Beyond intrusion detection: The next frontier in safeguarding corporate assets

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Databases - "The Crown Jewels"

- Databases are rich in content and functionality
  - Critical, sensitive and high integrity data is moving from applications to RDBMSs
  - Concentrate data and, therefore, risk
- Web Applications provide a high volume portal for database intrusions
  - Recent surveys indicate rising losses from database attacks (e.g. Evans Data)
- Generally weak implementation of data access/usage controls
  - Application bugs, non-current patches, lack of visibility and adherence to best practices
- Regulatory compliance enforcement - legal / regulatory pressure to protect information is increasing (eg. GLB, HIPPA, SOX)

Database Threats Are Increasing

- Pressures to deliver cause more holes
- Web applications (a portal to the database) are open to potentially every hacker in the world
- Hacker chatter about databases is rising
- Hacker conventions and workshops are focusing more on databases
- Surveys of database managers (e.g. Evans Data) indicate rising losses from database attacks
- Increasing class action lawsuits around privacy breaches

- So..
  - Database security is really important – and coming to the forefront
- But..
  - Doesn’t a database have adequate security and audit capabilities?

Yes.. And No..

- Strategy/philosophy – defense-in-depth
- Databases have bugs
- Database security model is limited
  - Implicitly needs to trust the application – which really cannot be trusted
  - Based primarily of login name and user/role permissions
    - Not on programs, network info, ..
    - Cannot do baselining etc.
  - Dependent on its own configuration – cannot do introspection
- Auditing features exist but are sometimes hard to use
  - Taxes the CPU and IO
  - Not dynamic (will talk about it later)
  - Cannot support segregation of duties
- Application vulnerabilities become data access vulnerabilities

Example 1: App server conf files

```
<data-source name="ORCL"
 class="oracle.jdbc.pool.OracleConnectionPoolDataSource"
 username="scott"
 password="tiger"
 url="jdbc:oracle:thin:@orclsrv"
 connection-driver="oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver"
 location="jdbc/orcl" xa-location="jdbc/xa/orcl"
 ejb-location="jdbc/orcl"
 connection-retry-interval="5"
 max-connect-attempts="5"
 inactivity-timeout="900"
 max-connections="100"
 min-connections="50"
 wait-timeout="900"/>
```

```
weblogic.jdbc.connectionPool.eng=\
  url=jdbc:weblogic:oracle,\
  driver=weblogic.jdbc.oci.Driver,\
  loginDelaySecs=2,\
  initialCapacity=50,\
  capacityIncrement=10,\
  maxCapacity=100,\
  props=user=scott,password=tiger,server=ORCL
```

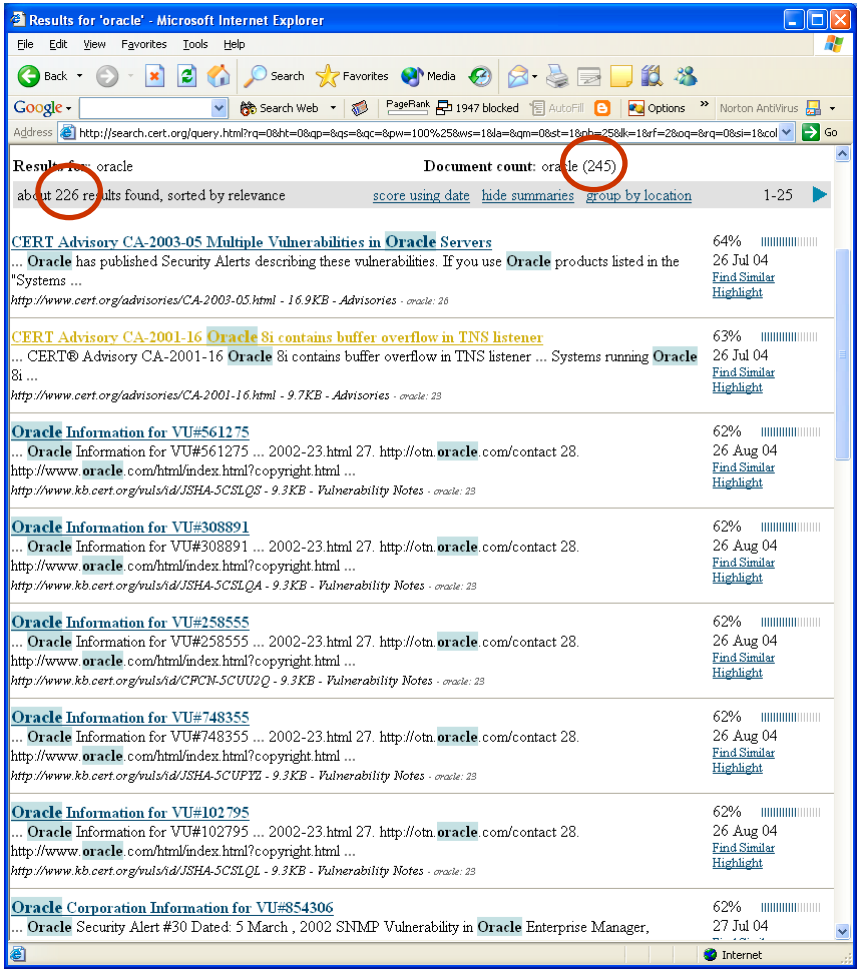
```
<ias-resources>
 <resource>
  <jndi-name>jdbc/ORCL</jndi-name>
  <jdbc>
   <database>ORCL</database>
   <datasource>ORCL</datasource>
   <username>scott</username>
   <password>tiger</password>
   <driver-type>ORACLE_OCI</driver-type>
  </jdbc>
 </resource>
</ias-resources>
```

