



IBM z/OS Connect Enterprise Edition

Security

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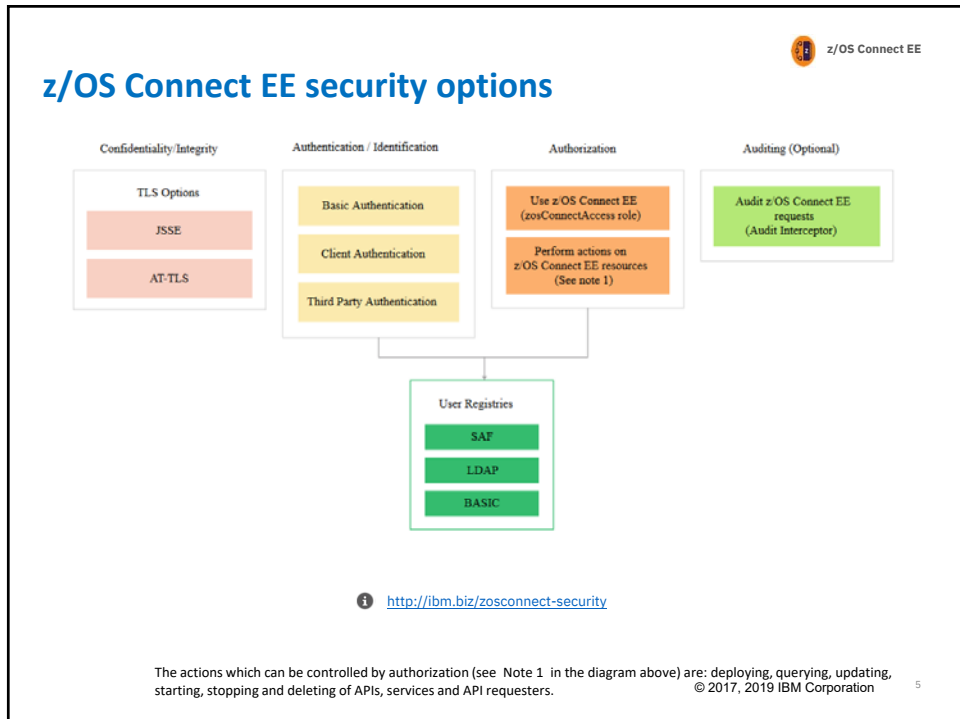
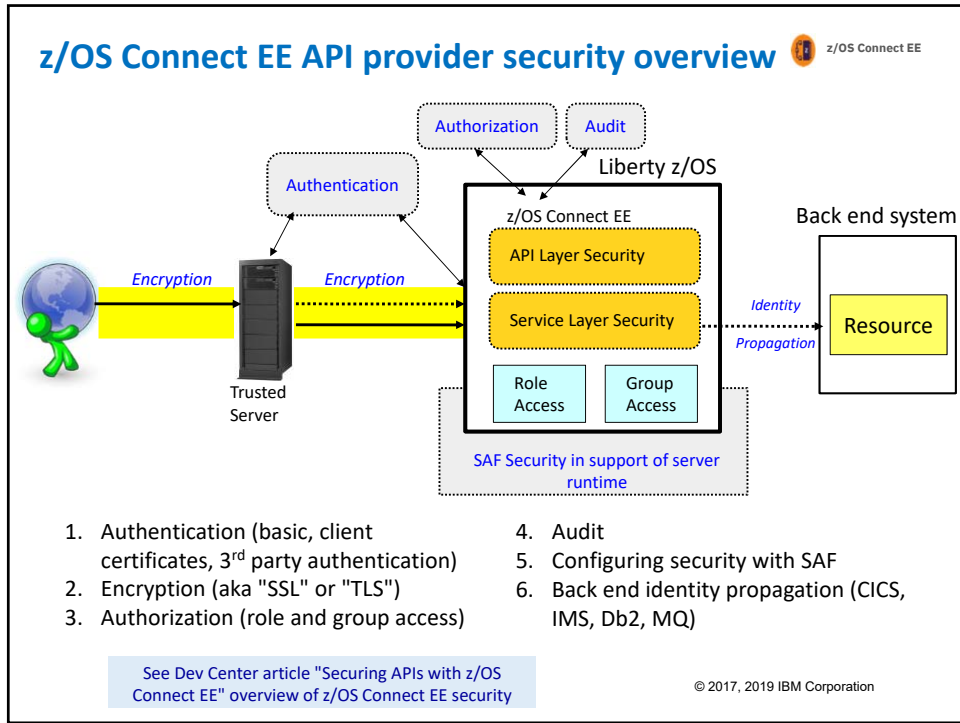
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Contents

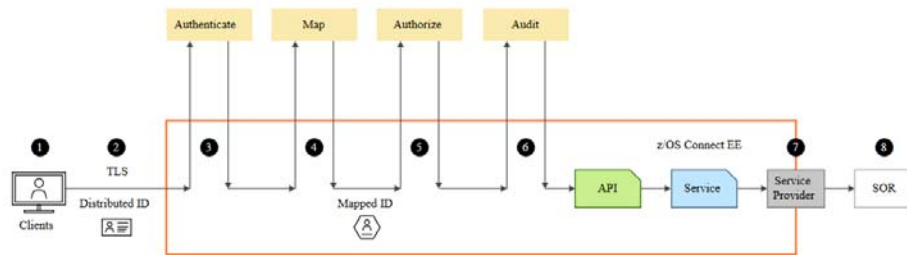


- Introduction
- API provider security
 - Authentication
 - Authorization
 - Audit
 - Encryption
 - Flowing identities to back end systems
- API requester security
 - What's different?
- More information

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Typical z/OS Connect EE security flow



1. The credentials provided by the client
2. Secure the connection to the z/OS Connect EE server
3. Authenticate the client. This can be within the z/OS Connect EE server or by requesting verification from a third party server
4. Map the authenticated identity to a user ID in the user registry
5. Authorize the mapped user ID to connect to z/OS Connect EE and optionally authorize user to invoke actions on APIs
6. Audit the API request
7. Secure the connection to the System of Record (SoR) and provide security credentials to be used to invoke the program or to access the data resource
8. The program or database request may run in the SoR under the mapped ID

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Security is configured in server.xml



Excerpt from server.xml

```
<featureManager>
  <feature>appSecurity-2.0</feature>
  <feature>zOSSecurity-1.0</feature>
  <feature>transportSecurity-1.0</feature>
</featureManager>

<sslDefault sslRef="defaultSSLConfig"/>
<ssl id="defaultSSLConfig"
  keyStoreRef="defaultKeyStore"
  outboundSSLRef="defaultKeyStore" />

<keyStore id="defaultKeyStore" fileBased="false"
  location="safkeyring:///Keyring.LIBERTY"
  password="password" readOnly="true"
  type="JCERACFKS" />

<webAppSecurity allowFailOverToBasicAuth="true" />

<safRegistry id="saf"/>
<safAuthorization id="safAuth"/>
<safCredentials profilePrefix="BBGZDFLT"
  unauthenticatedUser="WSGUEST" />
```

Features

SSL repertoire

Key Store

Authentication

Authorization

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Common challenges



- **End-to-end security** is hampered by the issue of how to provide secure access between middleware components that use disparate security technologies e.g. registries
 - › This is a driver for implementing open security models like OAuth and OpenID Connect and standard tokens like JWT
- z/OS Connect security is implemented in many products including z/OS Connect, Liberty z/OS, SAF/RACF, CICS, IMS, DB2 ...
 - › And these are all documented in different places
- Often security is at odds with **performance**, because the most secure techniques often involve the most processing overhead especially if not configured optimally

