

A Shallow Dive into DB Modernization

OCEAN User Group – May 17, 2016

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A Shallow Dive into DB Modernization

- DDS to SQL Conversion**
- RCAC (Field Masking)**
- FIELDPROC (Encryption)**
- Adopted Authority**

A Shallow Dive into DB Modernization

Before we begin...a disclaimer (or two)

This is a **SHALLOW** dive.

This will be a fairly thorough, yet simple example. There are many important nuances that will not be discussed. The specific details of your environment will require your vigilance and lots 'o testing.

There are many regulations (HIPPA, SOX, PCI) that you need to understand.

Do not use example programs in production.

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There's lots of help out there...
be sure to R.T.F.M.

Read The Free Manual

A Shallow Dive into DB Modernization

A journey of 1,000 miles begins with...

A green screen



A DDS file

```
R ORDFILE
CUSTOMER      5A
ITEMNUM       10A
DATEORD        L
QUANTITY       10P
ORDERBY        10A
TOTALAMT       10P 2
ORDRNUM        6P
K ORDRNUM
```

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A journey of 1,000 miles begins with...



Let's just add a field to that table...

We need to mask that data...

We need encryption...

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How we've done it in the past:

Create extension
file (or two)



Recompile all
your programs



Change the
printer files



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Why we don't want to do it that way:

It's a LOT of work.



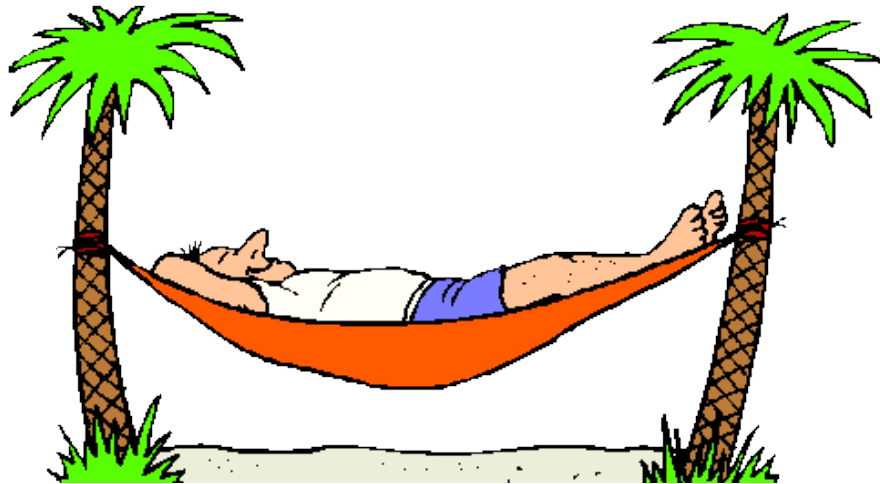
Quality of the system.



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There's a better way...

