

Lab 7: Database Security

PART 1: BASICS OF MYSQL

Pulled MySQL docker container and created a new database named labdb as seen in screenshot 1.

```
mysql> SHOW DATABASES;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
| sys |
+-----+
4 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> SHOW DATABASES;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| labdb |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
| sys |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

Screen Capture 1: labdb database

Created a table named student and inserted some values as seen in screenshot 2.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM student;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Student_ID | Name | Username | Password | Salt |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Vanessa_Kibaja | kibaja.v@northeastern.edu | test | 8cd783e0-9 |
| 2 | User2 | user2@test.neu.edu | 123 | 459f60ca-9 |
| 3 | User3 | user3@test.neu.edu | Abc | 1ffa9733-9 |
| 4 | User4 | user4@test.neu.edu | qwerty | 8343abdb-9 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

Screen Capture 2: student table

PART 2: ATTRIBUTE ENCRYPTION

Created new_student table with encryptions on username and password.

```
mysql> SHOW tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_labdb |
+-----+
| new_student      |
| student          |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> SELECT * FROM student;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Student_ID | Name      | Username                | Password | Salt      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1          | Vanessa_Kibaja | kibaja.v@northeastern.edu | test     | 8cd783e0-9 |
| 2          | User2         | user2@test.neu.edu       | 123      | 459f60ca-9 |
| 3          | User3         | user3@test.neu.edu       | Abc      | 1ffa9733-9 |
| 4          | User4         | user4@test.neu.edu       | qwerty   | 8343abdb-9 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> SELECT * FROM new_student;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| student_id | name      | username                | password |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1          | Vanessa_Kibaja | >P~\E>d(BK(EQ3_4BN | 042da8da2178bdf42a4d248501c38e4dd92c40db45ff92ed7f3b92516535929cd88986a1ba197205815c9b37f31b44fc5f95090cf8126c97b3b2eb70a4bccab6 | 8cd783e0-9 | |
| 2          | User2         | @>3xiIi#M@I       | }D# | a021c3243584e1c3390d85a749095089af1ea7f5bbc8cedee02e68fb7759e2071299094cec3095e98c6fd3e4f24ba90d5257536441ab75fe2813982ff214ad1f | 459f60ca-9 |
| 3          | User3         | @z`@&1KR#M@I       | }D# | b7985f932159ca58a18e99d5cc0ee832826e7cafbf3d9150c37a42bcd93a472774e74e174b4153df602923628f8f3ad5fcb3d50db43bb073afe7fff5bc68dc | 1ffa9733-9 |
| 4          | User4         | @j8@Fp4@M@I       | }D# | 74aac9673b9a5de63d34261393472c29f87d8214787e29746dab96d70fc51fc64b8c358eb735142da2bf317e0812b610efe6c9d0be1d9e54020c2e4edd7781a2 | 8343abdb-9 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM student;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| student_id | name      | username                | password |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1          | Vanessa_Kibaja | >P~\E>d(BK(EQ3_4BN | 042da8da2178bdf42a4d248501c38e4dd92c40db45ff92ed7f3b92516535929cd88986a1ba197205815c9b37f31b44fc5f95090cf8126c97b3b2eb70a4bccab6 | 8cd783e0-9 | |
| 2          | User2         | @>3xiIi#M@I       | }D# | a021c3243584e1c3390d85a749095089af1ea7f5bbc8cedee02e68fb7759e2071299094cec3095e98c6fd3e4f24ba90d5257536441ab75fe2813982ff214ad1f | 459f60ca-9 |
| 3          | User3         | @z`@&1KR#M@I       | }D# | b7985f932159ca58a18e99d5cc0ee832826e7cafbf3d9150c37a42bcd93a472774e74e174b4153df602923628f8f3ad5fcb3d50db43bb073afe7fff5bc68dc | 1ffa9733-9 |
| 4          | User4         | @j8@Fp4@M@I       | }D# | 74aac9673b9a5de63d34261393472c29f87d8214787e29746dab96d70fc51fc64b8c358eb735142da2bf317e0812b610efe6c9d0be1d9e54020c2e4edd7781a2 | 8343abdb-9 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

