Computer and Network Security (Securty of Computer Systems)

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(5th Week)

Outline

- 2. Computer security technology and principles
  - 2.1. Cryptographic Tools
  - 2.2. User Authentication
  - 2.3 Access Control
  - 2.4 Database and Data Center Security
  - 2.5 Malicious Software
  - 2.6. Denial-of-Service Attacks
  - 2.7 Intrusion Detection
  - 2.8 Firewalls and Intrusion Prevention Systems

2.4 Database and Data Center Security

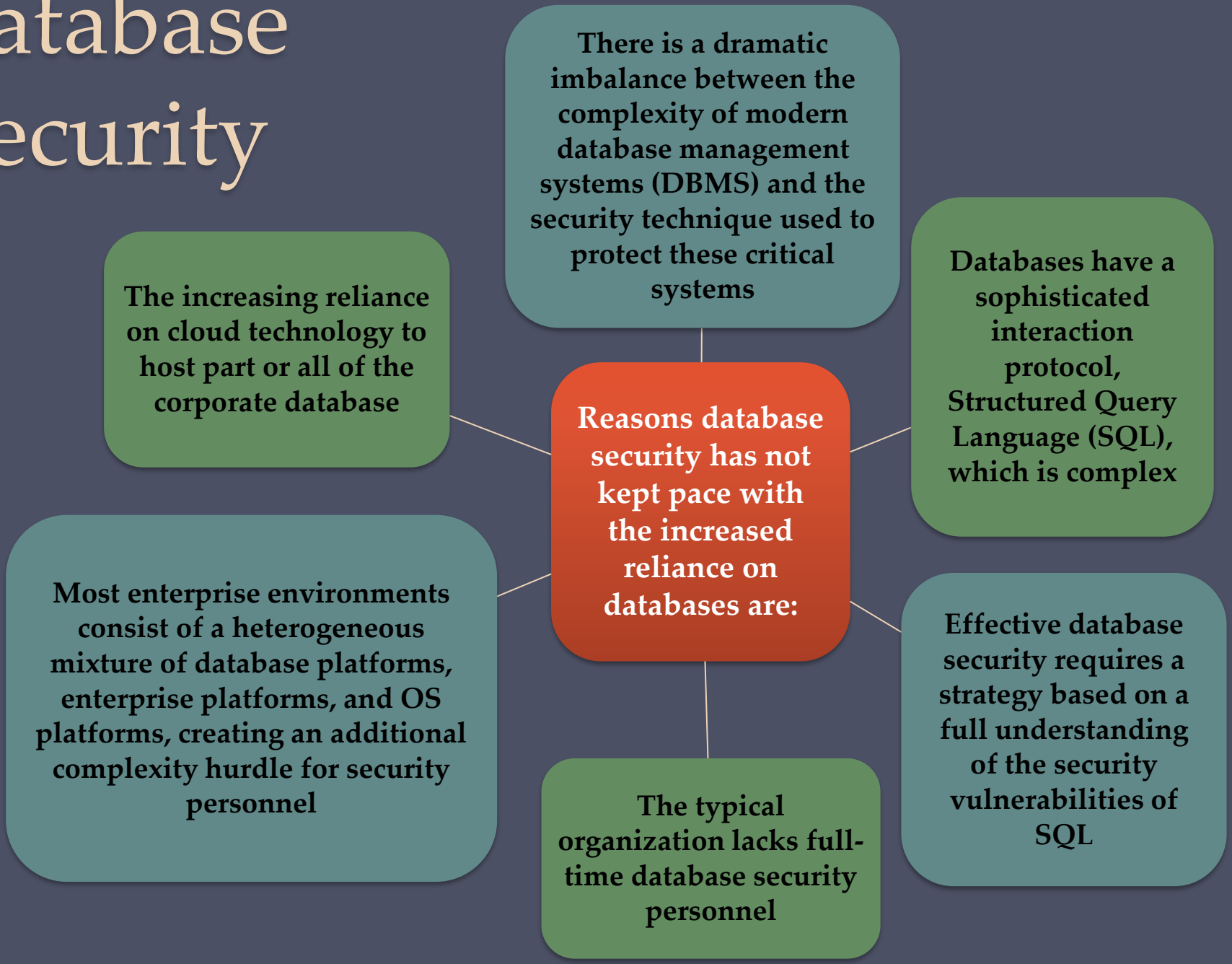
2.4.Outline

- The Need for Database Security
- Database Management Systems
- Relational Databases
- SQL Injection Attacks
- Database Access Control
- Inference
- Database Encryption
- Data Center Security

Need for Database Security

- Organizational databases tend to concentrate sensitive information in a single logical system.
  - Corporate financial data
  - Confidential phone records
  - Customer and employee information, such as name, Social Security number, bank account information, credit card information
  - Proprietary product information
  - Health care information and medical records
- Such information can be targeted by internal and external threats of misuse or unauthorized change
- Security specifically tailored to databases is an increasingly important component of an overall organizational security strategy

Database Security



Databases

- Structured collection of data stored for use by one or more applications
- Contains the relationships between data items and groups of data items
- Can sometimes contain sensitive data that needs to be secured

Query language

- Provides a uniform interface to the database for users and applications

Database management system (DBMS)

- Suite of programs for constructing and maintaining the database
- Offers ad hoc query facilities to multiple users and applications

