



# 35

# RACF

*February 2004*

---

## In this issue

- 3 Access authority for datasets
  - 11 Protecting OS/390 authorized libraries
  - 16 Using IRREVSX01 and the RACF database to help differentiate REVOKED userids
  - 34 Easy LDAP program to authenticate RACF userids
  - 43 Auditing RACF protection
  - 55 RACF in focus – implementing OS/390 Unix controls
  - 61 August 1995 – February 2004 index
  - 65 RACF news
- 

update

# ***RACF Update***

---

## **Published by**

Xephon Inc  
PO Box 550547  
Dallas, Texas 75355  
USA

Phone: 214-340-5690

Fax: 214-341-7081

## **Editor**

Fiona Hewitt  
E-mail: [fionah@xephon.com](mailto:fionah@xephon.com)

## **Publisher**

Nicole Thomas  
E-mail: [nicole@xephon.com](mailto:nicole@xephon.com)

## ***RACF Update* on-line**

Code from *RACF Update*, and complete issues in Acrobat PDF format, can be downloaded from <http://www.xephon.com/racf>; you will need to supply a word from the printed issue.

## **Subscriptions and back-issues**

A year's subscription to *RACF Update* (four quarterly issues) costs \$290.00 in the USA and Canada; £190.00 in the UK; £196.00 in Europe; £202.00 in Australasia and Japan; and £200.50 elsewhere. The price includes postage. Individual issues, starting with the August 2000 issue, are available separately to subscribers for \$72.75 (£48.50) each including postage.

## **Disclaimer**

Readers are cautioned that, although the information in this journal is presented in good faith, neither Xephon nor the organizations or individuals that supplied information in this journal give any warranty or make any representations as to the accuracy of the material it contains. Neither Xephon nor the contributing organizations or individuals accept any liability of any kind howsoever arising out of the use of such material. Readers should satisfy themselves as to the correctness and relevance to their circumstances of all advice, information, code, JCL, and other contents of this journal before making any use of it.

## **Contributions**

When Xephon is given copyright, articles published in *RACF Update* are paid for at the rate of \$160 (£100 outside North America) per 1000 words and \$80 (£50) per 100 lines of code for the first 200 lines of original material. The remaining code is paid for at the rate of \$32 (£20) per 100 lines. To find out more about contributing an article, without any obligation, please download a copy of our *Notes for Contributors* from [www.xephon.com/nfc](http://www.xephon.com/nfc).

---

© Xephon Inc 2004. All rights reserved. None of the text in this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, without the prior permission of the copyright owner. Subscribers are free to copy any code reproduced in this publication for use in their own installations, but may not sell such code or incorporate it in any commercial product. No part of this publication may be used for any form of advertising, sales promotion, or publicity without the written permission of the publisher.

*Printed in England.*

## Access authority for datasets

The DSRAT REXX procedure presented here supports the following RACF activities for datasets:

- *LISTDSD (List Data Set Profile) command.* Use the LISTDSD command to list information included in tape and DASD dataset profiles. A dataset profile consists of a RACF segment and, optionally, a DFP or TME segment. The LISTDSD command provides you with the choice of listing information contained in either the entire dataset profile (all segments) or only a specific segment of it.
- *ADDSD (Add Data Set Profile) command.* Use the ADDSD command to add RACF protection to datasets with either discrete or generic profiles.
- *ALTDSD (Alter Data Set Profile) command.* Use the ALTDSD command to modify an existing discrete or generic dataset profile.
- *DELDSD (Delete Data Set Profile) command.* Use the DELDSD command to remove RACF protection from tape or DASD datasets that are protected by either discrete or generic profiles.

DSRAT runs in the ISPF environment, and the code below shows how to find datasets in ISPF 3.4

```
DSLIST - Data Sets Matching SYSADM. DBC*                               Row 1 of 6
Command ===>                                                            Scroll 1 ===> PAGE

Command - Enter "/" to select action                                     Message      Volume
-----
DSRAT    SYSADM. DBC. TRAN                                               MVS003
         SYSADM. DBCLONEX                                             MVS003
         SYSADM. DBCLONEY                                             T14CAT
         SYSADM. DBCLONE1                                             T14CAT
         SYSADM. DBCLONE4                                             MVS003
         SYSADM. DBCLONE6                                             T14CAT
```

The main menu of the DSRAT procedure is as follows:

DSLIST - Data Sets Matching SYSADM.DBC\*  
 Command ==>

Row 1 of 6  
 Scroll ==> PAGE

```

Command - Enter "/" to select action          Message          Volume
-----
          SYSADM. +-----+
DSRAT     SYSADM. |                               | MVS003
          SYSADM. |                               | MVS003
          SYSADM. |   Data Set Profile   Date: 30 Jul 2003 | T14CAT
          SYSADM. |                               | T14CAT
          SYSADM. |                               | MVS003
          SYSADM. | *****              | T14CAT
          SYSADM. |                               |
*****   |   1 - LISTDSD - List  Data Set |
*****   |                               |
          |   2 - ADDSD  - Add  Data Set |
          |   3 - ALTDSD - Alter Data Set |
          |   4 - DELDSD - Delete Data Set |
          |   X - Exit |
          |                               |
          | *****              |
          | ==>      Enter 1, 2, 3, 4 or X. |
          |                               | PF3 End
          |-----+
  
```

The parameter entry for the ADDSD command is as follows:

```

----- Parameter Entry -----
Command ==>

PARAMETER          PARAMETER VALUE          PROMPT

Profile command    => ADDSD
Profile name       => 'SYSADM. DBCLONEX'
Type              => _____ Model -Tape-Generi c or blank
Volume serial     => _____ If data set is not cataloged
Unit              => _____ If Volume serial speci fied
Password          => _____ Data set password
Owner             => IN1048      Userid or group name
Level            => 0           0-99
UACC              => READ       None-Read-Update-Control -Al ter-
Execute
Access attempt    => ALL        All -Fai lures-None-Success or
blank
Access level     => READ       Read-Update-Control -Al ter or
blank
Indicator        => SET        Set-Noset-Onl y
Notify           => SYSADM     Userid
Erase on delete  => YES        Yes or blank

Enter parameters values for the ADDSD Profile service |

PF3 Return
  
```

DSRAT has the following components, presented in turn below:

- DSRAT – the driver procedure
- DSRATM – the main menu
- DSRATP – list message panel
- DSRATA – add, alter and delete panel.

## DSRAT

```
/* REXX */
/* trace r */
parse upper arg dsn
if dsn='' then do
  say 'The procedure DSRAT valid only in ISPF member list.'
  Exit
end
TOP:
x=''
date=DATE()
time=TIME(C)
address ispxec 'addpop row(6) column(15)'
address ispxec "display panel (dsratm)"
if rc=8 then Exit
address ispxec 'rempop'
ds = 'dataset(' ||dsn||') all'
if x=1 then do
  q=outtrap('var.')
  address tso "listdsd" ds
  q=outtrap('off')
  Call Report
end
if x=2 then do
  profc='ADDSO'
  address ispxec "display panel (dsrata)"
  if rc<8 then do
    option='(' ||dsn||') '
    if rpas ^= ' ' then option='(' ||dsn||' /' ||rpal||') '
    option=option||rtype||' '
    if rvol ^= ' '
      then option=option||' VOLUME(' ||rvol ||') UNIT(' ||runit||') '
    if rowner ^= ' ' then option=option||' OWNER(' ||rowner||') '
    if rnot ^= ' ' then option=option||' NOTIFY(' ||rnot||') '
    option=option||' LEVEL(' ||rl ||') '
    option=option||' UACC(' ||ruacc||') '
    option=option||ri ndk||' '
    if rasuc ^= ' ' then
```

```

        option=option||' AUDIT('||rasuc||'('||rafal||')) '
    if rye='YES' then option=option||' ERASE'
    q=outtrap('var.')
    address tso "addsd" option
    q=outtrap('off')
    Call Report
end
end
if x=3 then do
    profc='ALTDSD'
    address ispexec "display panel (dsrata)"
    if rc<8 then do
        option=('||dsn||') '
        if rpa= ' ' then option=('||dsn||' /'||rpa||') '
        option=option||rtype||' '
        if rowner= ' ' then option=option||' OWNER('||rowner||') '
        if rnot= ' '
        then option=option||' NOTIFY('||rnot||') '
        else option=option||' NONOTIFY '
        if rl= ' ' then rl=0
        option=option||' LEVEL('||rl||') '
        option=option||' UACC('||ruacc||') '
        option=option||rindk||' '
        if rasuc= ' ' then
            option=option||' AUDIT('||rasuc||'('||rafal||')) '
        if rye='YES'
        then option=option||' ERASE'
        else option=option||' NOERASE'
        q=outtrap('var.')
        address tso "altdsd" option
        q=outtrap('off')
        Call Report
    end
end
if x=4 then do
    profc='DELDSD'
    address ispexec "display panel (dsrata)"
    if rc<8 then do
        option=('||dsn||') '
        option=option||rindk
        if rvol= ' ' then option=option||' VOLUME('||rvol||')'
        q=outtrap('var.')
        address tso "deltdsd" option
        q=outtrap('off')
        Call Report
    end
end
Signal TOP
Report:
item=' '

```

```

address ispxec 'tbcreate "plist" names(item)'
do i=1 to var.Ø
  item = var.i
  address ispxec 'tbadd "plist"'
end
if item='' & (x=2 | X=3) then do
  item=dsn||' DEFINED TO RACF'
  address ispxec 'tbadd "plist"'
end
if item='' & x=4 then do
  item=dsn||' DELITED FROM RACF'
  address ispxec 'tbadd "plist"'
end
address ispxec 'tbttop "plist"'
address ispxec 'tbdispl "plist" panel (DSRATP)'
address ispxec 'tbend "plist"'
Return
Exit

```

## DSRATM

```

)ATTR DEFAULT(%+_ )
  [ TYPE (OUTPUT) INTENS(LOW) COLOR(GREEN) CAPS(OFF)
  # TYPE (OUTPUT) INTENS(LOW) COLOR(WHITE) CAPS(OFF)
  ] TYPE (TEXT) INTENS(LOW) COLOR(WHITE) CAPS(OFF) HILITE(REVERSE)
  _ TYPE (INPUT) INTENS(LOW) COLOR(YELLOW) CAPS(ON) HILITE(BLINK)
  | TYPE (OUTPUT) INTENS(LOW) COLOR(GREEN) CAPS(OFF)
  + TYPE (TEXT) INTENS(LOW) COLOR(GREEN)
  / TYPE (TEXT) INTENS(LOW) COLOR(TURQ)
  ~ TYPE (TEXT) INTENS(HIGH) COLOR(TURQUOISE)
  @ TYPE (TEXT) INTENS(HIGH) COLOR(RED) CAPS(OFF) HILITE(REVERSE)
)BODY WINDOW(41,14) EXPAND ($$)
+]
+ Date: |date +
+] Data Set Profile + Time: |time +
+]
+ User: &zuser
/ *****
+
+ [row1 +
+ [row2 +
+ [row3 +
+ [row4 +
+ [row5 +
+
/ *****
+@==>+ _X+ #msg +
+ ] PF3 End +
)INIT
&row1= '1 - LISTSD - List Data Set'
&row2= '2 - ADDSD - Add Data Set'

```

```

&row3= '3 - ALTDS D - Alter Data Set'
&row4= '4 - DELDS D - Delete Data Set'
&row5= 'X - Exit'
IF (&X = 1,2,3,4,X)
    &msg = ''
ELSE
    .ATTR (msg) = 'COLOR (RED)'
    &msg = 'Enter 1, 2, 3, 4 or X.'
IF (&X = 1)
    .ATTR (row1) = 'COLOR (YELLOW) CAPS(ON)'
IF (&X = 2)
    .ATTR (row2) = 'COLOR (YELLOW) CAPS(ON)'
IF (&X = 3)
    .ATTR (row3) = 'COLOR (YELLOW) CAPS(ON)'
IF (&X = 4)
    .ATTR (row4) = 'COLOR (YELLOW) CAPS(ON)'
)PROC
IF (.PFKEY = PF03) &PF3 = EXIT
)END

```

## DSRATP

```

)Attr Default(%+_)
| type(text) intens(high) caps(on) color(yellow)
$ type(output) intens(high) caps(off) color(yellow)
? type(text) intens(high) caps(on) color(green) hi li te(reverse)
# type(text) intens(high) caps(off) hi li te(reverse)
} type(text) intens(high) caps(off) color(whi te)
[ type( input) intens(high) caps(on) just(left)
] type( input) intens(high) caps(off) just(left) pad('_')
^ type(output) intens(low) caps(off) just(asi s) color(green)
)Body Expand(//)
%-/-/- ? List Data Set Profile +%-/-/-
%Command ==>_zcmd / /%Scro ll ==>_amt +
+Data Set Profile[dsn +
+-----+
)Model
-z
+
)Init
.ZVARS = '(item)'
&amt = PAGE
&cmd = ''
)Reini t
)Proc
)End

```



## DSRATA

```
)Attr Default(%+_)
| type(text) intens(high) caps(on) color(yellow)
$ type(output) intens(high) caps(off) color(yellow)
? type(text) intens(high) caps(on) color(green) hi lite(reverse)
# type(text) intens(high) caps(off) hi lite(reverse)
} type(text) intens(high) caps(off) color(yellow) hi lite(reverse)
[ type( input) intens(high) caps(on) color(green) pad(_)
```

```
)Body Expand(//)
| -/-/- ? Parameter Entry +| -/-/-
%Command ==>_zcmd
+
+
#PARAMETER          #PARAMETER VALUE          #PROMPT
+
+Profile command    =>$profcl +
+Profile name       =>$dsn
+Type               =>[rtype +
+Volume serial      =>[rvol +
+Unit               =>[runit +
+Password           =>[rpass +
+Owner              =>[rowner +
+Level              =>[rl +
+UACC               =>[ruacc +
Alter-Execute
+Access attempt     =>[rasuc +
blank
+Access level       =>[rafal +
blank
+Indicator          =>[ri ndk +
+Notify             =>[rnot +
+Erase on delete    =>[rye+
+
$msg
+
} PF3 Return +

)Init
if (&x=' 2')
    &msg = 'Enter parameters values for the ADDSD Profile service |'
if (&x=' 3')
    &msg = 'Enter parameters values for the ALTDSD Profile service |'
if (&x=' 4')
    &msg = 'Enter parameters values for the DELDSD Profile service |'
if (&x=' 3')
    .attr (rtype) = ' type(output) color(whi te)'
    .attr (rvol) = ' type(output) color(whi te)'
    .attr (runit) = ' type(output) color(whi te)'
if (&x=' 4')
    .attr (rnot) = ' type(output) color(whi te)'
```

```

.attr (rye)      = ' type(output) col or(whi te)'
.attr (rl)       = ' type(output) col or(whi te)'
.attr (rasuc)    = ' type(output) col or(whi te)'
.attr (rafal)    = ' type(output) col or(whi te)'
.attr (ruacc)    = ' type(output) col or(whi te)'
.attr (rtype)    = ' type(output) col or(whi te)'
.attr (runit)    = ' type(output) col or(whi te)'
.attr (rpal)     = ' type(output) col or(whi te)'
.attr (rowner)   = ' type(output) col or(whi te)'
if (&rtype ^= ' ')
  .attr (rtype) = ' pad(nul ls)'
if (&rvol ^= ' ')
  .attr (rvol) = ' pad(nul ls)'
if (&runit ^= ' ')
  .attr (runit) = ' pad(nul ls)'
if (&rpal ^= ' ')
  .attr (rpal) = ' pad(nul ls)'
if (&rowner ^= ' ')
  .attr (rowner) = ' pad(nul ls)'
if (&rl ^= ' ')
  .attr (rl) = ' pad(nul ls)'
if (&ruacc ^= ' ')
  .attr (ruacc) = ' pad(nul ls)'
if (&rasuc ^= ' ')
  .attr (rasuc) = ' pad(nul ls)'
if (&rafal ^= ' ')
  .attr (rafal) = ' pad(nul ls)'
if (&rindk ^= ' ')
  .attr (rindk) = ' pad(nul ls)'
if (&rnot ^= ' ')
  .attr (rnot) = ' pad(nul ls)'
if (&rye ^= ' ')
  .attr (rye) = ' pad(nul ls)'
)Reini t
)Proc
&rt = TRUNC(&rtype,' ')
if (&rt=' ' ) &rtype = ' '
if (&rt='M' | &rt='MO' ) &rtype = ' MODEL'
if (&rt='T' | &rt='TA' ) &rtype = ' TAPE'
if (&rt='G' | &rt='GE' ) &rtype = ' GENERI C'
&ru = TRUNC(&ruacc,' ')
if (&ru='N' | &ru='NO' ) &ruacc = ' NONE'
if (&ru='R' | &ru='RE' ) &ruacc = ' READ'
if (&ru='U' | &ru='UP' ) &ruacc = ' UPDATE'
if (&ru='C' | &ru='CO' ) &ruacc = ' CONTROL'
if (&ru='A' | &ru='AL' ) &ruacc = ' ALTER'
if (&ru='E' | &ru='EX' ) &ruacc = ' EXECUTE'
&rf = TRUNC(&rasuc,' ')
if (&rf='A' | &rf='AL' ) &rasuc = ' ALL'
if (&rf='N' | &rf='NO' ) &rasuc = ' NONE'

