

The State of Database Security:

The Case for Database Activity Monitoring

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PulseANZ2010

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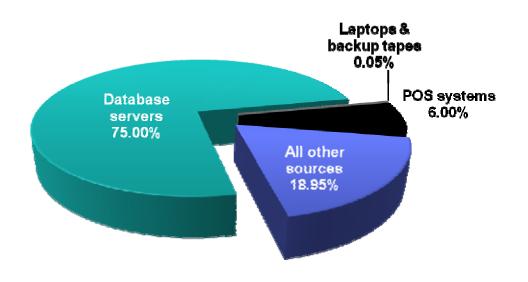
Agenda

- The State of Database Security
- Analyst report on top 10 database monitoring requirements
- Current state of database activity monitoring
- Alternate Approach to Securing Sensitive Data
- Addressing the top 10 requirements



Database Servers Are The Primary Source of Breached Data

% of Record Breached (2009)



"73% of security professionals anticipate the volume of database security attacks will continue to increase"

Enterprise Strategy Group,Databases at Risk,September 2009

Breach Report from Verizon Business RISK Team

http://www.verizonbusiness.com/resources/security/reports/2009_databreach_rp.pdf



Why?

- Database servers contain your most valuable information
 - Financial records
 - Customer information
 - Credit card and other account records
 - Personally identifiable information
- High volumes of structured data
- Easy to access



"Because that's where the money is."

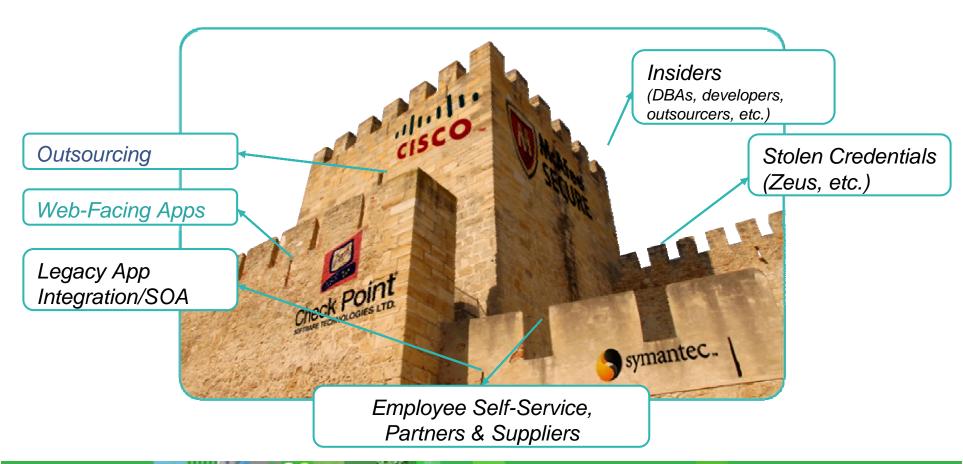
- Willie Sutton



Perimeter Defenses No Longer Sufficient

"A fortress mentality will not work in cyber. We cannot retreat behind a Maginot Line of firewalls."

William J. Lynn III,
 U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary





Gartner* "Most enterprises are paying too little attention to the very real security risks associated with their databases."

Key Findings:

- The use of structured data storage, and the amount of data stored in this way, are increasing rapidly. This trend is largely driven by data analytics requirements and consolidation efforts.
- The **information** stored in enterprise databases is **increasingly sensitive** and subject to legal, regulatory and other compliance requirements.
- Despite the growing criticality of their databases, many enterprises continue to rely heavily on inadequate network and application-layer controls, and perform only minimal monitoring on database storage infrastructure.

Recommendations:

- Evaluate your enterprise's current database controls to identify gaps and implement compensating or mitigating controls for those gaps.
- Identify the monitoring use cases that apply to your enterprise's database infrastructure, and deploy tools to support those use cases effectively and efficiently.
- Develop and communicate a clear policy specifying what database-related **behaviors should be** audited and why.
- Conduct a **database risk assessment**, applying a balanced approach to risk management and mitigation based on risk, criticality, and regulatory and other compliance requirements.



Ten Database Activities that Enterprises Need to Monitor

Privileged Users:

- 1. Access to, deletion of or changes to data.
- 2. Access using inappropriate or non-approved channels.
- 3. Schema modifications.
- 4. Unauthorised additions or modifications of accounts.

End Users:

- 5. Access to excessive amounts of data or data not needed for legitimate work.
- 6. Access to data outside standard working hours.
- 7. Access to data through inappropriate or non-approved channels.