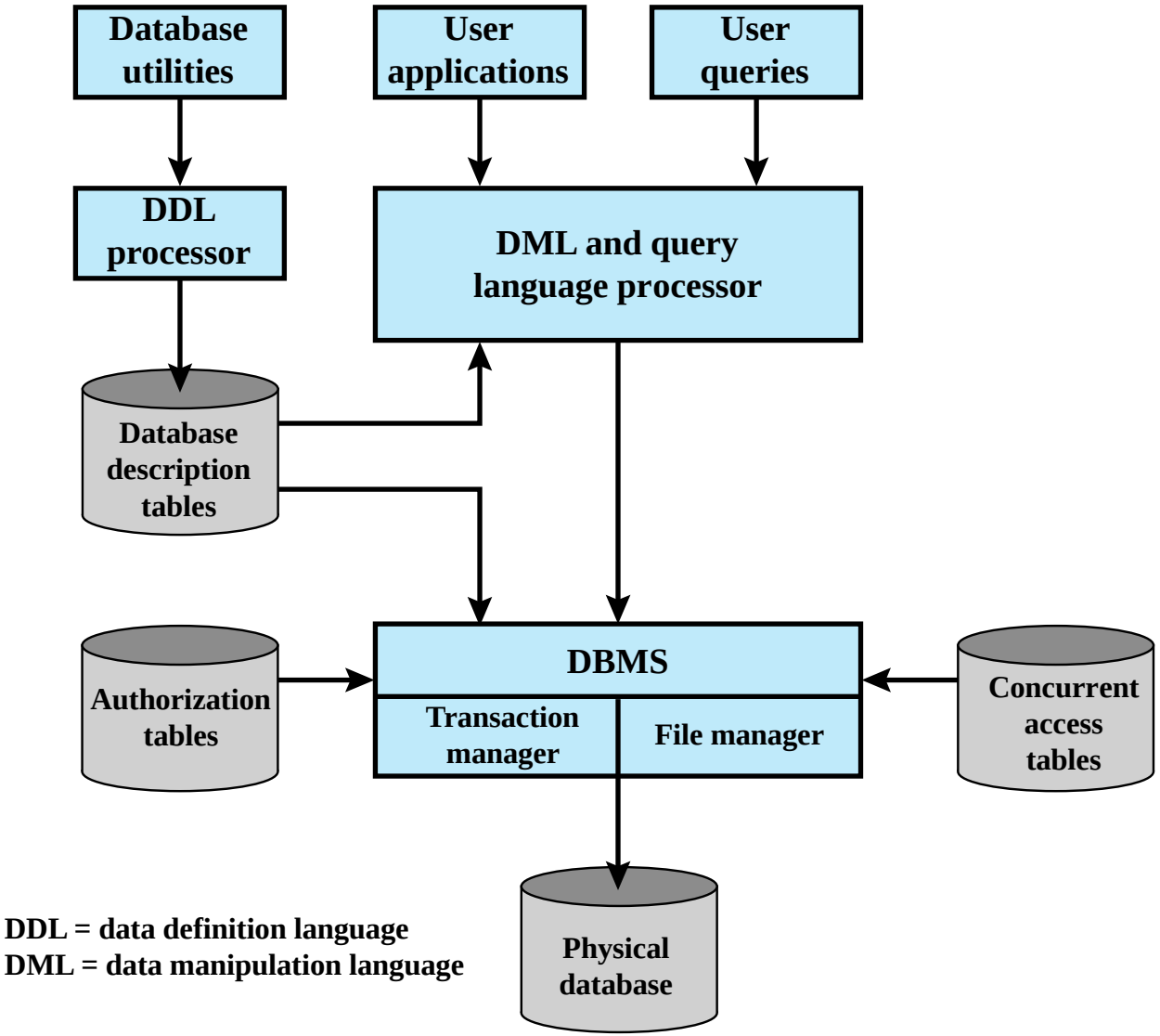


Figure 5.1 DBMS Architecture

Relational Databases

- The basic building block of a relational database is a 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 the table has one column where all values are unique, forming an identifier/key for that row
- A table is called a flat file because it is a single two-dimensional (rows and columns) file
  - some of the column positions for a given row may be blank (not used).
  - more columns must be added and the database and accompanying software must be redesigned and rebuilt
- 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

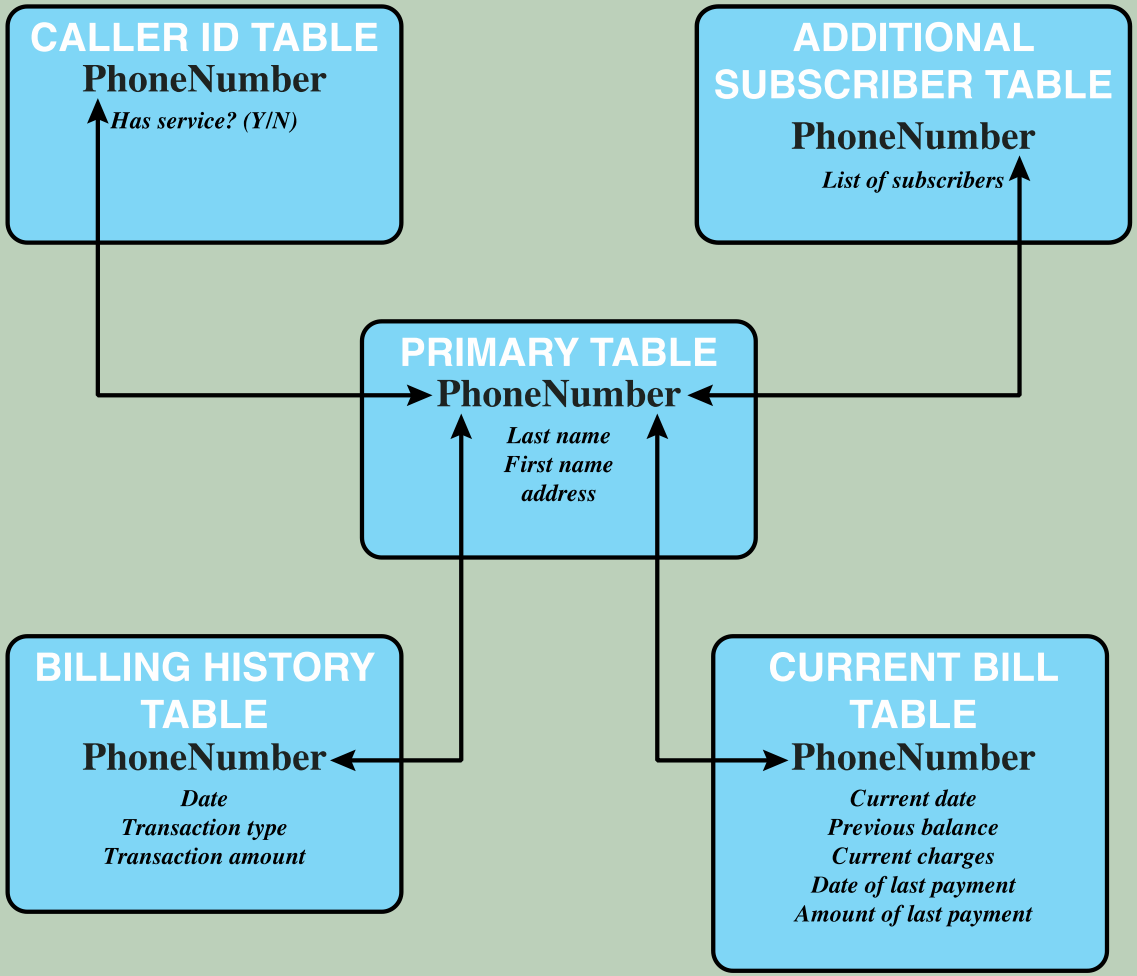


Figure 5.2 Example Relational Database Model. A relational database uses multiple tables related to one another by a designated key; in this case the key is the PhoneNumber field.

