

MAINFRAME SOCIETY

UNLEASH YOUR POTENTIAL

When they open Powerpoint and you
see slide "1 out of 243"





Snakes & SysProgs

Henri Kuiper / the Wizard of z/OS

**GSE-UK Security Workinggroup Meetup
February 27th, Winnersh, UK**

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Customer examples are like carefully optimized assembler code: they show how some sysadmins have conquered the mainframe, but your mileage may vary.

Your results might differ based on your operating system, skill level, or whether you still run on COBOL from 1974.

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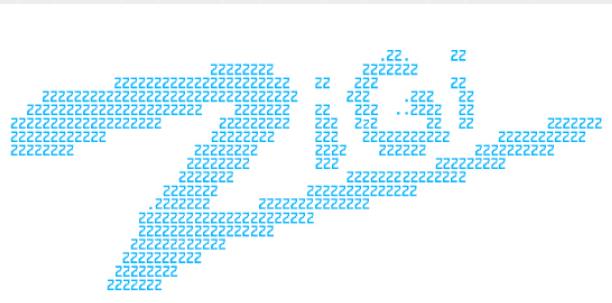
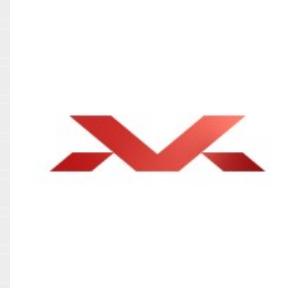
Live long and compile!

My (big) promise for today...

**At the end of this session, you'll have
another (better?, faster?, cooler?) way to
analyze and work with your RACF
unloads...**

For those of you that don't know me...

This is me



Belastingdienst

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This story started a long time ago...



A slide from the GSE UK Virtual Conference 2021. The title is "Parsing with Python???" Below it is a block of Python code. A blue arrow points from the bottom right of this slide towards the "Yes, typo :)" text at the bottom.

```
#_*_ coding:utf-8 _*_
import json

def findOffsets(recordType, offsets):
    for offset in offsets:
        if offsets[offset]['record-type'] == recordType:
            return json.loads(json.dumps(offsets[offset]))
    return False

def recordType(unloadLine):
    return

with open("offsets.json") as offsets_file:
    offsets = json.load(offsets_file)

i = 0
with open('IRRDBU00.txt', 'r') as infile:
    for line in infile:
        r = line[4:]
        if r == '0408':
            for line in datasets:
                dainfo = {}
                model = findOffsets(r, offsets)
                for field in model['fields']:
                    start = int(field['start'])
                    end = int(field['end'])
                    name = field['field-name']
                    value = line[start:end]
                    dainfo[name] = value
                print("%s, UACC=%s, OWNER=%s" % (dainfo['DSBD_NAME'],
                                                dainfo['DSBD_UACC'],
                                                dainfo['DSBD_OWNER_ID']))
```

DCD.S0V1.HZSPDATA, UACC=None, OWNER=IBMUSER
ADCD.A***, UACC=None, OWNER=ADCD
ADCD.B***, UACC=None, OWNER=ADCDB
ADCD.C***, UACC=None, OWNER=ADCDC
DSN710.ARCHLOG2.D01351.T1945222.A0000008, UACC=READ, OWNER=SYS1
DSN710.ARCHLOG2.D01351.T1945222.B0000008, UACC=UPDATE, OWNER=DSN1MSTR
DSN710.ARCHLOG2.D01352.T1413499.A0000009, UACC=UPDATE, OWNER=DSN1MSTR
DSN710.ARCHLOG2.D01352.T1413499.B0000009, UACC=UPDATE, OWNER=DSN1MSTR
DSN710.ARCHLOG2.D01352.T1426322.A0000010, UACC=UPDATE, OWNER=DSN1MSTR
DSN710.ARCHLOG2.D01352.T1426322.B0000010, UACC=UPDATE, OWNER=DSN1MSTR
DSN710.ARCHLOG2.D02018.T2043554.A0000014, UACC=UPDATE, OWNER=DSN1MSTR
DSN710.ARCHLOG2.D02018.T2043554.B0000014, UACC=UPDATE, OWNER=DSN1MSTR
IBMUSER.IBMUSER.*., UACC=READ, OWNER=IBMUSER
UPD.*., UACC=None, OWNER=IBMUSER
USER1.*., UACC=None, OWNER=USER1
USER2.*., UACC=None, OWNER=USER2
USER3.*., UACC=None, OWNER=USER3
WORKIT.*., UACC=None, OWNER=IBMUSER
ZDO.*., UACC=None, OWNER=IBMUSER
ZDOHENRI.*.ZFS, UACC=READ, OWNER=ZDOHENRI
ZDOHENRI.*., UACC=None, OWNER=ZDOHENRI
ZDOHK.*.ZFS, UACC=READ, OWNER=ZDOHK
ZDOHK.*., UACC=None, OWNER=ZDOHK