```

```

if (&rf=' F' | &rf=' FA' ) &rasuc = ' FAILURES'
if (&rf=' S' | &rf=' SU' ) &rasuc = ' SUCCESS'
&ra = TRUNC(&rafal, ' ')
if (&ra=' R' | &ra=' RE' ) &rafal = ' READ'
if (&ra=' U' | &ra=' UP' ) &rafal = ' UPADTE'
if (&ra=' C' | &ra=' CO' ) &rafal = ' CONTROL'
if (&ra=' A' | &ra=' AL' ) &rafal = ' ALTER'
&ri = TRUNC(&ri ndk, ' ')
if (&ri=' S' | &ri=' SE' ) &ri ndk = ' SET'
if (&ri=' N' | &ri=' NO' ) &ri ndk = ' NOSET'
if (&ri=' O' | &ri=' ON' ) &ri ndk = ' ONLY'
&ry = TRUNC(&rye, ' ')
if (&ry=' ' ) &rye = ' '
if (&ry=' Y' | &ry=' YE' ) &rye = ' YES'
VER (&rl, NB)
VER (&rl, RANGE, 0, 99)
if (&x=' 1' )
VPUT (rtype rvol runit rpass rowner rl) PROFILE
VPUT (ruacc rasuc rafal ri ndk rnot rye) PROFILE
)End

```

---

*Bernard Zver*  
*Database Administrator (Slovenia)*

© Xephon 2004

---

## Protecting OS/390 authorized libraries

### WHAT ARE OS/390 AUTHORIZED LIBRARIES?

As the name implies, OS/390 (or MVS, or z/OS) authorized libraries contain special, 'authorized' programs. These programs require special powers or capabilities to perform 'authorized' functions, and are therefore kept in authorized libraries.

All OS/390 installations need to use authorized programs. Typically, these programs are part of the operating system or are extensions of it. They routinely perform functions that are outside the realm of ordinary programs, and are kept in authorized libraries to distinguish them from other programs.

First, there are libraries that are part of the core IBM operating system. Examples in this category are SYS1.LINKLIB and

SYS1.LPALIB. IBM supplies these, and many other libraries, as part of the OS/390 operating system.

Next, you may have some libraries that are extensions of the operating system. These include software supplied by vendors other than IBM. For example, you may have a Tape Management System from a vendor other than IBM, and this vendor may have specified that their library ABC.AUTHLIB needs to be an authorized library.

You may also have 'home-grown' software that performs system-type functions and requires authorized programs, and therefore authorized libraries.

## THE NEED TO PROTECT OS/390 AUTHORIZED LIBRARIES

Authorized libraries should be protected as much as, if not more than, say, production payroll files. However, while everyone understands and appreciates the reasons behind protecting payroll files, not many understand the real issues behind protecting authorized libraries.

In a nutshell, authorized libraries need to be protected because they contain programs that can compromise system integrity and invalidate all the work done at your installation.

The whole issue of OS/390 system integrity depends on the fact that 'user' programs – that is, all programs that are not authorized – have limited capabilities. They can at most damage or destroy their own data, but not other users' data or system data.

Authorized programs, by contrast, have wide-ranging powers, since they perform system-wide functions. These programs have a legitimate need to control all other work that goes on in the system. Left unguarded, they can be inappropriately modified in order to perform unintended functions.

## SPECIFIC SECURITY CONCERNS

One of the security concerns is what would happen if someone succeeded in placing a wrong program in one of the authorized

libraries. Or what if someone succeeds in modifying an existing authorized program? There may be a disgruntled employee who wants to damage your system; or a prankster with malicious intent may want to plant a virus or some other bad code into it.

These individuals will look for weak controls at your installation and try to insert an illegal program into (or modify an existing program in) one of the authorized libraries, as that is the first thing they must achieve in order to do any significant damage. Therefore, authorized libraries are the prime targets of intruders wanting to penetrate a system.

If an illegal program can make its way into an authorized library, it will be considered authorized, and can do any of the following to your system. It can cause your system to crash unexpectedly (by changing some of the system programs). It can invalidate all your back-up copies on tape (by corrupting your disk back-up program). It can cause unexpected things to happen at random (by deleting an insignificant OS/390 module or replacing it with bad code). It can even slow down your entire machine.

It's also possible to insert computer viruses in an OS/390 system, or any one of the other harmful bugs that have found their way into personal computers.

While this may sound frightening, it's relatively easy to prevent these things from happening. Sufficient safeguards are available, but it is up to you to implement them.

Remember, if your authorized libraries are not closely guarded, you can institute all the security controls you want yet still be vulnerable to an attack. Having security controls but leaving authorized libraries unguarded is like closing all your windows at night, but leaving the front door wide open!

## PROTECTING OS/390 AUTHORIZED LIBRARIES

So what can you do to protect your system?

First, you need to identify all your authorized libraries. Although you could ask your systems programmer for this information, the best way to get a list of all your authorized libraries is to run the

Data Security Monitor (DSMON) report with the 'Selected Data Sets Report' option. This will identify all your authorized libraries.

Next, you must take steps to ensure that sufficient protection exists for *all* authorized libraries found in this report. To do this, you'll have to work with the systems programmer at your installation.

In particular, you should do the following:

- Keep authorized libraries to a minimum. Review the list of authorized libraries, and if any are identified as belonging to obsolete software or obsolete software versions, request the systems programmer to remove them from the authorized list.
- Make sure the remaining authorized libraries are protected by 'fully qualified', generic RACF profiles. For example, if you find SYS1.LINKLIB as an authorized library, make sure you have a generic profile called SYS1.LINKLIB. Make sure the Universal Access (UACC) on this profile is NONE, or READ at the most. It's not sufficient to protect it with SYS.LINK\*, for instance. The protection requirements for other libraries that this profile would protect may not be as stringent as those required for authorized libraries.
- Keep to a minimum the number of people with WRITE or UPDATE access to authorized libraries. For each of the profiles protecting authorized libraries, make sure only a few individuals in the systems programming group are in the access list with UPDATE, CONTROL, or ALTER access.
- When an authorized library is added to the system, make sure it's protected by a 'fully qualified' generic RACF profile. When an authorized library is removed, ensure that the corresponding profile is also removed.
- Use established change control procedures to add or delete an authorized library. *Ad hoc* or undocumented changes to these libraries should not be allowed. Make sure you have controls in place for adding or deleting programs in these libraries.

- Produce specific reports that show RACF violations against authorized libraries, and pay particular attention to any violations you find in these reports.
- Conduct periodic reviews (once every three months is sufficient) of all authorized libraries, to determine their validity and to ensure that there is proper RACF protection for them.

## OTHER PRECAUTIONS

In addition to this, people with special RACF powers such as SPECIAL or OPERATIONS attribute should be advised to guard their terminals while they are logged on to the system. Otherwise, your system is still vulnerable. Here are some examples:

- A person finds that someone with update access to authorized libraries (a systems programmer, for instance) has left their terminal signed on, but unguarded. This person walks to the terminal and copies an illegal program from a private library to an authorized library. The illegal program can now do damage at will.

A solution that would make such an event less likely to occur would be to employ OS/390 controls to log off a TSO user if there is no activity on the terminal for, say, 20 minutes.

- People with special RACF powers should be careful of computer games that may secretly introduce malicious code into the system.

## SUMMARY

Security attacks can be prevented by safeguarding access to authorized libraries, by conducting periodic reviews to ensure that control mechanisms are in place, and by instilling security awareness among staff members with special RACF powers.

---

*Dinesh Dattani*  
*Information Security Consultant, Toronto (Canada)*  
*Dinesh123@rogers.com*

© Xephon 2004

---

## Using IRREVX01 and the RACF database to help differentiate REVOKED userids

When deciding whether or not to reactivate (RESUME) a revoked userid, it helps if you can discover why it was revoked and why system access is being prevented by RACF. The two main reasons why system access will be denied by RACF are as follows:

- Repeated attempts to access the system by a given userid were not accompanied by the correct password for that userid. After the installation-defined limit for consecutive unsuccessful log-on attempts was reached, RACF REVOKED the userid.
- The userid is manually REVOKED by a RACF administrator either immediately or as a result of a preset REVOKE date being reached.

The first case is often referred to as 'intruder lockout', although in practice it's typically caused by a legitimate user forgetting their password. The second situation generally involves some extenuating circumstance, such as an employee being terminated or a time limit being reached for a userid that has been granted temporary system access.

It's not always obvious from the information in the RACF database why a userid is currently in REVOKE status:

- Where system access is being denied because a REVOKE date has been encountered, the REVOKEDT/RESUMEDT fields in the USER BASE segment for that userid contain sufficient information.
- Things are more complicated when the userid has been REVOKED for some other reason, because the same RACF database field flag (FLAG4) is used to indicate both that a userid has been revoked because of too many invalid log-on attempts and that the userid has been revoked as a result of



an ALTUSER command with a non-date-specific REVOKE operand. In short, the same flag is used to indicate two very different revoke reasons. This makes it difficult for a RACF administrator to know whether or not to proactively RESUME a userid based on a phone call from a locked-out user. The only way to determine the difference is to post-process RACF SMF records (type 80) to determine why a userid went into REVOKE status. If there are large amounts of SMF data and/or it's not known when the state changed, it may be difficult to determine why the userid is revoked.

This article describes a technique that uses the RACF IRREVS01 command exit to recognize ALTUSER REVOKE requests that cause a userid to be switched into REVOKE status. When this condition is recognized, a second bit in the RACF FLAG4 USER BASE segment record field is set to indicate that the userid was administratively revoked. This gives the RACF administrator enough information to know whether to RESUME a userid or investigate further.

Two programs are provided with this article. The first is the RACF IRREVS01 exit program. This provides the command capture mechanism as well as the logic to determine whether the REVOKE status has changed between the pre-call to the exit and the post-call to the exit. If the userid has gone REVOKED, the post-call to the exit extracts the current FLAG4 value, sets the x'08' bit in that field, and then replaces that field value into the RACF database. (The normal REVOKE status has FLAG4 set to x'80'. The IRREVS01 exit will cause the FLAG4 field to be set to x'88' if a userid has gone into REVOKED status between the pre- and post-exit calls.)

The second program, RVKLSST, provides the interface to examine the REVOKE status of userids in the RACF database, taking into account this use of the x'08' bit in the FLAG4 field. The program can run in two ways. If no userid is passed as a program parameter, the current revoke status of all userids is dumped to an output dataset. If a userid is specified in the program parameter, the REVOKE status for only that userid is listed in the output dataset.

The use of the additional bit setting in the FLAG4 field doesn't compromise the normal use of this field by RACF, and, when a subsequent ALTUSER command is used to RESUME a userid that has had its FLAG4 field modified as described earlier, the flag is properly reset to x'00'.

## PROGRAM LINKAGE AND EXIT MANAGEMENT

Both IRREVSX01 and RVKLST should be linked into an authorized library with AC(1). The following linkedit control cards should be used:

- INCLUDE OBJECT(IRREVSX01)
- ENTRY IRREVSX01
- SETCODE AC(1)
- NAME IRREVSX01(R)
- INCLUDE OBJECT(RVKLST)
- ENTRY RVKLST
- SETCODE AC(1)
- NAME RVKLST(R)

The IRREVSX01 exit is eligible to be managed by the OS/390 dynamic exit manager and, as a result, it can be dynamically enabled and disabled with the following operator commands:

```
SETPROG EXIT, ADD, EXITNAME=IRREVSX01, MODNAME=exitname, DSNAME=catalogd.dsn
```

```
SETPROG EXIT, DELETE, EXITNAME=IRREVSX01, MODNAME=exitname
```

where 'exitname' is the member name of the IRREVSX01 exit that resides in the catalogued dataset specified in 'catalogd.dsn'.

This capability is useful for testing, but, once you're satisfied with the functionality of the exit, you may choose to place it in your system link list.

## USING THE RVKLST UTILITY

After the exit has been enabled, manually REVOKE some userids and then run the RVKLST program against your RACF database. The following JCL can be used to list the REVOKE status of all the userids in your RACF database:

```
//RVKLST EXEC PGM=RVKLST1
//STEPLIB DD DSN=auth.dataset,DISP=SHR
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
```

Running this job should produce results in the SYSPRINT output dataset similar to the following:

User id	Revoke Status
ABARS	Not REVOKED
APPC	Not REVOKED
ASCH	REVOKED
BLSJPRMI	REVOKED
BPX0INIT	Not REVOKED
BPXROOT	Not REVOKED
USER1	Administrator REVOKED
USER2	Not REVOKED
USER3	Not REVOKED
USER4	Date REVOKED
USER5	Not REVOKED

Optionally, the RVKLST program can be run with a userid specified as a program parameter. For example, running the following sample JCL:

```
//RVKLST EXEC PGM=RVKLST1,PARM='USER1'
//STEPLIB DD DSN=auth.dataset,DISP=SHR
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
```

would produce this output in SYSPRINT:

User id	Revoke Status
USER1	Administrator REVOKED

This article shows only the most basic method of invoking the RVKLST program. Optionally, a CLIST could be used to invoke the program from TSO, or logic could be added to convert the RVKLST program into a command processor, but that extends beyond the scope of this article, and such extensions are left to the reader. In any event, RVKLST uses the RACROUTE macro

call and requires the AC(1) linkedit attribute. If the program is invoked from TSO (either through a CALL or as a TSO command), the IKJTSOxx PARMLIB member will need to be updated to reflect a new authorized program or command.