Relational Database Elements

- Relation
  - Table/file
- Tuple
  - Row/record
- Attribute
  - Column/field

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
- Views are often used for security purposes

Basic Terminology for Relational Databases

Formal Name	Common Name	Also Known As
Relation	Table	File
Tuple	Row	Record
Attribute	Column	Field

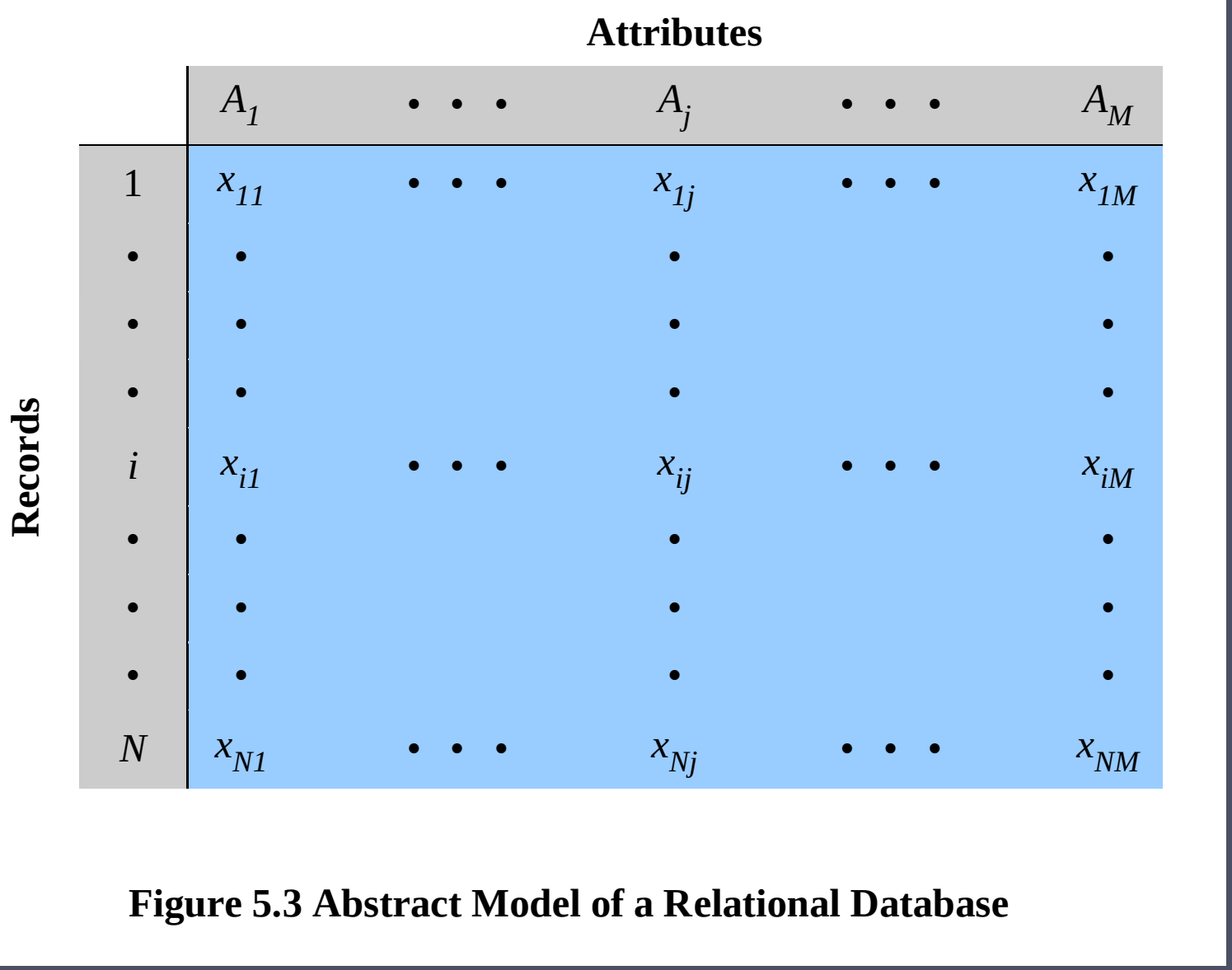


Figure 5.3 Abstract Model of a Relational Database

Each attribute A_j has $|A_j|$ possible values, with x_{ij} denoting the value of attribute j for entity i .

Department Table

Did	Dname	Dacctno
4	human resources	528221
8	education	202035
9	accounts	709257
13	public relations	755827
15	services	223945

primary key

Employee Table

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

foreign key

primary key

(a) Two tables in a relational database

Dname	Ename	Eid	Ephone
human resources	Jasmine	7712	6127099348
education	Holly	3054	6127092729
education	Robin	2976	6127091945
accounts	Smith	4490	6127099380
public relations	Neil	5088	6127092246
services	Robin	2345	6127092485
services	Cody	9664	6127093148

(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

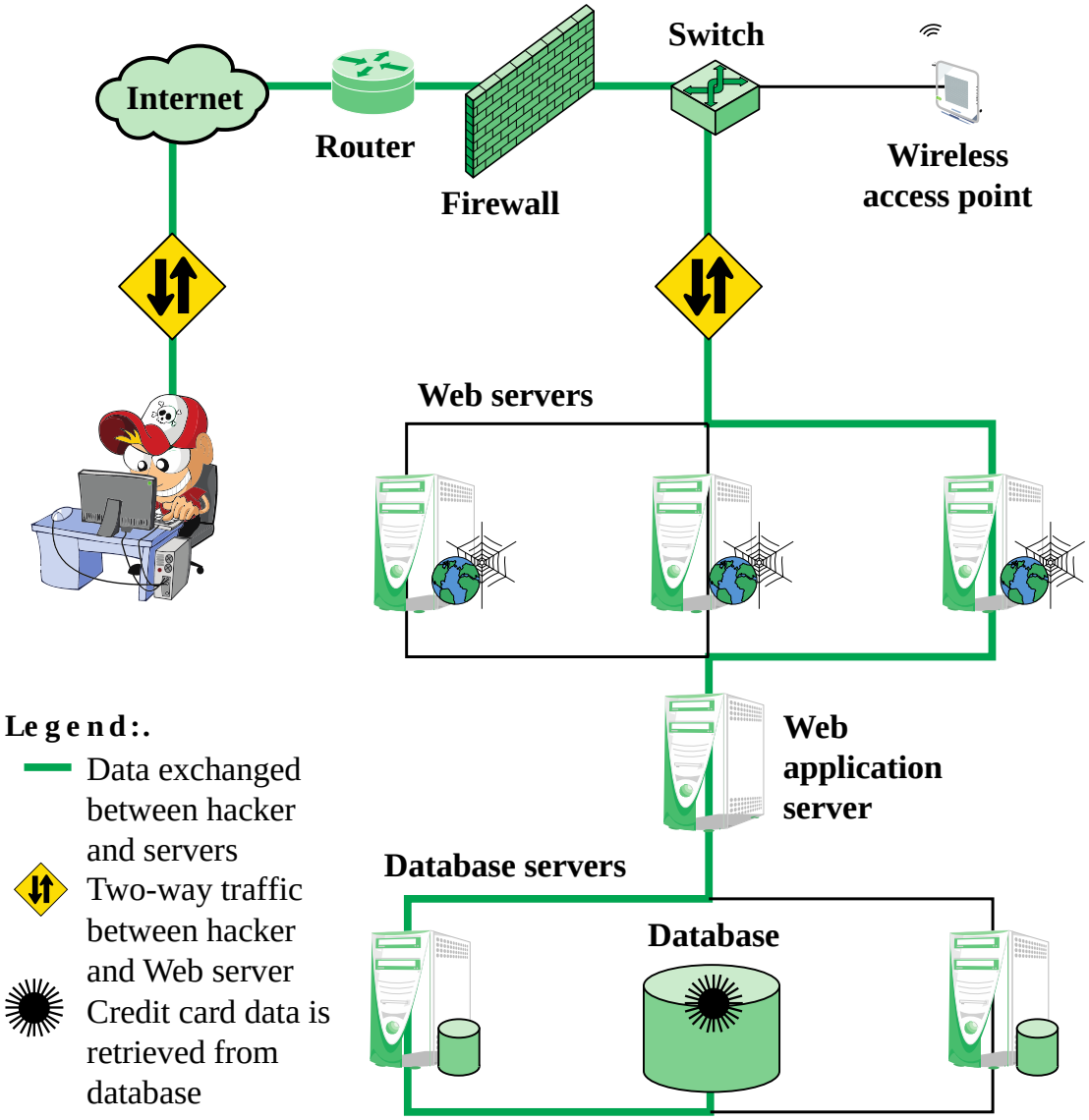
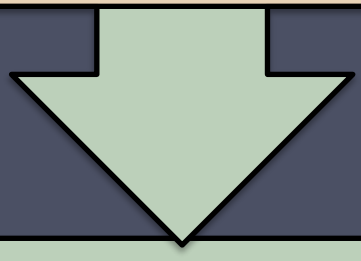