Yes, typo :)

I've got my RACF setup in python dictionaries!!

- Not all the record types available yet
- WorksOnMyMachine™...
 - Parsing my ZPDT unload took about 5mins
 - Guess how long it took for a ‘real’ RACF unload?
 - You’re wrong :)
- So things needed done to make it work (better)
- But why did I need this to work?

Frustration



Question(s)...

How long does it take you to extract *meaningful* reports from your RACF environment?

And share them (with auditors?) in a format they can work with?

Or generate corrective actions based on your findings?



There's nothing wrong with CARLa, but...



```
newlist type=racf title="Profiles where IBMUSER is on access list"
define acl subselect acl(id=ibmuser)
  s acl(id=ibmuser)
sortlist class profile acl(aclaccess,7,"Access")
```

PROFILE LISTING 12 Aug 2008 00:20
Profiles where IBMUSER is on access list

Class	Profile key	Access
ACCTNUM	**	ALTER
DATASET	CBC.**	NONE
DATASET	CRMQARUN.ACCESS.B.**	READ
DATASET	CRMQARUN.NOACCESS.B.**	NONE
FACILITY	\$CNF.RACF	ALTER
FACILITY	CKF.RACF	ALTER
STARTED	BLSJPRMI.*	ALTER
STARTED	CATALOG.*	ALTER
STARTED	CIC410A.*	ALTER

...it doesn't really work for me

- *Usually I take too long to ‘craft the perfect CARLa’*
- *Once the results are there, I’m spending too much time creating an XLS or other ‘sharable’ display of my findings.*
- *When I needed an update to the report, that pain starts all over again*
- *Provided you’ve zSecure/Consul available on the system*



First Version (pyRACF)



The first release of PyRACF

pyracf 0.0.1

`pip install pyracf==0.0.1` 



[Newer version available \(0.8.8\)](#)

Released: Apr 9, 2022

Parsing IRRDBU00 unloads in panda dataframes.

Navigation

 Project description

 Release history

 Download files

Verified details

These details have been verified by PyPI

Project description

pyracf

parsing IRRDBU00 unloads like a boss

```
from pyracf import RACF
RACF.parse('path/to/irrdbu00')
RACF.users.info()
```

