

Sentrigo Webinar Series,  
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# The Right Method To Secure An Oracle Database

By

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# Why Am I Qualified To Speak

- PeteFinnigan.com Ltd, Est 2003.
- <http://www.petefinnigan.com>
- First “Oracle security” blog.
- Specialists in researching and securing Oracle databases providing consultancy and training Database scanner software authors and vendors.
- Author of Oracle security step-by-step book; co-author of Expert Oracle practices.
- Published many papers, regular speaker (UK, USA, Slovenia, Norway, Iceland, Finland and more).
- Member of the Oak Table Network.



# Quick Quiz!

- How many people here know “**where**” their key data is held?
- How many people here understand exactly “**who**” can see or “**modify**” key data?
- How many people here understand the true “**privilege model**” employed to protect “**key data**”?

# Agenda

- Hardening databases by checklist
- Problems with checklists
- “The right method”
- Data flow
- Privilege/access assessment
- conclusions

# Why We Need Security

- The target is often data not the “DBA” role
- The exploits we see on the internet work but stealing data is much more “real” and easy
- It is easy to steal, not rocket science, no skill
- Real theft does not require complex techniques either
- What do you think happens in real life?
  - Exploits can be downloaded for free
  - Stealing is easy because systems are open

# Traditional Approach

- **Hardening by checklist – good idea?**
- A number of them available
  - SANS Step-by-step guide
  - SANS S.C.O.R.E.
  - CIS benchmark
  - DoD Stig
  - IT Governance book
  - Oracle's own checklist

# Problems With Checklists

- Not many checklists exist for Oracle databases
- Most are from same initial source or are very similar
- Some structure there but not good enough
  - “tip based rather than method based”
- Lists don't focus on securing the data
- Difficult to implement for a large number of databases
- CIS for instance has 158 pages

# Time “vs” Clever

- Time solution
  - Could spend man years on even a single database
  - Finding solutions for each issue is not as simple as applying what it says in the document
- Clever solution
  - Technical solutions need to be specified
  - Onion based approach is good
  - Basic hardening in parallel



# Examples Of Problems

- Two examples:
  - 1) Check 3.0.2 in CIS states “all files in \$ORACLE\_HOME/bin directory must have privileges of 0755 or less – fine - but the solution states “chmod 0755 \$ORACLE\_HOME/bin/\*” – is it a good idea?
  - 2) Solutions are not as simple as indicated. For instance fixing a weak password should also include, fix the password, management, hard coded passwords, audit, policy....

# Checklists And PII Data

Adobe Reader - [CIS\_Oracle\_11g\_Benchmark\_v1.0.pdf]

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Find: PII Previous Next

Item #	Configuration Item	Action / Recommended Parameters	Rationale/Remediation	Windows	Unix	Level & Score Status
5.25	Encryption	Tablespace Encryption	<p><b>Rationale:</b> When a table contains a large number of columns of PII it can be beneficial to encrypt an entire tablespace rather than columns.</p> <p><b>Remediation:</b> Use tablespace encryption .</p> <p><b>Audit:</b> None</p>	√	√	2 N
5.26	Radiuskey	Verify and set permissions on radius.key file	<p><b>Rationale:</b> File permissions must be restricted to the owner of the Oracle software and dba group. Ensure proper permissions are set on \$ORACLE_HOME/network/security/radius.key</p> <p><b>Remediation:</b> chmod 440 \ \$ORACLE_HOME/network</p> <p><b>Audit:</b> ls -al \ \$ORACLE_HOME/network</p>	√	√	1 S
5.27	sqlnet.ora	SSL_CERT_REVOCATION=required	<p><b>Rationale:</b> Ensure revocation is required for client certificate authentication. A client certificate that has been revoked can pose a threat to the integrity of the SSL channel.</p>			

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Start TextPad - [C:\p... 2 Windows C... Inbox - Thunder... 24\_10\_2008 2 Microsoft Of... Presentation De... root@vostok:/u... CIS\_Oracle... EN Norton 15:37

Search of the CIS benchmark - There is some mention of data BUT it is not focused

# Checklists And Special Data

Before presenting the checklist a few words about what the columns mean. The *action* column indicates broad sections that checks are grouped into and also includes the action references indicated in the Oracle security step-by-step guide. The severity levels are set between 1 and 5 (1 indicating the highest level). These levels were reached by consensus during the writing of the *step-by-step*. The *O/S* column identifies whether *Unix* or *Windows* or both can be checked. The *Oracle version* column indicates the relevant Oracle installation and finally the *default install* column indicates whether the issue can be checked. The *Oracle version* column indicates the relevant Oracle installation and finally the *default install* column indicates whether the issue can be checked. The most severity issues are indicated by being greyed out.