Figure 5.5 Typical SQL Injection Attack

Injection Technique

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

SQLi Attack Avenues

User input

- Attackers inject SQL commands by providing suitable crafted user input

Server variables

- Attackers can forge the values that are placed in HTTP and network headers and exploit this vulnerability by placing data directly into the headers

Second-order injection

- Second-order injection occurs when incomplete prevention mechanisms against SQL injection attacks are in place
- A malicious user could rely on data already present in the system or database to trigger an SQL injection attack, so when the attack occurs, the input that modifies the query to cause an attack does not come from the user, but from within the system itself

Cookies

- An attacker could alter cookies such that when the application server builds an SQL query based on the cookie's content, the structure and function of the query is modified

Physical user input

- Applying user input that constructs an attack outside the realm of web requests

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, piggy-backing the attack on top of a legitimate request

Inferential Attack

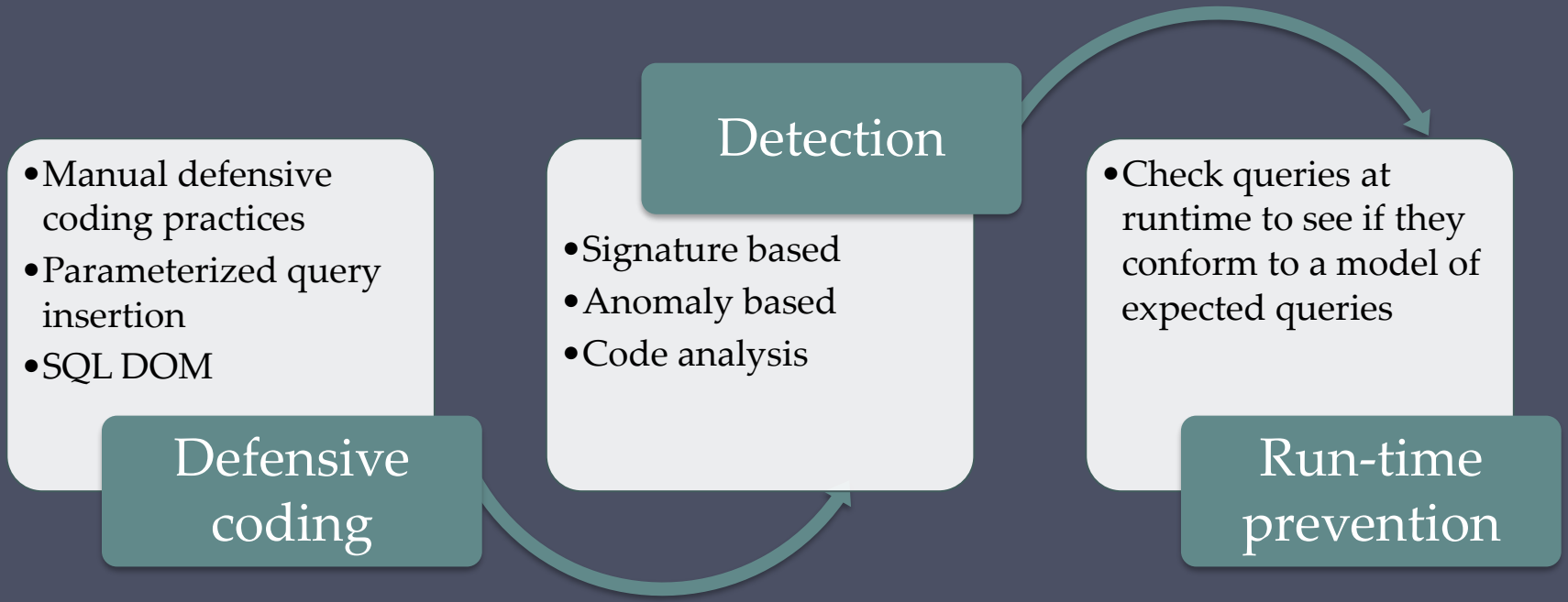
- There is no actual transfer of data, but the attacker is able to reconstruct the information by sending particular requests and observing the resulting behavior of the Website/database server
- Include:
  - Illegal/logically incorrect queries
    - This attack lets an attacker gather important information 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 (e.g., an email with the results of the query is generated and sent to the tester)
- This can be used when there are limitations on information retrieval, but outbound connectivity from the database server is lax

SQLi Countermeasures

- Three types:



Database Access Control

Database access control system determines:

If the user has access to the entire database or just portions of it

What access rights the user has (create, insert, delete, update, read, write)

Can support a range of administrative policies

Centralized administration

- Small number of privileged users may grant and revoke access rights

Ownership-based administration

- The creator of a table may grant and revoke access rights to the table

Decentralized administration

- The owner of the table may grant and revoke authorization rights to other users, allowing them to grant and revoke access rights to the table

SQL Access Controls

- 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

Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)

- Role-based access control eases administrative burden and improves security
- A database RBAC needs to provide the following capabilities:
  - Create and delete roles
  - Define permissions for a role
  - Assign and cancel assignment of users to roles
- Categories of database users:

Application owner	End user	Administrator
• An end user who owns database objects as part of an application	• An end user who operates on database objects via a particular application but does not own any of the database objects	• User who has administrative responsibility for part or all of the database

Fixed Roles in Microsoft SQL Server

Role	Permissions
Fixed Server Roles	
sysadmin	Can perform any activity in SQL Server and have complete control over all database functions
serveradmin	Can set server-wide configuration options, shut down the server
setupadmin	Can manage linked servers and startup procedures
securityadmin	Can manage logins and CREATE DATABASE permissions, also read error logs and change passwords
processadmin	Can manage processes running in SQL Server
dbcreator	Can create, alter, and drop databases
diskadmin	Can manage disk files
bulkadmin	Can execute BULK INSERT statements
Fixed Database Roles	
db_owner	Has all permissions in the database
db_accessadmin	Can add or remove user IDs
db_datareader	Can select all data from any user table in the database
db_datawriter	Can modify any data in any user table in the database
db_ddladmin	Can issue all Data Definition Language (DDL) statements
db_securityadmin	Can manage all permissions, object ownerships, roles and role memberships
db_backupoperator	Can issue DBCC, CHECKPOINT, and BACKUP statements
db_denydatareader	Can deny permission to select data in the database
db_denydatawriter	Can deny permission to change data in the database

