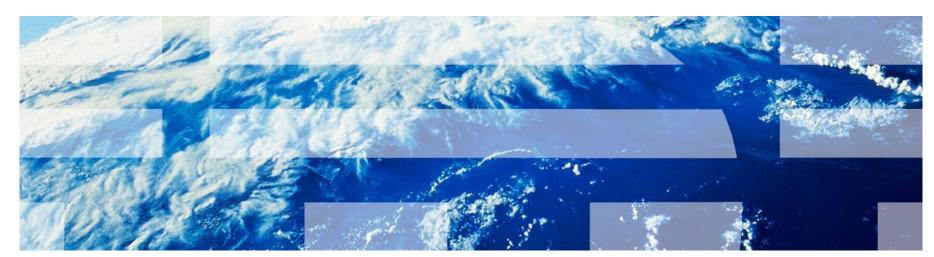


Introduction

IBM InfoSphere Guardium

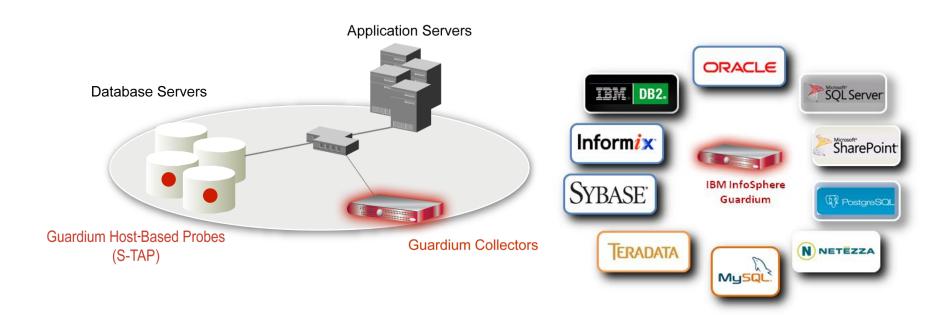


Fakhreddine EL Mourabiti

Guardium Technical Sales Sout West Europe fmourabiti@be.ibm.com

Non-Invasive, Real-Time Database Security & Monitoring

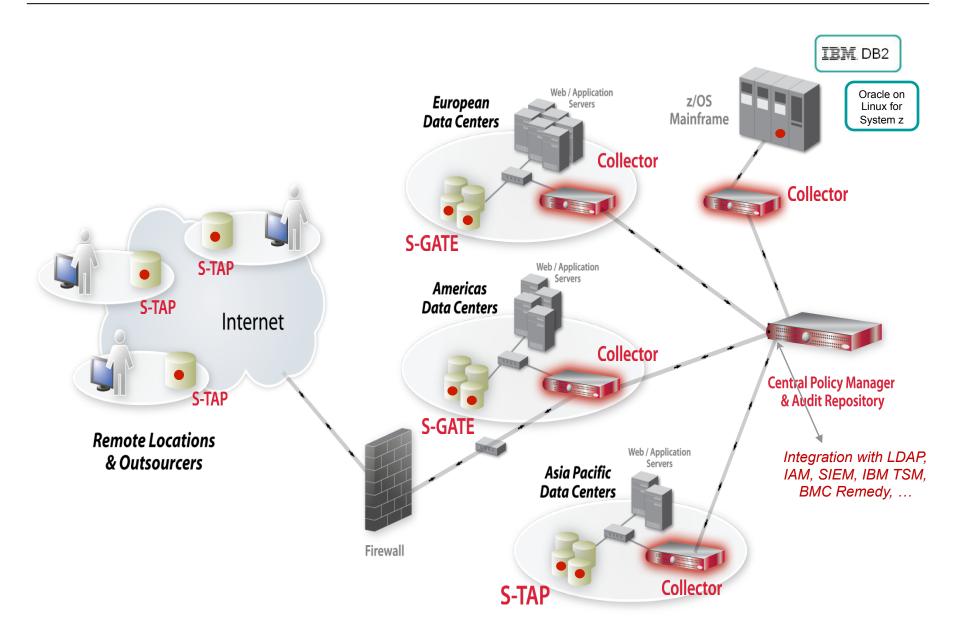




- Continuously monitors <u>all</u> database activities (including local access by superusers)
- Heterogeneous, cross-DBMS solution
- Does not rely on native DBMS logs
- Minimal performance impact
- No DBMS or application changes

- Supports Separation of Duties
- Activity logs can't be erased by attackers or DBAs
- Automated compliance reporting, sign-offs
 & escalations (SOX, PCI, NIST, etc.)
- Granular, real-time policies & auditing
 - Who, what, when, where, how







Why Native DBMS Logging/Auditing is Typically Impractical in Production Environments



- Significant performance overhead to provide granular information required by auditors (e.g., audit all SELECTs for PCI-DSS)
 - Which table, from which IP, using which command, which program, etc.
- Not real-time (batch approach)
- No separation of duties can easily be tampered with by hackers or DBAs
- Doesn't identify application users in connection pooling environments (PeopleSoft, SAP, Oracle Financials, etc.) – potential fraud
- Massive storage requirements no compression, intelligent storage
- Still need to write scripts to filter log data and find anomalies
- Still need to write scripts to produce compliance reports

S-TAP – Design Goals



- S-TAP is a light weight probe that resides on the database server
- It intercepts data at the operating system level
- No database configuration changes
- Allow real-time alerting & blocking
- Monitor all connection types (Bequeath, TCP, Shared Memory, Named Pipes, etc)

How does it work?



- An inspection engine monitors the traffic between:
 - –a set of one or more servers and
 - -a set of one or more clients
 - using a specific database protocol (Oracle or DB2 for example).
- The inspection engine extracts SQL from network packets:
 - compiles parse trees that identify sentences, requests, commands, objects, and fields
 - logs detailed information about that traffic to an internal repository within the appliance
- Inspection Engines are the most efficient form of filtering



Kernel Modules...It's not easy...