Example 2 – SQL Injection & modification

- SELECT username FROM users WHERE username='XYZ' AND password='ABC'
  - SELECT username FROM users WHERE username='XYZ' AND password='ABC' OR '1'='1'
  - SELECT username FROM users WHERE username='XYZ' AND password='ABC' UNION ALL SELECT object_name FROM user_objects WHERE ''=''
- SELECT name,ssec FROM customers WHERE id='XYZ'
  - SELECT name,ssec FROM customers where id LIKE '%'
- SELECT name,ssec FROM customers WHERE id='1'
  - SELECT name,ssec FROM customers WHERE id='2'
  - SELECT name,ssec FROM customers WHERE id='3'
  - SELECT name,ssec FROM customers WHERE id='4'
  - …

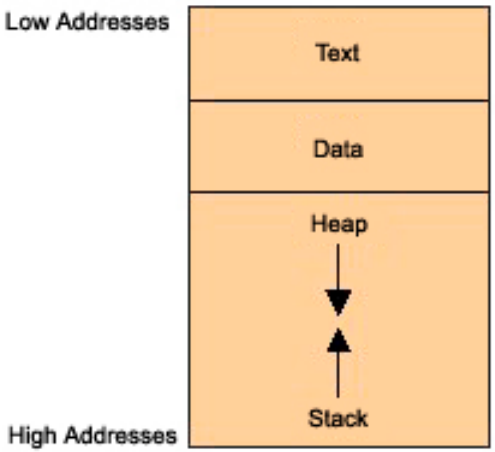
Oracle Vulnerabilities

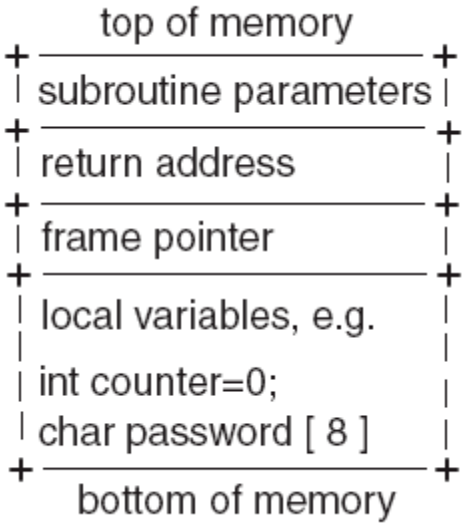
- www.cert.org
- http://www.oracle.com/technology/deploy/security/alerts.htm