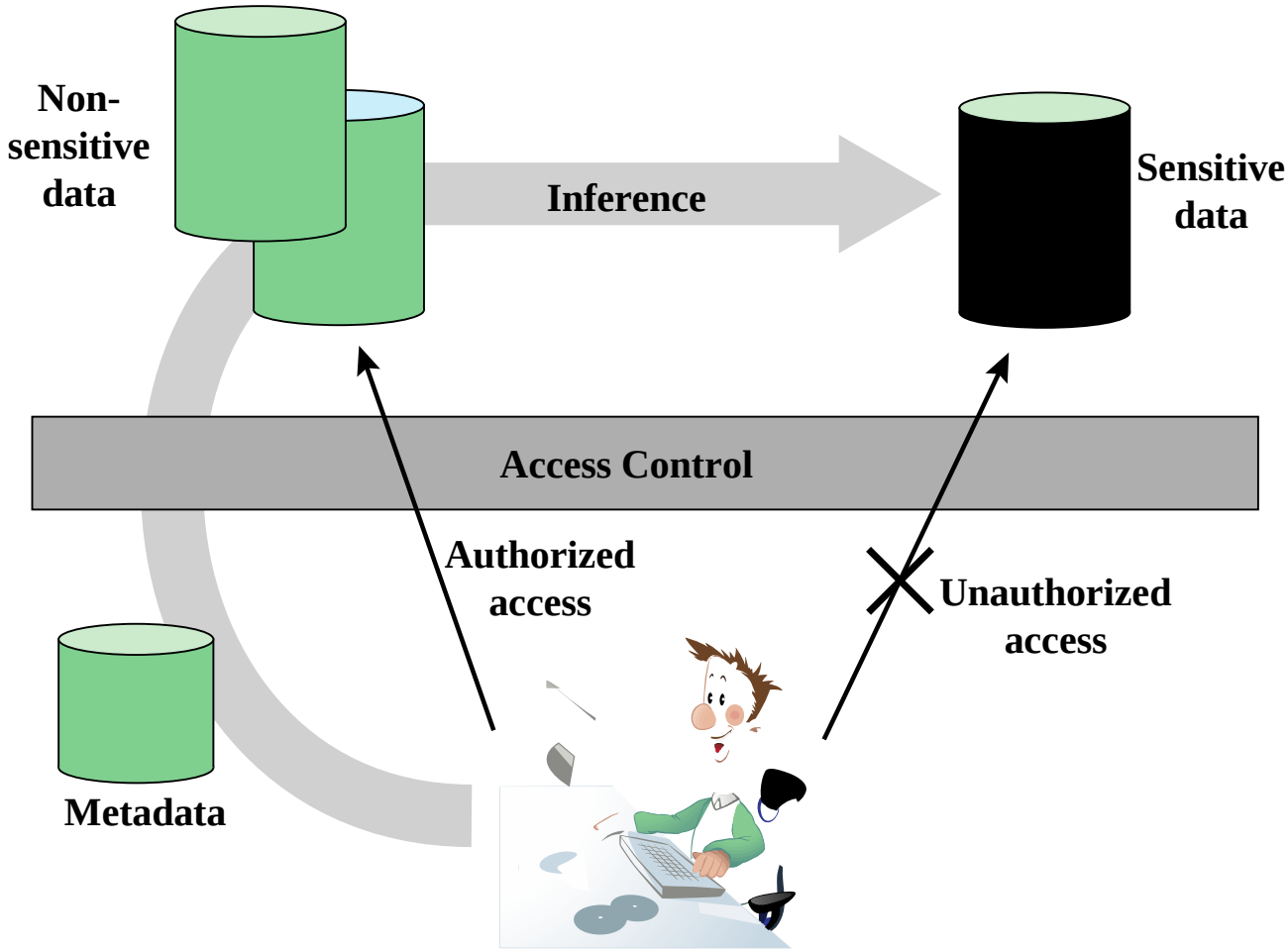


Figure 5.7 Indirect Information Access Via Inference Channel

Item	Availability	Cost ($)	Department
Shelf support	in-store/online	7.99	hardware
Lid support	online only	5.49	hardware
Decorative chain	in-store/online	104.99	hardware
Cake pan	online only	12.99	housewares
Shower/tub cleaner	in-store/online	11.99	housewares
Rolling pin	in-store/online	10.99	housewares

(a) Inventory table

Availability	Cost ($)
in-store/online	7.99
online only	5.49
in-store/online	104.99

Item	Department
Shelf support	hardware
Lid support	hardware
Decorative chain	hardware