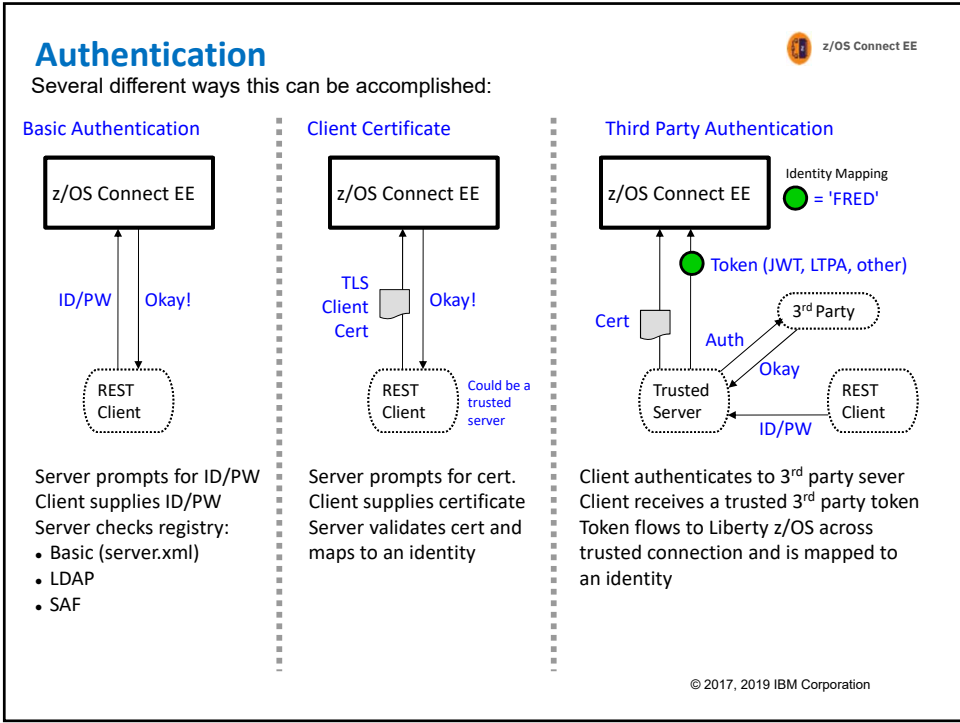
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Authentication

Obtaining an identity

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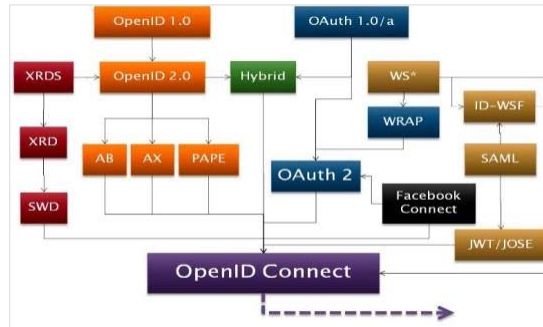
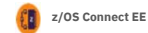


Security token types by z/OS Connect EE

Token type	How used	Pros	Cons
LTPA	Authentication technology used in IBM WebSphere	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Easy to use with WebSphere and DataPower	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• IBM Proprietary token
SAML	XML-based security token and set of profiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Token includes user id and claims• Used widely with SoR applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tokens can be heavy to process• No refresh token
OAuth 2.0 access token	Facilitates the authorization of one site to access and use information related to the user's account on another site	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Used widely for SoE applications e.g with Google, Facebook, Microsoft, Twitter ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Needs introspection endpoint to validate token
JWT	JSON security token format	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• More compact than SAML• Ease of client-side processing especially mobile	

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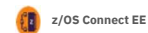
Open security standards



- **OAuth** is an open standard for secure delegated access to server resources designed to work with HTTP
- **JWT** (JSON Web token) defines a compact and self-contained way for securely transmitting information between parties as a JSON object
- **OpenID Connect** is an authentication layer on top of OAuth

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OpenID Connect Overview

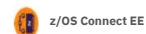


- **OpenID Connect (OIDC)** is built on top of OAuth 2.0
- Flexible user authentication for Single Sign-On (SSO) to Web, mobile and API workloads
- Addresses European **PSD2** and UK **OpenBanking** requirements for authorization and authentication

Title
jwt-generate
Description
<p>JSON Web Token (JWT)</p> <p>idtoken</p> <p>Runtime variable in which to place the generated JWT. If not set, the JWT is placed in the Authorization Header as a Bearer token.</p>
<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> JWT ID Claim</p> <p>Indicates whether a JWT ID (jti) claim should be added to the JWT. If selected, the jti claim value will be a UUID.</p>
<p>Issuer Claim</p> <p>iss.claim</p> <p>Runtime variable from which the Issuer (iss) claim string can be retrieved. This claim represents the Principal that issued the JWT.</p>
<p>Subject Claim</p> <p>oidc-credential</p>

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Why JWT with z/OS Connect EE?



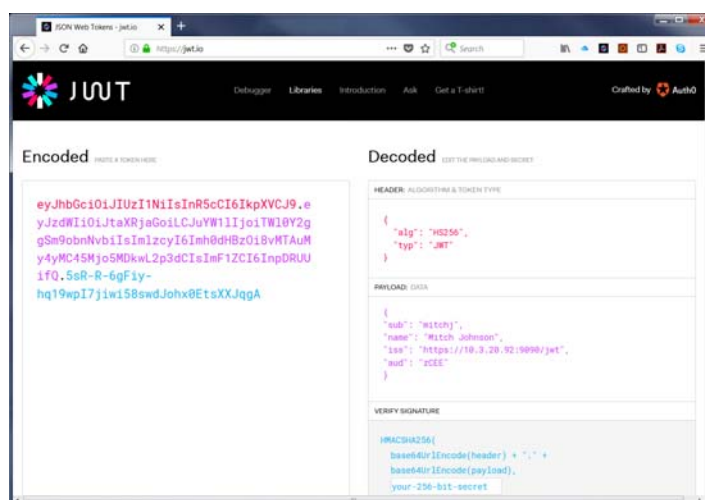
- Token validation does **not** require an additional trip and can be validated locally by z/OS Connect server
- Parties can easily agree on a specific set of **custom** claims in order to exchange both authentication and authorization information
- Widely adopted by different Single Sign-On solutions and well known standards such as **OpenID Connect**
- **Message-level** security using signature standard
- JWT tokens are **lighter** weight than other XML based tokens e.g SAML

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JWT (JSON Web Token)

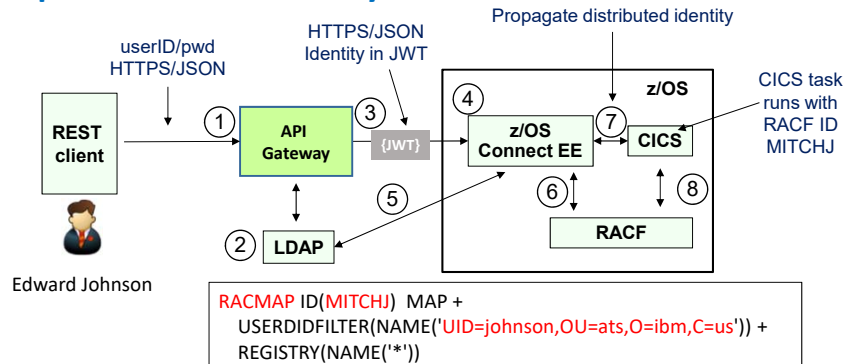


- JWT is a compact way of representing claims that are to be transferred between two parties
- Normally transmitted via HTTP header
- Consists of three parts
 - Header
 - Payload
 - Signature



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Example scenario – security flow



1. User authenticates with the managed API using a "distributed" identity and a password
2. LDAP is used as the user registry for distributed users and groups
3. API Connect generates a JWT and forwards the token with the request to z/OS Connect EE
4. z/OS Connect EE validates JWT
5. z/OS Connect EE looks up user in LDAP registry
6. z/OS Connect EE calls RACF to map distributed ID to RACF user ID and authorizes access to API
7. z/OS Connect EE CICS service provider propagates distributed ID to CICS
8. CICS calls RACF to map distributed ID to RACF user ID and performs resource authorization checks