As can be seen, this small modification provides a very powerful extension to using RACF. Providing this type of information to RACF administrators can help make them more productive and efficient when dealing with REVOKED RACF users.

## IRREVSX01 EXIT PROGRAM

```

IRREVSX01 CSECT
IRREVSX01 AMODE 31
IRREVSX01 RMODE ANY
*****
*
* THIS VERSION OF THE EXIT EXAMINES THE COMMAND BUFFER IN THE
* PRE CALL TO DETERMINE IF THE REVOKE KEYWORD OF AN ALU COMMAND
* HAS BEEN SPECIFIED. IF IT IS PRESENT, THE CURRENT REVOKE
* STATUS FOR THIS USERID IS DETERMINED VIA A RACROUTE COMMAND.
*
* EVXWORK IS USED TO MAINTAIN A CONTROL BLOCK ADDRESS ACROSS THE
* PRE AND THE POST CALL OF THE EXIT. INFORMATION IN THIS CONTROL
* BLOCK INCLUDES THE USERID AND THE REVOKE STATUS OF THE USERID
* DURING THE PRE CALL. IF THE STATUS OF THE USERID HAS GONE FROM
* NOT REVOKED TO REVOKED (BASE SEGMENT FIELD FLAG4 =X' 80' ), THE
* FLAG4 FIELD IS UPDATED TO INCLUDE X' 08' TURNED ON AS WELL. THIS
* INDICATES A USERID THAT HAS BEEN REVOKED BY AN ADMINISTRATOR.
*
* THIS EXIT IS ENTERED FROM RACF IN SUPERVISOR STATE, KEY 0 SO
* BE CAREFUL.
*
*****
      STM   R14,R12,12(R13)      SAVE INCOMING REGISTERS
      LR    R12,R15              COPY MODULE ADDRESS
      USING IRREVSX01,R12       SET ADDRESSABILITY
      LR    R2,R1                SAVE INCOMING PARM ADDRESS
      LR    R11,R13              SAVE OLD SAVEAREA ADDRESS
      STORAGE OBTAIN,LENGTH=WORKLEN,LOC=BELOW
      LR    R13,R1               GET NEW SAVEAREA ADDRESS
      LR    R0,R1                COPY ADDRESS
      LR    R14,R1               AGAIN
      L     R1,=A(WORKLEN)       GET LENGTH
      XR    R15,R15              SET FILL BYTE
      MVCL  R0,R14               CLEAR THE STORAGE
      USING WORKAREA,R13        SET ADDRESSABILITY

```

```

ST      R11, SAVEAREA+4          SAVE OLD SAVEAREA ADDRESS
*****
USING  EVXPL, R2                SET PARAMETER ADDRESSABILITY
*****
L       R3, EVXFLAGS            GET FLAG POINTER
TM      Ø(R3), EVXPRE           PREPROCESSING CALL?
BO      PRECALL                 YES - ISSUE WTO
TM      Ø(R3), EVXPOST         POSTPROCESSING CALL?
BO      POSTCALL                YES - ISSUE WTO
B       RETURN                  WE' RE DONE
PRECALL EQU *
*****
L       R3, EVXCALLR            GET FUNCTION CODE BYTE ADDRESS
CLI     Ø(R3), EVXALTUS        ALTUSER COMMAND?
BE      PREALTUS                YES - GO PROCESS
B       RETURN                  NO - JUST RETURN
PREALTUS EQU *
BAL     R14, REVOKCHK           CHK IF CMD BUFF CONTAINS 'REVOKE'
LTR     R15, R15                A 'REVOKE'?
BZ      PRERVK                  YES - GO PROCESS
B       RETURN
PRERVK EQU *
BAL     R14, GETUSRID           GO ISOLATE THE USERID
XC      RACWORK(256), RACWORK
XC      RACWORK+256(256), RACWORK+256
MVC     ROUTWRK1(ROUTLEN1), RACROUT1
RACROUTE REQUEST=EXTRACT,
        TYPE=EXTRACT,
        ENTITY=USRIDSAV,
        RELEASE=1.9.2,
        FIELDS=FLDLIST1,
        SUBPOOL=1,
        WORKA=RACWORK, MF=(E, ROUTWRK1)
LTR     R15, R15                EXTRACT OK?
BNZ     RETURN                  NO - BUG OUT
LR      R6, R1                  COPY THE EXTRACT AREA ADDRESS
*****
XR      R15, R15                CLEAR R15
ICM     R15, B'ØØ11', 4(R6)     GET DATA OFFSET
AR      R15, R6                 POINT TO FLAG4 DATA AREA
MVC     FLAG4SAV(1), 4(R15)     SAVE THE FLAG DATA
XR      R8, R8                  CLEAR R8
XR      R9, R9                  CLEAR R9
IC      R9, Ø(, R6)             SAVE THE SUBPOOL VALUE
ICM     R8, B'Ø111', 1(R6)     SAVE W/A LENGTH
STORAGE RELEASE, LENGTH=(R8), ADDR=(R6), SP=(R9)
*****
STORAGE OBTAIN, LENGTH=EVXWLEN, LOC=ANY
XC      Ø(16, R1), Ø(R1)        CLEAR THE STORAGE
L       R3, EVXWORK            GET ADDRESS OF WORK WORD

```

```

ST      R1, Ø(, R3)          SAVE THE WORK ADDRESS
LR      R5, R1              COPY THE STORAGE ADDRESS
USI NG EVXWAREA, R5
MVC     EVXWID(4), =C' EVXW'  MOVE IN THE EYECATCHER
MVC     EVXWUID(8), USRIDSAV  SAVE THE USERID
MVC     EVXWFLG1(1), FLAG4SAV COPY FLAG4
DROP    R5
B       RETURN
*****
POSTCALL EQU *
L       R4, EVXCMDRC        GET ADDRESS OF RETURN CODE
CLC     Ø(4, R4), =F' Ø'    RETURN CODE Ø?
BNE     CMDFAIL            NO - ISSUE FAILURE WTO
L       R4, EVXFLAGS        GET ADDRESS OF FLAG AREA
TM      Ø(R4), EVXABND      WAS THERE AN ABEND?
BO      CMDFAIL            YES - ISSUE FAILURE WTO
*****
L       R3, EVXCALLR        GET FUNCTION CODE BYTE ADDRESS
CLI     Ø(R3), EVXALTUS     ALTUSER COMMAND?
BE      PSTALTUS            YES - GO PROCESS
B       RETURN              NO - JUST RETURN
PSTALTUS EQU *
*****
L       R3, EVXWORK        GET ADDRESS OF WORK WORD
LTR     R3, R3              ANY WORK WORD?
BZ      RETURN              NO WE' RE DONE
L       R5, Ø(, R3)        GET WORK AREA BUFFER ADDRESS
LTR     R5, R5              ANY BUFFER?
BNZ     PSTRVK              YES - REVOKE TO PROCESS
B       RETURN              WE' RE DONE
PSTRVK EQU *
USI NG EVXWAREA, R5
CLC     EVXWID(4), =C' EVXW'  OUR EYECATCHER?
BNE     RETURN              NO - BYPASS
*****
XC      RACWORK(256), RACWORK
XC      RACWORK+256(256), RACWORK+256
MVC     ROUTWRK1(ROUTLEN1), RACROUT1
RACROUTE REQUEST=EXTRACT,
        TYPE=EXTRACT,
        ENTIT Y=EVXWUID,
        RELEASE=1. 9. 2,
        FIELDS=FLDLIST1,
        SUBPOOL=1,
        WORKA=RACWORK, MF=(E, ROUTWRK1)
LTR     R15, R15            EXTRACT OK?
BNZ     RVKEND              NO - BUG OUT
LR      R6, R1              COPY THE EXTRACT AREA ADDRESS
*****
XR      R15, R15            CLEAR R15

```

```

ICM  R15, B' 0011' , 4(R6)      GET DATA OFFSET
AR   R15, R6                    POINT TO FLAG4 DATA AREA
MVC  FLAG4SAV(1), 4(R15)        SAVE THE FLAG DATA
XR   R8, R8                     CLEAR R8
XR   R9, R9                     CLEAR R9
IC   R9, 0(, R6)               SAVE THE SUBPOOL VALUE
ICM  R8, B' 0111' , 1(R6)      SAVE W/A LENGTH
STOR  STORAGE RELEASE, LENGTH=(R8), ADDR=(R6), SP=(R9)
*****
TM   FLAG4SAV, X' 80'          USERID IS REVOKED?
BZ   RVKEND                     NO - THEN WE'RE DONE
OI   FLAG4SAV, X' 08'          SET ADMIN REVOKE FLAG
MVC  FLAG4LEN(4), =F' 1'      SET LENGTH
*****
XC   RACWORK(256), RACWORK
XC   RACWORK+256(256), RACWORK+256
MVC  ROUTWRK1(ROUTLEN1), RACROUT1
RACROUTE REQUEST=EXTRACT,
      TYPE=REPLACE,
      ENTITY=EVXWUID,
      RELEASE=1.9.2,
      FIELDS=FLDLIST1,
      SEGDATA=SEGDLIST1,
      WORKA=RACWORK, MF=(E, ROUTWRK1)
LTR  R15, R15                   REPLACE OK?
BNZ  REPFAL                     NO - ISSUE MESSAGE
MVC  WTOWRK(WTOLN), WTOLST      MOVE IN WTO MODEL
MVC  WTOWRK+4(OKMSGL), OKMSG    MOVE IN THE MESSAGE MODEL
MVC  WTOWRK+49(8), EVXWUID      COPY IN USERID
WTO  MF=(E, WTOWRK)            ISSUE THE WTO
B    RVKEND                     GO FINISH UP
REPFAL EQU *
MVC  WTOWRK(WTOLN), WTOLST      MOVE IN WTO MODEL
MVC  WTOWRK+4(FAILMSG), FAILMSG MOVE IN THE MESSAGE MODEL
MVC  WTOWRK+4+FAILUID-FAILMSG(8), EVXWUID COPY THE USERID
ST   R15, DBL2                 SAVE THE SAF RC
UNPK DBL1(9), DBL2(5)          UNPACK IT
NC   DBL1(8), =8X' 0F'         TURN OFF HIGH NIBBLES
TR   DBL1(8), =C' 0123456789ABCDEF' MAKE IT READABLE
MVC  WTOWRK+4+FAILRC1-FAILMSG+8(2), DBL1+6 COPY SAF RC
MVC  DBL2(4), ROUTWRK1         COPY THE RACF RC
UNPK DBL1(9), DBL2(5)          UNPACK IT
NC   DBL1(8), =8X' 0F'         TURN OFF HIGH NIBBLES
TR   DBL1(8), =C' 0123456789ABCDEF' MAKE IT READABLE
MVC  WTOWRK+4+FAILRC2-FAILMSG+9(2), DBL1+6 COPY RACF RC
MVC  DBL2(4), ROUTWRK1+4       COPY THE RACF RSN
UNPK DBL1(9), DBL2(5)          UNPACK IT
NC   DBL1(8), =8X' 0F'         TURN OFF HIGH NIBBLES
TR   DBL1(8), =C' 0123456789ABCDEF' MAKE IT READABLE
MVC  WTOWRK+4+FAILRSN-FAILMSG+10(2), DBL1+6 COPY RACF RSN

```

```

        WTO    MF=(E, WTOWRK)          ISSUE THE WTO
        B      RVKEND                   GO FINISH UP
*****
RVKEND  EQU    *
*****
        STORAGE RELEASE, LENGTH=EVXWLEN, ADDR=(R5)
        DROP  R5
        B      RETURN                   WE' RE DONE
*****
CMDFAIL EQU    *
        WTO    'IRREVX01 - RACF COMMAND FAILED', ROUTCDE=(1), DESC=(6)
        B      RETURN                   WE' RE DONE
RETURN  EQU    *
        LR     R1, R13                  GET WORKAREA ADDRESS
        L      R2, SAVEAREA+4          SAVE OLD SAVEAREA ADDRESS
        STORAGE RELEASE, LENGTH=WORKLEN, ADDR=(R1)
        LR     R13, R2                  COPY OLD SAVEAREA ADDRESS
        LM     R14, R12, 12(R13)       RESTORE REGISTERS
        XR     R15, R15                 SET RETURN CODE
        BR     R14                      RETURN
*****
GETUSRID EQU    *
        ST     R14, R14SAVE             SAVE RETURN ADDRESS
        L      R4, EVXCMBUF            GET COMMAND BUFFER ADDRESS
        XR     R5, R5                   CLEAR R5
        LA     R7, 4(, R4)              GET COMMAND ADDRESS
        ICM    R5, B'0011', 0(R4)      GET BUFFER LENGTH
        C      R5, =F'4'                ANY BUFFER?
        BL     RETURN                   NO - WE' RE DONE
        S      R5, =F'4'                REDUCE BY HEADER LENGTH
*****
*   FLUSH LEADING BLANKS
PSTLP01 EQU    *
        CLI    0(R7), C' '             A BLANK?
        BNE    PSTEND1                 NO - DONE WITH LEADING BLANKS
        LA     R7, 1(, R7)              POINT TO NEXT BUFFER BYTE
        BCT    R5, PSTLP01              IF MORE, GO CHECK
        B      RETURN                   WE' RE DONE
PSTEND1 EQU    *
        LA     R7, 1(, R7)              SKIP PAST ENCLOSURE
        BCTR   R5, 0                    REDUCE BUFFER COUNT BY ONE
PSTLP02 EQU    *
        CLI    0(R7), C' '             A BLANK?
        BE     PSTEND2                 YES - FOUND END OF PRIMARY KW
        LA     R7, 1(, R7)              POINT TO NEXT BUFFER BYTE
        BCT    R5, PSTLP02              IF MORE, GO CHECK
        B      RETURN                   WE' RE DONE
PSTEND2 EQU    *
        LA     R7, 1(, R7)              SKIP PAST ENCLOSURE
        BCTR   R5, 0                    REDUCE BUFFER COUNT BY ONE

