

*Planning*

**IBM**



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## Planning

Planning is an activity in which your decisions affect one or more subsequent activities.

Activities include tasks such as planning the key size and database requirements, and determining ongoing working practices that your site requires.

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## Site requirements

Before you install IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager, consider site issues such as your requirements for key size, whether to use the DB2<sup>®</sup> that IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager provides, or an existing copy that is already installed on your system.

### Key size requirements

You must consider the requirements for key sizes before you install and configure IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager.

### Supported key sizes and import and export restrictions

IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager can serve either 2048 or 1024-bit keys to devices. Older keys that were generated as 1024-bit keys can continue to be used.

Table 1 lists the supported key sizes that IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager supports.

*Table 1. Supported key sizes*

Import PKCS#12 file	Export PKCS#12 file	Key Generation Size in Bits
Yes	Yes	2048

## DB2 planning

You must consider whether to use an existing copy of DB2 Advanced Workgroup Server Edition, or use the DB2 version and fix pack that the IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager installation program provides for distributed systems. An existing DB2 must be locally installed on the system and not on a network or shared drive.

Use IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager to manage the DB2.

IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager requires DB2 Advanced Workgroup Server Edition, Version 11.10 and the future fix packs on the same system on which the IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager server runs.

### Note:

- You must use IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager to manage the database. To avoid data synchronization problems, do not use tools that the database application might provide.
- For improved performance of DB2 Version 11.10 on AIX systems, ensure that you install and configure the I/O completion ports (IOCP) package that is

described in the DB2 documentation ([http://www-01.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSEPGG\\_11.1.0/com.ibm.db2.luw.admin.perf.doc/doc/t0054518.html](http://www-01.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSEPGG_11.1.0/com.ibm.db2.luw.admin.perf.doc/doc/t0054518.html)).

- If an existing copy of DB2 Advanced Workgroup Server Edition was installed as the root user at the correct version for the operating system, you can use the existing DB2 Advanced Workgroup Server Edition. IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager installer does not detect the presence of DB2. You must specify the DB2 installation path.

For more information on database requirements, see the “Installing and configuring” section on IBM Knowledge Center for IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager.

## Certificate requirement to encrypt data

IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager requires at least one X.509 digital certificate, which contains a public/private key pair, to protect the data encryption key that IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager server creates when data encrypts on 3592 tape drives or DS8000 Turbo drives.

IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager allows for two- digital certificate aliases to be defined per write request. One of the two aliases (labels) specified must have a private key in the IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager keystore database when the tape or disk is created. This key enables the creator to read the tape or disk. The other alias (label) can be a public key from a partner, which the partner is able to decrypt with its private key. To read an encrypted tape or disk, the correct private key is needed.

There are two methods of setting up digital certificates:

- Create your own public/private key pair and corresponding certificate to be used to write and encrypt to tape or disk for you to read and decrypt the data later.
- Obtain a public key and corresponding certificate from a partner to be used to write and encrypt tapes or disks that can be read and decrypted by your partner.

## Tape sharing with other organizations

You can share tapes with other organizations for data transfer, joint development, contracting services, or other purposes. The methods for sharing encrypted tapes differ for 3592 tape drives and LTO tape drives.

If you move keys to your own disaster recovery location, use a keystore database. If you move keys to a business partner, provide a public key to the business partner.

Verify the validity of any certificate that is received from a business partner by checking the chain of trust of such a certificate back to the certificate authority (CA) that ultimately signed it. If you trust the CA, then you can trust that certificate. Alternatively, validity of a certificate can be verified when it was securely guarded during transfer. Failure to verify a certificate's validity in one of these ways might open the door to a “Man-in-the-Middle” attack.

### 3592 tape sharing

IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager can store two sets of wrapped encryption keys on a 3592 tape. This practice allows another organization to read that specific tape without providing them any shared secret information or compromising the security of your certificates and keys.

Add the public part of the public/private certificate of the other organization, and keys to the keystore database of your IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager, by using a second alias (or key label). When the tape is written, the encryption keys are stored on the tape, which is protected by two sets of public/private keys that are your set and the set that belongs to another organization. The other organization must have an encryption-enabled 3592 tape drive. The other organization can use its IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager and its private key to unwrap the data key that allows reading that specific tape.

Your IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager must have the certificate of the partner organization. The other organization must have the associated private key in the keystore that is used by the IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager that the other organization runs. This flexibility provides tapes that are readable by both organizations. If you want to take advantage of this capability you must add the certificate of the other organization, which contains the public key, to your keystore database.