Developers, System Analysts and System Administrators:

8. Access to live production systems.

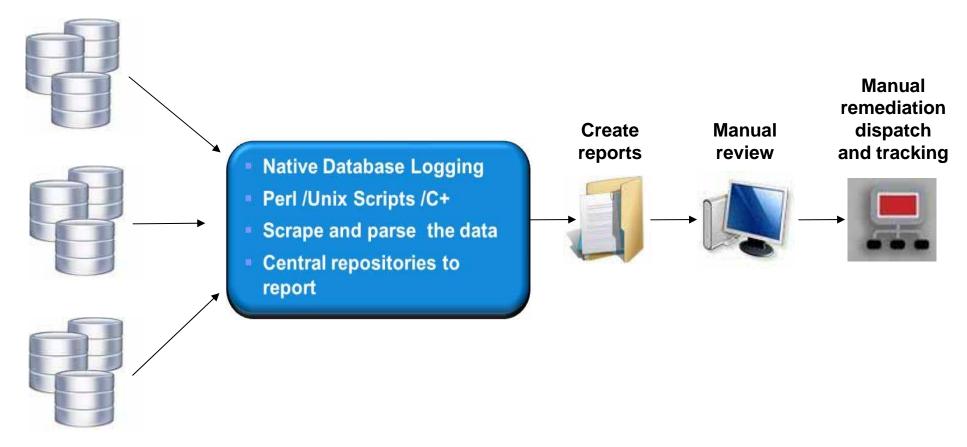
IT Operations:

- 9. Unapproved changes to databases or applications that access the database.
- 10. Out-of-cycle patching of production systems.

Gartner research ID Number: G00200212 "Ten Database Activities Enterprises Need to Monitor", Jeffrey Wheatman, 28 April 2010



What Database Audit Tools are Enterprises Using Today?



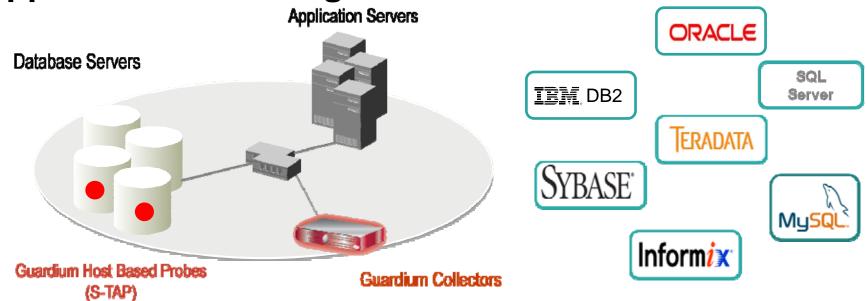


What Are the Challenges?

- No separation of duties; DBA run the process
- Performance impact of native logging on the DBMS
- Limited scope of logging data
- Not real-time
- Significant labor cost to review data and maintain process
- Another data store to secure and manage
- Manual remediation is error prone and costly
- Poor audit trail
- Inconsistent policies across systems and business units
- Lack of DBMS expertise



Database Activity Monitoring (DAM): An Alternate Approach to Securing Sensitive Data



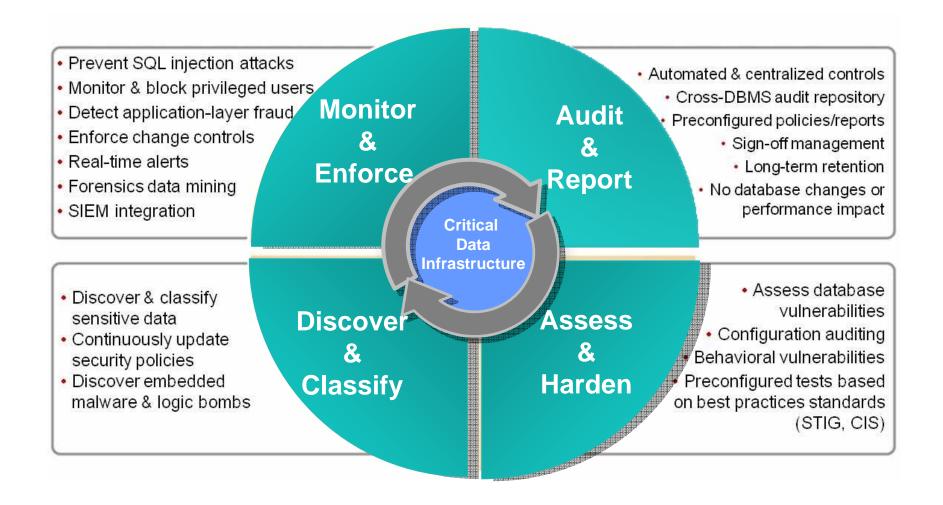
- Non-invasive architecture
 - Outside database
 - Minimal performance impact (2-3%)
 - No DBMS or application changes
- Cross-DBMS solution (some vendors)
- 100% visibility including local DBA access

- Enforces separation of duties (SoD)
- Does not rely on DBMS-resident logs that can easily be erased by attackers, rogue insiders
- Granular, real-time policies & auditing
 - Who, what, when, how
- Automated compliance reporting, sign-offs & escalations (SOX, PCI, NIST, etc.)