Less work,
Better system

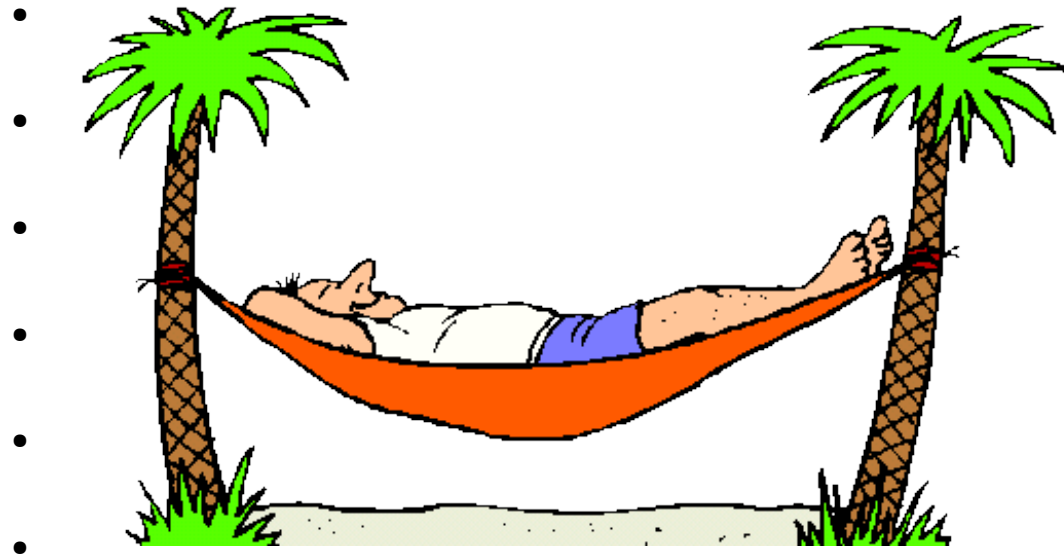


Scalable **SQE**
Data Centric
RCAC
Easy to use
Bet your business on us
Encoded Vector Indexes
Open for Business
Easy to maintain
Intelligent SSD
Secure Proven
DB2 for i Reliable

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DDS to SQL Conversion

- Create a new SQL table
- Create a logical file



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DDS to SQL Conversion



Error message CPF4131 appeared during OPEN

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DDS to SQL Conversion

DSPPGMREF Command Input

Program	:	CC1_PGM
Library	:	PBEHR
Text 'description'	:	Credit Card M
Number of objects referenced	:	6
Object	:	CRDTCARD
Library	:	PBEHR
Object type	:	*FILE
File name in program	:	CRDTCARD
File usage	:	Input
		Output
		Update
Number of record formats	:	1
Record Format	Format Level Identifier	Field Count
CARDR	2829D83BAB442	2

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DDS to SQL Conversion

```
*...+...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6.
Record Format List
Format      Fields      Record  Format Level
CARDR              2       25  2829D83BAB442
  Text . . . . . :
Total number of formats . . . . . : 1
Total number of fields . . . . . : 2
Total record length . . . . . : 25
```

2829D83BAB442 is the “magic” number!

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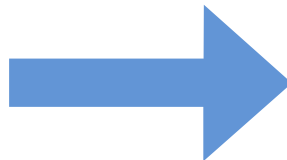
Step 1 Create SQL Table

```
R CARDR
  CARDID      5A
  NUMBER      20A
K CARDID
```



DDS

SQL



```
Create Or Replace Table Credit_Cards
For System Name CRDTCARDSQ (
  CARD_ID              For CARDID
                        Char(5)              Not Null With Default
,
  CARD_NUMBER          For NUMBER
                        Char(20)             Not Null With Default
,
  CREATED_TIMESTAMP    For CREATETS
                        Timestamp(0)         Not Null
                                                With Default CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
,
  CREATED_USER         For CREATEUSER
                        Char(18)            Not Null
                                                With Default USER
,
  CHANGED_TIMESTAMP    For CHANGETS
                        Timestamp           Not Null
                                                For Each Row On Update
                                                As Row Change Timestamp
,
  PRIMARY KEY( CARD_ID )
)
RCDFMT CARDR;
```

