

CIS Oracle MySQL Community Server 5.6 Benchmark - ARCHIVE

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Overview

All CIS Benchmarks focus on technical configuration settings used to maintain and/or increase the security of the addressed technology, and they should be used in **conjunction** with other essential cyber hygiene tasks like:

- Monitoring the base operating system for vulnerabilities and quickly updating with the latest security patches
- Monitoring applications and libraries for vulnerabilities and quickly updating with the latest security patches

In the end, the CIS Benchmarks are designed as a key **component** of a comprehensive cybersecurity program.

This is the archive of the CIS Benchmark for Oracle MySQL Community Server 5.6. CIS encourages you to migrate to a more recent, supported version of this technology.

This document, CIS Oracle MySQL Community Server 5.6 Benchmark, provides prescriptive guidance for establishing a secure configuration posture for MySQL Community Server 5.6. This guide was tested against MySQL Community Server 5.6 running on Ubuntu Linux, but applies to other linux distributions as well. To obtain the latest version of this guide, please visit <http://benchmarks.cisecurity.org>. If you have questions, comments, or have identified ways to improve this guide, please write us at feedback@cisecurity.org.

Intended Audience

This document is intended for system and application administrators, security specialists, auditors, help desk, and platform deployment personnel who plan to develop, deploy, assess, or secure solutions that incorporate Oracle MySQL Community Server 5.6.

Consensus Guidance

This CIS Benchmark was created using a consensus review process comprised of a global community of subject matter experts. The process combines real world experience with data-based information to create technology specific guidance to assist users to secure their environments. Consensus participants provide perspective from a diverse set of backgrounds including consulting, software development, audit and compliance, security research, operations, government, and legal.

Each CIS Benchmark undergoes two phases of consensus review. The first phase occurs during initial Benchmark development. During this phase, subject matter experts convene to discuss, create, and test working drafts of the Benchmark. This discussion occurs until consensus has been reached on Benchmark recommendations. The second phase begins after the Benchmark has been published. During this phase, all feedback provided by the Internet community is reviewed by the consensus team for incorporation in the Benchmark. If you are interested in participating in the consensus process, please visit <https://workbench.cisecurity.org/>.

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Typographical Conventions

The following typographical conventions are used throughout this guide:

Convention	Meaning
<code>Stylized Monospace font</code>	Used for blocks of code, command, and script examples. Text should be interpreted exactly as presented.
<code>Monospace font</code>	Used for inline code, commands, or examples. Text should be interpreted exactly as presented.
< <i>italic font in brackets</i> >	Italic texts set in angle brackets denote a variable requiring substitution for a real value.
<i>Italic font</i>	Used to denote the title of a book, article, or other publication.
Note	Additional information or caveats

Recommendation Definitions

The following defines the various components included in a CIS recommendation as applicable. If any of the components are not applicable it will be noted or the component will not be included in the recommendation.

Title

Concise description for the recommendation's intended configuration.

Assessment Status

An assessment status is included for every recommendation. The assessment status indicates whether the given recommendation can be automated or requires manual steps to implement. Both statuses are equally important and are determined and supported as defined below:

Automated

Represents recommendations for which assessment of a technical control can be fully automated and validated to a pass/fail state. Recommendations will include the necessary information to implement automation.

Manual

Represents recommendations for which assessment of a technical control cannot be fully automated and requires all or some manual steps to validate that the configured state is set as expected. The expected state can vary depending on the environment.

Profile

A collection of recommendations for securing a technology or a supporting platform. Most benchmarks include at least a Level 1 and Level 2 Profile. Level 2 extends Level 1 recommendations and is not a standalone profile. The Profile Definitions section in the benchmark provides the definitions as they pertain to the recommendations included for the technology.

Description

Detailed information pertaining to the setting with which the recommendation is concerned. In some cases, the description will include the recommended value.

Rationale Statement

Detailed reasoning for the recommendation to provide the user a clear and concise understanding on the importance of the recommendation.

Impact Statement

Any security, functionality, or operational consequences that can result from following the recommendation.

Audit Procedure

Systematic instructions for determining if the target system complies with the recommendation

Remediation Procedure

Systematic instructions for applying recommendations to the target system to bring it into compliance according to the recommendation.

Default Value

Default value for the given setting in this recommendation, if known. If not known, either not configured or not defined will be applied.

References

Additional documentation relative to the recommendation.

CIS Critical Security Controls® (CIS Controls®)

The mapping between a recommendation and the CIS Controls is organized by CIS Controls version, Safeguard, and Implementation Group (IG). The Benchmark in its entirety addresses the CIS Controls safeguards of (v7) "5.1 - Establish Secure Configurations" and (v8) "4.1 - Establish and Maintain a Secure Configuration Process" so individual recommendations will not be mapped to these safeguards.

Additional Information

Supplementary information that does not correspond to any other field but may be useful to the user.

Profile Definitions

The following configuration profiles are defined by this Benchmark:

- **Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux**

Items in this profile apply to MySQL Community Server 5.6 running on Linux and intend to:

- be practical and prudent;
- provide a clear security benefit; and
- not inhibit the utility of the technology beyond acceptable means.

- **Level 2 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux**

This profile extends the "Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux" profile. Items in this profile apply to MySQL Community Server 5.6 running on Linux and exhibit one or more of the following characteristics:

- are intended for environments or use cases where security is paramount
- acts as defense in depth measure
- may negatively inhibit the utility or performance of the technology.

- **Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS**

Items in this profile apply to MySQL Community Server 5.6 and intend to:

- be practical and prudent;
- provide a clear security benefit; and
- not inhibit the utility of the technology beyond acceptable means.

Note: the intent of this profile is to include checks that can be assessed by remotely connecting to a MySQL RDBMS. Therefore, file system-related checks are not contained in this profile.

- **Level 2 - MySQL RDBMS**

This profile extends the "Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS" profile and exhibit one or more of the following characteristics:

- are intended for environments or use cases where security is paramount
- acts as defense in depth measure
- may negatively inhibit the utility or performance of the technology.

Note: the intent of this profile is to include checks that can be assessed by remotely connecting to a MySQL RDBMS. Therefore, file system-related checks are not contained in this profile.

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Acknowledgements

This Benchmark exemplifies the great things a community of users, vendors, and subject matter experts can accomplish through consensus collaboration. The CIS community thanks the entire consensus team with special recognition to the following individuals who contributed greatly to the creation of this guide:

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Editor

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Recommendations

1 Operating System Level Configuration

This section contains recommendations related to the Operating System on which the MySQL database server is running.

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1.1 Place Databases on Non-System Partitions (Manual)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

It is generally accepted that host operating systems should include different filesystem partitions for different purposes. One set of filesystems are typically called "system partitions", and are generally reserved for host system/application operation. The other set of filesystems are typically called "non-system partitions", and such locations are generally reserved for storing data.

Rationale:

Moving the database off the system partition will reduce the probability of denial of service via the exhaustion of available disk space to the operating system.

Impact:

Moving the database to a non-system partition may be difficult depending on whether there was only a single partition when the operating system was set up and whether there is additional storage available.

Audit:

Execute the following steps to assess this recommendation:

- Discover the `datadir` by executing the following SQL statement

```
SELECT VARIABLE_NAME, VARIABLE_VALUE
FROM information_schema.global_variables
WHERE (VARIABLE_NAME LIKE '%dir' or VARIABLE_NAME LIKE '%file') and
(VARIABLE_NAME NOT LIKE '%core%'
AND VARIABLE_NAME <> 'local_infile' AND VARIABLE_NAME <>
'relay_log_info_file') order by
VARIABLE_NAME;
```

- Using the returned `datadir` Value from the above query, execute the following in a system terminal

```
df -h <datadir Value>
```

The output returned from the `df` command above should not include root (/), /var, or /usr.

Remediation:

Perform the following steps to remediate this setting for the `datadir`:

1. Backup the database.
2. Choose a non-system partition *new location* for the MySQL data
3. Stop `mysqld` using a command like: `service mysql stop`
4. Copy the data using a command like: `cp -rp <datadir Value> <new location>`
5. Set the `datadir` location to the *new location* in the MySQL configuration file
6. Start `mysqld` using a command like:

```
service mysql start
```

Note: On some Linux distributions you may need to additionally modify `apparmor` settings. For example, on a Ubuntu 14.04.1 system edit the file `/etc/apparmor.d/usr.sbin.mysqld` so that the `datadir` access is appropriate. The original might look like this:

```
# Allow data dir access
/var/lib/mysql/ r,
/var/lib/mysql/** rwk,
```

Alter those two paths to be the new location you chose above. For example, if that new location were `/media/mysql`, then the `/etc/apparmor.d/usr.sbin.mysqld` file should include something like this:

```
# Allow data dir access
/media/mysql/ r,
/media/mysql/** rwk,
```

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	3.12 Segment Data Processing and Storage Based on Sensitivity Segment data processing and storage based on the sensitivity of the data. Do not process sensitive data on enterprise assets intended for lower sensitivity data.		●	●
v7	2.10 Physically or Logically Segregate High Risk Applications Physically or logically segregated systems should be used to isolate and run software that is required for business operations but incur higher risk for the organization.			●

1.2 Use Dedicated Least Privileged Account for MySQL Daemon/Service (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

As with any service installed on a host, it can be provided with its own user context. Providing a dedicated user to the service provides the ability to precisely constrain the service within the larger host context.

Rationale:

Utilizing a least privilege account for MySQL to execute as may reduce the impact of a MySQL-born vulnerability. A restricted account will be unable to access resources unrelated to MySQL, such as operating system configurations.

Audit:

Execute the following command at a terminal prompt to assess this recommendation:

```
ps -ef | egrep "^mysql.*$"
```

If no lines are returned, then this is a finding.

Note: It is assumed that the MySQL user is `mysql`. Additionally, you may consider running `sudo -l` as the MySQL user or to check the `sudoers` file.

Remediation:

Create a user which is only used for running MySQL and directly related processes. This user must not have administrative rights to the system. Additionally, it's best to avoid providing shell access to such an account.

Shell access can be removed using the following command at a terminal prompt:

```
/usr/sbin/groupadd -g 27 -o -r mysql >/dev/null 2>&1 || :  
/usr/sbin/useradd -M -N -g mysql -o -r -d /var/lib/mysql -s /bin/false \  
-c "MySQL Server" -u 27 mysql >/dev/null 2>&1 || :
```

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/changing-mysql-user.html>
2. https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/server-options.html#option_mysql_d_user

Additional Information:

The root user may be used to start the mysql service on Linux/UNIX, but then it must be configured to drop privileges by specifying a service specific user in the `my.cnf` or `my.ini` file.

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1.3 Disable MySQL Command History (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 2 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

On Linux/UNIX, the MySQL client logs statements executed interactively to a history file. The default MySQL Client file is named `.mysql_history` in the user's home directory. The files are split by language and named `history.sql`, `history.js` and `history.py`. Most interactive commands run in the MySQL client application are saved to a history file. The MySQL command history should be disabled.

Rationale:

Disabling the MySQL command history reduces the probability of exposing sensitive information, such as password, encryption keys, or other sensitive data or information.

Audit:

Execute the following commands to assess this recommendation:

```
find /home -name ".mysql_history"  
find /root -name ".mysql_history"
```

For each file returned determine whether that file is symbolically linked to `/dev/null`.

Remediation:

Perform the following steps to remediate this setting:

1. Remove `.mysql_history` if it exists.
2. Use either of the techniques below to prevent it from being created again:
 - Set the `MYSQL_HISTFILE` environment variable to `/dev/null`. This will need to be placed in the shell's startup script.
 - Create `$HOME/.mysql_history` as a symbolic to `/dev/null`.

```
> ln -s /dev/null $HOME/.mysql_history
```







Default Value:

By default, the MySQL command history file is located in `$HOME/.mysql_history`.

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/mysql-logging.html>
2. <https://bugs.mysql.com/bug.php?id=72158>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	3.5 <u>Securely Dispose of Data</u> Securely dispose of data as outlined in the enterprise's data management process. Ensure the disposal process and method are commensurate with the data sensitivity.			
v7	13.2 <u>Remove Sensitive Data or Systems Not Regularly Accessed by Organization</u> Remove sensitive data or systems not regularly accessed by the organization from the network. These systems shall only be used as stand alone systems (disconnected from the network) by the business unit needing to occasionally use the system or completely virtualized and powered off until needed.			

1.4 Verify That the MYSQL_PWD Environment Variable Is Not In Use (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

MySQL can read a default database password from an environment variable called `MYSQL_PWD`. Avoiding use of this environment variable can better safeguard the confidentiality of MySQL credentials.

Rationale:

Using the `MYSQL_PWD` environment variable implies MySQL credentials are stored as clear text.

Audit:

To assess this recommendation, use the `/proc` filesystem to determine if `MYSQL_PWD` is currently set for any process

```
grep MYSQL_PWD /proc/*/environ
```

This may return one entry for the process which is executing the grep command.

Remediation:

Check which users and/or scripts are setting `MYSQL_PWD` and change them to use a more secure method.

For unattended logins you should consider:

1. MySQL Configuration Editor
2. Different authentication methods (e.g., X509 certificate verification)
3. Use MySQL Enterprise LDAP plugin with Kerberos or SASL tokens.





Default Value:

Not set.

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/environment-variables.html>
2. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/mysql-config-editor.html>
3. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/pluggable-authentication.html>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	3.11 <u>Encrypt Sensitive Data at Rest</u> Encrypt sensitive data at rest on servers, applications, and databases containing sensitive data. Storage-layer encryption, also known as server-side encryption, meets the minimum requirement of this Safeguard. Additional encryption methods may include application-layer encryption, also known as client-side encryption, where access to the data storage device(s) does not permit access to the plain-text data.			
v7	16.4 <u>Encrypt or Hash all Authentication Credentials</u> Encrypt or hash with a salt all authentication credentials when stored.			

1.5 Ensure Interactive Login is Disabled (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 2 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

When created, the MySQL user may have interactive access to the operating system, which means that the MySQL user could login to the host as any other user would.

Rationale:

Preventing the MySQL user from logging in interactively may reduce the impact of a compromised MySQL account. There is also more accountability as accessing the operating system where the MySQL server lies will require the user's own account. Interactive access by the MySQL user is unnecessary and should be disabled.

Impact:

This setting will prevent the MySQL administrator from interactively logging into the operating system using the MySQL user. Instead, the administrator will need to log in using one's own account.

Audit:

Execute the following command to assess this recommendation

```
getent passwd mysql | egrep "^[^:]*[/bin|/false|/sbin|/nologin]$"

```

Lack of output implies a finding.

Remediation:

Execute one of the following commands in a terminal:







```
usermod -s /bin/false mysql

```

Or

```
usermod -s /sbin/nologin mysql
```

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	<u>5.4 Restrict Administrator Privileges to Dedicated Administrator Accounts</u> Restrict administrator privileges to dedicated administrator accounts on enterprise assets. Conduct general computing activities, such as internet browsing, email, and productivity suite use, from the user's primary, non-privileged account.			
v7	<u>4.3 Ensure the Use of Dedicated Administrative Accounts</u> Ensure that all users with administrative account access use a dedicated or secondary account for elevated activities. This account should only be used for administrative activities and not internet browsing, email, or similar activities.			

1.6 Verify That 'MYSQL_PWD' Is Not Set In Users' Profiles (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

MySQL can read a default database password from an environment variable called `MYSQL_PWD`.

Rationale:

The use of the `MYSQL_PWD` environment variable implies the clear text storage of MySQL credentials. Avoiding this may increase assurance that the confidentiality of MySQL credentials is preserved.

Audit:

To assess this recommendation check if `MYSQL_PWD` is set in login scripts using the following command:

```
grep MYSQL_PWD /home/*/{.bashrc,profile,bash_profile}
```

Remediation:

Check which users and/or scripts are setting `MYSQL_PWD` and change them to use a more secure method.



Default Value:

Not set.

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/environment-variables.html>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	3.11 <u>Encrypt Sensitive Data at Rest</u> Encrypt sensitive data at rest on servers, applications, and databases containing sensitive data. Storage-layer encryption, also known as server-side encryption, meets the minimum requirement of this Safeguard. Additional encryption methods may include application-layer encryption, also known as client-side encryption, where access to the data storage device(s) does not permit access to the plain-text data.			

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v7	16.4 <u>Encrypt or Hash all Authentication Credentials</u> Encrypt or hash with a salt all authentication credentials when stored.		●	●

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2 Installation and Planning

This section contains important considerations when deploying MySQL services to your production network and defining the configuration. The recommendations made herein are not scored from a benchmark perspective and generally align with best current practices as conveyed in most control frameworks.

An important consideration is related to the configuration options via the MySQL configuration file (e.g., `my.cnf`) and placing options under the proper section of `[mysqld]`. Options placed in the `my.cnf` configuration file should not prefix with a double dash (`--`). On Linux systems, `my.cnf` is located in the `/etc/` directory.