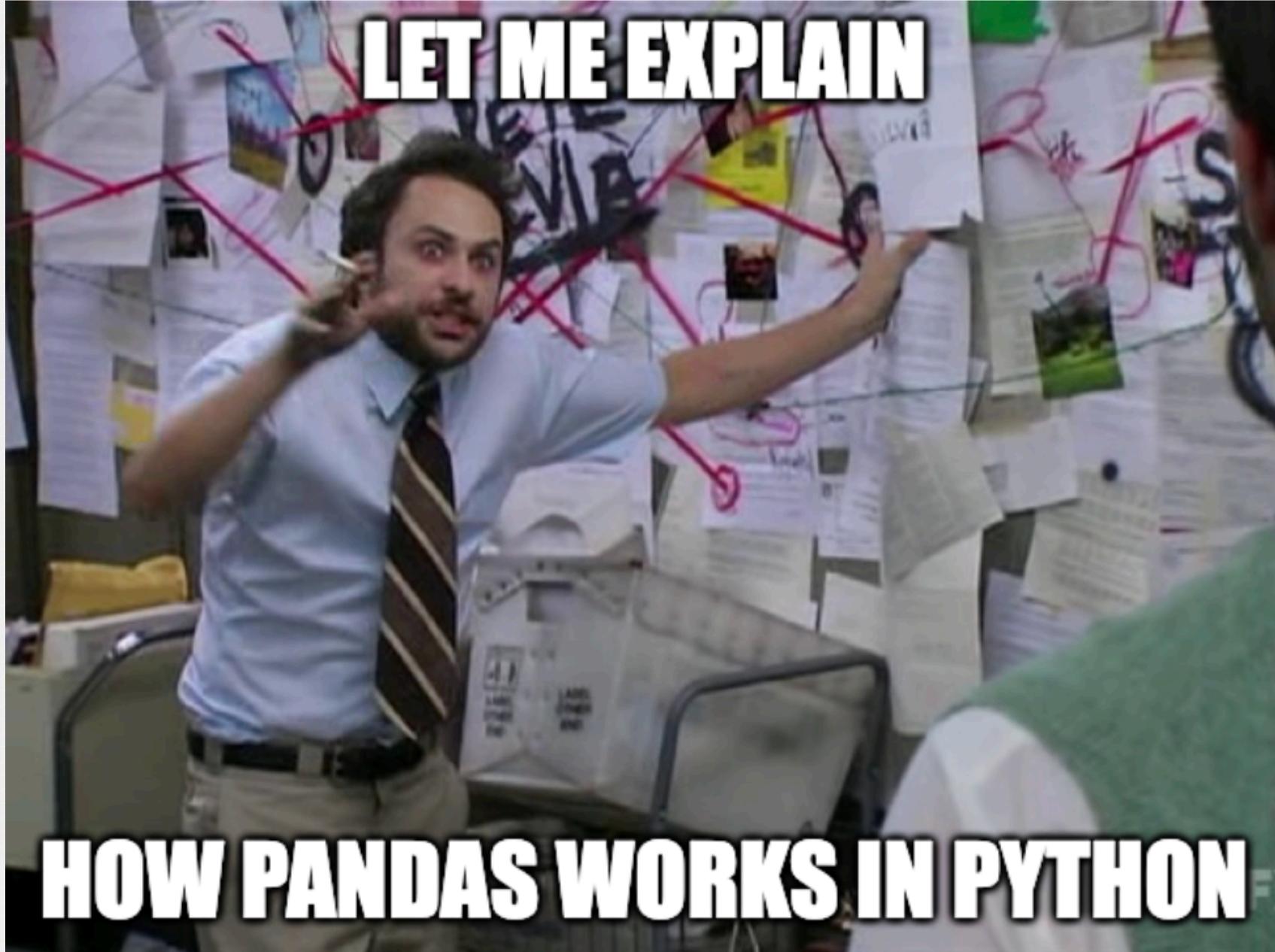
- Easy selection of various RACF ‘facts’ using python and Pandas DataFrames
- Easily create XLS-reports
- Make it repeatable
- Get all the possibilities of python power

Panda DataFrames you say?

What?

How?

- A **Python library** for **data analysis** – Think Excel but with superpowers.
- Works with **structured data** – Rows, columns, and tables (like a spreadsheet).
- **Fast and flexible** – Filter, sort, and analyze large datasets easily.
- Supports **multiple formats** – Works with CSV, Excel, JSON, and more.
- Used in **data science & finance** – Trusted by industries handling big data.
- **Lightweight & open-source** – Free, widely used, and community-driven.



So how does it parse the IRRDBU00 unload?

- Automatically generated ‘offsets.json’ based on the online IBM documentation.
- Describing every record type and every field in it
- Parser is fully dynamic, changes in json, result in changes in the ‘DataFrames’.

