



Live-Hacking von Oracle- Datenbanken



Agenda

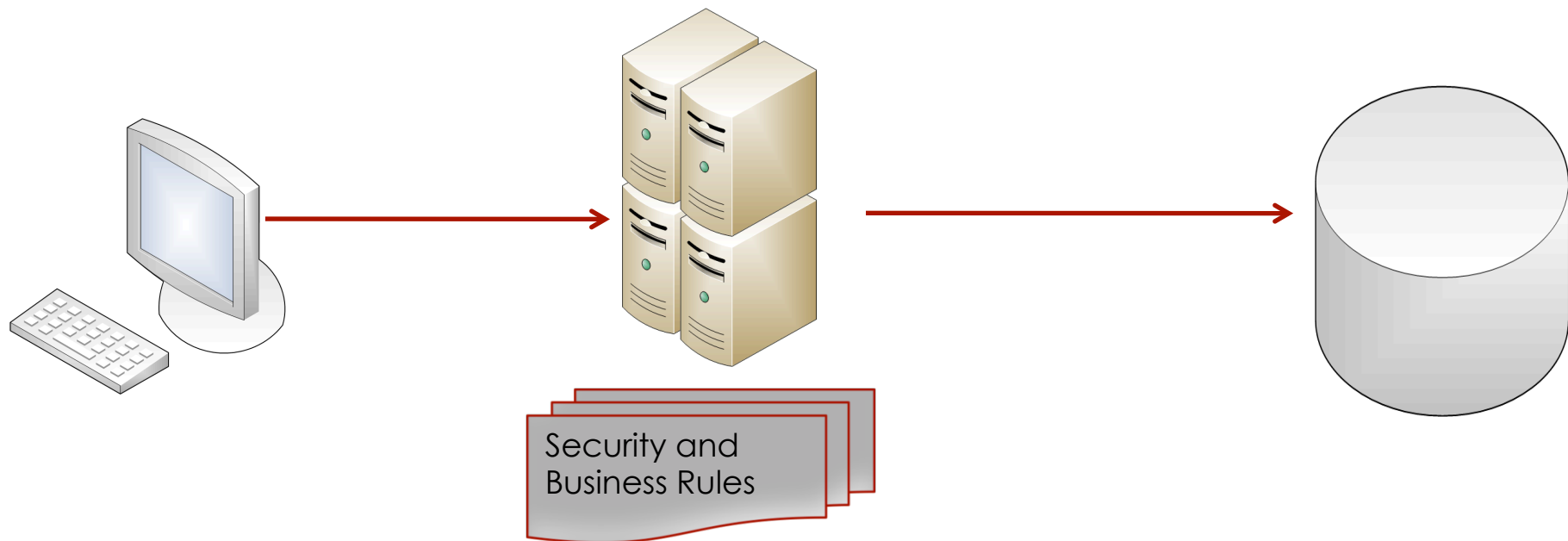


- Introduction
- Typical Database Attackers
- Exploits
- Countermeasure



Databases in the real world

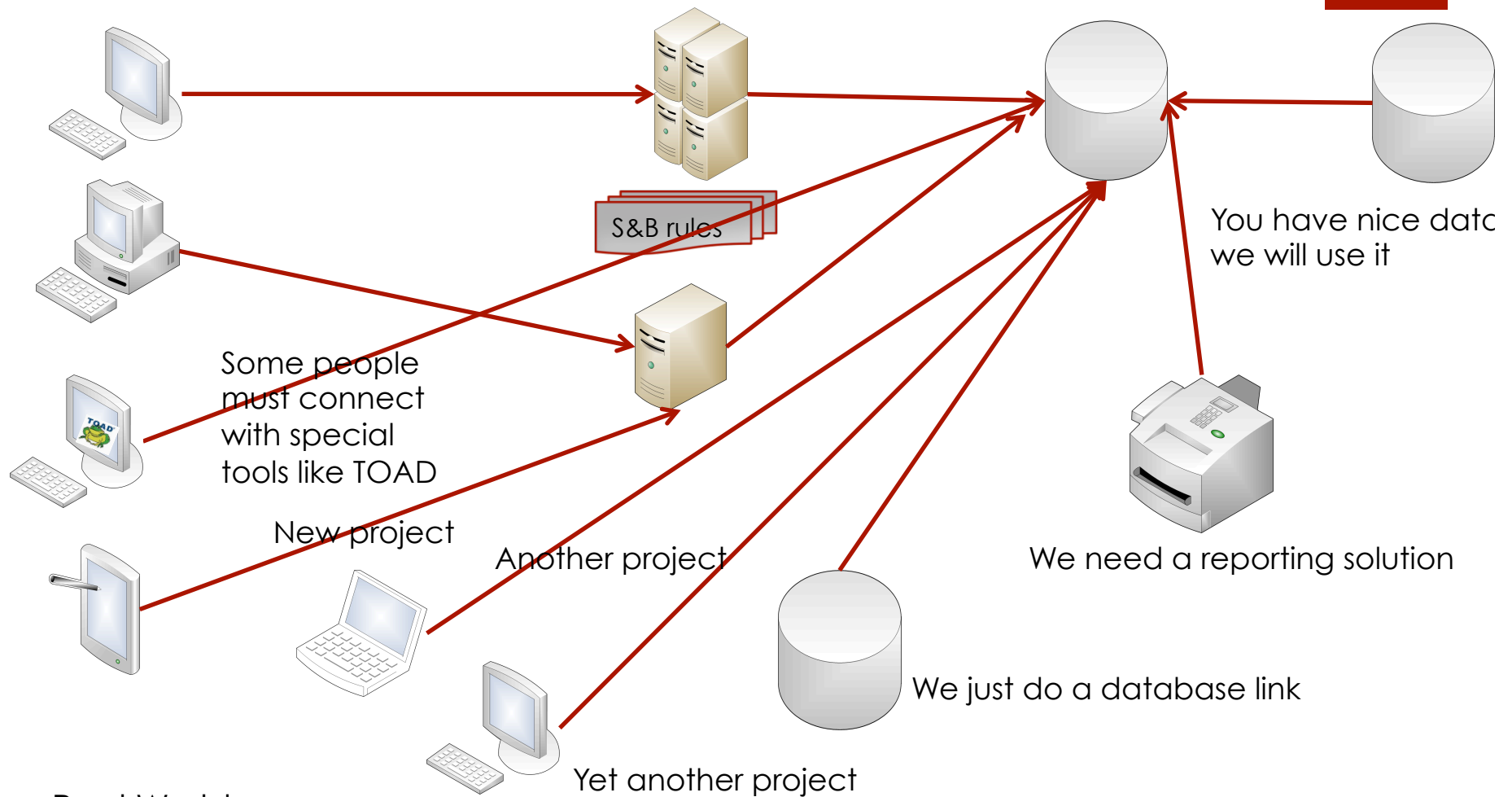
The ivory tower architecture



Simple architecture

- Clients accessing a database via application server
- No direct access to the database
- Security and business rules are enforced in the application server
- Password change on database and application server

The ivory tower solution in the real world



Real World



- Complex architecture
- All types of clients are accessing the database
- Security and business rules only enforced in the first application server
- Passwords are stored in many places. Normally not documented



How difficult is it to hack an
Oracle database?

It depends...

- Easy:
 - Old or unpatched versions
 - Database not hardened (weak passwords, unsecure code, ...)
 - Many exploits
- Difficult:
 - Latest, fully patched version
 - Hardened database
 - Database Activity Monitoring running
 - Custom exploit needed

Information - Oracle						
Information	Version	Database Patchset	Exploits	Users & Components	Common Programs	
						
						9.2.0.2