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JWT used in scenario

```
{
  "alg": "RS256",
  "typ": "JWT"
}
{
  "sub": "johnson",
  "iss": "https://10.3.20.92:9090/jwt",
  "aud": "zCEE"
}
```

- The header contains an **alg** (algorithm) element value **RS256**
 - RS256** (RSA Signature with SHA-256) is an asymmetric algorithm which uses a **public/private** key pair
 - ES512** (Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm with SHA-512) [link for more info](#)
 - HS256** (HMAC with SHA-256) is a symmetric algorithm with only one (**secret**) key
- The **iss** (issuer) claim identifies the principal that issued the JWT
- The **sub** (subject) claim **johnson** identifies the principal that is the subject of the JWT
- The **aud** (audience) claim **zCEE** identifies the recipients that the JWT is intended for (stands for)

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Configuring authentication with JWT



z/OS Connect EE can perform user authentication with JWT using the support that is provided by the *openidConnectClient-1.0* feature. The **<openidConnectClient>** element is used to accept a JWT token as an authentication token

```
<openidConnectClient id="RS" clientId="RS-JWT-ZCEE" inboundPropagation="required"
  signatureAlgorithm="RS256" trustStoreRef="JWTTrustStore"
  trustAliasName="JWTapicSign" userIdentityToCreateSubject="sub"
  mapIdentityToRegistryUser="true"
  issuerIdentifier="https://10.3.20.92:9090/jwt" authnSessionDisabled="true"
  audiences="zCEE" />
```

- **inboundPropagation** is set to required to allow z/OS Connect EE to use the received JWT as an authentication token
- **signatureAlgorithm** specifies the algorithm to be used to verify the JWT signature
- **trustStoreRef** specifies the name of the keystore element that defines the location of the validating certificate
- **trustAliasName** gives the alias or label of the certificate to be used for signature validation
- **userIdentityToCreateSubject** indicates the claim to use to create the user subject
- **mapIdentityToRegistryUser** indicates whether to map the retrieved identity to the registry user
- **issuerIdentifier** defines the expected issuer
- **authnSessionDisabled** indicates whether a WebSphere custom cookie should be generated for the session
- **audiences** defines a list of target audiences

See Dev Center article "Using a JWT with z/OS Connect EE" for full description of scenario

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Using authorization filters with z/OS Connect EE



Authentication filter can be used to filter criteria that are specified in the **authFilter** element to determine whether certain requests are processed by certain providers, such as OpenID Connect, for authentication.


```
<openidConnectClient id="RS" clientId="RS-JWT-ZCEE" inboundPropagation="required"
  signatureAlgorithm="RS256" trustStoreRef="JWTTrustStore" trustAliasName="JWTapicSign"
  userIdentityToCreateSubject="sub" mapIdentityToRegistryUser="true"
  issuerIdentifier="https://10.3.20.92:9090/jwt" authnSessionDisabled="true" audiences="zCEE"
  authFilterRef="JwtAuthFilter" />

<authFilter id="API Gateway">
  <remoteAddress id="ApiAddress" ip="10.7.1.*" matchType="equals" />
</authFilter>
<authFilter id="PhoneBook">
  <requestUrl id="URL" urlPattern="/phoneBook/*" matchType="equals" /> </authFilter>
<authFilter id="JwtAuthFilter">
  <requestHeader id="authHeader" name="Authorization" value="Bearer" matchType="contains" />
</authFilter>
```

Some alternative filter types

- A **remoteAddress** element is compared against the TCP/IP address of the client that sent the request.
- The **host** element is compared against the "Host" HTTP request header, which identifies the target host name of the request.
- The **requestUrl** element is compared against the URL that is used by the client application to make the request.

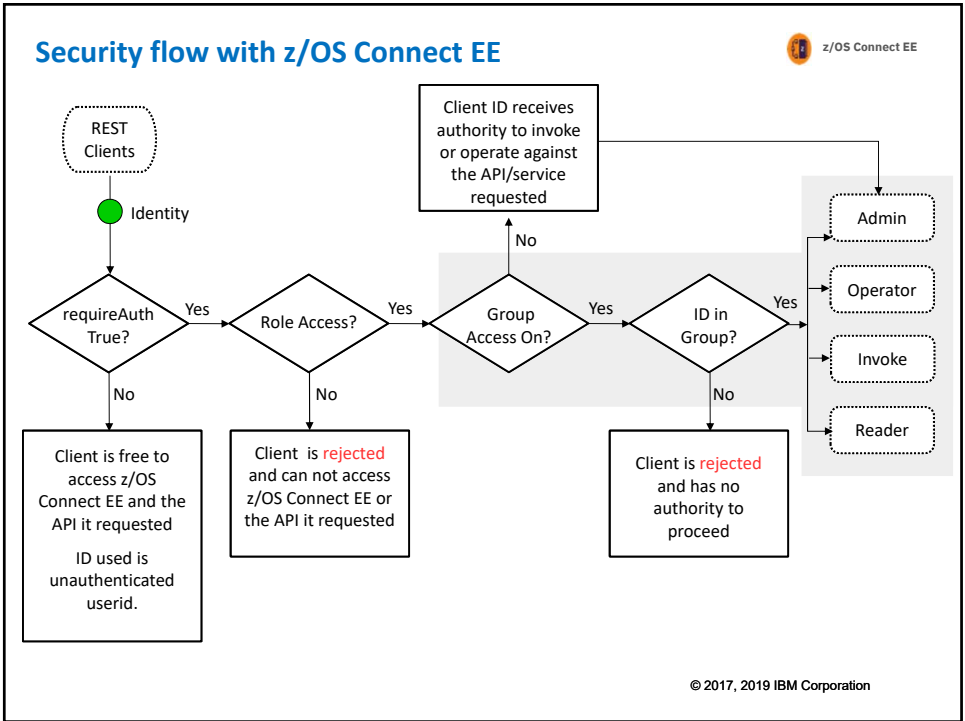
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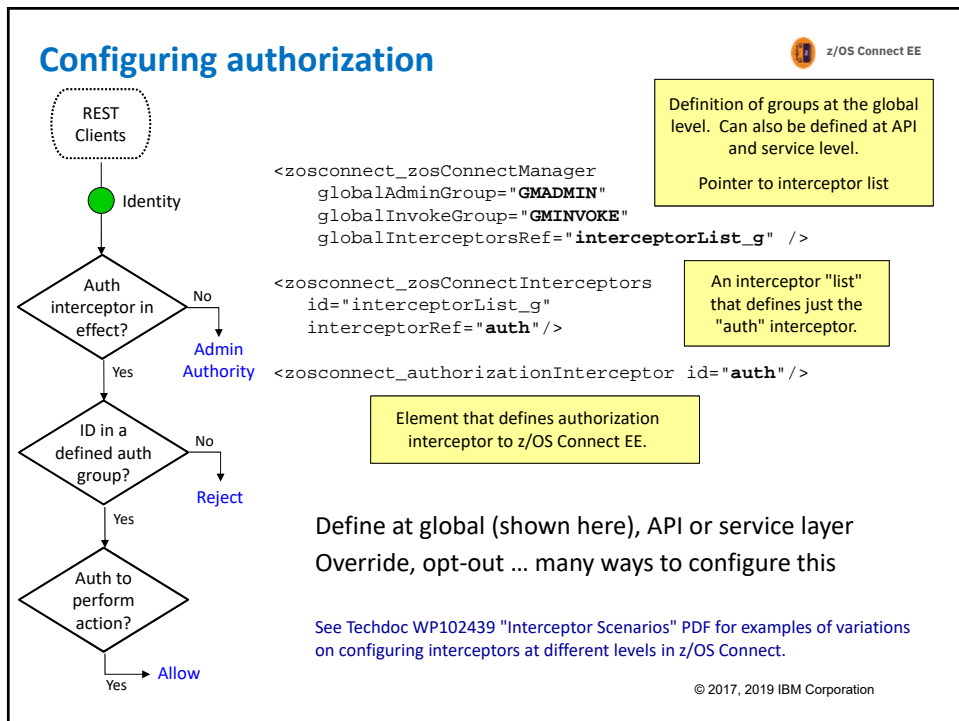
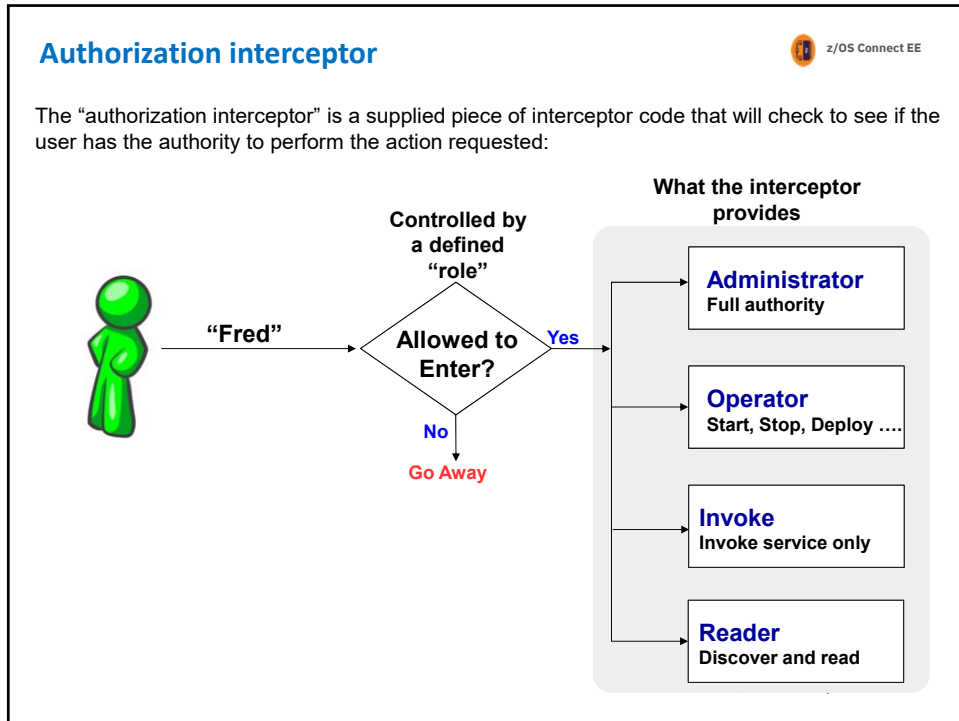
 z/OS Connect EE