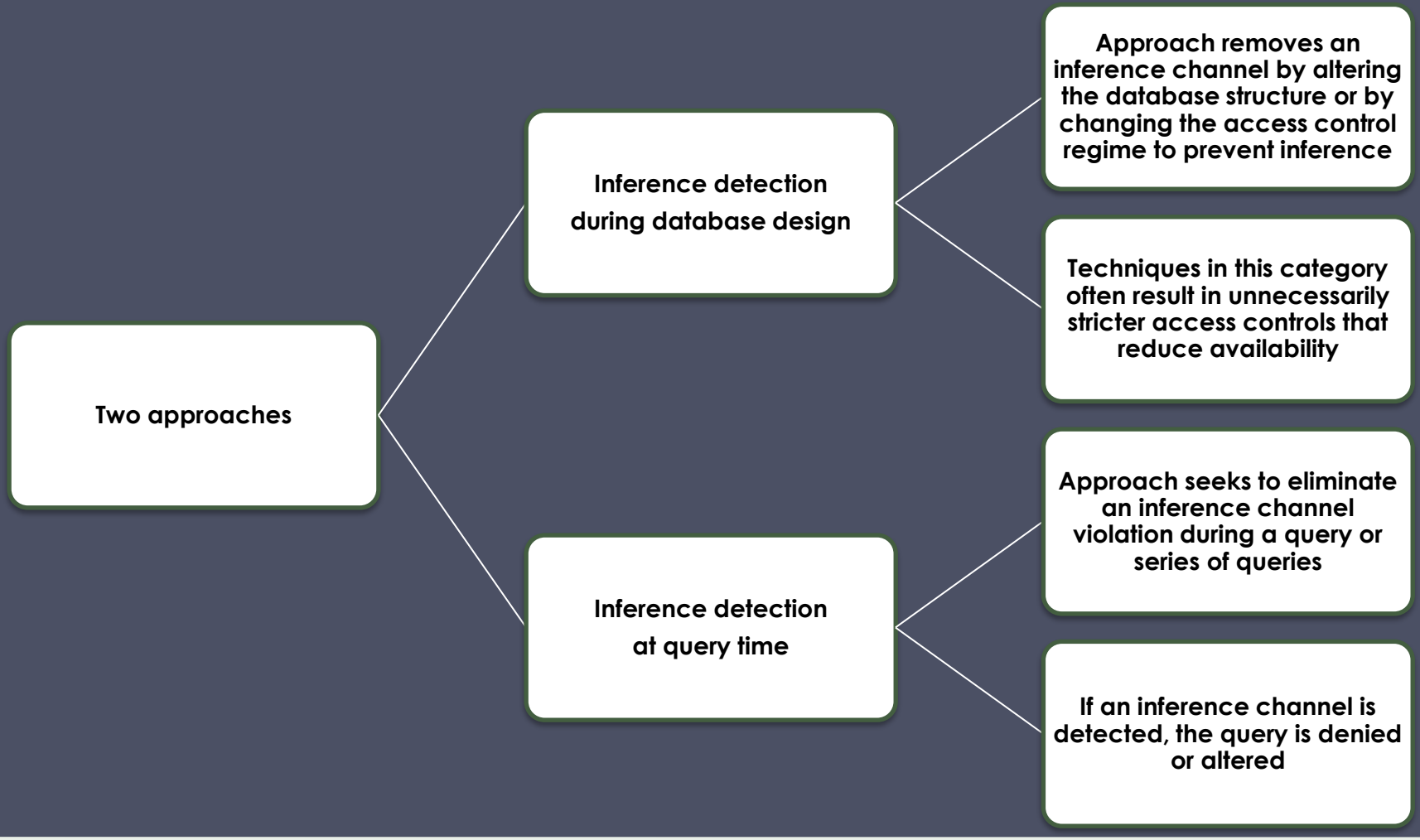
(b) Two views

Item	Availability	Cost ($)	Department
Shelf support	in-store/online	7.99	hardware
Lid support	online only	5.49	hardware
Decorative chain	in-store/online	104.99	hardware

(c) Table derived from combining query answers

Figure 5.8 Inference Example

Inference Detection



- Some inference detection algorithm is needed for either of these approaches
- Progress has been made in devising specific inference detection techniques for multilevel secure databases and statistical databases

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

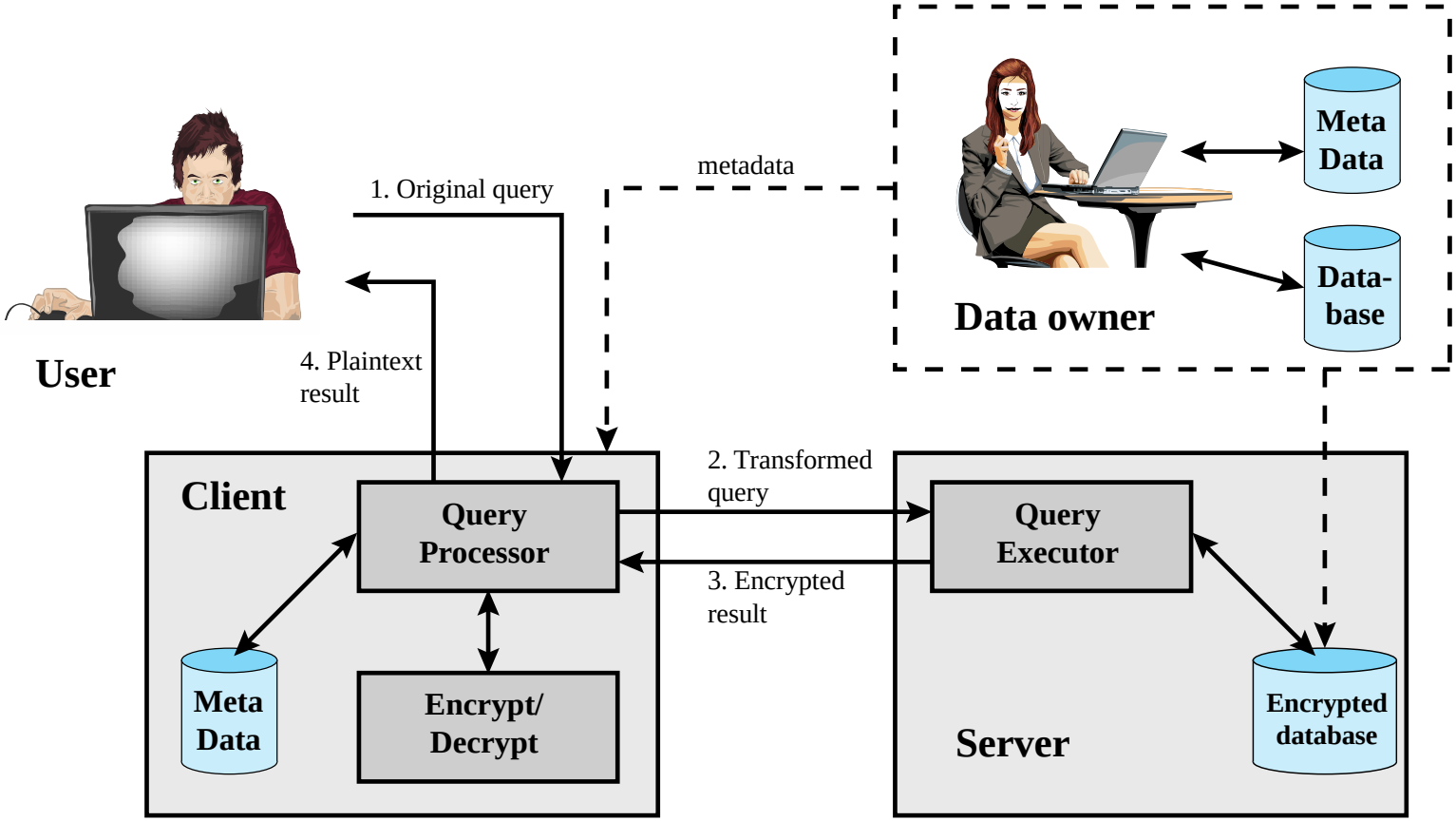
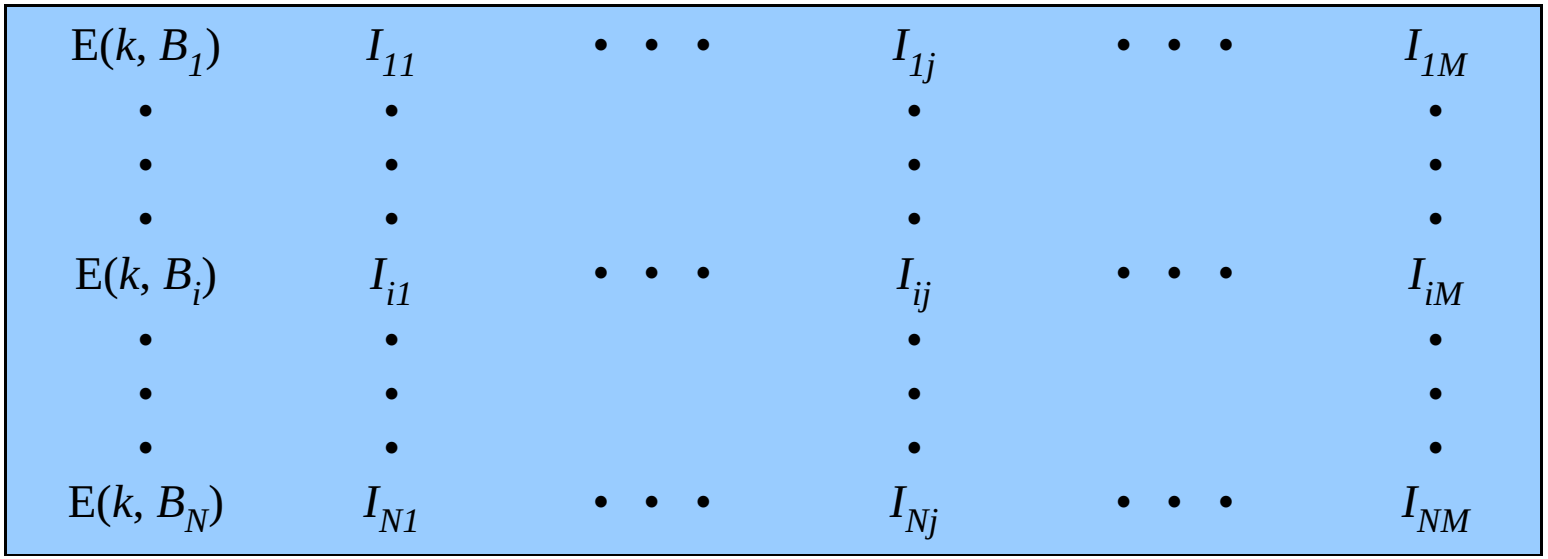