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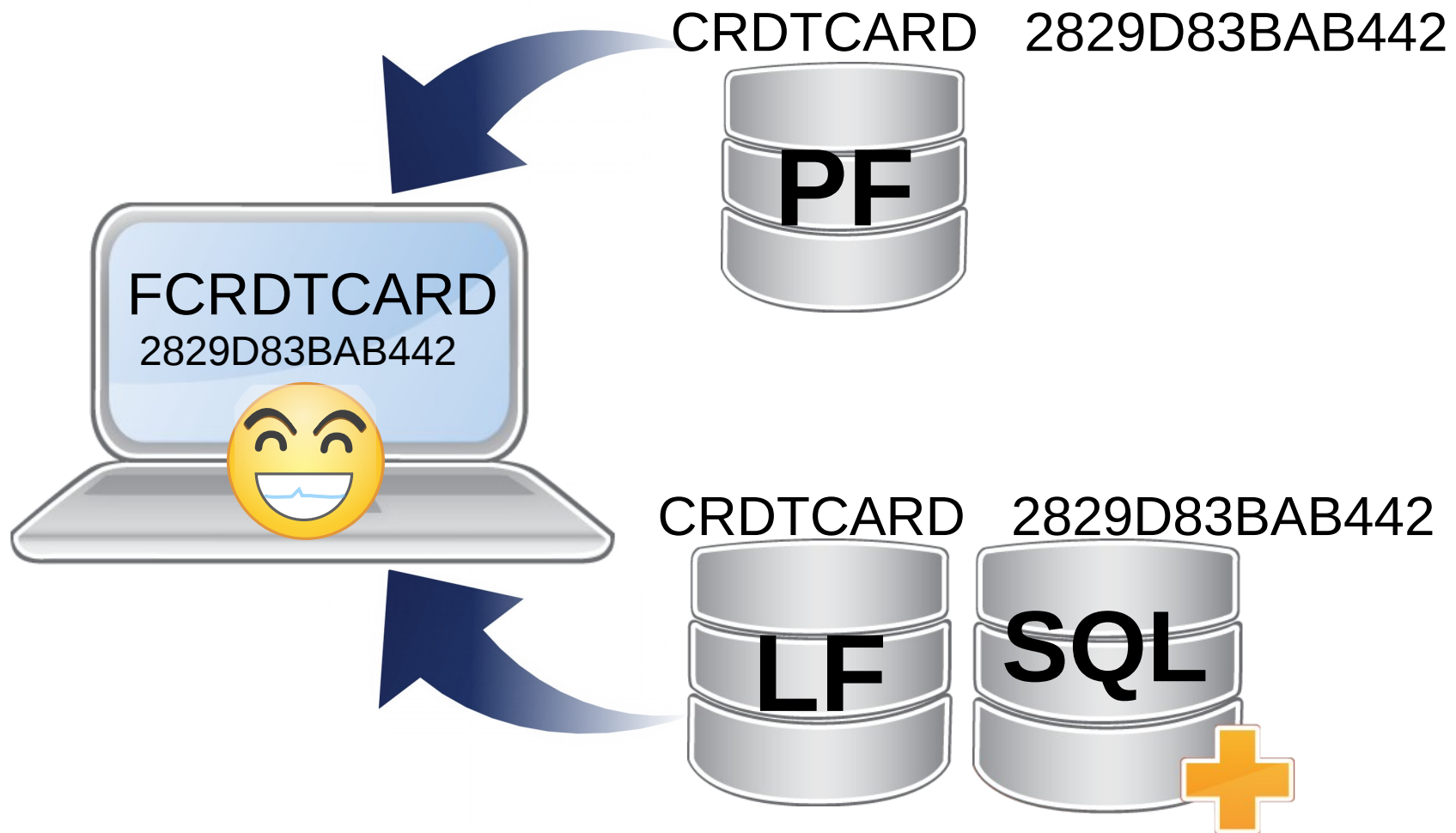
Step 2 Create a logical file

```
R CARDR                                PFILE(CRDTCARDSQ)
  CARDID                               TEXT('Card ID')
  NUMBER                               TEXT('Card Number')
K CARDID
```

```
*.....1.....+.....2.....+.....3.....+.....4.....+.....5.....+.....6.....+.....7
  Based on file . . . . . : CRDTCARDSQ
  Library . . . . . : PBEHR
  Member . . . . . : CRDTCARDSQ
  Logical file format . . . . . : CARDR
  Number of index entries . . . . . : 3
Record Format List
      Record  Format Level
Format  Fields  Length  Identifier
CARDR      2      25  2829D83BAB442
```

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DDS to SQL Conversion



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DDS to SQL Conversion

DDS to SQL Conversion
in less than 5 minutes...

File QSOURCE
Library PBEHR

Position to _____

For more options, press Enter.

1=Edit 3=Copy 4=Delete 5=Display 6=Print 7=Rename
8=Display description 9=Save 13=Change text 14=Compile 15=Create module

Member	Type	Text
CC1_DSPF	<u>DSPF</u>	<u>Credit Card Maintenance</u>
CC1_PGM	<u>RPGLE</u>	<u>Credit Card Maintenance</u>
CRDTCARD	<u>PF</u>	<u>Credit Cards File</u>
CRDTCARDLF	<u>LF</u>	<u>Credit Cards File (Surrogate File)</u>
CRDTCARDSQ	<u>SQL</u>	<u>Credit Cards File (SQL Version)</u>
RCAC	<u>SQL</u>	<u>Column Masking for Credit Card Numbers</u>

Bo

Parameters or command

> _____
F=Exit F4=Prompt F5=Refresh F6=Create
F=Retrieve F10=Command entry F23=More options F24=More keys

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Let's just add a field to that table...

