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Carsten's Corner: Copy User Authority and Start Program Adoption Commands

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Wed, 10/19/2011 (All day)

I sometimes need to grant a user profile private authority to one or more objects, based on another user's private authority to the same or a different object. While the Grant Object Authority (GRTOBJAUT) command allows you to assign private authorities to an object as a result of private authorities associated with a reference object, the GRTOBJAUT is only capable of doing so on an all-or-nothing basis. If you specify a reference object on the GRTOBJAUT command, this results in all private authorities associated with the reference object being copied to the specified target object or group of objects. The GRTOBJAUT doesn't allow you to combine the command's USER and REFOBJ/REFOBJTYPE parameters.

Furthermore, I recently decided to create a command that, as part of the move-object-to-production process, would set the object ownership, object primary group, object authorization list, and object private authority to the same values as defined by a specified reference object. Part of this challenge required a facility to copy a given user's private authority to a reference object to another user and another object. To accommodate the mentioned requirements, I wrote the Copy User Authority (CPYUSRAUT) command. The CPYUSRAUT command has the following appearance:

```

Copy User Authority (CPYUSRAUT)

Type choices, press Enter.

Object . . . . . Name, generic*,
*ALL
Library . . . . . *LIBL Name, *LIBL, *CURLIB

Object type . . . . . *ALL, *ALRTBL,
*BNDDIR...
User profile . . . . . Name, *PUBLIC

Reference object . . . . . Name

Library . . . . . *LIBL Name, *LIBL, *CURLIB

Reference object type . . . . . *OBJTYPE *OBJTYPE, *ALRTBL,
*BNDDIR...
```

```
Reference user profile . . . . . *USRPRF      Name, *PUBLIC,
*USRPRF
```

There's a help panel group associated with the command delivering the help text explaining both the command and its parameters. Note that since the GRTOBJAUT command is employed by the CPYUSRAUT command, all restrictions and conditions applying to the GRTOBJAUT command apply to the CPYUSRAUT command as well. Here's an example of how to use the CPYUSRAUT command:

```
CPYUSRAUT OBJ (PRODLIB/CUSTOMER)
          OBJTYPE (*FILE)
          USRPRF (PRODUSER)
          REFOBJ (PRODLIB/PRODFILE)
          REFOBJTYPE (*OBJTYPE)
          REFUSER (DRIEHL)
```

The above command examines any private authority in file PRODLIB/PRODFILE for user DRIEHL and assign an identical private authority for user PRODUSER for the file PRODLIB/CUSTOMER.

While I Was At It

I also decided to create a command that would combine a two-step process into one command. When we set a program's adoption attributes to adopt authority, we often need to also set the object ownership. Here, in a single command, is the combined functionality. The resulting Start Program Adoption (STRPGMADP) command also provides a parameter to define whether the program should use the adopted authority from previous invocation levels of the job's program stack. Here's what the STRPGMADP command prompt looks like:

```
Start Program Adoption (STRPGMADP)

Type choices, press Enter.

Program . . . . . Name

Library . . . . . *LIBL      Name, *LIBL, *CURLIB

Object type . . . . . *PGM      *PGM, *SRVPGM

Use adopted authority . . . . . *SAME      *SAME, *YES, *NO

New owner . . . . . *SAME      Name, *SAME

Current owner authority . . . . . *REVOKE      *REVOKE, *SAME
```

This command doesn't begin an adopted authority invocation level, rather it's designed to help you easily set the adopting program's attributes as desired.

Again you can find all details concerning the use of the STRPGMADP command explained in the accompanying online cursor-sensitive help text.

As for the applicability of both the STRPGMADP and the CPYUSRAUT command, I employ the two commands in an upcoming article presenting the Update Object Authority (UPDOBJAUT) command, which fully implements my above-mentioned requirement of a move-to-production object authority configuration utility.

The following source code members are involved in creating the CPYUSRAUT and STRPGMADP commands:

```
CBX812H  -- PNLGRP  -- Copy User Authority - Help
CBX812   -- RPGLE   -- Copy User Authority - CPP
CBX812V  -- RPGLE   -- Copy User Authority - VCP
CBX812X  -- CMD     -- Copy User Authority

CBX812C  -- RPGLE   -- Object Type - Choice Program
CBX812L  -- RPGLE   -- Retrieve Command Parameter Value List

CBX813   -- CLP     -- Start Program Adoption
CBX813H  -- PNLGRP  -- Start Program Adoption - Help
CBX813X  -- CMD     -- Start Program Adoption

CBX812M  -- CLP     -- Copy User Authority - Build command
CBX813M  -- CLP     -- Start Program Adoption - Build command
```

Important note: To create all above objects, compile and run CL programs CBX812M and CBX813M, following the instructions in the source header of the two sources. For the CBX813 command processing program to compile successfully, you must install the CHKSPCAUT command included with the article I've provided a link to below. For your convenience, I've included the CHKSPCAUT command sources with the download for this article. Compilation instructions for each object are also found in the respective source headers.

You can [download a zip file containing all the source code here](#).

Related Articles:

[Check Special Authority \(CHKSPCAUT\)](#)

Related source members (included in the source code download):

```
CBX9282  -- RPGLE   -- Check User Special Authorities
CBX9282H  -- PNLGRP  -- Check User Special Authorities
CBX9282X  -- CMD     -- Check User Special Authorities
CBX9282M  -- CLP     -- Check User Special Authorities - Build command
```

Source URL: <http://iprodeveloper.com/security/carstens-corner-copy-user-authority-and-start-program-adoption-commands>