

Oracle Security Basics

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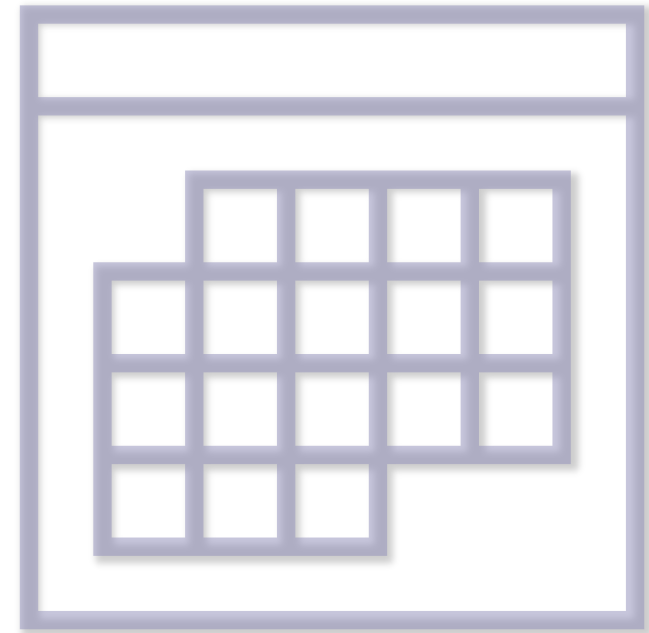
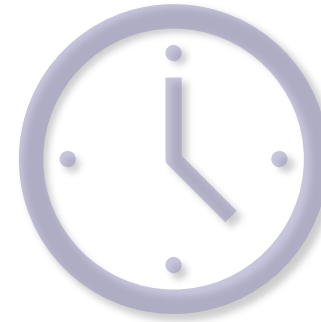
... über mich

- Oracle Spezialist seit 1992
 - 1992: Presales bei Oracle in Düsseldorf
 - 1999: Projektleiter bei Herrmann & Lenz Services GmbH
 - 2005: Technischer Direktor ADM Presales bei Quest Software GmbH
 - 2011: Geschäftsführer CarajanDB GmbH
- 2011 → Ernennung zum Oracle ACE
- DOAG-Themenverantwortlicher Datenbankadministration, Standard Edition
- DOAG-Botschafter
- Autor der Bücher
 - Oracle9i für den DBA, Oracle10g für den DBA, Oracle 11g Release 2 für den DBA
- Hobbies:
 - Drachen steigen lassen (Kiting) draußen wie drinnen (Indoorkiting)
 - Motorradfahren (nur draußen)
 - Singen (überall)



Agenda

Der DBA
Accounts



**Wer akzeptiert standardmäßig
alle Vorwürfe?**

Der D.B.A.

Default Blame Acceptor

Server Logon Linux

- Anmeldung als „**root**“ und **su** auf „**oracle**“ → der DBA ist an allem schuld!
- Besser:
 - Anmeldung über persönlichen Account
 - **sudo su - oracle** oder **grid**
 - **sudo** von root-Befehlen
 - Protokollieren der Session (z.B. MobaXterm oder putty Log)
- Frage: Warum musste ich zu diesem Zeitpunkt auf diesen Server?
 - Ticket hilft

SYS ACCOUNT



User SYS

- Besitzer der Datenbank

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The main window displays the details for the SYS user, including creation and DDL dates. A table lists system tablespaces. A dialog box is open over the table, asking for a commit or rollback action.

TS#	NAME	OWNER#	ONLINE\$	CONTENTS\$	UNDOFILE#	UNDOBLOCK#	BLOCKSIZE	INC#	SCNWRP	SCNBAS	DFLMINEXT	DFLMAXEXT	DFLINIT
0	SYSTEM	0									1	2147483645	8
1	SYSAUX	0									1	2147483645	8
2	UNDOTBS1	0									1	2147483645	8
3	TEMP	0									1	2147483645	128
4	USERS	0									1	2147483645	8
5	UNDOTBS2	0									1	2147483645	8

Commit / Rollback
Connection: SYS@FREE23
Auto Commit is disabled. A session that has pending transactions is about to close.
In the future:
Prompt
Details >> Commit Rollback Cancel

... IDENTIFIED BY VALUES

- Anlegen eines Benutzers, ohne das Passwort zu kennen
 - Z.B. bei Data Pump Export / Import
 - Ungültiges Passwort (IDENTIFIED BY VALUES 'GEHEIM')
- Spalte SPARE4 in der Tabelle USER\$

```
SELECT name, spare4 FROM user$ WHERE name = 'SYSTEM'
```

NAME	SPARE4
SYSTEM	S:029D81DEA529106A767BDF686778897B1185B2DA5CD0D1C285D5610076DE;T:67168 12B4964575A9F6E83F19E5A3FC7FBDB6FEBC7A0D0D574B64386359FFE6ED39C4F2E7BA 140D07BF5B6EF1CE40593986122EE2AED5E7EA090EC60939C0A98701CF21D69DE5C3FA 2B2E4D1DFD865B6

