

Who's Knocking At the Door? Best Practices for Auditing Access to Db2 for z/OS

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March 2025

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Agenda

- Overview
- Leveraging Db2 Catalog Tables
- Audit Traces (overview, classes and audit policies)
- Audit details in Db2 Log
- How about External Security?
- Other audit data sources
- Summary and Q&A



Information Technology Audit

Information Technology Audit is an <u>examination</u> of the <u>management controls</u> within an IT infrastructure and business applications. The evaluation of evidence obtained determines if the information systems <u>are safeguarding</u> <u>assets</u>, maintaining data integrity, and operating effectively to achieve the organization's goals or objectives

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_technology_audit



Auditing Access to Db2

- Who is privileged to access the data?
- Who has actually accessed the data?
- What attempts are made to gain unauthorized access
- What has been done to the data?
- What can be done to mitigate the impact?



Db2 Authorization Control Basis

- Authorization ID (both primary and secondary IDs)
- Role ID (within a trusted context)
- Object ownership
- Multi-level security (row-level labels)

• Via Db2 or External security (RACF, TSS, ACF2) means



Db2 Authorization Control Basis: Db2 Privileges

- **Explicit** established with GRANT statement
 - Collections, database, distinct type and JAR, UDF and procedure, global variable, package, plan, routine, schema, sequence, systems, table and view, usage, use
- Implicit established with object creation
- Administrative Authorities
 - A named group of privileges
 - ACCESSCTRL, DATAACCESS, DBADM, DBCTRL, DBMAINT, Installation SYSADM, Installation SYSOPR, PACKADM, SECADM, SQLADM, SYSADM, SYSCTRL, SYSOPR, System DBADM
 - Hierarchy applies (e.g. DBCTRL includes DBMAINT)





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Leveraging Db2 Catalog Tables

Leveraging Db2 Catalog Tables

- Db2 catalog contains Db2 authorization and authentication details – audit data "at rest"
 - Privilege type
 - Object name
 - IDs receiving the privilege
 - IDs granting the privilege
 - Grant timestamp
- Serves as primary audit trail for the Db2 subsystem
- Can be simply queried by issuing a SELECT



Catalog "AUTH" Tables (1 of 4)

- SYS<u>DB</u>AUTH
 - Privileges held by users over **databases** (CREATETAB, STARTDB, DROP, etc.)
- SYS<u>TAB</u>AUTH
 - Privileges held by users on tables, views, and triggers (SELECT, ALTER, INSERT, UPDATE, etc.)
- SYS<u>COL</u>AUTH
 - UPDATE privileges held by users on **individual columns** of a table or view (UPDATE (COL1, COL2..)
- SYS<u>SCHEMA</u>AUTH
 - Privileges held by users on a schema (CREATEIN, ALTERIN, DROPIN)



Catalog "AUTH" Tables ^(2 of 4)

- SYS<u>ROUTINE</u>AUTH
 - Privileges held by users on routines (EXECUTE ON FUNCTION, etc.)
- SYS<u>VARIABLE</u>AUTH
 - Privileges held by users on **global variables** (READ, WRITE,)
- SYS**SEQUENCE**AUTH
 - Privileges held by users on **sequences** (ALTER, USAGE)



Catalog "AUTH" Tables ^(3 of 4)

- SYS<u>PLAN</u>AUTH
 - Privileges held by users on application **plans** (BIND, EXECUTE)
- SYS<u>PACK</u>AUTH
 - Privileges held by users on **packages** (BIND, COPY, EXECUTE, etc.)
- SYS<u>RES</u>AUTH
 - Privileges held by users on **resources** like buffer pools, storage groups, table spaces, and collections (USE OF, CREATE ON)



Catalog "AUTH" Tables (4 of 4)

- SYS<u>CONTEXT</u>AUTHIDS
 - Auth IDs under which a **trusted context** can be used
- SYS<u>USER</u>AUTH
 - System privileges that are held by users (including administrative authorities ACCESSCTRL, DBADM, SECADM, SQLADM, SYSADM, etc.)



