LISTDSD Hints

Most of us use LISTDSD, or more likely its alias LD, on a daily basis to examine the attributes and access lists of dataset profiles. To examine profile SYS1.** in its entirety, you know to enter:

```
LD DA('SYS1.**') GEN ALL
```

DA is short for DATASET and tells LD to list this specific profile. GEN is the abbreviation for GENERIC, which you only need to code if the profile is a fully-qualified generic. If the profile contains generic characters, GEN isn't required because LD assumes the profile is generic.

Suppose you want to look at several profiles with similar names or all the profiles for a specific High Level Qualifier (HLQ). Here are two alternatives to the DA parameter you can use to avoid coding multiple LD commands.

PREFIX(*prefix*) - This instructs LD to list all the profiles with the same prefix. The commands below list all profiles beginning with "SYS" and "BMC.CONTROLM.". Notice there are no quotes and PREFIX is abbreviated PRE.

```
LD PRE(SYS) ALL
LD PRE(BMC.CONTROLM.) ALL
```

ID(*hlq*) - This tells LD to list all the profiles with the same HLQ. To see all RJONES profiles, try:

```
LD ID(RJONES) ALL
```

With both PREFIX and ID, LD will list all profiles. If you add parameter GEN or NOGEN to the command, LD will only list the Generic or Discrete profiles, respectively.

On occasion, you may find it helpful to identify the datasets protected by a specific profile. To accomplish this, add the **DSNS** parameter.

```
LD DA('SYS1.**') DSNS
```

This will generate a list of all the *cataloged* datasets protected by this profile. Carefully consider the performance implications of using the DSNS parameter. To prepare the protected dataset list, LD first finds all cataloged datasets with the same HLQ and then tests each one to see if the profile applies. If you list many profiles at once and have HLQs with many datasets, your request will consume substantial CPU time.

LD can also be used to find the profile protecting a specific dataset. Using the DA parameter, code the full name of the dataset instead of a profile name. Here is an example:

```
LD DA('SYS1.RACF.PRIMARY')
```

This command will list the protecting discrete profile. If none exists, try it again with the GEN parameter to find the protecting generic profile.

Lastly, if you tire of always having to remember to enclose profiles and dataset names in quotes, enter the TSO command PROFILE NOPREFIX. Thereafter, RACF commands will cease appending your USERID.

Sharing Output in SDSF (Without JESSPOOL Permission)

Did you know a user can allow another user to access spool output via SDSF even though the protecting JESSPOOL profile does not permit it? All the user needs to do is change the output's Destination via the overtypeable field DEST on the H or O SDSF panel to match the other user's USERID. This grants that other user the same authority to view and manage the output as its owner. The JESSPOOL profile is ignored. This is a native "feature" of SDSF.

Some may consider this to be a blessing because users can share their output without troubling RACF Administration to change profiles. Others may see this as a security concern because users could knowingly circumvent policy or unwittingly share sensitive data with users who are not authorized to see it.

If you see this as a concern, there are ways you can try to limit who can change the DEST. One is to disallow access to SDSF resource ISFATTR.OUTPUT.DEST. This would prevent a user from making changes via SDSF panels.

If you choose to allow overtyping this field, you can restrict what output a user can change the DEST for by denying ALTER access to the protecting JESSPOOL profile. This will not, however, stop users from changing the DEST on their own output.

You could also disallow use of the JES command $TO by restricting access to the OPERCMDS resources listed below, but doing so may not be practical since it would prevent all changes.

jesname.MODIFY.BATOUT
jesname.MODIFY.STCOUT
jesname.MODIFY.TSUOUT

None of these controls will prevent the submitter of a job from setting the DEST to another user's USERID in the JCL statements.

To fully control this "feature", you may find it necessary to code exits to limit its use.

Auditors: Review RACFVARS Profile &RACLNDE

Our October 2007 newsletter discussed how z/OS systems can be linked using Network Job Entry (NJE), and how NJE networks are used to route batch jobs and output between systems. This article examines another NJE control.

When JES receives a job for execution from another node (i.e., system), it verifies whether it will accept jobs from the other node. The first profile checked is RACFVARS &RACLNDE.

RACFVARS is the RACF Variables class. &RACLNDE is a special variable profile intended to contain a list of Local Nodes, i.e., NJE nodes in your own system environment. Only the nodes of those systems that share a RACF database should be included in &RACLNDE.

If the &RACLNDE profile exists and the node name of the system sending jobs is a member, JES will consider the node to be trusted and accept all jobs from that node for execution. JES also trusts and accepts the identities of the submitting users without password validation. Therefore, it is critically important that the list of node names in this profile not contain any foreign nodes.

To list this profile, enter the following command:

```
RLIST RACFVARS &RACLNDE
```

Review the list of node names displayed in the RLIST output under the section "RESOURCES IN GROUP" with both RACF Administration and the JES system programmer to confirm they are all valid local nodes.

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