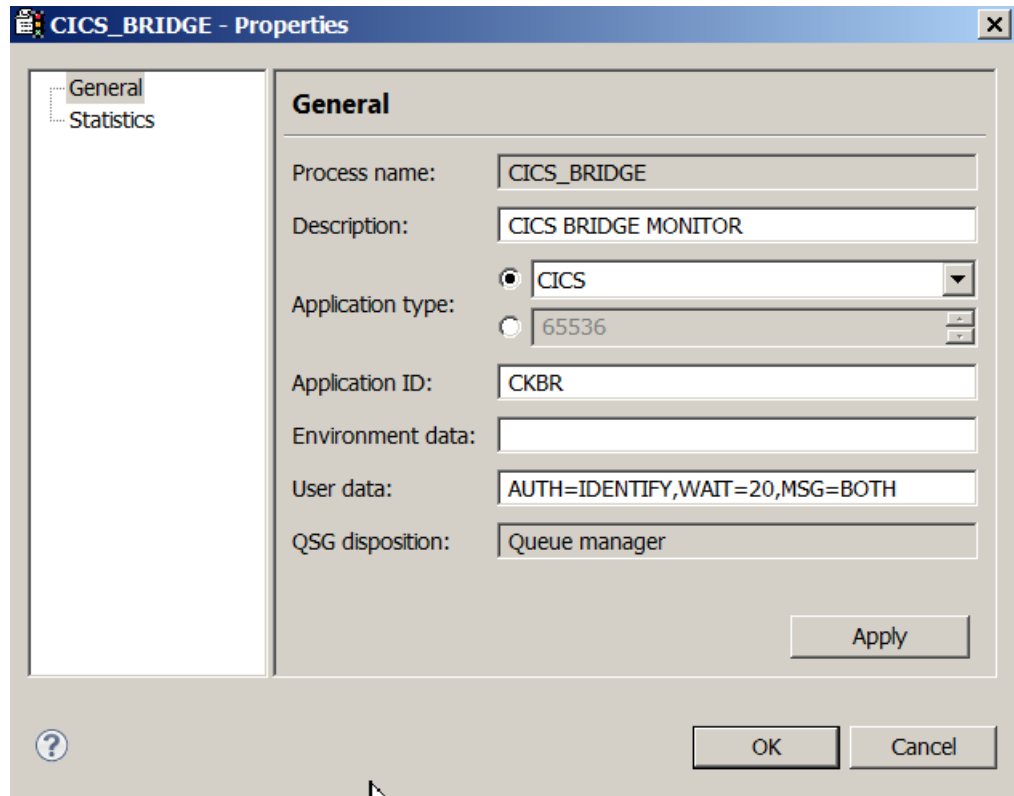
- The CICS Bridge is the next most popular way of initiating CICS transactions via MQ messages
- Transaction CKBR:
  - Is the standard CICS bridge monitor task, it is associated with program
  - Retrieves messages from the bridge defined queue
  - Issues a CICS LINK to the program specified in the message body or in the special MQ CIH header prepended to the message
  - The message body is sent to the program as a COMMAREA or a container

# The MQ CICS Bridge Security

- MQ CICS bridge security is more granular than typical triggered transactions.
- It is based on
  - How the bridge monitor program is started
  - What level of checking is specified
- The MQ CICS Bridge is typically triggered, but there is no requirement for this
  - If triggered, the user id used for security checking is based on a special value passed to the CICS Bridge monitor program defined on the MQ process definition

# The MQ CICS Bridge User IDs

- Sample MQ process definition showing the AUTH attribute in the user data.