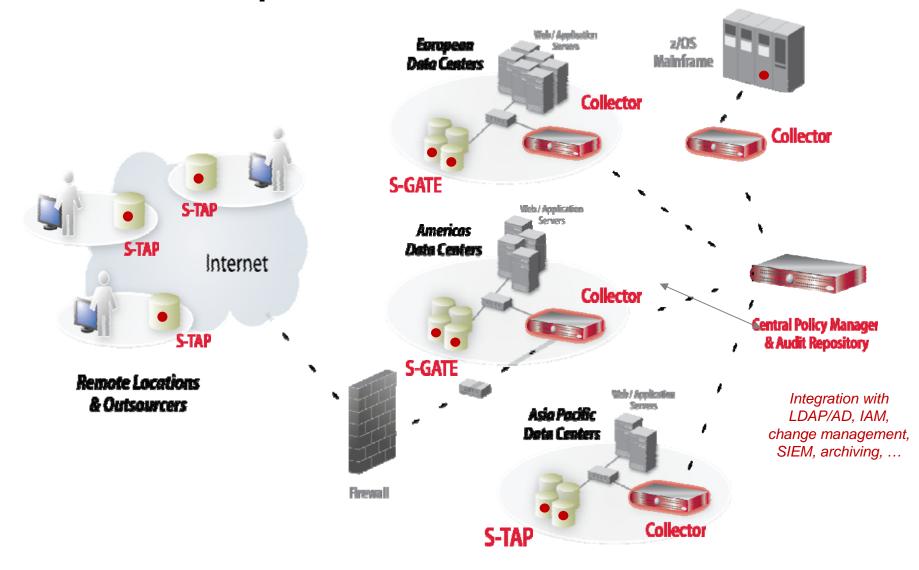
A different approach – Guardium

Able to Address the Full Database Security Lifecycle





Scalable Enterprise-Wide Architecture





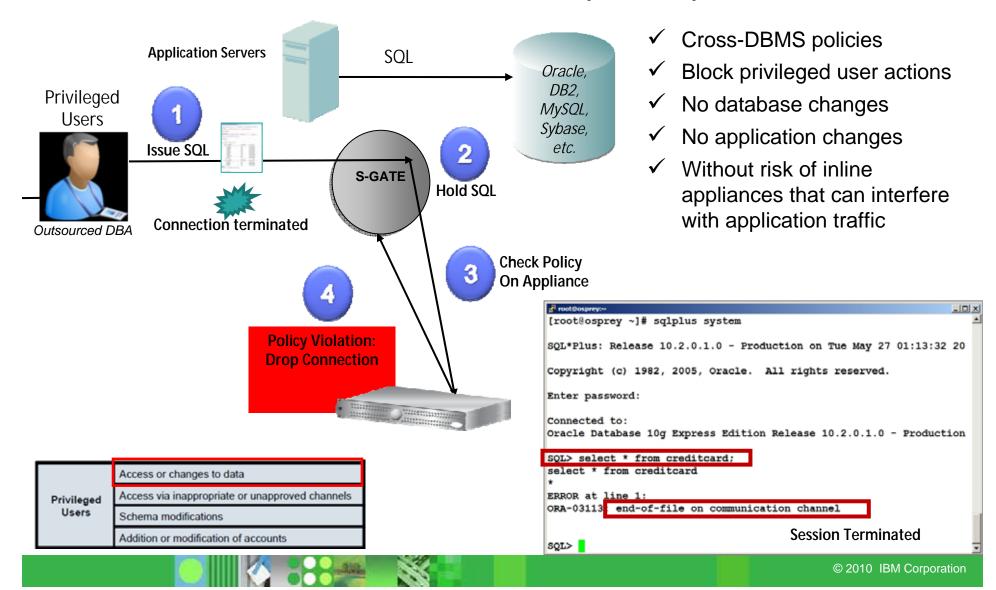
Privileged Users

	Access or changes to data				
Privileged	Access via inappropriate or unapproved channels				
Users	Schema modifications				
	Addition or modification of accounts				



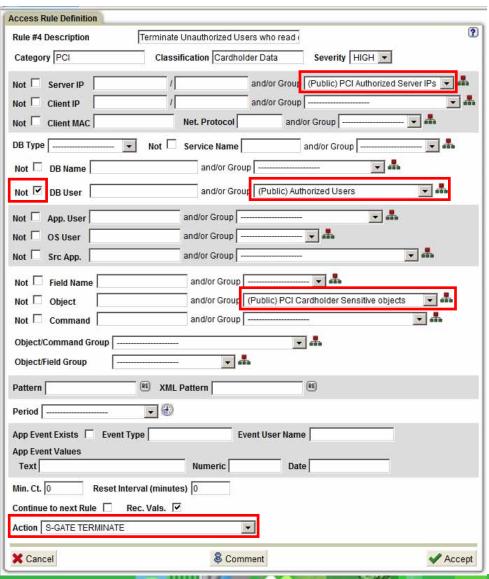


Privileged Users Prevented From Accessing Sensitive Information Cross-DBMS, Data-Level Access Control (S-GATE)