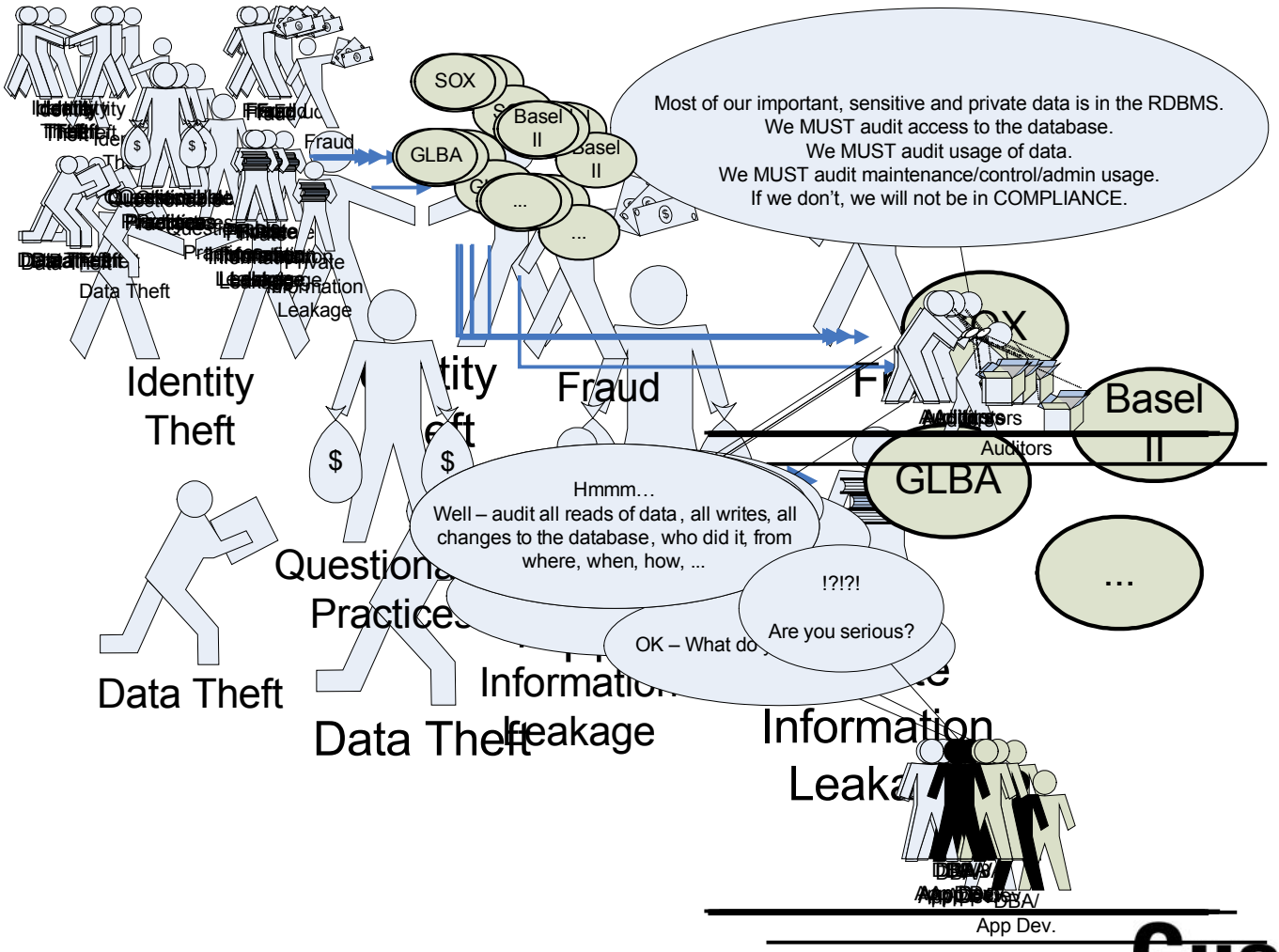
Example 3: Double Whammy

- SELECT FROM_TZ(TIMESTAMP ‘2004-09-07 18:00:00’, ‘5:00’) FROM DUAL;
- SELECT FROM_TZ(TIMESTAMP ‘2004-09-07 18:00:00’, ‘well crafted long string @(*#&$%^*@#$sdfnhjkhsdfkhjfdhgkh9283748’) FROM DUAL;





Example 4: Auditing semantic gap



What does the security world have to offer?

- Firewalls
  - TCP/IP access control

```
TCP.INVITED_NODES=(<Client IP-ADDRESS 1>, <Client IP-ADDRESS 2>)
TCP.EXCLUDED_NODES=(<Client IP-ADDRESS 3>, <Client IP-ADDRESS 4>)
TCP.VALIDNODE_CHECKING=yes
```

    protocol.ora for Oracle 8i sqlnet.ora for Oracle 9i

- Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS)/Intrusion Prevention Systems
  - Detect/prevent misuse of network or computer resources
    - Sensors and rules
    - Libraries of signatures
    - “Deep packet inspection”

IDS Success – or lack-of

Gartner declares IDS obsolete by 2005

By Michael S. Mimoso, SearchSecurity.com News Editor
12 Jun 2003 | SearchSecurity.com

> The death knell for intrusion detection is getting louder. Tired of doing full-time monitoring and fending off alerts that 99 times out of 100 mean nothing, enterprises have been ready to shove these expensive network-monitoring products off the proverbial cliff.