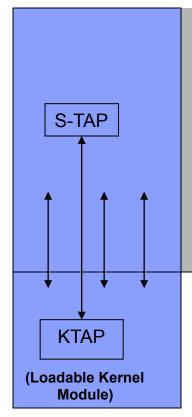


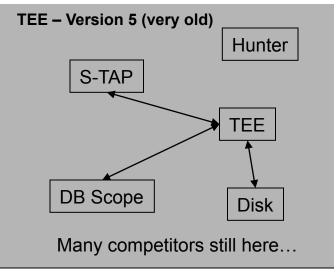
 User space – you need to modify database configuration files

User Space

OS Type	Version	32-Bit & 64-Bit Both				
AIX	5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 6.1					
HP-UX	11.00, 11.11, 11.31	Both				
	11.23 PA	32-Bit				
	11.23 IA64	64-Bit				
Red Hat Enterprise	2, 3, 4, 5	Both				
SUSE Linux	9, 10	Both				
Enterprise						
Solaris - SPARC	6, 8, 9, 10	Both				
Solaris - Intel/AMD	10	Both				
Windows	NT	32-Bit				
	2000, 2003, 2008	Both				

Supported Platform	Supported Versions
Oracle	8i, 9i, 10g (r1, r2), 11g, 11i
Microsoft SQL Server	2000, 2005, 2008
IBM DB2 UDB (Windows, Linux, Unix, z/Linux)	8, 8.2, 9.1, 9.5
IBM DB2 for z/OS	7, 8, 9, 9.5
IBM DB2 UDB for iSeries (AS/400)	V5R2, V5R3, V5R4, V6R1
IBM Informix	7, 8, 9, 10, 11
Sun MySQL	4.1, 5, 5.1
Sybase ASE	12, 15
Sybase IQ	12.6
Teradata	6.01, 6.02



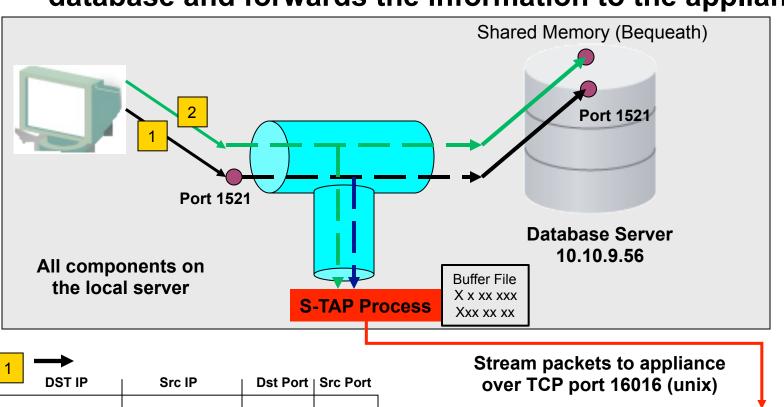


Kernel Space

 No modification to database configuration files



 S-TAP process makes a copy of the traffic going to the database and forwards the information to the appliance



10.10.9.56 10.10.9.56 1521 23456

Shared Memory Access - Bequeath

Portion of guard tap.ini file tap ip=10.10.9.56 sqlguard ip=10.10.9.245 sqlquard port=16016



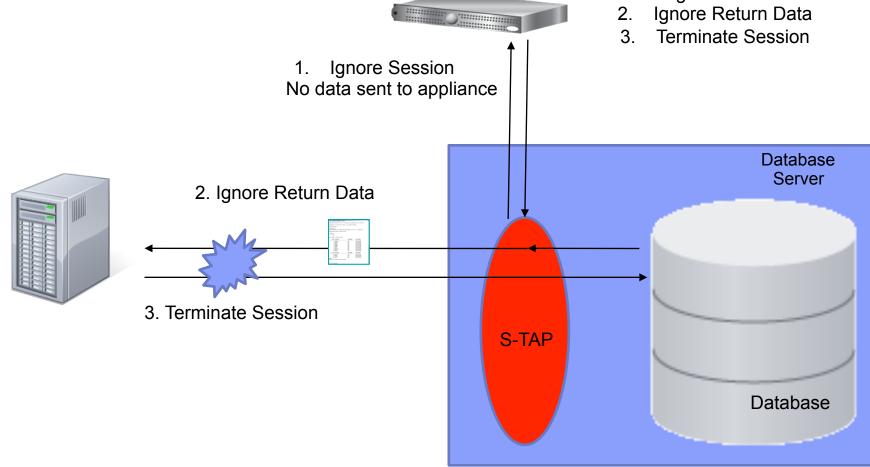
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S-TAP Architecture