Screen Capture 3: student table

PART 3: DATABASE ACCESS CONTROL

```
user@ubuntu:~$ docker exec -it mysql mysql -uop1 -poperator
mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 165
Server version: 8.0.3-rc-log MySQL Community Server (GPL)

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owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> SET ROLE 'operator';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> SHOW DATABASES;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| labdb      |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

Noticed that was only able to see these databases as an operator.

```
mysql> INSERT INTO student VALUES (5, 'test2', 'test@husky.neu.edu', 'test2', (SE
LECT LEFT(UUID(), 10)));
ERROR 1142 (42000): INSERT command denied to user 'op1'@'localhost' for table 'st
udent'
mysql>
```

Screen Capture 4: Showing role op1 only has view access.

```
mysql> CREATE ROLE 'developer';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> GRANT SELECT, INSERT, DELETE, UPDATE ON labdb.student TO 'developer';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> CREATE USER 'dev1' IDENTIFIED BY 'developer';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> SET PASSWORD FOR 'dev1' = 'developer';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> GRANT 'developer' TO 'dev1';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql>
```

Role developer created.

PART 4: HARDENING MYSQL DATABASE

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM employees limit 10;
```

emp_no	birth_date	first_name	last_name	gender	hire_date	ssn	username	password	bank_acc
10001	1953-09-02	Georgi	Facello	M	1986-06-26	353-53-6425	GeorgiFacello@ia5130.edu	34d178db-cdb	971027976806300
10002	1964-06-06	Bezalel	Simmel	F	1985-11-21	589-2-3488	BezalelSimmel@ia5130.edu	34d178db-cdb	729540196926835
10003	1959-12-03	Parto	Bamford	M	1986-08-28	671-31-5629	PartoBamford@ia5130.edu	34d178db-cdb	734617084948920
10004	1954-05-01	Chirstian	Koblick	M	1986-12-01	865-63-6186	ChirstianKoblick@ia5130.edu	34d178db-cdb	484464864697739
10005	1955-01-21	Kyoichi	Maliniak	M	1989-09-12	162-94-2962	KyoichiMaliniak@ia5130.edu	34d178db-cdb	218473099375584
10006	1953-04-20	Anneke	Preusig	F	1989-06-02	610-16-9979	AnnekePreusig@ia5130.edu	34d178db-cdb	638970933518344
10007	1957-05-23	Tzvetan	Zielinski	F	1989-02-10	491-45-8431	TzvetanZielinski@ia5130.edu	34d178db-cdb	539435400198618
10008	1958-02-19	Saniya	Kalloufi	M	1994-09-15	824-59-5124	SaniyaKalloufi@ia5130.edu	34d178db-cdb	780264231171704
10009	1952-04-19	Sumant	Peac	F	1985-02-18	768-30-2326	SumantPeac@ia5130.edu	34d178db-cdb	283014985996312
10010	1963-06-01	Duangkaew	Piveteau	F	1989-08-24	239-49-7759	DuangkaewPiveteau@ia5130.edu	34d178db-cdb	74282267200092

```
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

employees table before.

```
mysql> UPDATE employees SET ssn = aes_encrypt(ssn, 'P@ssw0rd!');
Query OK, 300024 rows affected (11.08 sec)
Rows matched: 300024 Changed: 300024 Warnings: 0

mysql> UPDATE employees SET username = aes_encrypt(username, 'P@ssw0rd!');
Query OK, 300024 rows affected (10.52 sec)
Rows matched: 300024 Changed: 300024 Warnings: 0

mysql> UPDATE employees SET bank_acc = aes_encrypt(bank_acc, 'P@ssw0rd!');
Query OK, 300024 rows affected (10.03 sec)
Rows matched: 300024 Changed: 300024 Warnings: 0

