



World Class Security Experts

## Top Security Issues Facing OS/400 and i5/OS Security Administrators Today

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## No security policy

### ■ Causes:

- Confusion
- Lack of direction
- Conflict

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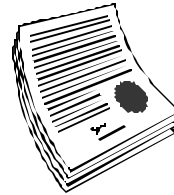
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## Security policy – Key issues

- **Assigns responsibility**
- **Requires:**
  - Buy-in from top management
  - Regular review and updates
    - Especially when adding new technology, e.g., Internet access, wireless communications, video-enabled cell phones, etc
  - Communication to all employees
  - Enforcement



## Technology isn't always the answer

- **Technology may not yet exist to solve problem**
  - DoS or Virus detection
- **Technology may be too complex**
  - Single sign on (password synchronization solutions)
  - Digital certificates
- **Technology cannot enforce all aspects of security policy**
  - Cannot prevent sharing of data to which a user is authorized
  - Cannot control users' behavior

## Profiles are out of control !!!

- Old profiles
- Profiles with default passwords
- Inappropriate special authorities
- Inappropriate group assignments
- Publically authorized profiles

## Old profiles

- Profiles remain on the system even though the person has left the company or the profile is no longer needed
- Look at both Last sign on date and Last used date to analyze
- Use ANZPRFACT to keep system clean

## Default passwords

- **Use ANZDFTPWD to detect**
  - These are the first passwords a hacker will try
- **Set one of the password system values to prevent users from changing to a default value**
- **Change the PASSWORD parameter of CRTUSRPRF to be \*NONE**

## Inappropriate use of special authorities

- **Special authorities give users the ability to perform some function – for example, configure auditing, manage spooled files, etc.**
- **\*ALLOBJ special authority gives the user the ability to access ANY object on the system.**

**\*ALLOBJ = DANGER !!!**
- **Don't give users special authorities by default.**
- **Stop copying profiles without looking at the special authorities**
- **Don't give \*SPLCTL just to share printed output**

## Special authority definitions

- **ALLOBJ**
  - Can access *EVERY* object on the system.
- **\*AUDIT**
  - Configure audit values.
- **\*IOSYSCFG**
  - Manage and configure everything to do with TCP/IP and networking.
- **\*JOBCTL**
  - Control all aspects of all jobs on the system.
- **\*SAVRST**
  - Save or restore any object whether or not they have authority to do so.
- **\*SECADM**
  - Create and manage user profiles.
- **\*SERVICE**
  - Use system service tools.
- **\*SPLCTL**
  - The \*ALLOBJ of spooled files

## Pretending to be Someone Else

**Can be accomplished by:**

- **Sharing user ids and passwords**
- **User profile named in a job at security level 30**
- **\*USE to a profile allows you to**
  - Submit a job
  - Swap to another profile
    - Profile swap APIs
    - Profile token APIs
    - setuid / setgid APIs

## Taking control of your users



- **Determine if \*USE authority is appropriate for profiles**
  - Use PRTPUBAUT to get a list
- **Analyze who actually needs each special authority (Don't be fooled - they'll say they need them all!)**
  - Use PRTUSRPRF to get list of profiles and their special authorities
- **Don't forget to analyze group profiles**
  - Use DSPAUTUSR to get a list of group profiles and members

## Taking control of your users



### OS/400 commands:

- ANZDFTPWD – Analyze default password
  - \*DISABLE
  - Expire password
- ANZPRFACT – Analyze profile activity
  - List only
  - \*DISABLE
- CHGEXPSCDE – Change expiration schedule entry
  - Disable
  - Delete
- CHGACTSCD – Change activation schedule entry
  - Disable / Enable at specific times

### Operations Navigator

- Simplified creation/deletion/management of user profiles

### Management Central

- Password synchronization
- Automatic profile update after change
- "Post" commands can run after profile creation
- Copy user profile between systems

## DST passwords

### Change DST passwords

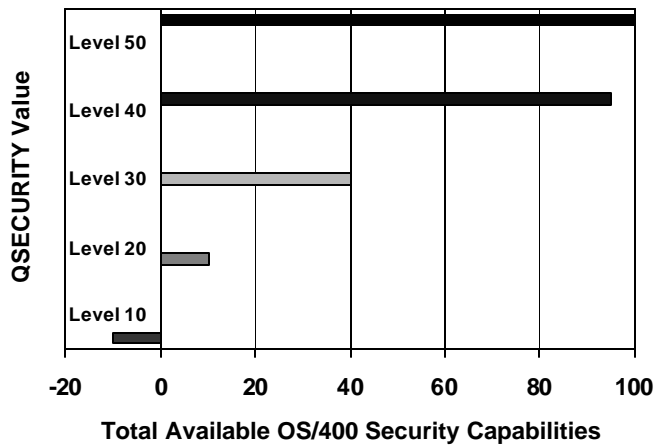
- DST – Dedicated Service Tools are very powerful – You need to change these passwords as well.

QSECOFR	QSECOFR
QSRV	QSRV
11111111	11111111
22222222	22222222

- V5R1 allows you to customize DST access, define Service tools ids to allow access to DST and SST
- Note: As of V5R1 DST password were case sensitive !!!