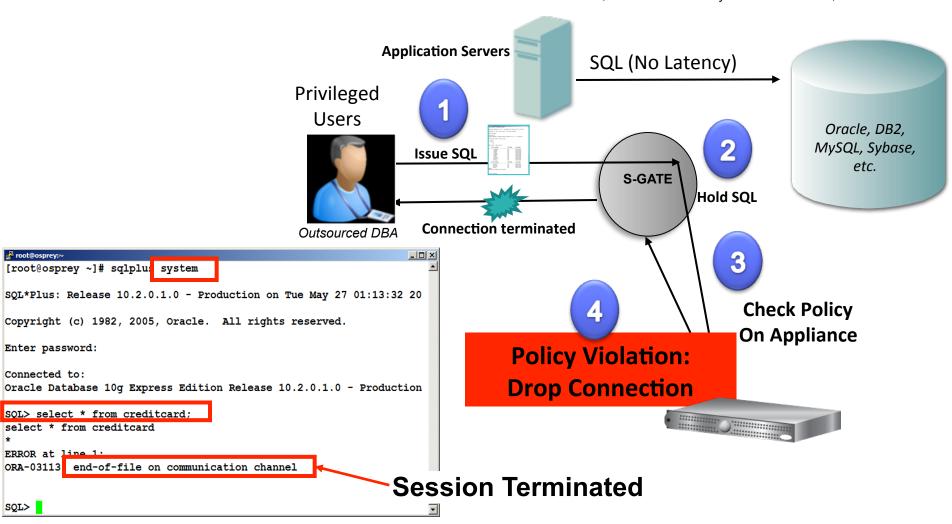
Guardium Intelligent Messaging System

1. Ignore Session



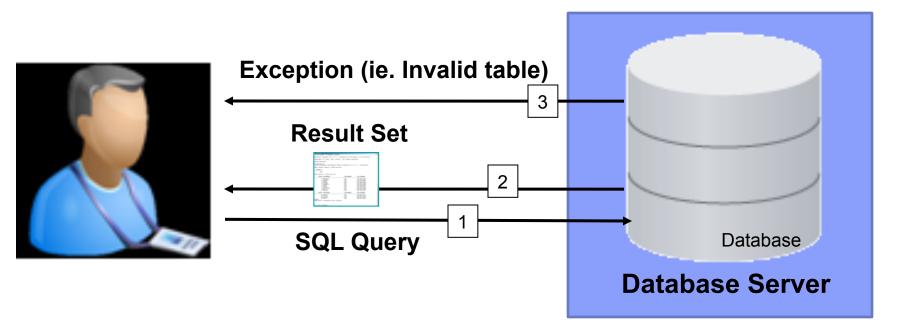


"DBMS software does not protect data from administrators, so DBAs today have the ability to view or steal confidential data stored in a database." Forrester, "Database Security: Market Overview," Feb. 2009





3 Types of Rules



There are three types of rules:

- 1. An access rule applies to client requests
- 2. An extrusion rule evaluates data returned by the server
- 3. An exception rule evaluates exceptions returned by the server



Access Policy Actions

Log Full Details with Values

Log Full Details

Allow

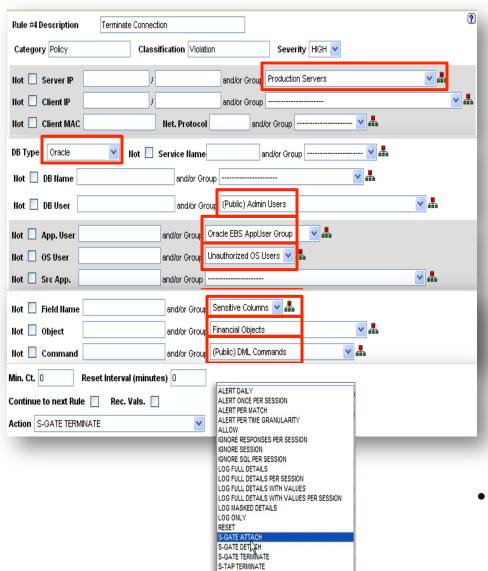
Otari Dato. 20	000-00-11-00	100100 L	IIu Date. 2003-	00-11 10:00:00			
Object Name	<u>Field</u> <u>Name</u>	<u>Value</u>	Object-Field	<u>DB User</u> <u>Name</u>	Object- Command	<u>Full Sql</u>	<u>Sql</u>
Payroll	Salary	50000	Payroll+Salary	HARRY	Payroll+INSERT	Insert into Payroll(NAME,ID, Salary) VALUES('TOM JONES',2,50000)	Insert into Payroll(NAME,ID, Salary) VALUES(?,?,?)
payroll	salary	55000	payroll+salary	HARRY	payroll+UPDATE	update payroll set salary=55000 where id=2	update payroll set salary=? where id=?
Payroll	Salary	75000	Payroll+Salary	HARRY	Payroll+INSERT	Insert into Payroll(NAME,ID, Salary) VALUES('BILL SMITH',1,75000)	Insert into Payroll(NAME,ID, Salary) VALUES(?,?,?)
					Records: 1 to 3 o	f3 🗞 📉 🗒 🖫 🔛 📝	

Each level of detail will store more information

- Allow By default don't store bind values which may contain sensitive information
- Log Full Details Stores bind values
- Log Full Details with Values Each field value will be stored

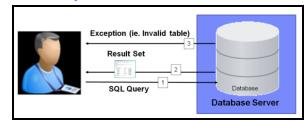


1. Access Policy – Very Granular to Meet Customer Requirements



SKIP LOGGING

Which Servers



Which Databases

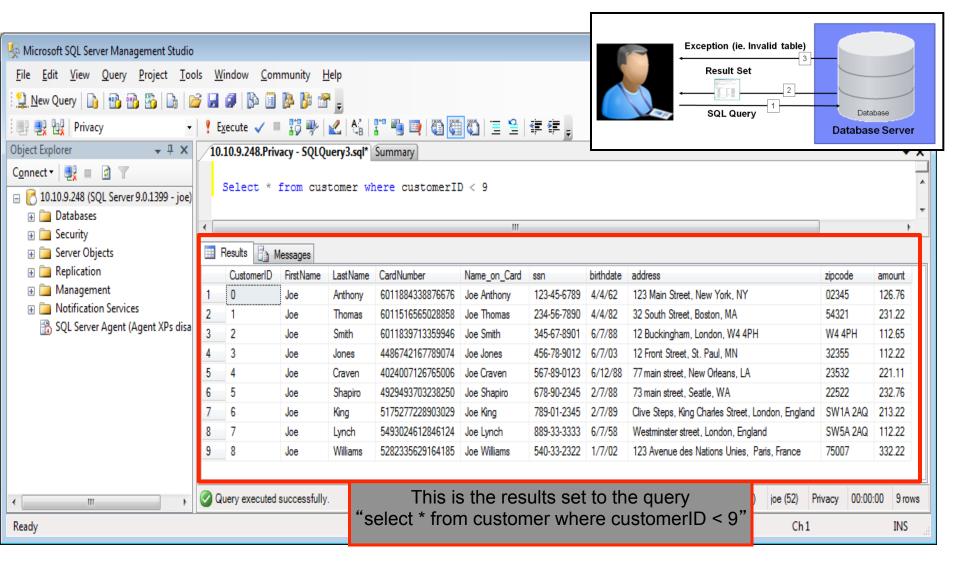
Which Users

Which Fields
Which Tables
Which SQL Commands

- What Action?
- Allow, Log, Log Full Details, Log full Details with Values
 - Alert, Ignore, Terminate