Figure 5.9 A Database Encryption Scheme



$B_i = (x_{i1} \| x_{i2} \| \ldots \| x_{iM})$

Figure 5.10 Encryption Scheme for Database of Figure 5.3

Table 5.3 Encrypted Database Example

(a) Employee Table

eid	ename	salary	addr	did
23	Tom	70K	Maple	45
860	Mary	60K	Main	83
320	John	50K	River	50
875	Jerry	55K	Hopewell	92

(b) Encrypted Employee Table with Indexes

E(*k*, *B*)	I(eid)	I(ename)	I(salary)	I(addr)	I(did)
1100110011001011…	1	10	3	7	4
0111000111001010…	5	7	2	7	8
1100010010001101…	2	5	1	9	5
0011010011111101…	5	5	2	4	9

Data Center Security

- Data center:
  - An enterprise facility that houses a large number of servers, storage devices, and network switches and equipment
  - The number of servers and storage devices can run into the tens of thousands in one facility
  - Generally includes redundant or backup power supplies, redundant network connections, environmental controls, and various security devices
  - Can occupy one room of a building, one or more floors, or an entire building
- Examples of uses include:
  - Cloud service providers
  - Search engines
  - Large scientific research facilities
  - IT facilities for large enterprises

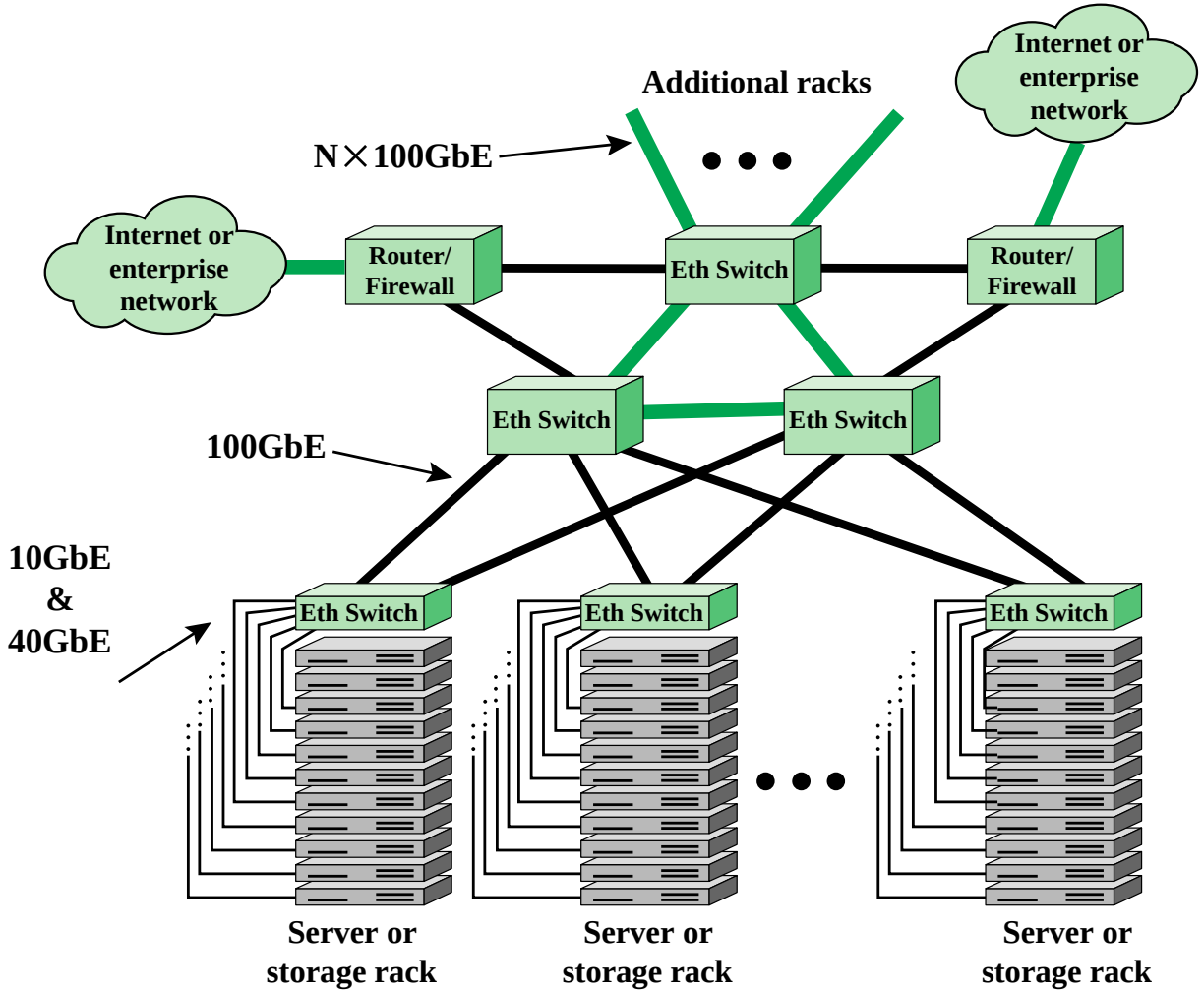


Figure 5.11 Key Data Center Elements

Cabling and Cross Connects

- Cross connect:
  - A facility enabling the termination of cables, as well as their interconnection with other cabling or equipment
- Horizontal cabling:
  - Any cabling that is used to connect a floor's wiring closet to wall plates in the work areas to provide local area network (LAN) drops for connecting servers and other digital equipment to the network
  - The term horizontal is used because such cabling is typically run along the ceiling or floor.
- Backbone cabling:
  - Run between data center rooms or enclosures and the main cross-connect point of a building.