Action	Description	Severity	Oracle Version	Default Install
<b>0.</b>	<b>Planning and Risk assessment</b>			
0.1	Identify and patch known and	2	ALL	YES
0.2	Identify and record software (C	2	ALL	YES
0.3	Install only the database featur	2	ALL	YES
0.4	Record database configuration and store security	2	ALL	YES
0.5	Record database security configuration and store securely	2	ALL	YES
0.6	Review database security procedures and policies	2	ALL	YES
0.7	Store copies of the media used to build Oracle database off site	3	ALL	YES
0.8	Consider physical location of servers	2	ALL	YES
0.9	Define secure database / application architecture	3	ALL	YES
<b>1.</b>	<b>Host Operating System security issues</b>			
1.1.1	Check owner of Oracle software owns all files in \$ORACLE_HOME/bin	1	ALL	YES
1.1.2	Lock Oracle software owner account	1	ALL	YES
1.1.3	Do not name Oracle software owner account <i>oracle</i>	2	ALL	YES
1.1.4	Limit access to software owner account	2	Unix	YES
1.1.5	Use separate owners for different components of Oracle such as <i>listener</i> , <i>intelligent agent</i> and <i>database</i> .	2	ALL	YES
1.2.1	Check file permissions in \$ORACLE_HOME/bin	1	Unix	YES
1.2.2	Check <i>umask</i> value	1	Unix	YES

No special data mentioned at all in the SANS SCORE

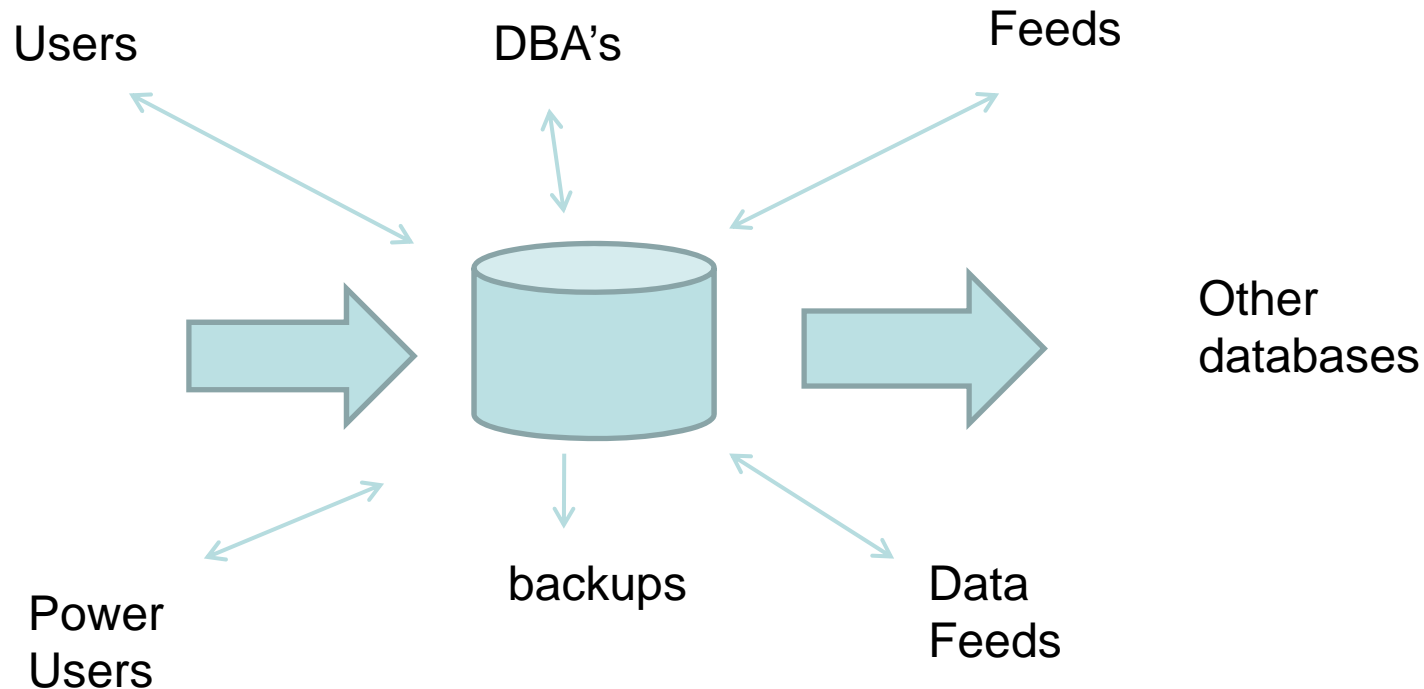
# The Right Method To Secure

- Start with **“the data”**
- Understand **“data flow”** and **“access”**
- Understand the problem of securing **“your data”**
- Hardening should be part of the solution **BUT** not **THE** solution
- Checklists do not mention **“your”** data