2. Extrusion Rule - Monitor the Results Set For SSN Data





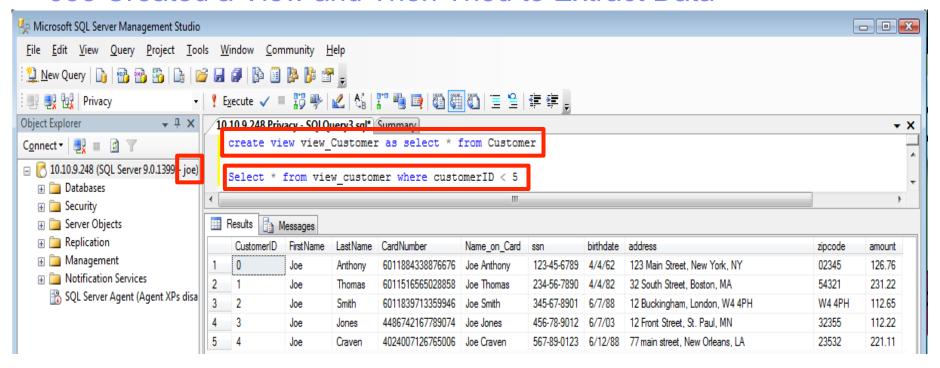
2. Extrusion Definition to Alert on Unauthorized Results Set

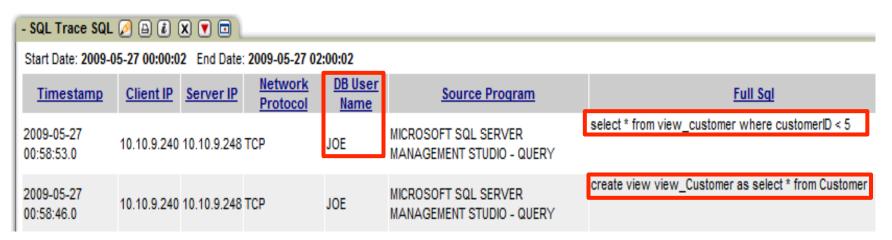


- Monitor 10.10.9.248
- SQL Server database
- Not user Bill
- Social Security numbers
 - -([0-9]{3}-[0-9]{2})-[0-9]{4} will match the pattern for a Social Security Number xxxxx-xxxx
 - Everything between the "(" and ")" will be masked out so no sensitive data will be stored for reporting purposes
- Send Alert per match



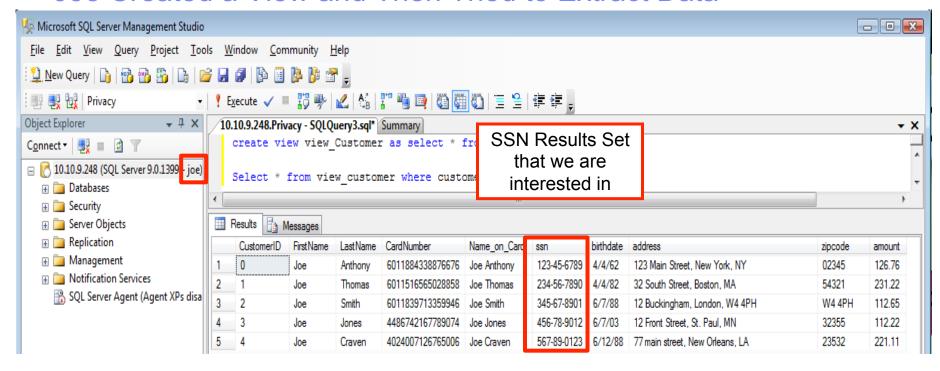
Joe Created a View and Then Tried to Extract Data

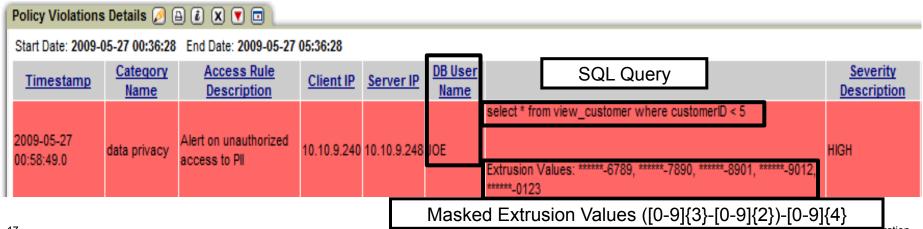






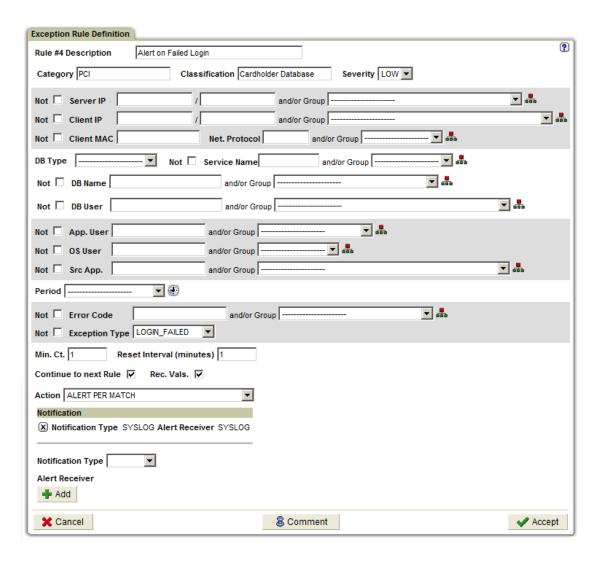
Joe Created a View and Then Tried to Extract Data





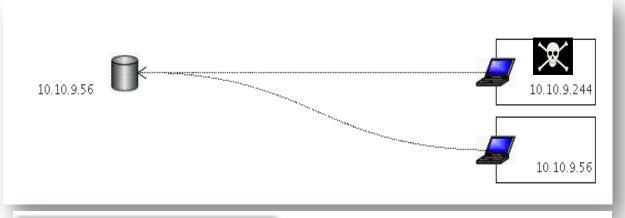


3. Policy Exception Rule



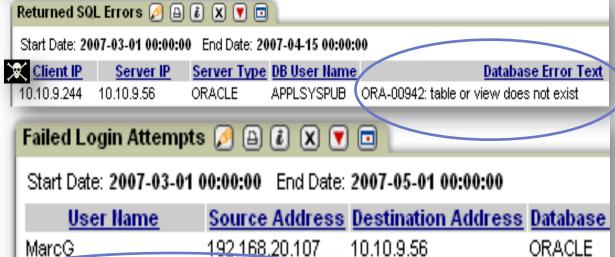
- Policy Exceptions
 - -Failed logins
 - -SQL Errors
 - -etc

3. Policy Exception Rule - Preventing Attacks



Rogue users know what they' re looking for, but...