## Running at the wrong security level (QSECURITY)



## Changing your security level

- **Moving from security level 30 to security level 40 or 50**
  - Turn on \*PGMFAIL auditing
    - Look for AF B, C, D, R, S audit entries
  - Manage JOBDs that name user profiles
    - Use PRTJOBDAUT (Print Job Description Authority)
      - Look for AF J audit entries
  - Change QSECURITY
  - IPL
- **Moving from security level 20 takes careful planning to determine where authority is going to come from**



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## Unsecured copies of production data

- **Developers need copies to test against**
  - Data is often “real”
  - Copies are often left unsecured on test machines or on media
- **May be exposing private data**

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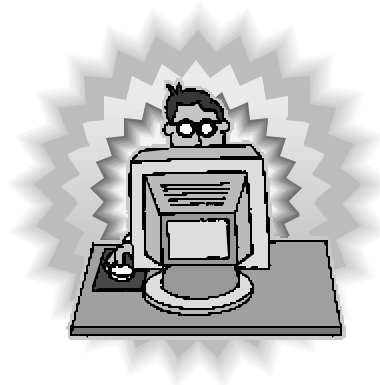


## Programmer access to production systems

- **Programmers have access using powerful profile for debugging purposes**
- **No auditing or exception reporting in place.**
- **Source code is often on production machines for “emergencies”**
  - **If left on production, must be secured!**

## Programmer access to production systems

- **Policy issue**
- **Needs to be the exception, not the rule**
- **Processes needed to log**
- **Audit the programmers' activity**



## No trace, no trail ...

- If you don't audit, you have no records of what happened
- May need to audit to meet regulations
- Caution – don't audit too much!

## Auditing...

Can configure auditing by:

- System-wide actions
- User actions
- Use of an object
- Use of an object by user
- **OS/400 system values**
  - QAUDLVL
    - Sets action auditing
  - QAUDCTL
    - On / Off switch for auditing
- **OS/400 commands**
  - CHGSECAUD – Change Security Auditing
    - Set up auditing
  - DSPSECAUD – Display Security Auditing
    - Display audit journal entries (QAUDJRN)
  - CHGUSRAUD – Change User Auditing
  - CHGOBJAUD – Change Object Auditing
- **Minimum recommendation:**
  - \*SECURITY (use \*SECCFG and \*SECRUN in i5/OS), \*SAVRST, \*AUTFAIL, \*DELETE, \*CREATE, \*SERVICE – trying to audit the exceptions, not the rules



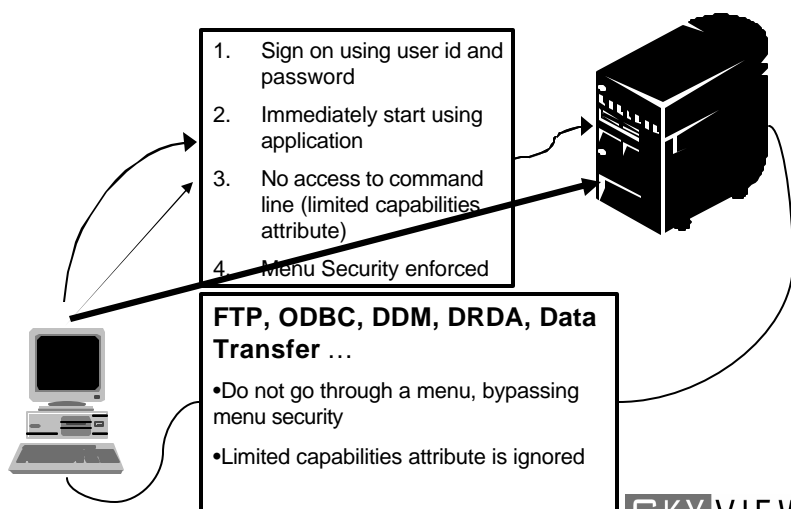
## Reliance on Menu “Security”

### ■ Menu ‘Security’ is based on:

- The original architecture of AS/400 – that is, no network access by end-users
- Limited capability attribute is strictly enforced
- Robust security scheme within the application itself enforces security policy



## Menu Security/Limited Capabilities - Bypassed



## Managing what appears on the users' desktop

### ■ “Green screen” - Menu access control

- LMTCPB(\*YES)
- Initial program is application entry
- Initial menu – \*SIGNOFF

### ■ PC desktop

- Application Administration
- Microsoft Policies

### ■ Not inherently “bad” but you can't stop there!



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## No object level security

Therefore ... access to objects defaults to **\*PUBLIC access**

- **Every OS/400 object has a default access called \*PUBLIC authority**
- **OS/400 defaults this value to \*CHANGE**
- **Most vendors let their objects default to this value or worse, change the default to \*ALL**
- **What these values allow:**
  - \*USE allows a file to be downloaded
  - \*CHANGE allows a to be downloaded, modified and uploaded.
  - \*ALL allows the object to be modified, replaced, or deleted

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## Implementing object level security

### Start at the top

- **Determine**
  - What **type** of user needs to access each application
  - **Who** needs to access the application comes later
- **First examine**
  - Libraries
  - Directories
- **If required, then analyze**
  - Objects within
- **Secure using**
  - \*PUBLIC authority
  - Groups
  - Authorization lists
  - Private
- **Tools**
  - QCRTAUT system value
  - Library Create Authority



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## Objects owned by group profiles

- **IF**
  - The GROUP PROFILE owns the objects in a library...
- **AND**
  - A user is a of the member of that group profile...
- **THEN**
  - Every member of the group 'owns' every object.