A couple sample queries to Db2 Catalog

• Users with high privileges

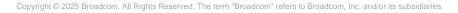
SELECT GRANTEE, GRANTOR, SYSADMAUTH, SYSOPRAUTH, SYSCTRLAUTH
FROM SYSIBM.SYSUSERAUTH

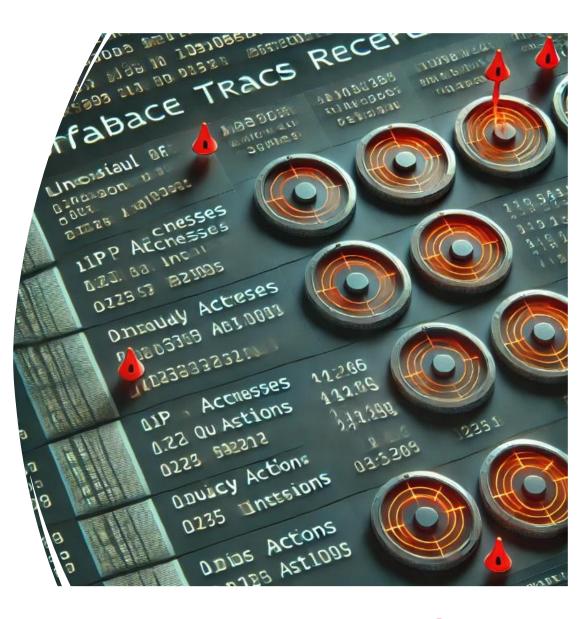
GRANTEE	GRANTOR	SYSADMAUTH	SYSOPRAUTH	SYSCTRLAUTH	
A	T	Υ			

• Packages with granted privileges to a table (e.g. SYSIBM.SYSTABLES)

SELECT GRANTEE AS PACKAGE, COLLID, CONTOKEN FROM SYSIBM.SYSTABAUTH
WHERE GRANTEETYPE='P' AND COLLID IS NOT NULL
AND TCREATOR='SYSIBM' AND TTNAME='SYSTABLES'

PACKAGE	COLLID	CONTOKEN
RUAVEVC	RCUUD200_UPDATE	1ba1e7240b819dfb





Audit Traces and Policies



Audit TRACEs

- Serve for monitoring and tracking security and data access events

 audit data "at motion":
- Traces are enabled via command, zParm or started AUDIT policy
- Traces mainly apply to audited tables (defined with AUDIT ALL)
 - Audit policies help to overcome this
- Collection of trace records can be enabled and disabled thus should be properly controlled
- Traces are stored and processed outside of Db2
 - Using reporting tools, Db2 performance monitors (e.g. SYSVIEW for Db2)..
 - Storing in form raw SMFs type 102, printed reports, in tables, etc.



TRACE Command

- –START TRACE command tells Db2 WHAT events to capture and WHERE to write out the related trace records
- -START TRACE(PERFM/ACCTG/STAT/AUDIT/MONITOR)
 DEST(GTF/SMF/SRV/OPn/OPX) CLASS(n) SCOPE(LOCAL/GROUP)
 PLAN(xx) AUTHID(xx) IFCID(nn)...
- Required access:
 - TRACE privilege or authorities: System DBADM, SYSOPR, SYSCTRL, SYSADM or SECADM
- Management commands:
 - –DISPLAY TRACE, –MODIFY TRACE, –STOP TRACE
- Audit trace overhead is typically < 5%



Audit Trace Classes

- There are 11 audit trace classes
 - -START TRACE(AU) D(SMF) C(*) to start all audit classes
 - -START TRACE(AU) D(SMF) C(1,3) to start a list of audit classes
- Each class activates collection of specific audit trace records
- Db2 zParm AUDITST defines what audit classes are started at the start of Db2 (default is NO, YES = 1)
 - Alternatively, you can start manually or have your performance monitor to do it
- –START TRACE command allows including additional IFCIDs to be enabled along with those included into a CLASS



Audit Policies

- Alternative and preferable way to manage Audit Traces
 - As they offer more flexibility and easier management
- Policies group audit traces to 8 categories (vs. 11 audit classes)
- Policies are defined using SQL and stored in the catalog table SYSIBM.SYSAUDITPOLICIES
- Policies can be started
 - Manually with -START TRACE(AUDIT) **AUDTPLCY**(*policy-id*) command
 - Cannot be combined with CLASS or IFCID parameters
 - Automatically at Db2 startup if defined with **DB2START=Y/S/T**



SYSIBM.SYSAUDITPOLICIES Layout

- "Policy name" in AUDITPOLICYNAME column
- "Category" to enable:
 - CHECKING, VALIDATE, OBJMAINT, EXECUTE, CONTEXT, SECMAINTSYSADMIN, DBADMIN
- "Object names" to audit:
 - OBJECTSCHEMA, OBJECTNAME, OBJECTTYPE for categories OBJMAINT and EXECUTE
 - SQL Like syntax for the name
 - DBNAME for category DBADMIN (authorities DBADM, DBCTRL, and DBMAINT)
 - COLLID for category DBADMIN (authority PACKADM)
- "Start up" in DB2START column
 - "Y" to start, "S" to start and stop with SECADM only, "T" tamper-proof, "N" No



Define and start an Audit Policy

INSERT into SYSIBM.SYSAUDITPOLICIES

- Requires SECADM authority
- Specify a name for the policy (e.g. "IDUG")
- Specify audit categories
- Specify list of audit objects with SQL LIKE predicate syntax (optional)
- -START TRACE(AUDIT) AUDTPLCY(IDUG)
 - Multiple policies can be specified
 - Generates IFCID 362
 - Details include policy details, activated policies, matching audit tables, etc.