```



```

PSTLP03 EQU *
        CLI 0(R7), C' '          A BLANK?
        BNE PSTEND3             NO - FOUND THE NAME START
        LA  R7, 1(, R7)         POINT TO NEXT BUFFER BYTE
        BCT R5, PSTLP03        IF MORE, GO CHECK
        B   RETURN              WE' RE DONE

PSTEND3 EQU *
        CLI 0(R7), C' ('        ENCLOSURE?
        BNE NAMESTRT           NO - NAME STARTS RIGHT HERE
        LA  R7, 1(, R7)         SKIP PAST ENCLOSURE
        BCTR R5, 0              REDUCE BUFFER COUNT BY ONE

NAMESTRT EQU *
        LR  R8, R7              SAVE STARTING ADDRESS

PSTLP04 EQU *
        CLI 0(R7), C' '          A BLANK?
        BE  NAMEEND             YES - FOUND THE NAME END
        CLI 0(R7), C' )'        ENCLOSURE?
        BE  NAMEEND             YES - FOUND THE NAME END
        LA  R7, 1(, R7)         POINT TO NEXT BUFFER BYTE
        BCT R5, PSTLP04        IF MORE, GO CHECK
        B   RETURN              WE' RE DONE

NAMEEND EQU *
        MVC USRIDSAV(8), =8C' '  CLEAR THE AREA
        LR  R15, R7             SAVE ENDING ADDRESS
        SR  R15, R8             GET THE LENGTH
        BCTR R15, 0             REDUCE BY ONE FOR EX
        EX  R15, USRIDMVC       MOVE USERID INTO BUFFER
        L   R14, R14SAVE        GET RETURN ADDRESS
        BR  R14                 RETURN
*****

REVOKCHK EQU *
        STM R0, R15, REGSAVE    SAVE REGISTERS
        L   R4, EVXCMBUF        GET COMMAND BUFFER ADDRESS
        XR  R5, R5              CLEAR R5
        ICM R5, B' 0011', 0(R4) GET BUFFER LENGTH
        C   R5, =F' 4'          ANY BUFFER?
        BL  RETNORVK           NO - WE' RE DONE
        LA  R7, 0(R5, R4)       GET BUFFER END ADDRESS
        S   R7, =F' 3'          MAKE SURE THERE' S ENOUGH ROOM
        ICM R5, B' 0011', 2(R4) GET OFFSET OF KEYWORD AREA
        LA  R4, 4(R5, R4)       GET SEARCH START ADDRESS
*****

BUFLP1 EQU *
        CR  R4, R7              END OF BUFFER?
        BNL RETNORVK           YES - 'REVOKE' NOT DETECTED
        CLC 0(3, R4), =C' REV' REVOKE (OR SOME SHORTFORM)?
        BE  RETRVK             YES - RETURN REVOKE DETECTED
        LA  R4, 1(, R4)         POINT TO NEXT BYTE
        B   BUFLP1             GO CHECK IT OUT

RETRVK EQU *

```

```

LR      R1, R4          SAVE BUFFER ADDRESS
LM      R2, R14, REGSAVE+8  RESTORE SOME REGISTERS
XR      R15, R15        SET RETURN CODE TO Ø
BR      R14             RETURN
RETNRVK EQU *
LM      R2, R14, REGSAVE+8  RESTORE SOME REGISTERS
LA      R15, 4          SET RETURN CODE TO 4
BR      R14             RETURN
*****
*
* EXECUTED INSTRUCTIONS
*
*****
USRIDMVC MVC  USRIDSAV(*-*), Ø(R8) COPY IN THE USERID
*****
*
* CONSTANTS
*
*****
WTOLST  WTO      '
                                             X
                                             X
                    ' , ROUTCDE=(1) , DESC=(6) , MF=L
WTOLN   EQU     *-WTOLST
*****
FLDLIST1 DC     F' 1'
          DC     CL8' FLAG4      '
*****
RACROUT1 RACROUTE REQUEST=EXTRACT,
          TYPE=EXTRACT,
          CLASS=' USER' ,
          RELEASE=1. 9. 2,
          MF=L
                                             X
                                             X
                                             X
                                             X
ROUTLEN1 EQU     *-RACROUT1
*****
OKMSG   DC     C' I RREVXØ1 - ADMINISTRATOR REVOKE FLAG SET FOR XXXXXXXX'
OKMSGL  EQU     *-OKMSG
*****
FAI LMSG DC     C' I RREVXØ1 - ADMINISTRATOR REVOKE FLAG FAILED TO BE '
          DC     C' SET FOR '
FAI LUID DC     C' XXXXXXXX.  '
FAI LRC1 DC     C' SAF RC: XX  '
FAI LRC2 DC     C' RACF RC: XX  '
FAI LRSN DC     C' RACF RSN: XX'
FAI LMSGL EQU   *-FAI LMSG
*****
LTOrg
WORKAREA DSECT
SAVEAREA DS     18F
REGSAVE  DS     18F
R14SAVE  DS     F

```

```

RETCODE DS F
WTOWRK DS ØD, CL(WTOLN)
ROUTWRK1 DS ØD, CL(ROUTLEN1)
DBL1 DS 2D
DBL2 DS 2D
SEGDLST1 DS ØF
FLAG4LEN DS F
FLAG4SAV DS XL1
RACWORK DS ØD, CL(512)
USRI DSAV DS CL8Ø
WORKLEN EQU *-WORKAREA
EVXWAREA DSECT
EVXWID DS CL4
EVXWUID DS CL8
EVXWFLGS DS ØF
EVXWFLG1 DS XL1
EVXWFLG2 DS XL1
EVXWFLG3 DS XL1
EVXWFLG4 DS XL1
EVXWLEN EQU *-EVXWAREA
IRREVP
IRRPRTW
$REQU
END

```

## RVKLST

```

RVKLST CSECT
RVKLST AMODE 31
RVKLST RMODE 24

```

DCB'S NEED 24-BIT ADDRESSES

```

*****
* THE RVKLST PROGRAM CAN WORK WITH ANY RACF DATABASE, BUT IS *
* ESPECIALLY DESIGNED TO WORK IN CONJUNCTION WITH A IRREVXØ1 RACF *
* COMMAND EXIT THAT SETS THE X'Ø8' BIT IN THE FLAG4 USER BASE *
* SEGMENT FIELD WHEN A USERID IS REVOKED VIA A RACF ALTUSER *
* COMMAND. *
* *
* THIS FLAG IS EXAMINED BY THE RVKLST PROGRAM AND CAN BE USED TO *
* DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN A USERID THAT HAS BEEN REVOKED DUE TO TOO *
* MANY INVALID LOGON ATTEMPTS AND A USERID THAT HAS BEEN REVOKED *
* BY A RACF ADMINISTRATOR. *
* *
* THE RVKLST PROGRAM SHOULD RESIDE IN AN APF AUTHORIZED LIBRARY *
* AND SHOULD BE LINKEDITED AC(1). WHEN THE PROGRAM IS RUN, A *
* SYSPRINT DD SHOULD BE SPECIFIED IN THE JCL. ALL PROGRAM OUTPUT *
* IS DIRECTED TO THIS OUTPUT DATASET. FOLLOWING IS SOME SAMPLE *
* OUTPUT THAT COULD BE EXPECTED: *
* *
* Userid Revoke Status *

```

```

* -----
* ABARS      Not REVOKED
* APPC       Not REVOKED
* ASCH       REVOKED
* BLSJPRMI   REVOKED
* BPXOINIT   Not REVOKED
* BPXROOT    Not REVOKED
* USER1      Administrator REVOKED
* USER2      Not REVOKED
* USER3      Not REVOKED
* USER4      Date REVOKED
* USER5      Not REVOKED
*
* IF NO PROGRAM PARM IS SPECIFIED, A LIST OF ALL RACF DEFINED
* USERID'S IS PRODUCED. YOU CAN LIMIT THE LIST TO A SPECIFIC
* USERID BY SPECIFYING THAT USERID ON THE PROGRAM PARM. FOR
* EXAMPLE:
*
* //RVKLST   EXEC PGM=RVKLST, PARM=' USER1'
* //STEPLIB  DD   DSN=auth. library, DISP=SHR
* //SYSPRINT DD   SYSOUT=*
*
* WOULD PRODUCE THE FOLLOWING OUTPUT IN THE SYSPRINT DATASET:
*
* Userid      Revoke Status
* -----
* USER1      Administrator REVOKED
*
* THIS CAN BE A USEFUL TOOL FOR A RACF ADMINSTRATOR WHO MAY BE
* TRYING TO DETERMINE IF THE REVOKE STATUS OF A CERTAIN USERID
* SHOULD BE CHANGED TO RESUME. A USERID THAT IS IN 'REVOKED'
* STATUS MAY BE A GOOD CANDIDATE TO BE RESUMED, BUT ONE THAT IS
* 'Date REVOKED' OR 'Administrator REVOKED' MAY REQUIRE MORE
* SCRUTINY.
*****

```

```

PRINT GEN
STM  R14, R12, 12(R13)      SAVE THE REGISTERS
LR   R12, R15              COPY MODULE BASE ADDRESS
LA   R11, 4095(, R12)      SET SECOND BASE ...
LA   R11, 1(, R11)         REGISTER ADDRESS
USING RVKLST, R12, R11     SET ADDRESSABILITY
LR   R10, R13             SAVE OLD SAVEAREA ADDRESS
LR   R2, R1               SAVE INCOMING PARM ADDRESS
STORAGE OBTAIN, LENGTH=WALEN GET SOME WORKING STORAGE
LR   R13, R1              COPY THE ADDRESS
LR   R0, R13              AGAIN
L    R1, =A(WALEN)        SET THE LENGTH
LR   R14, R13            SET SOURCE ADDRESS TO TARGET
XR   R15, R15            SET FILL BYTE
MVCL R0, R14             CLEAR THE STORAGE

```

```

ST      R10, 4(, R13)          SAVE OLD SAVEAREA ADDRESS
USING  WORKAREA, R13          WORKING STORAGE ADDRESSABILITY
*****
OPEN   (SYSPRINT, OUTPUT), MODE=31 OPEN OUTPUT DATASET
PUT    SYSPRINT, HDR1         WRITE FIRST HEADER
PUT    SYSPRINT, HDR2         WRITE SECOND HEADER
*****
L      R8, 0(, R2)            GET PARAMETER ADDRESS
CLC    0(2, R8), =H' 0'       ANY PARM DATA?
BE     USRIDLST               NO - IT'S A FULL LIST
CLC    0(2, R8), =H' 8'       TOO MUCH DATA FOR A USERID?
BH     RETURN4                YES - SET RC=4
B      ONEUSRID               PROCESS ONE USERID
*****
USRIDLST EQU *
XC     XUID(4), XUID          CLEAR XUID LENGTH AREA
MVC    XUID(2), =H' 8'        SET DATA LENGTH
MVC    XUID+4(8), =8C' '      SET STARTING UID
UIDLOOP EQU *
XC     RACWORK(256), RACWORK  CLEAR RACROUTE ...
XC     RACWORK+256(256), RACWORK+256 WORKAREA STORAGE
MVC    ROUTWRK1(ROUTLEN1), RACROUT1 COPY RACROUTE PARM MODEL
RACROUTE REQUEST=EXTRACT,
      TYPE=EXTRACTN,
      ENTITYX=XUID,
      FIELDS=FLDLIST1,
      RELEASE=1.9.2,
      SUBPOOL=1,
      WORKA=RACWORK,
      MF=(E, ROUTWRK1)
LTR    R15, R15              EXTRACT OK?
BZ     LISTOK                YES - PROCESS DATA
ST     R15, RETCODE          SAVE THE RETURN CODE
MVC    RACF_RC(8), ROUTWRK1  COPY RACF RTN/RSN CODES
B      LISTDONE              WE'RE DONE
LISTOK EQU *
*****
*
*   A USERID WAS EXTRACTED.  MOVE THE DATA INTO AN OUTPUT BUFFER AND
*   WRITE THE RECORD.
*
*   USE THE DOOUTPUT ROUTINE FOR THIS PURPOSE.  R1 SHOULD CONTAIN
*   THE EXTRACT BUFFER ADDRESS.  THE BUFFER IS RELEASED BY DOOUTPUT.
*
*****
MVC    SAVEUID(8), XUID+4     COPY THE USERID
BAL    R14, DOOUTPUT         CREATE NECESSARY OUTPUT
B      UIDLOOP               PROCESS NEXT USERID
LISTDONE EQU *
CLOSE  (SYSPRINT), MODE=31   CLOSE OUTPUT DATASET

```

```

      B      RETURNØ      WE' RE DONE
*****
ONEUSRID EQU *
MVC  SAVEUID(8), =8C' '      CLEAR THE TARGET USERID FIELD
XR   R15, R15                CLEAR R15
ICM  R15, B' ØØ11' , Ø(R8)   GET THE USERID LENGTH
BCTR R15, Ø                  REDUCE BY ONE FOR EX
EX   R15, USRIDMVC           COPY THE USERID
XC   RACWORK(256), RACWORK    CLEAR RACROUTE ...
XC   RACWORK+256(256), RACWORK+256 WORKAREA STORAGE
MVC  ROUTWRK2(ROUTLEN2), RACROUT2 COPY RACROUTE PARM MODEL
RACROUTE REQUEST=EXTRACT,
      TYPE=EXTRACT,
      ENTITY=SAVEUID,
      FIELDS=FLDLIST1,
      RELEASE=1.9.2,
      SUBPOOL=1,
      WORKA=RACWORK,
      MF=(E, ROUTWRK2)
LTR  R15, R15                EXTRACT OK?
BZ   DOUSRID                 YES - PROCESS DATA
MVC  OUTREC(133), =133C' '   CLEAR THE OUTPUT RECORD
MVC  OUTREC(8), SAVEUID      COPY THE USERID
MVC  OUTREC+1Ø(11), =C' Not defined' USERID NOT IN DATABASE
PUT  SYSPRINT, OUTREC        WRITE THE OUTPUT RECORD
B    LISTDONE                GO FINISH UP
DOUSRID EQU *
*****
*
*   THE USERID DATA WAS EXTRACTED.  MOVE THE DATA INTO AN OUTPUT
*   BUFFER AND WRITE THE RECORD.
*
*   USE THE DOOUTPUT ROUTINE FOR THIS PURPOSE.  R1 SHOULD CONTAIN
*   THE EXTRACT BUFFER ADDRESS.  THE BUFFER IS RELEASED BY DOOUTPUT.
*****
      BAL   R14, DOOUTPUT      CREATE NECESSARY OUTPUT
      B     LISTDONE          GO FINISH UP
*****
RETURNØ EQU *
L     R1Ø, 4(, R13)           SAVE INCOMING SAVEAREA ADDR
LR    R1, R13                COPY TEMP STORAGE ADDR
      STORAGE RELEASE, LENGTH=WALLEN, ADDR=(R1)
LR    R13, R1Ø               COPY INCOMING SAVEAREA ADDR
LM    R14, R12, 12(R13)      RESTORE REGISTERS
XR    R15, R15               SET RETURN CODE
BR    R14                    RETURN
*****
RETURN4 EQU *
L     R1Ø, 4(, R13)           SAVE INCOMING SAVEAREA ADDR
LR    R1, R13                COPY TEMP STORAGE ADDR