They don't always know where to find it!



10.10.9.244

10.10.9.56

APPLSYSPUB

APPLSYSPUB

SQL injection leads to **SQL errors**!

Brute force attacks result in **failed logins**!

Guardium: 100% visibility with real-time alerts ...

ORACLE

ORACLE

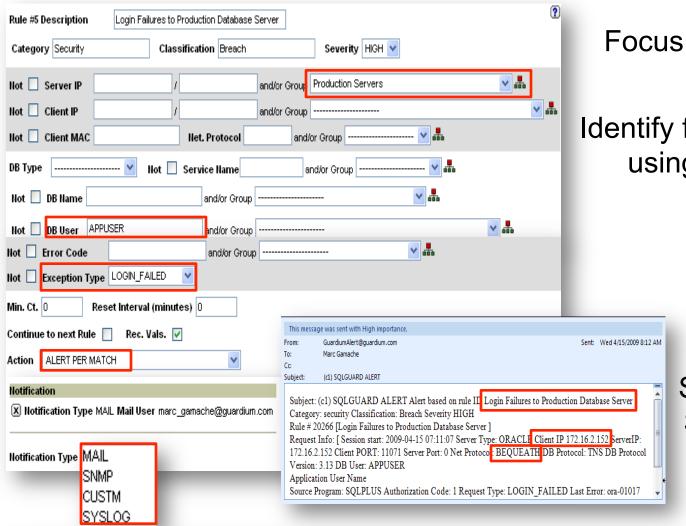
19 © 2011 IBM Corporation

10.10.9.56

10.10.9.56



Exception Policies With Real-Time Alerts



Focus on production DB servers

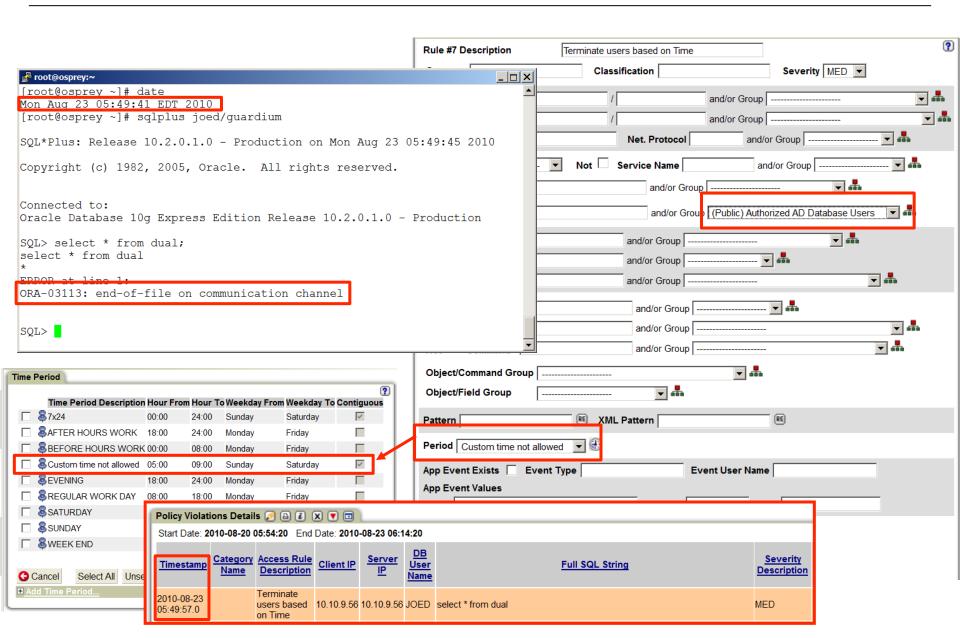
Identify failed login attempts using the application account!