- S: Oracle 11g SHA-1 Verschlüsselung
- T: Oracle 12c SHA-512 Verschlüsselung

Vorschlag

- Nur Persönliche User als DBAs definieren
 - Mit der selbst definierten Rollen
- Technischer User für Anwendungen
 - ggf. mit Wallet Passwort
- Trennung von User und Schema
 - Dem Schema gehören die Objekte (nur DDL)
 - Schema gesperrt
 - Der User hat Zugriff auf die Objekte (nur DML)
- Common User immer mit C## Prefix

orapwd

```
format - use format=12 for longer identifiers,  
        SHA2 Verifiers etc.  
        use format=12.2 for 12.2 features like enforcing user  
        profile (password limits and password complexity) and  
        account status for administrative users.  
        If not specified, format=12.2 is default (optional),
```

```
% orapwd file=$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/orapwFREE sys=y format=12.2 force=y
```

```
Enter password for SYS:
```

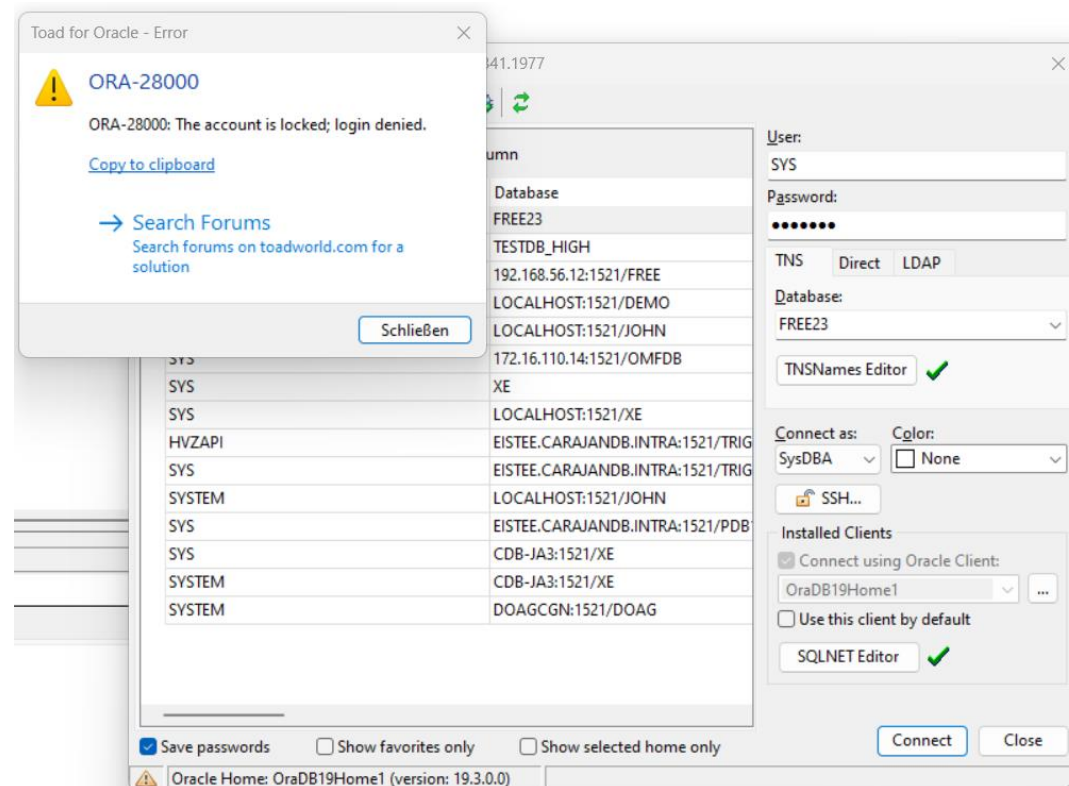
```
OPW-00029: Password complexity failed for SYS user : Password must contain at least  
1 special character.
```

```
% orapwd file=$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/orapwFREE sys=y format=12.2 force=y
```

```
Enter password for SYS:
```

Lock User SYS

```
SQL> ALTER USER sys ACCOUNT LOCK;
User altered.
```



Frage

Wie viele Rechte und Rollen hat die DBA Rolle?