Define and start an Audit Policy

-START TRACE (AUDIT) AUDTPLCY (IDUG)

DSNW130I ! AUDIT TRACE STARTED, ASSIGNED TRACE NUMBER 10 DSNW192I ! AUDIT POLICY SUMMARY AUDIT POLICY IDUG STARTED END AUDIT POLICY SUMMARY DSN9022I ! DSNWVCM1 '-START TRACE' NORMAL COMPLETION



Traced Audit Events (1 – 6)

- Authorization failures (IFCID 140) attempts denied due to inadequate authorization (CLASS 1, CHECKING='A')
 - connection credentials, privilege, object name and type, authid type, auth check return code, SQL text, etc.
- **GRANT and REVOKE** (IFCID 141) execution of each GRANT and REVOKE SQL statements (CLASS 2, SECMAINT='A')
 - connection credentials, grantor and revoker auth ids, access type, object type, authid type, SQL return code, SQL text, etc.

Auth ID/ Corr ID	Plan Name/ Conn Name			Object Type	SQL Code	Auth ID Type	Grantor/Revoker
	RBPAP200 DB2CALL	GRANT CATSO	SYSADM	USER AUTH	0	PRI/SEC	
GRANT SYSADM	TO USERIDI	x					



Traced Audit Events ^(2 – 6)

- CREATE, ALTER, or DROP (IFCID 142) DDL statements against an <u>audited</u> table or table with <u>row/column security</u> (CLASS 3, OBJMAINT='A')
 - connection credentials, object details, statement type, access type, object type, table owner type, SQL return code, SQL text, etc.
- Row/Column security management (IFCID 271) CREATE, ALTER, DROP of a row permission or a column mask (CLASS 11, SECMAINT='A')
 - connection credentials, package and collection names, SQL type/number/text, SQL code, object details, etc.

	Plan Name/ DBID/ Conn Name Table II	MLS Sec/ Seclabel Owner Type	DDL Row Col Action Acc Cntl		(Long names)
CATSO	RBPAP200 DB2CALL		CREATE	Auth ID Object type SQLCODE SQL Length	Column Mask 0 108
	COL1_100_LESS ON DEN COL1 ELSE 100 END EN	IS3 FOR COLUMN COL1 ABLE	RETURN CASE WHEN	COL	



Traced Audit Events ^(3 – 6)

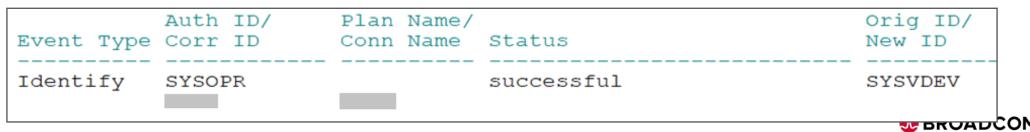
- First table change (IFCID 143) change (write) of an <u>audited</u> table by a unique statement ID (CLASS 4, EXECUTE='A'/'C')
 - connection credentials, object details, statement ID (or zeroes), unit of recovery
- First table read (IFCID 144) read access of an <u>audited</u> table by a unique statement ID (CLASS 5, EXECUTE='A'/'C')
 - connection credentials, object details, statement ID (or zeroes), unit of recovery (or zeroes)

Auth	ID	Corr ID/ Job Step CATSO	PlanName RBPAP200		DB Name DSN07831	Tbspace DENIS4	Tbl	DBID 9922	Tbl		Table N Auth ID	(Long)
	Stm	ID	LOG RBA		End Use	er	W	orkst	atio	n	Trar	isaction
	0000	000000000000000000	000000000	000000000	0		D	B2CAL	L			



Traced Audit Events (4 – 6)

- SQL Bind time information (IFCID 145) audit log records for a prepared SQL statement against an <u>audited</u> table (CLASS 6, EXECUTE='A'/'C')
 - connection credentials, package and collection names, SQL type/number/text, SQL code, object details, etc.
- Assignment or change of authorization ID (CLASS 7, VALIDATE='A')
 - IFCID 55 SET CURRENT SQLID statements
 - IFCID 83 End of an INDENTIFY request
 - IFCID 87 SIGNON might have changed auth ID
 - IFCID 169 Distributed auth ID translation
 - IFCID 319 Remote user ID conversion to a local Db2 auth ID