DBMS-Independent Auditing & Access Control Policy



PCI Servers

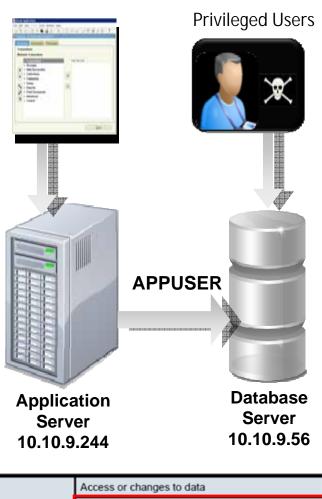
- Everyone that is NOT an authorized user
- Access PCI Sensitive Objects

Will be terminated





Privileged Users – Inappropriate and Unapproved Channels



	Access or changes to data
Privileged	Access via inappropriate or unapproved channels
Users	Schema modifications
	Addition or modification of accounts

Rule #1 Description	n-App Source AppUser Connection		
Category Security	Classification Breach	Severity MED 🔻	
Not Server IP	J[and/or Group Production Servers	<u>~</u> #
Not 🗹 Client IP	1	and/or Group Authorized Client IPs	v
Not Client MAC	Net. Protocol	and/or Group	∨
DB Type	V Not Service Name	and/or Group	v
Not DB Name	and/or Group -		
Not DB User APPUSER	and/or Group		∨ ♣
Min. Ct. 0 Reset In Continue to next Rule Action ALERT PER MATCH	To: Marc Gamache Co		Sent: Wed 4/15/2009 B00 AR
Hotification	Subject: (c1) SQLGUM	RD ALERT UARD ALERT Alert based on rule ID non-App Sou	rce AppUser Connection
★ Hotification Type MAIL N	lail User marc_ga Category: security Cl Rule # 20267 [non-A Request Info: [Sessi 172.16.2.152 Client 3.8 DB User: APPU: Application User Na	lassification: Breach Severity MED App Source AppUser Connection] ion start: 2009-04-15 06:59-03 Server Type: ORACLI PORT: 11787 Server Port: 1521 Net Protocol: TCP D SER me BC THIN CLIENT Authorization Code: 1 Request T	Client IP 192.168.20.160 ServerIP: B Protocol: INS DB Protocol Version:

Alert on any login using the application account sourced from a location other than the application!



Start Date: 2009-01-22 15:00:00 End Date: 2009-01-22 16:00:00

2009-01-22

15:08:12.0

15:08:21.0

2009-01-22

15:08:29.0

2009-01-22

15:08:36.0

2009-01-22

15:08:44.0

2009-01-22

2009-01-22

15:41:55.0

ORACLE 0

description

Alter SOX

Atter SOX

After SOX

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Privileged Users - Schema Modification

change id entered

CRQ0000000000042 crq0000000000042

CRQ0000000000042 crq0000000000042

CRQ0000000000042 crg0000000000042

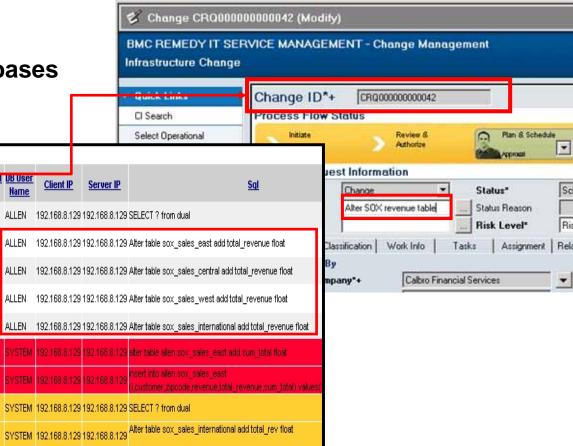
CRQ000000000042 crq000000000042

CRQ000000000042 crq000000000042

crq0000000000232

crq0000000000232

Guardium unifies change management process for databases



	Access or changes to data
Privileged	Access via inappropriate or unapproved channels
Users	Schema modifications
	Addition or modification of accounts





Privileged Users – Modification of Accounts (Oracle EBS Example)







Monitoring System Administration Roles

	JOHN - System Administrator	CALL	Application Object Library	22	
	JOHN - System Administrator	CALL	Federal Financials	1	
	JOHN - System Administrator	CALL	US Federal Human Resources	1	
	JOHN - System Administrator	CALL	Grants Accounting	2	
	JOHN - System Administrator	CALL	Public Sector Financials Internatio	nal 1	Record Details
	JOHN - System Administrator	CALL	Public Sector Financials	1	Client IP Activity Summary
	JOHN - System Administrator	CALL	Application Object Library	3	Command Details
	JOHN - System Administrator	DELETE	Common Modules-AK	1 –	Full SQL By Client IP
	JOHN - System Administrator	INSERT	Application Object Library	1 _	
	JOHN - System Administrator	SELECT	Application Object Library	13	Full SQL By DB User
	JOHN - AX Receivables User	CALL	Global Accounting Engine	2 _	User Activity Summary
				19	Alias Definition
INSERT INTO F	ND USER			1	Show SQL
	DESCRIPTION,PASSWORD_LIFESPAN_DAYS,PASS	WORD_LIFESPAN_A	CCESSES,EMAIL_ADDRESS,FAX,START_DA <u>TE,EN</u>	1	Show SQL with Values
	,:3,:4,:5,:6,:7,:8,:9,:10,:11,:12,:13,:14,:15,:16,:17,:18,			2	
INSERT INTO F	ND_USER(USER_NAME DESCRIPTION,PASSWORD_ IBER,LAST_UPDATE_DATE,LAST_UPDATED_BY,CR	LIFESPAN_DAYS,PA FATED BY CDEATIC	SSWORD_LIFESPAN_ACCESSES, EMAIL_ALDRE:	al 1	
INSERT INTO F		EATED_DT,CREATIO	M_DATE,EAST_OFDATE_EOGIN_ VALUES (OIII.	1	
	DESCRIPTION,PASSWORD_LIFESPAN_DAYS,PASS				
VALUES (:1,:2,	,:3,:4,:5,:6,:7,:8,:9,:10,:11,:12,:13,:14,:15,:16,:17,:18,	19,:20,'EXIT_ORA_A	PPS',0.00,'US')		