Finally, configuration options can also be placed on the command line by modifying the MySQL startup script. The startup script is system dependent and based on your operating system.

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2.1 Backup and Disaster Recovery

This section contains recommendations related to backup and recovery

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2.1.1 Backup Policy in Place (Manual)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS

Description:

A backup policy should be in place.

Rationale:

Backing up MySQL databases, including `mysql`, will help ensure the availability of data in the event of an incident. Without backups it might be hard to recover from an incident.




Audit:

Check with `crontab -l` if there is a backup schedule.

Remediation:

Create a backup policy and backup schedule.

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	11.2 Perform Automated Backups Perform automated backups of in-scope enterprise assets. Run backups weekly, or more frequently, based on the sensitivity of the data.			

2.1.2 Verify Backups are Good (Manual)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS

Description:

Backups should be validated on a regular basis.

Rationale:

Verifying that backups are occurring appropriately will help ensure the availability of data in the event of an incident. Without a well-tested backup, it might be hard to recover from an incident if the backup procedure contains errors or doesn't include all required data.

Audit:

Check reports of backup validation tests.

Remediation:

Implement regular backup checks and document each check.

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	11.5 Test Data Recovery Test backup recovery quarterly, or more frequently, for a sampling of in-scope enterprise assets.		●	●
v7	10.3 Test Data on Backup Media Test data integrity on backup media on a regular basis by performing a data restoration process to ensure that the backup is properly working.		●	●

2.1.3 Secure Backup Credentials (Manual)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS

Description:

A database user with the least amount of privileges required to perform backup is needed for backup. The credentials for this user should be protected. The password, certificate and any other credentials should be protected.

Rationale:

When the backup credentials are not properly secured then they might be abused to gain access to the server. The backup user needs an account with many privileges, so the attacker can gain (almost) complete access to the server.










Audit:

Check permissions of files containing passwords and/or ssl keys.

Remediation:

Change file permissions.

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	3.3 <u>Configure Data Access Control Lists</u> Configure data access control lists based on a user's need to know. Apply data access control lists, also known as access permissions, to local and remote file systems, databases, and applications.			
v8	11.3 <u>Protect Recovery Data</u> Protect recovery data with equivalent controls to the original data. Reference encryption or data separation, based on requirements.			
v7	10.4 <u>Ensure Protection of Backups</u> Ensure that backups are properly protected via physical security or encryption when they are stored, as well as when they are moved across the network. This includes remote backups and cloud services.			

2.1.4 The Backups Should be Properly Secured (Manual)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS

Description:

The backup files will contain all data in the databases. Filesystem permissions and/or encryption should be used to prevent non authorized users from gaining access to the backups.

Rationale:

Backups should be considered sensitive information. If an unauthorized user can access backups then they have access to all the data that is in the database. This is true for unencrypted backups and for encrypted backups if the encryption key is stored along with the backup.

Audit:

Check who has access to the backup files.

- Are the files world-readable (e.g. `rw-r--r--`)
 - Are they stored in a world readable directory?
- Is the group MySQL and/or backup specific?
 - If not: the file and directory must not be group readable
- Are the backups stored offsite?
 - Who has access to the backups?
- Are the backups encrypted?
 - Where is the encryption key stored?
 - Does the encryption key consists of a guessable password?







Remediation:

Implement encryption, properly restrict filesystem permissions, protect and backup encryption keys.

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/innodb-backup.html>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	11.3 <u>Protect Recovery Data</u> Protect recovery data with equivalent controls to the original data. Reference encryption or data separation, based on requirements.			
v7	10.4 <u>Ensure Protection of Backups</u> Ensure that backups are properly protected via physical security or encryption when they are stored, as well as when they are moved across the network. This includes remote backups and cloud services.			

2.1.5 Point-in-Time Recovery (Manual)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 2 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux
- Level 2 - MySQL RDBMS

Description:

With binlogs it is possible to implement point-in-time recovery. This makes it possible to restore the changes between the last full backup and the point-in-time.

Enabling binlogs is not sufficient. The binlogs need to be backed up to separate media. The restore procedure should be created and tested. The data in the binlog files may contain sensitive information which needs to be stored in the proper location with restrictive permissions and may require encryption.

Rationale:

Using binlogs can reduce the amount of information lost when recovering from a backup.

Impact:

Binlogs can grow quite large and take up a large amount of space so auto remove needs to be put into place.







Audit:

Check if binlogs are enabled and if there is a restore procedure.

Remediation:

Enable binlogs and create and test a restore procedure.

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	11.2 Perform Automated Backups Perform automated backups of in-scope enterprise assets. Run backups weekly, or more frequently, based on the sensitivity of the data.			
v7	10.2 Perform Complete System Backups Ensure that each of the organization's key systems are backed up as a complete system, through processes such as imaging, to enable the quick recovery of an entire system.			

2.1.6 Disaster Recovery (DR) Plan (Manual)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS

Description:

A disaster recovery plan should be created.

MySQL Cluster, MySQL Replica Sets (asynchronous replication) or both may be used.

A slave in a different data center and offsite backups may be used. There should be information regarding the Recovery Time Objective (RTO), i.e., how long recovery will take, and if the recovery site has the same capacity. Additionally, delayed replicas can be a valuable part of a DR plan. Network (default) and at rest encryption should be used to protect data.

Rationale:

A disaster recovery strategy should be planned and formalized. Without a well tested disaster recovery plan it might not be possible to recover in time.

Audit:

Check if there is a disaster recovery plan.

Remediation:

Create a disaster recovery plan.

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	11.1 <u>Establish and Maintain a Data Recovery Process</u> Establish and maintain a data recovery process. In the process, address the scope of data recovery activities, recovery prioritization, and the security of backup data. Review and update documentation annually, or when significant enterprise changes occur that could impact this Safeguard.	●	●	●
v7	10 <u>Data Recovery Capabilities</u> Data Recovery Capabilities			

2.1.7 Backup of Configuration and Related Files (Manual)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS

Description:

It is important to include configuration, log, key, certificates, and customized files in backups.

Rationale:

Including all configuration, log, key, certificates, and customized files in any backup will ensure the backup can fully restore an instance.

Audit:







Check if these files are in use and are saved in the backup.

- Edited Configuration files (`my.cnf` and included files)
- Files related to Key Management and Keyring (KMIP, other Key Management Services)
- Audit Log Files (if not handled by other methods)
- SSL files (certificates, keys)
- User Defined Functions (UDFs)
- Source code for customizations

Remediation:

Add any omitted files to the backup.

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	11.2 Perform Automated Backups Perform automated backups of in-scope enterprise assets. Run backups weekly, or more frequently, based on the sensitivity of the data.			
v7	10.2 Perform Complete System Backups Ensure that each of the organization's key systems are backed up as a complete system, through processes such as imaging, to enable the quick recovery of an entire system.			

2.2 Dedicate the Machine Running MySQL (Manual)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS

Description:

It is recommended that MySQL Server software be installed on a dedicated server. This architectural consideration affords flexibility in that the database server can be placed on a separate zone allowing access only from particular hosts and over particular protocols.

Rationale:

The attack surface is reduced on a server with only the underlying operating system, MySQL server software, and any security or operational tooling that may be additionally installed. A smaller attack surface reduces the probability of the data within MySQL being compromised.

Impact:

Care must be taken that to ensure applications or services that are required for proper operation of the operating system are not removed.

Custom applications may need to be modified to accommodate database connections over the network rather than on the use (e.g., using TCP/IP connections).

Additional hardware and operating system licenses may be required to make the architectural change.

Audit:

Verify there are no other roles enabled for the underlying operating system and that no additional applications or services unrelated to the proper operation of the MySQL server software are installed.

Remediation:

Remove excess applications or services and/or remove unnecessary roles from the underlying operating system.

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	<u>3.12 Segment Data Processing and Storage Based on Sensitivity</u> Segment data processing and storage based on the sensitivity of the data. Do not process sensitive data on enterprise assets intended for lower sensitivity data.		●	●
v7	<u>2.10 Physically or Logically Segregate High Risk Applications</u> Physically or logically segregated systems should be used to isolate and run software that is required for business operations but incur higher risk for the organization.			●

2.3 Do Not Specify Passwords in Command Line (Manual)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

When a command is executed on the command line, for example `mysql -u admin -p password`, the password may be visible in the user's shell/command history or in the process list.

Rationale:

If the password is visible in the process list or user's shell/command history, an attacker will be able to access the MySQL database using the stolen credentials.

Impact:

Depending on the remediation chosen, additional steps may need to be undertaken like:

- Entering a password when prompted.
- Ensuring the file permissions on `.my.cnf` is restricted yet accessible by the user.
- Using `mysql_config_editor` to encrypt the authentication credentials in `.mylogin.cnf`.

Additionally, not all scripts/applications may be able to use `.mylogin.cnf`.

Audit:

Check the process or task list if the password is visible.
Check the shell or command history if the password is visible.

Remediation:

Use `-p` without password and then enter the password when prompted, use a properly secured `.my.cnf` file, or store authentication information in encrypted format in `.mylogin.cnf`.

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/mysql-config-editor.html>
2. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/password-security-user.html>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	3.10 <u>Encrypt Sensitive Data in Transit</u> Encrypt sensitive data in transit. Example implementations can include: Transport Layer Security (TLS) and Open Secure Shell (OpenSSH).		●	●
v7	16.4 <u>Encrypt or Hash all Authentication Credentials</u> Encrypt or hash with a salt all authentication credentials when stored.		●	●

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2.4 Do Not Reuse Usernames (Manual)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS

Description:

Database user accounts should not be reused for multiple applications or users.

Rationale:

Utilizing unique database accounts across applications will reduce the impact of a compromised MySQL account. If a user is reused, then a compromise of this user will compromise multiple parts of the system and/or application.

Audit:

Each user should be linked to one of these:

- system accounts
- a person
- an application




To list users (and exclude mysql reserved users):

```
SELECT host, user, plugin,  
       IF(plugin = 'mysql_native_password',  
         'WEAK SHA1', 'STRONG SHA2') AS HASHTYPE  
FROM mysql.user WHERE user NOT IN  
  ('mysql.infoschema', 'mysql.session', 'mysql.sys') AND  
  plugin NOT LIKE 'auth%' AND plugin <> 'mysql_no_login' AND  
  LENGTH(authentication_string) > 0  
ORDER BY plugin;
```

Remediation:

Add/Remove users so that each user is only used for one specific purpose.

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	5.1 Establish and Maintain an Inventory of Accounts Establish and maintain an inventory of all accounts managed in the enterprise. The inventory must include both user and administrator accounts. The inventory, at a minimum, should contain the person's name, username, start/stop dates, and department. Validate that all active accounts are authorized, on a recurring schedule at a minimum quarterly, or more frequently.			

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v7	4.3 <u>Ensure the Use of Dedicated Administrative Accounts</u> Ensure that all users with administrative account access use a dedicated or secondary account for elevated activities. This account should only be used for administrative activities and not internet browsing, email, or similar activities.	●	●	●

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2.5 Ensure Non-Default, Unique Cryptographic Material is in Use (Manual)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

The cryptographic material used by MySQL, such as digital certificates and encryption keys, should be used only for MySQL and only for one instance. Default cryptographic material should not be used since it is not unique to the instance.

Rationale:

If a cryptographic material is used on multiple MySQL instances and/or systems then a compromise of one may lead to the compromise of the network traffic of all servers which use the same cryptographic material. If an attacker gains access to shared cryptographic material, including default material, the attacker can reuse that material to impersonate the MySQL server or otherwise compromise its operations.

Audit:

Review all cryptographic material. If it is default, used for other MySQL instances and/or for purposes other than MySQL then this is a finding.

Review the server certificate by running:

```
cd <data_dir and/or ssl_cert>
sudo openssl x509 -in server-cert.pem -subject -noout | grep
Auto_Generated_Server_Certificate
```

The output for the auto generated pem will look something like:

```
subject= /CN=MySQL_Server_5.6.51_Auto_Generated_Server_Certificate
```

If no rows return, the check is a pass since the certificate is not MySQL auto-generated.

Remediation:

Generate new certificates, keys, and other cryptographic material as needed for each affected MySQL instance.

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/using-encrypted-connections.html>

2.6 Ensure Password Complexity is Configured (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS

Description:

Passwords that are too complex in nature make it harder for users to remember, leading to bad practices. In addition, composition requirements provide no defense against common attack types such as social engineering or insecure password storage. In keeping with the overall goal of having users create a password that is not overly weak, it's best to have at least 14 characters for a password only account.

Rationale:

Malicious actors regularly attempt to compromise databases by attacking or guessing passwords. Stolen credentials may be used to gain access to steal information, engage in financial fraud, and more.

By enforcing practical and secure policies, end user cooperation grows. In general, longer passwords are better (harder to crack), but a forced password length requirement can cause user behavior that is predictable and undesirable. Having a reasonable minimum length with no maximum character limit increases the resulting average password length used and thus increases the security of that password.

Impact:

Enforcing too much complexity or length may be difficult for users to memorize. This may cause users to use predictable patterns or other bad practices, resulting in weaker passwords.

Audit:

Inspect the password policy settings.

```
SELECT VARIABLE_NAME, VARIABLE_VALUE
FROM information_schema.global_variables
WHERE VARIABLE_NAME like 'valid%password%';
```

Compare the results to the table below.

Variable_name	Value
validate_password_dictionary_file	'<FILENAME OF DICTIONARY FILE>'
validate_password_length	14
validate_password_mixed_case_count	1
validate_password_number_count	1
validate_password_policy	STRONG
validate_password_special_char_count	1

Remediation:

If not already present in the `my.cnf`, add this line:

```
plugin-load=validate_password.so
```

Set password policies in accordance with the organizationally defined policy and security best practices:

```
set global validate_password_dictionary_file='<FILENAME OF DICTIONARY FILE>';
set global validate_password_length=14;
set global validate_password_policy='STRONG';
```

Use with care. Passwords that are too complex in nature make it harder for users to remember, leading to bad practices.

```
set global validate_password_mixed_case_count=1;
set global validate_password_special_char_count=1;
set global validate_password_number_count=1;
```




Default Value:

The MySQL validate password complexity plugin is not used by default.

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/validate-password.html>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	5.2 Use Unique Passwords Use unique passwords for all enterprise assets. Best practice implementation includes, at a minimum, an 8-character password for accounts using MFA and a 14-character password for accounts not using MFA.			

2.7 Ensure AES Encryption Mode for AES_ENCRYPT/AES_DECRYPT is Configured Correctly (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 2 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux
- Level 2 - MySQL RDBMS

Description:

A block encryption mode with a Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) mode value and key length of 256 is recommended when using the `AES_ENCRYPT()` and `AES_DECRYPT()` functions for encryption.

Rationale:

The default for backward compatibility on upgraded MySQL databases is `aes-128-ecb`. Using 128-bit keys does not provide sufficient security. Regardless of whether breaking the lowest level is beyond existing technology, larger key sizes are needed to better protect data and satisfy regulations.

Impact:

Configuring a key length of 256 may impact backwards compatibility.

Audit:

Run the following statement:

```
select @@block_encryption_mode;
```

A value other than `aes-256-*` is a fail.

Where `*` is one of the following - ECB, CBC, CFB1, CFB8, CFB128, OFB

Remediation:

Add the following lines to the MySQL server's `/etc/my.cnf`:

For example, if Block Encryption Mode for `aes-256 CBC`

```
block_encryption_mode=aes-256-cbc
```

Default Value:

`aes-128-ecb`





References:

1. https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/server-system-variables.html#sysvar_block_encryption_mode
2. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/encryption-functions.html>

Additional Information:

This `block_encryption_mode` variable was introduced in MySQL 5.6.17.

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	<u>16.11 Leverage Vetted Modules or Services for Application Security Components</u> Leverage vetted modules or services for application security components, such as identity management, encryption, and auditing and logging. Using platform features in critical security functions will reduce developers' workload and minimize the likelihood of design or implementation errors. Modern operating systems provide effective mechanisms for identification, authentication, and authorization and make those mechanisms available to applications. Use only standardized, currently accepted, and extensively reviewed encryption algorithms. Operating systems also provide mechanisms to create and maintain secure audit logs.			
v7	<u>18.5 Use Only Standardized and Extensively Reviewed Encryption Algorithms</u> Use only standardized and extensively reviewed encryption algorithms.			

2.8 Ensure Socket Peer-Credential Authentication is Used Appropriately (Manual)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 2 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux
- Level 2 - MySQL RDBMS

Description:

The server-side `auth_socket` authentication plugin, authenticates clients that connect to the MySQL server from the local host through the Unix socket file. Users authenticated by the `auth_socket` need not specify a password when connecting to the server. However, users authenticated by the `auth_socket` plugin are restricted from connecting remotely; they can only connect from the local host through the Unix socket file. This method is only suitable in situations where the server administrator OS account access is restricted.