### LTO tape sharing

To share encrypted data on an LTO tape, a copy of the symmetric key that is used to encrypt the data on the tape must be made available to the other organization. This key enables them to read the tape. To share the symmetric key, the other organization must share their public key with you.

This public key is used to wrap the symmetric key when it is exported from the IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager keystore. When the other organization imports the symmetric key into their IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager keystore, it is unwrapped by using their corresponding private key.

This practice ensures that the symmetric key is safe in transit since only the holder of the private key can unwrap the symmetric key. With the symmetric key that was used to encrypt the data in their IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager keystore, the other organization can then read the data on the tape.

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## Suggested site practices

Planning for an encryption key server such as IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager must consider site practices that can range from first-time implementation to well-established practices.

Table 2 is a list of best practices that your site might consider.

*Table 2. Suggested site practices*

Topic	Suggested Practice
Self-signed certificates	Use self-signed certificates for internal production and test purposes within a company.
CA-issued certificates	For a production environment, use CA-issued certificates.
Frequency of certificate replacement	On a quarterly basis, replace certificates that are used to create new cartridges.

Table 2. Suggested site practices (continued)

Topic	Suggested Practice
Minimum number of CA-issued certificates	One certificate is the minimum, and assumes that the certificate is used both as the default and partner certificate.
Normal quantity of tape drives in test and production environments	Quantity ranges from several devices to several hundred, with the median number of devices in the 100+ range.
Remote sites	One or more remote sites exist, and IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager serves keys to the remote sites.
Number of compromised certificates that occur annually	Zero certificates are compromised.
Mandatory failover requirement	Many sites require that a backup encryption key server must always be running at another site. The primary site makes a backup of the key materials whenever the data changes. Additionally, backed-up data is dependably restored to the offsite replica IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager server for use in the event of a failover.
Selectively encrypt or encrypt all data	You must consider whether to selectively encrypt or encrypt all data except the keystore database, and recovery issues that might arise. A large percentage of sites encrypts all data, except the IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager data and its backup data.
Backup files	For more information, see administration topics on backup and restore.
Replication	For more information, see administration topics on replication configuration.

## Self-signed certificates

You must consider how to balance the availability of self-signed certificates against the security needs of your enterprise.

Determine your organization's policy on the use of self-signed and certificates that are issued by a certificate authority (CA). You might need to create self-signed certificates for the test phase of your project. In advance, you might also request certificates from a certificate authority for the production phase.

## Security for sensitive information

You must ensure that only authorized persons can gain access to sensitive information for IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager key materials in the IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager database.

Sites vary in their separation of duties, and might have no separation of duties. However, for greater security, a site can take these steps:

- One person provides runtime system administrator support for the IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager server. The site has a system administrator to run the IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager server.
- A different person serves as database administrator, with restricted access to the DB2 user ID and database instance that IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager uses.



## Secure configurations

You must maximize security in environment, installation, administration, and operations to ensure that only authorized persons can gain access to sensitive information for IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager.

### Environment

You can configure these environmental elements for maximum security:

- Restrict physical access to systems to prevent unauthorized access to the server hardware, allowing only authorized administrators to have access to the system console.
- Ensure that the communication network is secure against eavesdropping and spoofing.
- Use a firewall and maintain all ports behind the firewall. Open only the ports that IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager requires.
- Specify file system controls to protect sensitive files on the IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager system. Controls must secure the files and limit access to only those users who require access.
- Secure the key server, configuration files, log files, audit log file, database instance, and IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager backup files.
- Ensure that the system has adequate disk space to store the audit logs.
- If you use any kind of debugging utility on IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager, you must ensure that the output is secure. Access IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager only from a secure system in which you are aware of all installed applications.
- Although sensitive information in the IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager backup JAR file is protected by password, not all of the contents of the JAR file is protected by password, making the file vulnerable to corruption or intentional damage. Keep the JAR file secure.
- Do not edit the files that are contained in a backup JAR file. The files become unreadable. Retain backup files in a secure location to which you control the password. Retain a copy of backup files in a secure location that is not on the IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager computer, and not in the IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager directory path.
- When you use a browser to administer IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager, by using some of the IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager panels, you can browse the directory layout on the server system. IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager as a product runs as root, and when you browse the file system, these root permissions are used.

### Installation

- Do not install on a domain controller.
- Do not install on a shared file system.

### Administrative and user assumptions

Securely manage administrators:

- Grant administrator rights only to persons who manage IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager and who meet your site requirements for trust and competence in maintaining the security of IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager.
- Administrators must work in accordance with the guidance provided by the system documentation and IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager documentation.