```

```

STORAGE RELEASE, LENGTH=WALEN, ADDR=(R1)
LR    R13, R1Ø          COPY INCOMING SAVEAREA ADDR
LM    R14, R12, 12(R13) RESTORE REGISTERS
LA    R15, 4            SET RETURN CODE
BR    R14              RETURN
*****
DOOOUTPUT EQU    *
STM    RØ, R15, SVAREAØ2    SAVE REGISTERS
XC    SEGDATA(SEGDATAL), SEGDATA CLEAR SEGMENT DATA SAVE AREA
XR    R6, R6              CLEAR R6
ICM    R6, B' ØØ11' , 4(R1)  GET DATA OFFSET
AR    R6, R1             CALCULATE DATA ADDRESS
SVFLD1 EQU    *
ICM    R15, B' 1111' , Ø(R6)  GET DATA LENGTH
MVC    SAVEFLG4(1), 4(R6)    COPY FLAG4
SVFLD2 EQU    *
LA    R6, 4(R15, R6)        POINT TO REVOKEDT
ICM    R15, B' 1111' , Ø(R6)  GET DATA LENGTH
LTR    R15, R15            ANY DATA?
BZ    SVFLD3              NO - CHECK NEXT FIELD
MVC    SAVERVDT(3), 4(R6)    SAVE REVOKEDT
SVFLD3 EQU    *
LA    R6, 4(R15, R6)        POINT TO RESUMEDT
ICM    R15, B' 1111' , Ø(R6)  GET DATA LENGTH
LTR    R15, R15            ANY DATA?
BZ    SVFLD4              NO - CHECK NEXT FIELD
MVC    SAVERSDT(3), 4(R6)    SAVE RESUMEDT
SVFLD4 EQU    *
*****
XR    R7, R7              CLEAR R7
XR    R8, R8              CLEAR R8
ICM    R7, B' Ø111' , 1(R1)  GET STORAGE LENGTH
ICM    R8, B' ØØØ1' , Ø(R1)  GET SUBPOOL
STORAGE RELEASE, LENGTH=(R7), ADDR=(R1), SP=(R8)
*****
RVKCHK EQU    *
MVC    OUTREC(133), =133C' '  CLEAR THE OUTPUT RECORD
MVC    OUTREC(8), SAVEUID      COPY THE USERID
TIME   DEC              GET CURRENT DATE/TIME
STCM   R1, B' Ø111' , CURRDATE  SAVE CURRENT DATE
TM     SAVEFLG4, X' Ø8'        ADMIN REVOKE?
BZ     CHKLGRVK              NO - CHK INVALID PWD REVOKE
CLC    CURRDATE(3), SAVERSDT   CURRDATE >= RESUMEDT?
BL     SETRVK1              NO - REVOKED
CLC    SAVERSDT(3), =3X' ØØ'   A 'REAL' RESUMEDT?
BNE    NORVK                YES - NOT REVOKED
SETRVK1 EQU    *
MVC    OUTREC+1Ø(21), =C' Administrator REVOKED' SET RVK STATUS
B      RVKCHKDN            WE'RE DONE THIS USERID
CHKLGRVK EQU    *

```

	TM	SAVEFLG4, X' 80'	REVOKED?
	BZ	DTRVKCHK	NO - CHECK IF DATE REVOKED
	CLC	CURRDATE(3), SAVERSDT	CURRDATE >= RESUMEDT?
	BL	SETRVK2	NO - REVOKED
	CLC	SAVERSDT(3), =3X' 00'	A 'REAL' RESUMEDT?
	BNE	NORVK	YES - NOT REVOKED
SETRVK2	EQU	*	
	MVC	OUTREC+10(7), =C' REVOKED'	SET REVOKE STATUS
	B	RVKCHKDN	WE' RE DONE THIS USERID
DTRVKCHK	EQU	*	
	CLC	SAVERSDT(3), SAVERVDT	RESUMEDT < REVOKEDT?
	BL	RVKOUTWN	YES - CURRDATE OUT OF RANGE
RVKI NWN	EQU	*	
	CLC	CURRDATE(3), SAVERSDT	CURRDATE >= RESUMEDT?
	BNL	NORVK	YES - NOT REVOKED
	CLC	CURRDATE(3), SAVERVDT	CURRDATE < REVOKEDT?
	BL	NORVK	YES - NOT REVOKED
DATERVK	EQU	*	
	MVC	OUTREC+10(12), =C' Date REVOKED'	SET REVOKE STATUS
	B	RVKCHKDN	WE' RE DONE THIS USERID
RVKOUTWN	EQU	*	
	CLC	CURRDATE(3), SAVERSDT	CURRDATE < RESUMEDT?
	BL	DATERVK	YES - REVOKED
	CLC	CURRDATE(3), SAVERVDT	CURRDATE >= REVOKEDT?
	BNL	DATERVK	YES - REVOKED
	B	NORVK	OUT OF WINDOW, NO REVOKE
NORVK	EQU	*	
	MVC	OUTREC+10(11), =C' Not REVOKED'	SET REVOKE STATUS
	B	RVKCHKDN	WE' RE DONE THIS USERID
RVKCHKDN	EQU	*	
	PUT	SYSPRINT, OUTREC	WRITE THE OUTPUT RECORD
*****			
	LM	R0, R15, SVAREA02	LOAD REGISTERS
	BR	R14	RETURN
*****			
USRIDMVC	MVC	SAVEUID(*-*), 2(R8)	COPY THE USERID
*****			
SYSPRINT	DCB	MACRF=(PM), LRECL=133, DSORG=PS, DDNAME=SYSPRINT	
*****			
HDR1	DC	CL133' Userid      Revoke Status'	
HDR2	DC	CL133' -----      -----'	
*****			
RACROUT1	RACROUTE	REQUEST=EXTRACT,	X
		TYPE=EXTRACTN,	X
		CLASS=' USER' ,	X
		RELEASE=1. 9. 2,	X
		MF=L	
ROUTLEN1	EQU	*-RACROUT1	
*****			
RACROUT2	RACROUTE	REQUEST=EXTRACT,	X



```

                TYPE=EXTRACT,                                X
                CLASS=' USER' ,                            X
                RELEASE=1. 9. 2,                             X
                MF=L
ROUTLEN2 EQU    *-RACROUT2
*****
FLDLI ST1 DC    F' 3'
            DC    C' FLAG4      '          REVOKE
            DC    C' REVOKEDT'        REVOKE DATE
            DC    C' RESUMEDT'        RESUME DATE
*****
                LTORG ,
*****
WORKAREA DSECT
SAVEAREA DS    18F
SVAREA02 DS    18F
RETCODE  DS    F
RACF_RC  DS    F
RACF_RSN DS    F
EXTSAVE  DS    F
ROUTWRK1 DS    ØD, CL(ROUTLEN1)
ROUTWRK2 DS    ØD, CL(ROUTLEN2)
XUI D    DS    ØD
            DS    F
            DS    CL8
*****
RACWORK  DS    ØD, CL512
DBL1     DS    2D
DBL2     DS    2D
SAVEUI D DS    CL8
SEGDATA  DS    ØD
SAVEFLG4 DS    XL1
SAVERVDT DS    XL3
SAVERSDT DS    XL3
SEGDATA1 EQU   *-SEGDATA
OUTREC   DS    CL133
CURRDATE DS    XL3
WALEN    EQU   *-WORKAREA
RØ       EQU   Ø
R1       EQU   1
R2       EQU   2
R3       EQU   3
R4       EQU   4
R5       EQU   5
R6       EQU   6
R7       EQU   7
R8       EQU   8
R9       EQU   9
R1Ø      EQU   1Ø
R11      EQU   11

```

```
R12    EQU    12
R13    EQU    13
R14    EQU    14
R15    EQU    15
      I RRPRTW
      I CHPRCVT
      CVT    DSECT=YES
      END
```

---

*Rudy Douglas*  
(Canada)

© Xephon 2004

---

## Easy LDAP program to authenticate RACF userids

Some time ago, we installed a Web application on an NT server that accessed data on our production CICS region. Our server administrator had to maintain on his server a list of userids (defined and active with the same name on our host) that were supposed to authenticate on the server before using the Web application. The password was not the same as on the host, and the authentication phase was restricted to the NT server. We decided to try using LDAP to move the authentication phase to our host, eliminating the administrative overhead and using duplicate userids and passwords.

LDAP is a well-known protocol, and on the mainframe it can be configured to use RACF as its database. We have OS/390 2.7 and it supports LDAP level 2, but with the following ptf applied (uw84008) it obtains some password management functionalities that are typical of level 3.

There are a couple of call-to-LDAP APIs that are designed to implement the authentication function: `ldap_open` (or `ldap_init`) and `ldap_bind`. If the latter ends successfully, the sign-on succeeds, otherwise it returns the error 'invalid credentials' and then a reason code to help you work out what has happened (eg invalid password, invalid new password, userid not defined, userid revoked, etc).

The LDAP API can be used in many languages; what you choose depends to a large degree on the location of your Web server. I experimented with it in C and Java on the host (note that IBM recommends using JNDI, which is a higher level interface of Java to general directory servers).

Anyway, at our site the Web server resides on an NT server and we had some compatibility problems with Java from Sun (the Web server is Microsoft). In fact, we wanted to call our little program from an ASP. We found that Microsoft supports ADSI, which is the equivalent of JNDI and can be used for programs written in C, C++, and VBSCRIPT. The problem is that, although ADSI works very well with level 3 LDAP servers, the same is not true for level 2. In the end, we decided to write a small C++ program using the native LDAP API, made a COM+ application, and registered it on the NT server in question. The method of that application is invoked in our VBSCRIPT code inside an ASP, and *it works!* However, if the LDAP server is level 2, the reason codes in the case of unsuccessful sign-on are not taken into account, even if the server issues them (I think the reason is that natively the level 2 LDAP server doesn't provide them).

Even though the world is full of examples of this kind, I found it difficult working with so many objects so far removed from the mainframe world: ASP, VISUAL C++, VBSCRIPT, COM+, etc. Hopefully, the information I collected will save you some time. What's more, we think LDAP is the right way to move all authentication processes to the host, because we think RACF is still the best way to manage passwords.

## GETTING STARTED

The LDAP server is started with the following JCL:

```
|  
|//LDAPSRV  PROC REGSI ZE=64M,  
|//          PARS=' ',  
|//          GLDHLQ=' GLD' ,  
|//          OUTCLASS=' A'  
|//GO       EXEC PGM=GLDSLAPD, REGI ON=&REGSI ZE, TI ME=1440,
```

```

|//          PARM=(' /&PARMS >DD: SLAPDOUT 2>&1' )
|//STEPLIB  DD DSN=&GLDHLQ. . SGLDLNK, DI SP=SHR
|//SLAPDOUT DD SYSOUT=&OUTCLASS
|//SYSOUT   DD SYSOUT=&OUTCLASS
|//SYSUDUMP DD SYSOUT=&OUTCLASS

```

---

The GLD.SGLDLINK must be APF authorized. In /etc/ldap you must copy all the files from /usr/lpp/ldap/etc (slapd.\*\*).

The slapd.conf should be configured along the following lines:

```

|include      /etc/ldap/slapd.at.system
|include      /etc/ldap/slapd.at.conf
|include      /etc/ldap/slapd.at.racf
|include      /etc/ldap/slapd.oc.system
|include      /etc/ldap/slapd.oc.conf
|include      /etc/ldap/slapd.oc.racf
|port 389
|securePort 636
|security none
|sslKeyRingFile keyfile.kyr
|sslKeyRingFilePW none
|sslCipherSpecs 12288
|maxthreads 500
|maxconnections 500
|waitingthreads 20
|timelimit 3600
|sizelimit 500
|adminDN "racfid=yourldapadm, profilename=user, sysplex=yoursysplex,
|         0=yourcompany"
|database sdbm GLDBSDBM
|suffix "sysplex=yoursysplex"

```

---

You need to RACF define an LDAP administrator userid with omvs segment (uid=0).

## C++ CODE

The C++ code is shown below. I used Visual C++ studio 6.0 and I needed the help of one colleague to create the application definition, and of another to define the COM+ application on the NT server.

---

```

// elenal og. cpp : Implementation of Celenal og
#include "stdafx.h"
#include "El enadap. h"
#include "el enal og. h"

////////////////////////////////////

// Cel enal og

STDMETHODIMP Cel enal og: : el ogon(BSTR usr, BSTR pwd, BSTR newpwd,
    Long * el resul t)
{
    AFX_MANAGE_STATE(AfxGetStati cModul eState())

    CString CStmp=usr;
    CString CSusername;
    CSusername = "racfid=" + CStmp +
    ", profileType=USER, sysplex=COPLEX";
    CString CSpwd=pwd;
    CString CSnewpwd = newpwd;
    *el resul t = 0;
    if (CSnewpwd.GetLength() > 1) {
        *el resul t = 1;
        CSpwd = CSpwd + "/" + CSnewpwd;
    }

    //*****
    //Open the connection to the LDAP server
    //*****
    LDAP * Myldap = ldap_open( "your ldap server ip address", 389 );
    if (Myldap == NULL) {
        *el resul t += 100;
        return S_OK;
    }

    //*****
    //Authentication to the server
    //*****
    ULONG bi nd_ok = ldap_si mpl e_bi nd( Myldap,
        (char *)LPCSTR(CSusername),
        (char *)LPCSTR(CSpwd) );
    if (bi nd_ok < 0) {
        *el resul t = 666;
        return S_OK; }

    LDAPMessage ** res;
    PLDAPControl ** Servercontrol s;
    PCHAR * errormsg = NULL;

```

```

struct l_timeval zerotime;
zerotime.tv_sec = zerotime.tv_usec = 5L;

ULONG retid = ldap_result(Myldap, bind_ok, 0, &zerotime, res);
if (retid == 0) {
    *elresult = 777;
    return S_OK; }
if (retid == -1) {
    *elresult = 888;
    return S_OK}

ULONG parseid
ldap_parse_result(Myldap, *res, &retid, NULL, errormsg, NULL,
                  Servercontrols, 1
if (parseid == LDAP_SUCCESS && retid != LDAP_SUCCESS) {
    *elresult = 333;
    return S_OK;
}

ULONG unbind_ok = ldap_unbind(Myldap);
return S_OK;
}

```

Note that during the link you have to include `wldap32.lib`.

For the sake of completeness I've included below the source code in both C and Java (which is simpler!).

