如何限定 IP访问 Oracle 数据库

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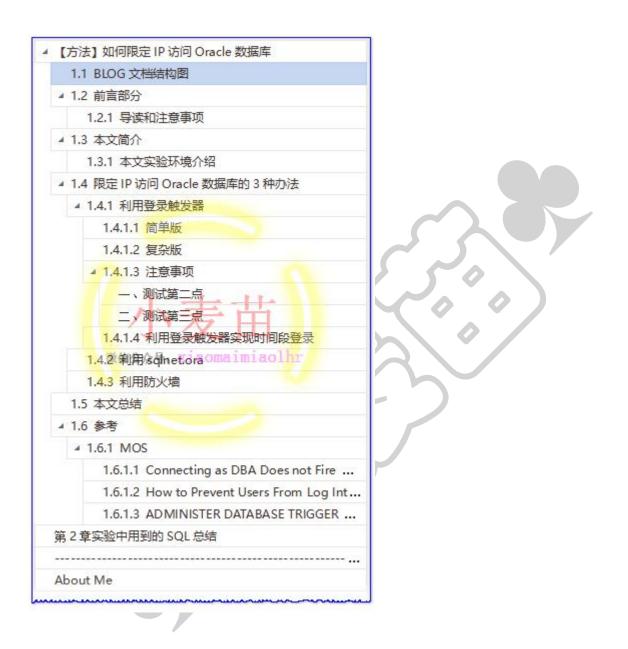
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【方法】如何限定 IP 访问 Oracle 数据库

1.1 BLOG 文档结构图



1.2 前言部分

1.2.1 导读和注意事项

各位技术爱好者,看完本文后,你可以掌握如下的技能,也可以学到一些其它你所不知道的知识,~○(∩ ∩) ○~:

- ① 限定 IP 访问 Oracle 数据库的 3 种方法 (重点)
- ② 如何将信息写入到 Oracle 的告警日志中
- ③ RAISE APPLICATION ERROR 不能抛出错误到客户端环境
- ④ 系统触发器
- ⑤ 隐含参数: _system_trig_enabled

Tips:

- ① 本文在itpub(http://blog.itpub.net/26736162)、博客园
- (http://www.cnblogs.com/lhrbest)和微信公众号(xiaomaimiaolhr)上有同步更新。
- ② 文章中用到的所有代码、相关软件、相关资料及本文的 pdf 版本都请前往小麦苗的云盘下载,小麦苗的云盘地址见: http://blog.itpub.net/26736162/viewspace-1624453/。
 - ③ 若网页文章代码格式有错乱,请下载 pdf 格式的文档来阅读。
 - ④ 在本篇 BLOG 中,代码输出部分一般放在一行一列的表格中。

本文若有错误或不完善的地方请大家多多指正,您的批评指正是我写作的最大动力。

1.3 本文简介

本文详细介绍了3种限制IP地址登录Oracle数据库的办法。

1.3.1 本文实验环境介绍

项目	source db
db 类型	RAC
db version	11.2.0.3.0
db 存储	ASM
OS 版本及 kernel 版本	RHEL 6.5
数据库服务器 IP 地址	192.168.59.130
客户端 IP 地址	192.168.59.1或192.168.59.129

1.4 限定 IP 访问 Oracle 数据库的 3 种办法

1.4.1 利用登录触发器

1.4.1.1 简单版

```
SYS@orclasm > CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER CHK IP LHR
 2 AFTER LOGON ON DATABASE
 3 DECLARE
   V IPADDR VARCHAR2(30);
    V LOGONUSER VARCHAR2 (60);
 6 BEGIN
    SELECT SYS CONTEXT ('USERENV', 'IP ADDRESS'),
         SYS_CONTEXT('USERENV', 'SESSION USER')
 8
      INTO V IPADDR, V LOGONUSER
 9
10
      FROM DUAL;
11 IF V IPADDR LIKE ('192.168.59.%') THEN
      RAISE APPLICATION ERROR('-20001', 'User '||V LOGONUSER||' is not allowed to connect from
'||V_IPADDR);
    END IF;
13
14 END;
15 /
Trigger created.
SYS@orclasm > create user lhr8 identified by lhr;
```

```
User created.

SYS@orclasm > grant resource,connect to lhr8;

Grant succeeded.
```

客户端登录:

```
D:\Users\xiaomaimiao>ipconfig
以太网适配器 VMware Network Adapter VMnet8:

连接特定的 DNS 后缀 . . . . :
    本地链接 IPv6 地址 . . . . : fe80::850a:3293:c7fb:75e1%24
    IPv4 地址 . . . . : 192.168.59.1
    子网掩码 . . . : 255.255.255.0
D:\Users\xiaomaimiao>sqlplus lhr8/lhr@orclasm

SQL*Plus: Release 11.2.0.1.0 Production on Sat Mar 18 17:29:27 2017

Copyright (c) 1982, 2010, Oracle. All rights reserved.

ERROR:
    ORA-00604: error occurred at recursive SQL level 1
    ORA-20001: User LHR8 is not allowed to connect from 192.168.59.1
    ORA-06512: at line 10
```

