Database Security

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Relational Databases

- Table of data consisting of rows and columns
  - Each column holds a particular type of data
  - Each row contains a specific value for each column
  - Ideally has one column where all values are unique, forming an identifier/key for that row

- Enables the creation of multiple tables linked together by a unique identifier that is present in all tables

- Use a relational query language to access the database
  - Allows the user to request data that fit a given set of criteria
Figure 5.2 Example Relational Database Model. A relational database uses multiple tables related to one another by a designated key; in this case the key is the PhoneNumber field.
Relational Database Elements

- Primary key
  - Uniquely identifies a row
  - Consists of one or more column names

- Foreign key
  - Links one table to attributes in another

- View/virtual table
  - Result of a query that returns selected rows and columns from one or more tables

- Relation/table/file
- Tuple/row/record
- Attribute/column/field
### Departement Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Did</th>
<th>Dname</th>
<th>Dacctno</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>human resources</td>
<td>528221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>education</td>
<td>202035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>accounts</td>
<td>709257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>public relations</td>
<td>755827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>services</td>
<td>223945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Employee Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ename</th>
<th>Did</th>
<th>Salarycode</th>
<th>Eid</th>
<th>Ephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robin</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2345</td>
<td>6127092485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neil</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5088</td>
<td>6127092246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasmine</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>7712</td>
<td>6127099348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cody</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>9664</td>
<td>6127093148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holly</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>3054</td>
<td>6127092729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robin</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2976</td>
<td>6127091945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4490</td>
<td>6127099380</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Two tables in a relational database

(b) A view derived from the database

Figure 5.4 Relational Database Example
**Structured Query Language (SQL)**

- Standardized language to define schema, manipulate, and query data in a relational database
- Several similar versions of ANSI/ISO standard
- All follow the same basic syntax and semantics

**SQL statements can be used to:**

- Create tables
- Insert and delete data in tables
- Create views
- Retrieve data with query statements
SQL Injection Attacks (SQLi)

- One of the most prevalent and dangerous network-based security threats
- Designed to exploit the nature of Web application pages
- Sends malicious SQL commands to the database server
- Most common attack goal is bulk extraction of data
- Depending on the environment SQL injection can also be exploited to:
  - Modify or delete data
  - Execute arbitrary operating system commands
  - Launch denial-of-service (DoS) attacks
Figure 5.5  Typical SQL Injection Attack

Legend:
- Data exchanged between hacker and servers
- Two-way traffic between hacker and Web server
- Credit card data is retrieved from database
The SQLi attack typically works by prematurely terminating a text string and appending a new command. Because the inserted command may have additional strings appended to it before it is executed, the attacker terminates the injected string with a comment mark “--”.

Subsequent text is ignored at execution time.
Inband Attacks

- Uses the same communication channel for injecting SQL code and retrieving results
- The retrieved data are presented directly in application Web page
- Include:

  **Tautology**
  
  This form of attack injects code in one or more conditional statements so that they always evaluate to true

  **End-of-line comment**
  
  After injecting code into a particular field, legitimate code that follows are nullified through usage of end of line comments

  **Piggybacked queries**
  
  The attacker adds additional queries beyond the intended query, piggybacking the attack on top of a legitimate request
Inferential Attack

- There is no actual transfer of data, but the attacker is able to reconstruct the information by sending particular requests and observing the resulting behavior of the Website/database server.

- Include:
  - Illegal/logically incorrect queries
    - This attack lets an attacker gather important information about the type and structure of the backend database of a Web application.
    - The attack is considered a preliminary, information-gathering step for other attacks.
  - Blind SQL injection
    - Allows attackers to infer the data present in a database system even when the system is sufficiently secure to not display any erroneous information back to the attacker.
Out-of-Band Attack

- Data are retrieved using a different channel
- This can be used when there are limitations on information retrieval, but outbound connectivity from the database server is lax
SQLi Countermeasures

- Three types:
  - Manual defensive coding practices
  - Parameterized query insertion
  - SQL DOM

- Detection
  - Signature based
  - Anomaly based
  - Code analysis

- Run-time prevention
  - Check queries at runtime to see if they conform to a model of expected queries
SQL injection examples

See here:

http://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_injection.asp
Proper database coding practices

- Escaping special characters ← Better than nothing...
  
  ```
  $query = sprintf("SELECT * FROM users WHERE user='%s'",
                mysql_real_escape_string($user));
  ```

- Parameterized queries ← Decent, if you have to...
  
  ```
  $stmt = $pdo->prepare('SELECT * FROM employees WHERE name = :name');
  $stmt->execute(array('name' => $name));
  ```

- FRAMEWORKS: NOT DOING SQL YOURSELF! ← That’s where it’s at.
  
  ```
  $database->insert('account', [
    'user_name' => 'foo',
    'email' => 'foo@bar.com',
    'age' => 25,
    'lang' => ['en', 'fr', 'jp', 'cn']
  ]);}
  ```
SQL Access Controls

- **Access control system** determines what access rights the user has (create, insert, delete, update, read, write)

- Two commands for managing access rights:
  - Grant
    - Used to grant one or more access rights or can be used to assign a user to a role
  - Revoke
    - Revokes the access rights

- Typical access rights are:
  - Select
  - Insert
  - Update
  - Delete
  - References
Figure 5.7  Indirect Information Access Via Inference Channel
Figure 5.8 Inference Example
Database Encryption

- The database is typically the most valuable information resource for any organization
  - Protected by multiple layers of security
    - Firewalls, authentication, general access control systems, DB access control systems, database encryption
    - Encryption becomes the last line of defense in database security
  - Can be applied to the entire database, at the record level, the attribute level, or level of the individual field
- Disadvantages to encryption:
  - Key management
    - Authorized users must have access to the decryption key for the data for which they have access
  - Inflexibility
    - When part or all of the database is encrypted it becomes more difficult to perform record searching