## Complex But Simple Solutions Needed

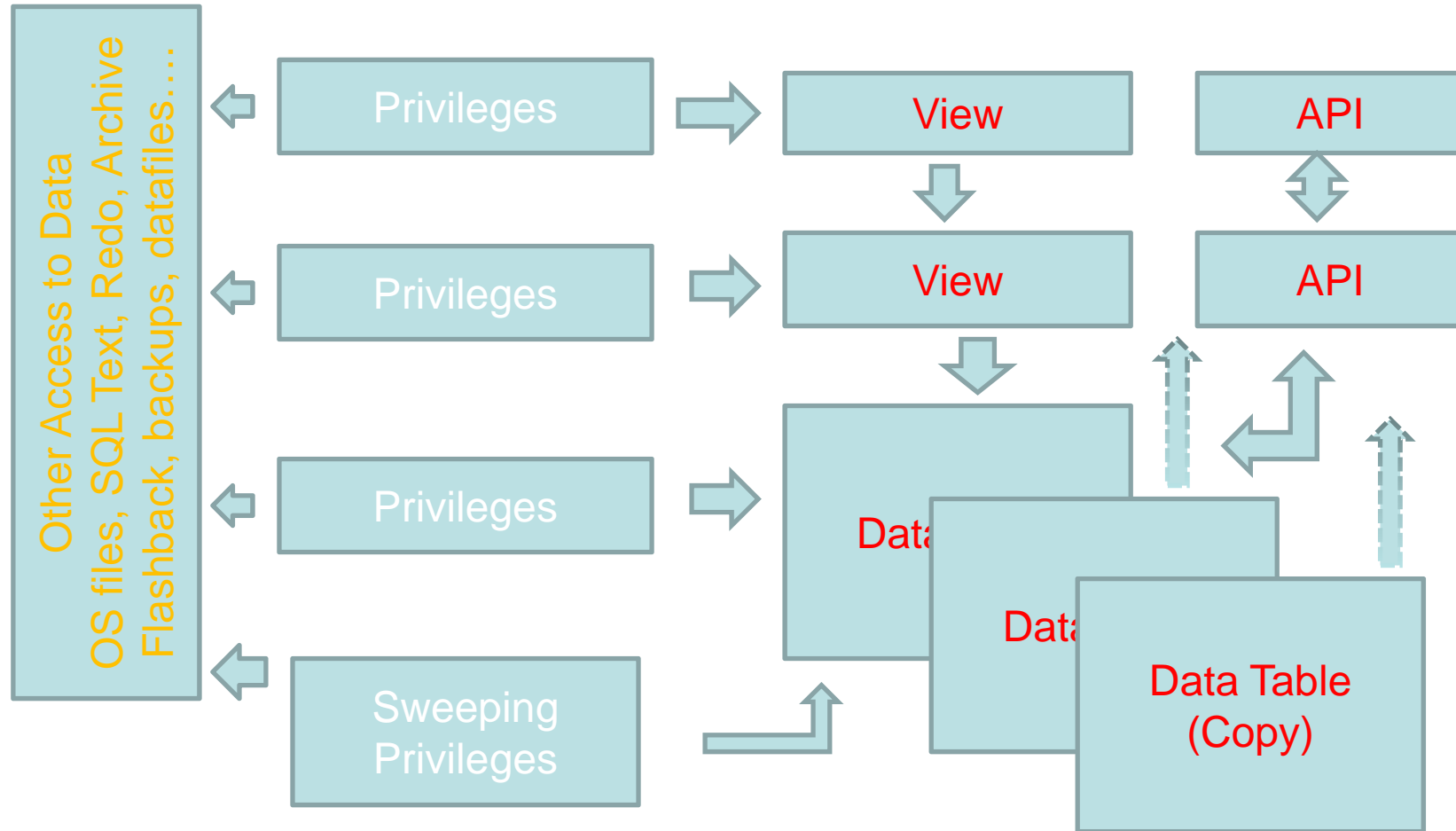
- Overarching solutions are needed
- Remove all types of access from the data
- Ensure only those who should see, can see the data
- Unfortunately it's not that simple as there are:
  - Many paths to the data
  - Many copies of data
  - Data stored or in transit that is accessible
  - Data copied outside of the database

# Understand Architecture



Identify each type of person and a sample account for each

# Data Access Models





# Data Access Is Not “Flat”

- Data model is not flat – remove the blinkers
- Access rights are also not flat
- Data is often replicated
  - In other tables – in interfaces – flexfields ...
  - Indexes
  - Shared memory
  - Data files
  - Operating system
  - Many more...