Research firm Gartner Inc. provided another nudge Wednesday when it declared IDS will be obsolete by 2005.

Instead, Gartner recommends that businesses invest their security dollars on firewalls that block attacks, rather than alert administrators to them.

Problem in applying IDS and deep packet inspection to database security

- Payload inspection is not enough – full SQL parsing and full protocol analysis is needed

```
00000000 : 01 67 00 00 06 04 00 00 00 00 11 6b 04 09 00 00 .g.........k....
00000010 : 00 b8 17 00 00 01 00 00 00 03 5e 05 f9 82 00 00 ..........^.....
00000020 : 00 00 00 00 38 a3 06 08 4e 00 00 00 60 3e 06 08 ....8...N...`>..
00000030 : 0c 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 90 3e 06 08 00 00 00 00 .........>......
00000040 : 01 00 00 00 16 00 00 00 b0 56 06 08 01 00 00 00 .........V......
00000050 : 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ................
00000060 : 92 3e 06 08 b0 56 06 08 03 00 00 00 fe 40 73 65 .>...V.......@se
00000070 : 6c 65 63 74 20 65 6e 61 6d 65 20 2c 73 61 6c 20 lect ename ,sal
00000080 : 2c 63 6f 6d 6d 20 69 6e 74 6f 20 3a 73 32 3a 73 ,comm into :s2:s
00000090 : 31 20 2c 3a 73 34 3a 73 33 20 2c 3a 73 36 3a 73 1 ,:s4:s3 ,:s6:s
000000a0 : 35 20 20 20 66 72 6f 6d 20 45 4d 50 20 77 0e 68 5   from EMP w.h
000000b0 : 65 72 65 20 45 4d 50 4e 4f 3d 3a 62 32 00 01 00 ere EMPNO=:b2...
000000c0 : 00 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ................
000000d0 : 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 ................
000000e0 : 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 02 00 ................
000000f0 : 00 00 16 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 ................
00000100 : 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 01 00 00 14 ................
00000110 : 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ................
00000120 : 00 b2 00 01 00 00 00 00 02 01 00 00 16 00 00 00 ................
00000130 : 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ................
00000140 : 00 00 00 00 00 02 01 00 00 16 00 00 00 00 00 00 ................
00000150 : 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ................
00000160 : 00 00 07 03 c2 4a 46                           .....JF
```

UPDATE TEST_SQL SET TEXT='SELECT * FROM USER_OBJECTS UNION SELECT * FROM USER_OBJECTS WHERE 1=1'