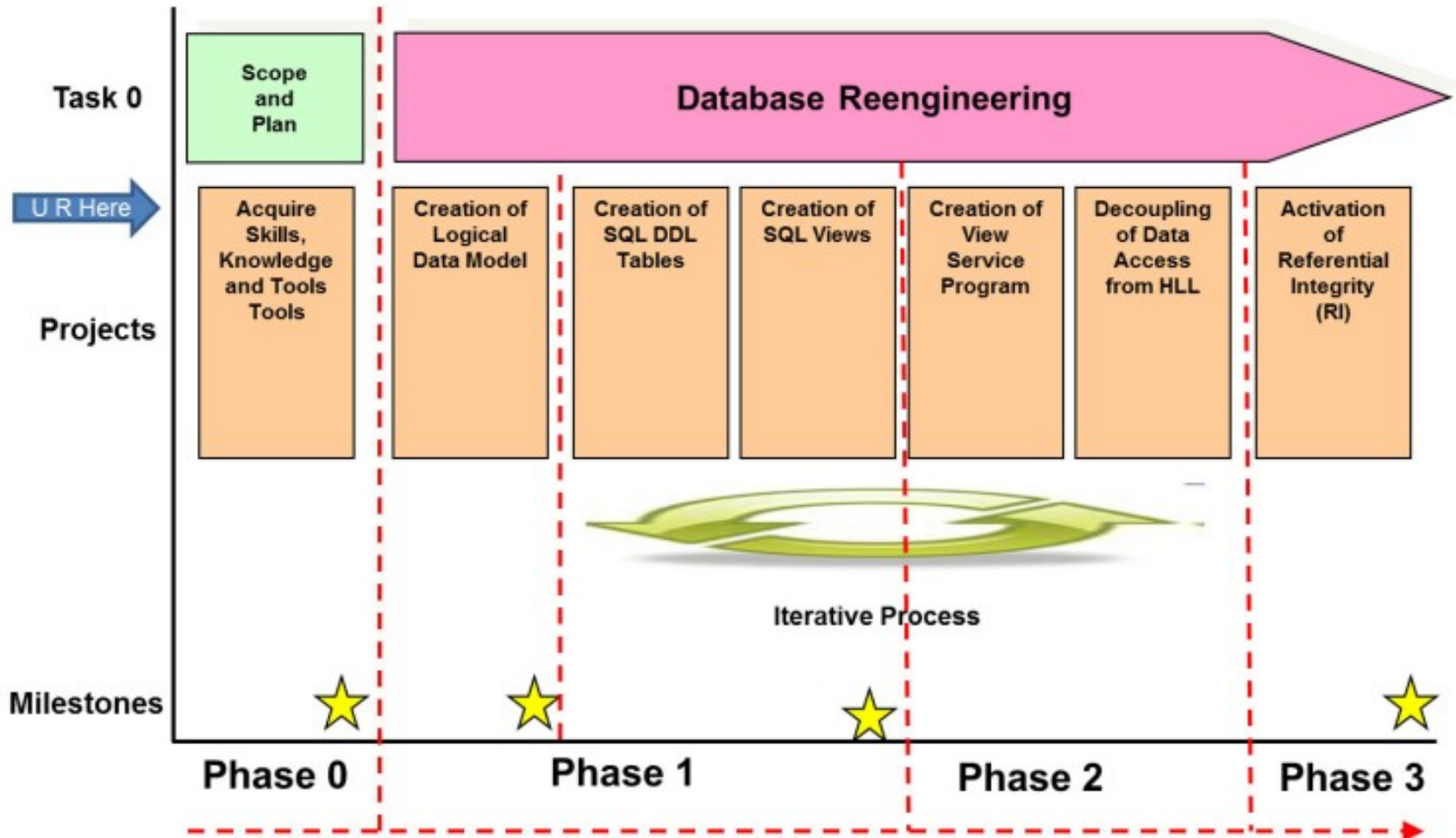
Ok, it will be done in a few minutes...



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DDS to SQL Conversion

This is actually only Stage 1 of the DB Modernization roadmap...



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There's lots of help out there...
be sure to R.T.F.M.