DBA Rolle

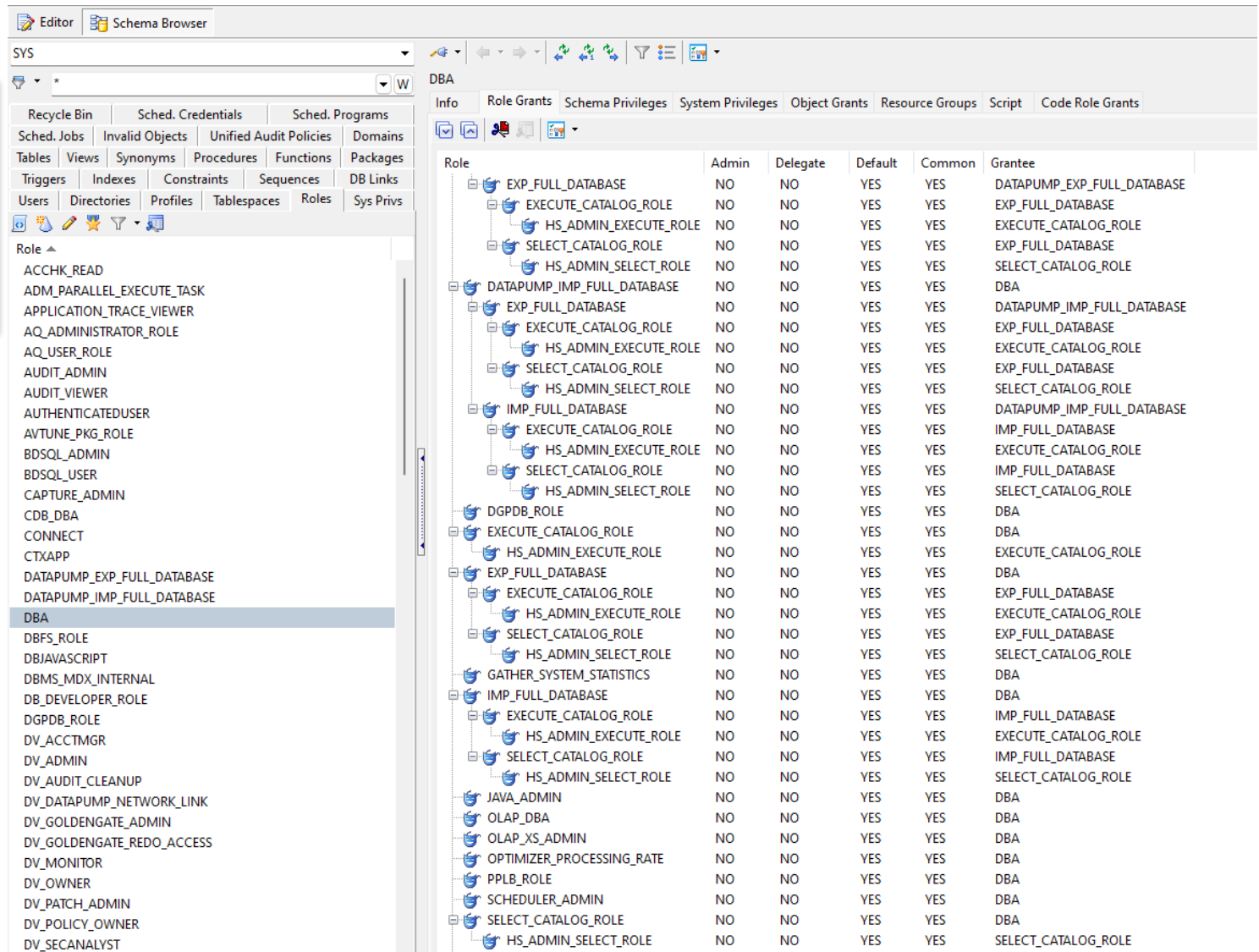
```

• SELECT count(*)
FROM sys.dba_role_privs
CONNECT BY grantee = prior
granted_rolestart
WITH grantee IN
('DBA', 'PUBLIC');

```

44 Rollen

527 System Privilegien



The screenshot shows the Oracle Enterprise Manager interface. On the left, the 'Role' list is expanded to show the 'DBA' role. On the right, the 'Role Grants' tab is active, displaying a table of grants for the DBA role.

Role	Admin	Delegate	Default	Common	Grantee
EXP_FULL_DATABASE	NO	NO	YES	YES	DATAPUMP_EXP_FULL_DATABASE
EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE	NO	NO	YES	YES	EXP_FULL_DATABASE
HS_ADMIN_EXECUTE_ROLE	NO	NO	YES	YES	EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE
SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE	NO	NO	YES	YES	EXP_FULL_DATABASE
HS_ADMIN_SELECT_ROLE	NO	NO	YES	YES	SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE
DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE	NO	NO	YES	YES	DBA
EXP_FULL_DATABASE	NO	NO	YES	YES	DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE
EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE	NO	NO	YES	YES	EXP_FULL_DATABASE
HS_ADMIN_EXECUTE_ROLE	NO	NO	YES	YES	EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE
SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE	NO	NO	YES	YES	EXP_FULL_DATABASE
HS_ADMIN_SELECT_ROLE	NO	NO	YES	YES	SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE
IMP_FULL_DATABASE	NO	NO	YES	YES	DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE
EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE	NO	NO	YES	YES	IMP_FULL_DATABASE
HS_ADMIN_EXECUTE_ROLE	NO	NO	YES	YES	EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE
SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE	NO	NO	YES	YES	IMP_FULL_DATABASE
HS_ADMIN_SELECT_ROLE	NO	NO	YES	YES	SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE
DGPDB_ROLE	NO	NO	YES	YES	DBA
EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE	NO	NO	YES	YES	DBA
HS_ADMIN_EXECUTE_ROLE	NO	NO	YES	YES	EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE
EXP_FULL_DATABASE	NO	NO	YES	YES	DBA
EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE	NO	NO	YES	YES	EXP_FULL_DATABASE
HS_ADMIN_EXECUTE_ROLE	NO	NO	YES	YES	EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE
SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE	NO	NO	YES	YES	EXP_FULL_DATABASE
HS_ADMIN_SELECT_ROLE	NO	NO	YES	YES	SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE
GATHER_SYSTEM_STATISTICS	NO	NO	YES	YES	DBA
IMP_FULL_DATABASE	NO	NO	YES	YES	DBA
EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE	NO	NO	YES	YES	IMP_FULL_DATABASE
HS_ADMIN_EXECUTE_ROLE	NO	NO	YES	YES	EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE
SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE	NO	NO	YES	YES	IMP_FULL_DATABASE
HS_ADMIN_SELECT_ROLE	NO	NO	YES	YES	SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE
JAVA_ADMIN	NO	NO	YES	YES	DBA
OLAP_DBA	NO	NO	YES	YES	DBA
OLAP_XS_ADMIN	NO	NO	YES	YES	DBA
OPTIMIZER_PROCESSING_RATE	NO	NO	YES	YES	DBA
PPLB_ROLE	NO	NO	YES	YES	DBA
SCHEDULER_ADMIN	NO	NO	YES	YES	DBA
SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE	NO	NO	YES	YES	DBA
HS_ADMIN_SELECT_ROLE	NO	NO	YES	YES	SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE

Resource Rolle

<p>RESOURCE</p>	<p>Provides the following resource-related system privileges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CREATE ANALYTIC VIEW • CREATE ATTRIBUTE DIMENSION • CREATE CLUSTER • CREATE HIERARCHY • CREATE INDEXTYPE • CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW • CREATE OPERATOR • CREATE PROCEDURE • CREATE PROPERTY GRAPH • CREATE SEQUENCE
-----------------	---

Note: Oracle recommends that you design your own roles for database security rather than relying on this role. This role may not be created automatically by future releases of Oracle Database.

Be aware that RESOURCE no longer provides the UNLIMITED TABLESPACE system privilege.

This role is provided for compatibility with previous releases of Oracle Database. You can determine the privileges encompassed by this role by querying the DBA_SYS_PRIVS data dictionary view.

Note: Oracle recommends that you design your own roles for database security rather than relying on this role. This role may not be created automatically by future releases of Oracle Database.

Common Role

- Rolle wird in der CDB definiert und ist automatisch in allen PDBs verfügbar
- Privilegien in den PDBs können unterschiedlich sein
- Voraussetzung: Role beginnt mit "C##" (Serverparameter)

```
SQL> CREATE ROLE c##dba CONTAINER=ALL;
```

```
Role created.
```

```
SQL> GRANT CREATE SESSION, ALTER SESSION TO c##dba CONTAINER=ALL;
```

```
Grant succeeded.
```

Vorschlag 2

- Eigene Rollen anlegen
- Beispiel:
 - `<FIRMENKÜRZEL>_DBA`
 - `<FIRMENKÜRZEL>_SCHEMA / <FIRMENKÜRZEL>_RESOURCE`
 - `<FIRMENKÜRZEL>_CONNECT`
- Bei Multitenant (Common Roles)
 - `C##<FIRMENKÜRZEL>_DBA`
 - `C##<FIRMENKÜRZEL>_SCHEMA / <FIRMENKÜRZEL>_RESOURCE`
 - `C##<FIRMENKÜRZEL>_CONNECT`
- Bei NON-CDB kann man keine Rollen anlegen, die mit C## beginnen

Passwort Komplexität

- Oracle Skript `$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin/catpvf.sql`
- Erstellt 7 Verifizierungsfunktionen und ein zusätzliches Profile
 - `ora_complexity_check`
 - `ora_string_distance`
 - `ora12c_verify_function`
 - `verify_function_11G`
 - `verify_function`
 - `ora12c_strong_verify_function`
 - `ora12c_stig_verify_function` + `ora_stig_profile`
- Tipp: nicht direkt verwenden, sondern eigene auf dieser Basis erstellen

Common Profile

- Profiles werden auf CDB-Ebene gesetzt
- C## als Prefix

```
SQL> CREATE PROFILE c##techuser LIMIT
      FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS 5
      PASSWORD_LIFE_TIME 60
      PASSWORD_REUSE_TIME 60
      PASSWORD_REUSE_MAX 5
      PASSWORD_VERIFY_FUNCTION meine_verify_function
      PASSWORD_LOCK_TIME 1/24
      PASSWORD_GRACE_TIME 10
      INACTIVE_ACCOUNT_TIME 30;
```

Vorschlag

- Eigene Profiles verwenden
 - Wesentlich für die Passwortkomplexität / Alterung
- Beispiel:
 - C##_<FIRMENKÜRZEL>_TECH_PROFILE
 - C##_<FIRMENKÜRZEL>_PERS_PROFILE
 - C##_<FIRMENKÜRZEL>_TEMP_PROFILE
- Es gibt wenig Gründe, warum man bei der Multitenant Datenbank lokale Profiles verwenden sollte.
 - Kann allerdings bei Migrationen vorkommen

Schema Only Account

- Seit Version 18

1. Anlegen eines „normalen“ Users

```
GRANT create session TO johannes IDENTIFIED BY manager;
```

2. Anlegen eines Schema Only Accounts ohne Passwort

```
CREATE USER besitzer NO AUTHENTICATION QUOTA UNLIMITED ON users;  
GRANT create session, create table, create sequence TO besitzer;
```

3. Zugriff auf Objekte für den normalen User zulassen:

```
ALTER USER besitzer GRANT CONNECT THROUGH johannes;
```

4. Anmeldung an den User mit zugehörigem Schema

```
sqlplus johannes[besitzer]/<passwort>@<TNS-Alias>
```

Privilege Capture

- Seit 12c
- Least Privilege Analyse
- Datenbank Package mit folgenden Prozeduren:
 - `CREATE_CAPTURE` → Erstellt eine Analysepolicy
 - Unterschiedliche Granularitäten (z.B. Datenbank, Rolle, Context)
 - `ENABLE_CAPTURE` → Aktiviert die Policy und damit die Messung
 - `DISABLE_CAPTURE` → Deaktiviert die Policy
 - `GENERATE_RESULTS` → Erstellt die Datenbank Views
 - **Z.B.** `dba_used_sysprivs`, `dba_unused_sysprivs`
 - `DROP_CAPTURE` → Löscht die Analysepolicy