Why is John the System Administrator, and the AX Receivables Role?

Why did John add the user Tom?





End Users

End Users	Access to excessive or unneeded data
	Data access outside standard hours
	Access via inappropriate or nonapproved channels





Access To Excessive or Unneeded Data

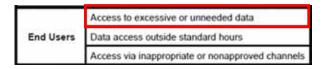
Should my customer service rep view 99 records in an hour when

average is 4?

G	DB User Name	<u>Sql</u>	Records
	STEVE	select * from ar.creditcard where i>? and i </th <th>4</th>	4
	HARRY	select * from ar.creditcard where i≺?	4
Is this normal?	JOE	select * from ar.creditcard where i </th <th>99</th>	99

What did he see?

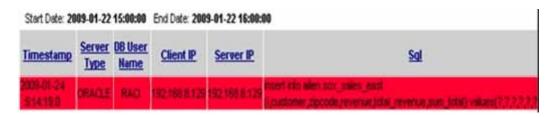
HARRY	select * from ar.creditcard where i </th <th>***************************************</th>	***************************************
JOE	select * from ar.creditcard where i </td <td>***************************************</td>	***************************************
JOE	select * from ar.creditcard where i </td <td>**************************************</td>	**************************************
JOE	select * from ar.creditcard where i </td <td>**************************************</td>	**************************************
JOE	select * from ar.creditcard where i </td <td>**************************************</td>	**************************************
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JOE	select * from ar.creditcard where i </td <td>**************************************</td>	**************************************
JOE	select * from ar.creditcard where i </td <td>**************************************</td>	**************************************







After-Hours Changes



∏ 87x24	Period Description	00:00	24:00	Sunday	om Weekday To Saturday	Contiguous	Category Data Sec
□ 8 AFTER	R HOURS WORK	18:00	24:00	Monday	Friday	П	Not Field Name
□ &BEFO	RE HOURS WORK	00:00	08:00	Monday	Friday	Г	
□ SEVEN	NG	18:00	24:00	Monday	Friday		Not Doject
□ 8 REGU	LAR WORK DAY	08:00	18:00	Monday	Friday		Not Command
□ & SATU	RDAY	00:00	24:00	Saturday	Saturday		Object/Command (
□ \$ SUND	AY	00:00	24:00	Sunday	Sunday	Г	Object/Field Group
☐ \$ WEEK	END	18:00	08:00	Friday	Monday	V	Pattern
3 Cancel	Select All Un	select All	≭ Re	move			Period AFTER HOU
Time Basins	Description Cus	tom Time Dec	ia d	Counti	juous ▽		App Event Exists App Event Values
Time Period	i bescription jous	tom time Per	iou	Contig	Juous (V)		Text
Hour From	17:00		Hour 1	To 05:00			Min. Ct. 0
	om Friday	-	Week	day To Monda	ay 🔻		Continue to next Ru
Weekday Fr			dd	88 11. 5			Action ALERT PER

Rule #2 Description	Alert on after hour	s changes	i	
Category Data Security	Classification	On Unauthorized Cha	nges Severity H	IGH 🕶
Not Field Name	and	t/or Group		
Not Dbject	and	t/or Group		× 4.
Not Command	and	f/or Group (Public) Di	ML Commands	<u> </u>
Object/Command Group		-	- a.	
Object/Field Group		- A		
Pattern	ML Patter	m [(ii)	
Period AFTER HOURS WO				
AFTER HOURS WO	ion and a			
	CALCULATE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PA			
	ent Type	Event Use	r Name	
App Event Values		- Intervent		
App Event Exists Eve App Event Values Text		Event Use	Date Date	
App Event Values Text		- Intervent		
App Event Values Text Min. Ct. 0 Rese	N (Interval (minutes)	- Intervent		
App Event Values Text Min. Ct. 0 Rese Continue to next Rule	t Interval (minutes) 0	- Intervent		
App Event Values Text	t Interval (minutes) 0	umeric		