Rationale:

This method may be desirable in specific cases, including:

- The Linux system where MySQL is running is dedicated to the MySQL server and only the MySQL DBA and OS Admin have access.
- When control over user authentication is centralized in the operating system.
- It is desirable that audit trails in the database and operating system can use the same user names.
- For certain other narrow installation use cases `auth_socket` may be desirable.
- Only local connections for a user.

Impact:

Things to consider when using the operating system to authenticate users:

- The user must have an operating system account on the computer which must be accessed.
- If a user has logged in using this method and steps away from the terminal, another user could easily log in because this user does not need any passwords or credentials. This could pose a serious security problem.
- When an operating system is used to authenticate database users, managing distributed database environments and database links requires special care. Special care must also be taken not to leave such a terminal unlocked and unattended. Hence, we recommend that you carefully evaluate your requirements before opting for `auth_socket`.
- This will not work where distributed connections are required.

Audit:

To assess this recommendation run the following:

```
SELECT PLUGIN_NAME, PLUGIN_STATUS
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PLUGINS
WHERE PLUGIN_NAME LIKE 'auth%';
```

To determine users who can use auth socket:

```
select user, host, plugin from mysql.user where plugin = 'auth_socket';
```

If this is enabled and the organization does not allow use of this feature, this is a fail.

If `host` is not the localhost or an unauthorized user is listed, this is a fail.

Remediation:

Add these options under the `[mysqld]` option group in the MySQL `/etc/my.cnf`:

```
plugin-load-add=auth_socket.so
auth_socket=FORCE_PLUS_PERMANENT
```

For example:

For an OS user which can login to MySQL using `auth_socket`:

```
CREATE USER '<user>'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED WITH auth_socket;
```

The user can then login using:

```
mysql -u <user>
```

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/socket-pluggable-authentication.html>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	6.6 Establish and Maintain an Inventory of Authentication and Authorization Systems Establish and maintain an inventory of the enterprise's authentication and authorization systems, including those hosted on-site or at a remote service provider. Review and update the inventory, at a minimum, annually, or more frequently.		●	●

2.9 Ensure MySQL is Bound to an IP Address (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 2 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux
- Level 2 - MySQL RDBMS

Description:

By default, the MySQL server accepts TCP/IP connections from MySQL user accounts on all server host IPv6 and IPv4 interfaces. You can make this configuration more restrictive by setting the `bind_address` configuration option to a specific IPv4 or IPv6 address so that the server only accepts TCP/IP connections on that address.

Rationale:

Limiting the IP address provides additional controls and restrictions on how client applications can connect to MySQL. If not configured to a specific IP all IPs for this server can be used to connect to MySQL.

Audit:

Run the following statement:

```
SELECT VARIABLE_NAME, VARIABLE_VALUE
FROM information_schema.global_variables
WHERE VARIABLE_NAME = 'bind_address';
```

No rows returned implies a fail.

Remediation:

For example, to have the MySQL server only accept connections on a specific IPv4 address, add an entry similar to this under the `[mysqld]` option group in the MySQL `/etc/my.cnf`:

```
bind_address=192.0.2.24
```

In this case, clients can connect to the server using `--host=192.0.2.24`. Connections on other server host addresses are not permitted.

Default Value:

*

References:

1. https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/server-system-variables.html#sysvar_bind_address

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	<p><u>16.10 Apply Secure Design Principles in Application Architectures</u></p> <p>Apply secure design principles in application architectures. Secure design principles include the concept of least privilege and enforcing mediation to validate every operation that the user makes, promoting the concept of "never trust user input." Examples include ensuring that explicit error checking is performed and documented for all input, including for size, data type, and acceptable ranges or formats. Secure design also means minimizing the application infrastructure attack surface, such as turning off unprotected ports and services, removing unnecessary programs and files, and renaming or removing default accounts.</p>		●	●

2.10 Ensure Only Approved Ciphers are Used (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 2 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux
- Level 2 - MySQL RDBMS

Description:

MySQL supports multiple encryption ciphers. Ciphers can vary in strength, speed and overhead.

Rationale:

Requiring clients attempting to connect to MySQL to use strong ciphers protects data in transit.

Impact:

Connections attempting to use an unsupported cipher will fail.

Audit:

Run the following statement:

```
SELECT VARIABLE_NAME, VARIABLE_VALUE  
FROM information_schema.global_variables  
WHERE VARIABLE_NAME='ssl_cipher';
```

If `ssl_cipher` is not set to `ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256`, this is a fail.

Remediation:





Set `ssl_cipher` in the `my.cnf` to an approved cipher suite:

```
ssl_cipher='ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256'
```

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/encrypted-connection-protocols-ciphers.html>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	<p><u>16.11 Leverage Vetted Modules or Services for Application Security Components</u></p> <p>Leverage vetted modules or services for application security components, such as identity management, encryption, and auditing and logging. Using platform features in critical security functions will reduce developers' workload and minimize the likelihood of design or implementation errors. Modern operating systems provide effective mechanisms for identification, authentication, and authorization and make those mechanisms available to applications. Use only standardized, currently accepted, and extensively reviewed encryption algorithms. Operating systems also provide mechanisms to create and maintain secure audit logs.</p>			
v7	<p><u>18.5 Use Only Standardized and Extensively Reviewed Encryption Algorithms</u></p> <p>Use only standardized and extensively reviewed encryption algorithms.</p>			

2.11 Implement Connection Delays to Limit Failed Login Attempts (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS

Description:

MySQL Server can enable administrators to introduce an increasing delay in server response to clients after a certain number of consecutive failed connection attempts.

Rationale:

Delaying connection attempts provides a deterrent that slows down brute force attacks that attempt to access MySQL user accounts.

Audit:

Determine if the plugins for delaying connections are installed.

```
SELECT PLUGIN_NAME, PLUGIN_STATUS
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PLUGINS
WHERE PLUGIN_NAME LIKE 'connection%';
```

Two rows should be returned showing `ACTIVE` status.

```
CONNECTION_CONTROL | ACTIVE
CONNECTION_CONTROL_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS | ACTIVE
```

If both plugins are not active, this is a fail.

Next assess the setting for the connection controls by running

```
SELECT VARIABLE_NAME, VARIABLE_VALUE
FROM information_schema.global_variables WHERE VARIABLE_NAME LIKE
'connection_control%';
```

Time doubling throttling (in minutes) between each retry (0, 1, 2, 4, 8, etc.) with a permanent account lockout (IT reset required) after 12 retries.

If `connection_control_failed_connections_threshold` is less than 5 (attempts), this is a fail.

If `connection_control_min_connection_delay` is less than 60000 (ms - 1 minute), this is a fail.

Max delay `connection_control_max_connection_delay` is 0 or less than 1920000 (ms, 32 minutes) a, this is a fail.

Finally, assess the failed login attempts.

```
select host, user, JSON_EXTRACT(user_attributes,
'$.Password_locking.failed_login_attempts') as failed_login_attempts from
mysql.user;
```

If failed login attempts is less than 12 this is a fail.

Remediation:

Add the following lines to `my.cnf`:

```
[mysqld]
plugin-load-add=connection_control.so
connection-control=FORCE_PLUS_PERMANENT
connection-control-failed-login-attempts=FORCE_PLUS_PERMANENT
connection_control_failed_connections_threshold=5
connection_control_min_connection_delay=60000
connection_control_max_connection_delay=1920000
```

Delays are in milliseconds for server response to failed connection attempt.

- 60000 (ms - 1 minute)
- 1920000 (ms, 32 minutes)

For each user set

```
ALTER USER <user> FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS 12;
```

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/connection-control.html>

Additional Information:

The `CONNECTION_CONTROL` plugin library was included with MySQL Server starting with version 5.6.35.

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v7	16 Account Monitoring and Control Account Monitoring and Control			

3 File Permissions

The File Permissions are critical for keeping the data and configuration of the MySQL server secure.

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3.1 Ensure 'datadir' Has Appropriate Permissions (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

The data directory is the location of the MySQL databases.

Rationale:

Limiting the accessibility of these objects will protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the MySQL database. If someone other than the MySQL user is allowed to read files from the data directory, it may be possible to read data from the `mysql.user` table which contains passwords. Additionally, the ability to create files can lead to denial of service, or might otherwise allow someone to gain access to specific data by manually creating a file with a view definition.

Audit:

Perform the following steps to assess this recommendation:

- Execute the following SQL statement to determine the value of `datadir`

```
show variables where variable_name = 'datadir';
```

Or

```
SELECT VARIABLE_NAME, VARIABLE_VALUE  
FROM information_schema.global_variables  
WHERE VARIABLE_NAME LIKE 'datadir';
```

- Execute the following command at a terminal prompt

```
sudo ls -ld <datadir> | grep "drwxr-x---.*mysql.*mysql"
```







Lack of output implies a fail.

Remediation:

Execute the following commands at a terminal prompt:

```
chmod 750 <datadir>  
chown mysql:mysql <datadir>
```

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	3.3 <u>Configure Data Access Control Lists</u> Configure data access control lists based on a user's need to know. Apply data access control lists, also known as access permissions, to local and remote file systems, databases, and applications.			
v7	14.6 <u>Protect Information through Access Control Lists</u> Protect all information stored on systems with file system, network share, claims, application, or database specific access control lists. These controls will enforce the principle that only authorized individuals should have access to the information based on their need to access the information as a part of their responsibilities.			

3.2 Ensure 'log_bin_basename' Files Have Appropriate Permissions (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

MySQL can operate using a variety of log files, each used for different purposes. These are the binary log, error log, slow query log, relay log, and general log. Because these are files on the host operating system, they are subject to the permissions and ownership structure provided by the host and may be accessible by users other than the MySQL user.

Rationale:

Limiting the accessibility of these objects will protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the MySQL logs.

Impact:

Changing the permissions and ownership of the relay logs and binary log files might have impact on external tools.

If the permissions on the relay logs and binary log files are accidentally changed to exclude the user account which is used to run the MySQL service, then this might break replication.

The binary log file can be used for point-in-time recovery so this can also affect backup, restore, and disaster recovery procedures.

Audit:

Perform the following steps to assess this recommendation:

1. Execute the following SQL statement to determine the Value of `log_bin_basename`

```
show variables like 'log_bin_basename';
```

2. Execute the following command at a terminal prompt to list all non-compliant `log_bin_basename.*` file permissions

```
ls -l | egrep "^-(?![r|w]{2})-[r|w]{2}----  
.*mysql\s\*mysql).*<log_bin_basename>.*$"
```

Lack of output implies compliance.

Remediation:







Execute the following command for each log file location requiring corrected permissions and ownership:

```
chmod 660 <log file>
chown mysql:mysql <log file>
```

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/password-logging.html>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	3.3 Configure Data Access Control Lists Configure data access control lists based on a user's need to know. Apply data access control lists, also known as access permissions, to local and remote file systems, databases, and applications.			
v7	14.6 Protect Information through Access Control Lists Protect all information stored on systems with file system, network share, claims, application, or database specific access control lists. These controls will enforce the principle that only authorized individuals should have access to the information based on their need to access the information as a part of their responsibilities.			

3.3 Ensure 'log_error' Has Appropriate Permissions (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

MySQL can operate using a variety of log files, each used for different purposes. These are the binary log (which can be encrypted), error log, slow query log, relay log, general log, and in the enterprise edition, the audit log (which can be encrypted). Because these are files on the host operating system, they are subject to the permissions and ownership structure provided by the host and may be accessible by users other than the MySQL user. Additionally, using secure key management and at rest MySQL encryption can further protect data from OS users.

Much of the information about the state of MySQL exists in MySQL, the MySQL `performance_schema` or `information_schema`. In cases where the information you need is within a running MySQL, use these methods as they are more secure as they do not require OS login and access.

Rationale:

Limiting the accessibility of these objects will protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the MySQL logs.

Impact:

Changing the permissions of the error log files might have impact on monitoring tools which use an error log file adapter.

Audit:

Perform the following steps to assess this recommendation:

1. Execute the following SQL statement to determine the Value of `log_error`:

```
show variables like 'log_error';
```

2. Execute the following command at a terminal prompt to list all non-compliant `<log_error>.*` file permissions:

```
ls -l /usr/local/mysql/data/mysqld.local.err | grep '^-rw-----  
.*mysql.*mysql.*$'
```

Lack of output implies a fail.

Remediation:







Execute the following command for each log file location requiring corrected permissions and ownership:

```
chmod 600 <log file>
chown mysql:mysql <log file>
```

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/error-log.html>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	3.3 Configure Data Access Control Lists Configure data access control lists based on a user's need to know. Apply data access control lists, also known as access permissions, to local and remote file systems, databases, and applications.			
v7	14.6 Protect Information through Access Control Lists Protect all information stored on systems with file system, network share, claims, application, or database specific access control lists. These controls will enforce the principle that only authorized individuals should have access to the information based on their need to access the information as a part of their responsibilities.			

3.4 Ensure 'slow_query_log' Has Appropriate Permissions (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

MySQL can operate using a variety of log files, each used for different purposes. These are the binary log (which can be encrypted), error log, slow query log, relay log, general log, and in the enterprise edition, the audit log (which can be encrypted). Because these are files on the host operating system, they are subject to the permissions and ownership structure provided by the host and may be accessible by users other than the MySQL user. Additionally, using secure key management and at rest MySQL encryption can further protect data from OS users.

Much of the information about the state of MySQL exists in MySQL, the MySQL `performance_schema` or `information_schema`. If you can get the information you need from within MySQL that is more secure as it does not require OS access. If you are not going to use log files it is best to first disable (don't enable) and remove any prior logs.

Rationale:

Limiting the accessibility of these objects will protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the MySQL logs.

Impact:

Changing the permissions of the log files may impact monitoring tools which use a log file adapter. Also, the slow query log can be used for performance analysis by application developers.

The information about the performance exists in MySQL `performance_schema` or `sys` schema views. In cases where the information you need is within a running MySQL, disable the slow query log and instead use these methods as they are more secure and do not require OS login and access.

Audit:

Perform the following steps to assess this recommendation:

1. Execute the following SQL statement to determine the Value of `slow_query_log`:

```
show variables like 'slow_query_log';
```

Best for the slow query log to be disabled indicated by OFF.

2. Execute the following SQL statement to determine the location of `slow_query_log_file`:

```
show variables like 'slow_query_log_file';
```

3. Execute the following command at a terminal prompt to list non-compliant `<slow_query_log_file>.*` file permissions:

```
ls -l | egrep "^(?![r|w]{2}-[r|w]{2}---\n.*mysql\s*mysql).*<slow_query_log_file>.*$"
```

If the slow query log is enabled, lack of output implies compliance.
If the slow query log is disabled, remove any old slow query log files.

Remediation:

Set slow query log to OFF (instead use `sys` schema views or query `Performance_Schema`)

```
SET @@GLOBAL.slow_query_log = OFF;
```

If slow query is enabled, execute the following command to correct permissions and ownership:

```
chmod 660 <log file>\nchown mysql:mysql <log file>
```







Default Value:

Slow query log is off by default.

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/slow-query-log.html>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	3.3 Configure Data Access Control Lists Configure data access control lists based on a user's need to know. Apply data access control lists, also known as access permissions, to local and remote file systems, databases, and applications.			
v7	14.6 Protect Information through Access Control Lists Protect all information stored on systems with file system, network share, claims, application, or database specific access control lists. These controls will enforce the principle that only authorized individuals should have access to the information based on their need to access the information as a part of their responsibilities.			

3.5 Ensure 'relay_log_basename' Files Have Appropriate Permissions (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

MySQL can operate using a variety of log files, each used for different purposes. These are the binary log (which can be encrypted), error log, slow query log, relay log (which can be encrypted), general log, and in the enterprise edition, the audit log (which can be encrypted). Because these are files on the host operating system, they are subject to the permissions and ownership structure provided by the host and may be accessible by users other than the MySQL user. Additionally, using secure key management and at rest MySQL encryption can further protect data from OS users.

Rationale:

Limiting the accessibility of these objects will protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the MySQL logs.

Impact:

If the permissions on the relay logs and binary log files are accidentally changed to exclude the user account which is used to run the MySQL service, then this might break replication.

The binary log file can be used for point in time recovery so this can also affect backup, restore and disaster recovery procedures.

Audit:

Perform the following steps to assess this recommendation:

1. Execute the following SQL statement to determine the Value of relay_log_basename:

```
show variables like 'relay_log_basename';
```

2. Execute the following command at a terminal prompt to list non-compliant <relay_log_basename>. * file permissions:

```
ls -l | egrep "^(?![r|w]{2}-[r|w]{2}----  
.*mysql\s*mysql).*<relay_log_basename>.*$
```

Lack of output implies compliance.

Remediation:







Execute the following command for each log file location requiring corrected permissions and ownership:

```
chmod 660 <log file>  
chown mysql:mysql <log file>
```

Default Value:

<datadir> + '/' + <hostname> + '-relay-bin'

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	3.3 <u>Configure Data Access Control Lists</u> Configure data access control lists based on a user's need to know. Apply data access control lists, also known as access permissions, to local and remote file systems, databases, and applications.			
v7	14.6 <u>Protect Information through Access Control Lists</u> Protect all information stored on systems with file system, network share, claims, application, or database specific access control lists. These controls will enforce the principle that only authorized individuals should have access to the information based on their need to access the information as a part of their responsibilities.			