# How / Who

- The data must be identified (found?)
- The access paths must be found
- The “people” – real people identified
- Map to these to database user accounts
- Assess who can access data and how
- Only now can we hope to secure data

# Securing Data

- We are going to investigate in depth the issues around a simple credit card table
- We need to
  - find the credit card details table
  - Find duplicate copies of credit card data
  - Assess who can access all of the data
  - Look for other places the data exists
  - More...
- Even these issues are only the “***tip of the iceberg***” though!
- Lets dig deeper

# Securing Data - 2

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus system/oracle1@orcl
who_can_access: Release 1.0.3.0.0 - Production on Fri Nov 28 16:25:13 2008
Copyright (c) 2004 PeteFinnigan.com Limited. All rights reserved.

NAME OF OBJECT TO CHECK          [USER_OBJECTS]: CREDIT_CARD
OWNER OF THE OBJECT TO CHECK     [USER]: ORABLOG
OUTPUT METHOD Screen/File         [S]: S
FILE NAME FOR OUTPUT              [priv.lst]:
OUTPUT DIRECTORY [DIRECTORY or file (/tmp)]:
EXCLUDE CERTAIN USERS            [N]:
USER TO SKIP                      [TEST%]:

Checking object => ORABLOG.CREDIT_CARD
=====

Object type is => TABLE (TAB)
Privilege => SELECT is granted to =>
Role => PUBLIC (ADM = NO)

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

For updates please visit http://www.petefinnigan.com/t
SQL>
```

Look for the credit cards

This problem is often seen. The developers think that everyone accesses the data via their application.

The encrypted data could be stolen and cracked off line

Or decrypted on-line by any user

# Securing Data - 3

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus system/oracle1@orcl

Checking object => ORABLOG.ORBLOG_CRYPTO
=====

Object type is => PACKAGE (TAB)
  Privilege => EXECUTE is granted to =>
  Role => PUBLIC (ADM = NO)

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

For updates please visit http://www.petefinnigan.com/tools.

SQL> get dp
 1 select name,type,owner
 2 from dba_dependencies
 3 where referenced_name in ('DBMS_OBFUSCATION_TOOLKIT','DBMS_CRYPTO')
 4 and owner not in ('SYS','SYSMAN','FLWS_030000')
 5* order by name desc
SQL> /

NAME                                TYPE                                OWNER
-----                                -                                -
WWU_FLOW_UTILITIES                  PACKAGE BODY                        FLOWS_030000
WWU_FLOW_SECURITY                   PACKAGE BODY                        FLOWS_030000
WWU_FLOW_ITEM                       PACKAGE BODY                        FLOWS_030000
WWU_FLOW_DML                        PACKAGE BODY                        FLOWS_030000
WWU_FLOW_COLLECTION                 PACKAGE BODY                        FLOWS_030000
WWU_FLOW                            PACKAGE BODY                        FLOWS_030000
WK_UTIL                             PACKAGE BODY                        WKSYS
ORBLOG_CRYPTO                      PACKAGE BODY                        ORABLOG
DBMS_OBFUSCATION_TOOLKIT            SYNONYM                            PUBLIC
DBMS_CRYPTO                         SYNONYM                            PUBLIC
BSLN                                PACKAGE BODY                        DBSNMP

11 rows selected.

SQL> _
```

Test who can access the credit card crypto package

Again the same problem applies; there is a belief that no one will run this directly!

# Securing Data - 4

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus system/oracle1@orcl
Wrote file afiedt.buf
 1 select name,type,owner
 2 from dba_dependencies
 3* where referenced_name='CREDIT_CARD'
SQL> /
NAME                                TYPE                                OWNER
-----                                -                                -
CC1                                  VIEW                                ORABLOG
1 row selected.
SQL> edit
Wrote file afiedt.buf
 1 select name,type,owner
 2 from dba_dependencies
 3* where referenced_name='CC1'
SQL> /
NAME                                TYPE                                OWNER
-----                                -                                -
CCNAME                               VIEW                                ORABLOG
1 row selected.
SQL> edit
Wrote file afiedt.buf
 1 select name,type,owner
 2 from dba_dependencies
 3* where referenced_name='CCNAME'
SQL> /
no rows selected
```

Wow, there is not a single interface to our credit card data.

Each view now needs to be checked to see which users can access the credit card data via these views

# Securing Data - 5

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus system/oracle1@orcl
SQL> select name,type,owner
  2  from dba_dependencies
  3  where referenced_name='ORABLOG_CRYPTO' ;

NAME                                TYPE                                OWNER
-----                                -                                -
ORABLOG_CRYPTO                       PACKAGE BODY                       ORABLOG
CCDEC                                 FUNCTION                           ORABLOG
CCEN                                 FUNCTION                           ORABLOG

3 rows selected.

SQL>
```

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus system/oracle1@orcl
who_can_access: Release 1.0.3.0.0 - Production on Fri Nov 28 16:50:36 2008
Copyright (c) 2004 PeteFinnigan.com Limited. All rights reserved.