Data access outside standard hours

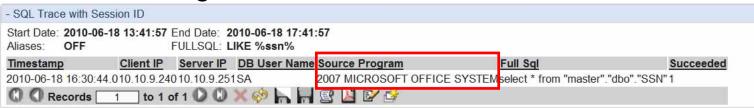
Access via inappropriate or nonapproved channels

End Users

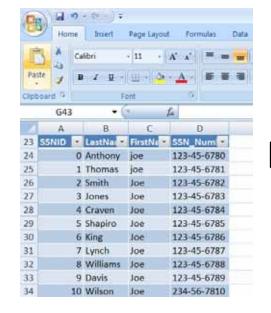


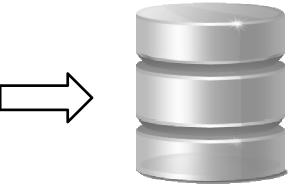
End User - Access via non-approved channels

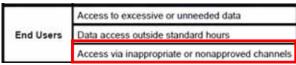
User accessing database via Microsoft Office















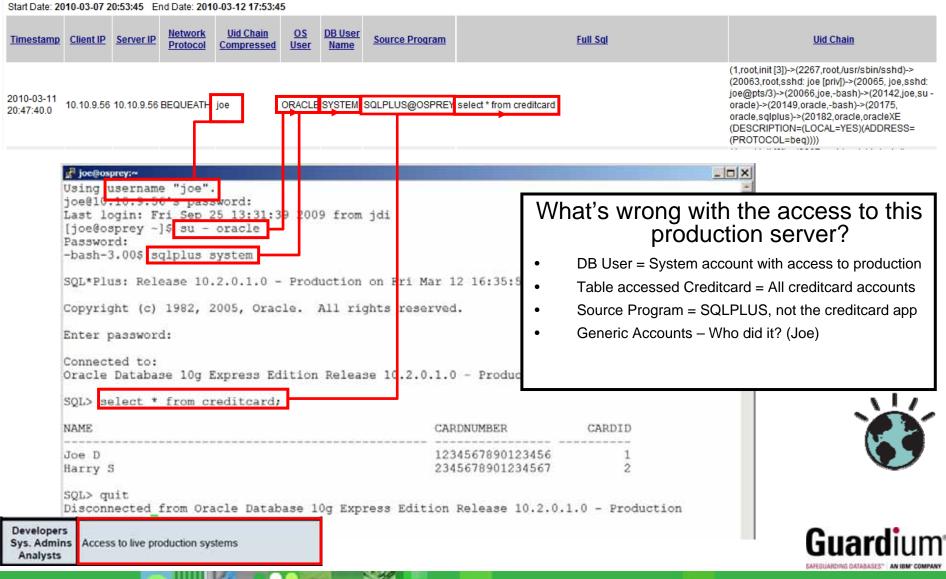
Developers
Sys. Admins
Analysts

Access to live production systems





Developers/SAs/Analysts - Access to Live Production Systems





IT Ops

Nonapproved changes to databases or applications

Out-of-cycle patching of production systems

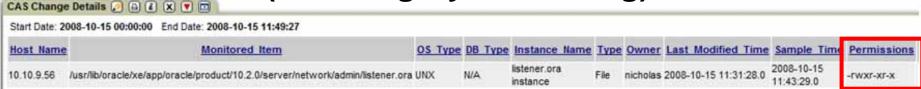


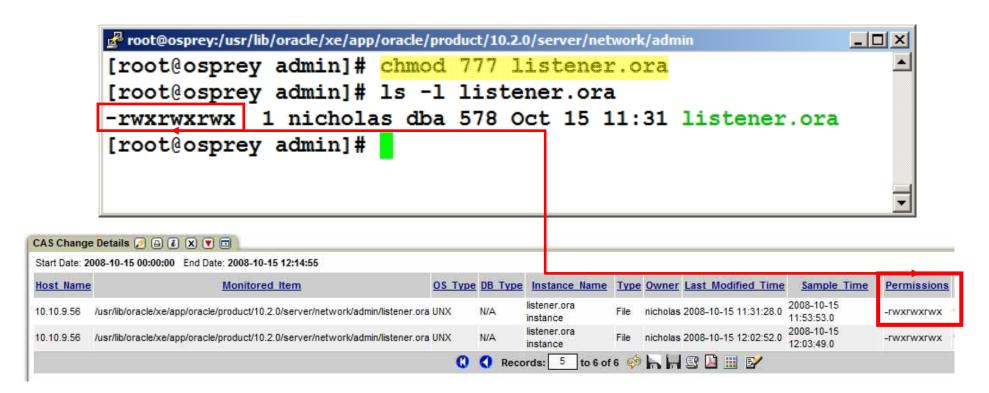






IT Operations- Unapproved Changes to DB and Apps Files (File Integrity Monitoring)