						9.2.0.1

Sorted by Exploit Type

SQL Injection Basics

- [Introduction to SQL Injection](#) via SQL Shell (e.g. SQL*plus)

Privilege Escalation

- [mdsys.reset_inprog_index](#) (bug, 10.2, 11.1, 11.2)
- [dbms_job](#) (bug, 10.2)
- [dbms_sqlhash](#) (bug, 10.2)
- [dbms_cdc_publish](#) (bug, 10.1, 10.2, 11.1, 11.2)
- [dbms_cdc_ipublish](#) (bug, 10.1, 10.2, 11.1, 11.2)
- [dbms_jvm_exp_perms & dbms_java](#) (bug, 10.2)
- [dbms_jvm_exp_perms & dbms_java](#) (bug, 11.1-11.2)
- [alter session set NLS](#) (bug, 8-10.2)
- [sys.dbms_metadata.get_granted_xml](#) (bug, SQL)
- [sys.dbms_metadata.get_xml](#) (bug, SQL)
- [sys.dbms_metadata.get_granted_xml](#) (bug, SQL)
- [sys.dbms_metadata.get_ddl](#) (bug, SQL)
- [sys.dbms_cdc_subscribe](#) (bug, SQL)
- [sys.dbms_export_extension](#) (bug, SQL)
- [sys.dbms_cdc_impdp](#) (bug, SQL)
- [sys.kupm\\$mcp](#) (bug, SQL)
- [sys.kupw\\$worker](#) (bug, SQL)
- [sys.kupv\\$ft](#) (bug, SQL)
- [sys.lt.findricset](#) (bug, SQL)
- [sys.lt.createworkspace](#) (bug, SQL)
- [wmsys.lt.createworkspace](#) (bug, SQL)
- [sys.lt.removeworkspace](#) (bug, SQL)
- [wmsys.lt.removeworkspace](#) (bug, SQL)
- [ctxsys.driload](#) (bug, SQL)
- [xdb.xdb_pitrig_pkg](#) (bug, SQL)