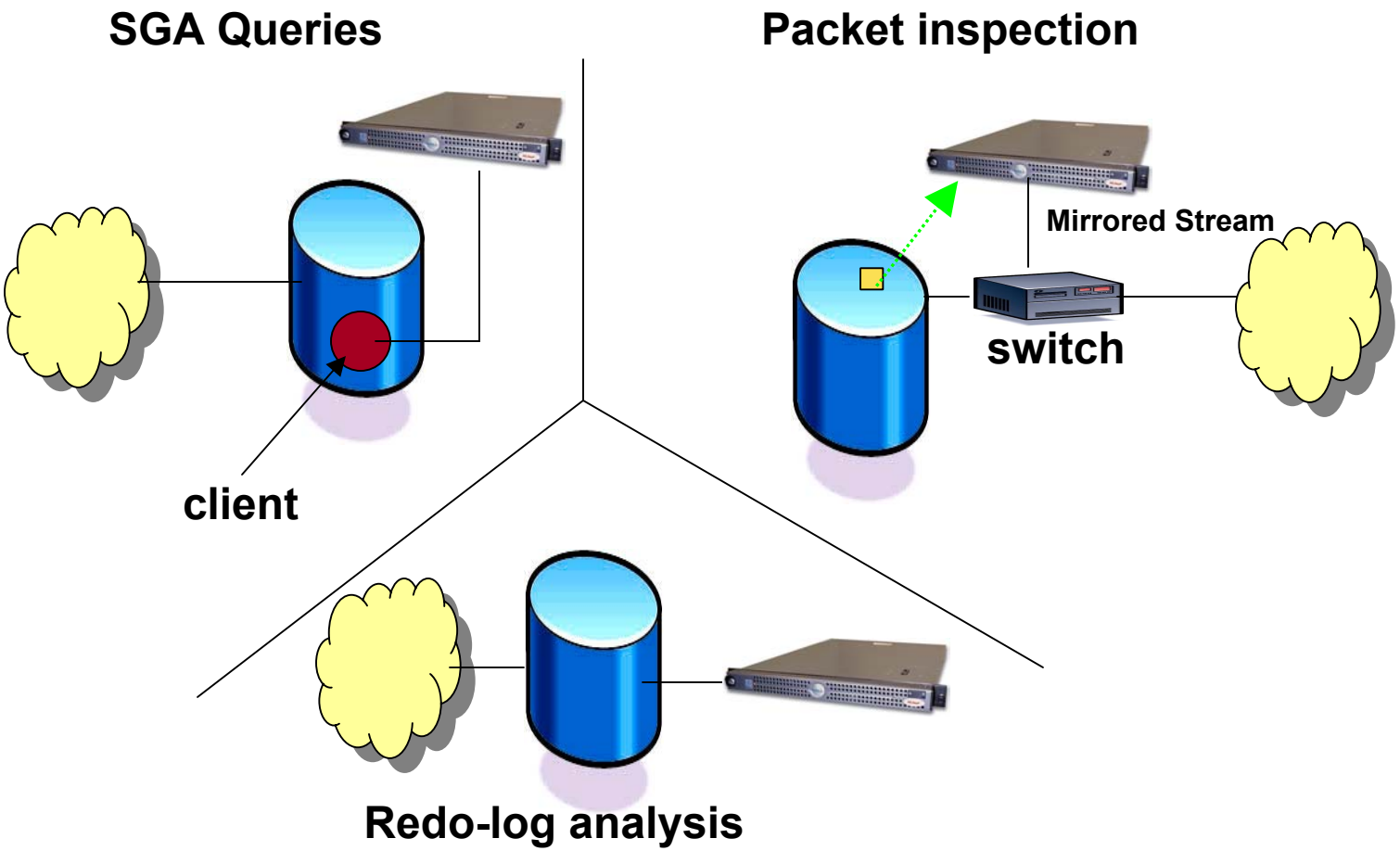
More importantly

- Any attack can take on an infinite number of ways – signatures are pretty much useless in a SQL environment
  - 1=1, 2=2, 1<2, ‘ron’ like ‘ron%’, string concatenation, build in functions, …
- Bottom line: generic IDS/IPS are not effective for database protection
- Function-focused vs. environment-focused
  - IDS/IPS try to provide a function for many environments
  - Database environment requires multiple security/audit functions