告警日志无输出。

1.4.1.2 复杂版

复杂版就是需要记录登录日志,并把报错信息输出到告警日志中。

```
CREATE TABLE XB AUDIT LOGON LHR (
 ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
 INST ID NUMBER,
 OPER DATE DATE,
 OS USER VARCHAR2 (255),
 CLIENT IP VARCHAR2 (20),
 CLIENT HOSTNAME VARCHAR2 (30),
 DB SCHEMA VARCHAR2(30),
 SID
     NUMBER,
           NUMBER,
 SERIAL#
 SPID NUMBER,
 SESSION TYPE VARCHAR2 (1000),
 DATABASE NAME VARCHAR2 (255)
 ) NOLOGGING
PARTITION BY RANGE (OPER DATE) INTERVAL (NUMTOYMINTERVAL (1, 'MONTH')) SUBPARTITION BY HASH (INST ID)
SUBPARTITION TEMPLATE (
 SUBPARTITION SP1 ,
 SUBPARTITION SP2 )
  (PARTITION P201610 VALUES LESS THAN(TO_DATE('201610','YYYYYMM')));
CREATE SEQUENCE S_XB_AUDIT_DDL_LHR START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1 CACHE 2000;
SELECT S_XB_AUDIT DDL LHR.NEXTVAL FROM DUAL;
CREATE INDEX IND_AUDIT_DDL_OS_USER ON XB_AUDIT_LOGON_LHR(OS_USER) LOCAL NOLOGGING;
```

```
CREATE INDEX IND AUDIT DDL SID ON XB AUDIT LOGON LHR(SID, SERIAL#) LOCAL NOLOGGING;
GRANT SELECT ON XB AUDIT LOGON LHR TO PUBLIC;
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE PRO_TRI_DDL_INSET_LHR AUTHID CURRENT_USER AS
 SP XB AUDIT DDL LHR XB AUDIT LOGON LHR%ROWTYPE;
               NUMBER;
 V COUNT
 V TMP
                  VARCHAR2 (255);
 V MODULE
                  VARCHAR2 (4000);
 V ACTION
                  VARCHAR2 (4000);
 V MESSAGE
                  VARCHAR2 (4000);
BEGIN
 BEGIN
   SELECT A.SID,
        A.SERIAL#,
         (SELECT B.SPID
           FROM GV$PROCESS B
          WHERE B.ADDR = A.PADDR
            AND B.INST_ID = USERENV('INSTANCE')) SPID,
         UPPER (A.OSUSER) OSUSER,
         A.MACHINE || '--' || A.PROGRAM || '--' || A.MODULE || '--' ||
         A.ACTION SESSION TYPE,
         A. USERNAME,
         A.INST ID
     INTO SP XB AUDIT DDL LHR.SID,
         SP_XB_AUDIT_DDL_LHR.SERIAL#,
         SP_XB_AUDIT_DDL_LHR.SPID,
         SP_XB_AUDIT_DDL_LHR.OS_USER,
         SP XB AUDIT DDL LHR.SESSION TYPE,
         SP XB AUDIT DDL LHR.DB SCHEMA,
         SP XB AUDIT DDL LHR.INST ID
     FROM GV$SESSION A
    WHERE A.AUDSID = USERENV('SESSIONID')
     AND A.INST ID = USERENV('INSTANCE');
   --job 信息 不同的数据库这里的 os user 需要修改
   IF UPPER(SYS CONTEXT('USERENV', 'OS USER')) = 'ORACLE' THEN
     SELECT COUNT (1)
      INTO V COUNT
      FROM DBA JOBS RUNNING A, DBA JOBS B
     WHERE A.JOB = B.JOB
       AND A.SID = SP XB AUDIT DDL LHR.SID
       AND A.INSTANCE = USERENV('INSTANCE');
     IF V COUNT > 0 THEN
      SELECT ' [DBA JOBS: ' || B.JOB || '--' || B.WHAT || '] '
        INTO V TMP
        FROM DBA JOBS RUNNING A, DBA JOBS B
       WHERE A.JOB = B.JOB
         AND A.SID = SP XB AUDIT DDL LHR.SID
         AND A.INSTANCE = USERENV('INSTANCE');
     ELSE
      SELECT '--' || B.JOB TYPE || '--' || B.JOB ACTION
        INTO V TMP
        FROM DBA SCHEDULER RUNNING JOBS A, DBA SCHEDULER JOBS B
       WHERE A.JOB NAME = B.JOB NAME
         AND A.SESSION ID = SP XB AUDIT DDL LHR.SID
         AND A.RUNNING INSTANCE = USERENV('INSTANCE');
     END IF:
   END IF;
 EXCEPTION
   WHEN OTHERS THEN
```

```
NULL;
 END:
 BEGIN
   --v_module is much useful, "plsqldev.exe"
   DBMS APPLICATION INFO.READ MODULE (V MODULE, V ACTION);
   V_MESSAGE := TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'yyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') || ' (User ' ||
              SYS.LOGIN_USER || ' logon denied from [IP:' ||
              ORA CLIENT IP ADDRESS || ', ' ||
              UPPER(SYS CONTEXT('USERENV', 'OS USER')) || '] with ' ||
              V MODULE || ' ' || V ACTION || ')';
   --write alert.log
   SYS.DBMS SYSTEM.KSDWRT(2, V MESSAGE);
 EXCEPTION
   WHEN OTHERS THEN
    NULL;
 END;
 INSERT INTO XB AUDIT LOGON LHR
   (ID,
   INST ID,
    OPER DATE,
    OS USER,
    CLIENT IP,
    CLIENT HOSTNAME,
    DB SCHEMA,
    SID,
    SERIAL#,
    SPID,
    SESSION TYPE,
    DATABASE NAME)
   (S XB AUDIT DDL LHR.NEXTVAL,
    USERENV('INSTANCE'), -- sp_xb_audit_ddl_lhr.INST_ID ora_instance_num
    SYSDATE,
    UPPER(SYS CONTEXT('USERENV', 'OS_USER')), -- sp_xb_audit_ddl_lhr.os_user
    SYS CONTEXT('userenv', 'ip address'), --ora client ip address
    SYS CONTEXT('userenv', 'terminal'), --sys context('userenv', 'host')
    NVL2 (ORA LOGIN USER,
        SYS CONTEXT ('USERENV', 'SESSION USER'),
        SP_XB_AUDIT_DDL_LHR.DB_SCHEMA), -- SYS_CONTEXT('USERENV', 'SESSION_USER') sys.login_user
    SP_XB_AUDIT_DDL_LHR.SID, ---- SYS_CONTEXT('USERENV', 'SID'),
    SP XB AUDIT DDL LHR.SERIAL#,
    SP XB AUDIT DDL LHR.SPID,
    SP_XB_AUDIT_DDL_LHR.SESSION_TYPE || V_TMP,
    ORA_DATABASE_NAME --sys_context('USERENV', 'DB_NAME')
    );
 COMMIT;
EXCEPTION
 WHEN OTHERS THEN
   ROLLBACK;
END PRO TRI DDL INSET LHR;
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER CHK IP LHR
 AFTER LOGON ON DATABASE
DECLARE
 V IPADDR
           VARCHAR2(30);
 V LOGONUSER VARCHAR2 (60);
 V MODULE VARCHAR2 (4000);
```

```
V ACTION
            VARCHAR2 (4000);
 V MESSAGE VARCHAR2 (4000);
BEGIN
 SELECT SYS_CONTEXT('USERENV', 'IP_ADDRESS'),
       SYS_CONTEXT('USERENV', 'SESSION USER')
   INTO V IPADDR, V LOGONUSER
   FROM DUAL;
 V_MESSAGE := TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'yyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss') || ' (User ' ||
            SYS.LOGIN USER || ' logon denied from [IP:' ||
            ORA CLIENT IP ADDRESS || ', ' ||
            UPPER(SYS CONTEXT('USERENV', 'OS USER')) || '] with ' ||
            V MODULE || ' ' || V ACTION || ')';
 IF V IPADDR LIKE ('192.168.59.%') THEN
  PRO TRI DDL INSET LHR;
   RAISE APPLICATION ERROR('-20001', V MESSAGE);
 END IF;
END;
```