Authorization

Once we have an identity

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Configuring interceptors - Example



Interceptors defined as **global** apply to all the APIs defined to the instance of z/OS Connect (unless the global definition is overridden). Interceptors defined as API-level apply only to that API. The authorization interceptor works on the principle of user membership in a group.

```
<zoscconnect_zosConnectManager globalInterceptorsRef="interceptorList_g"
globalAdminGroup="GMADMIN" globalInvokeGroup="GMINVOKE"/>

<zoscconnect_authorizationInterceptor id="auth"/>
<zoscconnect_auditInterceptor id="audit"/>

<zoscconnect_zosConnectInterceptors id="interceptorList_g" interceptorRef="auth"/>
<zoscconnect_zosConnectInterceptors id="interceptorList_s" interceptorRef="audit"/>

<zoscconnect_zosConnectAPIs location="">
  <zoscConnectAPI name="catalog" interceptorsRef="interceptorList_s" />
</zoscconnect_zosConnectAPIs>
```

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Audit

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Audit (SMF) Interceptor



The audit interceptor writes SMF 123.1 records. Below is an example of some of the information captured:

- System Name
- Sysplex Name
- Job Name
- Job Prefix
- Address Space Stoken

*Server Identification
Section*

- Arrival Time
- Completion Time
- Target URI
- Input JSON Length
- Response JSON Length
- Method Name
- API or Service Name
- Userid
- Mapped user name

User Data Section

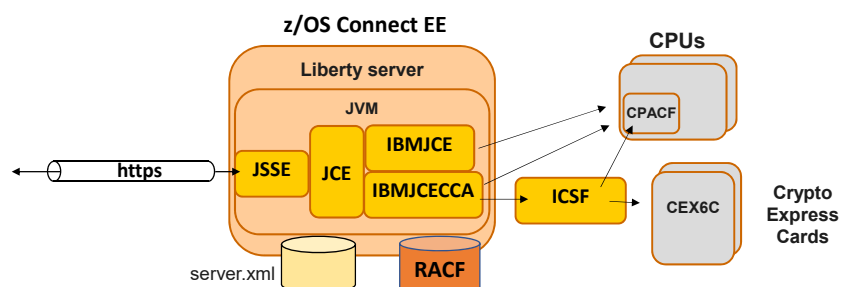
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Encryption

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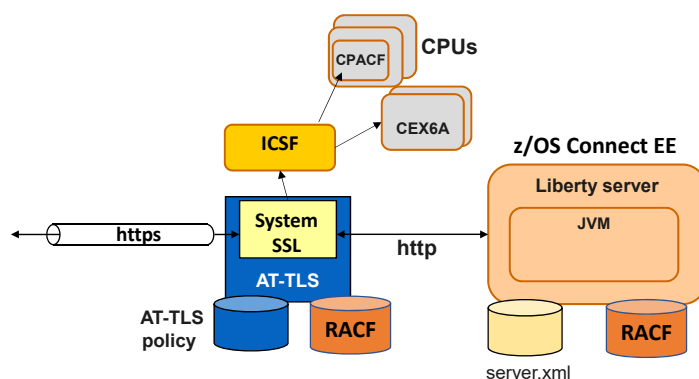
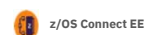
Using JSSE with z/OS Connect EE



- z/OS Connect EE support for SSL/TLS is based on **Liberty server** support
- **Java Secure Socket Extension (JSSE)** API provides framework and Java implementation of SSL and TLS protocols used by Liberty HTTPS support
- **Java Cryptography Extension (JCE)** is standard extension to the Java Platform that provides implementation for cryptographic services
- **IBM Java SDK** for z/OS provides two different JCE providers, **IBMJCE** and **IBMJCECCA**

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Using AT-TLS with z/OS Connect EE



- **Application Transparent TLS (AT-TLS)** creates a secure session on behalf of z/OS Connect
- Only define http ports in server.xml (z/OS Connect does not know that TLS session exists)
- Define TLS protection for all applications (including z/OS Connect) in **AT-TLS policy**
- AT-TLS uses **System SSL** which exploits the CPACF and Crypto Express cards via ICSF

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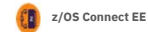
JSSE and AT-TLS comparison