NAME OF OBJECT TO CHECK              [USER_OBJECTS]: CCEN
OWNER OF THE OBJECT TO CHECK         [USER]: ORABLOG
OUTPUT METHOD Screen/File             [S]: S
FILE NAME FOR OUTPUT                  [priv.lst]:
OUTPUT DIRECTORY [DIRECTORY or file </tmp>]:
EXCLUDE CERTAIN USERS                 [N]:
USER TO SKIP                           [TEST%]:

Checking object => ORABLOG.CCEN
=====

Object type is => FUNCTION (TAB)
Privilege => EXECUTE is granted to =>
User => CC (ADM = NO)
```

Follow the same process as above

Test who can access the functions found

# Securing Data - 6

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus system/oracle1@orcl
SQL> select owner,table_name from dba_tables
 2 where table_name like '%CREDIT%';

OWNER                                TABLE_NAME
-----                                -
ORABLOG                               CREDIT_CARD

1 row selected.

SQL> col owner for a10
SQL> col table_name for a30
SQL> col column_name for a5
SQL> select owner,table_name,column_name from dba_tables
 2 where column_name='PAN';

OWNER                                TABLE_NAME                                COLUMN
-----                                -
ORABLOG                               BIN$SFU0AmZ7LGngQAB/AQB5+w==$$0          PAN
ORABLOG                               BIN$SFU2LPPq6wHgQAB/AQB6GA==$$0          PAN
ORABLOG                               BIN$SFYmOpXjnWngQAB/AQAfSg==$$0          PAN
ORABLOG                               BIN$SFYqtq+wIp3gQAB/AQAgeA==$$0          PAN
ORABLOG                               BIN$SFYv3FNLr0DgQAB/AQAQQA==$$0          PAN
ORABLOG                               BIN$SFY2dIAeFUTgQAB/AQAgeA==$$0          PAN
ORABLOG                               BIN$SFY3HrgmcFrgQAB/AQAQgQ==$$0          PAN
ORABLOG                               BIN$SFY5dvNjURrgQAB/AQAQlw==$$0          PAN
ORABLOG                               BIN$SFY74g46F9fgQAB/AQAQ8w==$$0          PAN
ORABLOG                               BIN$SFY/AtrNeRngQAB/AQAHGw==$$0          PAN
ORABLOG                               BIN$SFZJq3Itvb7gQAB/AQAhtw==$$0          PAN
ORABLOG                               BIN$SFZnmEOKfpjgQAB/AQAH+g==$$0          PAN
ORABLOG                               BIN$SFZS28RAAdPgQAB/AQAIZg==$$0          PAN
ORABLOG                               BIN$SFZUh/pQIyfgQAB/AQAiew==$$0          PAN
ORABLOG                               BIN$SFZYZjtXUwngQAB/AQAioQ==$$0          PAN
ORABLOG                               BIN$SFZZhez hGdPgQAB/AQAIsA==$$0          PAN
ORABLOG                               CREDIT_CARD                                PAN
ORABLOG                               CC1                                           PAN
IMPORTER                               C23                                           PAN

19 rows selected.
```

There are a number of issues here

The data is copied – we can check by looking at IMPORTER.PAN

The data is again duplicated in the recycle bin – this needs to be handled

Each table found has to be checked for hierarchy and access

If we could not find using simple ideas as here we would need to sample data or use specific algorithms



# Securing Data - 7

Sweeping privileges are still dangerous for our data – o7\_dictionary\_accessibility prevents some hacks but does not stop sweeping data access

Remember there are other privileges; INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE...

Remember other privileges still that would allow data theft; TRIGGERS, EXECUTE PROCEDURE...

