

Security File Review

**Control Options** 

Auditing Tools

The Audit Program



SECURITY FILE REVIEW

### **Functional ACID Structure**

User ACIDs for:

- General Users
- Emergencies
- Firefighting
- Consultants



SECURITY FILE REVIEW

## **Functional ACID Structure**

Division and Department ACIDs for:

- Miscellaneous Resources
- Temporary Resources
- Corporate Resources
- Major and Intermediate Organization Functions



### SECURITY FILE REVIEW

### **Reviewing the Functional Levels**

Security Administrator ACIDs for:

- Size of User and Resource Base
- Extent of Inter-User and Inter-Department Sharing of Resources
- Priority for Implementation
- Centralized or Decentralized Administration



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#### SECURITY FILE REVIEW

#### **Reviewing the Functional Levels**





### SECURITY FILE REVIEW

### **Reviewing the Functional Levels**

Implementation priority can affect definition of levels - for example:

- A logical division structure is implemented in segments
- Users to be implemented later are part of an existing division or department structure
- Resources with top priority for protection are accessed by only a few users in a logical division or department



### SECURITY FILE REVIEW

### **Reviewing the Functional Levels**

### TSSCHART

- Provides Graphic Representation of Database Structure
- Displays Resource Ownership Information
- Controlled by Administrator's Scope and MISC1 CHART Authority

CONTROL KEYWORDS

CHART

RESOURCE

PAGE

DIV (or XDIV)

DEPT (or XDEPT)

PROF (or XPROF)

USER (or XUSER)



### SECURITY FILE REVIEW

## **Reviewing the Functional Levels**

### TSSCHART

**CHART** Parameters

DIV DEPT PROF USER	Specifies ACIDs or groups of ACIDs to be included in chart
XDIV	

XDEPTSpecifies ACIDs or groups of ACIDsXPROFto be excluded from chartXUSER

Parameters

\*ALL\* \*NONE\* \*EJECT\* \*DIV\* acid list



SECURITY FILE REVIEW

## **Correcting Design Errors**

- Creating New Divisions
- Creating New Departments
- Moving Departments between Divisions
- Moving Users between Departments
- Consolidating, splitting and moving profiles
- Tightening Authorizations
- Changing Ownership
- Moving Ownership
- Moving Security Administrators
- Renaming ACIDs



#### SECURITY FILE REVIEW

#### **Correcting Design Errors**

- Users may be moved from one department to another with no effect on their access characteristics
- They may be active when moved

TSS MOVE(USER42) DEPARTMENT(TECHSUP)

• USER42 remains a TYPE(USER)



### SECURITY FILE REVIEW

### **Correcting Design Errors**

• Profiles may be moved from one Department to another without detaching from Users who remain behind

TSS MOVE(BUDPRO) DEPT(APDEPT)



## SECURITY FILE REVIEW

## **Correcting Design Errors**

**Tighten Up Authorizations** 

Use TSSAUDIT to review the "User to Attribute" cross-reference

- **CONSOLE** Change Control Options
- **DUFXTR** Read Installation Data
- **DUFUPD** Update Installation Data
- **NOADSP** No automatic data set protection
- **NODSNCHK** Access/Use any data set
- **NOLCFCHK** Command/Transaction Bypass
- NORESCHK Use any resource
- NOSUBCHK Submit job with any ACID
- **NOVOLCHK** Access/Use any volume



SECURITY FILE REVIEW

**Correcting Design Errors** 

**Tighten Up Authorizations** 

WHOHAS DSN(\*\*)

WHOHAS VOL(\*ALL\*(G))

WHOHAS VOL(volume) ACC(ALL)

WHOHAS RES(\*ALL\*)



SECURITY FILE REVIEW

## **Correcting Design Errors**

Changing Ownership

- Must revoke all permissions
  TSS REVOKE(USER21) DSN(SAS.LOAD) etc.
- Must remove ownership
  TSS REMOVE(SOFSUP) DSN(SAS)
- Must define new resource
  TSS ADDTO(SOFSUP) DSN(SAS.)
- Must redo the permissions
  TSS PERMIT(USER21) DSN(SAS.LOAD) etc.



SECURITY FILE REVIEW

## **Correcting Design Errors**

Moving Security Administrators

- SCAs, VCAs, and DCAs can be moved between Departments
  and Divisions
- An ACID moved without a Department or Division designation becomes an SCA

TSS MOVE(USER36)

USER36 is now an SCA

• An ACID moved to a Division becomes a VCA

TSS MOVE(USER21) DIV(FINDIV)

USER21 is now a VCA

An SCA or VCA moved to a Department becomes a DCA (A User ACID remains a User ACID)

TSS MOVE(SCADM) DEPT(TECHSUP)

SCADM is now a DCA



CONTROL OPTIONS

Verify that Control Options are being used as required by the organization



OPTION	DESCRIPTION
DATE	Sets format for date display. DEFAULT: (MM/DD/YY)
DEBUG	Controls the error debug feature. <i>DEFAULT</i> : (OFF)
DEFPROT	Controls default resource protection. DEFAULT: (NO)
DEFDSNPROT	Controls default data set protection. <i>DEFAULT</i> : (NO)
DIAGTRAP	Controls diagnostic traps. DEFAULT: (OFF)
DOWN	Selects down options for TSS. <i>DEFAULT</i> : (SB, TW, BW, OW)
DRC	Alters DRC table. DEFAULT: N/A