Traced Audit Events ^(5 – 6)

- **Db2 utility execution** (CLASS 8, CONTEXT='A')
 - IFCIDs 23-25 Start/Phase/End of utility
 - IFCID 219 LISTDEF usage (not in CONTEXT)
 - IFCID 220 Dataset usage (not in CONTEXT)

Event	Utility ID	UtilName	Phase	Job name	StepName	SHR 10	evel	DB Name	Pageset	Part-DS#	# Items	Auth	ID
Begin	DB2TLSRV.UTPDPRR	DIAGNOSE	UTILINIT							0		DB2TI	LSRV
Phase	DB2TLSRV.UTPDPRR	DIAGNOSE	UTILTERM							0	c	DB2TI	LSRV
End	DB2TLSRV.UTPDPRR	DIAGNOSE	UTILTERM	UTPDPRR	CHKIX018					0	c	DB2TI	LSRV
Begin	DB2TLSRV.UTPDPRR	CHECK	UTILINIT							0		DB2TI	LSRV
List		LISTDEF ListName:	TTOTTOT		Time	TduCo		Circl	F			DB2TI	LSRV
Phase	DB2TLSRV.UTPDPRR		UNLOAD		Type:	IdxSpa	ace	Size: DPDPRR	SPDPRR	0	c	DB2TI	LSRV

• Trusted context monitoring (CLASS 10, VALIDATE='A', SECMAINT='A')

- IFCID 269 Trusted connection is established or reused (VALIDATE)
- IFCID 270 Trusted connection is CREATEd or ALTERed (SECMAINT)



Traced Audit Events ^(6 – 6)

- Administrative authorities (IFCID 361) audit successful use of Db2 administrative authorities (CLASS 11, SYSADM and DBADMIN policies)
 - Authority type, authorization type, checked privilege, object details, SQL statement, etc.
 - When started with CLASS 11 every access is recorded
 - When started with a policy only access with SYSADM or DBADMIN authorities
 - SYSADM: '*'=all, 'I'=Install-SYSADM, 'R'=Install-SYSOPR, 'S'=SYSADM, 'L'=SYSCTRL, 'O'=SYSOPR
 - DBADMIN: '*'=all, 'E'=SECADM, 'B'=System-DBADM, 'C'=DBCTRL, 'D'=DBADM, 'G'=ACCESSCTRL, 'K'=SQLADM, 'M'=DBMAINT, 'P'=PACKADM, 'T'=DATAACCESS
 - Specific database name can be provided for DBADM, DBCTRL and DBMAINT
 - Specific collection ID can be provided for PACKADM
 - In case of external security (active Access Control Authorization Exit) only Install-SYSADM, Install-SYSOPR and SECADM are audited

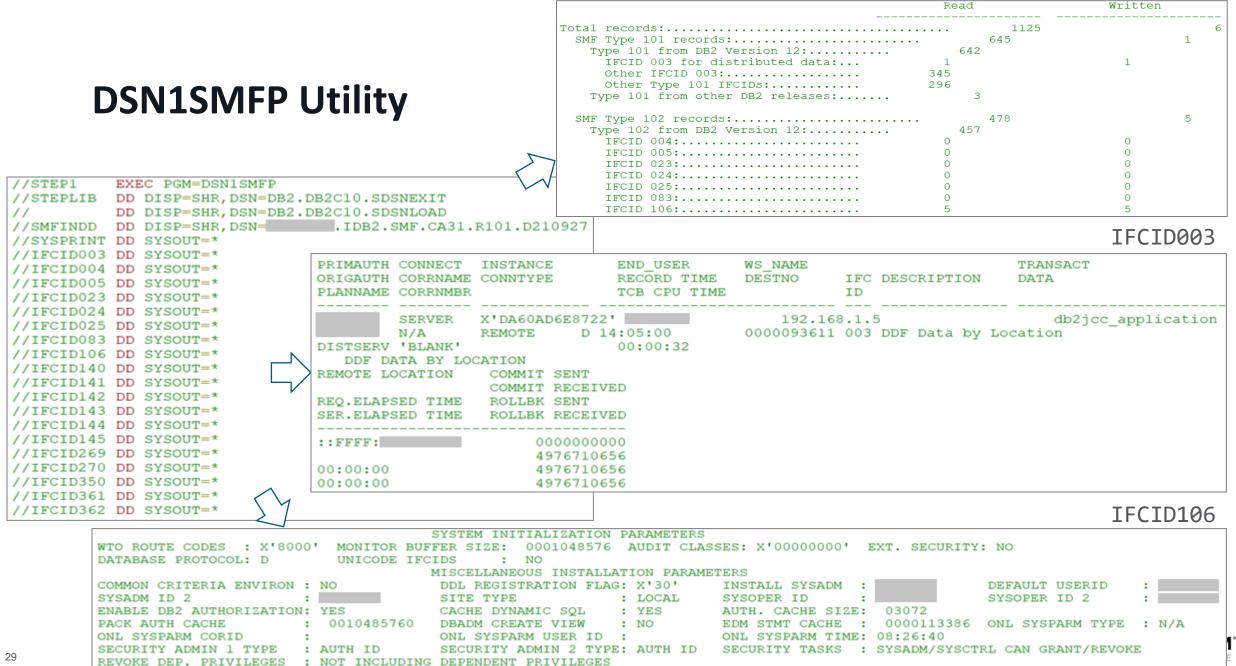
Auth ID/ Corr ID		Auth Type/ Job Step		AuthorityID Type/ Object Type		AuthorityID/ Object Name
R140P26	RDPPD200 DB2CALL	SYSADM PDASTEP	Select	AuthID Table or view	Source	SYSTABLESPACESTATS
INSERT INTO	SESSION.RAOS	S_PROC_1105	(RAOS_OPTION ,	RAOS_TYPE_TS_IX , F	RAO	