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus system/oracle1@orcl
Privilege => SELECT ANY TABLE has been granted to =>
-----
Role => DBA (ADM = YES) which is granted to =>
  User => SYS (ADM = YES)
  User => SYSMAN (ADM = NO)
  User => AA (ADM = NO)
  User => SYSTEM (ADM = YES)
Role => APPROLE (ADM = NO) which is granted to =>
  User => BB (ADM = NO)
  User => AA (ADM = NO)
  User => SYSTEM (ADM = YES)
User => MDSYS (ADM = NO)
User => SYS (ADM = YES)
Role => IMP_FULL_DATABASE (ADM = NO) which is granted to =>
  User => SYS (ADM = YES)
  User => WKSYS (ADM = NO)
  User => IMPORTER (ADM = NO)
  Role => DBA (ADM = NO) which is granted to =>
  User => SYS (ADM = YES)
  User => SYSMAN (ADM = NO)
  User => AA (ADM = NO)
  User => SYSTEM (ADM = YES)
  Role => APPROLE (ADM = NO) which is granted to =>
  User => BB (ADM = NO)
  User => AA (ADM = NO)
  User => SYSTEM (ADM = YES)
Role => DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE (ADM = NO) which is granted to =>
  Role => DBA (ADM = NO) which is granted to =>
  User => SYS (ADM = YES)
  User => SYSMAN (ADM = NO)
  User => AA (ADM = NO)
  User => SYSTEM (ADM = YES)
  Role => APPROLE (ADM = NO) which is granted to =>
  User => BB (ADM = NO)
  User => AA (ADM = NO)
  User => SYSTEM (ADM = YES)
  User => SYS (ADM = YES)
User => WKSYS (ADM = NO)
User => ORASCAN (ADM = NO)
Role => EXP_FULL_DATABASE (ADM = NO) which is granted to =>
  User => WKSYS (ADM = NO)
  Role => DATAPUMP_EXP_FULL_DATABASE (ADM = NO) which is granted to =>
  User => SYS (ADM = YES)
  Role => DBA (ADM = NO) which is granted to =>
  User => SYS (ADM = YES)
  User => SYSMAN (ADM = NO)
  User => AA (ADM = NO)
  User => SYSTEM (ADM = YES)
  Role => APPROLE (ADM = NO) which is granted to =>
  User => BB (ADM = NO)
```





# Securing Data - 9

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus system/oracle1@orcl
SQL> get cc
1  select sql_id,sql_text
2  from v$sqltext
3  where sql_id in (
4  select sql_id
5  from v$sqltext
6  where upper(sql_text) like '%PAN%')
7* order by sql_id,piece
SQL> /

SQL_ID          SQL_TEXT
-----
2rn9a7dg9utp4  select sql_text from v$sqltext where upper(sql_text)
2rn9a7dg9utp4  '
2ssufvzd2ukz9  select sql_id,sql_text from v$sqltext where sql_id
2ssufvzd2ukz9  ql_id from v$sqltext where upper(sql_text) like '%F
2ssufvzd2ukz9  y sql_id,piece
5bswhj9fzgba3  select name_on_card,orablog.orablog_crypto.decrypt(
5bswhj9fzgba3  blog.credit_card
6xn2s57zw4m5b  delete from opancillary$ where obj#=1
7p7ssdnkvxwvt  SELECT occupant_name, occupant_desc, schema_name,
7p7ssdnkvxwvt  move_procedure, move_procedure_desc, space_usage_kbytes
7p7ssdnkvxwvt  FROM gv$sysaux_occupants          WHERE inst_id = USERENV(
7p7ssdnkvxwvt  'INSTANCE')
bp6du39yqhp7y  select sql_id,sql_text from v$sqltext where upper(sql_text) like
bp6du39yqhp7y  '%PAN%'
dxnnwy4497nh5  select name_on_card,orablog.orablog_crypto.decrypt(pan) from ora
dxnnwy4497nh5  blog.credit_card where orablog.orablog_crypto.decrypt(pan)='4049
dxnnwy4497nh5  990855468731'
f6cz4n8y72xdc  SELECT space_usage_kbytes FROM v$sysaux_occupants WHERE occup
f6cz4n8y72xdc  ant_name = 'SQL_MANAGEMENT_BASE'
f7b9njbspa6g4  select name_on_card,orablog.orablog_crypto.decrypt(pan) from ora
f7b9njbspa6g4  blog.credit_card where orablog.orablog_crypto.decrypt(pan) like
f7b9njbspa6g4  '%4049%'

22 rows selected.

SQL> _
```

The credit cards can also be exposed in shared memory and many other places

Privileges that allow access to dynamic data or meta-data must be reviewed

# Securing Data - 10

- Securing data is not complex but we must take care of all access paths to the data
- We must consider the hierarchy
- We must consider sweeping privileges
- We must consider data leakage
- We must consider data replication
- There is more...unfortunately...
- In summary securing specific data (“***any data***”) is first about knowing where that data is and who can access it and how it “***flows through the system***”

# Users – The Opposite Problem

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus system/oracle 1
SQL> set serveroutput on size 1000000
SQL> @cracker-v2.0.sql
cracker: Release 1.0.4.0.0 - Beta on Tue Nov 25 18:18:02 2008
Copyright (c) 2008 PeteFinnigan.com Limited. All rights reserved.