Security Threats

- data center houses massive amounts of data that are:
  - located in a confined physical space
  - interconnected with direct-connect cabling
  - accessible through external network connections
  - representative of the greatest single asset of the enterprise
- Some of the important threats :
  - Denial of service
  - Advanced persistent threats from targeted attacks.
  - Privacy breaches
  - Application exploits such as SQL injection
  - Malware
  - Physical security threats

Data Security	**Encryption, Password policiy, secure IDs, Data Protection (ISO 27002), Data masking, Data retention, etc.**
Network Security	**Firewalls, Anti-virus, Intrusion detection/ prevention, authentication, etc.**
Physical Security	**Surveillance, Mantraps, Two/ three factor authentication, Security zones, ISO 27001/ 27002, etc.**
Site Security	**Setbacks, Redundant utilities Landscaping, Buffer zones, Crash barriers, Entry points, etc.**

Figure 5.12 Data Center Security Model

TIA-492

- The Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA)
- TIA-492 (*Telecommunications Infrastructure Standard for Data Centers*) specifies the minimum requirements for telecommunications infrastructure of data centers
- Includes topics such as:
  - Network architecture
  - Electrical design
  - File storage, backup, and archiving
  - System redundancy
  - Network access control and security
  - Database management
  - Web hosting
  - Application hosting
  - Content distribution
  - Environmental control
  - Protection against physical hazards
  - Power management

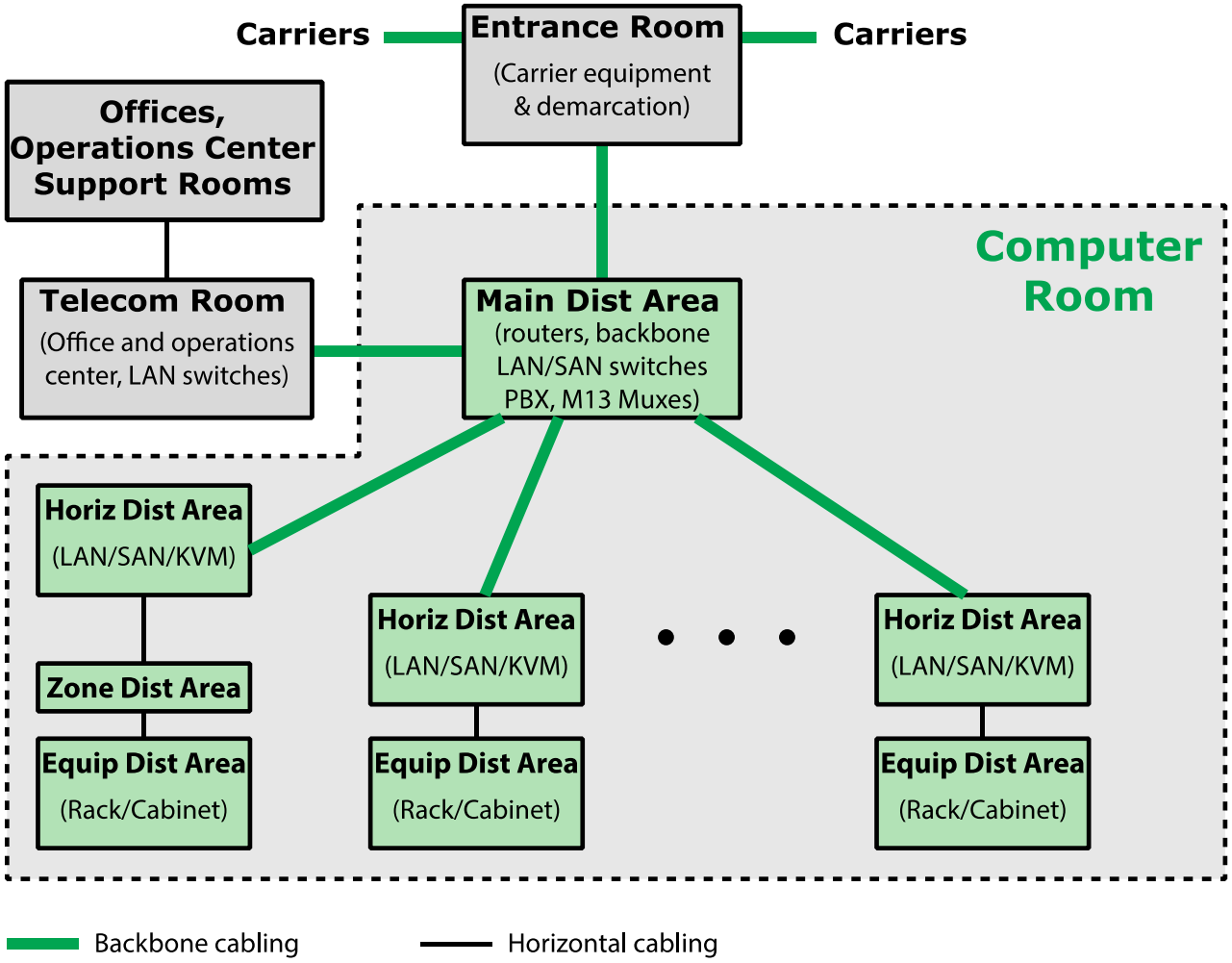


Figure 5.13 TIA-942 Compliant Data Center Showing Key Functional Areas

Tier	System design	Availability /Annual Downtime
1	•Susceptible to disruptions from both planned and unplanned activity •Single path for power and cooling distribution, no redundant components •May or may not have raised floor, UPS, or generator •Takes 3 months to implement •Must be shut down completely to perform preventive maintenance	99.671%/ 28.8 hours
2	•Less susceptible to disruptions from both planned and unplanned activity •Single path for power and cooling distribution, includes redundant components •Includes raised floor, UPS, and generator •Takes 3 to 6 months to implement •Maintenance of power path and other parts of the infrastructure require a processing shutdown	99.741%/ 22.0 hours
3	•Enables planned activity without disrupting computer hardware operation but unplanned events will still cause disruption •Multiple power and cooling distribution paths but with only one path active, includes redundant components •Takes 15 to 20 months to implement •Includes raised floor and sufficient capacity and distribution to carry load on one path while performing maintenance on the other	99.982%/ 1.6 hours
4	•Planned activity does not disrupt critical load and data center can sustain at least one worst-case unplanned event with no critical load impact • Multiple active power and cooling distribution paths, includes redundant components •Takes 15 to 20 months to implement	99.995%/ 0.4 hours

Data Center Tiers Defined in TIA-942