客户端登录:

```
D:\Users\xiaomaimiao>sqlplus lhr8/lhr@orclasm

SQL*Plus: Release 11.2.0.1.0 Production on Sat Mar 18 18:25:46 2017

Copyright (c) 1982, 2010, Oracle. All rights reserved.

ERROR:
ORA-00604: error occurred at recursive SQL level 1
ORA-20001: 2017-03-18 18:25:46 (User LHR8 logon denied from [IP:192.168.59.1, XIAOMAIMIAO] with )
ORA-06512: at line 21

Enter user-name:
```

告警日志:

```
Sat Mar 18 18:25:46 2017
2017-03-18 18:25:46 (User LHR8 logon denied from [IP:192.168.59.1, XIAOMAIMIAO] with sqlplus.exe )
```

查询日志表:

```
SELECT * FROM XB_AUDIT_LOGON_LHR;
```

1.4.1.3 注意事项

需要注意的问题:

① 触发的对象类型可以为 DATABASE, 也可以为"用户名.SCHEMA",如:

```
AFTER LOGON ON DATABASE
AFTER LOGON ON SCOTT.SCHEMA
```

② 当触发的对象类型为 DATABASE 的时候,登录用户不能拥有"ADMINISTER DATABASE TRIGGER"的系统

权限;当触发的对象类型为"用户名.SCHEMA"的时候,登录用户不能拥有"ALTER ANY TRIGGER"的系统权限。 否则,这些用户还是会正常登录到数据库,只是将相应的报错信息写入到告警日志中。所以,拥有 IMP FULL DATABASE 和 DBA 角色的用户以及 SYS 和 EXFSYS 用户将不能通过这种方式限制登录。

③ 隐含参数 "_SYSTEM_TRIG_ENABLED"的默认值是 TRUE,即允许 DDL 和系统触发器。当设置隐含参数 "_SYSTEM_TRIG_ENABLED"为 FALSE 的时候,将禁用 DDL 和系统触发器。所以,当该值设置为 FALSE 的时候将不能通过这种方式限制登录。

一、测试第二点

第二点测试如下:

SYS@orclasm > grant ADMINISTER DATABASE TRIGGER to lhr8;
Grant succeeded.

客户端登录:

D:\Users\xiaomaimiao>sqlplus lhr8/lhr@orclasm

SQL*Plus: Release 11.2.0.1.0 Production on Sat Mar 18 18:33:13 2017

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Connected to:
Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition Release 11.2.0.3.0 - 64bit Production With the Partitioning, Automatic Storage Management, OLAP, Data Mining and Real Application Testing options

LHR8@orclasm>

告警日志:

```
Sat Mar 18 18:33:13 2017
2017-03-18 18:33:13 (User LHR8 logon denied from [IP:192.168.59.1, XIAOMAIMIAO] with sqlplus.exe )
Errors in file /u01/app/oracle/diag/rdbms/orclasm/orclasm/trace/orclasm_ora_33505.trc:
ORA-00604: error occurred at recursive SQL level 1
ORA-20001: 2017-03-18 18:33:13 (User LHR8 logon denied from [IP:192.168.59.1, XIAOMAIMIAO] with )
ORA-06512: at line 21
```

继续测试:

SYS@orclasm > revoke ADMINISTER DATABASE TRIGGER from lhr8;
Revoke succeeded.

SYS@orclasm > GRANT ALTER ANY TRIGGER TO LHR8;
Grant succeeded.