T Username          Password          CR FL STA
-----
U "SYS"             IORACLE1         1 DI CR OP
U "SYSTEM"         IORACLE1         1 DI CR OP
U "OUTLN"          IOUOILN          1 DE CR EL
U "DIP"            IDIP              1 DE CR EL
U "TSMSYS"         ITSMSYS          1 PU CR EL
U "ORACLE_OCM"     IORACLE_OCM      1 PU CR EL
U "XDB"            ICHANGE_ON_INSTALL 1 DE CR EL
R "GLOBAL_AQ_USER_ROLE" ICL-EX <GLOBAL> 1 GE CR OP
U "DBSNMP"         IORACLE1         1 DI CR OP
U "WMSYS"          IWMSYS           1 DE CR EL
U "EXFSYS"         IEXFSYS          1 DE CR EL
U "CTXSYS"         ICHANGE_ON_INSTALL 1 DE CR EL
U "XS$NULL"        I                1 -- -- EL
U "ANONYMOUS"     IIMP <anonymous> 1 IM CR EL
R "SPATIAL_WFS_ADMIN" ISPATIAL_WFS_ADMIN 1 PU CR OP
U "ORDSYS"         IORDSYS          1 DE CR EL
U "ORDPLUGINS"    IORDPLUGINS      1 DE CR EL
U "SI_INFORMTN_SCHEMA" ISI_INFORMTN_SCHEMA 1 DE CR EL
U "MDSYS"          IMDSYS           1 DE CR EL
U "OLAPSYS"        I                1 -- -- EL
U "MDDATA"         IMDDATA          1 DE CR EL
U "HR"             ICHANGE_ON_INSTALL 1 DE CR EL
U "SPATIAL_WFS_ADMIN_U ISPATIAL_WFS_ADMIN_US 1 PU CR EL
R "WFS_USR_ROLE"   IWFS_USR_ROLE    1 PU CR OP
R "SPATIAL_CSW_ADMIN" ISPATIAL_CSW_ADMIN 1 PU CR OP
U "SPATIAL_CSW_ADMIN_U ISPATIAL_CSW_ADMIN_US 1 PU CR EL
R "CSW_USR_ROLE"   ICSW_USR_ROLE    1 PU CR OP
U "WKSYS"          ICHANGE_ON_INSTALL 1 DE CR EL
U "WKPROXY"        ICHANGE_ON_INSTALL 1 DE CR EL
U "WK_TEST"        IWK_TEST         1 DE CR EL
U "SYSMAN"         IORACLE1         1 DI CR OP
U "MCMT_UIEU"      I                1 -- -- OP
U "FLOWS_FILES"    I                1 -- -- EL
U "APEX_PUBLIC_USER" I                1 -- -- EL
U "FLOWS_030000"   I                1 -- -- EL
U "OWBSYS"         IOWBSYS          1 PU CR EL
R "OWB$CLIENT"     IS               1 BF CR OP
R "OWB_DESIGNCENTER_UI IS               1 BF CR OP
U "SCOTT"          ITIGER           1 DE CR EG
U "AB"             IAB              1 PU CR OP
U "OE"             ICHANGE_ON_INSTALL 1 DE CR EL
U "IX"             ICHANGE_ON_INSTALL 1 DE CR EL
U "SH"             ICHANGE_ON_INSTALL 1 DE CR EL
U "PM"             ICHANGE_ON_INSTALL 1 DE CR EL
U "BI"             ICHANGE_ON_INSTALL 1 DE CR EL
U "PETE"           IPETE            1 DE CR OP
U "BILL"          IBILL            1 PU CR OP
U "A"              IA               1 PU CR OP
U "B"              IB               1 PU CR OP
U "C"              IC               1 PU CR OP
U "RES_TEST"      IRES_TEST        1 PU CR OP
U "XX"            I123456          1 DI CR OP
U "ORASCAN"       IORASCAN         1 PU CR OP
```

For this example run

INFO: Number of crack attempts = [61791]  
INFO: Elapsed time = [4.36 Seconds]  
INFO: Cracks per second = [14170]

53 out of 60 accounts cracked in 4.3 seconds

We are not trying to break in BUT trying to assess the "real security level"

See [http://www.petefinnigan.com/oracle\\_password\\_cracker.htm](http://www.petefinnigan.com/oracle_password_cracker.htm)

This is called the "Access Issue"

# User Password Analysis

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus system/oracle1
SQL> set serveroutput on size 1000000
SQL> @cracker-v2.0.sql
cracker: Release 1.0.4.0.0 - Beta on Tue Nov 25 18:18:02 2008
Copyright (c) 2008 PeteFinnigan.com Limited. All rights reserved.

T Username          Password          CR FL STA
-----
U "SYS"             [ORACLE1]        1 DI CR OP
U "SYSTEM"         [ORACLE1]        1 DI CR OP
U "OUTLN"          [OUTLN]          1 DE CR EL
U "DIP"            [DIP]            1 DE CR EL
U "TSMSYS"         [TSMSYS]         1 PU CR EL
U "ORACLE_OCM"     [ORACLE_OCM]     1 PU CR EL
U "XDB"            [CHANGE_ON_INSTALL] 1 DE CR EL
R "GLOBAL_AQ_USER_ROLE" [GL-EX <GLOBAL>] 1 GE CR OP