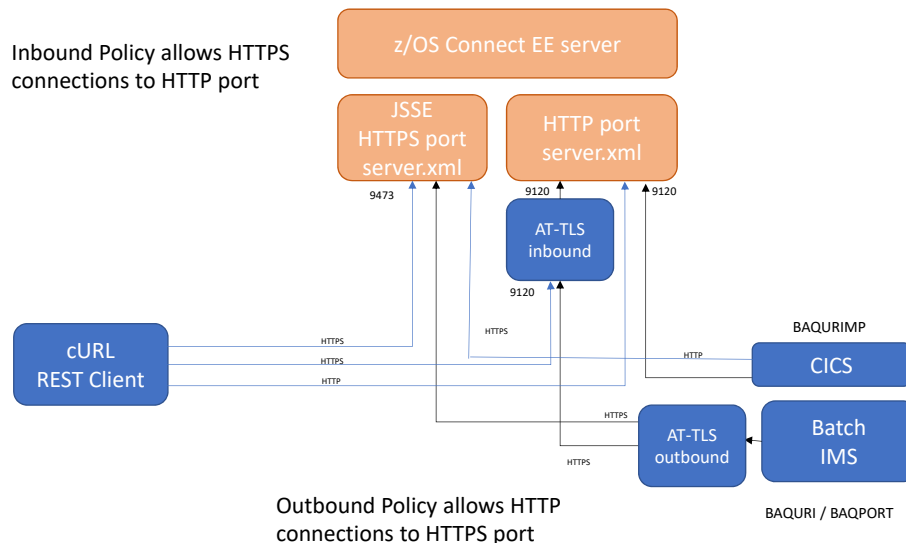
Capability	Description	JSSE	AT-TLS
1-way SSL	Verification of z/OS Connect certificate by client	Yes	Yes
2-way SSL	Verification of client certificate by z/OS Connect	Yes	Yes
SSL client authentication	Use of client certificate for authentication	Yes	No
Support for requireSecure option on APIs	Requires that API requests are sent over HTTPS	Yes	No
Persistent connections	To reduce number of handshakes	Yes	Yes
Re-use of SSL session	To reduce number of full handshakes	Yes	Yes
Shared SSL sessions	To share SSL sessions across cluster of z/OS Connect instances	No	Yes
zIIP processing	Offload TLS processing to zIIP	Yes	No
CPACF	Offload symmetric encryption to CPACF	Yes	Yes
CEX6	Offload asymmetric operations to Crypto Express cards	Yes	Yes

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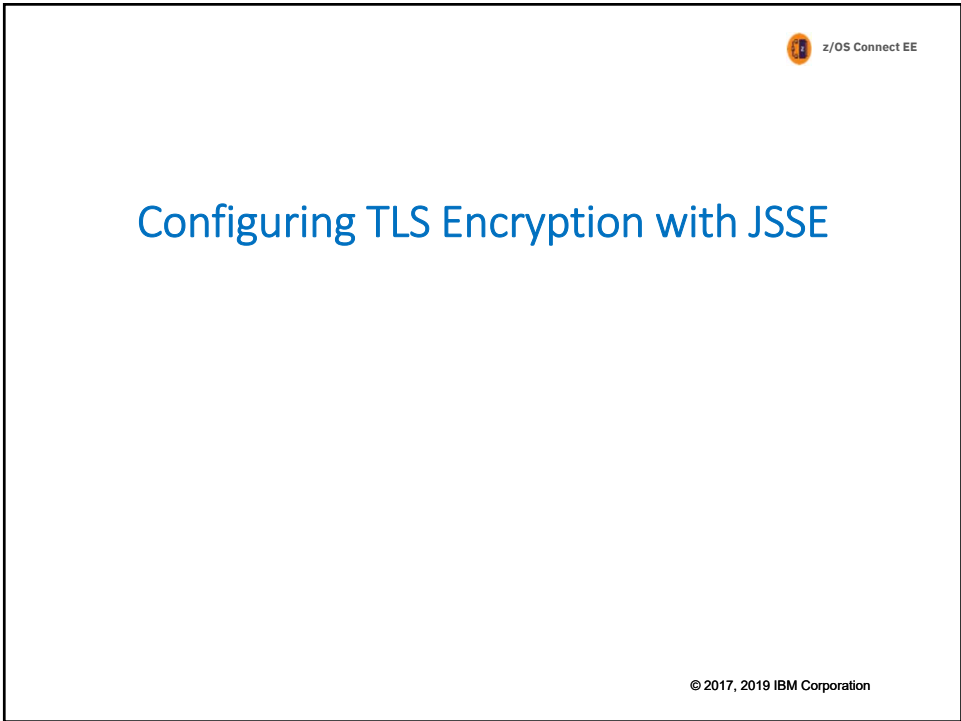
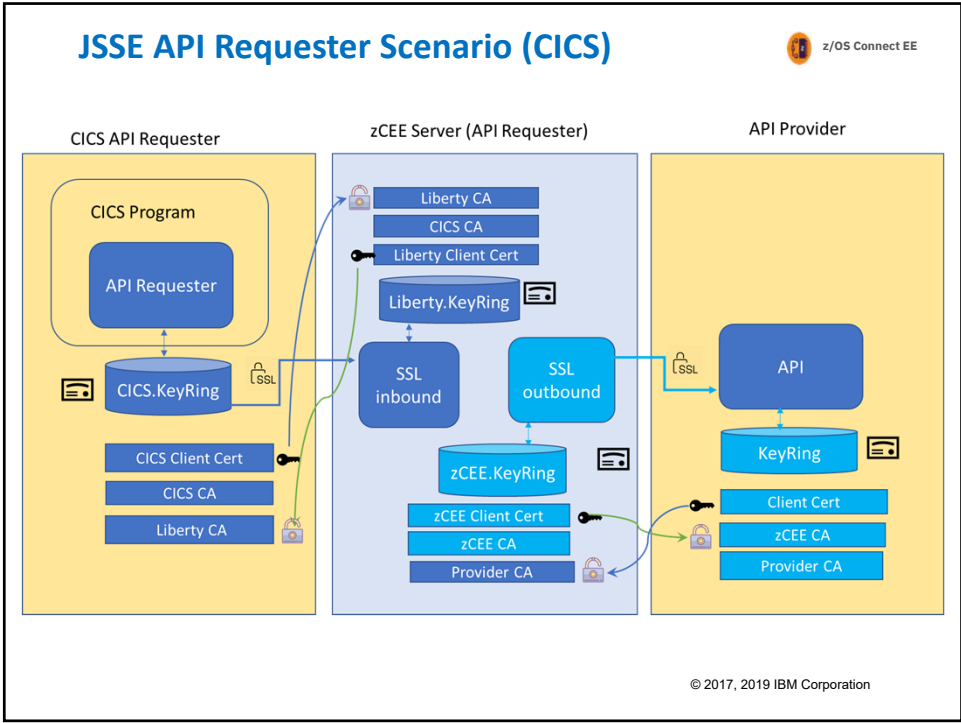
AT-TLS Inbound Scenarios



Inbound Policy allows HTTPS connections to HTTP port



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Cyphers



- During the TLS handshake, the TLS protocol and data exchange cipher are negotiated
- Choice of cipher and key length has an impact on performance
- You can restrict the protocol (SSL or TLS) and ciphers to be used
- Example setting server.xml file

```
<ssl id="DefaultSSLSettings"
keyStoreRef="defaultKeyStore" sslProtocol="TLSv1.2"
enabledCiphers="TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA256
TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384" />
```

- This configures use of TLS 1.2 and two supported ciphers
- It is recommended to control what ciphers can be used in the server rather than the client

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Persistent connections



- Persistent connections can be used to avoid too many handshakes
- Configured by setting the `keepAliveEnabled` attribute on the `httpOptions` element to **true**
- Example setting server.xml file

```
<httpEndpoint host="*" httpPort="80" httpsPort="443"
id="defaultHttpEndpoint" httpOptionsRef="httpOpts" />
<httpOptions id="httpOpts" keepAliveEnabled="true"
maxKeepAliveRequests="500" persistTimeout="1m" />
```

- This sets the connection timeout to **1 minute** (default is 30 seconds) and sets the maximum number of persistent requests that are allowed on a single HTTP connection to **500**
- It is recommended to set a maximum number of persistent requests when connection workload balancing is configured
- It is also necessary to configure the client to support persistent connections

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SSL sessions



- When connections timeout, it is still possible to avoid the impact of full handshakes by reusing the SSL session id
- Configured by setting the `sslSessionTimeout` attribute on the `sslOptions` element to an amount of time
- Example setting server.xml file

```
<httpEndpoint host="*" httpPort="80" httpsPort="443"
id="defaultHttpEndpoint" httpOptionsRef="httpOpts"
sslOptionsRef="mySSLOptions"/>

<httpOptions id="httpOpts" keepAliveEnabled="true"
maxKeepAliveRequests="100" persistTimeout="1m"/>

<sslOptions id="mySSLOptions" sslRef="DefaultSSLSettings"
sslSessionTimeout="10m"/>
```