Take Action

Send alert via email, SYSLOG, SNMP or custom Java class

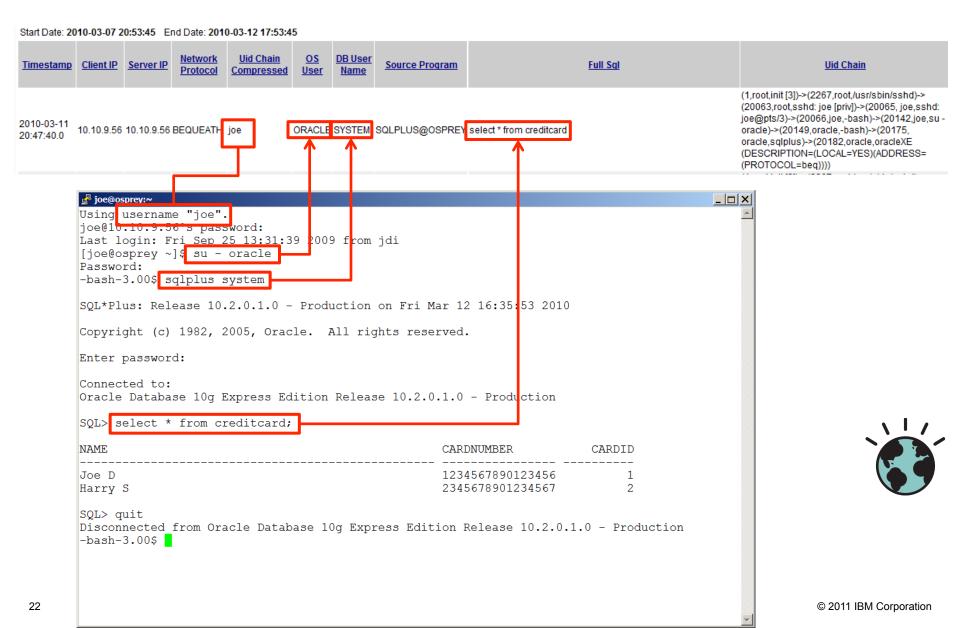
Example: Deny User Based on Time





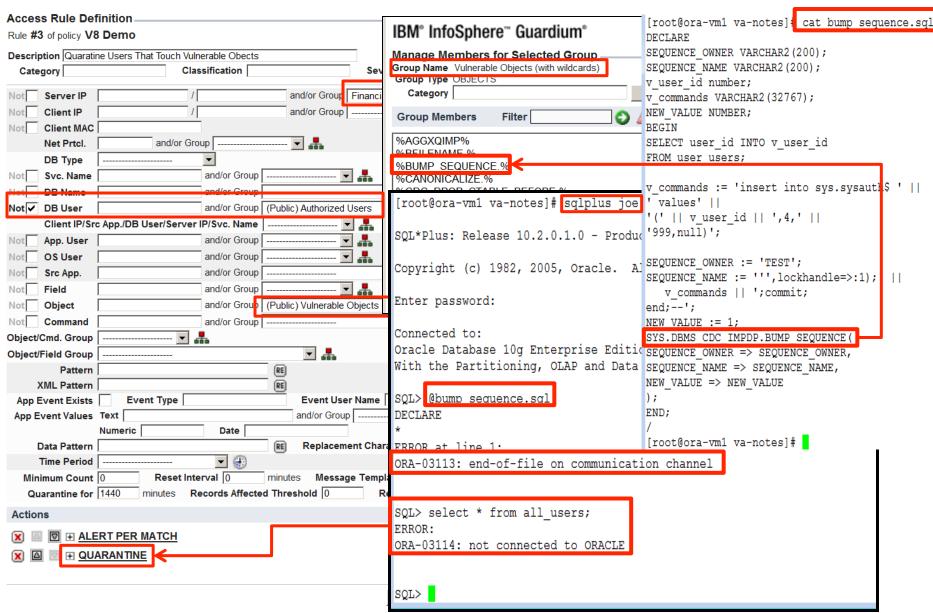
Example: "SU" To Different Users Accounts





Quarantine Unauthorized Access to Vulnerable Objects

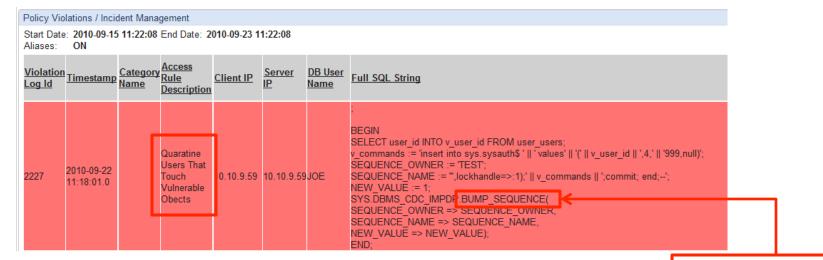




Quarantine Unauthorized Access to Vulnerable Objects







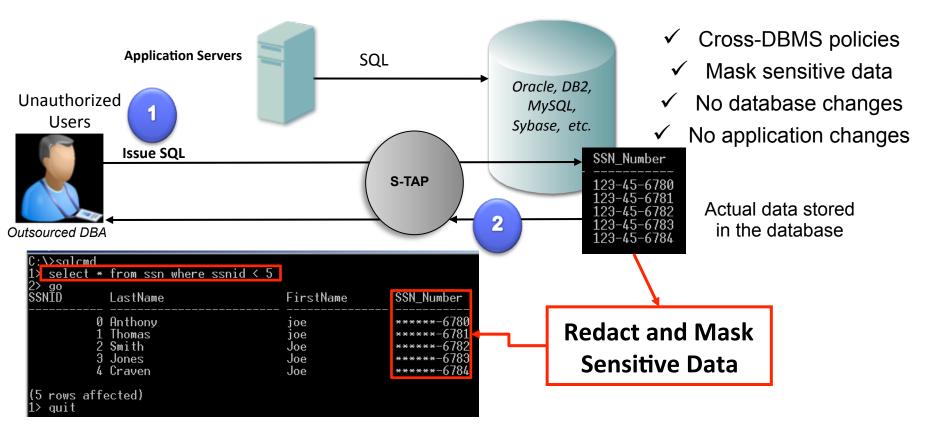
Unauthorized User quarantined because he accessed a Vulnerable Object (BUMP_SEQUENCE)

Redact Action for Live Data Masking



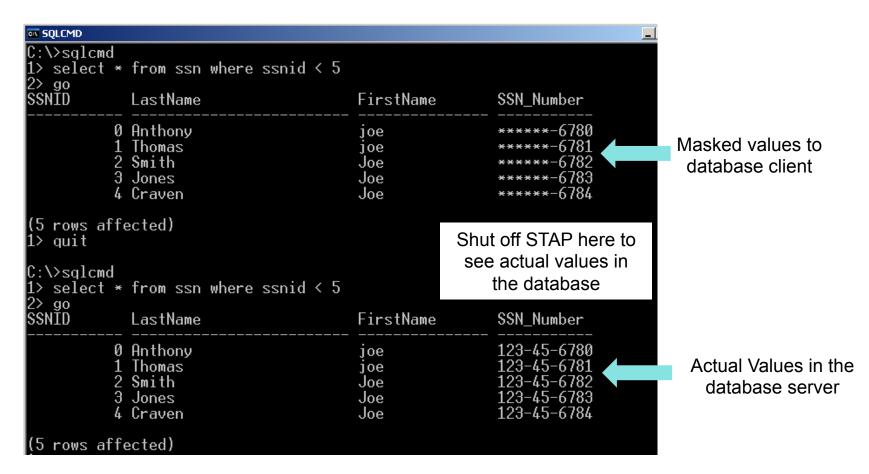
- Available only with extrusion rules
 - Evaluates data returned by data server in response to requests
- Allows for masking of portions of data server's response
- Data pattern specified through regular expression
- Ability to choose desired masking character
- Should be set on session level attributes like IPs or Users