Bypass Access Rights

- [Bypass access privileges using xmldb_transform](#) (bug, XMLDB, HTTP)
- [Bypass access privileges using inline views](#) (bug, 8-10g)
- [Bypass access privileges using normal views](#) (bug, 8-10g)
- [Bypass access privileges using ANSI join](#) (bug, 9.1)

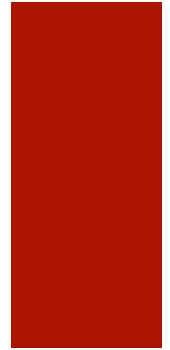




Who attacks a database?



Classification of Attackers



- Curious DBA or Employee
- Criminal employee
- Leaving employee
- External hacker
- Intelligence agency /
Organized crime

Curious DBA or Employee

- **Type:** Curious DBA or employee
- **Scenario:** Interested in private/sensitive information.
- **Samples:**
 - Looking up for salary of colleagues, private numbers, emails, account status of politician,...
 - Supporting private investigators (PI)
- **Known incidents:** Miles & More (Employee was looking up politicians)
- **Identification:** Mostly select statements, Few/No traces without audit, Difficult to spot



Curious DBA or Employee

Example:

- Search data of colleagues

```
SQL> select * from hr.emp  
where salary > 10000;
```

Example:

- Search data of celebrities

```
SQL> select * from  
customers  
where lastname='Cruiser'  
and prename = 'Tom';
```

Tom Cruiser, 27.12.1963,
Account 123,123.00

Curious DBA or Employee

Example: (Demo)

- Change identity (all versions of Oracle)

```
SQL> exec kupp$proc.change_user('HR');
```

**McAfee****Database Security**[Alerts](#)[VA Results](#)[Reports](#)[Dashboard](#)[Rules](#)[VA Scans](#)[VA Tests](#)[Compliance](#)[Sensors](#)[DBM](#)[vPatch Rules](#)[Custom Rules](#)[Application Mapping](#)[Tags - DBMSs](#)[Rule Revisions](#)[Rule Objects](#)

System ID

1138

Name

Privilege Escalation in package SYS.KUPP\$PROC; ID:1138

Description

A Privilege Escalation is an attack in which a malicious user gains privileges they previously did not have by exploiting a privilege enforcement mechanism.

A vulnerability exists in Oracle 9, Oracle 10 and Oracle 11 which can be exploited to perform a privilege escalation.

The vulnerability is in procedure CHANGE_USER of package SYS.KUPP\$PROC.

External References:

- <http://www.petefinnigan.com/weblog/archives/00001126.htm>

Official patch: CPU Jul2008

CVE: [CVE-2008-2602](#)

CVSS: 4.6

Exception(s):

[Add Exception](#)

Action

☒ Send alert HIGH☒ McAfee Database Security Console☐ SNMP Trap☐ Twitter☒ Terminate user session☒ Quarantine user for 60 min.

Countermeasure

- Use McAfee Database Activity Monitoring to audit sensitive data
- Use and audit fake data (honey table) to catch curious people

Criminal Employee

- **Type:** Criminal employee
- **Scenario:** Interested to earn money, damage the company, blackmail,
- **Samples:**
 - Getting insider information (stocks, merger&acquisition)
 - Get company secrets (formulas, algorithm, source code, ...)
 - Blackmailing companies (with customer data, e.g. black money)
 - Reset bills of friends and families
- **Known incidents:** LGT Bank Liechtenstein, Coca Cola recipe, ...
- **Identification:** Attackers invest time/ resources to hide, modifying data (invoice), Longer period affected



Example

- Reset bill of friends aka “Friends & Family”

```
SQL> update billing set amount=34 where userid=47111;
```

➔ Monitor direct updates without using the application

- Change Health Insurance account number and bypass SAP completely

```
SQL> update sapr3.tsd1k  
set blzsz='50550020' , KNRZS = '35921'  
where KUSCH=17;
```

➔ Monitor the integrity of sensitive data

Example 3

It is normally easy to follow financial transactions. That's a challenge in (perfect) computer crimes. The following approach steals money without leaving financial traces. The attacker is not stealing money, instead of he is deleting his debts.