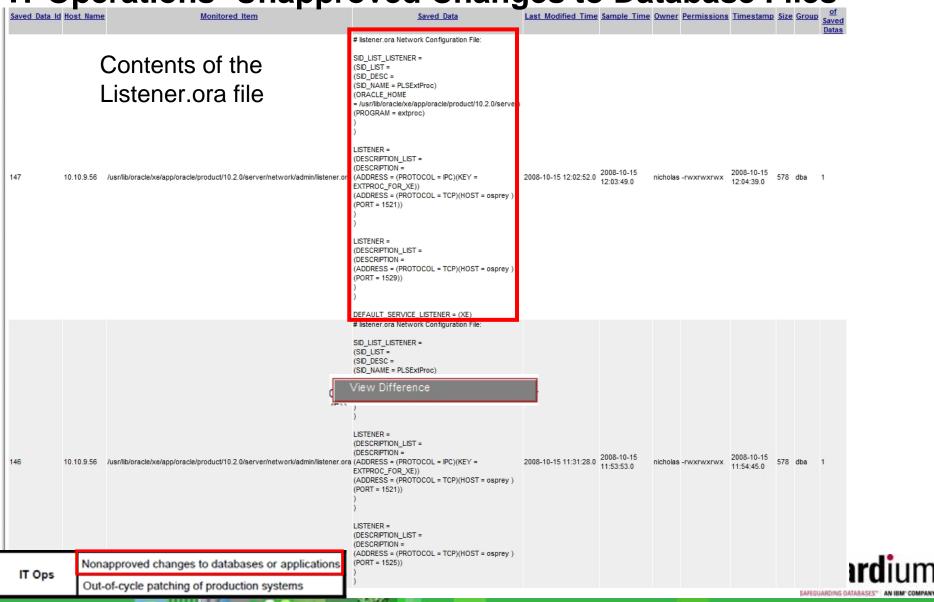
Nonapproved changes to databases or applications

Out-of-cycle patching of production systems





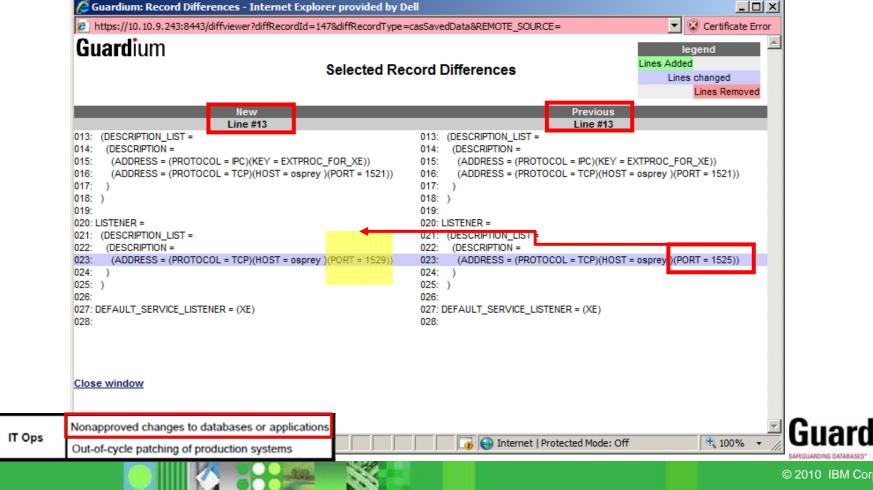
IT Operations- Unapproved Changes to Database Files





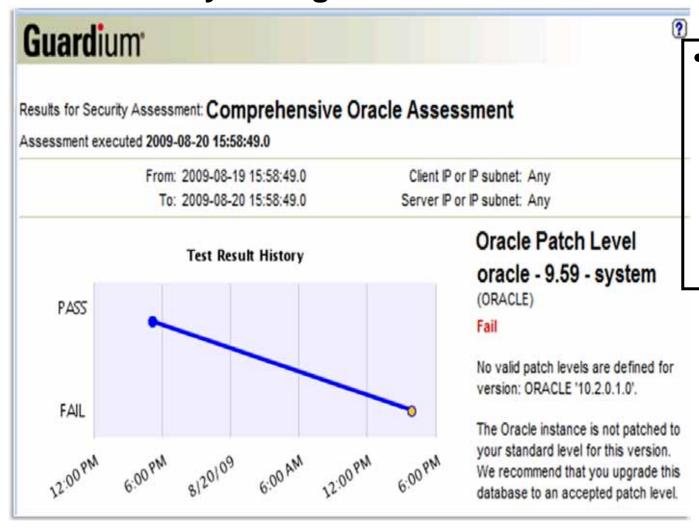
Difference Report Shows Changes in the Listener.ora File

- (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = osprey)(PORT = 1525))
- (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = osprey)(PORT = 1529))





Patch History Changed – From Pass to Fail!



Patch was applied to production server, but not fully tested and approved according to corporate policy

IT Ops

Nonapproved changes to databases or applications

Out-of-cycle patching of production systems





The Enterprise Patching Issue

- Nearly half of companies lack a formal patch management process
- 62% typically take 3 months or more to apply Critical Patch Updates (IOUG)
- Only 18% measure patch success via configuration scanning
- "The least mature areas of patching seem to correlate almost directly with the fastest-growing areas of attacks, such as ... database servers [and] business application servers."