Modernizing Database Access; The Madness Behind the Methods
By Dan Cruikshank

Modernizing IBM eServer iSeries Application Data Access
IBM Redbook

Modernizing IBM i Applications from the Database up to the User
Interface and Everything in Between
IBM Redbook

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Field Masking with RCAC

Credit Card: *****1234

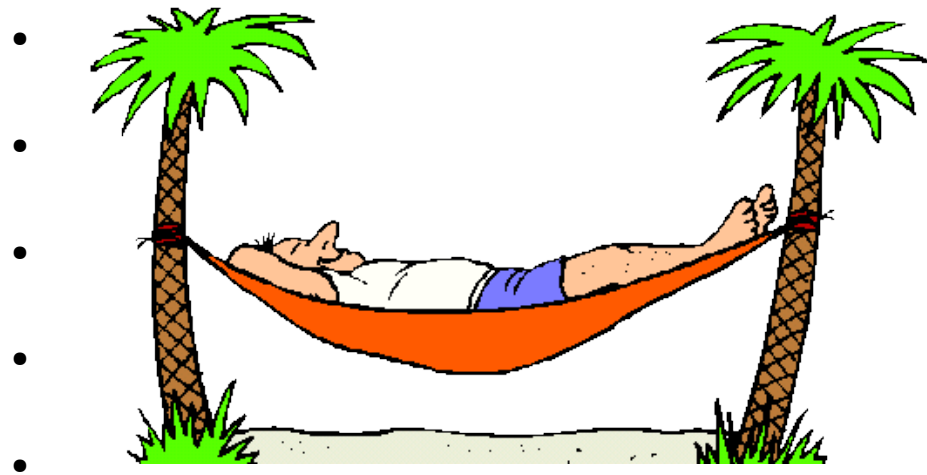
Date Of Birth: 09 / 21 / ####

SSN: xxx-xx-8723

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Field Masking with RCAC

- Register with QIBM_DB_SECADM function
- Create mask function
- Activate the mask function



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Field Masking with RCAC

Works, even if user has *ALLOBJ

Separation of Duties:

- Authority to use RCAC
- Authority to access data

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Field Masking with RCAC

Only users with QIBM_DB_SECADM function can administer and manage RCAC rules.

```
CHGFCNUSG  FCNID(QIBM_DB_SECADM)  
            USER(QSECOFR)  
            USAGE(*ALLOWED)
```

Work Function Usage (WRKFCNUSG)
Change Function Usage (CHGFCNUSG)
Display Function Usage (DSPFCNUSG)

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Field Masking with RCAC

```
Create Or Replace Mask mask_name
On FILE
For Column FIELD
Return
  Case
    When SOME_CONDITION = TRUE
      Then FIELD
    Else
      MASKED_VALUE
    End
  End;
Enable;
```

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Field Masking with RCAC

```
Create Or Replace Mask Credit_Card_Number_Mask  
On CRDTCARD
```

```
For Column CARD_NUMBER
```

```
Return
```

```
Case When
```

```
    Verify_Group_For_User(Current_User, 'SOMEGROUP') = 1
```

```
        Then CARD_NUMBER
```

```
    Else
```

```
        '*****' || Right(CARD_NUMBER, 4)
```

```
    End
```

```
Enable;
```

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Field Masking with RCAC

Alter Table CRDTCARD
Activate Column Access Control;

Alter Table CRDTCARD
Deactivate Column Access Control;

Drop Mask Credit_Card_Number_Mask;

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Field Masking with RCAC

Field Masking in 2 minutes...

Programming Development Manager (PDM)

Select one of the following:

1. Work with libraries
2. Work with objects
3. Work with members

9. Work with user-defined options

Selection or command

=>

=Exit	F4=Prompt	F9=Retrieve	F10=Command entry
2=Cancel	F18=Change defaults		

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Field Masking with RCAC

- Requires 7.2 and IBM Advanced Data Security for i (5770SSI option 47)
- RCAC will affect CPYF, CRTDUPOBJ, etc.
Make sure that your HA/Backup solution will work.
(RCAC is not applied to the journal receiver process)
- Triggers have access to data outside of RCAC,
So they must be defined as “SECURE”
- Masking is applied to the final result set.
Selection, grouping, ordering based on unmasked values
- BE CAREFUL WITH UPDATES!!!

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There's lots of help out there...
be sure to R.T.F.M.