3.6 Ensure 'general_log_file' Has Appropriate Permissions (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

MySQL can operate using a variety of log files, each used for different purposes. These are the binary log (which can be encrypted), error log, slow query log, relay log (which can be encrypted), general log, and in the enterprise edition, the audit log (which can be encrypted). Because these are files on the host operating system, they are subject to the permissions and ownership structure provided by the host and may be accessible by users other than the MySQL user. Additionally, using secure key management and at rest MySQL encryption can further protect data from OS users.

Much of the information about the state of MySQL exists in MySQL, the MySQL `performance_schema` or `information_schema`. If you can get the information you need from within MySQL that is more secure as it does not require OS access. If you are not going to use log files it is best to first disable (don't enable) and remove any prior logs.

Rationale:

Limiting the accessibility, or existence, of these log files will protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the MySQL logs.

Impact:

Changing the permissions of the general log files may impact monitoring tools which use a log file adapter.

Audit:

Perform the following steps to assess this recommendation:

1. Execute the following SQL statement to determine the Values of `general_log` and `general_log_file`:

```
select @@general_log, @@general_log_file;
```

With a `general_log` value of 0 or OFF, indicates the log is disabled. If 1 or ON it is enabled.

2. Whether the value is 0, OFF, 1 or ON execute the following command at a terminal prompt to list non-compliant `<general_log_file>.*` file permissions:

```
ls -l <general_log_file>
```

If `general_log` is 0 or OFF (disabled) and the log file exists, remove the old general log file.

If `general_log` is 1 or ON (enabled) review the permissions

```
ls -l <general_log_file> grep '^-rw-----.*mysql.*mysql'
```

Lack of output implies compliance.

Remediation:

If you can, use MySQL SYS, PERFORMANCE_SCHEMA, or MySQL Auditing as these are more secure options.

By default the `general_log` is disabled (0 or OFF). It's most secure to disable the `general_log`.

To disable the `general_log_file`:

```
SET @@GLOBAL.GENERAL_LOG=OFF;
```

If you must use `general_log` then assure the permissions are correct. Execute the following command for each log file location requiring corrected permissions and ownership:

```
chmod 600 <general_log_file>
chown mysql:mysql <general_log_file>
```




Default Value:




The variable `general_log` is set to OFF by default. The variable `general_log_file` is set to `<host_name>.log` by default.

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/query-log.html>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	3.3 Configure Data Access Control Lists Configure data access control lists based on a user's need to know. Apply data access control lists, also known as access permissions, to local and remote file systems, databases, and applications.			

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v7	<p>14.6 <u>Protect Information through Access Control Lists</u></p> <p>Protect all information stored on systems with file system, network share, claims, application, or database specific access control lists. These controls will enforce the principle that only authorized individuals should have access to the information based on their need to access the information as a part of their responsibilities.</p>			

ARCHIVE

3.7 Ensure SSL Key Files Have Appropriate Permissions (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

When configured to use SSL/TLS, MySQL relies on Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) key files, which are stored on the host's filesystem. These SSL key files are subject to the host's permissions and ownership structure.

Rationale:

Limiting the accessibility of these objects will protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the MySQL database and the communication with the client.

If the contents of the SSL key file are known to an attacker, he or she might impersonate the server. This can be used for a man-in-the-middle attack.

Depending on the SSL cipher suite, the key might also be used to decipher previously captured network traffic.

Impact:

If the permissions or ownership for the SSL key file are configured incorrectly, this can cause SSL to be disabled when MySQL is restarted or can cause MySQL not to start at all.

If other applications are using the same key pair, then changing the permissions or ownership of the SSL key file will affect this application. If this were to occur a new key pair must be generated for MySQL.

Audit:

Perform the following steps to assess this recommendation:

1. Locate the SSL keys and certs in use by executing the following SQL statement.
To show all ssl variables:

```
SELECT VARIABLE_VALUE FROM information_schema.global_variables
WHERE VARIABLE_NAME RLIKE '^.*ssl_(ca|capath|cert|crl|crlpath|key)$'
AND VARIABLE_VALUE <> '';
```

Note: Any `mysqlx_*` values that are null default to the classic protocols equivalent value.

2. Execute the following commands at a terminal prompt to list non-compliant `<ssl_file>` file permissions:

```
ls -l | egrep "^(?!r-{8}.*mysql\s*mysql).*<ssl_file>.*$"
```

Lack of output implies compliance

Remediation:

Execute the following commands at a terminal prompt to remediate these settings using the Value from the audit procedure:

```
chown mysql:mysql <ssl_file>
chmod 400 <ssl_file>
```







References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/encrypted-connections.html>
2. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/creating-ssl-rsa-files.html>

Additional Information:

If SSL is not configured this recommendation is not applicable. By default MySQL enables SSL. Using SSL is highly recommended.

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	3.3 Configure Data Access Control Lists Configure data access control lists based on a user's need to know. Apply data access control lists, also known as access permissions, to local and remote file systems, databases, and applications.			
v7	14.6 Protect Information through Access Control Lists Protect all information stored on systems with file system, network share, claims, application, or database specific access control lists. These controls will enforce the principle that only authorized individuals should have access to the information based on their need to access the information as a part of their responsibilities.			

3.8 Ensure Plugin Directory Has Appropriate Permissions (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

The plugin directory is the location of the MySQL plugins. Plugins are storage engines or user defined functions (UDFs).

Rationale:

Limiting the accessibility of these objects will protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the MySQL database. If someone can modify plugins then these plugins might be loaded when the server starts and the code will get executed.

Impact:

Users other than the MySQL user will no longer be able to update and add/remove plugins unless they're able to switch to the MySQL user.

Audit:

To assess this recommendation, execute the following SQL statement to discover the Value of `plugin_dir`:

```
show variables where variable_name = 'plugin_dir';
```

Then, execute the following command at a terminal prompt (using the discovered `plugin_dir` Value) to determine the permissions and ownership.

```
ls -ld <plugin_dir Value> | grep "dr-xr-x---\|dr-xr-xr--" | grep "plugin"
```

Lack of output implies a fail.

Note: Permissions are intended to be either 550 or 554.

Remediation:







To remediate these settings, execute the following commands at a terminal prompt using the `plugin_dir` Value from the audit procedure. MySQL server must not be allowed to write to this location.

```
chmod 550 <plugin_dir Value> #(or use 554)
chown mysql:mysql <plugin_dir Value>
```

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/install-plugin.html>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	3.3 <u>Configure Data Access Control Lists</u> Configure data access control lists based on a user's need to know. Apply data access control lists, also known as access permissions, to local and remote file systems, databases, and applications.			
v7	14.6 <u>Protect Information through Access Control Lists</u> Protect all information stored on systems with file system, network share, claims, application, or database specific access control lists. These controls will enforce the principle that only authorized individuals should have access to the information based on their need to access the information as a part of their responsibilities.			

4 General

This section contains recommendations related to various parts of the database server.

ARCHIVE

4.1 Ensure Latest Security Patches Are Applied (Manual)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

Periodically, updates to MySQL server are released to resolve bugs, mitigate vulnerabilities, and provide new features. It is recommended that MySQL installations are up to date with the latest security updates.

Rationale:

Maintaining currency with MySQL patches will help reduce risk associated with known vulnerabilities present in the MySQL server.

Without the latest security patches MySQL might have known vulnerabilities which might be used by an attacker to gain access.

Impact:

To update the MySQL server a restart is required.

Audit:

Execute the following SQL statement to identify the MySQL server version:

```
SHOW VARIABLES WHERE Variable_name LIKE "version";
```

Now compare the version with the security announcements from Oracle and/or the OS if the OS packages are used.

Remediation:

Install the latest patches for your version or upgrade to the latest version.

References:

1. <https://www.oracle.com/security-alerts/>
2. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/relnotes/mysql/5.6/en/>
3. https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/search/results?form_type=Advanced&results_type=overview&search_type=all&cpe_vendor=cpe%3A%2F%3Aoracle&cpe_product=cpe%3A%2F%3Aoracle%3Amysql&cpe_version=cpe%3A%2F%3Aoracle%3Amysql%3A5.6.0

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	<p>2.2 <u>Ensure Authorized Software is Currently Supported</u></p> <p>Ensure that only currently supported software is designated as authorized in the software inventory for enterprise assets. If software is unsupported, yet necessary for the fulfillment of the enterprise's mission, document an exception detailing mitigating controls and residual risk acceptance. For any unsupported software without an exception documentation, designate as unauthorized. Review the software list to verify software support at least monthly, or more frequently.</p>	●	●	●
v7	<p>2.2 <u>Ensure Software is Supported by Vendor</u></p> <p>Ensure that only software applications or operating systems currently supported by the software's vendor are added to the organization's authorized software inventory. Unsupported software should be tagged as unsupported in the inventory system.</p>	●	●	●

4.2 Ensure Example or Test Databases are Not Installed on Production Servers (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

The default MySQL installation does not contain any example or test databases. However, it is a good idea to review for common example databases and ensure they have been removed from production systems.

Rationale:

Dropping example databases will reduce the attack surface of the MySQL server.

Audit:

Execute the following SQL statement to determine if the test database is present:

```
SELECT * FROM information_schema.SCHEMATA where SCHEMA_NAME not in ('mysql','information_schema','sys','performance_schema');
```

If this is a production system, and a database name includes an example or test database this is a finding.

Common example database names are:

- employees
- world
- world_x
- sakila
- airportdb
- menagerie

Remediation:



Execute the following SQL statement to drop an example database:

```
DROP DATABASE <database name>;
```

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/mysql-secure-installation.html>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	<p><u>16.10 Apply Secure Design Principles in Application Architectures</u></p> <p>Apply secure design principles in application architectures. Secure design principles include the concept of least privilege and enforcing mediation to validate every operation that the user makes, promoting the concept of "never trust user input." Examples include ensuring that explicit error checking is performed and documented for all input, including for size, data type, and acceptable ranges or formats. Secure design also means minimizing the application infrastructure attack surface, such as turning off unprotected ports and services, removing unnecessary programs and files, and renaming or removing default accounts.</p>			

4.3 Ensure 'allow-suspicious-udfs' Is Set to 'OFF' (Manual)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 2 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

This option prevents attaching arbitrary shared library functions as user-defined functions by checking for at least one corresponding method named `_init`, `_deinit`, `_reset`, `_clear`, or `_add`.

Rationale:

Preventing shared libraries that do not contain user-defined functions from loading will reduce the attack surface of the server.

Audit:

Perform the following to determine if the recommended state is in place:

- Ensure `--allow-suspicious-udfs` is not specified in the the `mysqld` start up command line.
- Ensure `allow-suspicious-udfs` is set to `OFF` in the MySQL configuration:

```
my_print_defaults mysqld | grep allow-suspicious-udfs
```

No results returned would be a pass.

Remediation:

Perform the following to establish the recommended state:

- Remove `--allow-suspicious-udfs` from the `mysqld` start up command line.
- Remove `allow-suspicious-udfs` from the MySQL option file.

Default Value:

OFF



References:

1. https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/server-options.html#option_mysqld_allow-suspicious-udfs
2. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/extending-mysql/5.6/en/adding-loadable-function.html#loadable-function-security>

Additional Information:

This option has no corresponding state in `SHOW VARIABLES`.

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	<p>16.10 <u>Apply Secure Design Principles in Application Architectures</u></p> <p>Apply secure design principles in application architectures. Secure design principles include the concept of least privilege and enforcing mediation to validate every operation that the user makes, promoting the concept of "never trust user input." Examples include ensuring that explicit error checking is performed and documented for all input, including for size, data type, and acceptable ranges or formats. Secure design also means minimizing the application infrastructure attack surface, such as turning off unprotected ports and services, removing unnecessary programs and files, and renaming or removing default accounts.</p>			

4.4 Ensure 'local_infile' Is Disabled (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

The `local_infile` parameter dictates whether files located on the MySQL client's computer can be loaded or selected via `LOAD DATA INFILE` or `SELECT local_file`.

Rationale:

Disabling `local_infile` reduces an attacker's ability to read sensitive files off the affected server via an SQL injection vulnerability.

Impact:

Disabling `local_infile` will impact the functionality of solutions that rely on it.

Audit:

Execute the following SQL statement:

```
SHOW VARIABLES WHERE Variable_name = 'local_infile';
```

Ensure the value returned is `OFF`.

Remediation:

Add the following line to the `[mysqld]` section of the MySQL configuration file and restart the MySQL service:

```
local_infile=OFF
```





Default Value:

ON

References:

1. https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/string-functions.html#function_load-file
2. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/load-data.html>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	<u>4.8 Uninstall or Disable Unnecessary Services on Enterprise Assets and Software</u> Uninstall or disable unnecessary services on enterprise assets and software, such as an unused file sharing service, web application module, or service function.			
v7	<u>4.7 Limit Access to Script Tools</u> Limit access to scripting tools (such as Microsoft PowerShell and Python) to only administrative or development users with the need to access those capabilities.			

4.5 Ensure 'mysqld' is Not Started with '--skip-grant-tables' (Manual)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

This option causes `mysqld` to start without using the privilege system.

Rationale:

If this option is used, all clients of the affected server will have unrestricted access to all databases.

Audit:

Perform the following to determine if the recommended state is in place:

- Open the MySQL configuration (e.g. `my.cnf`) file and search for `skip-grant-tables`
- Ensure `skip-grant-tables` is set to `FALSE`

Remediation:

Perform the following to establish the recommended state:

- Open the MySQL configuration (e.g. `my.cnf`) file and set:

```
skip-grant-tables = FALSE
```







References:

1. https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/server-options.html#option_mysqld_skip-grant-tables

Additional Information:

This option has no `SHOW VARIABLES` counterpart.

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	3.3 <u>Configure Data Access Control Lists</u> Configure data access control lists based on a user's need to know. Apply data access control lists, also known as access permissions, to local and remote file systems, databases, and applications.			
v7	14.6 <u>Protect Information through Access Control Lists</u> Protect all information stored on systems with file system, network share, claims, application, or database specific access control lists. These controls will enforce the principle that only authorized individuals should have access to the information based on their need to access the information as a part of their responsibilities.			

4.6 Ensure Symbolic Links are Disabled (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

The `symbolic-links` and `skip-symbolic-links` options for MySQL determine whether symbolic link support is available. When use of symbolic links are enabled, they have different effects depending on the host platform. When symbolic links are disabled, then symbolic links stored in files or entries in tables are not used by the database.

Rationale:

Prevents symbolic links being used for data base files. This is especially important when MySQL is executing as root as arbitrary files may be overwritten. The `symbolic-links` option might allow someone to direct actions by to MySQL server to other files and/or directories.

Audit:

Execute the following SQL statement to assess this recommendation:

```
SHOW variables LIKE 'have_symlink';
```

Ensure the Value returned is `DISABLED`.

Remediation:

Perform the following actions to remediate this setting:

- Open the MySQL configuration file (`my.cnf`)
- Locate `skip-symbolic-links` in the configuration
- Set the `skip-symbolic-links` to `YES`

Note: If `skip-symbolic-links` does not exist, add it to the configuration file in the `mysqld` section.

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/symbolic-links.html>
2. https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/server-options.html#option_mysqld_symbolic-links

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	<p>16.10 <u>Apply Secure Design Principles in Application Architectures</u></p> <p>Apply secure design principles in application architectures. Secure design principles include the concept of least privilege and enforcing mediation to validate every operation that the user makes, promoting the concept of "never trust user input." Examples include ensuring that explicit error checking is performed and documented for all input, including for size, data type, and acceptable ranges or formats. Secure design also means minimizing the application infrastructure attack surface, such as turning off unprotected ports and services, removing unnecessary programs and files, and renaming or removing default accounts.</p>		●	●
v7	<p>13 <u>Data Protection</u></p> <p>Data Protection</p>			

4.7 Ensure the 'daemon_memcached' Plugin Is Disabled (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

The `InnoDB memcached` Plugin allows users to access data stored in `InnoDB` with the `memcached` protocol.

Rationale:

By default the plugin doesn't do authentication, which means that anyone with access to the TCP/IP port of the plugin can access and modify the data. However, not all data is exposed by default.

Audit:

Execute the following SQL statement to assess this recommendation:

```
SHOW DATABASES LIKE 'innodb_memcache';
```

Ensure that no rows are returned.

Remediation:

To remediate this setting, issue the following command in the MySQL command-line client:

```
uninstall plugin daemon_memcached;
```

This uninstalls the `memcached` plugin from the MySQL server.

