

A Shallow Dive into DB Modernization

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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

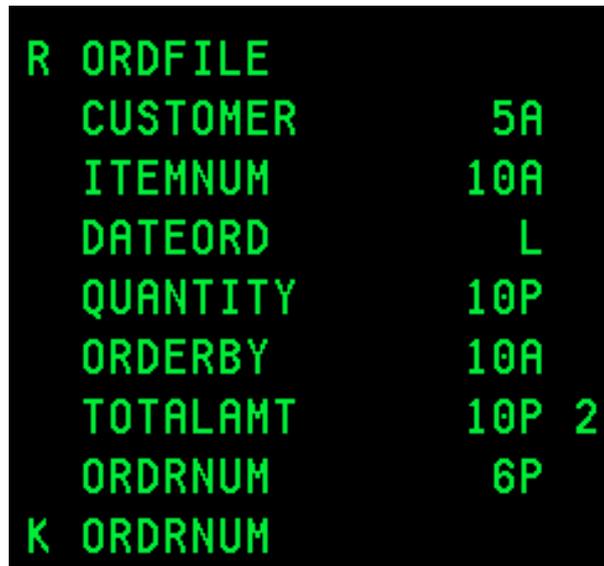
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A journey of 1,000 miles begins with...

A green screen

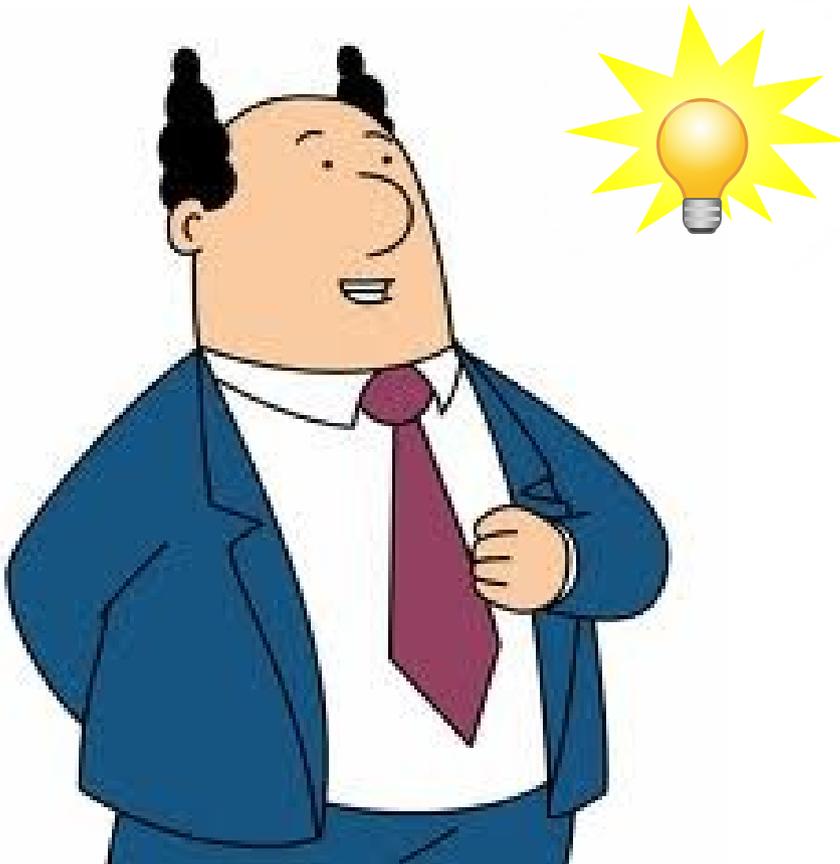


A DDS file



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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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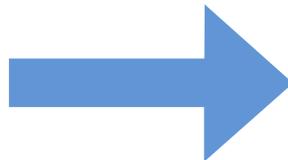