TRACE Reporting Tools

- DSN1SMFP
 - Db2 batch utility to report on most of audit IFCIDs:
 3, 4-5, 23-25, 83, 106, 140-145, 269-270, 350, 361-362
 - Takes SMF records 101 and 102 as input
- Vendor tools
 - Provide various batch and online reports on all IFCIDs (e.g. SYSVIEW for Db2)
 - Support storing audit data to Db2 tables (performance DB)



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TRACE Limits

- Can be turned on and can be turned off (*)
- Records the after event/data
- Records first data access/change only
- Apply to audit tables only (*)
- Auxiliary tables can't be audited

(*) Limitation are lifted with Audit Policies



Tamper-Proof Audit Policy – Db2 12 FL509

- Can be created by inserting into SYSIBM.SYSAUDITPOLICIES with DB2START='T'
- Started automatically during Db2 startup
- UPDATE or DELETE statements or STOP TRACE on such a policy require additional ESM authorization
 - RACF profile: DSNAUDIT.policy-name



Audit details in Db2 Log





Db2 Log

- Contains information required for recovery of program execution results and contents of a database
- Log consists of 3 main log record types:
 - "Unit of recovery" records that describe changes to Db2 objects
 - "Page set control" records that register allocation, opening, and closing of page sets
 - "System event" records that include Db2 command, begin/end of Db2 checkpoint, various summary information (UOR, pageset, pageset exception..), etc.
- Log datasets include Active logs, Archive logs and BSDS



Unit-Of-Recovery Log Records

- UR credentials
 - RBA/LRSN, connection name, correlation, auth ID, plan name, LUWID
- Redo/Undo details
 - DBID, PSID, RID, page number
 - Before and after row/column data
- Changed data
 - INSERT, DELETE complete row
 - UPDATE complete row only if DATA CAPTURE(CHANGES)



Db2 Log Auditing

- Db2 Catalog changes to identify DCL and DDL change events
 - CREATE / ALTER / DROP
 - GRANT / REVOKE
- Data changes
 - Who: connection name, correlation, auth ID, plan name, LUWID
 - When: timestamp and event sequence
 - What: undo/redo contents
- Db2 Commands