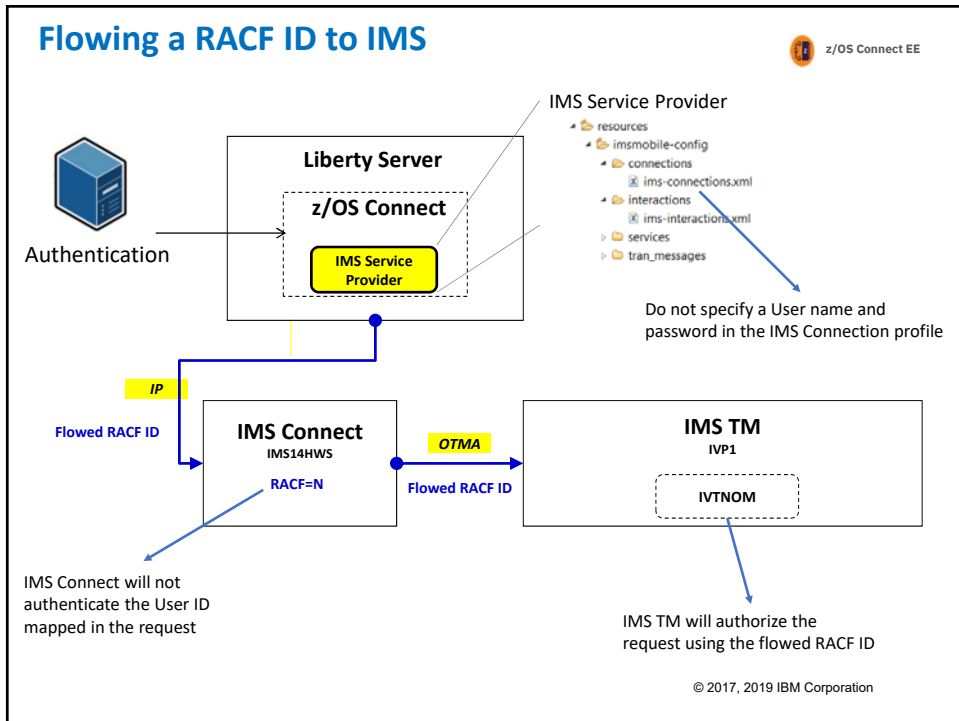
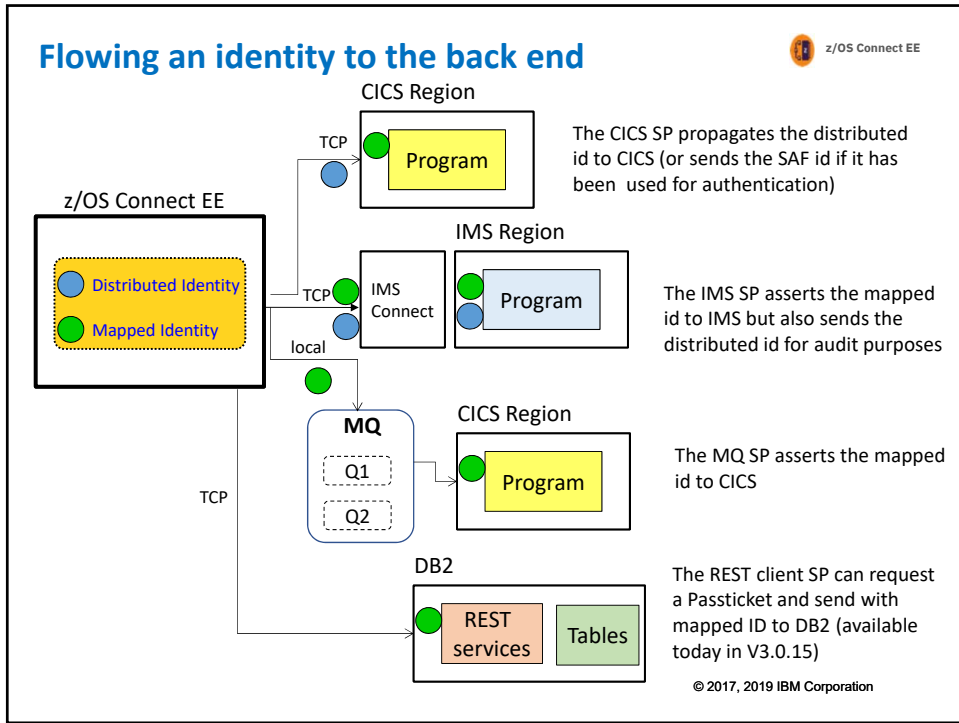
- This sets the timeout limit of an SSL session to **10 minutes** (default is 8640ms)
- SSL session ids are not shared across z/OS Connect servers

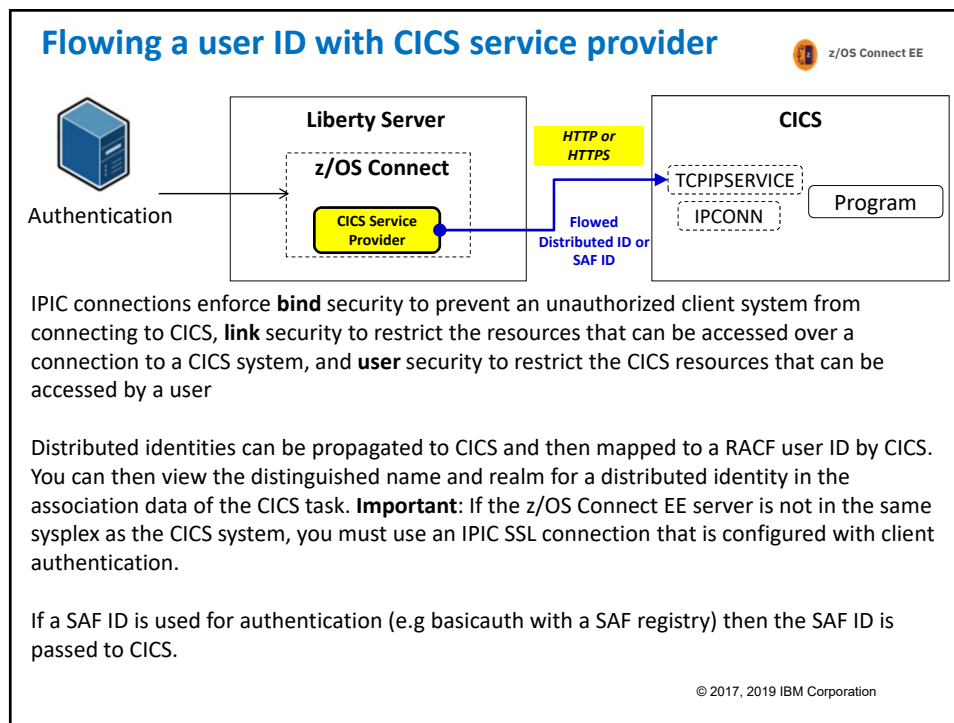
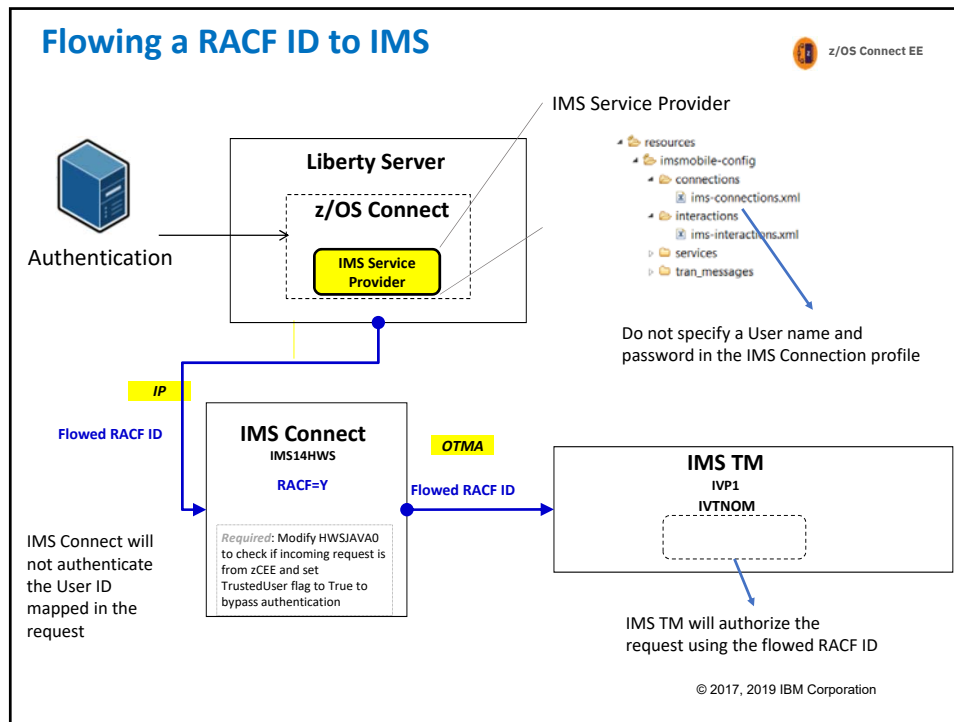
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Flowing identities to back end systems