## C CODE

```

#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <ctype.h>
#include <ldap.h>
#define DEFSEP "="
static char *racfid = NULL;
static char *binddn = NULL;
static char *passwd = NULL;
static char *base = NULL;
static char *ldaphost = "localhost";
static int ldapport = LDAP_PORT;
static char *sep = DEFSEP;
static int verbose, not, allow_binary, vals2tmp, ldiff;
static int ldapversion = LDAP_VERSION2;

```

```

main( int argc, char **argv )
{
    int rc, authmethod;
    LDAP * ld;

    racfid = argv[ 1 ] ;
    passwd = argv[ 2 ] ;
    if ( ( ld = ldap_open( ldaphost, ldapport ) ) == NULL ) {
        perror( ldaphost );
        printf( "ldap_open( %s, %d )\n", ldaphost, ldapport );
        exit( 1 );
    }

    bi nddn = strncat("racfi d=", racfi d, 8);
    bi nddn = strncat( bi nddn, ", profi l etype=USER, syspl ex=yoursyspl ex", 33)
    authmethod = LDAP_AUTH_SIMPLE;
    if ( ldap_bind_s( ld, bi nddn, passwd, authmethod ) != LDAP_SUCCESS )
        ldap_perror( ld, "ldap_bi nd" );
    printf( "\nracfi d= %s", racfi d);
    exit( 1 );
}

ldap_unbi nd( ld );
exit( rc );
}

```

## JAVA CODE

The following Java sample also makes a search on the RACF database and the equivalent of the information you see with the LISTUSER command on the host.

```

import java.util. Properti es;
import java.io. *;
import java.util. *;
import javax. nami ng. *;
import javax. nami ng. di rectory. *;

class Search {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Properti es env=uti ls. getProps("test. properti es");
        String base = env. getProperty("exampl e. search. base");
        String fi lter = env. getProperty("exampl e. search. fi lter");
    }
}

```

```

SearchControls constraints = new SearchControls();
constraints.setSearchScope(SearchControl s.SUBTREE_SCOPE);
try {
    DirContext ctx = new InitialDirContext(env);
/*
    System.out.println("Dir Context"+ctx.getAttributes()); */
    NamingEnumeration results
    = ctx.search(base, filter, constraints);
    utils.printSearchEnums(results);
    System.out.println("print search enums");
}
catch (NamingException e) {
    System.out.println("Search Failed "+e.getMessage());
}
}
}
}

```

```

import javax.naming.*;
import javax.naming.directory.*;
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;

public class utils {

    //Loads properties from a file
    static public Properties getProps(String fn) {
        Properties properties = new Properties();
        File propsFile = new File(fn);
        try {
            FileInputStream in =
                new FileInputStream(propsFile);
            properties.load(new BufferedInputStream(in));
            in.close();
        }
        catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println("getProps: "+e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return properties;
    }

    static void printSearchEnums(NamingEnumeration results)
    throws NamingException {
        if (results == null) {
            System.out.println("Search Results are empty.");
        }
        else {

```



```

while (results.hasMoreElements()) {
    SearchResult si =(SearchResult) results.next();
    System.out.println(si.getName());
    Attributes attrs = si.getAttributes();
    if (attrs == null) {
        System.out.println("No attributes");
    }
    else {
        for (NamingEnumeration ae = attrs.getAll();
            ae.hasMoreElements();) {
            Attribute attr =(Attribute) ae.next();
            String id = attr.getID();
            for (Enumeration vals = attr.getAll();
                vals.hasMoreElements();
            System.out.println(" "+id + ": " + vals.nextElement()
        }
    }
}
}
}
}
}
}
}
}
}

```

where test.properties is as follows:

```

|j ava.naming.factory.initial=com.ibm.jndi.LDAPCtxFactory
|j ava.naming.provider.url=ldap://your ldap server ip address
|j ava.naming.security.principal=racfid=youruser, profileType=USER,
sysplex=yours
| sysplex
|j ava.naming.security.credentials=your password
|j ava.naming.ldap.version=2
|j ava.naming.referral=ignore
|example.search.base=racfid=youruser, profileType=USER, sysplex=yoursysplex
|example.search.filter=(objectclass=*)
|example.search.ref.filter=(objectclass=*)
|example.search.ref.base=o=bogus.base

```

## ASP FILE WITH VBSCRIPT CODE

```

|<%@ Language=VBScript %>
|<%
|
|dim sUser, sPassword
|dim oUser, sConnectString

```

```

| dim MyVar
|
| set myldap = CreateObject("el enadap. el enalog")
| sUser = request("txtUserName")
| sPassword = request("txtPassword")
| sNewPassword = request("txtNewPassword")
| title = "LOGON BY & sUser & " TO your ldap server ip address
| result = myldap.elogon(sUser, sPassword, sNewPassword)
| Select Case result
| Case 0 prompt = "logon successful "
| Case 1 prompt = "logon successful, change password successful "
| Case 49 prompt = "logon failed"
| Case 100 prompt = "server not active"
| Case 777 prompt = "reached timeout, try again"
| Case Else prompt = "logon failed! Error code = " & result
| End Select
| Response.Write title & "<br>"
| Response.Write prompt & "<br>"
| If sNewPassword <> "" and result > 1 Then
| Response.Write "change password failed"
| End If
| %>

```

---

## HTML

The html you select from the browser is as follows:

```

|<%@ Language=VBScript %>
|<SCRIPT id=DebugDirectives runat=server language=javascript>
|</SCRIPT>
|<HTML>
|<HEAD>
|</HEAD>
|<BODY>
|<H1 align=center>User  Password  Maintenance</H1>
|<P>&nbsp;</P>
|<P>Please enter your user name and New password below:</P>
|<P>
|<FORM action="ldaplogon.asp" method=post id=frmLogin name=frmLogin>
|<TABLE border=0 cellpadding=1 cellspacing=1 width="75%">
|
|   <TR>
|     <TD>User Name</TD>
|     <TD><INPUT id=txtUserName name=txtUserName
|       style="HEIGHT: 25px; WIDTH: 365px">
|   </TD></TR>
|   <TR>

```

```

| <TD> Existing Password</TD>
| <TD><INPUT id=txtPassword name=txtPassword
| type=password style="LEFT: 1px; TOP: 3px">
|</TD></TR>
| <TR>
| <TD> New Password </TD>
| <TD><INPUT id=txtNewPassword name=txtNewPassword
| type=password>
|</TD></TR></TABLE></P>
|<P><INPUT type="submit" value="Submit" id=submit1 name=submit1>&nbsp;
|</P></FORM>
|<P>&nbsp;</P>
|</BODY>
|</HTML>

```

---

*M Elena Campidoglio*  
*Systems Programmer*  
*Cedacri Ovest S.p.A. (Italy)*

© Xephon 2004

---

## Auditing RACF protection

This article presents two CLISTs to help with auditing RACF protection. The first, RACFC, produces an output file named SYS.RACF.LIST.DATAR. The second, RACFUSER, shows RACF permissions for a user or a group.

### RACFC

```

/* ***** */
/* CLIST RACFC */
/* check permits on files users and groups */
/* ***** */
CONTROL MSG NOFLUSH
ISPEXEC CONTROL DISPLAY LINE
ISPEXEC VGET ZUSER
IF &ZUSER = PSY1 THEN GOTO MESS
IF &ZUSER = PSY3 THEN GOTO MESS
IF &ZUSER = PSY4 THEN GOTO MESS
IF &ZUSER = EXP0 THEN GOTO MESS
IF &ZUSER = EXP6 THEN GOTO MESS

```

```

IF &ZUSER = EXP8 THEN GOTO MESS
IF &ZUSER = EXPR THEN GOTO MESS
/* IF &ZUSER = EXPR THEN GOTO MESS */
WRITE *****
WRITE USER : &ZUSER NOT AUTHORIZED
WRITE *****
GOTO FIN
MESS: +
ISPEXEC DISPLAY PANEL(RACFP)
IF &LASTCC > 0 THEN GOTO FIN
ISPEXEC VPUT REP
IF &REP = NON THEN GOTO SUITE
DEBUT: +
ISPEXEC FTOOPEN TEMP
ISPEXEC FTINCL RACFS1
ISPEXEC FTCLOSE
ISPEXEC VGET ZTEMPF
SUBMIT '&ZTEMPF'
IF &LASTCC = 0 THEN GOTO CTRLRESS
WRITE *****
*****
GOTO FIN
CTRLRESS: +
IF &SYSDSN(SYS.RACF.LIST.RESOURCE) = OK THEN DO
                GOTO SUITCR
                END
WRITE *****
WRITE FILE >>>>>>>>>>>>>>> SYS.RACF.LIST.RESOURCE
WRITE PATIENCE.....
WRITE *****
%DELA 1000
GOTO CTRLRESS
SUITCR: +
%RACFCR
SUITE: +
ISPEXEC DISPLAY PANEL(RACFP1)
IF &LASTCC > 0 THEN GOTO MESS
ISPEXEC VPUT XX
IF &XX = 0 THEN GOTO OPT0
IF &XX = 1 THEN GOTO OPT1
IF &XX = 2 THEN GOTO OPT2
IF &XX = 3 THEN GOTO OPT3
IF &XX = 4 THEN GOTO OPT4
IF &XX = 5 THEN GOTO OPT5
IF &XX = 6 THEN GOTO OPT6
IF &XX = 7 THEN GOTO OPT7
IF &XX = 9 THEN GOTO OPT9
SET &P = &SUBSTR(2:2,&XX)
IF &P = P THEN GOTO PRINT

```

```

GOTO FIN
/* ----- */
OPT0: +
IF &SYSDSN(SYS.RACF.LIST.MONITOR) = OK THEN DO
    GOTO OPT0S
    END
WRITE *****
WRITE FILE >>>>>>>>>>> SYS.RACF.LIST.MONITOR
WRITE *****
WRITE ABSENT OR BEING CREATED
WRITE PATIENCE.....
WRITE *****
GOTO SUITE
OPT0S: +
ISPEXEC BROWSE DATASET ('SYS.RACF.LIST.MONITOR')
GOTO SUITE
/* ----- */
OPT1: +
IF &SYSDSN(SYS.RACF.LIST.USER) = OK THEN DO
    GOTO OPT1S
    END
WRITE *****
WRITE *****
WRITE FILE >>>>>>>>>>> SYS.RACF.LIST.ANOMALIE
WRITE not here
WRITE Please wait.....
WRITE *****
GOTO SUITE
OPT1S: +
ISPEXEC BROWSE DATASET ('SYS.RACF.LIST.USER')
GOTO SUITE
/* ----- */
OPT2: +
IF &SYSDSN(SYS.RACF.LIST.DATA) = OK THEN DO
    GOTO OPT2S
    END
WRITE *****
WRITE *****
WRITE FILE >>>>>>>>>>> SYS.RACF.LIST.ANOMALIE
WRITE not here
WRITE Please wait.....
GOTO SUITE
OPT2S: +
ISPEXEC BROWSE DATASET ('SYS.RACF.LIST.DATA')
GOTO SUITE
/* ----- */
OPT3: +
IF &SYSDSN(SYS.RACF.LIST.DATAR) = OK THEN DO
    GOTO OPT3S

```

END

```
WRITE *****
WRITE *****
WRITE FILE >>>>>>>>>>>> SYS. RACF. LI ST. ANOMALI E
WRITE not here
WRITE Please wait.....

WRITE FILE >>>>>>>>>>>> SYS. RACF. LI ST. DATAR
WRITE ABSENT OR BEING CREATED
WRITE PATIENCE.....
WRITE *****
GOTO SUITE
OPT3S: +
ISPEXEC BROWSE DATASET (' SYS. RACF. LI ST. DATAR' )
GOTO SUITE
/* ----- */
OPT4: +
IF &SYSDSN(SYS. RACF. LI ST. DATAR. ACCESS) = OK THEN DO
    GOTO OPT4S
    END
WRITE *****
WRITE *****
WRITE PATIENCE.....
WRITE *****
GOTO SUITE
OPT4S: +
ISPEXEC BROWSE DATASET (' SYS. RACF. LI ST. DATAR. ACCESS' )
GOTO SUITE
/* ----- */
OPT5: +
IF &SYSDSN(SYS. RACF. LI ST. GROUP) = OK THEN DO
    GOTO OPT5S
    END
WRITE *****
WRITE *****
WRITE FILE >>>>>>>>>>>> SYS. RACF. LI ST. ANOMALI E
WRITE not here
WRITE Please wait.....
WRITE *****
GOTO SUITE
OPT5S: +
ISPEXEC BROWSE DATASET (' SYS. RACF. LI ST. GROUP' )
GOTO SUITE
/* ----- */
OPT6: +
IF &SYSDSN(SYS. RACF. LI ST. RESOURCE) = OK THEN DO
    GOTO OPT6S
    END
WRITE not here
```

```

WRITE Please wait.....

WRITE FILE >>>>>>>>>>>> SYS.RACF.LIST.RESOURCE
WRITE ABSENT OR BEING CREATED
WRITE PATIENCE.....
WRITE *****
GOTO SUITE
OPT6S: +
ISPEXEC BROWSE DATASET ('SYS.RACF.LIST.RESOURCE')
GOTO SUITE
/* ----- */
OPT7: +
IF &SYSDSN(SYS.RACF.LIST.RESOURCE.NAME) = OK THEN DO
                                GOTO OPT7S
                                END
WRITE *****
WRITE *****
WRITE FILE >>>>>>>>>>>> SYS.RACF.LIST.ANOMALIE
WRITE not here
WRITE Please wait.....

WRITE *****
GOTO SUITE
OPT7S: +
ISPEXEC BROWSE DATASET ('SYS.RACF.LIST.RESOURCE.NAME')
GOTO SUITE
/* ----- */
OPT9: +
IF &SYSDSN(SYS.RACF.LIST.ANOMALIE) = OK THEN DO
                                GOTO OPT9S
                                END
WRITE *****
WRITE FILE >>>>>>>>>>>> SYS.RACF.LIST.ANOMALIE
WRITE not here
WRITE Please wait.....
WRITE *****
GOTO SUITE
OPT9S: +
ISPEXEC BROWSE DATASET ('SYS.RACF.LIST.ANOMALIE')
GOTO SUITE
/* ----- */
PRINT: +
ISPEXEC FTOPEN TEMP
ISPEXEC FTINCL RACFS3
ISPEXEC FTCLOSE
ISPEXEC VGET ZTEMPF
SUBMIT '&ZTEMPF'
IF &LASTCC = 0 THEN GOTO SUITE
WRITE *****
WRITE job racfx not submitted to jes

```







```

WRITE ***** use cliust : RACFC
GOTO FINFIN
END
/* _____ */
SUIT2: +
SET &SEPAR      = &STR( >>>> )
WRITE ***** CONTROL ACCES DATASETS *****
WRITE ***** for user or groupe : &NAMEUSER
SET &DATAR      = &STR(SYS. RACF. LI ST. DATAR)
SET &LI STE     = &STR(SYS. RACF. CTRL. &NAMEUSER)
IF &SYSDSN(&LI STE) = OK THEN DO
        DELETE (&LI STE) PURGE
        END
ALLOC FILE(LI STE) DSNAME(&LI STE) LRECL(80) BLKSI ZE(11120) +
SPACE (5,1) TRACKS DIR(0) DSORG(PS) RECFM(F,B) +
VOLUME(MVSZZZ) NEW
OPENFILE LI STE OUTPUT
ALLOC FI (DATAR) DSNAME(' &DATAR' ) SHR
SET &RC = &LASTCC
IF &RC NE 0 THEN DO
        WRITE *****
        WRITE ACCES File &DATAR not possi ble
        WRITE *****
        GOTO FINFIN
        END
OPENFILE DATAR
SET &RC = 0
ERROR DO
        SET &RC = &LASTCC
        ERROR OFF
        CLOSFILE DATAR
        IF &RC      = 400 THEN DO
                FREE FI (DATAR)
                WRITE =====
                WRITE END OF SEARCH IN RACF PROTECTIONS
                WRITE FOR USER OR GROUP : &NAMEUSER
                WRITE FILE BROWSE >>>> : SYS. RACF. CTRL. &NAMEUSER
                WRITE =====
                GOTO SUIT5
                END
        END
GETFILE DATAR
SET LI STE = &DATAR
PUTFILE LI STE
GETFILE DATAR
SET LI STE = &DATAR
PUTFILE LI STE
GETFILE DATAR
GETFILE DATAR
GETFILE DATAR
GETFILE DATAR