So how does it parse the IRRDBU00 unload?

```
for wtype in w.find_all(["h2","h3"]):
    try:
        [rdesc,rtype,*_] = re.split("[\(\)]",wtype.string)
    except:
        print("Funny header:",wtype.string)
    else:
        rdesc = re.sub("\s","",rdesc) # newlines in description...
        print(rtype,":",rdesc)
        rdesc = rdesc.strip().lower().replace(" ","-")
        wtable = wtype.find_next_sibling().find("tbody")
        rfields = []
        for wrow in wtable.find_all("tr"):
            wfields = wrow.find_all("td")
            # some <td>s contain <svg> tags for changes, so the string is not the only descendant of <td> a
            wf = [re.sub("\W","",str(list(wfields[i].strings)[0])) for i in range(4)] # remove strash that
            wf.append(re.sub("[\s\u00ae]","",str(list(wfields[4].strings)[0]))) # remove newlines and (R)
            rfields.append({
                "field-name": wf[0] if wf[0]!="" else "RESERVED",
                "type": wf[1],
                "start": wf[2],
                "end": wf[3],
                "field-desc": wf[4]
            })
        model.update({
            rdesc: {
                "record-type": rtype.upper(), # 05k0 is in fact 05K0
                "ref-url": url,
                "offsets": rfields
            }
        })
urls = [
"https://www.ibm.00/format.htm",
"https://www.ibm.00/usr.htm",
"https://www.ibm.00/dsr.htm",
"https://www.ibm.00/grr.htm"
]
```

<https://github.com/wizardofzos/mfpandas/blob/main/src/mfpandas/irrdbu00-offsets.json>

```
{  
  "group-basic-data-record": {  
    "record-type": "0100",  
    "ref-url": "https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/SSLTBW_3.1.0/com.ibm.zos.v3r1.icha300/format.htm",  
    "offsets": [  
      {  
        "field-name": "GPBD_RECORD_TYPE",  
        "type": "Int",  
        "start": "1",  
        "end": "4",  
        "field-desc": "Record type of the Group Basic Data record (0100)." },  
      {  
        "field-name": "GPBD_NAME",  
        "type": "Char",  
        "start": "6",  
        "end": "10",  
        "field-desc": "Name of the Group Basic Data record." } ]  
  } }  
}
```

```
# load irrdbu00 field definition
# strictly speaking only needed
with importlib.resources.open_text(
    irrdbu00,
    "irrdbu00.json"
) as file:
    _offsets = json.load(file)
for offset in _offsets:
    rtype = _offsets[offset]['record-type']
    if rtype in _recordtype_info:
        _recordtype_info[rtype].update(_offsets[offset])
try:
    del file, rtype, rinfo, offset
except NameError:
    pass
    with open(self._irrdbu00, 'r', encoding="utf-8", errors="replace") as infile:
        for line in infile:
            lineno += 1
            r = line[:4]
            # check if we can support this recordtype
            if r not in self._recordtype_info.keys():
                self.errors.append(f"Unsupported recordtype '{r}' on line {lineno} ignored.")
                continue
            if r in self._records:
                self._records[r]['seen'] += 1
            else:
                self._records[r] = {'seen': 1, 'parsed': 0}
        try:
            offsets = IRRDBU00._recordtype_info[r]["offsets"]
        except:
            offsets = False
        if offsets:
            irrmodel = {}
            for model in offsets:
                start = int(model['start'])
                end = int(model['end'])
                name = model['field-name']
                value = line[start-1:end].strip()
                irrmodel[name] = str(value)
            self._parsed[r].append(irrmodel)
            self._records[r]['parsed'] += 1
```

Feature Creep?