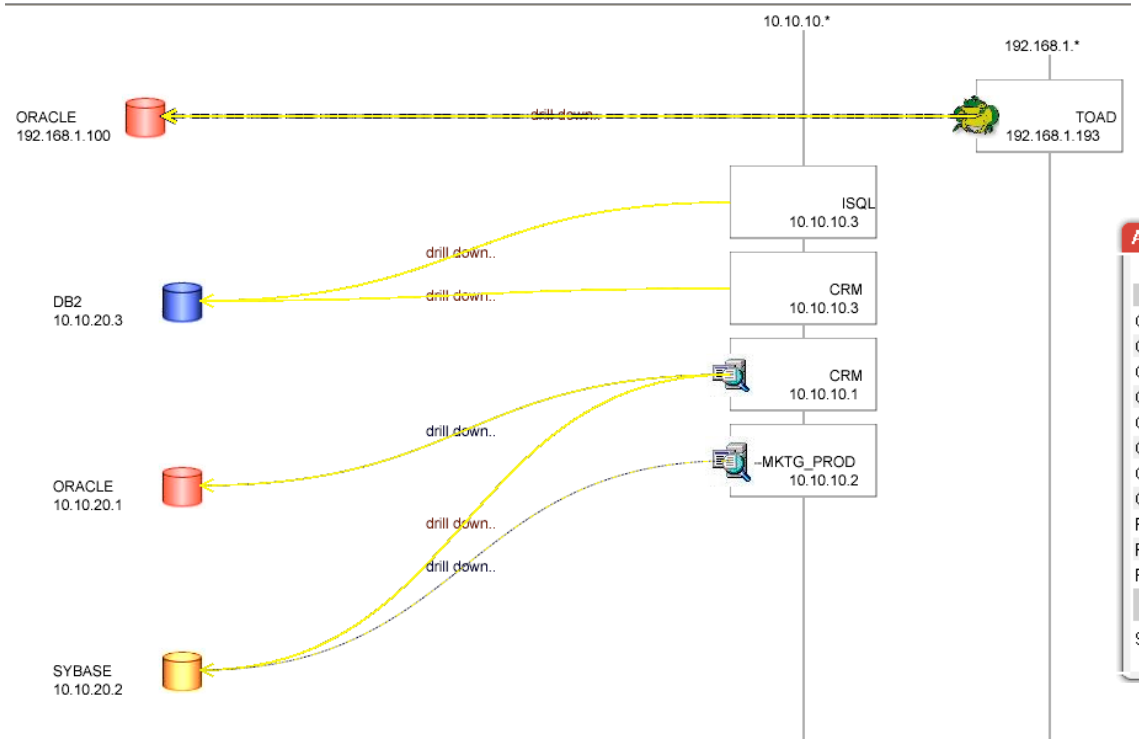
Key Success Factors

- Full understanding and fit with the database and the DBA environment
  - Continuous SQL-level inspection
  - Full coverage of database options
  - SQL and other – based policies, alerts, etc.
  - Non intrusive
  - Complex access environments
  - Complex rules and configurations
- Breadth of functionality for database security and auditing
  - Policy-based real-time alerting and prevention
    - Before-the-fact or after-the-fact
  - Data access monitoring
  - Assessments
  - Auditing
    - …
  - Error monitoring and alerting
  - Investigations and forensic analysis
- Quick implementation and ability to be utilized with limited skill sets
  - Non-intrusive; zero risk
  - Many tasks do not require DBA skills
    - Stop overloading the DBA
    - Segregation of duties – put your money where your mouth is

Three approaches to "non-intrusive" monitoring



Monitoring

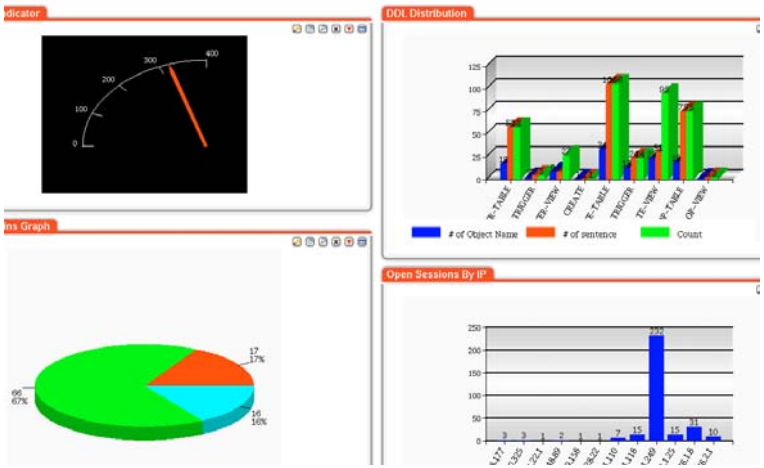


Administrative Commands Usage

SQL Verb	Depth	Object Name	Client IP
GRANT	0	CONNECT	192.168.1.8
GRANT	0	hr	192.168.1.8
GRANT	0	log_file_dir	192.168.1.8
GRANT	0	media_dir	192.168.1.8
GRANT	0	pm	192.168.1.8
GRANT	0	RESOURCE	192.168.1.8
GRANT	0	scott	192.168.1.8
GRANT	0	sh	192.168.1.8
REVOKE	0	media_dir	192.168.1.8
REVOKE	0	pm	192.168.1.8
REVOKE	0	SALES_HISTORY_ROLE	192.168.1.8