```

```

GETFILE DATAR
SUIT3: +
GETFILE DATAR
/* SET &INFBK = &SUBSTR(1: 1, &STR(&DATAR))
/* IF &STR(&INFBK) ^= &STR( ) THEN GOTO SUIT3
SET &INFO1 = &SUBSTR(1: 24, &STR(&DATAR))
SET &INFO2 = &SUBSTR(1: 7, &STR(&DATAR))
IF &STR(&INFO2) = &STR( -----) THEN GOTO SUIT3
IF &STR(&INFO2) = &STR( ..... ) THEN GOTO SUIT3
IF &STR(&INFO2) = &STR(----- ) THEN GOTO SUIT3
IF &STR(&INFO1) = &STR(INFORMATION FOR DATASET ) THEN DO
    SET &STOCK1 = &SUBSTR(25: 50, &STR(&DATAR))
    GOTO SUIT3
END
IF &STR(&INFO2) ^= &STR(&NAMEUSER) THEN GOTO SUIT3
SET &STOCK2 = &SUBSTR(11: 20, &STR(&DATAR))
SUIT4: +
SET LI STE = &STR(&NAMEUSER. &SEPAR. &STOCK1. &STOCK2)
PUTFILE LI STE
GOTO SUIT3
/* _____ end of job _____ */
SUIT5: +
CLOSFIL E LI STE
FREE FI (LI STE)
ISPEXEC BROWSE DATASET(SYS. RACF. CTRL. &NAMEUSER)
FINFIN: +
END

```

The RACF1p job is as follows:

```

//RACFS1 JOB SYS, SYSTEME, CLASS=W, MSGCLASS=3, NOTIFY=&ZUSER
/**
/** _____
/** CONTROLS : (RACF PROTECTIONS AND DEFINITIONS)
/** *****
/** _____
/** _____
/** STEPS :
/** =====
/** _ STEP DEL _____ DELETE THE FILES ON EXIT.
/** _ STEP MONRESS _____ LIST OF RESOURCES
/** _ STEP MONITOR _____ RACF DATA SECURITY MONITOR
/** _ STEP IEHLIST _____ VTOC LIST OF SYSTEM DISK M31RES
/** _ STEP STEPFIC1 _____ VTOCS START UP
/** _ STEP TRINOMS _____ SORT ON FILE NAMES.
/** _ STEP STEPFIC2 _____ VTOCS START UP (BY FILE).
/** _ STEP RACFLG _____ LIST OF GROUP DEFINITIONS
/** _ STEP RACFUSER _____ LIST OF USER DEFINITIONS
/** _ STEP RACFDATA _____ LIST OF DATASET DEFINITIONS
/** _ STEP RACFDATR _____ REDUCED LIST OF DATASETS

```

```

/** _ STEP RACFACCS _____ REDUCED LIST OF DATASETS (ACCESS)
/** _ STEP RACFCTRL _____ LIST OF ANOMALIES
/**
/**
/*******
//DEL EXEC PGM=IDCAMS
/**=====
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN DD *
    DEL (SYS.RACF.LIST.MONITOR)
    DEL (SYS.RACF.LIST.RESOURCE)
    DEL (SYS.RACF.LIST.RESOURCE.NAME)
    DEL (SYS.RACF.VTOCM31R)
    DEL (SYS.RACF.VTOCFIC1)
    DEL (SYS.RACF.VTOCFICT)
    DEL (SYS.RACF.VTOCCTRL)
    DEL (SYS.RACF.LIST.GROUP)
    DEL (SYS.RACF.LIST.USER)
    DEL (SYS.RACF.LIST.DATA)
    DEL (SYS.RACF.LIST.DATAR)
    DEL (SYS.RACF.LIST.DATAR.ACCESS)
    DEL (SYS.RACF.LIST.ANOMALIE)
/**
-----
/**          DSMON RESOURCES
//MONRESS EXEC PGM=ICHDSM00
/**=====
//SYSUT1 DD DSN=SYS1.PARMLIB,DISP=SHR
//SYSUT2 DD DSN=SYS.RACF.LIST.RESOURCE,DISP=(,CATLG,DELETE),
//          SPACE=(CYL,(3,1),RLSE),UNIT=SYSDA,
//          DCB=(LRECL=133,RECFM=FB,BLKSIZE=27930),VOL=SER=MVSZZZ
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN DD *
    FUNCTION RACCDT
/*
-----
/**          DSMON GLOBAL
//MONITOR EXEC PGM=ICHDSM00
/**=====
//SYSUT1 DD DSN=SYS1.PARMLIB,DISP=SHR
//SYSUT2 DD DSN=SYS.RACF.LIST.MONITOR,DISP=(,CATLG,DELETE),
//          SPACE=(CYL,(3,1),RLSE),UNIT=SYSDA,
//          DCB=(LRECL=133,RECFM=FB,BLKSIZE=27930),VOL=SER=MVSZZZ
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
/*
-----
//IEHLIST EXEC PGM=IEHLIST
/**=====
//SYSPRINT DD DSN=SYS.RACF.VTOCM31R,UNIT=SYSDA,
//          SPACE=(CYL,(3,1),RLSE),
//          DCB=(LRECL=121,RECFM=FB,BLKSIZE=11132),

```

```

//          DI SP=(, CATLG, DELETE), VOL=SER=MVSZZZ
//EDIT DD DUMMY
//PRINT DD DUMMY
//M31RES DD UNIT=SYSDA, VOL=SER=M31RES, DI SP=SHR
//SYSIN DD *
  LISTVTOC FORMAT, VOL=SYSDA=M31RES
/*
//*
-----
//STEPFIC1 EXEC PGM=SYSGFIC1
//*=====
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSUDUMP DD SYSOUT=W
//SYSDBOUT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSOUT   DD SYSOUT=*
//DSKALL   DD DSN=EXP. CTRL. VTOCALLS, DI SP=SHR
//          DD DSN=SYS. RACF. VTOCM31R, DI SP=SHR
//FICSYST  DD DSN=SYS. RACF. VTOCFIC1, DI SP=(, CATLG, DELETE), UNIT=SYSDA,
//          SPACE=(CYL, (3, 1), RLSE), VOL=SER=MVSZZZ
/*
//*
-----
//TRINOMS  EXEC PGM=ICEMAN, PARM=' SIZE(MAX) '
//*=====
//SORTLIB  DD DSN=SYS1. SORTLIB, DI SP=SHR
//SYSOUT   DD SYSOUT=*
//SORTIN   DD DSN=SYS. RACF. VTOCFIC1, DI SP=OLD
//SORTOUT  DD DSN=SYS. RACF. VTOCFICT, UNIT=SYSDA,
//          SPACE=(CYL, (3, 1), RLSE),
//          DI SP=(, CATLG, DELETE), VOL=SER=MVSZZZ
//SORTWK01 DD UNIT=SYSDA, SPACE=(CYL, 5)
//SORTWK02 DD UNIT=SYSDA, SPACE=(CYL, 5)
//SORTWK03 DD UNIT=SYSDA, SPACE=(CYL, 5)
//SORTWK04 DD UNIT=SYSDA, SPACE=(CYL, 5)
//SORTWK05 DD UNIT=SYSDA, SPACE=(CYL, 5)
//SYSIN    DD *
  SORT FIELDS=(1, 44, A), FIELDS=E15000, FORMAT=BI
/*
//*
-----
//STEPFIC2 EXEC PGM=SYSGFIC2
//*=====
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSUDUMP DD SYSOUT=W
//SYSDBOUT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSOUT   DD SYSOUT=*
//FICSYSTT DD DSN=SYS. RACF. VTOCFICT, DI SP=OLD
//FICHEDIT DD DSN=SYS. RACF. VTOCTRL,
//          UNIT=SYSDA, DI SP=(, CATLG, DELETE),
//          DCB=(LRECL=133, RECFM=FB, BLKSIZE=27930),
//          SPACE=(CYL, (3, 1), RLSE), VOL=SER=MVSZZZ
//DUMPHSM  DD DUMMY

```

```

/**
-----
/**          LIST OF GROUPS
//RACFLG EXEC PGM=IKJEFT01,DYNAMNBR=20
/**=====
//SYSTSPRT DD DSN=SYS.RACF.LIST.GROUP,
//          UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=(,CATLG,DELETE),
//          DCB=(LRECL=133,RECFM=FB,BLKSIZE=27930),
//          SPACE=(CYL,(3,1),RLSE),VOL=SER=MVSZZZ
//SYSTSIN DD *
PROFILE PREFIX(&ZUSER)
SEARCH CLASS(GROUP) NOMASK CLIST('LISTGRP ' ')
PROFILE NOPREFIX
EX &ZUSER..EXEC.RACF.CLIST
/*
-----
/**          LIST OF USERS
//RACFUSER EXEC PGM=IKJEFT01,DYNAMNBR=20
/**=====
//SYSTSPRT DD DSN=SYS.RACF.LIST.USER,
//          UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=(,CATLG,DELETE),
//          DCB=(LRECL=133,RECFM=FB,BLKSIZE=27930),
//          SPACE=(CYL,(3,1),RLSE),VOL=SER=MVSZZZ
//SYSTSIN DD *
PROFILE PREFIX(&ZUSER)
SEARCH CLASS(USER) NOMASK CLIST('LISTUSER ' ')
PROFILE NOPREFIX
EX &ZUSER..EXEC.RACF.CLIST
/*
-----
/**          LIST OF DATA
//RACFDATA EXEC PGM=IKJEFT01,DYNAMNBR=20
/**=====
//SYSTSPRT DD DSN=SYS.RACF.LIST.DATA,
//          UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=(,CATLG,DELETE),
//          DCB=(LRECL=133,RECFM=FB,BLKSIZE=27930),
//          SPACE=(CYL,(3,1),RLSE),VOL=SER=MVSZZZ
/**
/** SEARCH CLASS(DATASET) NOMASK CLIST('LISTDSD DATASET(' ') ALL')
/**
//SYSTSIN DD *
PROFILE PREFIX(&ZUSER)
SEARCH GENERIC NOMASK CLIST('LISTDSD DATASET(' ') ALL')
PROFILE NOPREFIX
EX &ZUSER..EXEC.RACF.CLIST
/*

```

---

*Claude Dunand*  
(France)

© Xephon 2004

---

## **RACF in focus – implementing OS/390 Unix controls**

*'RACF in focus' is a regular column focusing on a specific RACF topic. Here, we discuss the issues related to implementing OS/390 Unix controls.*

In the last (November 2003) issue of *RACF Update*, this column discussed some of the basic ideas behind OS/390 Unix security, including how to plan for Unix security, the need for unique UIDs and GIDs, issues related to superuser powers, and auditing OS/390 Unix. This time we take the ideas further, by discussing some of the implementation issues.

Because there are many considerations to contend with when implementing OS/390 Unix security under RACF, you may want to implement the controls bit by bit rather than do them all right away. This approach will allow for rational adjustments and fine-tuning as you go along, and will also avoid any adverse impact on the user community.

The reader will require a knowledge of the Unix world, and especially the OS/390 flavour of the Unix world. Note, however, that because this article focuses on RACF rather than on Unix terminology, some of the Unix concepts are not explained. You will need to get that information from one of the OS/390 Unix manuals. Remember that we're trying to protect Unix resources, and some of the concepts mentioned here are radically different from what we may have seen thus far in OS/390 (or MVS, or z/OS). It's essential that you work with the Unix gurus at your installation.

Most of the OS/390 Unix security implementation issues deal with creating RACF profiles in various classes and adding appropriate persons to the access lists. The essential thing is to understand what each profile does, and what are its implications.

## FACILITY CLASS CONSIDERATIONS

IBM provides Facility Class profiles that greatly enhance OS/390 Unix security.

The Facility Class is a collection of assorted profiles and is used by various subsystems and applications for varied purposes. Usually, and especially for IBM-supplied profiles, the convention is that the first three characters of the profiles denote the system to which these profiles belong. This method helps group Facility Class profiles logically. For OS/390 Unix profiles in the Facility Class, IBM uses the reserved characters 'BPX'. Hence, any profile in the Facility Class that starts with BPX is protecting an OS/390 Unix resource.

Below is a list of Facility Class profiles that apply to OS/390 Unix. In most cases, an access level of READ is sufficient to allow access.

### **BPX.DEFAULT.USER**

This profile defines, via the APPLDATA field, the default Unix user and the default Unix group to be used for UID and GID purposes, when a user doesn't have an OMVS segment defined in his profile.

It does not have anyone in the access list.

### **BPX.SMF**

Userids with READ access to this profile are allowed to write their own SMF records without the program being APF-authorized. (Normally, APF-authorization is required for this function.) This profile facilitates the objective of not having to give powerful APF authorization to a program, yet enabling it to write SMF records.

### **BPX.SERVER**

Userids (usually server tasks) with READ access in this profile can change a thread's security profile.



## **BPX.SUPERUSER**

Userids with READ access to this profile can become superusers (by issuing the SU Unix command). Make sure you don't have too many users in the access list of this profile – only a handful of users need to have this powerful privilege.

Read the discussion on UnixPRIV Class below, which shows how to grant just some of the superuser powers.

## **BPX.DAEMON**

A daemon is a Unix term to denote an entity that is similar to a started task in OS/390.

Userids (daemons) with READ access to this profile can change their security identity to that of another user. A daemon may need to do this to perform a function on behalf of a user. By assuming another user's identity, security checking is done under the user's privileges, and not the daemon's. The profile is there because not all daemons should be allowed to change their identities.

## **BPX.DEBUG**

Userids with READ access to this profile can 'dbx' (a Unix term) on authorized programs.

## **BPX.WLMSEVER**

Userids with READ access to this profile can use WLM (workload manager) queueing services.

## **BPX.FILEATTR.APF**

Userids with READ access to this profile can make an HFS (Hierarchical File System) program APF-authorized – a powerful feature.

## **BPX.FILEATTR.PROGCTL**

Userids with READ access to this profile can make an HFS file (program) 'program controlled'.

### **BPX.FILEATTR.SHARELIB**

Userids with READ access to this profile can change some attributes of the shared library region.

### **BPX.STOR.SWAP**

Userids with READ access to this profile can make programs running under their authority non-swappable.

### **BPX.SAFFASTPATH**

This profile is an ON/OFF switch. If it's defined, it indicates that security access successes are not to be logged (only failures). It therefore helps reduce the number of SMF records generated.

There are no userids in the access list of this profile.

### **BPX.JOBNAME**

Userids with READ access to this profile can set their own jobnames using the BPX\_JOBNAME variable.

### **BPX.\*\***

This is the OS/390 Unix 'catch-all' profile, sometimes also known as the 'back-stop' profile. It's an important profile since it's the one used if any of the more specific BPX profiles discussed above aren't defined at your installation. Make sure it has UACC (universal access) of NONE, and that there is no-one in the access list.

If this profile has UACC other than NONE, you may have security exposures. And if you don't have security exposures now, you will introduce them later in your environment when IBM introduces more OS/390 Unix controls via a BPX profile.

If you don't already have this profile defined, you should do so as follows:

```
RDEFINE FACILITY BPX.** UACC(NONE) OWNER(YOUR-CHOICE)
```

A word of caution: if you don't have all the more specific profiles

mentioned here defined, you may want to grant UACC (universal access) of READ to this profile for now, audit the profile, and monitor its use until such time as you are comfortable closing this door. Then set UACC to NONE.

## UNIXPRIV CLASS CONSIDERATIONS

The RACF UnixPRIV class is used solely for OS/390 Unix purposes. It provides granular security for the superuser authority. You'll need to activate this class if you haven't already done so.

The superuser authority covers a wide range of privileges, and you may want to give only portions of these powers to different people. UnixPRIV helps you do this.

If you already have a number of people with superuser authority, a good mini-project would be to remove them from these full powers and allow them access to some of the profiles in the UnixPRIV Class.