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CICS IPCONN

z/OS Connect EE

```

DEFINE IPCONN(ZOSCONN)
  GROUP(SYSPGRP)
  APPLID(ZOSCONN)
  NETWORKID(ZOSCONN)
  TCPIPService(ZOSCONN)
  LINKAUTH(SECUSER)
  USERAUTH(IDENTIFY)
  IDPROP(REQUIRED)

```

Must match `zosConnectApplid` set in `zosconnect_cicsIpicConnection`

Must match `zosConnectNetworkid` set in `zosconnect_cicsIpicConnection`

Specify name of TCPIPService

Requests run under the flowed user ID

```

<zosconnect_cicsIpicConnection id="cscvinc"
  host="wg31.washington.ibm.com"
  zosConnectNetworkid="ZOSCONN"
  zosConnectApplid="ZOSCONN"
  port="1491"/>

```

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Flowing a user ID with MQ service provider

z/OS Connect EE

Authentication → Liberty Server (z/OS Connect) → MQ (Q1, Q2) → CICS (Program)

Flowed RACF ID

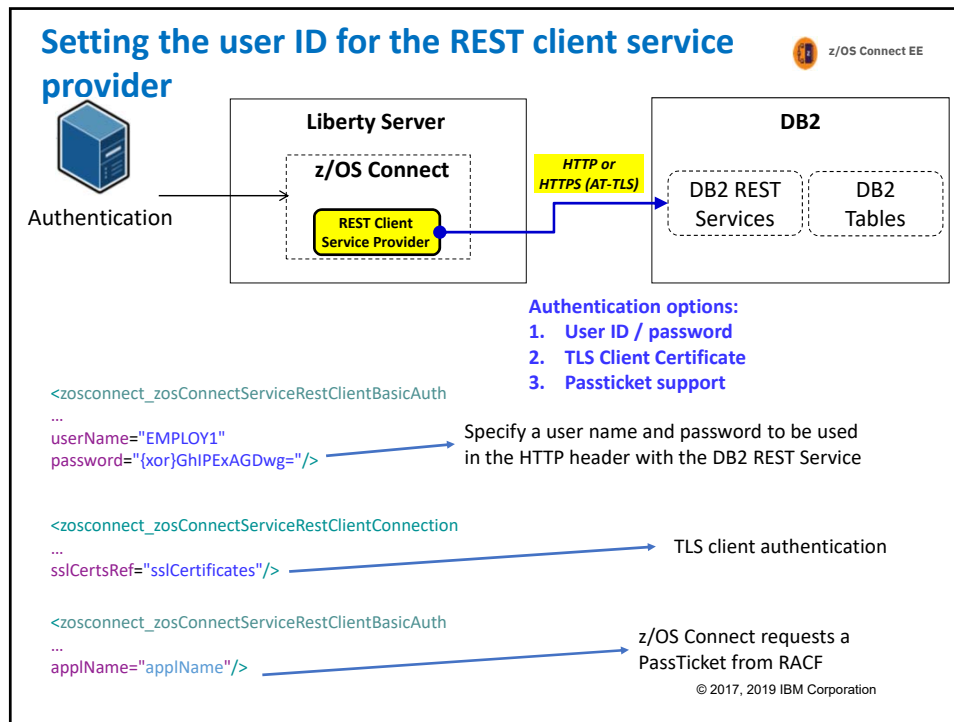
Set `useCallerPrincipal=true` to flow the authenticated RACF user ID

```

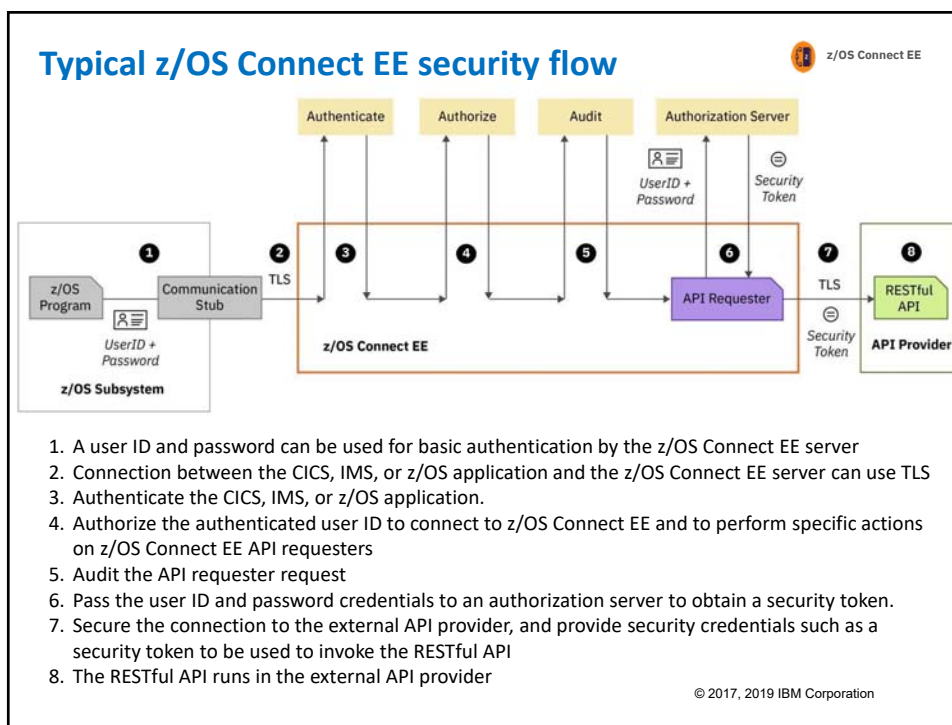
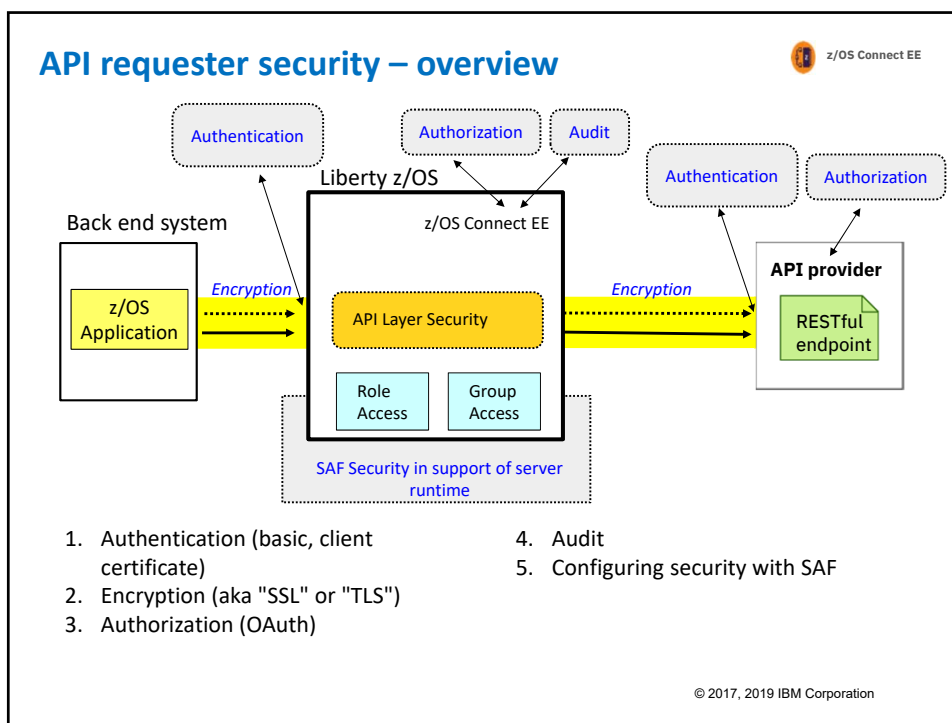
<zosconnect_services>
  <service name="mqPut">
    <property name="destination" value="jms/default"/>
    <property name="useCallerPrincipal" value="false"/>
  </service>
</zosconnect_services>

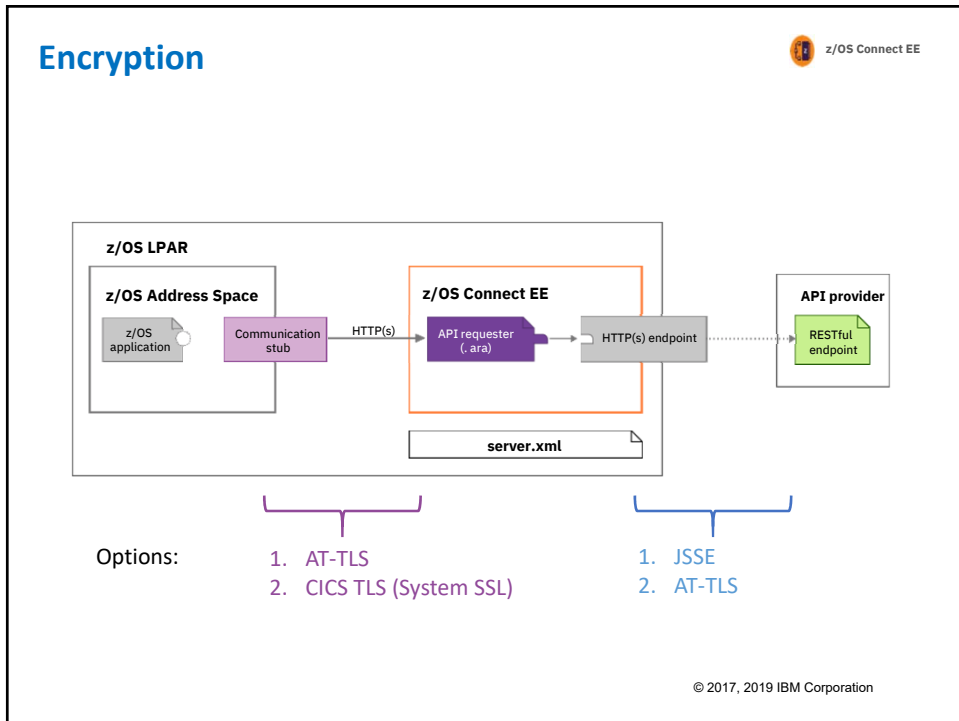
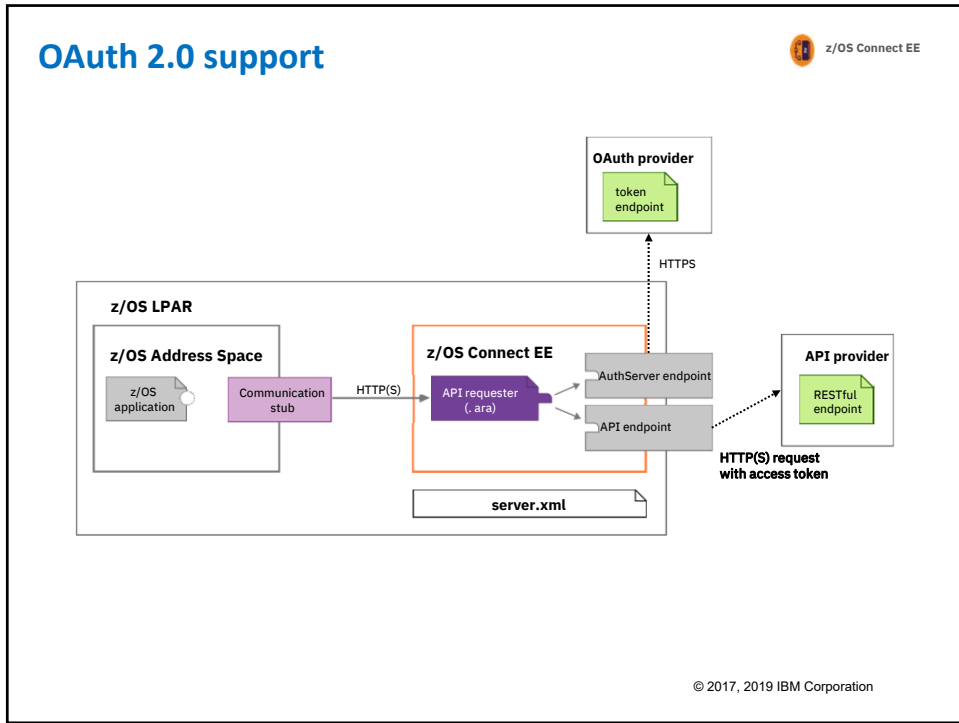
```

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What's different for API Requester?





Configuring OAuth support



For **OAuth**, two grant types are supported:

- Resource Owner Password Credential [a.k.a. password]
- Client Credentials [a.k.a. client_credentials]

The access token is a way for the API provider to validate the client application rights to invoke its APIs.