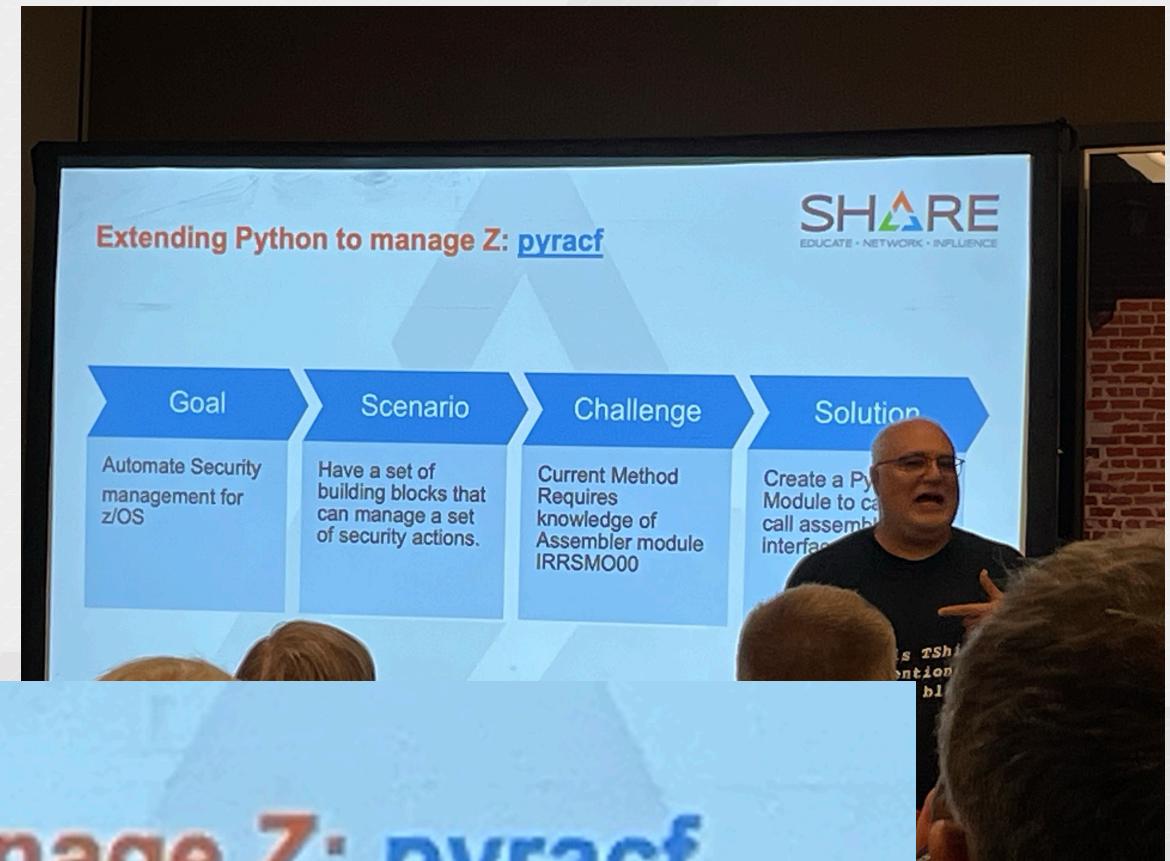
But I wanted more features...