mysql> UPDATE employees SET password = sha2(concat(password, salt), 512);
Query OK, 300024 rows affected (11.94 sec)
Rows matched: 300024 Changed: 300024 Warnings: 0
```

Made these changes.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM employees LIMIT 10;
```

emp_no	birth_date	first_name	last_name	gender	hire_date	ssn	username	bank_acc	salt	password
10001	1953-09-02	Georgi	Facello	M	1986-06-26	{S}	=:8!i!IR##0+h"\$%\$(v ded32b68734437d26cddfc1c5182e4b781527191a17765e6c0cc743e5d512fa7	bccd6fe2ae4ecc009febfb4db24043265f6c97a5184ddd7b4aeff49da5bcae3 1k,d\$>o0. eeb08a6bc5		
10002	1964-06-06	Bezalel	Simmel	F	1985-11-21	[IQ*0vh 0P,00B 0+h"\$%\$(v f9dfc9e43f74216c2fb5897df2fb562a761c7842f0b2ed42d47f653d79e29d517d	3ea156fb35a088d940254ae12ceb7e67d55ae62890737f998b6ab178ac68721 0QwVY34F 1c2f9fd3d3			
10003	1959-12-03	Parto	Bamford	M	1986-08-28	o'l[[]ft00II				

```
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

employees table after encrypting, hashing and adding salt column.

Vanessa Kibaja

DATABASE SECURITY

```
mysql> SELECT ssn, username, bank_acc, password FROM employees limit 10;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ssn          | username          | bank_acc          | password          |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| \S } | =:8i!IR\# #+h"$w%(v | lk,d$r>o0. | ded32b68734437d26cdf1c5182e4b781527191a17765e6c0cc743e5d512fa7bccd6fe2ae4ecc009febfbdb24043265f6c97a5184dddf7b4aeff49da5bcae3 |
| IQ^dvh | 00 00B 0+h"$w%(v | 0Q-WY34F> | f9dfc9e43f74216c2fb5897df2b562a761c7842f0b2ed42d76f53d79e29d517d3ea156fb35a088d940254ae12ce0b7e67d55ae62890737f998b6ab178ac68721 |
| o'1[]ft00I |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 799a977d28dd4719237cc56865e0661deb754538de93c7a1a374537e080a1024c3fb417bfdd4ab5ebad6a3072ca85b7c55713d2c2242473357005105f861ce0 |
| ftIuPtj\000 | 90h&<u>"m0002wMpw" E | ~c<GxY~0 | fcf616af18caa33046d2180d85908de06b378188c7638dcc2b5867a57c45cd3396cbf09413ef0b4c3040dd6d78839b2155b8e860bd3a0af1cd1deef0b8c3a05 | |
| c0<1 E0>00 | 60" \BG-w0'bx201NG | w<0 | ?00E7 | 8282ab1e05f4b6d90c8576c67b8ceb2ad51b488e3fc81152ff75c37285626cc6641d05a802dd0193e7df807eaff986df2198037c8f23bf9426016afffaef522a |
| 00SM0#0b | PR="N00+h"$w%(v | 0W00 | 375aeb8928f1655ac2abb31d566cd65e8d84966a08b115a171a0d7eba3a4c47c6ec162210ffb55d9cf32c269201163624b18ac353c7d61d085bb60b7fccae85e |
| iP | 0e74bd7e32875ec57bc0780f3622914a9da6a5ab9441a553a4b848d376837940ce5f9a5a17710a1ef77260a10922205001cf5b1c2e41ca403712f6765b87d317 |
| q |
| B,bo 0M | *9hn"R;0 | |
| t{Q000 | {000}Qysf | 759805eb05c2c608447d8fdd9bc89dcf13564f50c3c8652bc1e9d1c6ead34fae414754d3d4e44344abc1a6b8727027274569413f7bb8616017f24b02b8e6df9 |
| 0 T$07T0 | * n2Q:070^q812,0+ | t&0z |
| | 1be108229d1b5ed96f37c3734083acbadde7318cd2b487c20793c9fa04fcdc1aa6bf443ef2e4cab3c1c4b488dcf1d7efb3cbf857df9c4a3d072579eb67c1403 |
| | 6D0B | ^7y8:"0 1 |
| | #a01"0S | ab17d60a549b4de4431d5175ccab0f4bdcda3e3e0a8a86783ba5bbfb8fdadd295f64e7b39ee0acd762dff873e50c9f172c660791ca18877bd0240939ee1d8a6 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