Default Value:

disabled

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/innodb-memcached-security.html>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	<u>4.8 Uninstall or Disable Unnecessary Services on Enterprise Assets and Software</u> Uninstall or disable unnecessary services on enterprise assets and software, such as an unused file sharing service, web application module, or service function.		●	●
v7	<u>9.2 Ensure Only Approved Ports, Protocols and Services Are Running</u> Ensure that only network ports, protocols, and services listening on a system with validated business needs, are running on each system.		●	●

4.8 Ensure the 'secure_file_priv' is Configured Correctly (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

The `secure_file_priv` option restricts to paths used by `LOAD DATA INFILE` or `SELECT local_file`. It is recommended that this option be set to a file system location that contains only resources expected to be loaded by MySQL. Even better, if data import/export using `LOAD DATA INFILE` or `SELECT local_file` is not used, the functionality should be disabled entirely by setting `--secure-file-priv` to `NULL`.

Rationale:

Setting `secure_file_priv` reduces an attacker's ability to read sensitive files off the affected server via a SQL injection vulnerability.

Impact:

Solutions that rely on loading data from various sub-directories may be negatively impacted by this change. Consider consolidating load directories under a common parent directory.

The server checks the value of `secure_file_priv` at startup and writes a warning to the error log if the value is insecure. A non-NULL value is considered insecure if it is empty, or the value is the data directory or a subdirectory of it, or a directory that is accessible by all users.

Audit:

Execute the following SQL statement and ensure one row is returned:

```
SHOW GLOBAL VARIABLES WHERE Variable_name = 'secure_file_priv';
```

The Value should either contain `NULL` (thus is disabled entirely) or a valid path. If set to an empty string this is a fail.

Remediation:

If you are not going to use this feature, remove `secure_file_priv` from the `[mysqld]` section of the MySQL configuration file and restart the MySQL service.

If you need this feature add the following line to the `[mysqld]` section of the MySQL configuration file and restart the MySQL service:

```
secure_file_priv=<path_to_load_directory>
```

Default Value:

Prior to 5.6.34 - empty string Starting with 5.6.34 - Varies by platform.



References:

1. https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/server-system-variables.html#sysvar_secure_file_priv

Additional Information:

The valid value of `NULL` was added starting with MySQL 5.6.34

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	3.3 <u>Configure Data Access Control Lists</u> Configure data access control lists based on a user's need to know. Apply data access control lists, also known as access permissions, to local and remote file systems, databases, and applications.			
v7	13 <u>Data Protection</u> Data Protection			

4.9 Ensure 'sql_mode' Contains 'STRICT_ALL_TABLES' (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 2 - MySQL RDBMS
- Level 2 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

When data changing statements are made (i.e., `INSERT`, `UPDATE`), MySQL can handle invalid or missing values differently depending on whether strict SQL mode is enabled. When strict SQL mode is enabled, data may not be truncated or otherwise "adjusted" to make the data changing statement work.

Rationale:

Without strict mode the server tries to proceed with the action when an error might have been a more secure choice. For example, by default MySQL will truncate data if it does not fit in a field, which can lead to unknown behavior, or be leveraged by an attacker to circumvent data validation.

Impact:

Applications relying on the MySQL database should be aware that `STRICT_ALL_TABLES` is in use, such that error conditions are handled appropriately.

Audit:

To audit for this recommendation, execute the following query:

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'sql_mode';
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value                               |
+-----+-----+
| sql_mode      | NO_ENGINE_SUBSTITUTION            |
+-----+-----+
```

If `STRICT_ALL_TABLES` is not in the list returned, this is a fail.

Remediation:

Set `STRICT_ALL_TABLES` to the `sql_mode` in the server's global configuration, for example:

```
SET GLOBAL sql_mode
='STRICT_ALL_TABLES,ONLY_FULL_GROUP_BY,STRICT_TRANS_TABLES,NO_ZERO_IN_DATE,NO
_ZERO_DATE,ERROR_FOR_DIVISION_BY_ZERO,NO_AUTO_CREATE_USER,NO_ENGINE_SUBSTITUT
ION';
```

Default Value:

NO_ENGINE_SUBSTITUTION

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/sql-mode.html>

Additional Information:

The `sql_mode` is a set and might contain more elements than just `STRICT_ALL_TABLES`.

There is a global `sql_mode` and a per session `sql_mode`. The per session `sql_mode` is based on the global `sql_mode` on initialization and might be changed by the application.

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	16.10 <u>Apply Secure Design Principles in Application Architectures</u> Apply secure design principles in application architectures. Secure design principles include the concept of least privilege and enforcing mediation to validate every operation that the user makes, promoting the concept of "never trust user input." Examples include ensuring that explicit error checking is performed and documented for all input, including for size, data type, and acceptable ranges or formats. Secure design also means minimizing the application infrastructure attack surface, such as turning off unprotected ports and services, removing unnecessary programs and files, and renaming or removing default accounts.		●	●

5 MySQL Permissions

This section contains recommendations about user privileges.

ARCHIVE

5.1 Ensure Only Administrative Users Have Full Database Access (Manual)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

The `mysql.user`, `mysql.db`, and other `mysql` tables ending in `_priv` list a variety of privileges that can be granted (or denied) to MySQL users. Some of the privileges of concern include: `Select_priv`, `Insert_priv`, `Update_priv`, `Delete_priv`, `Drop_priv`, and so on. Typically, these privileges should not be available to every MySQL user and often are reserved for administrative use only. The `information_schema.user_privileges` provides a consolidated view of all user privileges.

Rationale:

Limiting the accessibility of the `mysql` database will protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the data housed within MySQL. A user which has direct access to `mysql.*` might view password hashes, change permissions, or alter or destroy information intentionally or unintentionally.

Audit:

Execute the following SQL statement(s) to assess this recommendation:

```
select * from information_schema.user_privileges
where grantee not like ('\'mysql.%localhost\');
```

Ensure all users returned are administrative users with minimal privileges required.

Note: The above query ignores MySQL internal `reserved` accounts.

Remediation:

Perform the following actions to remediate this setting:

1. Enumerate non-administrative users resulting from the audit procedure.
2. For each non-administrative user, use the `REVOKE` statement to remove privileges as appropriate.

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/information-schema-user-privileges-table.html>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	5.4 <u>Restrict Administrator Privileges to Dedicated Administrator Accounts</u> Restrict administrator privileges to dedicated administrator accounts on enterprise assets. Conduct general computing activities, such as internet browsing, email, and productivity suite use, from the user's primary, non-privileged account.	●	●	●
v7	4.1 <u>Maintain Inventory of Administrative Accounts</u> Use automated tools to inventory all administrative accounts, including domain and local accounts, to ensure that only authorized individuals have elevated privileges.		●	●
v7	14.6 <u>Protect Information through Access Control Lists</u> Protect all information stored on systems with file system, network share, claims, application, or database specific access control lists. These controls will enforce the principle that only authorized individuals should have access to the information based on their need to access the information as a part of their responsibilities.	●	●	●

5.2 Ensure 'FILE' is Not Granted to Non-Administrative Users (Manual)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

The `FILE` privilege is used to allow or disallow a user from reading and writing files on the server host. Any user with the `FILE` right granted has the ability to:

- Read files from the local file system that are readable by the MySQL server (this includes world-readable files).
- Write files to the local file system where the MySQL server has write access.

Rationale:

The `FILE` right allows MySQL users to read files from disk and to write files to disk. This may be leveraged by an attacker to further compromise MySQL. It should be noted that the MySQL server should not overwrite existing files.

Audit:

Execute the following SQL statement to audit this setting:

```
SELECT GRANTEE FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.USER_PRIVILEGES  
WHERE PRIVILEGE_TYPE = 'FILE';
```

Ensure only administrative users are returned in the result set.

Remediation:

Perform the following steps to remediate this setting:

1. Enumerate the non-administrative users found in the result set of the audit procedure.
2. For each user, issue the following SQL statement (replace `<user>` with the non-administrative user):

```
REVOKE FILE ON *.* FROM '<user>';
```







References:

1. https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/privileges-provided.html#priv_file
2. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/privileges-provided.html#privileges-provided-summary>

Additional Information:

See also: `secure_file_priv` system settings.

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	<u>5.4 Restrict Administrator Privileges to Dedicated Administrator Accounts</u> Restrict administrator privileges to dedicated administrator accounts on enterprise assets. Conduct general computing activities, such as internet browsing, email, and productivity suite use, from the user's primary, non-privileged account.			
v7	<u>14.6 Protect Information through Access Control Lists</u> Protect all information stored on systems with file system, network share, claims, application, or database specific access control lists. These controls will enforce the principle that only authorized individuals should have access to the information based on their need to access the information as a part of their responsibilities.			

5.3 Ensure 'PROCESS' is Not Granted to Non-Administrative Users (Manual)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 2 - MySQL RDBMS
- Level 2 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

The `PROCESS` privilege found in the `mysql.user` table determines whether a given user can see statement execution information for all sessions.

Rationale:

The `PROCESS` privilege allows principals to view currently executing MySQL statements beyond their own, including statements used to manage passwords. This may be leveraged by an attacker to compromise MySQL or to gain access to potentially sensitive data.

Impact:

Users denied the `PROCESS` privilege may also be denied use of `SHOW ENGINE`.

Audit:

Execute the following SQL statement to audit this setting:

```
SELECT GRANTEE FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.USER_PRIVILEGES  
WHERE PRIVILEGE_TYPE = 'PROCESS';
```

Ensure only administrative users are returned in the result set.

Remediation:

Perform the following steps to remediate this setting:







1. Enumerate the non-administrative users found in the result set of the audit procedure
2. For each user, issue the following SQL statement (replace `<user>` with the non-administrative user):

```
REVOKE PROCESS ON *.* FROM '<user>';
```

References:

1. https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/privileges-provided.html#priv_process
2. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/privileges-provided.html#privileges-provided-summary>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	<u>5.4 Restrict Administrator Privileges to Dedicated Administrator Accounts</u> Restrict administrator privileges to dedicated administrator accounts on enterprise assets. Conduct general computing activities, such as internet browsing, email, and productivity suite use, from the user's primary, non-privileged account.			
v7	<u>14.6 Protect Information through Access Control Lists</u> Protect all information stored on systems with file system, network share, claims, application, or database specific access control lists. These controls will enforce the principle that only authorized individuals should have access to the information based on their need to access the information as a part of their responsibilities.			

5.4 Ensure 'SUPER' is Not Granted to Non-Administrative Users (Manual)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

The `SUPER` privilege is a powerful and far-reaching privilege and should not be granted lightly.

The `SUPER` privilege shown in the `INFORMATION_SCHEMA.USER_PRIVILEGES` table governs the use of a variety of MySQL features. These features include, `CHANGE MASTER TO`, `KILL`, `mysqladmin kill` option, `PURGE BINARY LOGS`, `SET GLOBAL`, `mysqladmin debug` option, logging control, and more.

Rationale:

The `SUPER` privilege allows principals to perform many actions, including view and terminate currently executing MySQL statements (including statements used to manage passwords). This privilege also provides the ability to configure MySQL, such as enable/disable logging, alter data, disable/enable features. Limiting the accounts that have the `SUPER` privilege reduces the chances that an attacker can exploit these capabilities.

It is more secure to migrate administrative users off `SUPER` and instead assign the specific and minimal set of mysql Dynamic Privileges needed to perform their tasks.

Impact:

When the `SUPER` privilege is denied to a given user, that user will be unable to take advantage of certain capabilities, such as certain `mysqladmin` options.

Audit:

Execute the following SQL statement to audit this setting:

```
SELECT GRANTEE FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.USER_PRIVILEGES  
WHERE PRIVILEGE_TYPE = 'SUPER';
```

Ensure only administrative users are returned in the result set.

Remediation:

Perform the following steps to remediate this setting:

1. Enumerate the non-administrative users found in the result set of the audit procedure

2. For each user, issue the following SQL statement (replace `<user>` with the non-administrative user):

```
REVOKE SUPER ON *.* FROM '<user>';
```

Next minimize administrator rights

1. Assess the minimal set of Dynamic Permissions needed by a user to perform their duties.
2. For each user assign the appropriate Dynamic Permission and then revoke that `<user>` SUPER capability.

For example, if administrator 'u1'@'localhost' requires SUPER for binary log purging and system variable modification, these statements make the required changes to the account thus limiting rights to what is needed:

```
GRANT BINLOG_ADMIN, SYSTEM_VARIABLES_ADMIN ON *.* TO  
'u1'@'localhost';  
REVOKE SUPER ON *.* FROM 'u1'@'localhost';
```

References:

1. https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/privileges-provided.html#priv_super
2. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/privileges-provided.html#privileges-provided-summary>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	5.4 Restrict Administrator Privileges to Dedicated Administrator Accounts Restrict administrator privileges to dedicated administrator accounts on enterprise assets. Conduct general computing activities, such as internet browsing, email, and productivity suite use, from the user's primary, non-privileged account.	●	●	●
v7	14.6 Protect Information through Access Control Lists Protect all information stored on systems with file system, network share, claims, application, or database specific access control lists. These controls will enforce the principle that only authorized individuals should have access to the information based on their need to access the information as a part of their responsibilities.	●	●	●

5.5 Ensure 'SHUTDOWN' is Not Granted to Non-Administrative Users (Manual)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

The `SHUTDOWN` privilege simply enables use of the `shutdown` option to the `mysqladmin` command, which allows a user with the `SHUTDOWN` privilege the ability to shut down the MySQL server.

Rationale:

The `SHUTDOWN` privilege allows principals to shutdown MySQL. This may be leveraged by an attacker to negatively impact the availability of MySQL.

Audit:

Execute the following SQL statement to audit this setting:

```
SELECT GRANTEE FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.USER_PRIVILEGES  
WHERE PRIVILEGE_TYPE = 'SHUTDOWN';
```

Ensure only administrative users are returned in the result set.

Remediation:

Perform the following steps to remediate this setting:







1. Enumerate the non-administrative users found in the result set of the audit procedure.
2. For each user, issue the following SQL statement (replace `<user>` with the non-administrative user):

```
REVOKE SHUTDOWN ON *.* FROM '<user>';
```

References:

1. https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/privileges-provided.html#priv_shutdown
2. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/privileges-provided.html#privileges-provided-summary>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	<u>5.4 Restrict Administrator Privileges to Dedicated Administrator Accounts</u> Restrict administrator privileges to dedicated administrator accounts on enterprise assets. Conduct general computing activities, such as internet browsing, email, and productivity suite use, from the user's primary, non-privileged account.			
v7	<u>14.6 Protect Information through Access Control Lists</u> Protect all information stored on systems with file system, network share, claims, application, or database specific access control lists. These controls will enforce the principle that only authorized individuals should have access to the information based on their need to access the information as a part of their responsibilities.			

5.6 Ensure 'CREATE USER' is Not Granted to Non-Administrative Users (Manual)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

The `CREATE USER` privilege governs the right of a given user to add or remove users, change existing users' names, or revoke existing users' privileges.

Rationale:

Reducing the number of users granted the `CREATE USER` right minimizes the number of users able to add/drop users, alter existing users' names, and manipulate existing users' privileges.

Impact:

Users that are denied the `CREATE USER` privilege will not only be unable to create a user, but they may be unable to drop a user, rename a user, or otherwise revoke a given user's privileges.

Audit:

Execute the following SQL statement to audit this setting:

```
SELECT GRANTEE FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.USER_PRIVILEGES  
WHERE PRIVILEGE_TYPE = 'CREATE USER';
```

Ensure only administrative users are returned in the result set.

Remediation:

Perform the following steps to remediate this setting:

1. Enumerate the non-administrative users found in the result set of the audit procedure
2. For each user, issue the following SQL statement (replace `<user>` with the non-administrative user):







```
REVOKE CREATE USER ON *.* FROM '<user>';
```

References:

1. https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/privileges-provided.html#priv_create-user

2. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/privileges-provided.html#privileges-provided-summary>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	<u>5.4 Restrict Administrator Privileges to Dedicated Administrator Accounts</u> Restrict administrator privileges to dedicated administrator accounts on enterprise assets. Conduct general computing activities, such as internet browsing, email, and productivity suite use, from the user's primary, non-privileged account.			
v7	<u>14.6 Protect Information through Access Control Lists</u> Protect all information stored on systems with file system, network share, claims, application, or database specific access control lists. These controls will enforce the principle that only authorized individuals should have access to the information based on their need to access the information as a part of their responsibilities.			

5.7 Ensure 'GRANT OPTION' is Not Granted to Non-Administrative Users (Manual)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

The `GRANT OPTION` privilege exists in different contexts (`mysql.user`, `mysql.db`) for the purpose of governing the ability of a privileged user to manipulate the privileges of other users.

Rationale:

The `GRANT OPTION` privilege allows a principal to grant other principals additional privileges. This may be used by an attacker to compromise MySQL.

Audit:

Execute the following SQL statements to audit this setting:

```
SELECT GRANTEE FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.USER_PRIVILEGES  
WHERE PRIVILEGE_TYPE = 'GRANT OPTION';
```

Ensure only administrative users are returned in the result set.

Remediation:

Perform the following steps to remediate this setting:







1. Enumerate the non-administrative users found in the result sets of the audit procedure
2. For each user, issue the following SQL statement (replace `<user>` with the non-administrative user):