SYS@orclasm >

客户端继续登录,发现不能正常登录。将触发器中的 AFTER LOGON ON DATABASE 修改为 AFTER LOGON ON LHR8.SCHEMA, 其他不变, 继续测试:

```
D:\Users\xiaomaimiao>sqlplus lhr8/lhr@orclasm
SQL*Plus: Release 11.2.0.1.0 Production on Sat Mar 18 18:41:42 2017
Copyright (c) 1982, 2010, Oracle.
                                   All rights reserved.
Connected to:
Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition Release 11.2.0.3.0 - 64bit Production
With the Partitioning, Automatic Storage Management, OLAP, Data Mining
and Real Application Testing options
LHR8@orclasm>
```

发现可以正常登录了,告警日志:

```
Sat Mar 18 18:41:42 2017
2017-03-18 18:41:42 (User LHR8 logon denied from [IP:192.168.59.1, XIAOMAIMIAO] with sqlplus.exe )
Errors in file /u01/app/oracle/diag/rdbms/orclasm/orclasm/trace/orclasm_ora_35443.trc:
ORA-00604: error occurred at recursive SQL level 1
ORA-20001: 2017-03-18 18:41:42 (User LHR8 logon denied from [IP:192.168.59.1, XIAOMAIMIAO] with )
ORA-06512: at line 21
```

测试第三点

将触发器中的 AFTER LOGON ON LHR8. SCHEMA 修改为 AFTER LOGON ON DATABASE, 其他不变,继续测试:

```
D:\Users\xiaomaimiao>sqlplus lhr8/lhr@orclasm
SQL*Plus: Release 11.2.0.1.0 Production on Sat Man 18 18:44:46 2017
Copyright (c) 1982, 2010, Oracle. All rights reserved.
ERROR:
ORA-00604: error occurred at recursive SQL level 1
ORA-20001: 2017-03-18 18:44:45 (User LHR8 logon
                                      (User LHR8 logon denied from [IP:192.168.59.1,
XIAOMAIMIAO] with
```

不能正常登录,下面禁用系统触发器:

```
SYS@orclasm > set pagesize 9999
SYS@orclasm > set line 9999
SYS@orclasm > col NAME format a40
SYS@orclasm > col KSPPDESC format a50
SYS@orclasm > col KSPPSTVL format a20
SYS@orclasm > SELECT a.INDX,
 2
         a.KSPPINM NAME,
 3
          a.KSPPDESC,
         b.KSPPSTVL
 4
 5 FROM x$ksppi a,
 6
         x$ksppcv b
 7 WHERE a.INDX = b.INDX
 8 and lower(a.KSPPINM) like lower('%&parameter%');
Enter value for parameter: system trig enabled
old 8: and lower(a.KSPPINM) like lower('%&parameter%')
    8: and lower(a.KSPPINM) like lower('% system trig enabled%')
    INDX NAME
                                            KSPPDESC
                                                                                        KSPPSTVL
```

```
1750 system trig enabled are system triggers enabled TRUE

SYS@orclasm > alter system set " system trig enabled"=false;

System altered.

SYS@orclasm >
```

进行登录:

```
D:\Users\xiaomaimiao>sqlplus lhr8/lhr@orclasm

SQL*Plus: Release 11.2.0.1.0 Production on Sat Mar 18 18:46:31 2017

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Connected to:
Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition Release 11.2.0.3.0 - 64bit Production With the Partitioning, Automatic Storage Management, OLAP, Data Mining and Real Application Testing options

LHR8Morclasm>
```

发现可以正常登录了。将参数" system trig enabled"修改回原值。

```
SYS@orclasm > alter system set "_system_trig_enabled"=true;
System altered.

SYS@orclasm > alter system reset "_system_trig_enabled" scope=spfile sid='*';
System altered.

SYS@orclasm >
```

1.4.1.4 利用登录触发器实现时间段登录

```
Use Event Triggers
```

If you allow the users to log in the database only from Monday to Friday included, and from 8AM to 6PM, create an event trigger that checks after logon on database for each user (except the DBA users) that the connection occurs only within this timeframe.

```
Example 1
```

1. No check set up yet: any ordinary user can log into the database:

```
SQL> connect test trigger/test trigger
```

Connected.

2. The DBA creates an event trigger that checks if the connection occurs between Monday and Friday, and within working hours: 8AM to 6PM.

Trigger created.

3. It is Friday 5PM: an ordinary user can log into the database:

```
SQL> connect test_trigger/test_trigger
Connected.

It is Monday 7AM: an ordinary user cannot log into the database
It is Saturday 9AM: an ordinary user cannot log into the database:

SQL> connect test_trigger/test_trigger
ERROR:

ORA-00604: error occurred at recursive SQL level 1

ORA-20001: You are not allowed to log into database now.

ORA-06512: at line 3

Warning: You are no longer connected to ORACLE.

SQL>
```

Example 2

Another example to restrict the logon periods for a users so that they can only access the database betrween the periods to 17:00 - 24:00 daily.

If the user attempts to logon during a period outside of this range his logon attempt will fail:

```
SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER ScottLoginTrigger after logon on scott.schema
    declare
    temp varchar2(50);
    v_time varchar2(50);
    begin
    temp := 'select to_char(sysdate,''HH24:MI'') from dual';
    EXECUTE IMMEDIATE temp into v_time;
    if (to_date(v_time,'HH24:MI') < to_date('17:00','HH24:MI')) then
        raise_application_error (-20001,'SCOTT access is denied until 17:00. The current time is
'||v_time,true);
    end if;</pre>
```

However, users with ADMINISTER DATABASE TRIGGER system privilege can log into the database any time.

