

# MySQL Security: More Than Just ACL's



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# General Security



- Patching
- Prevent access
- Prevent meaningful info gathering

# Access



- Network access
- Direct db access
- Access to backups



# Access Points

- Who can login?
  - Network, seeing traffic
    - <http://forge.mysql.com/snippets/view.php?id=15>
  - OS
    - Data
    - Logs
    - Backups



# Operating System



- Authentication
- Firewall
- Other installed programs

# Securing your Application



- Authentication
- Config files
- User-entered data
  - SQL injection

# Who has access?



- `mk-show-grants`
- `SELECT user, host, length(password), ssl_type FROM mysql.user`
- `WHERE Super_priv='Y'`
- `WHERE user=""`

# Where is the access from?



- %
- %.company.com
- 10.0.% or 192.168.%



# GRANTing Access



```
GRANT priv_type [(column_list)] [, priv_type [(column_list)]] ...  
  ON [object_type]  
    {tbl_name | * | *.* | db_name.* | db_name.routine_name}  
  TO user [IDENTIFIED BY [PASSWORD] 'password']  
  [REQUIRE      NONE |      {{SSL| X509}}  
  [CIPHER 'cipher' [AND]]      [ISSUER 'issuer' [AND]]  
  [SUBJECT 'subject']] [WITH with_option [with_option] ...]
```

<http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.5/en/grant.html>

# Other ACL's



- Object access
- Password policies
- Roles

# Access from...?



- localhost only, --skip-networking
- firewall
- Who can [attempt to] DOS you?

# ACLs – to do what?



- `--local-infile=0`
- `--skip-symbolic-links`
- **GRANT**
  - `MAX_QUERIES_PER_HOUR`
  - `MAX_UPDATES_PER_HOUR`
  - `MAX_CONNECTIONS_PER_HOUR`



# Changing ACLs



- Who changes ACLs?
- How are ACL changes audited?
- When do ACL changes happen?

# Securich



- Darren Cassar, <http://www.securich.com/>
- Create/drop roles

```
call create_update_role('add','role1','select');
```

Create users with roles, adding objects

Drop users, revoke privileges

```
call grant_privileges('username','hostname','databasename',  
'tablename','tabletype','rolename','email');
```

```
call grant_privileges('john','machine.domain.com',  
'employees','','alltables','role1','john@domain.com');
```

# Securich



- Reserved usernames
- Block users
- Rename users
- Clone users
- Reconciliation

# Server Options



- `--bind-address`
- `--skip-name-resolve`
- `--skip-show-database`



# Test Database



- Anyone can access it
- Stuff with data

# OS Files and Permissions



- mysql server user
- mysql server files & logs
- Passwords on commandline
- Office policies/runbook

# How Does Your Data Flow?



- Where is data encrypted?
- Where do errors go?
  - Are those logs checked?
- Where does the traffic flow?

# Separating Admin Apps



- Same data, different interface
- Performance, e.g. reporting
- Only allowed from VPN?
  - Public vs. easily accessible



# Plaintext information



- Passwords
- Credit card info
- Identification numbers (e.g. SSN)

# Hashes



- Passwords

\*2470C0C06DEE42FD1618BB99005ADCA2EC9D1E19 =  
'password'

- Be careful where encrypted traffic goes!



# SQL Injection

- [http://bit.ly/kscope\\_sqlinject](http://bit.ly/kscope_sqlinject)

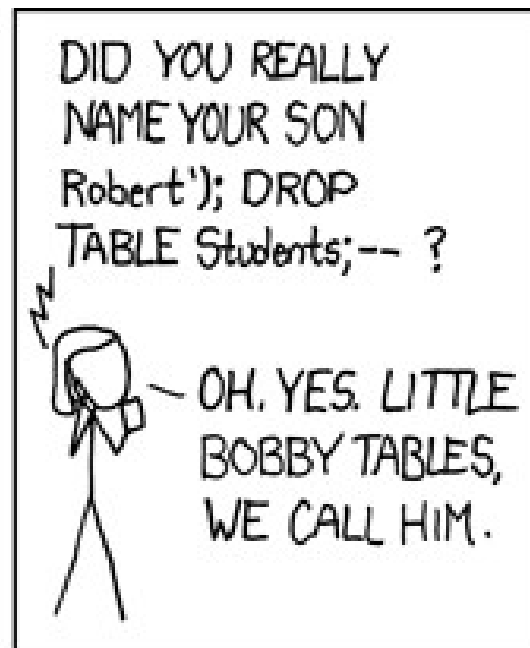
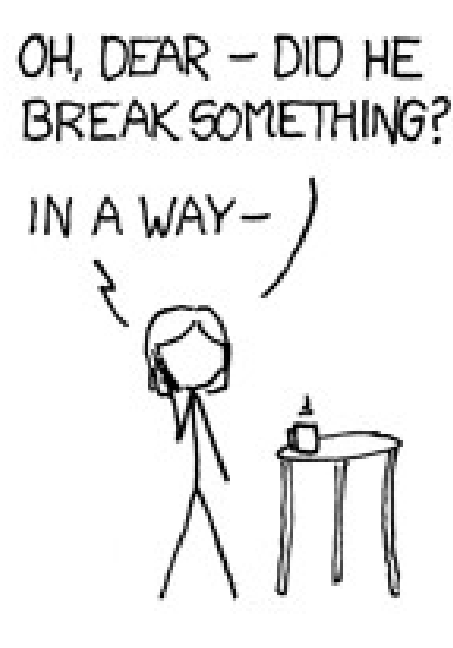
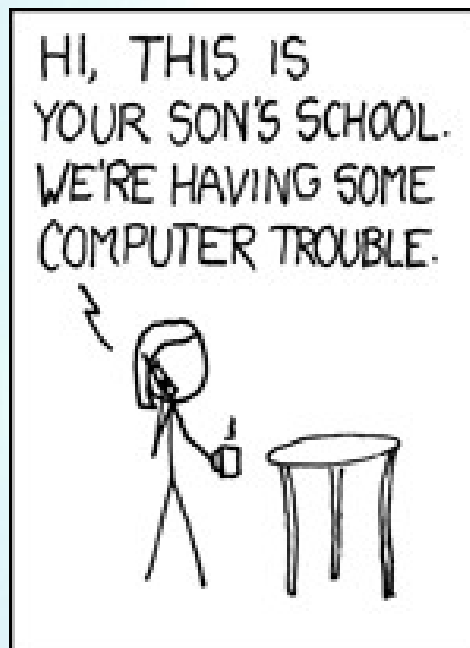
```
SELECT count(*) FROM users WHERE  
  username='$user' and pass='$pass';  
-- if count(*)>0, log in!
```