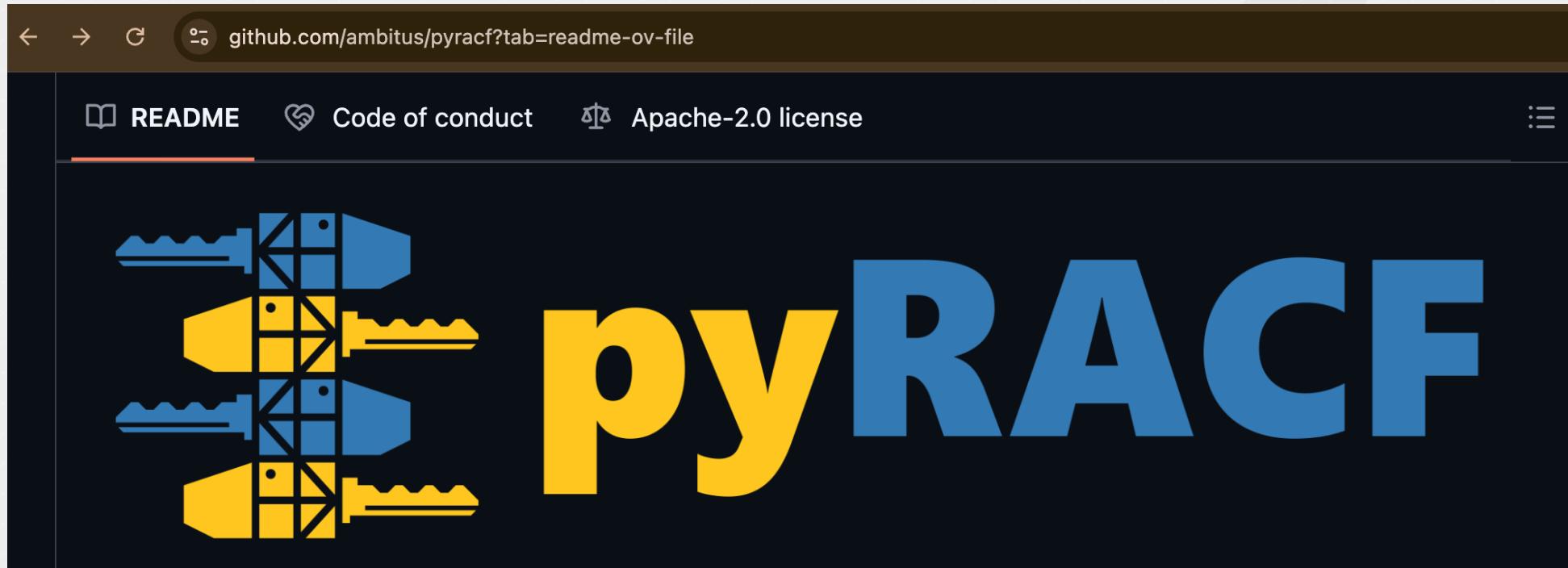
- Don't want to code the same queries over and over
 - Who are my 'special' users? Do I have any orphan definitions? Groups without members?
- It needs some documentation too
- So this is the access list for SOME.ARCA.NE.PROFILE.**, but what actual datasets is this protecting?
- What about my SETROPTS settings?
- I needed a 'broader' framework than 'just' RACF

Plus another pyracf was also being developed...

SHARE
August 2023

Extending Python to manage Z: pyracf





Futureproof it: MFPandas



What is MFPandas?

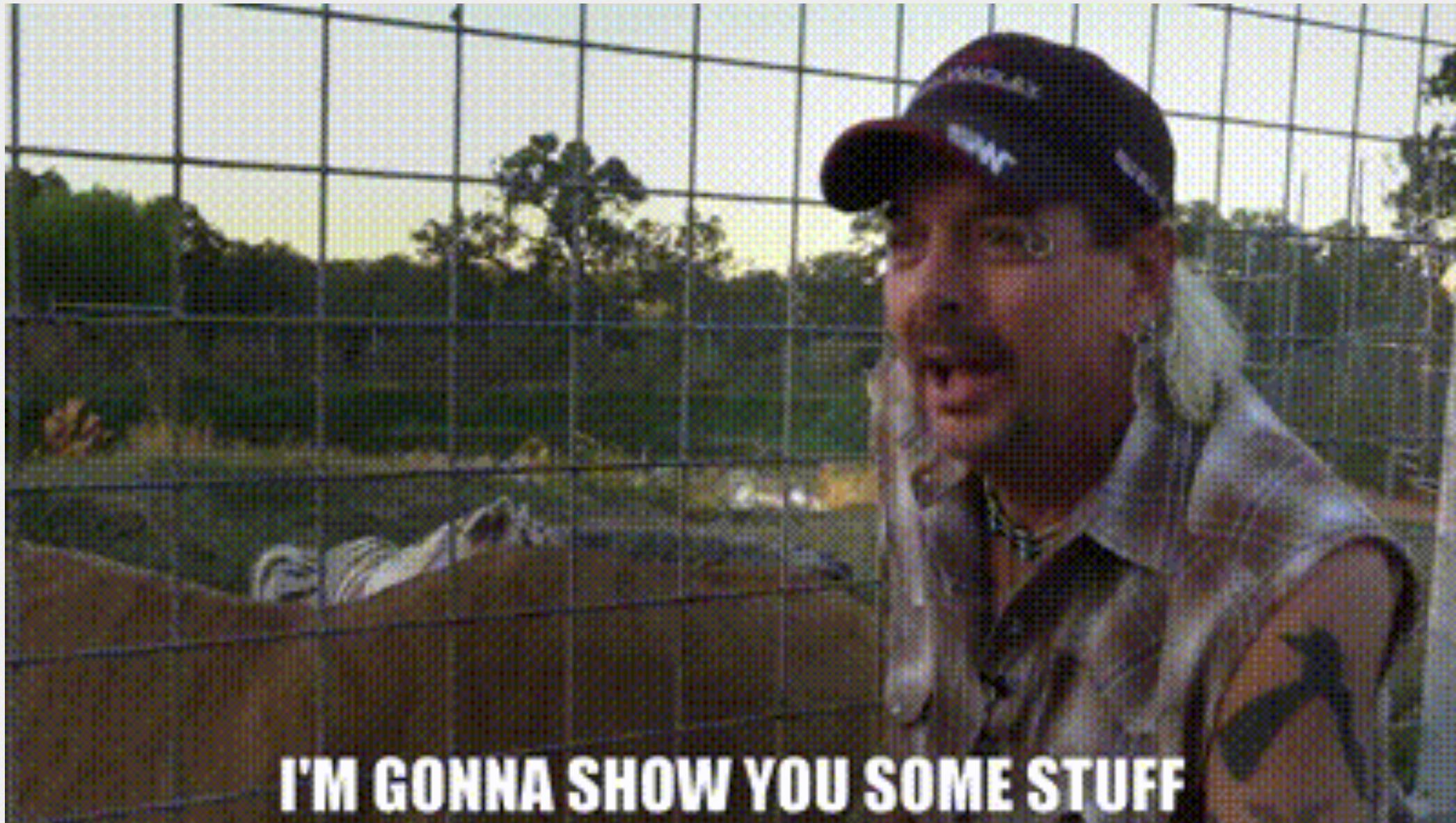
For decades, z/OS has generated vast amounts of critical system data, storing it in structured datasets. Security logs, access controls, and storage records are all captured in formats that are essential for managing and auditing mainframe environments. Traditionally, if you wanted to extract insights from this data, you'd rely on tools like DFSort or ICETOOL—robust, but rigid solutions that require extensive JCL scripting and careful formatting to generate meaningful reports. While effective, these approaches are slow, inflexible, and not easily adaptable to modern analytics needs.