There are two basic variations in the profiles in this class. If the second qualifier is FILESYS, the profile is related to Unix file system privileges; if the second qualifier is PROCESS, the permission is related to Unix processes.

## **SUPERUSER.FILESYS**

Userids with READ access to this profile can read or search any local file or directory. Userids with UPDATE access can, in addition, write to any local file. Userids with CONTROL access can, in addition to the above, also write to any directory.

These authorities apply only to HFS files, not to NFS (Network File System) files.

## **SUPERUSER.FILESYS.ACLOVERRIDE**

If this profile is defined, the ACL overrides any access granted by the profile SUPERUSER.FILESYS.

## **SUPERUSER.FILESYS.MOUNT**

Userids with READ access to this profile can issue the TSO mount command with the nosetuid option. Userids with UPDATE access can issue the mount command with the setuid option.

## **SUPERUSER.FILESYS.CHANGEPERMS**

Userids with READ access to this profile can change file permission bits of any file.

## **SUPERUSER.FILESYS.QUIESCE**

Userids with READ access to this profile can issue the quiesce/unquiesce commands for file systems mounted with the nosetuid option. Userids with UPDATE access can also issue these commands for file systems mounted with the setuid option.

## **SUPERUSER.FILESYS.VREGISTER**

Userids with READ access to this profile can use the vreg callable service.

## **OTHER RACF CLASS CONSIDERATIONS**

The Facility Class and UnixPRIV class profiles cover almost all the OS/390 Unix implementation issues. However, you also need to consider the following, if you haven't already done so:

- You need to define Started Class profiles for started tasks OMVS (OMVS.\*) and BPXOINIT (BPXOINIT.\*).
- You will need to use the Program Class if you wish to control daemon authority via Program Class. You may find that there are several libraries (for example, SYS1.LINKLIB) that you'll need to identify and control via Program Class.
- And finally, don't forget the basics, like protecting your Unix HFS datasets!

Create a profile for HFS.OMVS.\*\*. You may want to give UACC of READ, and ALTER access to the started task

OMVSKERN. This is especially important if the RACF protect-all option is not in effect at your installation, in which case all OS/390 Unix files would be unprotected!

## SUMMARY

In this article, we've seen how to set up most of the OS/390 Unix related security. This information, combined with last issue's column on understanding OS/390 Unix, should send you well on your way to protecting your Unix environment.

---

*Dinesh Dattani*

*Information Security Consultant, Toronto (Canada)*

*Dinesh123@rogers.com*

© Xephon 2004

---

## August 1995 – February 2004 index

Items below are references to articles that have appeared in *RACF Update* since August 1995. References show the issue number followed by the page number(s). Back issues of *RACF Update* can be ordered from Xephon. See page 2 for details.

Access authority	35.3-11	28.21-34, 29.37-43
Access checking	1.50-52, 26.3-11, 31.3-10	APF dataset checker 6.33-60, 10.20-22 Application Interface link 3.8-11
Access list	18.52-59	AUDIT 5.41-61, 30.22-26, 30.60-61
Access level	30.42-58	Auditing 35.42-54
ACCHECK	1.50-52	Auditing with SAS 5.41-61
ACEE	15.28-34	Auditor access 31.56-57
ACF2	26.32-35, 28.51-58	Authentication 20.6-10
ADDGROUP	1.22-27	Authorization 3.29-36, 18.28-51, 19.12-38, 21.37-48
ADDUSER	1.22-27	Authorized functions 22.3-27
ADMIN	5.3-10, 3.40-49	Authorized libraries 35.11-15
Administration	2.3-17, 2.50-63, 3.40-49, 5.3-10, 7.16-25, 9.11-42, 28.3-20	Automation 9.11-42
Aliases	7.53-59	Availability 31.41-50
Amending user-ids	3.40-49	Belkin 28.59-64
Announcements	26.21-22, 27.22-32,	

BLKUPD	3.37-40	Exits	32.14-17, 33.11-32
Business continuity	34.11-19	Extracting user information	3.52-63
CANCELID	5.34-41	Facility class	32.3-6
CAPTURE	5.11-17	Firewall	25.44-55, 27.47-53, 27.54-58, 28.59-64
Catalog alias	17.24-34, 18.17-27	Front-end module	1.22-27
CATEGORY	11.3-6	Front-end reset	9.3-11
CDSPNLO1	1.3-10	FTCHKPWD	8.11-14
CEMT	31.57	FTP	26.23-31
CEXDRACF	7.53-59	FTP security exit	8.11-14
Checking access	4.28-37	GCICS	7.16-25
Checking resources	7.53-59	Generation datasets	26.3-11
CICS	3.8-11, 7.16-25, 29.57-58	GID	25.10-37, 30.61-62
CICSDISP	3.40-49	Glossary	23.28-56
Class masks	7.3-15	Group	33.3-10
Cloning	14.50-59	Group commands	11.36-59
CMSK	7.25-52	Groups' accesses	5.11-17, 27.3-7
CNST	9.45-59	GTF	16.59
CNSX	9.45-59	Handling RJE jobs	2.17-21
COBOL transaction	23.22-27	Hardware protection	8.3-11
Company list	23.57-63	HASP	29.57-58
Consulting RACF	27.33-46	Help desk facilities	4.40-62
Control blocks	31.29-40	HLQ security check	34.3-10
Cryptography	11.36-59, 12.2-26	ICHNCVOO	4.37-39
CSVAPF macro	10.20-22	ICHPWX01 exit	6.3-11, 12.3-5, 29.17-19, 31.56
CVH macro	1.10-21	ICHRCX02	14.3-8, 20.47-53
Database	29.3-12	ICHRIXO2 exit	6.61-66
Database name table	23.3-21	ICHRRCDE	9.45-59
Dataset profile	1.22-47, 31.55	ICHRRCDX	9.45-59
Dataset protection	21.49-51, 35.3-11	IDCAMS	7.53-59
DB2	33.32-43	Information	20.54-58, 21.52-58, 22.54-62, 25.3-9, 27.59-63, 28.65-67, 29.60-62, 30.63-66
DDoS	25.38-43, 26.36-40	Inquiry program	8.14-29
Decentralized RACF administration	28.3-20	INSO7O	10.23-42
Decryption of datasets	11.36-59, 12.6-26	IRRADUOO	12.28-57
Deleting profiles	5.34-41	IRRBDOOO	5.41-61
Deleting user-id	3.37-40	IRREUXO1	9.43-45
DFHRMM	19.39-59	IRREVXO1	35.33-42
DFHSM	1.48-49, 19.39-59	IRRNLOO API	5.18-33
DFSMS	20.11.18	IRRUT100	5.11-17
Discrete profiles	31.55	ISFUSER	1.53-62
Displaying system data	3.3-8	ISPF	16.7-19, 17.24-34, 17.34-42, 18.17-27
DSET	9.11-42	ISPF dialogue	10.23-42
DSETMAIN	9.11-42	ISPF table interface	1.22-47, 8.32-59, 10.3-19, 11.36-59
DSMON	30.15-21	JEDSPSVC	3.29-36
DSN	30.42-58	JES2	31.50-54
Dynamic access	20.3-5		
Encryption of datasets	11.36-59, 12.6-26		
Enhancements	26.21-22		

JSEAPIO1	8.14-29	RACF members	10.3-19
JSERACFQ	8.14-29	RACFPROF	16.7-19, 17.34-42
LDAP	35.33-42	RACF restructuring	27.8-22, 28.35-50, 29.20-36, 30.27-41
LDMAPFOI	10.20-22	RACFREV	19.8-12
LDMAPFOO	6.33-60	RACF simulator	10.23-42
LISTGRP	11.36-59	RACF validate	13.57-59
Listing accesses	5.11-17	RACF Version 2.2	3.24-29
LISTUSER	10.43-59, 11.6-18, 11.36-59, 13.56	RACFCMSK	7.3-15
Macros	32.6-14	RACFDSN	1.27-47, 10.3-19
Matrix	33.3-10	RACFGEN	8.32-59, 10.3-19
McAfee	26.41-44	RACFGRP	11.36-59
McAfee e50	26.45-59	RACFINF	2.28-44
MVS consoles	3.49-52	RACFMEM	10.3-19
MVS definitions	15.34-55, 16.36-55	RACFOPTS	7.25-52
Naming convention exit	4.37-39	RACFPROF	5.11-17
Naming conventions	29.57-58	RACFROUT	9.45-59
Non-generic dataset profiles	29.57-59	RACFSIM	10.23-42
OPERATIONS attribute	26.12-20, 29.13-16	RACFUSER	10.43-59, 11.6-18, 5.11-17
OPERESET	4.3-7	RACFUTIL	4.40-62
Orphan entries	18.52-59	RACFVARS	10.3-19
OS/390 Security Server Release 3	9.43-45	RACFX	4.14-28
PASSRST	9.3-11	RACFXREF	5.11-17
PassTicket	20.6-10, 34.20-48	RACFY	5.61-66
PASSWORD	6.31-33	RACGET	1.50-52
Password	2.3-17, 2.22-27, 4.40-62, 6.61-66, 9.3-11, 12.3-5, 14.39-49, 16.3-8, 20.19-46, 22.33-41, 30.3-15, 30.59-60, 34.49-59	RACHECK exit	21.3-6
Password crackers	22.33-41	RACROUTE	4.3-7, 4.28-37, 9.3-11
PASSWORD/PW	2.45-50	RAIL	3.8-11
Pentland Utilities	31.14-28, 32.48-63	RCUT	7.3-15
PNLSRAPI	5.18-33	Remote security	22.28-32, 25.38-43, 26.36-40, 26.41-44, 26.45-59, 28.59-64
Product list	23.57-63	Removing commands	2.45-50
Profile Name List	5.18-33	Report Writer	12.28-57
Profiles	8.32-59, 16.3-6	Report writer	13.24-55, 14.9-35, 15.7-27, 16.20-35, 17.8-23
PROTECT ALL	14.3-8	Resetting password	2.3-17, 4.3-7
Protecting TSO session	6.31-33, 7.15-16	Resource checking	7.53-59
Protection mechanisms	8.3-11	Resource Class Descriptor Table	9.45-59
PWLCHCK	4.28-37	Retrieving dataset profiles	5.61-66
PWLRACF	3.3-8	Retrieving USERDATA	4.7-13
RACDEF exit	21.3-6	Revoked users	15.3-7, 35.15-33
RACF database	1.48-49, 29.3-12	REXRACFG REXX function	24.3-14
RACF education	24.33-58	REXRACFS REXX function	24.15-28
RACF group	24.3-14, 24.15-28	REXX	21.6-13
RACF installation data	19.3-8	RFRONT	4.62-63
RACF internals	21.14-36	RJE jobs	2.17-21
		RRSF	16.56-59, 16.59, 17.3-8
		RSETUSER	2.3-17
		SAF router exit	2.17-21

SASADUOO	12.28-57	Timed Permit Facility	1.3-10
SAS/CPE	18.10-16	TIMEDPE	1.3-10
Save RACF database	1.48-49	TIMEDREM	1.3-10
Scrollable commands	4 62-63	TMON	13.19-23
SDSF	18.3-10	TSO	17.42-59
SDSF exit ISFUSER	1.53-62	TSO/E PROTECT/PROT	2.45-50
Search and display	4.14-28	TSO IDs	33.43-63
Search command	31.11-14	TSOPREF	1.10-21
SECDATA	11.3-6	UID	25.44-55, 30.61-62
Security checking	21.6-13	Universal access	29.13-16
Security investigation	3.49-52	Unix	34.60-63, 35.54-60
SETROPTS	13.3-18	Unknown categories	11.3-6
SETROPTS LIST	7.25-52	Updating TSO prefix	1.10-21
Simulator	10.23-42	User access	2.28-44, 4.14-28
SKED8OF	11.36-59, 12.6-26	USERDATA	4.7-13
SMRM	3.12-24	User data	17.42-59
Software protection	8.3-11	User id	13.19-23, 27.3-7, 29.44-56, 32.27-47, 33.3-10, 35.15-33, 35.33-42
SPECIAL access	31.55-57	User profiles	19.8-12
SQL	27.33-46	Users and datasets	4.14-28
STANDBY	6.31-33	Users' accesses	5.11-17
STARTCLS	6.11-31	USS	25.44-55
STARTED	6.11-31	Validating information	32.18-26
Started procedures	6.11-31	Virus	26.36-40, 26.41-44, 26.45-59, 31.58
Started task	12.27	VRA	15.56-59
STGADMIN	2.50-63	Watchguard SOHO	25.44-55, 27.54-58, 28.59-64
Storage manager	3.12-24, 26.12-20	WEAKPASS	2.22-27
Structured display	10.43-59, 11.6-18	Web user identification	22.42-53
Symantec Firewall/VPN 100	27.47-53, 28.59-64	Year 2000	8.30-31
SYSGCATA	7.53-59	zSeries	24.29-32, 26.21-2
System 'hacks'	14.36-38		
System symbols	23.3-21		
Tape	26.3-11		

## Contributing to *RACF Update*

If you have ever experienced any difficulties with RACF, or made an interesting discovery, you could receive a cash payment simply by telling us all about it.

More information about contributing an article to a Xephon *Update*, and an explanation of our terms and conditions, can be found at <http://www.xephon.com/index/nfc>. Alternatively, please write to the editor, Fiona Hewitt, at any of the addresses shown on page 2, or e-mail her at [fionah@xephon.com](mailto:fionah@xephon.com)



# RACF news

---

IBM's small programming enhancement (SPE) OA03853,OA03854 enhances RACF to provide event notification using open, remote interfaces provided by the z/OS LDAP server. RACF is also enhanced to support recoverable user passwords.

URL: [.ibm.com/servers/eserver/zseries/zos/racf/whatsnew.html](http://ibm.com/servers/eserver/zseries/zos/racf/whatsnew.html)

\* \* \*

Network Associates has launched a comprehensive security package for Microsoft's new Sharepoint portal server and associated tools, called Portalshield. The package comes complete with McAfee ePolicy Orchestrator to add policy management and enforcement, rapid deployment, and distribution of the latest virus definitions.

URL: [http://www.networkassociates.com/us/products/mcafee/antivirus/coll\\_env\\_protection/portalshield.htm](http://www.networkassociates.com/us/products/mcafee/antivirus/coll_env_protection/portalshield.htm)

\* \* \*

Enterasys has announced its 'Secure Networks' offering, which embeds security throughout the network fabric in order to respond dynamically to threats. The system provides centralized policy management that allows companies to apply security rules based on users, applications, or organizational priorities.

URL: [http://www.enterasys.com/business\\_driven/secure\\_networks.html](http://www.enterasys.com/business_driven/secure_networks.html)

\* \* \*

BEA has released WebLogic Enterprise Security for managing application security policy.

As well as authentication, the new offering provides authorization and audit integration with single sign-on, through partnerships with Symantec and Verisign.

URL: <http://dev2dev.bea.com/products/wlesecurity/index.jsp>

\* \* \*

Consul and BMC Software have announced a global alliance to offer customers total management of security administration and auditing to enable regulatory compliance.

URL: <http://www.consul.com/index.php3?cid=751>

\* \* \*

Now in its ninth year, Infosecurity will be taking place at the Grand Hall at Olympia 27th-29th April 2004.

URL: [www.infosec.co.uk](http://www.infosec.co.uk)

\* \* \*



**xephon**