Screen Capture 5: employees table showing encrypted values of ssn, username, bank account, and password.

PART 5: AUTOMATIC ENCRYPTION

```
Database changed
mysql> DELIMITER $$
mysql> CREATE TRIGGER encrypt_data BEFORE INSERT ON student
-> FOR EACH ROW
-> BEGIN
-> SET NEW.username = aes_encrypt(NEW.username, 'P@ssw0rd!');
-> SET NEW.password = sha2(concat(NEW.password, NEW.salt), 512);
-> END;$$
LIMITER ;Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> DELIMITER ;
mysql>
mysql>
mysql> INSERT INTO student VALUES (5, 'User5', 'user5@test.neu.edu', 'xyzplk', (SELECT LEFT(UUID(), 10)));
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.03 sec)

mysql> SELECT * FROM student;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| student_id | name          | username          | password          |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Vanessa_Kibaja | >0~\E>d(0K(EQ3_40N | 042da8da2178bdf42a4d248501c38e4dd92c40db45ff92ed7f3b92516535929cd88986a1ba197205815c9b37f31b44fc5f95090cf8126c97b3b2eb70a4bccab6 | 8cd783e0-9 | 00>3xIi#M0$I | 0# | a021c3243584e1c3390d85a749095089af1ea7f5bb8cedee02e68fb7759e2071299094cec3095e98c6fd3e4f24ba90d5257536441ab75fe2813982ff214ad1f | 459f60ca-9 | 00>3xIi#M0$I | 0# | b7985f932159ca58a18e99d5cc0ee832826e7cafbbf3d9150c37a42bcdabb3a472774e74e174b4153df602923628f8f3ad5fcb3d50db43bb073afe7fff5bc68dc | 1ffa9733-9 | 00>3xIi#M0$I | 0# | 74aac9673b9a5de63d34261393472c29f87d8214787e29746dab96d70fc51fc64b8c358eb735142da2bf317e0812b510efe6c9d0be1d9e54020c2e4edd7781a2 | 8343abdb-9 | 00>3xIi#M0$I | 0# | a6152d22e6c4c2c98412617c29e50011a15a4f31a63845cffc8b899821545b0d7afc9647b5e7e4f4e47956c4fd4bf6ede8598d284aa888710abc319be39babab5 | 7d85be16-9 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Screen Capture 6: data was encrypted automatically.

Link to Docker Hub

docker pull vanessakibaja/lab7_database_security:latest

QUESTIONS

1. What is Role Based Access Control? What are the benefits of RBAC? List other authorization models.

Role Based Access Control is a restriction of access based solely on a person's role at an organization. Employees can only have access to things that will enable them to perform their duties effectively (Zhang). This has become very common among many organizations as it helps secure sensitive data in a company.

Examples:

- a. Only administrators will have access to things that requires administrative privileges.
- b. entry-level employees cannot get access to confidential information since they do not need them to perform their daily duties.
- c. Contactors hires for different roles are assigned access based on their roles.

Benefits:

- a. It maximizes operational efficiency. Since this authorization model is applicable to all levels within the organization, it becomes very efficient to the organization. It ensures all users have access to the things needed for them to do their jobs as this is setup automatically when a user is assigned to a particular role.
- b. Reduces IT and administrative work. When an employee is hired or re-hired or promoted, administrators only have to switch the employee's role and the employees will have access to things needed based on their role. Administrators don't have to manually assign access and do all the paper work necessary for them.
- c. Decreases the risk of breaches and data leakage (Petters). With limited access, a hacker can only do limited stuff to that of the associated hacked account role.
- d. Improving compliance. Enables organizations to meet regular requirements for privacy and confidentiality (Zhang). Since it is clear to see how data is being accessed and utilized via this authorization model.

Other authorization models include:

DAC – Discretionary Access Control, MAC – Mandatory Access Control, and ABAC Attribute-Access Control.

2. What are some attacks on passwords? How to defend against such attacks?

"Passwords are the main cause of most data breaches" as emphasized by the article The Cost of Passwords (The Cost of Passwords). Common password attacks include:

- a. Phishing: common social engineering attack where an attacker imposes as a legitimate party in hopes that the victim will click on a link sent via email and sign-in using their credentials.

To avoid such attacks, users have to double check who sent the emails and the source of the email sent. Be alert when they ask you to provide sensitive information such as sign-in credentials, ID numbers, SSN etc.

- b. man-in-the-middle: This is when an attacker interrupts, or intercepts two people or systems that are communicating back and forth. The attacker can then view various information shared between the two parties including passwords.

To avoid such attacks, communication channels should use encryption, as well as two-factor authentication to make access to password less powerful.

- c. brute force: This is when an attacker tries to login to a user account with all possible password combinations. All the attacker does is to guess multiple passwords.

To avoid such attack, users should use complex passwords, require multi-factor authentication, limit failed login attempts, and limit rot access.

- d. Dictionary: An attacker uses a list of common passwords collectively called dictionary. This can also include a combination of personal information such as birth dates and puppies' names.

To avoid such attacks, users should use unique and strong passwords, administrators should set rules to lock account after too many password failures.

3. Write a short description on Bcrypt, Scrypt and Argon2 and PBKDF2 algorithms.

These are slow-hashing functions used when hashing passwords.

- a. Bcrypt and Scrypt (an updated version of Bcrypt): are hash algorithms used to store passwords but with the goal of making it harder to run the algorithm. Thus, presumably should take longer for an attacker to perform brute force attack. However, this was proven insignificant with specialized chips such as GPUs that runs faster than a regular computer. Making these two algorithms insecure. Additionally, since the algorithm takes longer to compute, it wastes servers' resources.
- b. Argon2: is the hashing algorithm that overcame the fear of an attacker using larger GPU systems. It is stated to be better than Bcrypt, Scrypt, and pbkdf2 with the right configurations. One can configure it using user's password, salt, iterations, memory size, parallelism – number of threads, and output key length (Nakov argon2).
- c. PBKDF2: is a hashing algorithm that is resistant to dictionary attacks and rainbow table attacks as it uses other hash-functions such as SHA-256 to calculate HMAC (Nakov pbkdf2).

4. Explain how passwords are stored in Linux. (location, encryption algorithm, salt and file permissions)

Passwords in linux are stored in “/etc/shadow” file that is only accessible by root. This file has a very interesting permissions. Only the root can read it. Even root users can not make any changes to it since they have no permissions (Pillai).

The file saves passwords in a one-way hashed process. Such that a password ends up with 3 main fields: hashing algorithm used, the salt value, and hash value (salt + user password).

- a. Algorithms: In Linux, if the first parameter in a shadow file is \$6, we users understand that SHA-512 Algorithm was used as shown on the image below.

- \$1 = MD5 hashing algorithm.
- \$2 = Blowfish Algorithm is in use.
- \$2a = ebsblowfish Algorithm
- \$5 = SHA-256 Algorithm
- \$6 = SHA-512 Algorithm

Hash Algorithms

- b. Salt: this is a random generated data used to combine with user password to make the auto-generated password hash strong. Thus, if an attacker gets a hold of the hashed value, it would be difficult to restore the password as there is a random salt combined.
- c. Hash value: Uses a specific algorithm to generate a fixed value after combining user's password along with the random generated salt.

References

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