But what if you could query and analyze this data dynamically, without writing JCL, and export it effortlessly into formats like Excel or CSV? Enter MFPandas—a modern, Python-powered solution that brings flexibility and efficiency to mainframe data analysis. Instead of predefined report structures and cumbersome batch jobs, MFPandas allows you to interactively explore RACF and DCOLLECT data, filter results in real time, and apply advanced data transformations with just a few lines of Python code.

By leveraging pandas, a powerful data manipulation library widely used in finance, machine learning, and data science, MFPandas turns static mainframe reports into live, interactive datasets that can be sorted, filtered, and exported in seconds. No more waiting for batch jobs to run. No more struggling with rigid report formats. Just fast, flexible, and insightful security analysis at your fingertips.

MFPandas isn't just about modernization—it's about empowering security teams and mainframe professionals with tools that keep up with today's data-driven world. Whether you're identifying orphaned datasets, auditing user access permissions, or detecting unusual security patterns, MFPandas makes it easier, faster, and far more efficient than traditional methods.

So why stick to legacy tools that slow you down? With MFPandas, you can unlock the full potential of z/OS security data—all with the power and simplicity of Python.



I'M GONNA SHOW YOU SOME STUFF

Future Features being thought of...

- RMM Extract data?
- Catalog data?
- IODF?
- Top Secret / ACF2 unloads?
- SMF80? 30? 120?

You might have ideas?
Found bugs?
Why not contribute?