Step 1 Create SQL Table

```
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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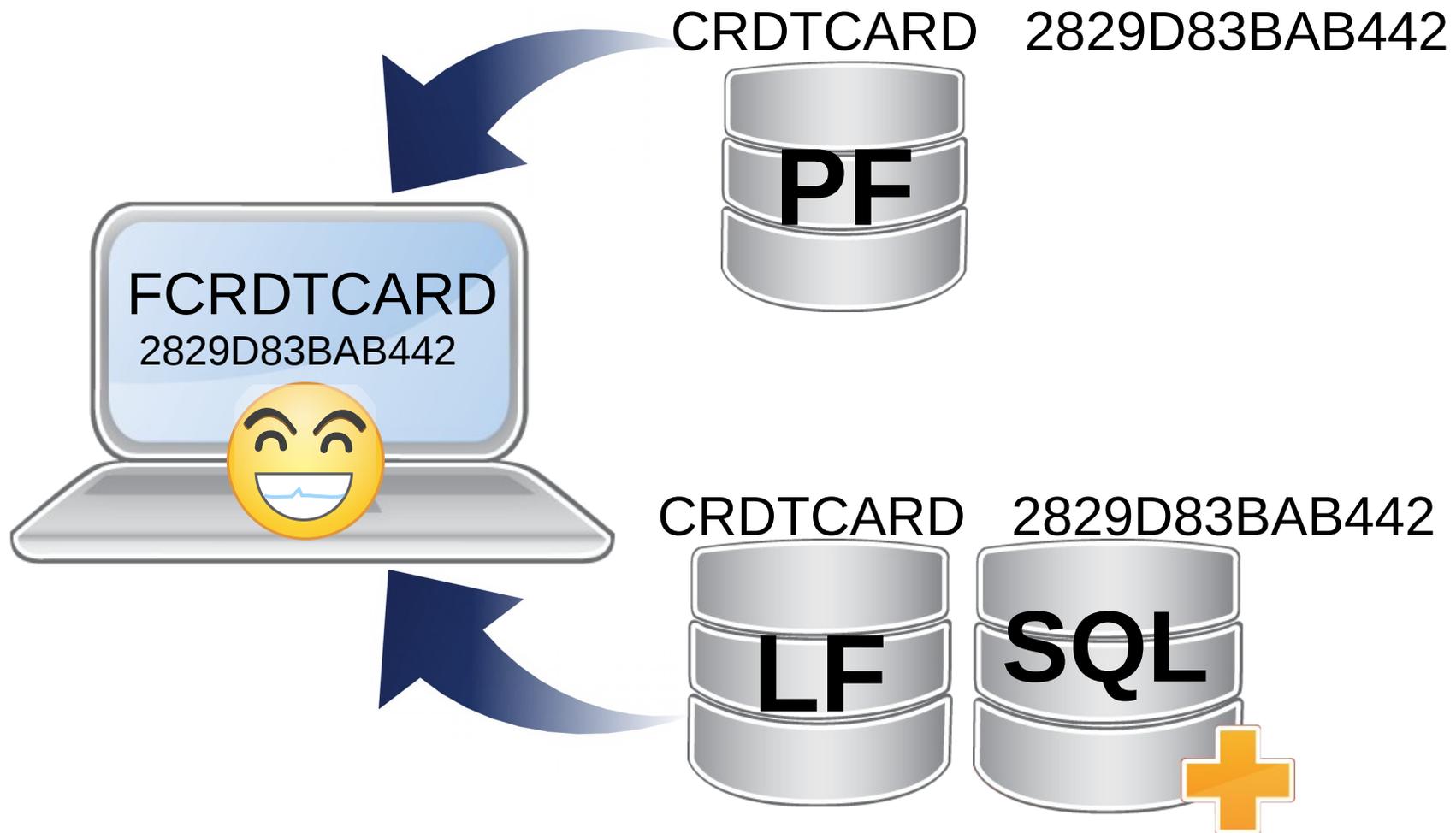
Step 2 Create a logical file

```
R CARDR                PFILE(CRDTCARDSQ)
  CARDID                5A          TEXT('Card ID')
  NUMBER                20A         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
  Format          Fields    Record  Format Level
  CARDR          2         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...