Row and Column Access Control Support in IBM DB2 for i
IBM Redbook

RCAC in DB2 For i, Part 2: Column Masks
by Michael Sansoterra, ITJungle

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*We need to mask
that data...*

Okay...



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Encryption with FIELDPROC

Credit Card: 0xde015724b081ea7003d

Date Of Birth: 0xfd8b695b39e0

SSN: 0x96a45cbcf9ca9425cd

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Encryption with FIELDPROC

A field procedure is a user-written exit routine designed to transform values in a single column.

DB2 will call your field procedure whenever data is written/retrieved from the database.

You are responsible for writing the procedure.

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Encryption with FIELDPROC

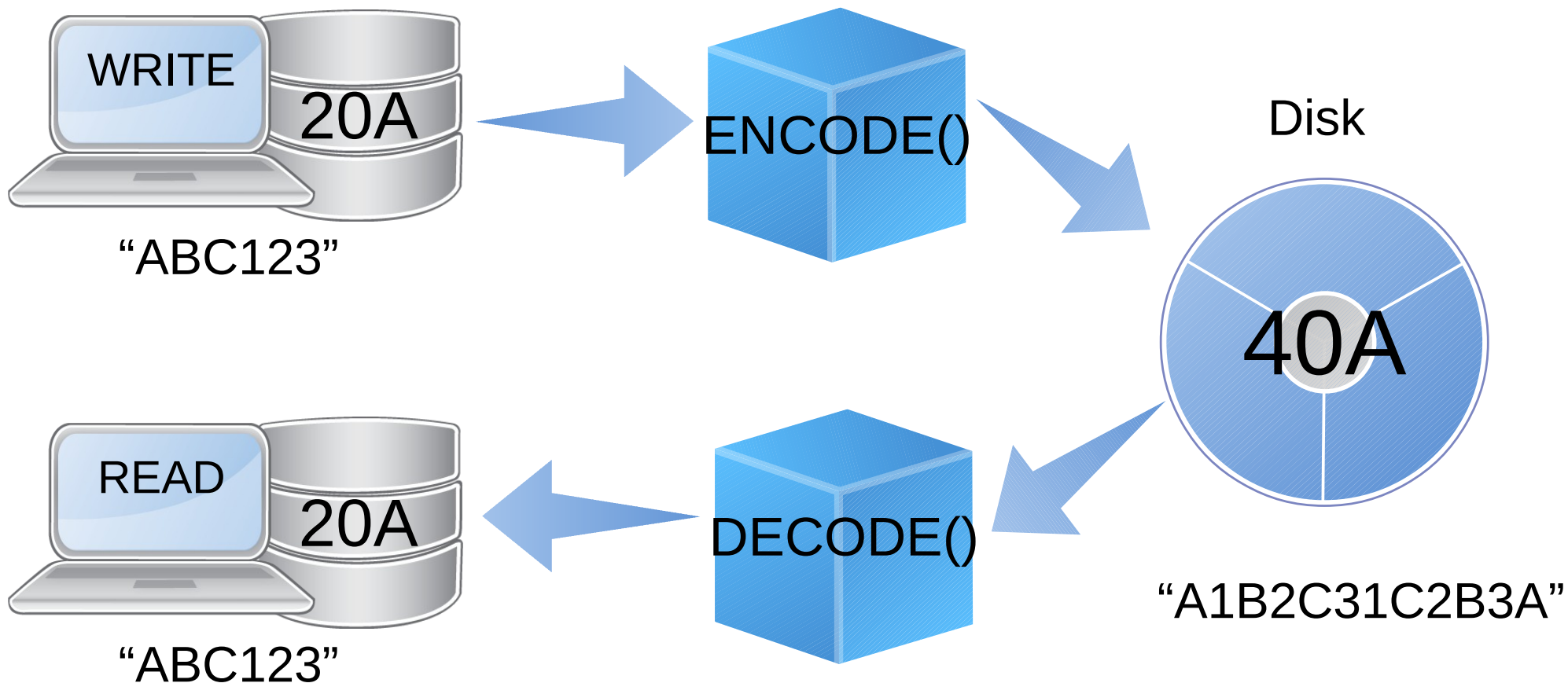
Data, index, and journals stored on hard disks or tapes are transformed. No one can get the decrypted data without the FieldProc program.