Links

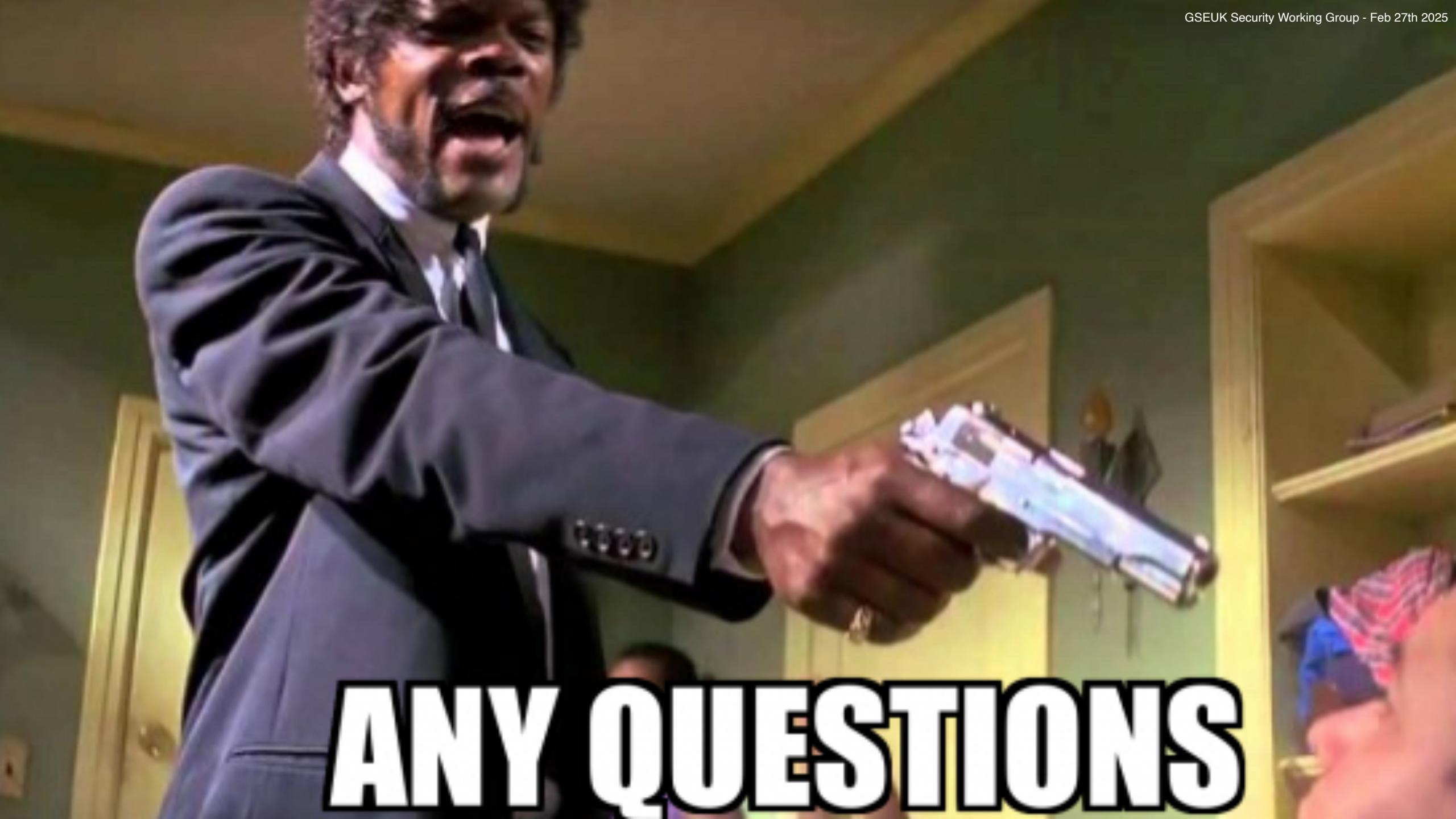
Documentation: <https://mfpandas.readthedocs.io>

GitHub: <https://github.com/wizardofzos/mfpandas>

PyPi: <https://pypi.org/project/mfpandas/>

Demo Repo: <https://github.com/wizardofzos/gseuk-winnersh-25>

Pandas Documentation: <https://pandas.pydata.org/docs/index.html>

A dramatic scene from a movie. A man with curly hair, wearing a dark suit, white shirt, and striped tie, is shouting with his mouth wide open. He is pointing a silver revolver with both hands towards the right side of the frame. The background shows a room with yellow walls and a painting. In the bottom right corner, a person's hand is visible holding a cigarette.

ANY QUESTIONS

Thank You For Your Attention!

Presentation is over!