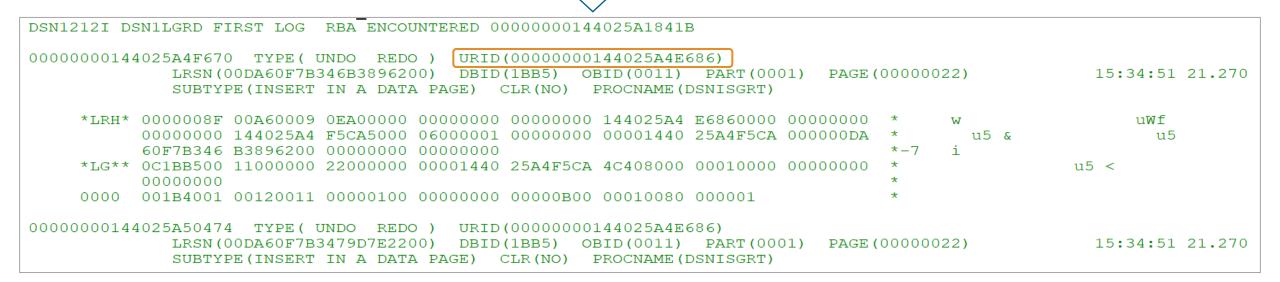
Log Reporting Tools: DSN1LOGP Utility

- Stand-alone utility to print out recovery log contents as
 - Detail report (individual log records)
 - Summary report
- Options:
 - Begin/end RBA, begin/end LRSN
 - DBID, OBID, Page number, RID, URID, LUWID
 - Record type/subtype
 - Etc.



Tooling : DSN1LOGP Utility – Detail report

//STEP1	EXE	C PGM=DSN1I	LOGP	
//STEPLIB	DD	DISP=SHR, DS	SN=DB2.DB	2C10.SDSNLOAD
//SYSPRINT	DD	SYSOUT=*		
//SYSSUMRY	DD	SYSOUT=*		
//SYSABEND	DD	SYSOUT=*		
//BSDS	DD	DSN=D12A.BS	SDS01,DIS	P=SHR
//SYSIN	DD	*		
RBASTART (1	440)25A1841B) F	RBAEND	(144027A4EC5F)
DBID (1BB5)	OE	BID(11)		
DATAONLY (YE	ES)	SUBTYPE(1)		





Tooling : DSN1LOGP Utility – Summary report

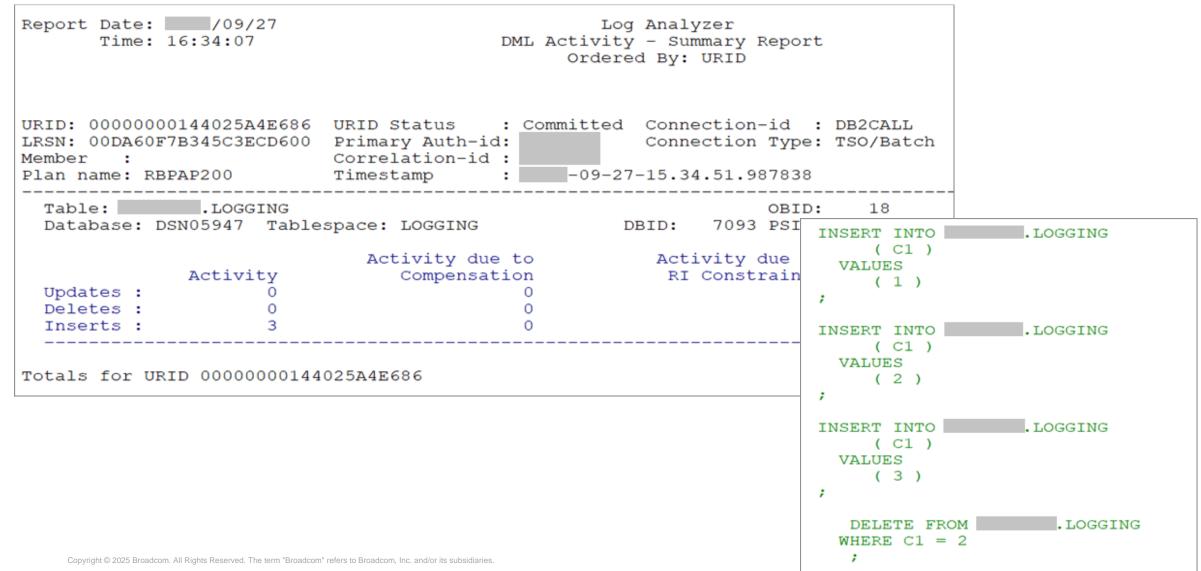
//STEP1	EXE	C PGM=DSN1	llogp			
//STEPLIB	DD	DISP=SHR,I	DSN=DB2.DB	2C10.SDSNLOAD		
//SYSPRINT	DD	SYSOUT=*				
//SYSSUMRY	DD	SYSOUT=*				
//SYSABEND	DD	SYSOUT=*				
//BSDS	DD	DSN=D12A.H	BSDS01,DIS	P=SHR		
//SYSIN	DD	*				
RBASTART (1	440	<u>25A18</u> 41B)	RBAEND	(144027A4EC5F)		
URID(144025A4E686)						
SUMMARY (YES	5) F	ILTER				







Tooling : Vendor Products (e.g. Log Analyzer)





How about External Security?