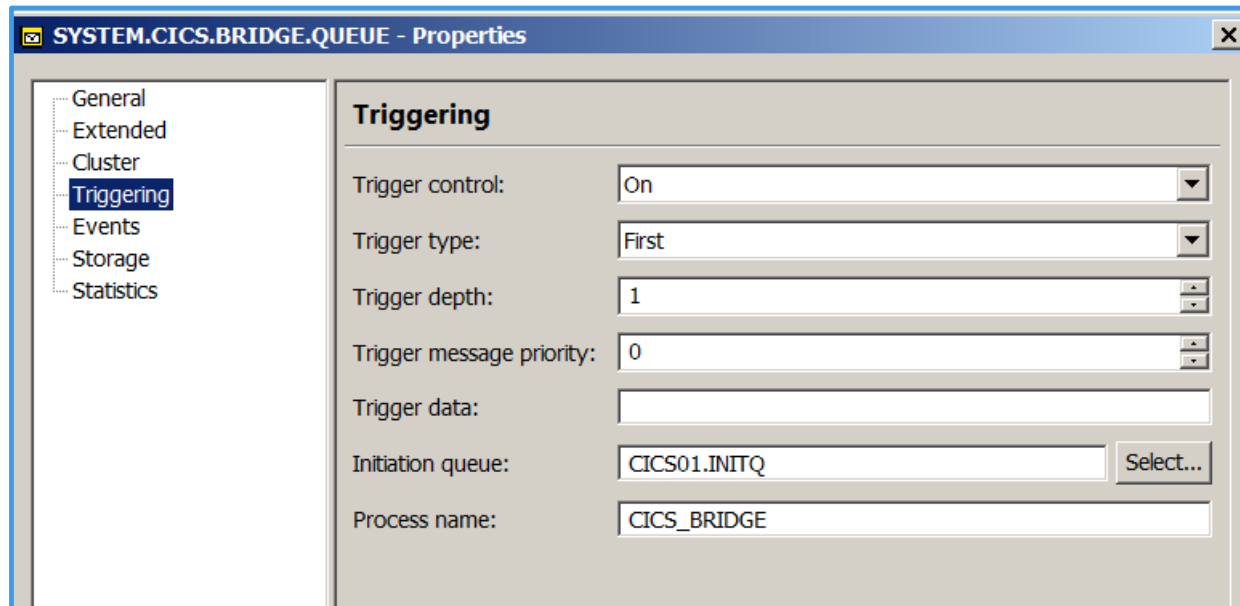
The screenshot shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "CICS\_BRIDGE - Properties". On the left is a tree view with "General" selected and "Statistics" below it. The main area is titled "General" and contains several fields:

- Process name: CICS\_BRIDGE
- Description: CICS BRIDGE MONITOR
- Application type: CICS (selected with a radio button, dropdown menu)
- Application ID: CKBR
- Environment data: (empty)
- User data: AUTH=IDENTIFY, WAIT=20, MSG=BOTH
- QSG disposition: Queue manager

Buttons for "Apply", "OK", and "Cancel" are visible at the bottom right. A help icon (?) is at the bottom left.

# The MQ CICS Bridge – Queue definition

- The sample MQ queue definition for the CICS bridge



The screenshot shows a window titled "SYSTEM.CICS.BRIDGE.QUEUE - Properties". On the left is a tree view with the following items: General, Extended, Cluster, Triggering (highlighted), Events, Storage, and Statistics. The main area is titled "Triggering" and contains the following fields:

Trigger control:	On
Trigger type:	First
Trigger depth:	1
Trigger message priority:	0
Trigger data:	
Initiation queue:	CICS01.INITQ <span>Select...</span>
Process name:	CICS_BRIDGE

## MQ CICS Bridge – Starting the bridge manually

- Starting the CICS Bridge from an ‘green screen’ is simple
- There are six parameters:
  - Q – the name of the queue to be monitored, this defaults to SYSTEM.CICS.BRIDGE.QUEUE
  - AUTH – the authority level, this defaults to LOCAL
  - WAIT – the wait time for additional messages, tis defaults to unlimited
  - MSG – whether messages are to go to the CICS Jes log, the master terminal or both. Both is the default
  - PASSTKTA – Defaults to this regions CICS applid. If supplied, this gives the applid to be used for validating the passticket
  - ROUTEMEM – If messages expire, should they be sent to the queue manager dead letter queue. N for no is the default.