OPTION	DESCRIPTION
JES	Identifies JES subsystem. DEFAULT: NOVERIFY
JOBACID	Locates ACID on batch job card. DEFAULT: (A,1)
LOG	Controls recording of security events. DEFAULT: (MSG,SMF,INIT,SEC9)
MODE	Sets global security mode. DEFAULT: (FAIL)
MSG	Alters TSS message table. <i>DEFAULT</i> : N/A
MSUSPEND	Allows automatic suspension of MSCA. DEFAULT: NO
NEWPW	Sets specifications for new passwords. <i>DEFAULT</i> : (MIN = 4,NR,ID,RS,MINDAYS = 1,WARN = 3)
PRODUCTS	Indicates special products or options are ac- tive. <i>DEFAULT</i> : (TSO/E)



OPTION	DESCRIPTION
STAT	Displays statistical counters. DEFAULT: N/A
STATUS	Shows settings of various controls options. DEFAULT: N/A
SUBACID	Controls derivation of batch job ACIDS. <i>DEFAULT</i> : (U,7)
SUSPEND	Suspends an ACID. <i>DEFAULT</i> : N/A
SWAP	Determines if TSS address space is swappable. DEFAULT: (YES)
SYNCH	Synchronizes resource authorization tables. DEFAULT: N/A
SYSOUT	Spins off TSS activity log. DEFAULT: N/A



OPTION	DESCRIPTION
FACILITY	Selects options per facility.
SUBOPTION	DESCRIPTION
NAME	Changes the NAME of a facility
DEFACID	Default ACID for facility
AUDIT/NOAUDIT	Auditing of all activity
RNDPW	Allows random PASSWORD generation



CONTROL OPTIONS

Five Ways to Specify

Parameter file at TOP SECRET start-up

Parm field of TOP SECRET started task JCL // EXEC PGM = TSSMNGR,PARM = 'options'

MVS START command S TSS, 'options'

MVS MODIFY command F TSS, 'options'

TOP SECRET MODIFY command TSS MODIFY(options)



CONTROL OPTIONS

## HIERARCHY

Parameter file overridden by

EXEC parameter overridden by

START parameter overridden by

MVS MODIFY command

or

TSS MODIFY command

Verify that Control Options are not incorrectly overridden



AUDITING TOOLS

## **LIST Function**

Displays information about ACIDs, the ALL, STC and AUDIT records

#### Examples

- TSS LIST(ACIDS) DEPT(APDEPT) DATA(ALL)
- TSS LIST(APPROF) DATA(ALL)
- TSS LIST(USER13) DATA(ALL)
- TSS LIST(AUDIT)
- TSS LIST(ALL)

Will be displayed on-line



AUDITING TOOLS

### **WHOOWNS Function**

Determines if a resource is defined to TOP SECRET

Identifies who the owner is

Example

TSS WHOOWNS DSN(AP.)

TSS WHOO VOL(\*)

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### AUDITING TOOLS

### **SYSOUT Control Option**

Causes the Activity Log (which records console activity and unexpected events) to be spun off and a new one dynamically allocated

No operands

Only valid from MODIFY command



### AUDITING TOOLS

### Verifying DATASET Protection

- Security interface call dependent on security bit if you are not using DFP/370 1.1, DFP/XA 1.2, or VSAM in ICF catalog
- MVS sets bit for defined users

#### **TSSPROT**

Utility to set security bit by:

Volume Catalog Dataset or dataset prefix Dataset type ALL

**SIM**(ulate) option for auditing purposes

DEFDSNPROT(NO) in IMPL mode



AUDITING TOOLS

# TSSTRACK

On-line Tracking

Audit/Tracking file

Wrap-around file

Real time

For auditors and administrators



AUDITING TOOLS

## TSSSIM

Ability to Test or Audit Access Definitions

Online through TSO or ROSCOE

Simulate User Signon and Resource Access

Controlled by Administrator's Scope and MISC1 SIM Authority



THE AUDIT PROGRAM

### Pre-Audit

Using the TSS list function of TOP SECRET, determine that the auditor's security record is defined with sufficient authority to allow the audit to be carried out. This will include the proper administrator's level (SCA) as well as appropriate resource, ACID and data authority and CONSOLE attribute.

Review the corporate security policy.

Obtain a list of all security administrators and a detail list of the scope of their authority.



THE AUDIT PROGRAM

• Obtain a list of all users and profiles

TSS LIST(ACIDS) DATA(ALL)

Obtain a list of ACIDs not in FAIL mode

TSS WHOHAS MODE(D) TSS WHOHAS MODE(W) TSS WHOHAS MODE(I)

 Determine if all sensitive programs and libraries are protected

> TSS WHOHAS PGM(IE) TSS WHOHAS PGM(\*) TSS WHOHAS PGM(TSS) TSS WHOHAS DSN(TOP SECRET DATA SETS) TSS WHOHAS DSN(SYS) TSS WHOHAS VOL(\*ALL\*) TSS WHOHAS RES(\*ALL\*)



THE AUDIT PROGRAM

- Review the default ACIDs to ensure that they are not too powerful
- Determine if there are any unprotected data sets using TSSPROT P SIM for NON-ALWAYSCALL environments
- Examine all user written SVCs
- Determine if operator accountability exists over all STCs.
- Determine the method of tape protection in operation.
- Review logging and reporting of violations to ensure constant monitoring of security related activity.
- Determine if any customized controls are in use.
- Additional installation dependent considerations.
- Consider third party security review
  - to satisfy audit review requirements
  - to provide outside perspective