Just need to write a FieldProc program and register it.

No change to the original table definition is needed (read as: “no recompiles”).

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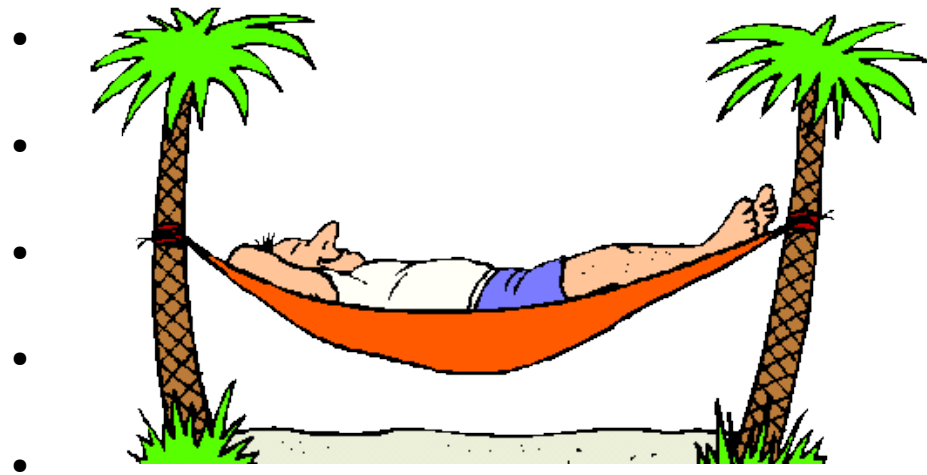
Encryption with FIELDPROC



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Encryption with FIELDPROC

- Define the encoded field definition
- Procedure to encode the data
- Procedure to decode the data



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Encryption with FIELDPROC

SQLFPD (Field Data Type):

SQLFST = SQL Data Type

SQLFBL = Length in bytes

SQLFL = Length in characters

SQLFP = Field precision

SQLFS = Scale

SQLFC = CCSID

SQLFAL = Allocated Length

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Encryption with FIELDPROC

Parms:

functionCode	int(5) const;
optParms	likes(SQLFOPVD);
decodeType	likes(SQLFPD);
decodeData	char(20);
encodeType	likes(SQLFPD);
encodeData	char(40);
sqlState	char(5);
sqlMsgText	likes(SQLFMT);

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Encryption with FIELDPROC

// Initialization

when functionCode = 8;

Populate the “encodeType” parm

// Field encoding

when functionCode = 0;

Transform “decodeData” into “encodeData”

// Field decoding

when functionCode = 4;

Transform “encodeData” into “decodeData”

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Encryption with FIELDPROC

// Initialization

when functionCode = INITIALIZE;

// Make encoded value same as decoded...

encodeType = decodeType;

// Change the length to 40 characters

encodeType.SQLFL = 40; length

encodeType.SQLFBL = 40; bytes

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Encryption with FIELDPROC

```
// ENCODE
```

```
// Called on write/update to encode the field.
```

```
when functionCode = ENCODE;
```

```
// your logic to encrypt the data goes here...
```

```
    encodeData = EncodeCard(decodeData);
```

```
    sqlState = '00000';
```

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Encryption with FIELDPROC

// ENCODE

Take characters from the end of the string and insert them between the existing characters...



A4B3C2D11D2C3B4A

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Encryption with FIELDPROC

```
// DECODE
```

```
// Called on read to decode the field.
```

```
when functionCode = DECODE;
```

```
// your logic to decrypt the data goes here...
```

```
    decodeData = DecodeCard(encodeData);
```

```
    sqlState = '00000';
```

(just returns every other character from encodeData)

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Encryption with FIELDPROC

Associate the field procedure with the column:

```
Alter Table CRDTCARDSQ  
Alter Column CARD_NUMBER  
Set FieldProc CC1_FLDPRC;
```

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Encryption with FIELDPROC

Field encryption in 3 minutes...

Select one of the following:

1. Work with libraries
2. Work with objects
3. Work with members

9. Work with user-defined options

Selection or command

==>

F3=Exit	F4=Prompt	F9=Retrieve	F10=Command entry
F12=Cancel	F18=Change defaults		

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Encryption with FIELDPROC

Index will be built using the ENCODED value.