1.4.2 利用 sqlnet.ora

第二种是修改\$ORACLE HOME/network/admin/sqlnet.ora文件,增加如下内容:

```
TCP.VALIDNODE_CHECKING=YES #开启 IP 限制功能
TCP.INVITED_NODES=(127.0.0.1, IP1, IP2, .....) #允许访问数据库的 IP 地址列表,多个 IP 地址使用逗号分开
TCP.EXCLUDED_NODES=(IP1, IP2, .....) #禁止访问数据库的 IP 地址列表,多个 IP 地址使用逗号分开
```

之后重新启动监听器即可。这样客户端在登录的时候会报 "ORA-12537: TNS: connection closed"的错误。需要注意的问题:

- ① 需要设置参数 TCP.VALIDNODE CHECKING 为 YES 才能激活该特性。
- ② 一定要许可或不要禁止数据库服务器本机的 IP 地址,否则通过 lsnrctl 将不能启动或停止监听,因为该过程监听程序会通过本机的 IP 访问监听器,而该 IP 被禁止了,但是通过服务启动或关闭则不影响。
- ③ 当参数 TCP.INVITED_NODES 和 TCP.EXCLUDED_NODES 设置的地址相同的时候以 TCP.INVITED_NODES 的配置为主。
 - ④ 修改之后,一定要重起监听才能生效,而不需要重新启动数据库。
 - ⑤ 这个方式只是适合 TCP/IP 协议。
 - ⑥ 这个配置适用于 Oracle 9i 以上版本。在 Oracle 9i 之前的版本使用文件 protocol.ora。
 - (7) 在服务器上直接连接数据库不受影响。
 - 图 这种限制方式是通过监听器来限制的。
 - (9) 这个限制只是针对 IP 检测,对于用户名检测是不支持的。

删除之前创建的触发器,继续测试。

```
[grid@rhel6lhr ~]$ more $ORACLE_HOME/network/admin/sqlnet.ora
# sqlnet.ora Network Configuration File: /u01/app/grid/11.2.0/network/admin/sqlnet.ora
# Generated by Oracle configuration tools.

NAMES.DIRECTORY_PATH= (TNSNAMES, EZCONNECT)

ADR_BASE = /u01/app/grid
TCP.VALIDNODE_CHECKING=YES
TCP.INVITED_NODES=(127.0.0.1,192.168.59.130,192.168.59.1,192.168.59.2)
TCP.EXCLUDED_NODES=(172.168.*)
[grid@rhel6lhr ~]$
```

重启监听:

```
[grid@rhel6lhr ~]$ lsnrctl reload

LSNRCTL for Linux: Version 11.2.0.3.0 - Production on 18-MAR-2017 18:55:54

Copyright (c) 1991, 2011, Oracle. All rights reserved.

Connecting to (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP) (HOST=192.168.59.130) (PORT=1521)))
The command completed successfully
[grid@rhel6lhr ~]$
```

客户端连接:

```
[oracle@orcltest ~]$ ip a | grep eth0
4: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP qlen 1000
   inet 192.168.59.129/24 brd 192.168.59.255 scope global eth0
[oracle@orcltest ~]$ sqlplus lhr8/lhr@192.168.59.130/orclasm.lhr.com

SQL*Plus: Release 11.2.0.3.0 Production on Sat Mar 18 18:57:43 2017

Copyright (c) 1982, 2011, Oracle. All rights reserved.

ERROR:
ORA-12537: TNS:connection closed

Enter user-name:
```

监听报错:

```
Sat Mar 18 18:58:44 2017
18-MAR-2017 18:58:44 * 12546
TNS-12546: TNS:permission denied
TNS-12560: TNS:protocol adapter error
TNS-00516: Permission denied
```

使用 192.168.59.1 客户端进行登录:

```
D:\Users\xiaomaimiao>sqlplus lhr8/lhr@192.168.59.130/orclasm.lhr.com

SQL*Plus: Release 11.2.0.1.0 Production on Sat Mar 18 19:00:15 2017

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Connected to:
Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition Release 11.2.0.3.0 - 64bit Production With the Partitioning, Automatic Storage Management, OLAP, Data Mining and Real Application Testing options

LHR8@192.168.59.130/orclasm.lhr.com>
```

发现可以正常登录。将 TCP.INVITED NODES 的 IP 里加入 192.168 网段,则可以正常登录:

```
[grid@rhel6lhr ~]$ more $ORACLE_HOME/network/admin/sqlnet.ora
# sqlnet.ora Network Configuration File: /u01/app/grid/11.2.0/network/admin/sqlnet.ora
# Generated by Oracle configuration tools.
NAMES.DIRECTORY_PATH= (TNSNAMES, EZCONNECT)
```

```
ADR BASE = /u01/app/grid
TCP.VALIDNODE CHECKING=YES
TCP.INVITED NODES=(127.0.0.1,192.168.59.130,192.168.59.1,192.168.59.2,192.168.*)
TCP.EXCLUDED_NODES=(172.168.*)
```

客户端登录:

```
[oracle@orcltest ~]$ sqlplus lhr8/lhr@192.168.59.130/orclasm.lhr.com

SQL*Plus: Release 11.2.0.3.0 Production on Sat Mar 18 19:03:27 2017

Copyright (c) 1982, 2011, Oracle. All rights reserved.

Connected to:
Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition Release 11.2.0.3.0 - 64bit Production
With the Partitioning, Automatic Storage Management, OLAP, Data Mining
and Real Application Testing options

LHR8@192.168.59.130/orclasm.lhr.com>
```

1.4.3 利用防火墙

第 3 种是修改数据库服务器的 IPTABLES (配置文件: /etc/sysconfig/iptables) 来限制某些 IP 登录数据库服务器。如下:

```
iptables -I INPUT -s 192.168.59.129 -j DROP service iptables save
```

则,192.168.59.129 这台主机将不能连接到数据库服务器了,会报 "ORA-12170: TNS: Connect timeout occurred"的错误。