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## Changing an application's security model

- **First check with the vendor to see if a procedure is already in place**
- **Determine the application's authorization model, e.g., group profile, \*PUBLIC authority, adopted authority...**
- **Map out your approach**
- **Start slowly**
- **Document your changes**
  - May need to re-apply them with each application upgrade or fix

**Caution: may cause adverse reaction from vendor !!!**



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## Exit programs

Use exit programs when you need

- Additional auditing of transactions
- An additional layer of security on top of object level security

NOT as a substitute for object level security !!!



**FTP, ODBC, DDM, DRDA, Data Transfer ...**

- Do not go through a menu, bypassing menu security
- Limited capabilities attribute is ignored



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## Ignoring the File Systems

- **More OS/400 function is shipped in one of the file systems (such as root ('/')) each release.**
- **Root ('/') is shipped with the equivalent of \*PUBLIC(\*ALL)**
  - DTAAUT(\*RWX)
  - OBJAUT(\*ALL)

## What to do with the IFS...?

- **Set '/' to no more than**
  - DTAUT(\*RX)
  - OBJAUT(\*NONE)
- **Monitor using**
  - PRTPUBAUT
  - PRTPVTAUT
  - DSPAUT
- **Change using**
  - CHGAUT
  - WRKAUT

**Don't forget virus scanning !!!**

(Virus Got you Down white paper available from  
[www.skyviewpartners.com](http://www.skyviewpartners.com))

## Rampant use of file shares

- File shares make the directory “available” to the network
- Many systems have shared ‘/’
- Manage file shares through iSeries Navigator
- Secure the QZLSADFS (Add file share) and QZLSCHFS (change file share) APIs

## TCP/IP applications

**If you don't use a server, don't start it !**

- **Check autostart attribute of servers.**
  - These will start when STRTCP is run.
- **Check authority to STRTCPAPP**
  - Once TCP is started, starts all TCP servers regardless of autostart value.



## Trojan horses



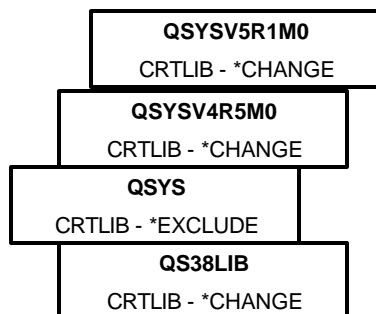
### Can come in the form of

- Exit programs (for network servers)
  - WRKREGINF
  - CHGNETA
- Trigger programs
  - PRTRRGPGM
- Command validation programs
  - WRKKREGINF
- Command objects
  - Parameter validation programs
  - Prompt override programs

## Multiple commands

### ■ Certain commands are restricted from use ...

- But have you looked for all instances of it?
- Or for the UNIX version?
- Or for the S/38 version?



## Too many regulations !!!

Sarbanes-Oxley Act  
HIPAA PIPEDA CA SB 1386  
GLBA The Companies Bill  
EU Data Protection Directive  
Visa PCI  
Basel II  
FISMA

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## Regulations Produce Questions

- Do these regulations apply to me?
- What is private data?
- Do we retain private data?
- What are auditors expecting?
- “Recommendations” are so vague, how do I know what to do?



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## What to Do

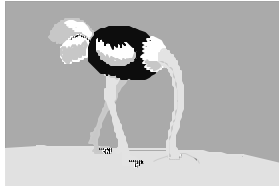
- **Need a good security architecture**
- **Start with an assessment**
- **Classify data and identify data owners**
- **Identify areas of weakness**
- **Remediate the weaknesses**
- **Write business justification (risk acceptance statements) for issues not remediated**
- **Documentation, documentation, documentation**
  - **Make sure you have a Corporate security policy**
  - **Document your processes**

## Standards

- **COBIT**
- **ISO17799**

## Problems are being Ignored

- **Many people are choosing to ignore the security issues residing on their systems.**
  - “Nothing has happened to my system yet...”
  - Don’t want to disrupt production



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## If you remember one thing ...

- **Stop propagating the problem !!!**

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## For More Information ...

- **Security – Basic, SC41-5301**
- **Security – Reference, SC41-5302**
- **Tips and Tools for Securing your AS/400, SC41-5300**
- **Experts' Guide to OS/400 Security by Carol Woodbury and Patrick Botz, ISBN 1-58304-096-X, 29th Street Press 2004.**
- **[www.infosecuritymag.com](http://www.infosecuritymag.com)**
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