Lock Accounts



Locked Accounts

```
SQL> SELECT username, account_status FROM dba_users order by 1;
```

USERNAME	ACCOUNT_STATUS
ANONYMOUS	LOCKED
APPQOSSYS	LOCKED
AUDSYS	LOCKED
C##JOHANNES	OPEN
...	
REMOTE_SCHEDULER_AGENT	LOCKED
SYS	LOCKED
SYS\$UMF	LOCKED
SYSBACKUP	LOCKED
SYSDG	LOCKED
YSKM	LOCKED
YSRAC	OPEN
SYSTEM	OPEN
WMSYS	LOCKED
XDB	LOCKED
XS\$NULL	LOCKED

Lock Oracle Accounts

```
SQL> SELECT username, account_status FROM dba_users
       WHERE oracle_maintained='Y' AND account_status != 'LOCKED';
```

USERNAME	ACCOUNT_STATUS
SYSTEM	OPEN
SYSRAC	OPEN

```
SQL> ALTER USER system ACCOUNT LOCK;
```

User altered.

```
SQL> ALTER USER system ACCOUNT LOCK;
```

```
ALTER USER sysrac ACCOUNT LOCK
```

*

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-28222: Operations cannot be performed on reserved user XS\$NULL.

Lock Oracle Accounts

```
SQL> ALTER USER system ACCOUNT LOCK;  
ALTER USER sysrac ACCOUNT LOCK  
*  
ERROR at line 1:  
ORA-28222: Operations cannot be performed on reserved user XS$NULL.
```

SOLUTION

It's not allowed to lock (and unlock) SYSRAC and the authentication type cannot be changed, ONLY is allowed OS Authentication for SYSRAC.

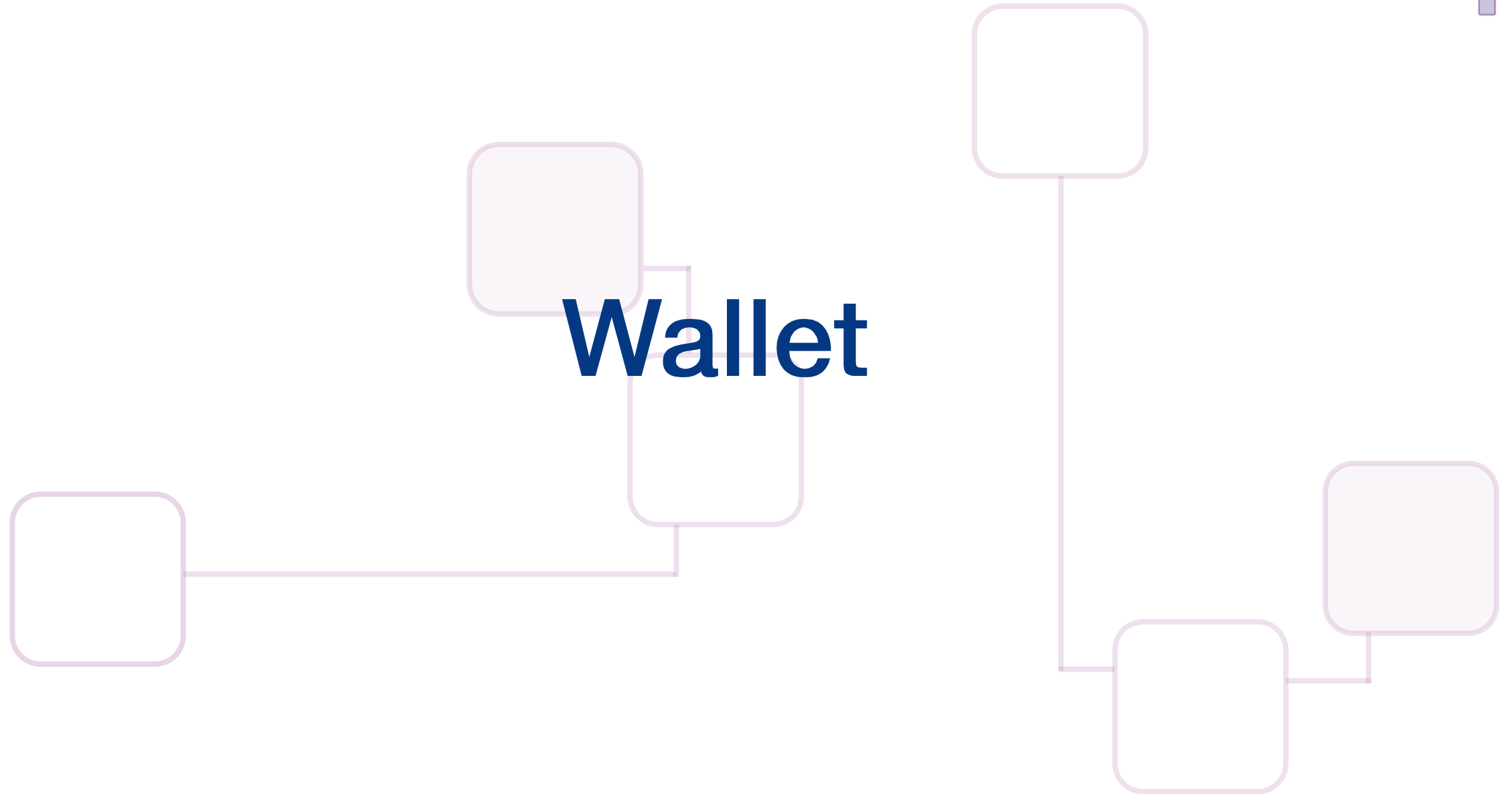
Lock User Sys

```
SQL*Plus: Release 23.0.0.0.0 - Developer-Release on Tue Nov 14 23:52:28 2023  
Version 23.2.0.0.0  
Copyright (c) 1982, 2023, Oracle. All rights reserved.  
Connected to:
```

```
Oracle Database 23c Free, Release 23.0.0.0.0 - Developer-Release  
Version 23.2.0.0.0
```

```
SQL> alter user sys account lock;  
alter user sys account lock  
*  
ERROR at line 1:  
ORA-40365: cannot lock SYS user in current password file format
```

```
% orapwd describe file=$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/orapwFREE  
Password file Description : format=12
```