- The SKLMAdmin is a privileged user with unrestricted access to IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager. A user must log in as SKLMAdmin only when the privilege is required.
- The WebSphere® Application Server administrator is a privileged user with access to create user accounts and grant access to IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager. Provide the WASAdmin user ID and password only to authorized persons.
- Grant user IDs on the system only to users authorized to work with the information on the systems.
- Ensure that users with access to IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager are cooperative and not hostile.
- Do not grant operating system privileges to administrators such as LTOAuditor who is not required to start or stop the IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager server.

## Operation

Securely manage ongoing operation:

- Enable the suggested password policy.
- Choose and manage the user and administrator passwords according to the password policy.
- Enable auditing.
- Establish and implement the necessary procedures for the secure operation of the system.
- Ensure that maintenance procedures include regular diagnostics and auditing of the system, including regular backups and review of the audit files and error logs.
- Transmit passwords securely to system users.
- Instruct users and administrators to not disclose their passwords.
- There is no lockout mechanism for users who repeatedly enter incorrect passwords.
- Protect the configuration file from disclosure as rigorously as the administrator password itself, including all representations of the content of the configuration file, such as printouts and backups.

## Configuration properties and attributes

Table 3 describes a set of configuration properties and attributes with settings for maximum security. Configure a property in a way that is secure, but not set for maximum security. These examples are provided to help you understand those decisions.

*Table 3. Secure configuration property settings*

Property	Most secure recommendation
<b>Audit.event.outcome</b>	Specify success and failure events.
<b>Audit.eventQueue.max</b>	Set to a value of zero.
<b>Audit.event.types</b>	Specify all values other than the value none.
<b>Audit.handler.file.multithreads</b>	No security impact.
<b>Audit.handler.file.name</b>	Specify a valid, secure location for the file.
<b>Audit.handler.file.size</b>	No security impact.

Table 3. Secure configuration property settings (continued)

Property	Most secure recommendation
<b>Audit.handler.file.threadlifespan</b>	No security impact.
<b>backup.keycert.before.serving</b>	Set to a value of true.
<b>cert.validate</b>	Set to a value of true.
<b>config.keystore.name</b>	Do not change this value.
<b>config.keystore.ssl.certalias</b>	Use the graphical user interface or the command-line interface to set the valid value for the protocol.
<b>debug</b>	Enabling debug logging might affect IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager performance. Enable this option only under the guidance of your IBM support representative.
<b>device.AutoPendingAutoDiscovery</b> (an attribute in the IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager database)	Set to a value of 0 (zero, or manual) or 2 (auto pending).
<b>enableClientCertPush</b>	Set to a value of false.
<b>enableMachineAffinity</b> (an attribute in the IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager database)	Set to a value of true (enabled).
<b>fips</b>	Set to a value of true (enabled).
<b>KMIPListener.ssl.port</b>	Set to a valid port number.
<b>lock.timeout</b>	Use the default value.
<b>maxPendingClientCerts</b>	Use the default value.
<b>pocache.refresh.interval</b>	Use the default value.
<b>tklm.backup.db2.dir</b>	Specify a valid, secure directory.
<b>tklm.backup.dir</b>	Specify a valid, secure directory.
<b>tklm.encryption.keysize</b>	Use the default value.
<b>tklm.encryption.password</b>	This property is internally used. Do not change its value.
<b>tklm.lockout.attempts</b>	Use the default value.
<b>tklm.lockout.enable</b>	Set to a value of true (enabled).
<b>tklm.encryption.pbe.algorithm</b>	This property is internally used. Do not change its value.
<b>TransportListener.tcp.port</b>	Specify a valid port number.
<b>TransportListener.tcp.timeout</b>	Specify a valid timeout interval.
<b>TransportListener.ssl.ciphersuites</b>	Use the default value.
<b>TransportListener.ssl.clientauthentication</b>	Specify the highest value that your device supports.
<b>TransportListener.ssl.port *</b>	Specify a valid port number.
<b>TransportListener.ssl.protocols</b>	Specify a value of SSL_TLSv2.
<b>TransportListener.ssl.timeout</b>	Specify a valid timeout interval.
<b>Transport.ssl.vulnerableciphers.patterns</b>	Use the default value.
<b>stopRoundRobinKeyGrps</b>	Specify a value of true, although in some environments false might be acceptable. For more cautions, see the reference topic for the <b>stopRoundRobinKeyGrps</b> property.
<b>useSKIDefaultLabels</b>	No security impact.
<b>zOSCompatibility</b>	No security impact.

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