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

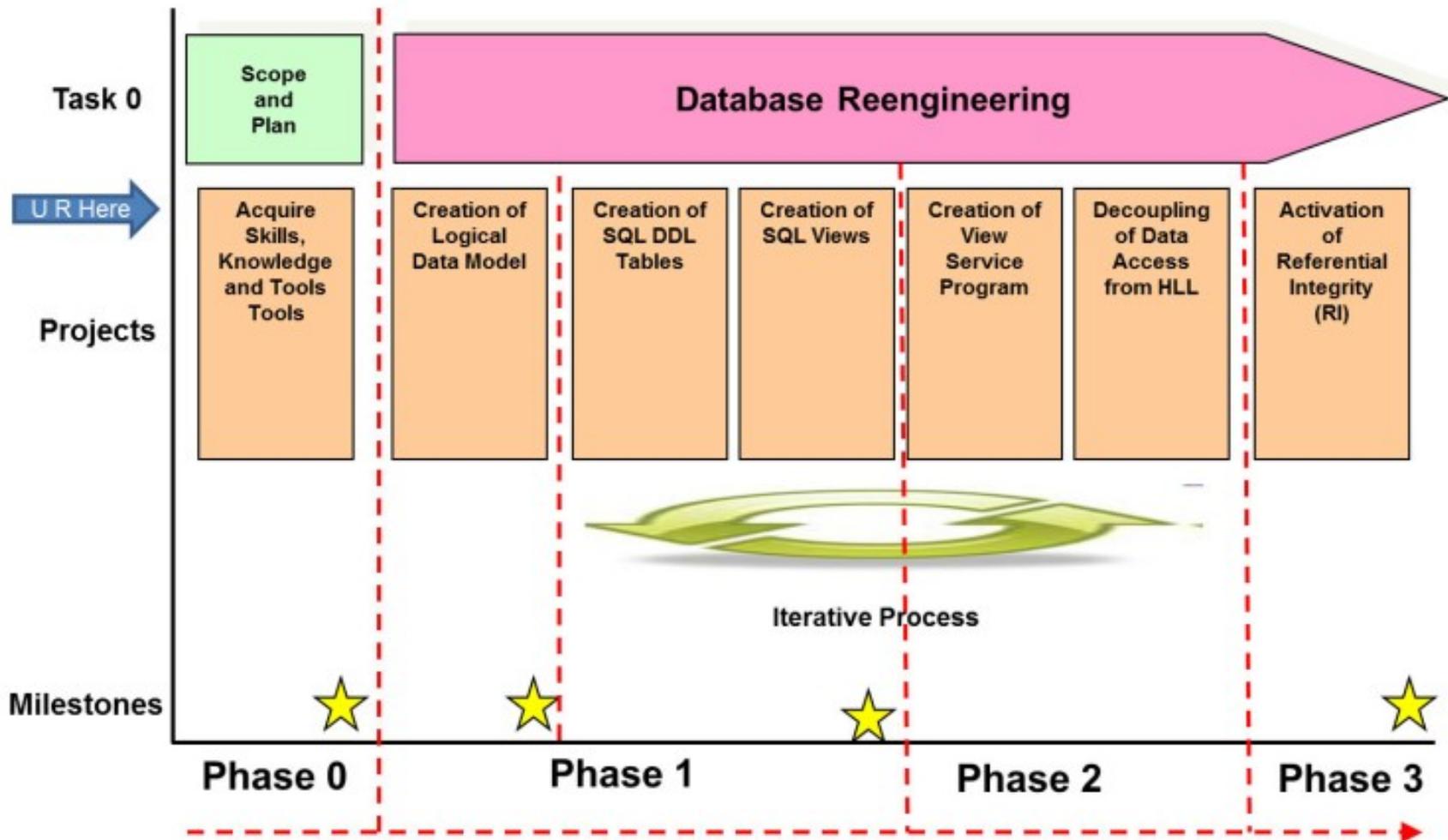
Ok, it will be done in a few minutes...



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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
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.