测试:

```
[oracle@orcltest ~]$ sqlplus lhr8/lhr@192.168.59.130/orclasm.lhr.com

SQL*Plus: Release 11.2.0.3.0 Production on Sat Mar 18 19:19:23 2017

Copyright (c) 1982, 2011, Oracle. All rights reserved.

ERROR:

ORA-12170: TNS:Connect timeout occurred

Enter user-name:

[oracle@orcltest ~]$ tnsping 192.168.59.130/orclasm.lhr.com

TNS Ping Utility for Linux: Version 11.2.0.3.0 - Production on 18-MAR-2017 19:18:16

Copyright (c) 1997, 2011, Oracle. All rights reserved.

Used parameter files:
/u02/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/dbhome_1/network/admin/sqlnet.ora

Used EZCONNECT adapter to resolve the alias
Attempting to contact
(DESCRIPTION=(CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=orclasm.lhr.com)) (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP) (HOST=192.168.59.130) (PORT=1521)))
```

```
^C
[oracle@orcltest ~]$ ping 192.168.59.130
PING 192.168.59.130 (192.168.59.130) 56(84) bytes of data.
^C
--- 192.168.59.130 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 2136ms
[oracle@orcltest ~]$
```

该部分可以参考网络配置,小麦苗从网上找了很多。

我们可以通过以下的 iptables 的设置来限制用户访问 oracle 所在 linux 操作系统的安全。

1、清楚操作系统默认的 iptables 策略

我本机安装的是 centos6.0,安装之后系统会提供 iptables 默认的 policy 策略,我们首先要清楚默认

iptables -F

的策略

2、开发 22 和 1521 端口对局域网的某个 IP, 在本例中客户端 ip 是 192.168.1.125, oracle 所在机器的 IP 是 192.168.1.144, 在这里,设置仅有该客户端可以访问 22 和 1521 端口,局域网内的其他 IP 都不允许访问,

```
iptables -A INPUT -s 192.168.1.125/32 -i eth0 -p tcp --dport 22 -j ACCEPT iptables -A INPUT -s 192.168.1.125/32 -i eth0 -p tcp --dport 1521 -j ACCEPT iptables -A INPUT -s 192.168.1.0/24 -p tcp --dport 22 -j DROP iptables -A INPUT -s 192.168.1.0/24 -p tcp --dport 1521 -j DROP
```

这样同一网段内除 192.168.1.125 之外其他 IP 都不能访问数据库服务器,即使 ping 命令也不可以

3、开发 22 和 1521 的 OUTPUT 链给 192.168.1.125,否则已经启动的 oracle instance 的 pmon 进程无 法动态注册到 1521 端口中

```
iptables -A OUTPUT -d 192.168.1.125/32 -p tcp --sport 22 -j ACCEPT iptables -A OUTPUT -d 192.168.1.125/32 -p tcp --sport 1521 -j ACCEPT
```

4、保存当前设置的 iptables 规则

service iptables save

这时系统会将已经设置的规则保存到/etc/sysconfig/iptables 文件中 否则重启之后之前设置的规则都会失效

先关闭所有的 80 端口

开启 ip 段 192.168.1.0/24 端的 80 口

开启 ip 段 211.123.16.123/24 端 ip 段的 80 口

- # iptables -I INPUT -p tcp --dport 80 -j DROP
- # iptables -I INPUT -s 192.168.1.0/24 -p tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT
- # iptables -I INPUT -s 211.123.16.123/24 -p tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT

以上是临时设置。

- 1.先备份 iptables
- # cp /etc/sysconfig/iptables /var/tmp
- 2.然后保存 iptables
- # service iptables save
- 3. 重启防火墙

#service iptables restart

以下是端口, 先全部封再开某些的 IP

iptables -I INPUT -p tcp --dport 9889 -j DROP

iptables -I INPUT -s 192.168.1.0/24 -p tcp --dport 9889 -j ACCEPT

如果用了 NAT 转发记得配合以下才能生效

iptables -I FORWARD -p tcp --dport 80 -j DROP

```
iptables -I FORWARD -s 192.168.1.0/24 -p tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT
   常用的 IPTABLES 规则如下:
   只能收发邮件,别的都关闭
   iptables -I Filter -m mac --mac-source 00:0F:EA:25:51:37 -j DROP
   iptables -I Filter -m mac --mac-source 00:0F:EA:25:51:37 -p udp --dport 53 -j ACCEPT
   iptables -I Filter -m mac --mac-source 00:0F:EA:25:51:37 -p tcp --dport 25 -j ACCEPT
   iptables -I Filter -m mac --mac-source 00:0F:EA:25:51:37 -p tcp --dport 110 -j ACCEPT
   IPSEC NAT 策略
   iptables -I PFWanPriv -d 192.168.100.2 -j ACCEPT
   iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -p tcp --dport 80 -d $INTERNET ADDR -j DNAT
--to-destination 192.168.100.2:80
   iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -p tcp --dport 1723 -d $INTERNET ADDR -j DNAT
--to-destination 192.168.100.2:1723
   iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -p udp --dport 1723 -d $INTERNET ADDR -j DNAT
--to-destination 192.168.100.2:1723
   iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -p udp --dport 500 -d $INTERNET ADDR -j DNAT
--to-destination 192.168.100.2:500
   iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -p udp --dport 4500 -d $INTERNET ADDR -j DNAT
--to-destination 192.168.100.2:4500
   FTP 服务器的 NAT
   iptables -I PFWanPriv -p tcp --dport 21 -d 192.168.100.200 -j ACCEPT
   iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -p tcp --dport 21 -d $INTERNET ADDR -j DNAT
--to-destination 192.168.100.200:21
   只允许访问指定网址
   iptables -A Filter -p udp --dport 53 -j ACCEPT
   iptables -A Filter -p tcp --dport 53 -j ACCEPT
   iptables -A Filter -d www.3322.org -j ACCEPT
   iptables -A Filter -d img.cn99.com -j ACCEPT
   iptables -A Filter -j DROP
   开放一个 IP 的一些端口,其它都封闭
   iptables -A Filter -p tcp --dport 80 -s 192.168.100.200 -d www.pconline.com.cn -j ACCEPT
   iptables -A Filter -p tcp --dport 25 -s 192.168.100.200 -j ACCEPT
   iptables -A Filter -p tcp --dport 109 -s 192.168.100.200 -j ACCEPT
   iptables -A Filter -p tcp --dport 110 -s 192.168.100.200 -j ACCEPT
   iptables -A Filter -p tcp --dport 53 -j ACCEPT
   iptables -A Filter -p udp --dport 53 -j ACCEPT
   iptables -A Filter -j DROP
   多个端口
   iptables -A Filter -p tcp -m multiport --destination-port 22,53,80,110 -s 192.168.20.3
-j REJECT
   连续端口
   iptables -A Filter -p tcp -m multiport --source-port 22,53,80,110 -s 192.168.20.3 -j
REJECT iptables -A Filter -p tcp --source-port 2:80 -s 192.168.20.3 -j REJECT
   指定时间上网
   iptables -A Filter -s 10.10.10.253 -m time --timestart 6:00 --timestop 11:00 --days
```

Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun -j DROP

```
iptables -A Filter -m time --timestart 12:00 --timestop 13:00 --days
Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun -j ACCEPT
   iptables -A Filter -m time --timestart 17:30 --timestop 8:30 --days
Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun -j ACCEPT
   禁止多个端口服务
   iptables -A Filter -m multiport -p tcp --dport 21,23,80 -j ACCEPT
   将 WAN 口 NAT 到 PC
   iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -i $INTERNET IF -d $INTERNET ADDR -j DNAT --to-destination
192.168.0.1
   将 WAN 口 8000 端口 NAT 到 192。168。100。200 的 80 端口
   iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -p tcp --dport 8000 -d $INTERNET ADDR -j DNAT
--to-destination 192.168.100.200:80
   MAIL 服务器要转的端口
   iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -p tcp --dport 110 -d $INTERNET ADDR -j DNAT
--to-destination 192.168.100.200:110
   iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -p tcp --dport 25 -d $INTERNET_ADDR -j DNAT
--to-destination 192.168.100.200:25
   只允许 PING 202。96。134。133, 别的服务都禁止
   iptables -A Filter -p icmp -s 192.168.100.200 -d 202.96.134.133 -j ACCEPT
   iptables -A Filter -j DROP
   禁用 BT 配置
   iptables -A Filter -p tcp -dport 6000:20000 -j DROP
   禁用 QQ 防火墙配置
   iptables -A Filter -p udp --dport ! 53 -j DROP
   iptables -A Filter -d 218.17.209.0/24 -j DROP
   iptables -A Filter -d 218.18.95.0/24 -j DROP
   iptables -A Filter -d 219.133.40.177 -j DROP
   基于 MAC, 只能收发邮件, 其它都拒绝
   iptables -I Filter -m mac --mac-source 00:0A:EB:97:79:A1 -j DROP
   iptables -I Filter -m mac --mac-source 00:0A:EB:97:79:A1 -p tcp --dport 25 -j ACCEPT
   iptables -I Filter -m mac --mac-source 00:0A:EB:97:79:A1 -p tcp --dport 110 -j ACCEPT
   禁用 MSN 配置
   iptables -A Filter -p udp --dport 9 -j DROP
   iptables -A Filter -p tcp --dport 1863 -j DROP
   iptables -A Filter -p tcp --dport 80 -d 207.68.178.238 -j DROP
   iptables -A Filter -p tcp --dport 80 -d 207.46.110.0/24 -j DROP
   只允许 PING 202。96。134。133 其它公网 IP 都不许 PING
   iptables -A Filter -p icmp -s 192.168.100.200 -d 202.96.134.133 -j ACCEPT
   iptables -A Filter -p icmp -j DROP
   禁止某个 MAC 地址访问 internet:
   iptables -I Filter -m mac --mac-source 00:20:18:8F:72:F8 -j DROP
   禁止某个 IP 地址的 PING:
   iptables -A Filter -p icmp -s 192.168.0.1 -j DROP
   禁止某个 IP 地址服务:
   iptables -A Filter -p tcp -s 192.168.0.1 --dport 80 -j DROP
   iptables -A Filter -p udp -s 192.168.0.1 --dport 53 -j DROP
```

```
只允许某些服务,其他都拒绝(2条规则)
iptables -A Filter -p tcp -s 192.168.0.1 --dport 1000 -j ACCEPT
iptables -A Filter -j DROP
禁止某个 IP 地址的某个端口服务
iptables -A Filter -p tcp -s 10.10.10.253 --dport 80 -j ACCEPT
iptables -A Filter -p tcp -s 10.10.10.253 --dport 80 -j DROP
禁止某个 MAC 地址的某个端口服务
iptables -I Filter -p tcp -m mac --mac-source 00:20:18:8F:72:F8 --dport 80 -j DROP
禁止某个 MAC 地址访问 internet:
iptables -I Filter -m mac --mac-source 00:11:22:33:44:55 -j DROP
禁止某个 IP 地址的 PING:
iptables -A Filter -p icmp -s 192.168.0.1 -j DROP
```

1.5 本文总结

在 Oracle 中,有 3 种办法可以限定特定 IP 访问数据库。第一种是利用登录触发器,如下:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER CHK_IP_LHR

AFTER LOGON ON DATABASE

DECLARE

V_IPADDR VARCHAR2(30);

V_LOGONUSER VARCHAR2(60);

BEGIN

SELECT SYS_CONTEXT('USERENV', 'IP_ADDRESS'),

SYS_CONTEXT('USERENV', 'SESSION_USER')

INTO V_IPADDR, V_LOGONUSER

FROM DUAL;