- Pass: hi' or 1=1

```
SELECT count(*) FROM users WHERE  
  username='foo' and pass='hi' or 1=1';
```



# What + How







# Validate User Input

- Look for ; \g \G ' " UNION
- HTML encoding
- NULL or char(0)
- VARCHAR and ' '

# Validate User Input



- Save yourself time
- Buffer overflows
- CHARSET

# Trusting GET or POST



- Only from certain pages
- cookies – even with valid session ids
- `register_globals=off` in PHP

# Prepared Statements



```
PREPARE stmt1 FROM 'SELECT uname FROM
    UserAuth WHERE uname=? and pass=?';
SET @a = "alef"; SET @b = md5("alef");
EXECUTE stmt1 USING @a, @b;
```

# Prepared Statements



```
PREPARE stmt1 FROM 'SELECT uname FROM
    UserAuth WHERE uname=? and pass=?';
SET @a = "alef"; SET @b = md5("alef");
EXECUTE stmt1 USING @a, @b;
```

```
SET @a = "alef";
SET @b = "alef' or 'x'='x";
EXECUTE stmt1 USING @a, @b;
DEALLOCATE PREPARE stmt1
```



# Stored Code



- Stored procedures / functions
- Views
- Events
  - Instead of cron

# Prepared Statements Perl Code



```
$query = $sql->prepare("SELECT uname FROM  
UserAuth WHERE uname = ? AND pass = ?");  
$query->execute($uname, $pass);
```

# Prepared Statements PHP Code



```
$stmt = $mysqli->prepare("SELECT uname  
FROM  
    UserAuth WHERE uname = ? AND pass = ?");  
$stmt->bind_param($uname, $pass);  
$stmt->execute();
```

# Prepared Statements Java Code



```
PreparedStatement pstmt =  
    con.prepareStatement("SELECT uname  
FROM  
    UserAuth WHERE uname = ? AND pass  
= ?");  
pstmt.setString(uname, pass);  
ResultSet rset = pstmt.executeQuery();
```



# Prepared Statements .NET/C# Code



```
using(SqlCommand cmd = new SqlCommand("SELECT
  uname FROM UserAuth WHERE uname = @uname
  AND pass = @upass",con)) {
    cmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("@userName",
        userName);
    cmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("@pass", pass);
    using( SqlDataReader rdr =
        cmd.ExecuteReader() ){
        ...}
    }
```





# Encryption

- SSL is per-client
- Unencrypted MySQL data streams

```
shell> tcpdump -l -i eth0 -w -src  
or dst port 3306 | strings
```

# Auditing and Monitoring



- Prevention is one part of security
- Auditing - review and assess security
- Monitoring – alerting of security issues

# Auditing and Monitoring



- General log to see all login attempts
- Locking out accounts with `max_connect_errors`
  - global

# Play hard to get



- MySQL Events instead of cron/task scheduler
- NO PLAINTEXT PASSWORDS
- Do not store it if you do not need it

# Authentication Plugin



- MySQL 5.5 (since Dec 2010)
- MySQL Enterprise Plugins
  - Windows Authentication
  - PAM Authentication



# Creating Policies



- There will be exceptions
  - But it's still a good idea to have the policies!

# Questions? Comments?

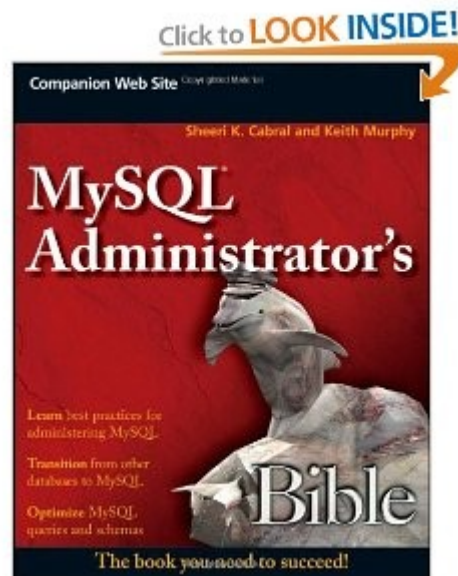


OurSQL podcast

- [www.oursql.com](http://www.oursql.com)

MySQL Administrator's Bible

- [tinyurl.com/mysqlbible](http://tinyurl.com/mysqlbible)



[kimtag.com/mysql](http://kimtag.com/mysql)

[planetmysql.com](http://planetmysql.com)