```
REVOKE GRANT OPTION ON *.* FROM <user>;
```

References:

1. https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/privileges-provided.html#priv_grant-option
2. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/privileges-provided.html#privileges-provided-summary>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	<u>5.4 Restrict Administrator Privileges to Dedicated Administrator Accounts</u> Restrict administrator privileges to dedicated administrator accounts on enterprise assets. Conduct general computing activities, such as internet browsing, email, and productivity suite use, from the user's primary, non-privileged account.			
v7	<u>14.6 Protect Information through Access Control Lists</u> Protect all information stored on systems with file system, network share, claims, application, or database specific access control lists. These controls will enforce the principle that only authorized individuals should have access to the information based on their need to access the information as a part of their responsibilities.			

5.8 Ensure 'REPLICATION SLAVE' is Not Granted to Non-Administrative Users (Manual)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

The `REPLICATION SLAVE` privilege governs whether a given user (in the context of the source server) can request updates that have been made on the source server.

Rationale:

The `REPLICATION SLAVE` privilege allows a principal to fetch binlog files containing all data changing statements and/or changes in table data from the master. This may be used by an attacker to read/fetch sensitive data from MySQL.

Audit:

Execute the following SQL statement to audit this setting:

```
SELECT GRANTEE FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.USER_PRIVILEGES  
WHERE PRIVILEGE_TYPE = 'REPLICATION SLAVE';
```

Ensure only accounts designated for slave users are granted this privilege.

Remediation:

Perform the following steps to remediate this setting:

1. Enumerate the non-replica users found in the result set of the audit procedure
2. For each user, issue the following SQL statement (replace `<user>` with the non-replica user):







```
REVOKE REPLICATION SLAVE ON *.* FROM <user>;
```

Use the `REVOKE` statement to remove the `REPLICATION SLAVE` privilege from users who shouldn't have it.

References:

1. https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/privileges-provided.html#priv_replication-slave
2. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/privileges-provided.html#privileges-provided-summary>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	3.3 <u>Configure Data Access Control Lists</u> Configure data access control lists based on a user's need to know. Apply data access control lists, also known as access permissions, to local and remote file systems, databases, and applications.			
v7	14.6 <u>Protect Information through Access Control Lists</u> Protect all information stored on systems with file system, network share, claims, application, or database specific access control lists. These controls will enforce the principle that only authorized individuals should have access to the information based on their need to access the information as a part of their responsibilities.			

5.9 Ensure DML/DDL Grants Are Limited to Specific Databases and Users (Manual)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

DML/DDL includes the set of privileges used to modify or create data structures. This includes INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE, DROP, CREATE, and ALTER privileges.

Rationale:

INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE, DROP, CREATE, and ALTER are powerful privileges in any database. Such privileges should be limited only to those users requiring such rights. By limiting the users with these rights and ensuring that they are limited to specific databases, the attack surface of the database is reduced.

Audit:

Execute the following SQL statement to audit this setting:

```
SELECT User,Host,Db
FROM mysql.db
WHERE Select_priv='Y'
   OR Insert_priv='Y'
   OR Update_priv='Y'
   OR Delete_priv='Y'
   OR Create_priv='Y'
   OR Drop_priv='Y'
   OR Alter_priv='Y';
```

Ensure all users returned are permitted to have these privileges on the indicated databases.

Remediation:

Perform the following steps to remediate this setting:







1. Enumerate the unauthorized users, hosts, and databases returned in the result set of the audit procedure
2. For each user, issue the following SQL statement (replace `<user>` with the unauthorized user, `<host>` with host name, and `<database>` with the database name):

```

REVOKE SELECT ON <host>.<database> FROM <user>;
REVOKE INSERT ON <host>.<database> FROM <user>;
REVOKE UPDATE ON <host>.<database> FROM <user>;
REVOKE DELETE ON <host>.<database> FROM <user>;
REVOKE CREATE ON <host>.<database> FROM <user>;
REVOKE DROP ON <host>.<database> FROM <user>;
REVOKE ALTER ON <host>.<database> FROM <user>;

```

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	3.3 <u>Configure Data Access Control Lists</u> Configure data access control lists based on a user's need to know. Apply data access control lists, also known as access permissions, to local and remote file systems, databases, and applications.			
v7	14.6 <u>Protect Information through Access Control Lists</u> Protect all information stored on systems with file system, network share, claims, application, or database specific access control lists. These controls will enforce the principle that only authorized individuals should have access to the information based on their need to access the information as a part of their responsibilities.			

5.10 Securely Define Stored Procedures and Functions DEFINER and INVOKER (Manual)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS

Description:

Stored procedure and stored function declarations include a definition of permissions which can be used to escalate permissions. It's important to inspect these settings to ensure they do not unnecessarily escalate privileges.

Rationale:

A stored procedure or function that improperly escalates privileges may provide unintended access rights which can be improperly used.

Audit:

Run the following:

```
SHOW PROCEDURE STATUS;  
SHOW FUNCTION STATUS;
```

Inspect Definer and Invoker security types.

If DEFINER is a powerful user consider that user's permissions.

If INVOKER then the rights for the stored procedure or function are that of the user executing these.

Review code using

```
SHOW CREATE PROCEDURE <name>;  
SHOW CREATE FUNCTION <name>;
```

For more details on Procedures and Functions

```
SELECT * FROM information_schema.routines;
```

For more details on Procedures and Functions input and output parameters.

```
SELECT * FROM information_schema.parameters;
```






Remediation:

Drop and recreate stored procedures and functions using proper DEFINER and INVOKER settings, or other code changes.

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/create-procedure.html>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	16.10 <u>Apply Secure Design Principles in Application Architectures</u> Apply secure design principles in application architectures. Secure design principles include the concept of least privilege and enforcing mediation to validate every operation that the user makes, promoting the concept of "never trust user input." Examples include ensuring that explicit error checking is performed and documented for all input, including for size, data type, and acceptable ranges or formats. Secure design also means minimizing the application infrastructure attack surface, such as turning off unprotected ports and services, removing unnecessary programs and files, and renaming or removing default accounts.			
v7	14.6 <u>Protect Information through Access Control Lists</u> Protect all information stored on systems with file system, network share, claims, application, or database specific access control lists. These controls will enforce the principle that only authorized individuals should have access to the information based on their need to access the information as a part of their responsibilities.			

6 Auditing and Logging

This section provides guidance with respect to MySQL's logging behavior.

ARCHIVE

6.1 Ensure 'log_error' Is Not Empty (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

The error log contains information about events such as `mysqld` starting and stopping, when a table needs to be checked or repaired, and, depending on the host operating system, stack traces when `mysqld` fails.

Rationale:

Enabling error logging can increase the ability to detect malicious attempts against MySQL, and other critical messages. For example, if the error log is not enabled then a connection error could go unnoticed.

When empty, MySQL will send log data to the console. Logging to the console is useful, but remember it is ephemeral. This is not recommended due to the fact that logging to console does not provide a means to force restricted access via permissions strictly to MySQL and dedicated MySQL audit accounts. This may compromise the confidentiality of the MySQL log data. Furthermore use caution if co-mingling log data from multiple sources as that can complicate log inspection. Additionally from a security auditing perspective, it's difficult and error prone to verify logging is correct.

Audit:

Execute the following SQL statement to audit this setting:

```
SHOW variables LIKE 'log_error';
```

Ensure the `Value` returned is not empty.

Remediation:







Perform the following actions to remediate this setting:

1. Open the MySQL configuration file (`my.cnf` or `my.ini`).
2. Set the `log-error` option to the path for the error log.

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/error-log.html>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	8.2 <u>Collect Audit Logs</u> Collect audit logs. Ensure that logging, per the enterprise's audit log management process, has been enabled across enterprise assets.			
v7	6.2 <u>Activate audit logging</u> Ensure that local logging has been enabled on all systems and networking devices.			

6.2 Ensure Log Files Are Stored on a Non-System Partition (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS

Description:

MySQL log files can be set in the MySQL configuration to exist anywhere on the filesystem. It is common practice to ensure that the system filesystem is left uncluttered by application logs. System filesystems include the root (/), /var, or /usr.

Rationale:

Moving the MySQL logs off the system partition will reduce the probability of denial of service via the exhaustion of available disk space to the operating system.

Audit:

Execute the following SQL statement to assess this recommendation:

```
SELECT @@global.log_bin_basename;
```

Ensure the value returned does not indicate root (/), /var, or /usr.

Remediation:

Perform the following actions to remediate this setting:

1. Open the MySQL configuration file (`my.cnf`)
2. Locate the `log-bin` entry and set it to a file not on root (/), /var, or /usr

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/binary-log.html>
2. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/replication-options-binary-log.html>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	8.3 Ensure Adequate Audit Log Storage Ensure that logging destinations maintain adequate storage to comply with the enterprise's audit log management process.		●	●

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v7	6.4 <u>Ensure adequate storage for logs</u> Ensure that all systems that store logs have adequate storage space for the logs generated.		●	●

ARCHIVE

6.3 Ensure 'log_warnings' is Set to '2' (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 2 - MySQL RDBMS
- Level 2 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

The `log_warnings` system variable, enabled by default, provides additional information to the MySQL log. A value of 1 enables logging of warning messages, and higher integer values tend to enable more logging.

Rationale:

This might help to detect malicious behavior by logging communication errors and aborted connections.

Audit:

Execute the following SQL statement to assess this recommendation:

```
SHOW GLOBAL VARIABLES LIKE 'log_warnings';
```

Ensure the `Value` returned equals 2.

Remediation:

Perform the following actions to remediate this setting:

- Open the MySQL configuration file (`my.cnf`)
- Ensure the following line is found in the `mysqld` section

```
log-warnings = 2
```

Default Value:

The option is enabled (1) by default.





References:

1. https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/server-options.html#option_mysqld_log-warnings

Additional Information:

The variable scope for 5.6.3 and earlier is global and session, but for 5.6.4 and greater its scope is global.

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	8.5 <u>Collect Detailed Audit Logs</u> Configure detailed audit logging for enterprise assets containing sensitive data. Include event source, date, username, timestamp, source addresses, destination addresses, and other useful elements that could assist in a forensic investigation.			
v7	6.3 <u>Enable Detailed Logging</u> Enable system logging to include detailed information such as an event source, date, user, timestamp, source addresses, destination addresses, and other useful elements.			

6.4 Ensure 'log-raw' Is Set to 'OFF' (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

The `log-raw` MySQL option determines whether passwords are rewritten by the server so as not to appear in log files as plain text. If `log-raw` is enabled, then passwords are written to the various log files (`general query log`, `slow query log`, and `binary log`) in plain text.

Rationale:

With raw logging of passwords enabled someone with access to the log files might see plain text passwords.

Audit:

Perform the following actions to assess this recommendation:

- Open the MySQL configuration file (`my.cnf`)
- Ensure the `log-raw` entry is present
- Ensure the `log-raw` entry is set to `OFF`

Remediation:

Perform the following actions to remediate this setting:

- Open the MySQL configuration file (`my.cnf`)
- Find the `log-raw` entry and set it as follows

```
log-raw = OFF
```







Default Value:

OFF

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/password-logging.html>
2. https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/server-options.html#option_mysql_log-raw

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	3.5 <u>Securely Dispose of Data</u> Securely dispose of data as outlined in the enterprise's data management process. Ensure the disposal process and method are commensurate with the data sensitivity.			
v7	13.2 <u>Remove Sensitive Data or Systems Not Regularly Accessed by Organization</u> Remove sensitive data or systems not regularly accessed by the organization from the network. These systems shall only be used as stand alone systems (disconnected from the network) by the business unit needing to occasionally use the system or completely virtualized and powered off until needed.			

6.5 Ensure Audit Logging Is Enabled (Manual)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 2 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux
- Level 2 - MySQL RDBMS

Description:

Audit logging is not really included in the Community Edition of MySQL - only the general log. Using the general log is possible, but not practical, because it grows quickly and has an adverse impact on server performance.

Nevertheless, enabling audit logging is an important consideration for a production environment, and third-party tools do exist to help with this. Enable audit logging for

- Interactive user sessions
- Application sessions (optional)

Rationale:

Audit logging helps to identify who changed what and when. The audit log might be used as evidence in investigations. It might also help to identify what an attacker was able to accomplish.

Audit:

Verify that a third-party tool is installed and configured to enable logging for interactive user sessions and (optionally) applications sessions.

Remediation:

Acquire a third-party MySQL logging solution as available from a variety of sources including, but not necessarily limited to, the following:

- The General Query Log
- MySQL Enterprise Audit
- MariaDB Audit Plugin for MySQL
- McAfee MySQL Audit

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/query-log.html>
2. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/mysql-enterprise-audit.html>
3. <https://mariadb.com/kb/en/mariadb-audit-plugin/>
4. <https://github.com/mcafee/mysql-audit>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	8.2 <u>Collect Audit Logs</u> Collect audit logs. Ensure that logging, per the enterprise's audit log management process, has been enabled across enterprise assets.	●	●	●
v7	6.2 <u>Activate audit logging</u> Ensure that local logging has been enabled on all systems and networking devices.	●	●	●

7 Authentication

This section contains configuration recommendations that pertain to the authentication mechanisms of MySQL.

ARCHIVE

7.1 Ensure 'old_passwords' Is Not Set to '1' (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

This variable controls the password hashing method used by the `PASSWORD()` function and for the `IDENTIFIED BY` clause of the `CREATE USER` and `GRANT` statements. Before 5.6.6, the value can be 0, or 1. As of 5.6.6, the value can be one of the following:

- 0 - authenticate with the `mysql_native_password` plugin
- 1 - authenticate with the `mysql_old_password` plugin
- 2 - authenticate with the `sha256_password` plugin

Rationale:

When `old_passwords` is set to 1 the `PASSWORD()` function will create password hashes with a very weak hashing algorithm which might be easy to break if captured by an attacker.

Audit:

Execute the following SQL statement to assess this recommendation:

```
SHOW VARIABLES WHERE Variable_name = 'old_passwords';
```

Ensure the `Value` field is not set to 1.

Remediation:

Configure mysql to leverage the `mysql_native_password` or `sha256_password` plugin. For more information, see:

- <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/password-hashing.html>
- <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/sha256-pluggable-authentication.html>

Default Value:

0

References:





1. https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/server-system-variables.html#sysvar_old_passwords

2. <https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2003-1480>

Additional Information:

The `mysql_old_password` plugin leverages an algorithm that can be quickly brute forced using an offline dictionary attack. See [CVE-2003-1480](#) for additional details.

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	3.10 <u>Encrypt Sensitive Data in Transit</u> Encrypt sensitive data in transit. Example implementations can include: Transport Layer Security (TLS) and Open Secure Shell (OpenSSH).			
v7	14.4 <u>Encrypt All Sensitive Information in Transit</u> Encrypt all sensitive information in transit.			

7.2 Ensure 'secure_auth' is Set to 'ON' (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

This option dictates whether the server will deny connections by clients that attempt to use accounts that have their password stored in the `mysql_old_password` format.

Rationale:

Enabling this option will prevent all use of passwords employing the old format (and hence insecure communication over the network).

Impact:

Accounts having credentials stored using the old password format will be unable to login. Execute the following command to identify accounts that will be impacted by implementing this setting:

```
SELECT User,Host FROM mysql.user WHERE plugin='mysql_old_password';
```

Audit:

Execute the following SQL statement and ensure the `value` field is not set to `ON`:

```
SHOW VARIABLES WHERE Variable_name = 'secure_auth';
```

Remediation:

Add the following line to `[mysqld]` portions of the MySQL option file to establish the recommended state:

```
secure_auth=ON
```

Default Value:

Prior to MySQL 5.6.5, this option was disabled by default. As of MySQL 5.6.5, it is enabled by default.

References:

1. https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/server-system-variables.html#sysvar_secure_auth
2. https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/connection-options.html#option_general_secure-auth

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	3.10 <u>Encrypt Sensitive Data in Transit</u> Encrypt sensitive data in transit. Example implementations can include: Transport Layer Security (TLS) and Open Secure Shell (OpenSSH).		●	●
v7	14.4 <u>Encrypt All Sensitive Information in Transit</u> Encrypt all sensitive information in transit.		●	●

ARCHIVE

7.3 Ensure Passwords Are Not Stored in the Global Configuration (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

The `[client]` section of the MySQL configuration file allows setting a `user` and `password` to be used. Verify the `password` option is not used in the global configuration file (`my.cnf`).

Rationale:

Using the `password` parameter may negatively impact the confidentiality of the user's password.

Audit:

To assess this recommendation, perform the following steps:

- Open the MySQL configuration file (e.g., `my.cnf`)
- Examine the `[client]` section of the MySQL configuration file and ensure `password` is not employed.

Remediation:

Use the `mysql_config_editor` to store authentication credentials in `.mylogin.cnf` in encrypted form.

If not possible, use the user-specific options file, `.my.cnf.`, and restricting file access permissions to the user identity.





References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/mysql-config-editor.html>

Additional Information:

There must not be a password in any of the sections of the global configuration. The global configuration is by default readable for all users on the system. This is needed for global defaults (prompt, port, socket, etc.). If a password is present in this file then all users on the system may be able to access it.

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	3.11 <u>Encrypt Sensitive Data at Rest</u> Encrypt sensitive data at rest on servers, applications, and databases containing sensitive data. Storage-layer encryption, also known as server-side encryption, meets the minimum requirement of this Safeguard. Additional encryption methods may include application-layer encryption, also known as client-side encryption, where access to the data storage device(s) does not permit access to the plain-text data.			
v7	16.4 <u>Encrypt or Hash all Authentication Credentials</u> Encrypt or hash with a salt all authentication credentials when stored.			

7.4 Ensure 'sql_mode' Contains 'NO_AUTO_CREATE_USER' (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

`NO_AUTO_CREATE_USER` is an option for `sql_mode` that prevents a `GRANT` statement from automatically creating a user when authentication information is not provided.

Rationale:

Blank passwords negate the benefits provided by authentication mechanisms. Without this setting an administrative user might accidentally create a user without a password.

Audit:

Execute the following SQL statements to assess this recommendation:

```
SELECT @@global.sql_mode;  
SELECT @@session.sql_mode;
```

Ensure that each result contains `NO_AUTO_CREATE_USER`.

Remediation:

Perform the following actions to remediate this setting:

1. Open the MySQL configuration file (`my.cnf`)
2. Find the `sql_mode` setting in the `[mysqld]` area
3. Add the `NO_AUTO_CREATE_USER` to the `sql_mode` setting



Default Value:

`NO_ENGINE_SUBSTITUTION`

References:

1. https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/server-system-variables.html#sysvar_sql_mode
2. https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/sql-mode.html#sqlmode_no_auto_create_user

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	<p><u>16.10 Apply Secure Design Principles in Application Architectures</u></p> <p>Apply secure design principles in application architectures. Secure design principles include the concept of least privilege and enforcing mediation to validate every operation that the user makes, promoting the concept of "never trust user input." Examples include ensuring that explicit error checking is performed and documented for all input, including for size, data type, and acceptable ranges or formats. Secure design also means minimizing the application infrastructure attack surface, such as turning off unprotected ports and services, removing unnecessary programs and files, and renaming or removing default accounts.</p>			

7.5 Ensure Passwords are Set for All MySQL Accounts (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

Blank passwords allow a user to login without using a password.

Rationale:

Without a password only knowing the username and the list of allowed hosts will allow someone to connect to the server and assume the identity of the user. This, in effect, bypasses authentication mechanisms.

Audit:

Execute the following SQL query to determine if any users have a blank password:

```
SELECT User,host
FROM mysql.user
WHERE (plugin IN('mysql_native_password', 'mysql_old_password','')
      AND (LENGTH(Password) = 0
      OR Password IS NULL))
      OR (plugin='sha256_password' AND LENGTH(authentication_string) = 0);
```

No rows will be returned if all accounts have a password set.

Remediation:

For each row returned from the audit procedure, set a password for the given user using the following statement (as an example):






```
SET PASSWORD FOR <user>@'<host>' = PASSWORD('<clear password>')
```

Note: Replace <user>, <host>, and <clear password> with appropriate values.

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/assigning-passwords.html>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	5.2 Use Unique Passwords Use unique passwords for all enterprise assets. Best practice implementation includes, at a minimum, an 8-character password for accounts using MFA and a 14-character password for accounts not using MFA.			
v7	4.4 Use Unique Passwords Where multi-factor authentication is not supported (such as local administrator, root, or service accounts), accounts will use passwords that are unique to that system.			

7.6 Ensure Password Complexity Policies are in Place (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

Password complexity includes password characteristics such as length, case, numerical, and character sets.

Rationale:

Complex passwords help mitigate dictionary, brute forcing, and other password attacks. This recommendation prevents users from choosing weak passwords which can easily be guessed.

Impact:

Remediation for this recommendation requires a server restart.

Audit:

Execute the following SQL statements to assess this recommendation:

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'validate_password%';
```

The result set from the above statement should show:

- `validate_password_length` should be 14 or more
- `validate_password_policy` should be `STRONG` - checks length; numeric, lowercase/uppercase, and special characters; dictionary file

New passwords should be checked against a dictionary file that contains values known to be commonly-used, expected, or compromised. For example, the list should include, but is not limited to:

- Passwords obtained from previous breaches
- Dictionary words
- Repetitive or sequential characters (e.g., `aaaaaa`, `1234abcd`)
- Context-specific words, such as the name of the service, the username, and derivatives thereof
- `validate_password.dictionary_file` should point to a dictionary file of common words used in passwords.

The following may make the password complexity too difficult, use sparingly.

- `validate_password_mixed_case_count` not more than 1

- `validate_password_number_count` not more than 1
- `validate_password_special_char_count` not more than 1

The following lines should be present in the global configuration:

```
plugin-load=validate_password.so
validate_password=FORCE_PLUS_PERMANENT
```

Check if users have a password which is identical to the username:

```
SELECT User,Password,Host FROM mysql.user
WHERE password=CONCAT('*', UPPER(SHA1(UNHEX(SHA1(user))))) ;
```

Note: This method is only capable of checking the post-4.1 password format which is also known as `mysql_native_password`.

Remediation:

Add to the global configuration:

```
plugin-load=validate_password.so
validate_password=FORCE_PLUS_PERMANENT
validate_password_length=14
validate_password_dictionary_file=<path to dictionary file>
validate_password_policy=STRONG
```

Optionally set one or more of these - ensuring complexity is not overly onerous

```
validate_password_mixed_case_count=1
validate_password_number_count=1
validate_password_special_char_count=1
```

And change passwords for users which have passwords which are identical to their username.






References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/validate-password.html>

Additional Information:

MySQL prior to version 5.6.26 requires a restart for the server to recognize changes to the password dictionary file. Starting with MySQL version 5.6.26, changes made to the `password_dictionary_file` during run time will be read by the server without requiring a restart.

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	5.2 Use Unique Passwords Use unique passwords for all enterprise assets. Best practice implementation includes, at a minimum, an 8-character password for accounts using MFA and a 14-character password for accounts not using MFA.			
v7	4.4 Use Unique Passwords Where multi-factor authentication is not supported (such as local administrator, root, or service accounts), accounts will use passwords that are unique to that system.			

7.7 Ensure No Users Have Wildcard Hostnames (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

MySQL can make use of host wildcards when granting permissions to users on specific databases. For example, you may grant a given privilege to '<user>@'%'.

Rationale:

Avoiding the use of wildcards within hostnames helps control the specific locations from which a given user may connect to and interact with the database.

Audit:

Execute the following SQL statement to assess this recommendation:

```
SELECT user, host FROM mysql.user WHERE host = '%';
```







Ensure no rows are returned.

Remediation:

Perform the following actions to remediate this setting:

1. Enumerate all users returned after running the audit procedure.
2. Either `ALTER` the user's host to be specific or `DROP` the user.

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	3.3 <u>Configure Data Access Control Lists</u> Configure data access control lists based on a user's need to know. Apply data access control lists, also known as access permissions, to local and remote file systems, databases, and applications.			
v7	14.6 <u>Protect Information through Access Control Lists</u> Protect all information stored on systems with file system, network share, claims, application, or database specific access control lists. These controls will enforce the principle that only authorized individuals should have access to the information based on their need to access the information as a part of their responsibilities.			

7.8 Ensure No Anonymous Accounts Exist (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

Anonymous accounts are users with empty usernames ("). Anonymous accounts have no passwords, so anyone can use them to connect to the MySQL server.

Rationale:

Removing anonymous accounts will help ensure that only identified and trusted principals are capable of interacting with MySQL.

Impact:

Any applications relying on anonymous database access will be adversely affected by this change.

Audit:

Execute the following SQL query to identify anonymous accounts:

```
SELECT user,host FROM mysql.user WHERE user = '';
```

The above query will return zero rows if no anonymous accounts are present.

Remediation:

Perform the following actions to remediate this setting:

1. Enumerate the anonymous users returned from executing the audit procedure.
2. For each anonymous user, `DROP` or assign them a name.

Note: As an alternative, you may execute the `mysql_secure_installation` utility.

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/mysql-secure-installation.html>
2. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/default-privileges.html>
3. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/proxy-users.html#proxy-users-conflicts>

Additional Information:

Using the standard installation script, `mysql_install_db`, it will create two anonymous accounts: one for the host 'localhost' and the other for the network interface's IP address.

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	5.1 <u>Establish and Maintain an Inventory of Accounts</u> Establish and maintain an inventory of all accounts managed in the enterprise. The inventory must include both user and administrator accounts. The inventory, at a minimum, should contain the person's name, username, start/stop dates, and department. Validate that all active accounts are authorized, on a recurring schedule at a minimum quarterly, or more frequently.	●	●	●
v7	16.6 <u>Maintain an Inventory of Accounts</u> Maintain an inventory of all accounts organized by authentication system.		●	●

8 Network

This section contains recommendations related to how the MySQL server uses the network.

ARCHIVE

8.1 Ensure 'have_ssl' Is Set to 'YES' (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

All network traffic must use SSL/TLS when traveling over untrusted networks.

Rationale:

Enabling Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) will allow clients to encrypt network traffic and verify the identity of the server. The SSL/TLS-protected MySQL protocol helps to prevent eavesdropping and man-in-the-middle attacks.

Impact:

Enabling SSL will allow clients to encrypt network traffic and verify the identity of the server. This could have impact on network traffic inspection.

Audit:

Execute the following SQL statements to assess this recommendation:

```
SHOW variables WHERE variable_name = 'have_ssl';
```

Or if MySQL is built with OpenSSL:

```
SHOW variables WHERE variable_name = 'have_openssl';
```

Ensure the Value returned is YES.

Note: `have_openssl` is an alias for `have_ssl` as of MySQL 5.0.38 when MySQL is built with OpenSSL or YaSSL.

Remediation:

Follow the procedures as documented in the MySQL 5.6 Reference Manual to setup SSL.

Default Value:

DISABLED

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/using-encrypted-connections.html>
2. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/encrypted-connection-options.html>
3. https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/server-system-variables.html#sysvar_have_openssl

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	3.10 <u>Encrypt Sensitive Data in Transit</u> Encrypt sensitive data in transit. Example implementations can include: Transport Layer Security (TLS) and Open Secure Shell (OpenSSH).		●	●
v7	14.4 <u>Encrypt All Sensitive Information in Transit</u> Encrypt all sensitive information in transit.		●	●

8.2 Ensure 'ssl_type' Is Set to 'ANY', 'X509', or 'SPECIFIED' for All Remote Users (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

All network traffic must use SSL/TLS when traveling over untrusted networks.

SSL/TLS should be enforced on a per-user basis for users which enter the system through the network.

Rationale:

The SSL/TLS-protected MySQL protocol helps to prevent eavesdropping and man-in-the-middle attacks.

Impact:

When SSL/TLS is enforced then clients which do not use SSL will not be able to connect. If the server is not configured for SSL/TLS then accounts for which SSL/TLS is mandatory will not be able to connect.

Audit:

Execute the following SQL statements to assess this recommendation:

```
SELECT user, host, ssl_type FROM mysql.user
WHERE NOT HOST IN ('::1', '127.0.0.1', 'localhost');
```

Ensure the `ssl_type` for each user returned is equal to `X509`, or `SPECIFIED`.

Note: `ANY` means the connection must be using TLS and could optionally provide a client-side certificate.

Remediation:

Use the GRANT statement to require the use of SSL:

```
GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO 'my_user'@'app1.example.com' REQUIRE X509;
```

Note: `REQUIRE SSL` only enforces SSL. There are additional options `REQUIRE ISSUER`, `REQUIRE SUBJECT` which can be used to further restrict the connection.





Default Value:

Not enforced (`ssl_type` is empty)

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/using-encrypted-connections.html>
2. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/grant.html>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	3.10 <u>Encrypt Sensitive Data in Transit</u> Encrypt sensitive data in transit. Example implementations can include: Transport Layer Security (TLS) and Open Secure Shell (OpenSSH).			
v7	14.4 <u>Encrypt All Sensitive Information in Transit</u> Encrypt all sensitive information in transit.			

8.3 Set Maximum Connection Limits for Server and per User (Manual)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS

Description:

Limiting concurrent connections to a MySQL server can be used to reduce risk of Denial of Service (DoS) attacks performed by exhausting connection resources.

Rationale:

Limiting the number of concurrent sessions at the server and per user level helps to reduce the risk of DoS attacks. MySQL provides mechanisms to limit the number of simultaneous connections that can be made at the server level or by any given account.

Audit:

To check global (default) concurrent-sessions settings in the MySQL database server, to check the per user default run the query:

```
SELECT VARIABLE_NAME, VARIABLE_VALUE
FROM information_schema.global_variables
WHERE VARIABLE_NAME LIKE 'max_%connections';
```

If the value of `max_user_connections` is 0 this means there is “no limit”.

If the value of `max_connections` is not set, there is no limit.

Also check the values on a per user basis run the following:

```
select user, host, max_user_connections from mysql.user where user not like
'mysql.%' and user not like 'root';
```

If the value is 0 this means the global value of `max_user_connections` applies.

If no limits are configured this is a fail.

Remediation:

Connect to the MySQL Database as an administrator.

For example, to set the global default per user to 50 run the command:

```
SET PERSIST max_user_connections=50;
```

To control the maximum number of clients the server permits to connect simultaneously, set the `max_connections` system variable:

```
SET PERSIST max_connections=1000;
```

Additionally, this max user connections can be set per user as well as for a given period of time period using `CREATE` or `GRANT`.

For example:

```
GRANT ALL ON *.* TO 'fred'@'localhost'  
  WITH MAX_CONNECTIONS_PER_HOUR 5  
       MAX_USER_CONNECTIONS 2;
```

Default Value:

The default value of `max_connections` is 151, `max_user_connections` is 0 (unlimited, thus limited by `max_connections`).

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/user-resources.html>
2. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/connection-interfaces.html#connection-interfaces-volume-management>

9 Replication

Everything related to replicating data from one server to another.

ARCHIVE

9.1 Ensure Replication Traffic Is Secured (Manual)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS

Description:

The replication traffic between servers should be secured. Security measures should include ensuring the confidentiality and integrity of the traffic, and performing mutual authentication between the servers before performing replication.

Rationale:

The replication traffic should be secured as it gives access to all transferred information and might leak passwords.

Impact:

When the replication traffic is not secured someone might be able to capture passwords and other sensitive information when sent to the slave.

Audit:

Check if the replication traffic is using one or more of the following to provide confidentiality and integrity for the traffic, and mutual authentication for the servers:

- A private network
- A VPN
- SSL/TLS
- A SSH Tunnel

Remediation:

Secure the network traffic using one or more technologies to provide confidentiality and integrity for the traffic, and mutual authentication for the servers.

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	3.10 <u>Encrypt Sensitive Data in Transit</u> Encrypt sensitive data in transit. Example implementations can include: Transport Layer Security (TLS) and Open Secure Shell (OpenSSH).		●	●

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v7	14.4 <u>Encrypt All Sensitive Information in Transit</u> Encrypt all sensitive information in transit.		●	●

ARCHIVE

9.2 Ensure 'MASTER_SSL_VERIFY_SERVER_CERT' Is Set to 'YES' or '1' (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

In the MySQL `SLAVE` context the setting `MASTER_SSL_VERIFY_SERVER_CERT` indicates whether the `SLAVE` should verify the `MASTER`'s certificate. This configuration item may be set to `Yes` or `No`, and unless SSL has been enabled on the `SLAVE`, the value will be ignored.

Rationale:

When SSL is in use certificate verification is important to authenticate the party to which a connection is being made. In this case, the `SLAVE` (client) should verify the `MASTER`'s (server's) certificate to authenticate the `MASTER` prior to continuing the connection.

Impact:

When using `CHANGE MASTER TO`, be aware of the following:

- `SLAVE` processes need to be stopped prior to executing `CHANGE MASTER TO`.
- Use of `CHANGE MASTER TO` starts new relay logs without keeping the old ones unless explicitly told to keep them.
- When `CHANGE MASTER TO` is invoked, some information is dumped to the error log (previous values for `MASTER_HOST`, `MASTER_PORT`, `MASTER_LOG_FILE`, and `MASTER_LOG_POS`).
- Invoking `CHANGE MASTER TO` will implicitly commit any ongoing transactions in the session where the `CHANGE MASTER TO` was run, but not all ongoing transactions on the database.

Audit:

To assess this recommendation, issue the following statement:

```
select ssl_verify_server_cert from mysql.slave_master_info;
```

Verify the value of `ssl_verify_server_cert` is 1.