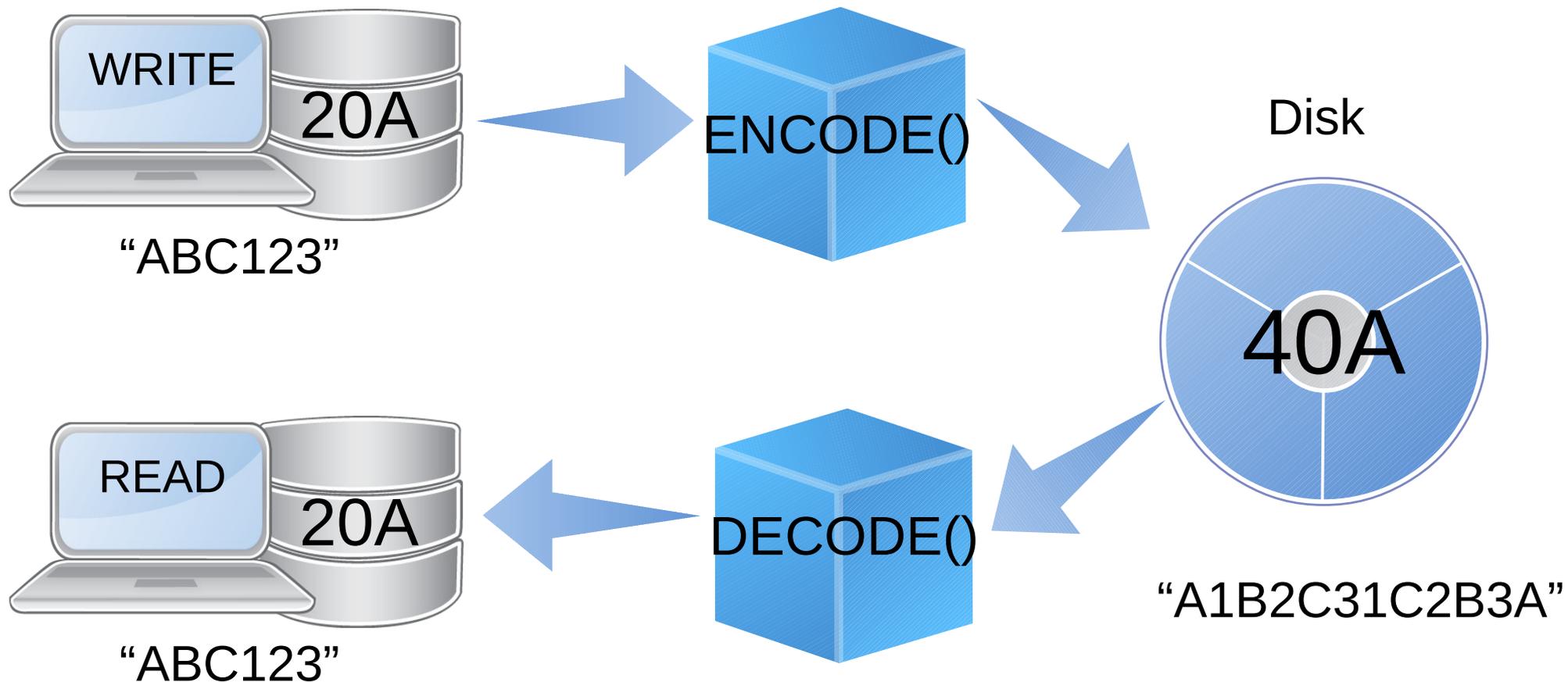
Just need to write a FieldProc program and register it.

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

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Encryption with FIELDPROC

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...

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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

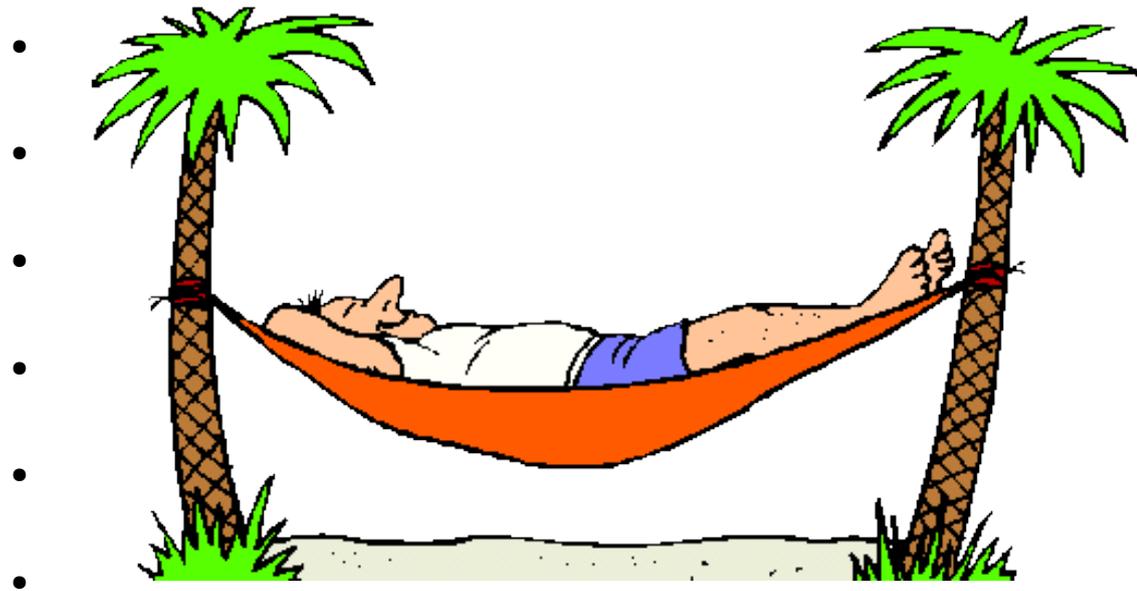
How can we give authority to a user only when they really need it??

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
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Selection or command

> _____

Exit F4=Prompt F9=Retrieve F10=Command entry
F11=Cancel F18=Change defaults

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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?