U "DBSNMP"         [ORACLE1]        1 DI CR OP
U "UMSYS"          [UMSYS]          1 DE CR EL
U "EXFSYS"         [EXFSYS]         1 DE CR EL
U "CTXSYS"         [CHANGE_ON_INSTALL] 1 DE CR EL
U "XS$NULL"        [ ]              1 -- -- EL
U "ANONYMOUS"      [IMP <anonymous>] 1 IM CR EL
R "SPATIAL_WFS_ADMIN" [SPATIAL_WFS_ADMIN] 1 PU CR OP
U "ORDSYS"         [ORDSYS]         1 DE CR EL
U "ORDPLUGINS"    [ORDPLUGINS]     1 DE CR EL
U "SI_INFORMTN_SCHEMA" [SI_INFORMTN_SCHEMA] 1 DE CR EL
U "MDSYS"          [MDSYS]          1 DE CR EL
U "OLAPSYS"        [ ]              1 -- -- EL
U "MDDATA"         [MDDATA]         1 DE CR EL
U "HR"             [CHANGE_ON_INSTALL] 1 DE CR EL
U "SPATIAL_WFS_ADMIN_U [SPATIAL_WFS_ADMIN_US] 1 PU CR EL
R "WFS_USR_ROLE"   [WFS_USR_ROLE]   1 PU CR OP
R "SPATIAL_CSU_ADMIN" [SPATIAL_CSU_ADMIN] 1 PU CR OP
U "SPATIAL_CSU_ADMIN_U [SPATIAL_CSU_ADMIN_US] 1 PU CR EL
R "CSU_USR_ROLE"  [CSU_USR_ROLE]   1 PU CR OP
U "UKSYS"          [CHANGE_ON_INSTALL] 1 DE CR EL
U "UKPROXY"        [CHANGE_ON_INSTALL] 1 DE CR EL
U "UK_TEST"        [UK_TEST]        1 DE CR EL
U "SYSMAN"         [ORACLE1]        1 DI CR OP
U "MGT_UIEV"       [ ]              1 -- -- OP
U "FLOWS_FILES"    [ ]              1 -- -- EL
U "APEX_PUBLIC_USER" [ ]              1 -- -- EL
U "FLOWS_030000"   [ ]              1 -- -- EL
U "OWBSYS"         [OWBSYS]         1 PU CR EL
R "OWB$CLIENT"     [S]              1 BF CR OP
R "OWB_DESIGNCENTER_UI [S]              1 BF CR OP
U "SCOTT"          [TIGER]          1 DE CR EG
U "AB"             [AB]             1 PU CR OP
U "OE"             [CHANGE_ON_INSTALL] 1 DE CR EL
U "IX"             [CHANGE_ON_INSTALL] 1 DE CR EL
U "SH"             [CHANGE_ON_INSTALL] 1 DE CR EL
U "PM"             [CHANGE_ON_INSTALL] 1 DE CR EL
U "BI"             [CHANGE_ON_INSTALL] 1 DE CR EL
U "PETE"           [PETE]           1 DE CR OP
U "BILL"          [BILL]           1 PU CR OP
U "A"              [A]              1 PU CR OP
U "B"              [B]              1 PU CR OP
U "C"              [C]              1 PU CR OP
U "RES_TEST"      [RES_TEST]       1 PU CR OP
U "XX"            [123456]         1 DI CR OP
U "ORASCAN"       [ORASCAN]        1 PU CR OP
```

- Shared passwords are a problem
- All privileged accounts have the same password
- This often implies that the same people do one job or multiple people share passwords
- If database links exist they possibly share the same passwords (check dump files)
- Assess not just “**what**” you see BUT also the implications in terms of management and administration
- This is an example of just one issue



# Rounding Up

- A simple picture is built of all access to the key data
- All users are assessed and mapped to the data access
- Solutions are very specific but generally
  - Reduce default accounts
  - Reduce access to data
  - Remove duplicate privileges
  - Simplify privilege and access models
  - Generalise

# Conclusions

- There are a few important lessons we must learn to secure data held in an Oracle database
  - We must secure the “**data**” not the software (quite obviously we **MUST** secure the software to achieve “**data**” security)
  - We must start with the “**data**” not the software
  - We must understand who/how/why/when “**data**” could be stolen
- Oracle security is complex though because we must consider “**where**” the “**data**” is and “**who**” can access it and “**how**”
- Often there are “**layers**” and “**duplication**”
- Careful detailed work is often needed

```
create or replace function log_start(fv_path
return utl_file.file_type is
  lv_fptr utl_file.file_type:=null;
  lv_module varchar2(100):='log_start';
begin
  Oracle Security Expertise
  dbms_output.disable;
```

## Any Questions?



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