Wallet Lizenzierung

- An Oracle Wallet is a PKCS#12 container used to store authentication and encryption keys. The Oracle database secure external password store feature stores passwords in an Oracle Wallet for password-based authentication to the Oracle database. The Oracle Wallet may also be used to store credentials for PKI authentication to the Oracle Database, configuration of network encryption (SSL/TLS), and Oracle Advanced Security transparent data encryption (TDE) master encryption keys. Network encryption (native network encryption, network data integrity, and SSL/TLS) and strong authentication services (Kerberos, PKI, and RADIUS) are no longer part of Oracle Advanced Security and are available in all licensed editions of all supported releases of Oracle Database.

1. TNS-Alias erstellen

- Tipp: Größere tnsnames.ora einfach per `ifile` erweitern

```
% cat tnsnames.ora
ifile=/opt/oracle/admin/network/tnsnames_wallet.ora

CARLOS23 =
  (description =
    (address = (protocol=tcp) (port=1521) (host=192.168.56.12))
  (CONNECT_DATA =
    (SERVICE_NAME = CARLOS)))
```

```
% cat /opt/oracle/admin/network/tnsnames_wallet.ora
JOHANNES_CARLOS23 =
  (description =
    (address = (protocol=tcp) (port=1521) (host=192.168.56.12))
  (CONNECT_DATA =
    (SERVICE_NAME = CARLOS)))
```

2. Wallet erstellen

```
% mkdir -p /opt/oracle/admin/wallet

% mkstore -wrl /opt/oracle/admin/wallet -create
Oracle Secret Store Tool Release 23.2.0.0.0 - Production
Version 23.2.0.0.0
Copyright (c) 2004, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

Enter password:
Enter password again:

% mkstore -wrl `pwd` -createCredential JOHANNES_CARLOS23 JOHANNES manager
```

- Tipp: Bei Oracle Domains zwei Credentials pro Connect

3. sqlnet.ora anpassen

```
cat sqlnet.ora
wallet_location =
  (SOURCE =
    (METHOD = FILE)
    (METHOD_DATA =
      (DIRECTORY = /opt/oracle/admin/wallet)))
SQLNET.WALLET_OVERRIDE = TRUE
```

4. Ausprobieren

```
sqlplus /@JOHANNES_CARLOS23
```

```
SQL*Plus: Release 23.0.0.0.0 - Developer-Release on Wed Nov 15 01:47:45 2023  
Version 23.2.0.0.0
```

```
Copyright (c) 1982, 2023, Oracle. All rights reserved.
```