Remediation:

To remediate this setting you must use the `CHANGE MASTER TO` command.


```
STOP SLAVE; -- required if replication was already running
CHANGE MASTER to MASTER_SSL_VERIFY_SERVER_CERT=1;
START SLAVE; -- required if you want to restart replication
```

References:

1. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/change-master-to.html>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	13.9 Deploy Port-Level Access Control Deploy port-level access control. Port-level access control utilizes 802.1x, or similar network access control protocols, such as certificates, and may incorporate user and/or device authentication.			●

9.3 Ensure 'master_info_repository' Is Set to 'TABLE' (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 2 - MySQL RDBMS
- Level 2 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

The `master_info_repository` setting determines to where a `SLAVE` logs `MASTER` status and connection information. The options are `FILE` or `TABLE`. Note also that this setting is associated with the `sync_master_info` setting as well.

Rationale:

The password which the client uses is stored in the `MASTER` info repository, which by default is a plaintext file. The `TABLE` `MASTER` info repository is a bit safer, but with filesystem access it's still possible to gain access to the password the `SLAVE` is using.

Audit:

Execute the following SQL statement to assess this recommendation:

```
SHOW GLOBAL VARIABLES LIKE 'master_info_repository';
```

The result should be `TABLE` instead of `FILE`.

Note: There also should not be a `master.info` file in the `datadir`.

Remediation:

Perform the following actions to remediate this setting:

1. Open the MySQL configuration file (`my.cnf`)
2. Locate `master_info_repository`
3. Set the `master_info_repository` value to `TABLE`

Note: If `master_info_repository` does not exist, add it to the configuration file.

Default Value:

`FILE`

References:

1. https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/replication-options-slave.html#sysvar_master_info_repository

9.4 Ensure 'super_priv' Is Not Set to 'Y' for Replication Users (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

The `SUPER` privilege found in the `mysql.user` table governs the use of a variety of MySQL features. These features include, `CHANGE MASTER TO`, `KILL`, `mysqladmin kill` option, `PURGE BINARY LOGS`, `SET GLOBAL`, `mysqladmin debug` option, logging control, and more.

Rationale:

The `SUPER` privilege allows principals to perform many actions, including view and terminate currently executing MySQL statements (including statements used to manage passwords). This privilege also provides the ability to configure MySQL, such as enable/disable logging, alter data, disable/enable features. Limiting the accounts that have the `SUPER` privilege reduces the chances that an attacker can exploit these capabilities.

Impact:

When the `SUPER` privilege is denied to a given user, that user will be unable to take advantage of certain capabilities, such as certain `mysqladmin` options.

Audit:

Execute the following SQL statement to audit this setting:

```
select user, host from mysql.user where user='repl' and Super_priv = 'Y';
```

No rows should be returned.

Note: Substitute your replication user's name for `repl` in the above query.

The `repl` user can be found in `SHOW SLAVE STATUS` by looking for: `Master_User:`

Remediation:

Execute the following steps to remediate this setting:






1. Enumerate the replication users found in the result set of the audit procedure
2. For each replication user, issue the following SQL statement (replace `repl` with your replication user's name):

```
REVOKE SUPER ON *.* FROM 'repl';
```

References:

1. https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/privileges-provided.html#priv_super
2. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/show-slave-status.html>

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	5.4 Restrict Administrator Privileges to Dedicated Administrator Accounts Restrict administrator privileges to dedicated administrator accounts on enterprise assets. Conduct general computing activities, such as internet browsing, email, and productivity suite use, from the user's primary, non-privileged account.			
v7	4.7 Limit Access to Script Tools Limit access to scripting tools (such as Microsoft PowerShell and Python) to only administrative or development users with the need to access those capabilities.			

9.5 Ensure No Replication Users Have Wildcard Hostnames (Automated)

Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS
- Level 1 - MySQL RDBMS on Linux

Description:

MySQL can make use of host wildcards when granting permissions to users on specific databases. For example, you may grant a given privilege to '`<user>@'%'`'.

Rationale:

Avoiding the use of wildcards within hostnames helps control the specific locations from which a given user may connect to and interact with the database.

Audit:

Execute the following SQL statement to assess this recommendation:

```
SELECT user, host FROM mysql.user WHERE user='repl' AND host = '%';
```

Ensure no rows are returned.

Remediation:

Perform the following actions to remediate this setting:

1. Enumerate all users returned after running the audit procedure
2. Either `ALTER` the user's host to be specific or `DROP` the user

CIS Controls:

Controls Version	Control	IG 1	IG 2	IG 3
v8	5.1 Establish and Maintain an Inventory of Accounts Establish and maintain an inventory of all accounts managed in the enterprise. The inventory must include both user and administrator accounts. The inventory, at a minimum, should contain the person's name, username, start/stop dates, and department. Validate that all active accounts are authorized, on a recurring schedule at a minimum quarterly, or more frequently.	●	●	●
v7	14.6 Protect Information through Access Control Lists Protect all information stored on systems with file system, network share, claims, application, or database specific access control lists. These controls will enforce the principle that only authorized individuals should have access to the information based on their need to access the information as a part of their responsibilities.	●	●	●

Appendix: Summary Table

CIS Benchmark Recommendation		Set Correctly	
		Yes	No
1	Operating System Level Configuration		
1.1	Place Databases on Non-System Partitions (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2	Use Dedicated Least Privileged Account for MySQL Daemon/Service (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.3	Disable MySQL Command History (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.4	Verify That the MYSQL_PWD Environment Variable Is Not In Use (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.5	Ensure Interactive Login is Disabled (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.6	Verify That 'MYSQL_PWD' Is Not Set In Users' Profiles (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Installation and Planning		
2.1	Backup and Disaster Recovery		
2.1.1	Backup Policy in Place (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.1.2	Verify Backups are Good (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.1.3	Secure Backup Credentials (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.1.4	The Backups Should be Properly Secured (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.1.5	Point-in-Time Recovery (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.1.6	Disaster Recovery (DR) Plan (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.1.7	Backup of Configuration and Related Files (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.2	Dedicate the Machine Running MySQL (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.3	Do Not Specify Passwords in Command Line (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

CIS Benchmark Recommendation		Set Correctly	
		Yes	No
2.4	Do Not Reuse Usernames (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.5	Ensure Non-Default, Unique Cryptographic Material is in Use (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.6	Ensure Password Complexity is Configured (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.7	Ensure AES Encryption Mode for AES_ENCRYPT/AES_DECRYPT is Configured Correctly (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.8	Ensure Socket Peer-Credential Authentication is Used Appropriately (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.9	Ensure MySQL is Bound to an IP Address (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.10	Ensure Only Approved Ciphers are Used (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.11	Implement Connection Delays to Limit Failed Login Attempts (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	File Permissions		
3.1	Ensure 'datadir' Has Appropriate Permissions (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.2	Ensure 'log_bin_basename' Files Have Appropriate Permissions (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.3	Ensure 'log_error' Has Appropriate Permissions (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.4	Ensure 'slow_query_log' Has Appropriate Permissions (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.5	Ensure 'relay_log_basename' Files Have Appropriate Permissions (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.6	Ensure 'general_log_file' Has Appropriate Permissions (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

CIS Benchmark Recommendation		Set Correctly	
		Yes	No
3.7	Ensure SSL Key Files Have Appropriate Permissions (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.8	Ensure Plugin Directory Has Appropriate Permissions (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	General		
4.1	Ensure Latest Security Patches Are Applied (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.2	Ensure Example or Test Databases are Not Installed on Production Servers (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.3	Ensure 'allow-suspicious-udfs' Is Set to 'OFF' (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.4	Ensure 'local_infile' Is Disabled (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.5	Ensure 'mysqld' is Not Started with '--skip-grant-tables' (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.6	Ensure Symbolic Links are Disabled (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.7	Ensure the 'daemon_memcached' Plugin Is Disabled (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.8	Ensure the 'secure_file_priv' is Configured Correctly (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.9	Ensure 'sql_mode' Contains 'STRICT_ALL_TABLES' (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	MySQL Permissions		
5.1	Ensure Only Administrative Users Have Full Database Access (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.2	Ensure 'FILE' is Not Granted to Non-Administrative Users (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.3	Ensure 'PROCESS' is Not Granted to Non-Administrative Users (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

CIS Benchmark Recommendation		Set Correctly	
		Yes	No
5.4	Ensure 'SUPER' is Not Granted to Non-Administrative Users (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.5	Ensure 'SHUTDOWN' is Not Granted to Non-Administrative Users (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.6	Ensure 'CREATE USER' is Not Granted to Non-Administrative Users (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.7	Ensure 'GRANT OPTION' is Not Granted to Non-Administrative Users (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.8	Ensure 'REPLICATION SLAVE' is Not Granted to Non-Administrative Users (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.9	Ensure DML/DDL Grants Are Limited to Specific Databases and Users (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.10	Securely Define Stored Procedures and Functions DEFINER and INVOKER (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Auditing and Logging		
6.1	Ensure 'log_error' Is Not Empty (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.2	Ensure Log Files Are Stored on a Non-System Partition (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.3	Ensure 'log_warnings' is Set to '2' (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.4	Ensure 'log-raw' Is Set to 'OFF' (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.5	Ensure Audit Logging Is Enabled (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Authentication		
7.1	Ensure 'old_passwords' Is Not Set to '1' (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.2	Ensure 'secure_auth' is Set to 'ON' (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.3	Ensure Passwords Are Not Stored in the Global Configuration (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

CIS Benchmark Recommendation		Set Correctly	
		Yes	No
7.4	Ensure 'sql_mode' Contains 'NO_AUTO_CREATE_USER' (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.5	Ensure Passwords are Set for All MySQL Accounts (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.6	Ensure Password Complexity Policies are in Place (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.7	Ensure No Users Have Wildcard Hostnames (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.8	Ensure No Anonymous Accounts Exist (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Network		
8.1	Ensure 'have_ssl' Is Set to 'YES' (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.2	Ensure 'ssl_type' Is Set to 'ANY', 'X509', or 'SPECIFIED' for All Remote Users (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.3	Set Maximum Connection Limits for Server and per User (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	Replication		
9.1	Ensure Replication Traffic Is Secured (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.2	Ensure 'MASTER_SSL_VERIFY_SERVER_CERT' Is Set to 'YES' or '1' (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.3	Ensure 'master_info_repository' Is Set to 'TABLE' (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.4	Ensure 'super_priv' Is Not Set to 'Y' for Replication Users (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.5	Ensure No Replication Users Have Wildcard Hostnames (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Appendix: Change History

Date	Version	Changes for this version
Feb 8, 2022	2.0.0	Revise audit query to pull from the information_schema.global_variables (Ticket 14730)
Feb 8, 2022	2.0.0	Add procedures for removing shell access to the remediation. (Ticket 14731)
Feb 8, 2022	2.0.0	Move the impact statement for verify backups are good to the rationale. (Ticket 14735)
Feb 8, 2022	2.0.0	Update Point-in-Time Recovery to mirror changes in Oracle MySQL CE 5.7. (Ticket 14738)
Feb 8, 2022	2.0.0	Remove the impact statement for backup of configuration & related files and revise to incorporate changes made for MySQL CE 5.7. (Ticket 14739)
Feb 8, 2022	2.0.0	Move the impact statement for Disaster Recovery (DR) Plan to the rationale and update discussion/rationale to match MySQL CE 5.7. (Ticket 14740)
Feb 9, 2022	2.0.0	Update ensure 'log_bin_basename' files have appropriate permissions to include changes from MySQL CE 5.7. (Ticket 14779)
Feb 9, 2022	2.0.0	Update ensure 'log_error' has appropriate permissions to include changes from MySQL CE 5.7. (Ticket 14780)

Date	Version	Changes for this version
Feb 9, 2022	2.0.0	Update ensure 'slow_query_log' has appropriate permissions to include changes from MySQL CE 5.7. (Ticket 14781)
Feb 9, 2022	2.0.0	Update ensure 'datadir' has appropriate permissions to include changes from MySQL CE 5.7. (Ticket 14778)
Feb 9, 2022	2.0.0	Update ensure 'general_log_file' has appropriate permissions to include changes from MySQL CE 5.7. (Ticket 14785)
Feb 9, 2022	2.0.0	Update ensure SSL Key Files have appropriate permissions to include changes from MySQL CE 5.7. (Ticket 14786)
Feb 9, 2022	2.0.0	Update ensure Plugin Directory has appropriate permissions to include changes from MySQL CE 5.7. (Ticket 14787)
Feb 10, 2022	2.0.0	Revise the recommendation for 'local_infile' to match the updated guidance for MySQL CE 5.7. (Ticket 14822)
Feb 10, 2022	2.0.0	Update artifact for ensure 'mysqld' is not started with '--skip-grant-tables' to match MySQL CE 5.7. (Ticket 14823)
Feb 10, 2022	2.0.0	Revise ensure the 'secure_file_priv' is Configured Correctly to state that setting this to an empty string is a fail. (Ticket 14825)
Feb 10, 2022	2.0.0	Update ensure 'sql_mode' Contains 'STRICT_ALL_TABLES' to match MySQL CE 5.7. (Ticket 14829)

Date	Version	Changes for this version
Feb 10, 2022	2.0.0	Revise ensure only Administrative users have full Db access to match the updated guidance for MySQL CE 5.7. (Ticket 14831)
Feb 10, 2022	2.0.0	Revise ensure 'file_priv' is not set to 'Y' for non-administrative users to match the updated guidance for MySQL CE 5.7. (Ticket 14833)
Feb 10, 2022	2.0.0	Revise ensure 'process_priv' is not set to 'Y' for non-administrative users to match the updated guidance for MySQL CE 5.7. (Ticket 14834)
Feb 10, 2022	2.0.0	Revise ensure 'super_priv' is not set to 'Y' for non-administrative users to match the updated guidance for MySQL CE 5.7. (Ticket 14835)
Feb 10, 2022	2.0.0	Revise ensure 'shutdown_priv' is not set to 'Y' for non-administrative users to match the updated guidance for MySQL CE 5.7. (Ticket 14836)
Feb 16, 2022	2.0.0	Update ensure password complexity policy is in place to match the updated guidance for MySQL CE 5.7. (Ticket 14908)
Feb 25, 2022	2.0.0	Add considerations for unattended logins. (Ticket 14733)
Feb 28, 2022	2.0.0	Move impact statement into rationale. (Ticket 14734)
Feb 28, 2022	2.0.0	Move the rationale and impact statement for secure backup credentials. (Ticket 14736)
Feb 28, 2022	2.0.0	Move the impact statement for backups should be properly secured to the rationale. (Ticket 14737)

Date	Version	Changes for this version
Feb 28, 2022	2.0.0	Move the impact statement for do not reuse usernames and and revise the audit procedures to reflect changes made for MySQL CE 5.7. (Ticket 14742)
Feb 28, 2022	2.0.0	Move the impact statement for ensure non-default, unique cryptographic material is in use and revise to incorporate changes made for MySQL CE 5.7. (Ticket 14743)
Mar 1, 2022	2.0.0	Update ensure 'relay_log_basename' has appropriate permissions to include changes from MySQL CE 5.7. (Ticket 14784)
Mar 1, 2022	2.0.0	Update ensure the 'test' database is no installed to include changes from MySQL CE 5.7. (Ticket 14788)
Mar 1, 2022	2.0.0	Update the 'allow-suspicious-udfs' recommendation to match the MySQL documentation. (Ticket 14790)
Mar 1, 2022	2.0.0	Revise ensure 'create_user_priv' is not set to 'Y' for non-administrative users to match the updated guidance for MySQL CE 5.7. (Ticket 14837)
Mar 1, 2022	2.0.0	Revise the recommendation for the 'grant_priv' privilege to match the updated guidance for MySQL CE 5.7. (Ticket 14838)
Mar 1, 2022	2.0.0	Revise the recommendation for the 'repl_slave_priv' privilege to match the updated guidance for MySQL CE 5.7. (Ticket 14881)

Date	Version	Changes for this version
Mar 2, 2022	2.0.0	Add a recommendation to ensure connection delays are implemented to limit failed login attempts. (Ticket 14775)
Mar 2, 2022	2.0.0	Add a recommendation to ensure only approved ciphers are used. (Ticket 14748)
Mar 2, 2022	2.0.0	Add recommendation to ensure MySQL is bound to an IP address. (Ticket 14747)
Mar 2, 2022	2.0.0	Add a recommendation to ensure Socket Peer-Credential Authentication is used appropriately. (Ticket 14746)
Mar 2, 2022	2.0.0	Add recommendation to ensure global password complexity is configured. (Ticket 14744)
Mar 2, 2022	2.0.0	Add recommendation to ensure AES Encryption mode for AES_ENCRYPT/AES_DECRYPT is configured correctly. (Ticket 14745)
Mar 2, 2022	2.0.0	Add a recommendation to ensure stored procedures 'DEFINER' and 'INVOKER' are securely defined. (Ticket 14830)
Mar 2, 2022	2.0.0	Add a recommendation to set maximum connections limits for server and per user. (Ticket 14913)