

IBM Education Assistance for z/OS V2R2

Item: RACF RACDCERT Granular Certificate Administration

Element/Component: RACF





Agenda

- Trademarks
- Presentation Objectives
- Overview
- Usage & Invocation
- Presentation Summary
- Appendix



Trademarks

See url http://www.ibm.com/legal/copytrade.shtml for a list of trademarks.



Presentation Objectives

- Digital certificates usage has been growing
- Continuous enhancements to fulfill customer requirements
- Components on certificate support:
 - RACF: RACDCERT command and the R_datalib callable service
- At the end of this presentation, you should have an understanding of the support from RACDCERT granular administration

Overview

- Problem Statement / Need Addressed
 - Certificate and key ring administration in RACF is handled by the RACDCERT command
 - Currently, RACDCERT functions access is controlled by the FACILITY class, through the profiles IRR.DIGTCERT.
 function>
 - The access needed is based on the ownership of the certificates or key rings
 - READ to act on your own
 - UPDATE to act on other's
 - CONTROL to act on CERTAUTH / SITE
 - This access model is either 'none' or 'all', no granular control, eg.
 - When you have CONTROL access to IRR.DIGTCERT.GENCERT, you can generate any CA certificates



Overview

- Solution
 - Provide RACDCERT granular control based on
 - owner
 - certificate label
 - key ring name
 - function



Overview

- Benefit / Value
 - Enable the customers to segregate RACDCERT authorities among the administrators
 - Enforce a naming convention for naming the certificates and keyrings



- Granular control is turned on by the presence of the profile IRR.RACDCERT.GRANULAR in the RDATALIB class
- If the profile IRR.RACDCERT.GRANULAR does not exist, the original IRR.DIGTCERT.
 racdcert function> profile(s) in the FACILITY class will be used.
- Applies to these 13 RACDCERT functions only

Cert

- ADD
- ALTER
- DELETE
- EXPORT
- GENCERT
- GENREQ
- IMPORT
- REKEY
- ROLLOVER

Ring

- ADDRING
- DELRING

Cert and Ring

- CONNECT
- REMOVE



- When granular control is turned on, one or both types of the following profiles in the RDATALIB class will be checked for READ access, depending on whether a certificate, a ring or both is involved
 - from the customers feedback, it is preferred to have one level of access, READ
- For certificates
 - IRR.DIGTCERT.
 cert owner>.
 label>.UPD.
 racdcert cert functions>
 - where 'cert owner' is the RACF user ID, or CERTIFAUTH (for certificate owned by CERTAUTH), or SITECERTIF (for certificate owned by SITE)
 - EXPORT may use IRR.DIGTCERT.
 label>.LST.EXPORT if no private key is exported
 - If the function involves multiple certificates, eg, exporting a chain of certificates, multiple profiles will be checked



- For key rings
 - <ring owner>.<ring name>.UPD.<ADDRING or DELRING>
- For certificates and key rings
 - IRR.DIGTCERT.
 cert owner>.
 label>.LST.
 CONNECT or REMOVE>

+

- <ring owner>.<ring name>.UPD.<CONNECT or REMOVE>



- Example 1 one profile for one function
- Define a profile to control who can delete the certificate with label FTPSERVER1 owned by user ID ftpid
 - RDEFINE RDATALIB IRR.DIGTCERT.FTPID.FTPSERVER1.UPD.DELETE UACC(NONE)
- Allow USERA to delete the certificate
 - PERMIT IRR.DIGTCERT.FTPID.FTPSERVER1.UPD.DELETE CLASS(RDATALIB)
 ID(USERA) ACCESS(READ)



- Example 2 one profile for multiple functions
- Define a profile to control who can add, alter the status, delete, generate, create a request and import a certificate with label FTPSERVER1 owned by user ID ftpid
 - RDEFINE RDATALIB IRR.DIGTCERT.FTPID.FTPSERVER1.UPD.* UACC(NONE)
- Allow USERA to add, delete, generate, create a request and import the certificate
 - PERMIT IRR.DIGTCERT.FTPID.FTPSERVER1.UPD.* CLASS(RDATALIB) ID(USERA) ACCESS(READ)

Presentation Summary

 Now you should have an understanding of the support from RACF for RACDCERT granular administration.



Appendix

- Publication references
 - Security Server RACF Command Language Reference (SA22-7687)
 - Security Server RACF Administrator's Guide (SA22-7683)