Records: 1 To 11 From 11

Show Aliases: ON



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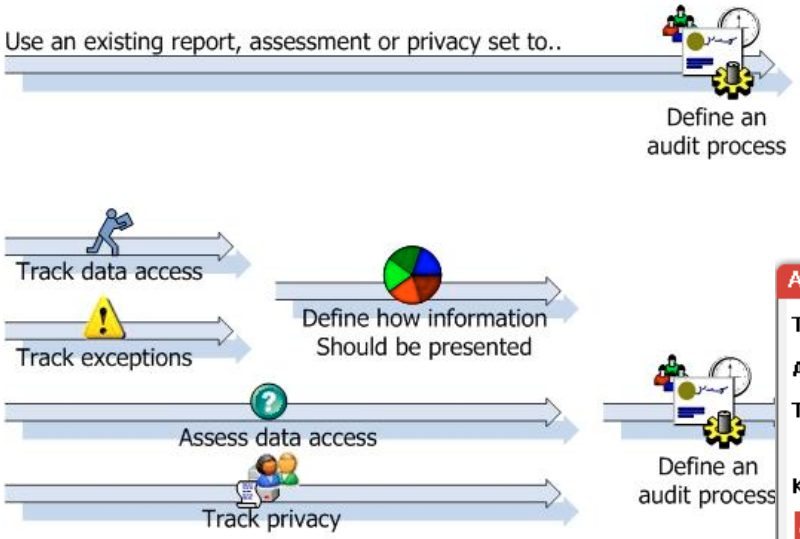
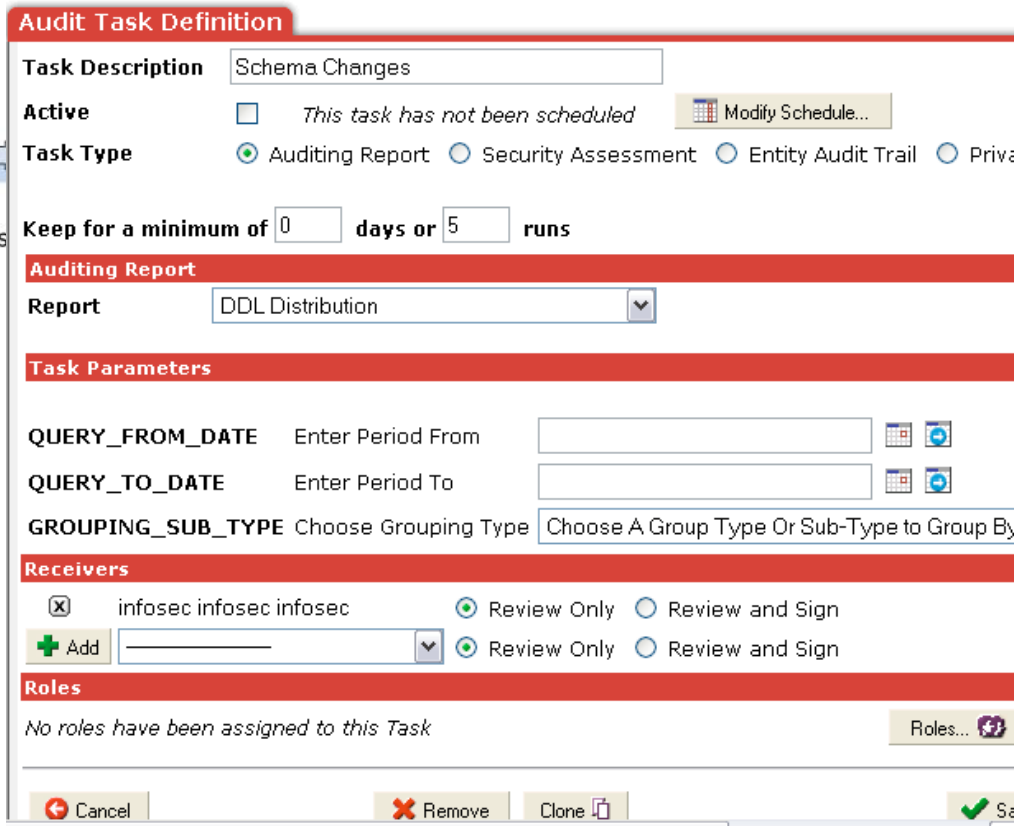
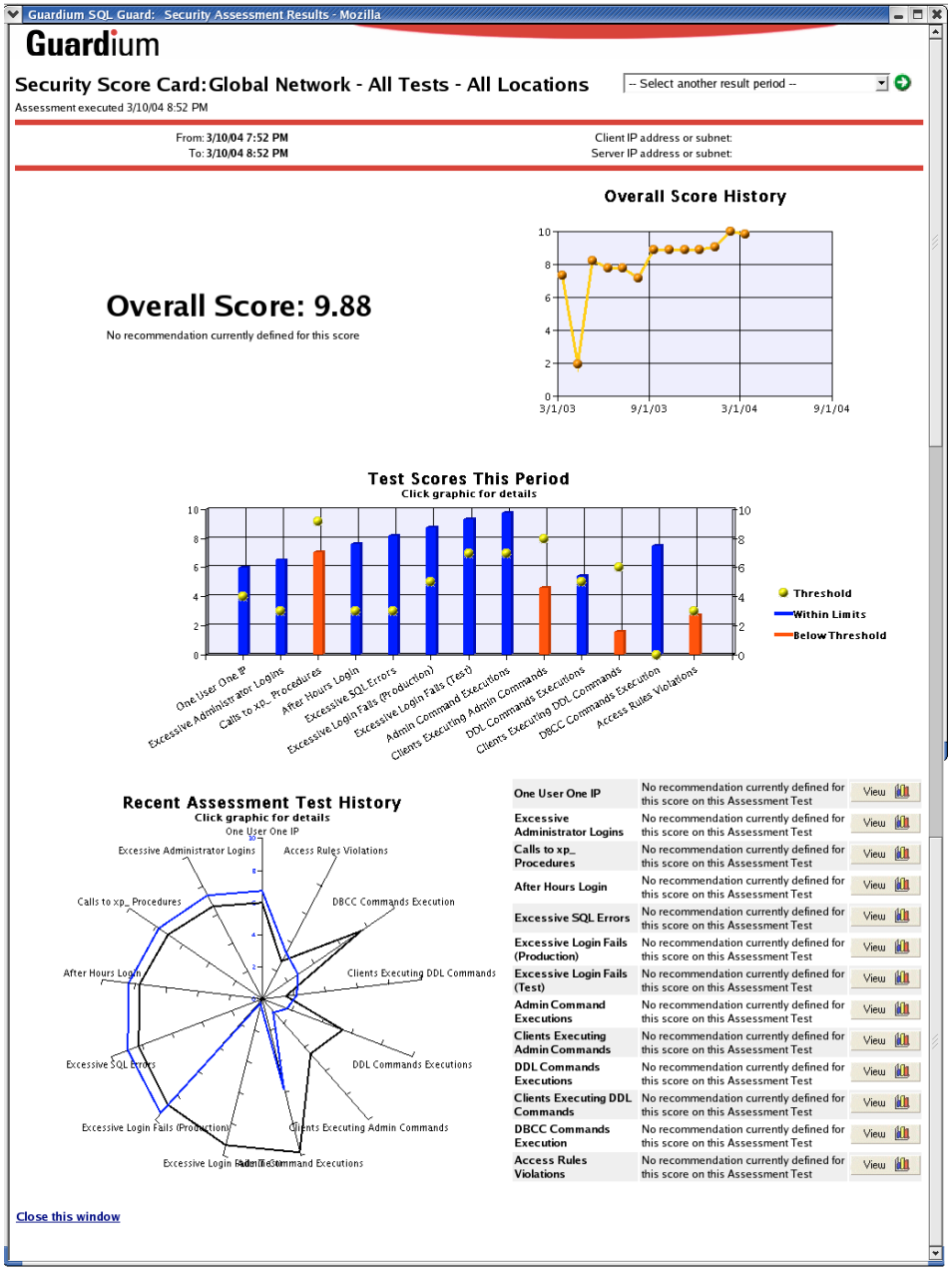
Auditing