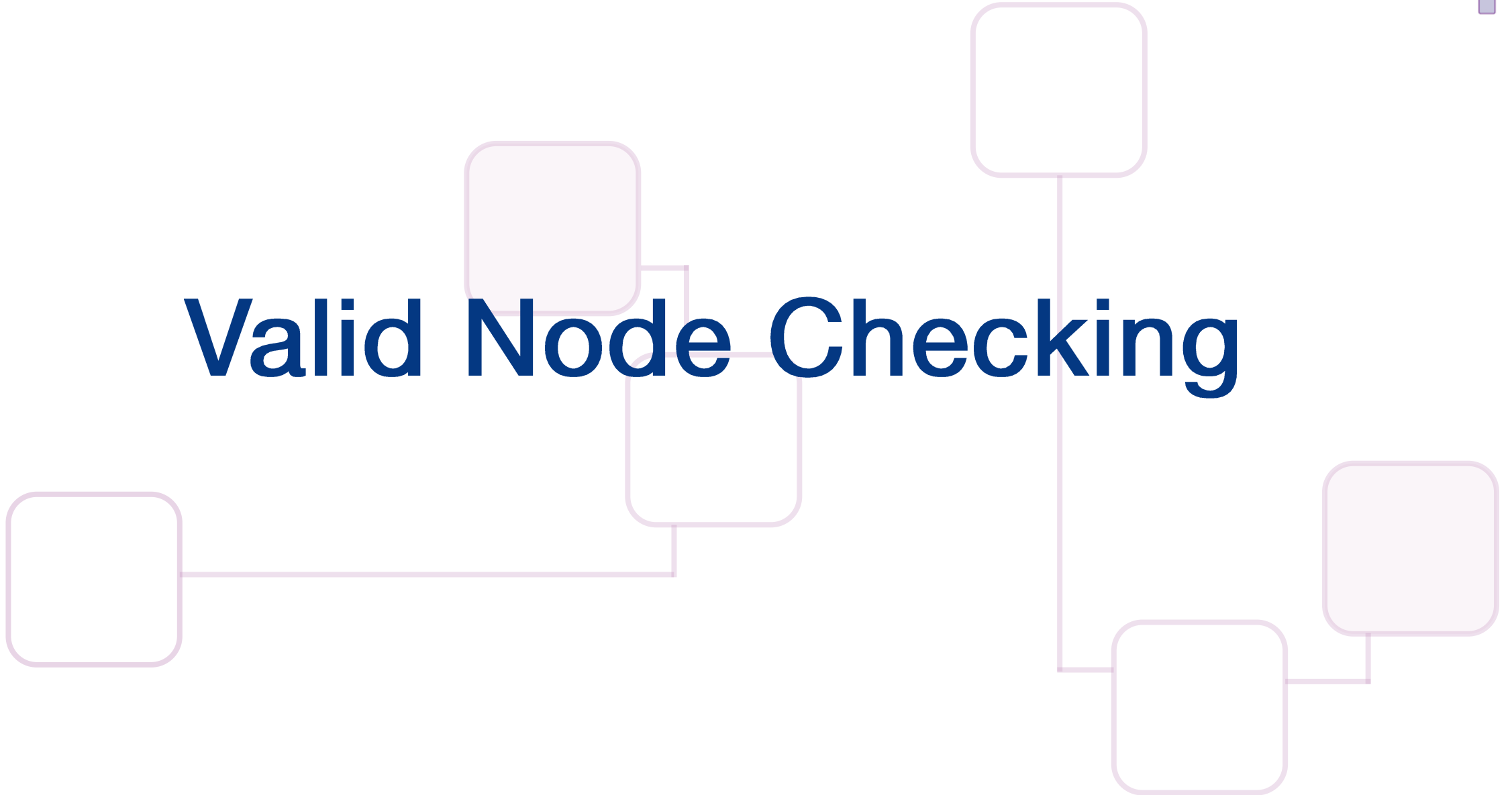
```
Last Successful login time: Wed Nov 15 2023 01:45:23 +01:00
```

```
Connected to:
```

```
Oracle Database 23c Free, Release 23.0.0.0.0 - Developer-Release  
Version 23.2.0.0.0
```

```
SQL>
```


Valid Node Checking



Valid Node Checking

- Blacklist und Whitelist für Oracle Net
 - IP-Adresse, Range, Netzwerk-Segment
 - Bei Änderungen muss der Listener neu gestartet werden!

```
% cat sqlnet.ora
TCP.VALIDNODE_CHECKING=YES
TCP.EXCLUDED_NODES=(192.168.56.108)
```

```
sqlplus.exe johannes/manager@JOHANNES_CARLOS23
```

```
SQL*Plus: Release 19.0.0.0.0 - Production on Mi Nov 15 15:38:54 2023
Version 19.3.0.0.0
```

```
Copyright (c) 1982, 2019, Oracle. All rights reserved.
```

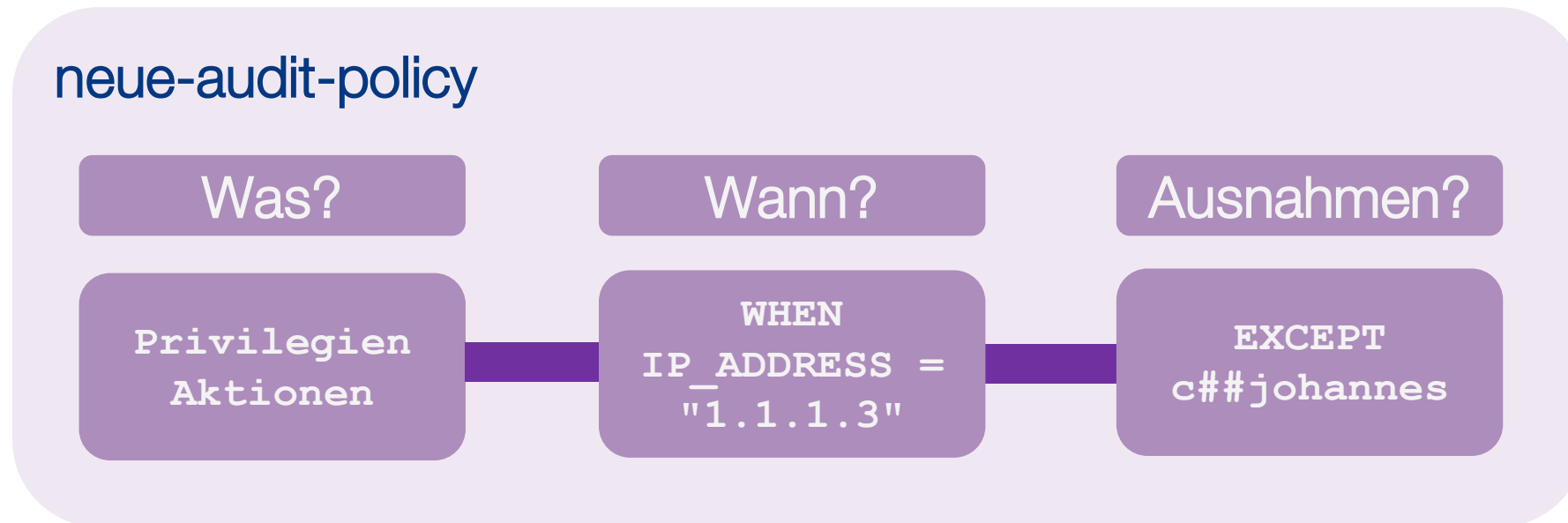
```
ERROR:
ORA-12547: TNS: Verbindung verloren
```

