



Securing JD Edwards® WorldSoftware™ and the AS/400

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Editor's Note: Jean is a long time JDE WorldSoftware Administrator and security expert. She knows all the ins and outs of WorldSoftware security. Reading this should give any client some great new information.

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Introduction

In this paper I will describe the different options of WorldSoftware and AS/400 security, using AS/400 Operating System commands, Database and Object Security, and World Application Security. This paper will provide a roadmap for securing the AS/400 database using Object Security. The roadmap will help secure your system so that you can control which application is updating and viewing JDE® data.

AS/400 Operating System –

System Values – When you first set up an AS/400, the Security officer will set the System Values. Some of these System values are directly related to Security. If you have the authority, the command: **WRKSYSVAL *SEC** shows all of the security system values. After taking option 5 to view a particular system value, using Function key F1 will show you a description of the value and a description of the allowed values for each. IBM provides the CFGSYSSEC command that will set all security system values. Before running this command, however, you should use RTVCLSRC to retrieve the program that is executed by the CFGSYSSEC command. You should edit this program and recreate it to follow your security policy. Check out the manual “IBM Tips and Tools for Securing Your System” for more information about System Values and the CFGSYSSEC command.

- 1) The main security system value is QSECURITY. This item has values of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50. If QSECURITY is set to 10, a password is not needed to sign-on. Starting at level 30, the system regulates itself based on Object Security. It is recommended that an AS/400 be at least up to level 30, with many vendors recommending level 40. However, level 30 or 40 do not help you unless you actually implement Object Security. JDE and many other vendors ship their software with everyone having all rights to all objects. If Object Security is set incorrectly, jobs will abnormally end with security errors, so it is easiest for vendors to ship software wide open and force the customers to implement their own security measures. Some vendors will provide a roadmap for securing their software. I will provide this roadmap for World when we get to Database Security. If a QSECURITY value is set too low, please seek guidance from IBM before changing this system value.
- 2) System values QPWDEXPITV, QPWDLMTAJC, QPWDLMTCHR, QPWDLMTREP, QPWDLVL, QPWDMAXLEN, QPWDMINLEN, QPWDPOSDIF, QPWDRQDDGT, QPWDRQDDIF, and QPWDVLDPGM are all related to how users can set their passwords. These values should be set in accordance with your password policy.
- 3) System values QAUDCTL, QAUDENDACN, QAUDFRCLVL, and QAUDLVL are related to the System Audit Journal. See the manual “IBM Tips and Tools for Securing Your System” for more information about creating the Audit Journal and how to set these System Values.
- 4) System value QDSPSGNINF causes a message to be displayed every time you sign-on. This message contains the date and time last signed on and the number of not valid sign-on attempts since the last sign-on. It has been my experience that users will ignore messages that come up if they come up at regular intervals, like every time they sign-on. Where I've worked this has always been turned off, even when auditors have been against turning it off.
- 5) System values QINACTITV and QINACTMSGQ work together to allow the system to act on an interactive job that is signed on, but has not had any activity (function key pressed)

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