# The MQ CICS Bridge User IDs

- The AUTH value in the user data can have the following values:
  - LOCAL – the default
    - CICS programs run by the bridge task are started with the CICS DFLTUSER user ID
  - IDENTIFY
    - The user ID from the message descriptor (MQMD) is used, there is no password checking
  - VERIFY\_UOW
    - IF MQMD.PutApplType is set to MQAT\_NO\_CONTEXT
      - It is the same as using LOCAL - the CICS DFLTUSER user ID is used
    - Else
      - The bridge monitor verifies the user ID from the MQMD and the password from the CIH
      - All messages that follow are assumed to be for the same user ID and password.
  - VERIFY\_ALL
    - Like VERIFY UOW, except each message is checked individually



# The MQ CICS Bridge User IDs

- Warning:
  - The bridge task will run under LOCAL authority when no user ID is passed in the MQMD or password in the MQCIH, even if you started the bridge monitor with a different authentication option

# The MQ CICS Bridge - User IDs

Monitor started by	At a signed on terminal	Monitor authority
From a terminal or EXEC CICS LINK within a program	Yes	Signed on user ID
From a terminal or EXEC CICS LINK within a program	No	CICS default user ID
EXEC CICS START with user ID	-	User ID from START
EXEC CICS START without user ID	-	CICS default user ID
The IBM MQ trigger monitor CKTI	-	CICS default user ID

AUTH	Bridge task authority
LOCAL	CICS default user ID
IDENTIFY	MQMD UserIdentifier
VERIFY_UOW	MQMD UserIdentifier
VERIFY_ALL	MQMD UserIdentifier

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# Wondering what user id is being used?

- The CKQC transaction will list the tasks and the user ID associated as shown

```

_CKQCM3                               Display Task panel

Read task status information. Then press F12 to cancel.

Tasks  1 to  4 of  4

Tran   User   Task   Task   Thread   Total   Res   API   Last   Thread
Id     Id     Num   Status Status   APIs   Sec  Exit  MQ call  ID
-----
CKBR  CICSMQ3  00075  Normal  Msg Wait   10 No  No  MQGET  14EAF490
CKTI  CICSMQ3  00100  Normal  Msg Wait   4  No  No  MQGET  14EAF2A0
CKTI  ELKINSC  00456  Normal  Msg Wait  11 No  No  MQGET  14EAF680
CKBR  ELKINSC  00491  Normal  Msg Wait   7  No  No  MQGET  14EAF600
  
```

# Other MQ CICS Security considerations



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# RESLEVEL and CICS connections



- RESLEVEL profiles control how many user IDs are checked with a CICS application tries to access an MQ object.
- The profile has the following format:  
hlq.RESLEVEL
- **WARNINGS:**
  - RESLEVEL is a very powerful option; it can cause the bypassing of all resource security checks for a particular connection.
  - Using the RESLEVEL profile means that normal security audit records are not taken. For example, if you put UAUDIT on a user, the access to the hlq.RESLEVEL profile in MQADMIN is not audited.
  - If you use the RACF WARNING option on the hlq.RESLEVEL profile, no RACF warning messages are produced for profiles in the RESLEVEL class.

## RESLEVEL and CICS connections - continued

- For CICS two IDs are checked by default:
  - The address space ID
  - The user ID associated with the transaction
- The access level controls the IDs checked as shown in this table:

RACF access level	Level of checking
NONE	Check the CICS address space user ID and the task or alternate user ID.
READ	Check the CICS address space user ID.
UPDATE	Check the CICS address space user ID and, if the transaction has been defined with RESSEC=YES, also check the task or alternate user ID.
CONTROL	No check.
ALTER	No check.

# The END

- Many thanks to:
  - Mitch Johnson – [mitchj@us.ibm.com](mailto:mitchj@us.ibm.com)
  - Shalawn King – [shalawn@us.ibm.com](mailto:shalawn@us.ibm.com)
  - Kenishia Calloway - [kenishia@us.ibm.com](mailto:kenishia@us.ibm.com)
- Any questions?

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