```
<zoscconnect_endpointConnection id="orderDispatchAPI"
  host="https://154.2.45.123" port="443"
  authenticationConfigRef="myOAuthConfig" />

<zoscconnect_oAuthConfig id="myOAuthConfig"
  grantType="client_credentials"
  authServerRef="myOAuthProvider" />

<zoscconnect_authorizationServer id="myOAuthProvider"
  tokenEndpoint="https://154.2.45.123/oauth2/token"
  basicAuthRef="myAppID" /> ← optional

<zoscconnect_authData id="myAppID" user="myClientID"
  password="myClientSecret" />
```

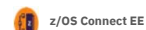
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Summary

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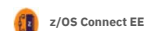
Summary



- Define clear security requirements before deciding on a security design
- Security design needs to consider
 - Authentication
 - Encryption
 - Authorization
 - Audit
 - Protection against attack
 - Rate limiting
- Because z/OS Connect EE is based on Liberty it benefits from a wide range of Liberty security capabilities
- z/OS Connect EE has it's own security capabilities in the form of the authorization and audit interceptors
- Look at the security solution end to end, including the security capabilities of the API Gateway

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More information



The screenshot displays the IBM z/OS Connect EE documentation website. The left sidebar contains a 'Security' section highlighted with a red box, listing various security-related topics. The main content area provides detailed information and links for each topic.

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