IF V_IPADDR LIKE ('192.168.59.%') THEN

RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR('-20001', 'User '||V_LOGONUSER||' is not allowed to connect from '||V_IPADDR);

END IF;

END;

/
```

需要注意的问题:

① 触发的对象类型可以为 DATABASE, 也可以为"用户名.SCHEMA", 如:

```
AFTER LOGON ON DATABASE
AFTER LOGON ON SCOTT.SCHEMA
```

- ② 当触发的对象类型为 DATABASE 的时候,登录用户不能拥有"ADMINISTER DATABASE TRIGGER"的系统权限;当触发的对象类型为"用户名.SCHEMA"的时候,登录用户不能拥有"ALTER ANY TIGGER"的系统权限。否则,这些用户还是会正常登录到数据库,只是将相应的报错信息写入到告警日志中。所以,拥有IMP FULL DATABASE 和 DBA 角色的用户以及 SYS 和 EXFSYS 用户将不能通过这种方式限制登录。
- ③ 隐含参数 "_SYSTEM_TRIG_ENABLED"的默认值是 TRUE,即允许 DDL 和系统触发器。当设置隐含参数 "_SYSTEM_TRIG_ENABLED"为 FALSE 的时候,将禁用 DDL 和系统触发器。所以,当该值设置为 FALSE 的时候将不能通过这种方式限制登录。

第二种是修改\$ORACLE HOME/network/admin/sqlnet.ora文件,增加如下内容:

```
TCP.VALIDNODE_CHECKING=YES #开启 IP 限制功能
TCP.INVITED_NODES=(127.0.0.1, IP1, IP2, ......) #允许访问数据库的 IP 地址列表,多个 IP 地址使用逗号分开
TCP.EXCLUDED_NODES=(IP1, IP2, ......) #禁止访问数据库的 IP 地址列表,多个 IP 地址使用逗号分开
```

之后重新启动监听器即可。这样客户端在登录的时候会报"ORA-12537: TNS:connection closed"的错误。

需要注意的问题:

- ① 需要设置参数 TCP. VALIDNODE CHECKING 为 YES 才能激活该特性。
- ② 一定要许可或不要禁止数据库服务器本机的 IP 地址,否则通过 lsnrctl 将不能启动或停止监听,因为该过程监听程序会通过本机的 IP 访问监听器,而该 IP 被禁止了,但是通过服务启动或关闭则不影响。
- ③ 当参数 TCP.INVITED_NODES 和 TCP.EXCLUDED_NODES 设置的地址相同的时候以 TCP.INVITED_NODES 的配置为主。
 - ④ 修改之后,一定要重起监听才能生效,而不需要重新启动数据库。
 - ⑤ 这个方式只是适合 TCP/IP 协议。
 - ⑥ 这个配置适用于 Oracle 9i 以上版本。在 Oracle 9i 之前的版本使用文件 protocol.ora。
 - ⑦ 在服务器上直接连接数据库不受影响。
 - ⑧ 这种限制方式是通过监听器来限制的。
 - ⑨ 这个限制只是针对 IP 检测,对于用户名检测是不支持的。

第 3 种是修改数据库服务器的 IPTABLES (配置文件: /etc/sysconfig/iptables) 来限制某些 IP 登录数据库服务器。如下:

iptables -A INPUT -s 192.168.59.1/32 -i eth0 -p tcp --dport 1521 -j DROP service iptables save

则,192.168.59.1 这台主机将不能通过 1521 端口连接到数据库服务器了,会报"ORA-12170: TNS:Connect timeout occurred"的错误。

1.6 参考

1.6.1 **MOS**

1. 6. 1. 1 Connecting as DBA Does not Fire RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR in a AFTER LOGON ON DATABASE TRIGGER (文档 ID 226058.1)



Connecting as DBA Does not Fire RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR in a AFTER LOGON ON DATABASE TRIGGER (文档 ID 226058.1).mhtml

1. 6. 1. 2 How to Prevent Users From Log Into a Database Within Defined Periods (文档 ID 220491.1)



How to Prevent Users From Log Into a Database Within Defined Periods (文档 ID 220491.1).mhtml

1. 6. 1. 3 ADMINISTER DATABASE TRIGGER Privilege Causes Logon Trigger to Skip Errors (文档 ID 265012.1)



第2章 实验中用到的 SQL 总结

```
grant ADMINISTER DATABASE TRIGGER to lhr8;
GRANT ALTER ANY TRIGGER TO LHR8;
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER CHK IP LHR
 AFTER LOGON ON DATABASE
DECLARE
 V IPADDR VARCHAR2(30);
 V LOGONUSER VARCHAR2(60);
BEGIN
 SELECT SYS CONTEXT ('USERENV', 'IP ADDRESS'),
       SYS_CONTEXT('USERENV', 'SESSION USER')
   INTO V IPADDR, V LOGONUSER
   FROM DUAL;
 IF V IPADDR LIKE ('192.168.59.%') THEN
   RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR('-20001', 'User '||V_LOGONUSER||' is not allowed to connect from '||V_IPADDR);
 END IF;
END;
set pagesize 9999
set line 9999
col NAME format a40
col KSPPDESC format a50
col KSPPSTVL format a20
SELECT a. INDX,
     a.KSPPINM NAME,
     a.KSPPDESC,
     b.KSPPSTVL
FROM x$ksppi a,
    x$ksppcv b
WHERE a.INDX = b.INDX
and lower(a.KSPPINM) like lower('%&parameter%');
alter system set "_system_trig_enabled"=true;
alter system reset "_system_trig_enabled" scope=spfile sid='*';
iptables -I INPUT -s 192.168.59.129 -j DROP
service iptables save
```

About Me

```
本文作者:小麦苗,只专注于数据库的技术,更注重技术的运用
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