External Security

- Internal Db2 security can be replaced with an External Security Manager (ESM) control:
 - RACF, Top Secret, ACF2
- Mainframe Security Administrators grant security rights vs.
 Database Administrators
- Db2 access is handled through Db2 exit routines
- Audit is provided by the appropriate ESM solution
 - E.g. ACFRPTRV ACF2's resource event log and TSS's TSSUTIL securityrelated activity report



Db2 External Security

- Assigning primary IDs, secondary IDs, and SQL IDs
 - **RACF** and **Top Secret** use 2 exit routines
 - DSN3@ATH for connections (TSO, batch jobs, IMS control region, CICS recovery coordination task, RRSAF, DRDA, SNA..)
 - **DSN3@SGN** for sign-ons (IMS requests, CICS transactions, SNA, etc.)
 - ACF2 ships with own similar exit routines (ACF3@ATH and ACF3SGN)
- Authorizing access to Db2 resources
 - Each Db2 resource should be defined to ESM
 - **RACF** uses **DSNX@XAC** authorization exit routine (code in DSNXRXAC)
 - **TSS/ACF2** use their own intercept in Db2
 - CADB2XAC module for the DSNX@XAC exit is provided to prevent access to Db2 if the intercept is not installed
 - Not invoked for Installation SYSOPR or Installation SYSADM authority



Top Secret – TSSUTIL sample

QA MACHIN		VERSION 10			SECURITY RE	PORT/E	XTRA	CT UTILITY	č.					
		ODAY) TIME VERSION 16			LONG END	TIVITY	/INC	IDENTS REP	PORT # 01		09/29/21	10:	43:51	PAG
DATE	TIME	SYSID ACC	ESSOR	JOBNAME	FACILITY	MODE	VC	PROGRAM	R-ACCESS	A-ACCESS	SRC/DRC	SEC	JOBID	TERMINA
09/29/21	10:23:23	XE14 RESOURCE	TYPE	CICS71T & NAME :	CICSPROD	FAIL NAME=	01 ROCK	DFH@SERV			*08*-09	INI	S000381	A01TD00
09/29/21	10:24:10	XE14 RESOURCE		CICS71T & NAME :	CICSPROD	FAIL NAME=	01	DFH@SERV			*08*-09	INI	S000381	A01TD00
09/29/21	10:25:13	XE14		TSS16256				TSSAUTHZ			*08*-CA		S000410	
09/29/21	10:26:36	RESOURCE XE14		& NAME : CICS71T	CTL-OPTN CICSPROD	TSS L	01) I DFH@SERV	DATA (ALL)		*1C*-06	INI	S000381	A01TD00
09/29/21	10:28:56	RESOURCE XE14		& NAME : CICS71T	CICSPROD	NAME=	01	DFH@SERV			*1C*-01	INI	S000381	A01TD00
09/29/21	10:33:14	RESOURCE XE14	TYPE	& NAME : CICS71T	CICSPROD	NAME=	TEST 01	DFH@SERV			*1C*-06	INI	S000381	A01TD00
09/29/21	10:36:07	RESOURCE XE14	TYPE	& NAME :	TSO	NAME=	01	IKJEFLC			*08*-09	INI		A01TD00
09/29/21	10:36:54	RESOURCE XE14	TYPE	& NAME :	TSO	NAME= WARN	01	IKJEFLC			*1C*-01	INI		A01TD00
09/29/21	10:36:58	RESOURCE XE14	TYPE	& NAME :	TSO	NAME=	01	IKJEFLC			*08*-09	INI		A01TD00
09/29/21	10:41:10	RESOURCE XE14	TYPE	& NAME :	TSO	NAME=	01	ISPTASK	READ	NONE	*08*-66	OPN	T000462	A01TD00
		RESOURCE	TYPE	& NAME :	DATASET			E14.CNTL					MVXE14	





Other Audit Data Sources



More TRACEs

- SQL execution details
 - IFCID 62 DDL execution
 - IFCID 58 SQL execution complete
 - IFCID 247 Input HOST variables
- Db2 commands
 - IFCID 90/91
- System parameters
 - IFCID 106
- Trace start/stop
 - IFCID 4 & 5 TRACE command text



JES Messages

- MSTR address space
 - Db2 system parameters, commands and messages
- DBM1 address space
 - Db2 dataset messages
- DIST address space
 - Remote connection failures and access denials

```
21.44.14 STC53692 IEF188I PROBLEM PROGRAM ATTRIBUTES ASSIGNED

21.44.14 STC53692 DSNY024I ! DSNYASCP DIST INITIALIZATION IS STARTING

15.42.21 STC53692 ---- MONDAY, 27 SEP ----

15.42.21 STC53692 TSS7099E Signon credentials invalid

15.44.43 STC53692 TSS7099E Signon credentials invalid

15.44.54 STC53692 TSS7099E Signon credentials invalid
```