Assessments



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Policies

Rule Definition

Policy

Policy Description: CRM Production June 2003

	Select	Sequence	Rule Description	Client Ip	Server Ip	Source Program	DB User Group	Application User	Object
	☐	1	SA rule	128.1.1.1/255.255.255.0	125.125.1.1/255.255.0.0		DBA	ANY	ANY
	☐	2	Suggested Rule12_01-27 17:06	192.168.2.0/255.255.255.0	192.168.0.0/255.255.0.0	CRM	ANY	ANY	Suggested Object
	☐	3	Suggested Rule7_02-13 11:18	192.168.2.0/255.255.255.0	192.168.0.0/255.255.0.0	CRM	ANY	ANY	Orders
	☐	4	Suggested Rule8_02-13 11:23	192.168.2.0/255.255.255.0	192.168.0.0/255.255.0.0	CRM	ANY	ANY	Suggested Object
	☐	5	Suggested Rule3_02-18 16:2966	ANY	ANY		dbo	ANY	SYSXLOGINS
	☐	6	Suggested Rule1_02-18 16:332	ANY	ANY		ANY	ANY	INFORMATION_SCH
		7	BASELINE						
	☐	8	Alert ALL	ANY	ANY		ANY	ANY	ANY
	☐	9	Hidden	ANY	ANY		ANY	ANY	ANY

Rule minimum count 1

Minimum number of occurrences 1

DATABASE SECURITY STARTS WITH KNOWLEDGE™

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