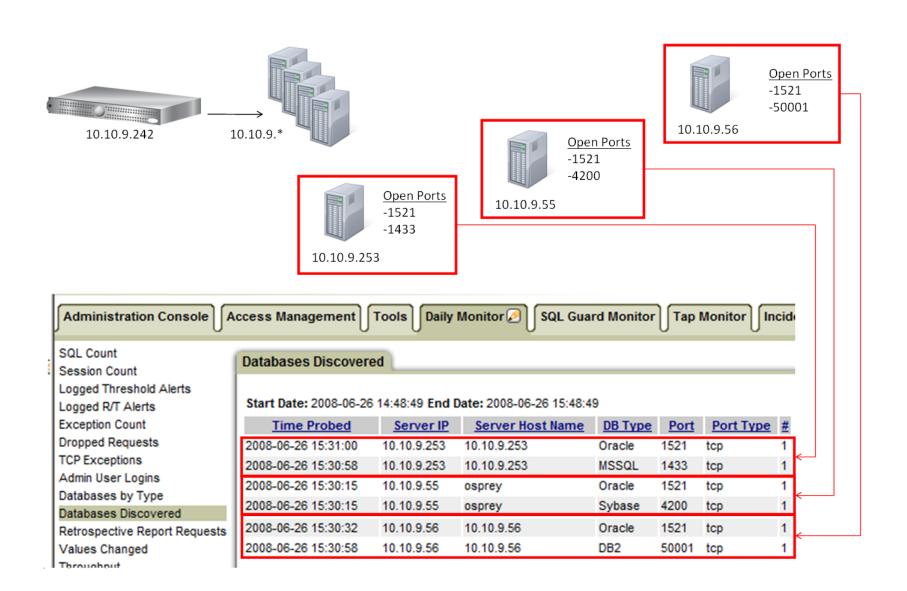
User view of the data in the database





- Mask data on the fly for production database servers
- Use Optim Test Data Management for development and test environments







2. Identify Risk

- Based on industry standards such as STIG and CIS benchmark tests.
- Complete coverage of the entire database environment.
 - Observed Behavior
 - Database
 - 3. Operating System

Tests Permissions Roles **DB** Tier Oracle, SQL Server, Configurations DB2, Informix, Versions Sybase, MySQL) Custom tests Database User Activity Configuration files OS Tier Environment variables (Windows, Registry settings Solaris, AIX, HP-UX, Linux) Custom tests



Tests passing: 38%

Based on the tests performed under this assessment, data access of the defined database environments requires improvement. Refer to the recommendations of the individual tests to learn how you can address problems within your environment and what you should focus upon first. Once you have begun addressing these problems you should also consider scheduling this assessment as an audit task to continuously assess these environments and track improvement.

<u>View log</u>
Jump to Datasource list

✓

Result Summary Showing 93 of 93 results (0 filtered)															
	Cr	Critical			Major		Minor		Caution			Info			
Privilege	8р	16f		2p	3f			2f							
Authentication		6f			1f			1f							
Configuration	2p	2f		5p	6f	4e	2p	2f	4e		6f	1e		1f	
Version					2f										
Other	1p			3р	2f		3р	1f					6p	1f	



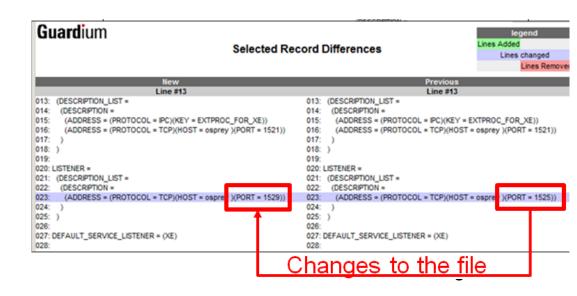
2. Identify Risk

Assessment Test Results		<u>c</u>	ompare with	Previous R	Showing 93 of 93 results (0 filtered)		
Cat.	Test Name	Datasource	P/F	Sev.	Reason		
Conf.	DBA Profile PASSWORD LIFE TIME Is Limited	ORACLE: Oracle on Ocean	Fail		ser profile [DEFAULT] setup parameter PASSWORD_LIFE_TIME found out of defined threshold alue		
			indefinitely.	Passwords	PASSWORD_LIFE_TIME parameter is not set, allowing users to retain the same password that have been in use for long periods of time ar likely to become known to unauthorized that you set this parameter in order to limit the lifetime of users' passwords.		
Conf. DBA Profile PASSWORD VERIFY FUNCTION Is Implemented		ORACLE: Oracle on	Fail		ound active profile 'APPL_PROFILE, DEFAULT' with PASSWORD_VERIFY_FUNCTION not inplemented		
		Ocean			Password Verification Routine has been implemented. We recommend that you implement a revent the use of weak passwords.		
Auth.	Default Accounts Password Changed	ORACLE:	Fail	Critical 2	active pre-defined users have default passwords.		
		Oracle on Ocean	Recommendation: Some predefined Oracle user accounts are still enabled and still have the Oracle default password. These predefined Oracle users and passwords are well-known to anyone familiar with Oracle, and represent one of the easiest entry points for attacks and data theft/damage. We recommend that your remove any predefined Oracle user accounts that are not absolutely required, and we strongly recommend that you change the passwords for any of these users who are required.				
Priv.	No Access To 'Users' Catalog Tables	ORACLE: Oracle on Ocean	Fail		ome users or roles without 'SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE' authority have access to 'DBA_USERS' or .LL_USERS': CTXSYS, PUBLIC.		
					ess to the DBA_USERS or ALL_USERS tables has been granted to users other than DBA or ROLE. We recommend restricting access to these tables for security reasons.		