Db2 Commands

- DISPLAY THREAD
 - Provides details for active threads and users
- DISPLAY LOCATION
 - Provides details of remote locations
- DISPLAY DATABASE
 - Lists Db2 objects and their states
- DISPLAY TRACE
 - Lists activated Db2 traces
- DISPLAY UTILITY
 - Provides details of Db2 utility jobs



SQL and I/O Monitors

- Monitor and collect SQL execution details:
 - Plan name, program name, auth ID, etc.
 - SQL text, number, ID, etc.
 - Performance statistics
- Intercept every SQL statement and/or a Getpage
- Allow offloading collected details into Db2 performance warehouse database
- Vendor products
 - Detector, Subsystem Analyzer, Query Monitor, Apptune, etc.



Detector for Db2 for z/OS

Command ==> DB2 SSID ==> View Type ==> <u>A</u> * -Activity	OR Planname Summary Display 17:02 Scroll ==> CSR LINE 1 OF 11 X -Exception E -Error O -Object View History ==> rog S -SQL Q -DSQL F -Prof K -Key Total/Avg ==> T	
Interval Time ==> 00:30	Interval Elapsed ==> 08:33.45	
PLANNAME COMMIT ABORT S	1471345 68.79% 71.58% 00:21.502056 00:19.523267	
RCMAP200 9 0	Total/Avg ==> T DB2 SSID ==> Planname ==> D	ISTSERV
RCMAP200 9 0 RCMOD200 34 0 RCUUD200 7 15 DISTSERV 742 0 RCUUP200 1 6 RBPAD200 19 0	Interval Time ==> 00:30 Interval Elapsed ==> 1 D -Detail, E -Explain, Q -SQL text, T -Tables/indexes	
	SQL_TEXT SQL_CALL STMT# SECT# USE_COUNT	
	SELECT DATASOURCE_ID, DATASOURC>PREPARE0000002000025SELECT DS.datasource_id, DS.dat>PREPARE0000002000022SELECT 1 FROM SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1PREPARE000000100001341SELECT DS.datasource_id, DS.dat>PREPARE0000002000021SELECT DS.datasource_id, DS.dat>PREPARE0000002000021SELECT DS.datasource_id, DS.dat>PREPARE00000020000210SELECT SELECTIONCRITERIA_ID, SO>PREPARE00000020000225SELECT coalesce(TRSC.TAG_ID, PD>PREPARE00000020000230SELECT SCAN_ID, -1 AS POLICY_ID>PREPARE00000020000230SELECT PRC.POLICY_ID, PRC.POLIC>PREPARE00000020000225SELECT SELECTIONCRITERIA ID, SO>PREPARE00000020000230SELECT SCAN_ID, -1 AS POLICY_ID>PREPARE00000020000225SELECT SELECTIONCRITERIA ID, SO>PREPARE00000020000230SELECT SELECTIONCRITERIA ID, SO>PREPARE0000002000025	

"Special" Db2 Tables

- Db2 table history can be preserved with Temporal and Archive tables
- Temporal Tables
 - Record the period of time when a row is valid
 - Types: System-period and Application-period
 - In case of system-period, previous row versions (after update/delete) are stored in a history table
- Archive Tables
 - Contains row deleted from the base table
- Db2 13 FL505 introduced support for most of security-related Db2 catalog tables (system-period)





Summary and Q&A

Highlights

- Db2 Catalog provides audit information "at rest"
 - Run queries against the catalog tables to report on who has access to what. Consider enabling the temporal history tables
- IFCID traces provide audit information "at motion"
 - Collect and report on security events who did what and when
- Audit policies give a better way to handle IFCID traces
- Db2 Log complements audit data and contains every update
- In case of external security, rely on ESM reports
 - But use IFCID 361 audit Installation SYSADM/SYSOPR
- More audit data is available



References

- Db2 for z/OS: Managing Security
 - <u>https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSEPEK_12.0.0/pdf/db</u>
 <u>2z_12_secabook.pdf</u>
- Db2 for z/OS: Auditing Access
 - <u>https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/db2-for-zos/12?topic=facilities-auditing-access-db2</u>
- CA Top Secret Option for Db2
 - <u>https://techdocs.broadcom.com/us/en/ca-mainframe-</u> software/security/ca-top-secret-option-for-db2/1-3.html





Thank you

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