- Apply for credit for a house (e.g. 350,000 EUR)
- Get the money from the bank and buy the house
- Pay the rates for the credit for a few months.
- Set the credit to zero.

Countermeasure



Example:

- Use McAfee Database Activity Monitoring to audit/monitor sensitive data
- Use McAfee Security Scanner for Databases to search sensitive data (Data Discovery)

Leaving Employees

- **Type:** Leaving employees
- **Scenario:** Get as much data/information for the new job as possible. Most common attack
- **Samples:**
 - Export the production database
 - Get customer reports, pricelists, ...
- **Identification:** Longer timeframe (1-3 month before they left the company), no/little experience in removing traces



Leaving Employees

Example

- Extract sensitive data (e.g. using Excel, normal reports...)

```
select * from customers
```

- Export entire Database (especially developers)

```
exp.exe userid=grips/grips@grips full=y
```

Countermeasure

Example:

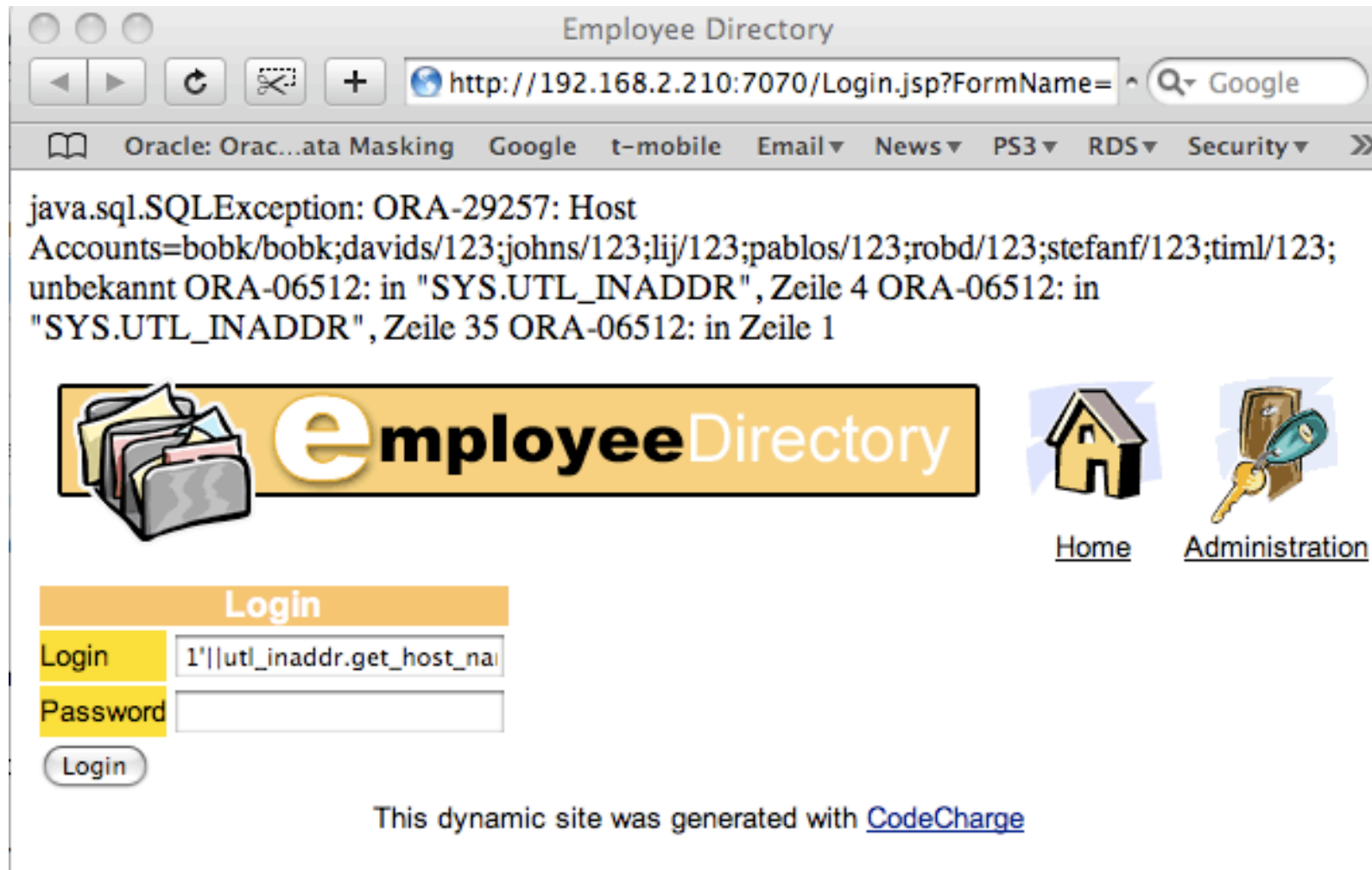
- Use McAfee Database Activity Monitoring to audit sensitive data or export utilities