Unified Auditing



Audit Policy

- Grundaufbau Audit Policy



Audit Schema und Rollen

- Schema AUDSYS
- Rollen
 - Audit Viewer Rolle
 - Audit Daten ansehen
 - Audit Admin Rolle
 - Policies verwalten
 - Audit Daten verwalten



Audit Viewer Role

Audit Daten
ansehen



Audit Admin Role

Audit Daten
verwalten

Policies
verwalten

Kernel Relink

```
SELECT parameter, value from v$option  
WHERE parameter = 'Unified Auditing';
```

PARAMETER	VALUE
-----	-----
Unified Auditing	FALSE

- Besagt nur, dass Unified Auditing nicht exklusiv benutzt wird, sondern das „alte“ Auditing ebenfalls genutzt werden kann (Mixed Mode)!
- Durch Kernel Relink kann das „alte“ Auditing ausgeschaltet werden
- Datapatch may be slower when Traditional and Unified Auditing are on
<https://mikedietrichde.com/2023/04/11/datapatch-may-be-slower-when-traditional-and-unified-auditing-are-on/>

12c Auditing – Audit Policy

- Grundaufbau 12c Audit Policy

neue-audit-policy

Was?

PRIVILEGES
ACTIONS

Wann?

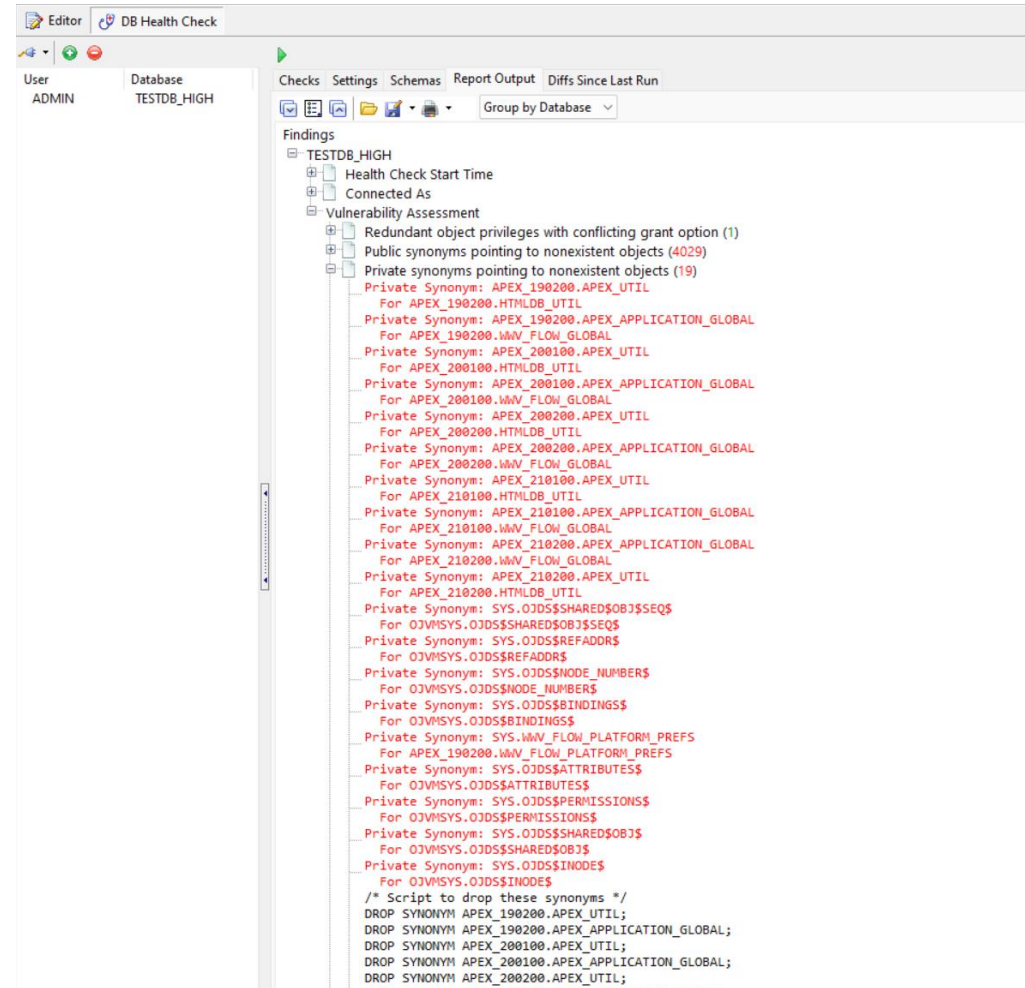
WHEN
IP_ADDRESS !=
"10.11.198.3"

Ausnahmen?

EXCEPT
APP_ACCOUNT

Kontrolle



- DBSAT → gibt es scheinbar nicht mehr
- Toad Health Check
- ...







Kontakt

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