"Patch management is one of the most fundamental functions of IT departments, yet in our research we discovered it remains one of the biggest pain points for many organizations."

Rich Mogull, Securosis

http://www.darkreading.com/database_security http://www.securosis.com/projectquant http://ioug.itconvergence.com/pls/apex/ESIG.download_my_file?p_file



Don't Forget the Database Danger from Within



- "Organizations overlook the most imminent threat to their databases: authorized users." (Dark Reading)
- Most organizations (62%) cannot prevent super users from reading or tampering with sensitive information ... most are unable to even detect such incidents...only 1 out of 4 believe their data assets are securely configured . (Independent Oracle User Group)
- "No one group seems to own database security...This is not a recipe for strong database security"...63% depend primarily on manual processes." (ESG)

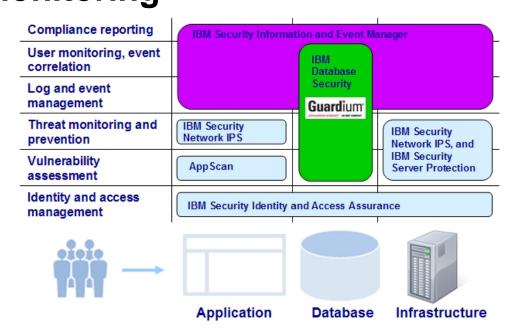


DAM Provides a Simple Means of Centralizing and Automating Controls

- Discovering and applying controls to all sensitive data
- Controlling who accesses and modifies what data, from where, and when
- Managing exposure to misuse of credentials, privileges, etc.
- Ensuring sensitive data stores are appropriately configured
- Standardizing, automating and streamlining the review and remediation of policy violations, as well compliance validation activities
- Without compromising separation of duties or performance



IBM Integrated Solution – Enterprise User Activity Monitoring



- Enterprise dashboard with compliance management modules and regulation-specific reports
- Broadest coverage, collecting and correlating native logs and events across systems, devices, middleware and applications
- With Guardium, IBM:
 - Monitors all DB activities in realtime, including privileged users, without the performance impact and separation of duties issues of native DB logging
 - Provides capabilities such as blocking, workflow management and vulnerability assessments

Integrated Solution Facts:

- IBM Tivoli Security Information and Event Manager Enterprise dashboard and compliance reports fully support Guardium events
- Integration is available now



Guardium collected data in SIEMv2

page 1 of 2

generated by iView v2.0 on TSIEMVM at Thursday, March 25, 2010 11:58:28 PM CDT

database CIFDB:Windows

loading date: 3/25/10 11:53:16 PM (-0500)

data range: 12/7/09 11:00:00 AM (-0500) - 12/7/09 11:00:00 AM (-0500)

CIFDB Windows All Events

All Events

Database Windows on Server CIFDB

Setup:									
	Month	Day	Year	Hour	Min				
Start time	December	7	2009	10	0				
End time	December	7	2009	10	0				

Time zone: Event time zone

Severity	Date / Time	#	What (detail)	Where (detail)	Who (detail)	Where From (detail)	On What (detail)	Where To (detail)
10	12/7/09 11:00:00 AM (- 0500)	1	Login : User / Failure	ORACLE (ORACLE)	John Smith	10.10.9.56	Database : - / ORACLE	10.10.9.244 (ORACLE)
10	12/7/09 11:00:00 AM (- 0500)	1	Login : User / Failure	ORACLE (ORACLE)	APPS	192.168.30.61	Database : - / ORACLE	192.168.2.148 (ORACLE)
10	12/7/09 11:00:00 AM (- 0500)	1	Login : User / Failure	ORACLE (ORACLE)	appuser	10.10.9.56	Database : - / ORACLE	10.10.9.56 (ORACLE)
10	12/7/09 11:00:00 AM (- 0500)	1	Login : User / Failure	MYSQL (MYSQL)	bob	10.10.9.56	Database : - / MYSQL	10.10.9.56 (MYSQL)



Guardium, an IBM Company

The database protection and compliance solution chosen by leading organizations world-wide:

- 4 of the top 5 global banks
- 2 of the top 3 global retailers
- 4 of the top 6 global insurers
- 2 of the world's favorite beverage brands
- One of the most recognized name in PCs
- 25 of the world's leading telcos

Top government agencies

Top 3 auto maker

A top dedicated security

company

Leading energy suppliers

- Major health care providers
- Media & entertainment brands



More Information Available

- www.guardium.com
 - Free on demand webcasts: SOX, PCI DSS compliance, ...
 - Free analyst reports: creating a database security plan (Forrester), database risk study (ESG),
 - ROI and application case studies
- Sign-up for a free hands-on POT learning lab (a full day of hands on with the technology)
 - Sydney Monday 16th August
 - Melbourne Friday 20th August
 - elsewhere let me know
 - Contact Scott Henley (<u>scott.henley@au1.ibm.com</u>)





The Case for Database Activity Monitoring

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