- Fill in the database assessment gap
 - Customize VA tests
 - Assessment review and remediation plan
 - Super users accessing sensitive data
 - Password Policy
 - Role and responsibility review
 - Change management process configuration management

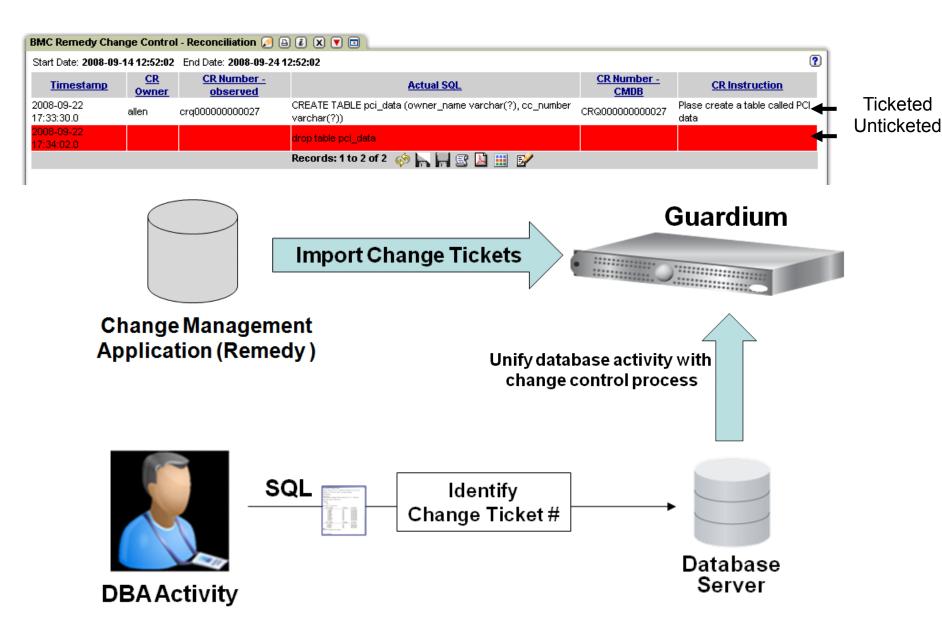


2. Identify Risk



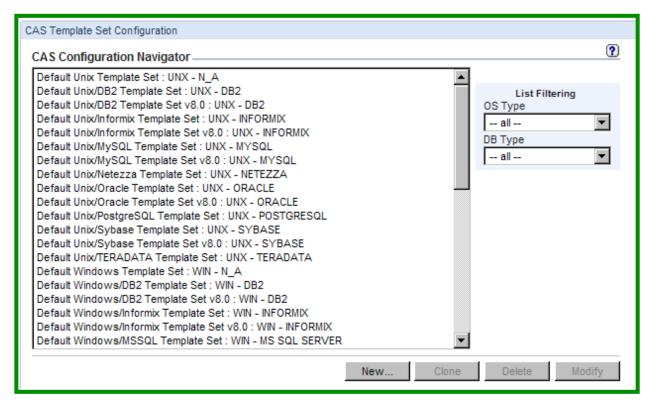
- Fill in the database assessment gap
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 - Change management process configuration management





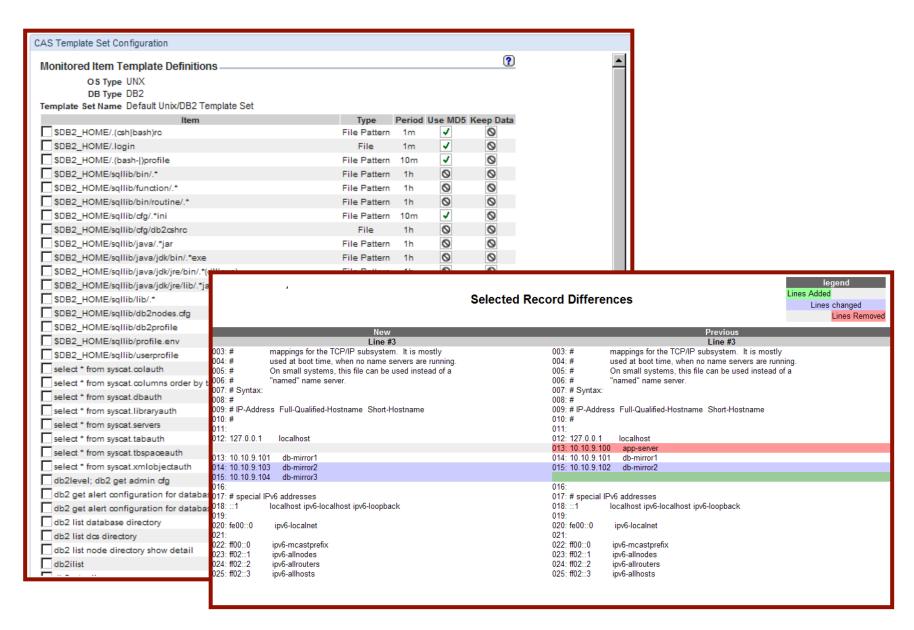


- Database configuration auditing for Guardium occurs through it's Change Audit System (CAS)
- A CAS Agent can monitor files, the output from OS or SQL scripts, environment variables, and windows registry entries
 - Built in Templates for All Supported DBMSs are included



Configuration Auditing





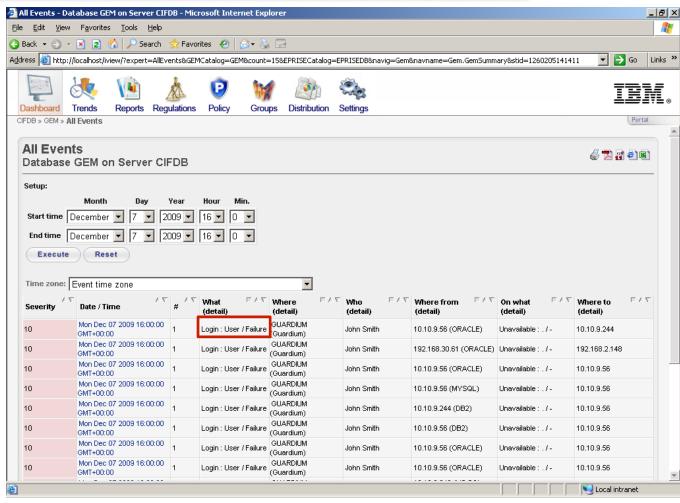


Integrating with IBM TSIEM



Policy violation in Guardium system

Events in IBM SIEM





Questions

