

IBM Systems and Technology Group

### Who Should You TRUST?

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# Agenda

- What does TRUSTED mean?
- What Address Spaces does z/OS provide?
- Which do we recommend to TRUST?
- Alternatives to TRUSTing them?
- Other factors to consider
- Conclusion



## What does TRUSTED mean?

- Normally applies only to started tasks (STCs) and system address spaces
- Causes most RACROUTE REQUEST=AUTH requests to succeed
  - Not used by REQUEST=FASTAUTH
- Similar to PRIVILEGED, but allows auditing:
  - Via UAUDIT (just that user)
  - Via SETROPTS LOGOPTIONS for the class (everyone)



### What Address Spaces does z/OS provide?

- MASTER<sup>\*</sup>
- PCAUTH<sup>\*</sup>
- RASP<sup>\*</sup>
- TRACE<sup>\*</sup>
- DUMPSRV
- XCFAS
- GRS<sup>\*</sup>
- SMSPDSE<sup>\*</sup>
- SMSPDSE1<sup>\*</sup>
- WLM
- ANTMAIN

- ANTAS000
  - DEVMAN
  - JESXCF
- ALLOCAS<sup>\*</sup>
- IOSAS
- AXR
- CEA
- SMF
- VLF
- VTAM
- JES2
  - JES2AUX<sup>\*</sup>

- JES2MON
- CATALOG
- TCAS
- LLA
- And many more<sup>+</sup>
  - \* Limited Function
  - <sup>+</sup> See MVS Initialization and Tuning Guide Chapter 1

#### Which do we recommend to TRUST? See z/OS R10 MVS Initialization and Tuning Reference

- Guidelines:
  - Assign the TRUSTED attribute when one of the following conditions applies:
    - The started procedure or address space creates or accesses a wide variety of unpredictably named data sets within your installation.
    - Insufficient authority to an accessed resource might risk an unsuccessful IPL or other system problem.
  - Avoid assigning TRUSTED to a z/OS started procedure or address space unless it is listed here or you are instructed to do so by the product documentation.

### Which do we recommend to TRUST? (continued)

- Rule: Assign the TRUSTED attribute to the following z/OS started tasks and address spaces:
  - CATALOG
  - DUMPSRV
  - IEEVMPCR
  - IOSAS
  - IXGLOGR
  - JES2 or JES3
  - JESXCF
  - LLA
  - NFS

- RACF
- RMF
- RMFGAT
- SMF
- TCPIP
- VLF
- VTAM
- XCFAS



Which do we recommend to TRUST? (continued)

- And optionally to:
  - APSWPROA, APSWPROB, APSWPROC, APSWPROM, or APSWPROT
  - DFHSM
  - DFS
  - GPMSERVE
  - OMVSKERN
  - SMSVSAM



### Alternatives to TRUSTing them?

- Figuring out which resources each STC or system address space really needs
  - Can require a lot of reading in the books (scattered)
  - Or a lot of testing
- Problem with not TRUSTing them: You have a less robust z/OS system:
  - PTFs or new system release could change list of resources
  - Perhaps you missed something in your testing
- Result: Potential unexpected IPL



### Other factors to consider

- Limited Function address spaces: Always run with TRUSTED
- z/OS System Integrity Statement: Applies to most (all?) of the system address spaces and "standard" z/OS STCs
  - Anything running APF-authorized, supervisor state, or system key
  - If they can be used to compromise security/integrity call the IBM Support Center
- Finally, if the System Integrity Statement applies, and IF they can be compromised, it does not matter if you have TRUSTED them or not!
  - the attacker can do anything to the system that he wants



#### Other factors to consider (continued)

- The system address spaces and "standard" z/OS STCs perform a standard set of functions
  - You may not know what they all are, and so may have a hard time figuring out what resource access to grant
  - But they are key to the proper operation of the system
  - If you want z/OS to work, whatever they want to do has to work, too.



## Conclusion

- For all those reasons, it's simply better to
  - TRUST the ones we suggest that you should
  - And perhaps even the rest of the standard ones that belong to z/OS
- IBM has made better recommendations in z/OS R10
  - We had a SHARE requirement related to that

# System Integrity Statement

First issued in 1973, IBM's MVS<sup>™</sup> System Integrity Statement and subsequent statements forIBM OS/390® and z/OS have stood for three decades as a symbol of IBM's confidence in and commitment to the z/OS operating system. Today, IBM reaffirms its commitment to z/OS System Integrity.

IBM's commitment includes designs and development practices intended to prevent unauthorized application programs, subsystems, and users from bypassing z/OS security — that is, to prevent them from gaining access to, circumventing, disabling, altering, or obtaining control of key z/OS system processes and resources unless allowed by the installation. Specifically, z/OS "System Integrity" is defined as the inability of any program not authorized by a mechanism under the installation's control to circumvent or disable store or fetch protection, access a resource protected by the z/OS Security Server (RACF®), or obtain control in an authorized state; that is, in supervisor state, with a protection key less than 8, or Authorized Program Facility (APF) authorized. In the event that an IBM System Integrity problem is reported, IBM will always take action to resolve it.