External Hacker

- **Type:** External Hacker
- **Scenario:** Steal interesting stuff.
- **Samples:**
 - Steal data for a competitor
 - Steal credit card information
 - Steal Source Code
 - Break in just for fun
- **Known Incidents:**
 - TJX, Cardsystems, Cisco Sourcecode, ...
 - **Identification:** Many traces on the way into the system, attackers often lazy



Example – SQL Injection



The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Employee Directory". The address bar contains the URL `http://192.168.2.210:7070/Login.jsp?FormName=`. The browser's bookmarks bar shows links to "Oracle: Orac...ata Masking", "Google", "t-mobile", "Email", "News", "PS3", "RDS", and "Security".

The main content area displays a Java SQL exception message: `java.sql.SQLException: ORA-29257: Host Accounts=bobk/bobk;davids/123;johns/123;lij/123;pablos/123;robd/123;stefanf/123;timl/123; unbekannt ORA-06512: in "SYS.UTL_INADDR", Zeile 4 ORA-06512: in "SYS.UTL_INADDR", Zeile 35 ORA-06512: in Zeile 1`. This message is the result of an SQL injection attack performed on the login form.

Below the error message is the "Employee Directory" logo, which consists of a folder icon and the text "Employee Directory". To the right of the logo are two icons: a house icon labeled "Home" and a key icon labeled "Administration".

Below the logo is a "Login" form with two input fields: "Login" and "Password". The "Login" field contains the text `1'||utl_inaddr.get_host_na`. Below the input fields is a "Login" button.

At the bottom of the page, it says "This dynamic site was generated with [CodeCharge](#)".

Countermeasure

Example

- Use McAfee Database Activity Monitoring to audit sensitive data and typical views/tables used in an attack (e.g. DBA_TAB_COLUMNS)

Intelligence Agency / Organized Crime

- **Type:** Intelligence Agency / Organized Crime
- **Scenario:** Get valuable information (military, economic) to protect the country
- **Samples:**
 - Steal military data
 - Intercept proposals, financial data, ...
- **Known Incidents:**
 - Lopez/Volkswagen (CIA), ICE (France), Whitehouse/Bundestag/... (China)
- **Known Suspects:**
 - China, France, Israel, Russia, US



Intelligence Agency / Organized Crime

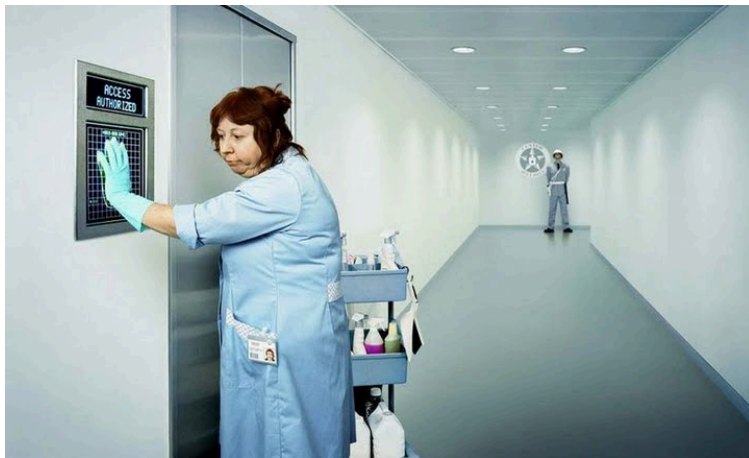
Examples

- Buy customer list with black money (Germany vs. Liechtenstein/Switzerland)
- Stuxxnet



More information & demos
at the McAfee booth...

Thank you



■ Contact:

Red-Database-Security GmbH

Bliesstr. 16

D-.66538 Neunkirchen

Germany