Be sure you understand the impact of encrypting key fields...some operations (i.e. SETLL + READ) may not work as expected.

If you are using an encrypted field in a selection the database may try to encrypt values

```
WHERE credit_card = :userInput  
QAQQINI "FIELDPROC_ENCODED_COMPARISON"
```

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There's lots of help out there...
be sure to R.T.F.M.

Security Guide for IBM i V6.1
IBM Redbook

IBM System i Security: Protecting i5/OS Data with Encryption
IBM Redbook

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*We need
encryption...*

*Yes, we do...
Give me a
few minutes.*



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Adopted Authority

We need object-level authority; our credit card file should not be accessible to the public...at all.

But *some* users still need to have access to the full credit card number...*sometimes*.

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Adopted Authority

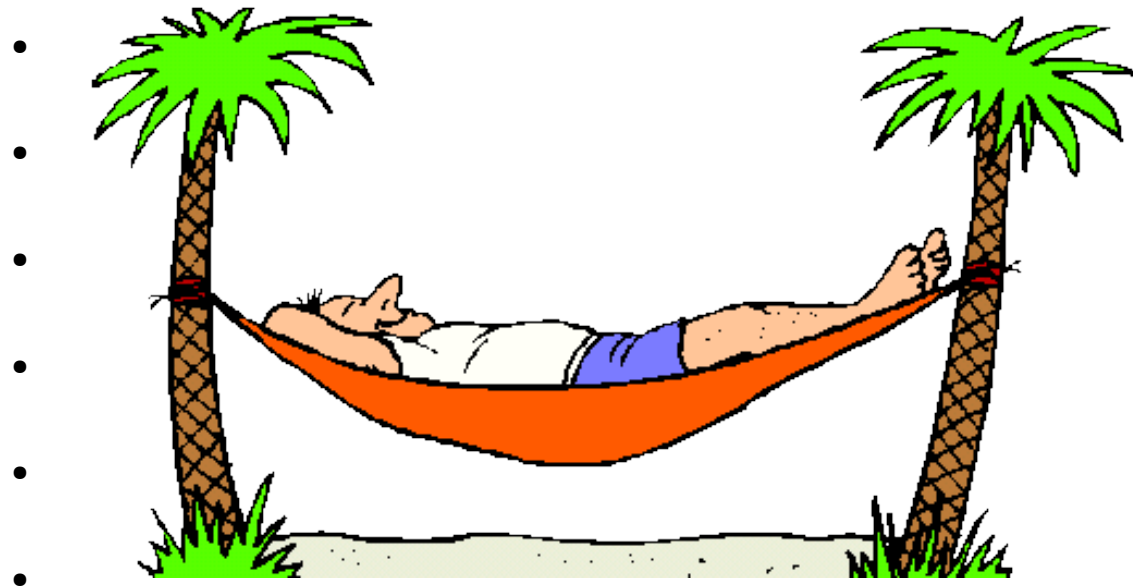
How can we give authority to a user only when they really need it??

Grant authority to the program instead of the user!

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Adopted Authority

- Change the object owner to the group profile
- Change the program to run as the owner



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Adopted Authority

Change the object owner to be the group profile that has the required authority:

```
CHGOBJOWN  OBJ(CC1_PGM)  
            OBJTYPE(*PGM)  
            NEWOWN(SOMEGROUP)
```

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Adopted Authority

Change the program to run as *OWNER:

```
CHGPGM  PGM(CC1_PGM)  
        USRPRF(*OWNER)
```


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Adopted Authority

Adopted authority in 2 minutes...

Programming Development Manager (PDM)

Select one of the following:

1. Work with libraries
2. Work with objects
3. Work with members
9. Work with user-defined options

Select section or command

>

Exit	F4=Prompt	F9=Retrieve	F10=Command entry
=Cancel	F18=Change defaults		

A Shallow Dive into DB Modernization

There's lots of help out there...
be sure to R.T.F.M.

This was a shallow dive; there's lots that wasn't covered.

Be sure you understand YOUR requirements and YOUR environment.

There are lots of articles, white papers, Redbooks, blogs, and websites out there which can help you along the way.

There are also lots of vendors who have already RTFM and know what they're doing and can set you up right.

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Questions?