



Information Security Manual

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Guidelines for Database Systems

Database servers

Functional separation between database servers and web servers

Due to the higher threat environment that web servers are typically exposed to, hosting database servers and web servers within the same operating environment increases the likelihood of database servers being compromise by an adversary. This security risk can be mitigated by ensuring that database servers are functionally separated from web servers.

Control: ISM-1269; Revision: 3; Updated: Mar-22; Applicability: All; Essential Eight: N/A

Database servers and web servers are functionally separated.

Communications between database servers and web servers

Data communicated between database servers and web servers, especially over the internet, is susceptible to capture by an adversary. As such, it is important that all data communicated between database servers and web servers is encrypted.

Control: ISM-1277; Revision: 4; Updated: Mar-22; Applicability: All; Essential Eight: N/A

Data communicated between database servers and web servers is encrypted.

Network environment

Placing database servers on the same network segment as user workstations can increase the likelihood of database servers being compromise by an adversary. Additionally, in cases where databases will only be accessed from their own database server, allowing remote access to the database server poses an unnecessary security risk.

Control: ISM-1270; Revision: 3; Updated: Mar-22; Applicability: All; Essential Eight: N/A

Database servers are placed on a different network segment to user workstations.

Control: ISM-1271; Revision: 2; Updated: Jan-20; Applicability: All; Essential Eight: N/A

Network access controls are implemented to restrict database server communications to strictly defined network resources, such as web servers, application servers and storage area networks.

Control: ISM-1272; Revision: 1; Updated: Sep-18; Applicability: All; Essential Eight: N/A

If only local access to a database is required, networking functionality of database management system (DBMS) software is disabled or directed to listen solely to the localhost interface.

Separation of development, testing and production database servers

Using production database servers for development and testing activities could result in accidental damage to their integrity or contents.

Control: *ISM-1273; Revision: 3; Updated: Mar-22; Applicability: All; Essential Eight: N/A*

Development and testing environments do not use the same database servers as production environments.

Further information

Further information on the functional separation of computing environments can be found in the virtualisation hardening section of the [Guidelines for System Hardening](#).

Further information on encrypting communications can be found in the cryptographic fundamentals section of the [Guidelines for Cryptography](#).

Further information on network segmentation and segregation can be found in the network design and configuration section of the [Guidelines for Networking](#).

Database management system software

Temporary installation files and logs

DBMS software will often leave behind temporary installation files and logs during the installation process in case a database administrator needs to troubleshoot a failed installation. These files, which can include credentials, could be valuable to an adversary.

Control: *ISM-1245; Revision: 2; Updated: Sep-18; Applicability: All; Essential Eight: N/A*

All temporary installation files and logs are removed after DBMS software has been installed.

Hardening and configuration

Poorly configured DBMS software could provide an opportunity for an adversary to gain unauthorised access to database contents. To assist an organisation in deploying DBMS software, vendors often provide guidance on how to securely configure their products.

Control: *ISM-1246; Revision: 2; Updated: Sep-18; Applicability: All; Essential Eight: N/A*

DBMS software is configured according to vendor guidance.

Control: *ISM-1247; Revision: 3; Updated: Mar-22; Applicability: All; Essential Eight: N/A*

Unneeded accounts, components, services and functionality of DBMS software are disabled or removed.

Restricting privileges

If DBMS software operating as a local administrator or root account is compromised by an adversary, it can present a significant security risk to the underlying database server. In addition, DBMS software is often capable of accessing files that it has read access to on the database server. Therefore, disabling the ability of the DBMS software to read local files from its database server will prevent such SQL injection attacks from succeeding.

Control: *ISM-1249; Revision: 2; Updated: Sep-18; Applicability: All; Essential Eight: N/A*

DBMS software is configured to run as a separate account with the minimum privileges needed to perform its functions.

Control: *ISM-1250; Revision: 1; Updated: Sep-18; Applicability: All; Essential Eight: N/A*

The account under which DBMS software runs has limited access to non-essential areas of the database server's file system.

Control: ISM-1251; Revision: 3; Updated: Mar-22; Applicability: All; Essential Eight: N/A

The ability of DBMS software to read local files from its database server is disabled.

Database administrator accounts

DBMS software often comes pre-configured with default database administrator accounts and credentials that are listed in vendor documentation. These default database administrator accounts should be disabled, renamed or have their credentials changed.

When sharing database administrator accounts for the performance of administrative activities, any actions undertaken will not be attributable to an individual database administrator. This can hinder investigations relating to an attempted or successful intrusion. Furthermore, database administrator accounts shared across different databases can exacerbate any compromise of a database administrator account by an adversary.

When creating new database administrator accounts, accounts are often allocated all privileges available to system administrators. However, most database administrators will only require a subset of all available privileges to undertake their duties.

Control: ISM-1260; Revision: 3; Updated: Mar-22; Applicability: All; Essential Eight: N/A

Default database administrator accounts are disabled, renamed or have their credentials changed.

Control: ISM-1262; Revision: 1; Updated: Sep-18; Applicability: All; Essential Eight: N/A

Database administrators have unique and identifiable accounts.

Control: ISM-1261; Revision: 2; Updated: Sep-18; Applicability: All; Essential Eight: N/A

Database administrator accounts are not shared across different databases.

Control: ISM-1263; Revision: 3; Updated: Sep-21; Applicability: All; Essential Eight: N/A

Database administrator accounts are used exclusively for administrative activities, with standard database accounts used for general purpose interactions with databases.

Control: ISM-1264; Revision: 1; Updated: Sep-18; Applicability: All; Essential Eight: N/A

Database administrator access is restricted to defined roles rather than accounts with default administrative permissions or all permissions.

Further information

Further information on the use of privileged accounts can be found in the access to systems and their resources section of the [Guidelines for Personnel Security](#).

Databases

Database register

Without knowledge of all the databases in an organisation, and their contents, an organisation will be unable to appropriately protect their assets.

Control: ISM-1243; Revision: 5; Updated: Mar-22; Applicability: All; Essential Eight: N/A

A database register is maintained and verified on a regular basis.

Protecting databases

Databases can be protected from unauthorised copying, and subsequent offline analysis, by applying file-based access controls to database files.

Control: ISM-1256; Revision: 3; Updated: Sep-18; Applicability: All; Essential Eight: N/A

File-based access controls are applied to database files.

Protecting database contents

Database administrators and database users should know the sensitivity or classification associated with databases and their contents. In cases where all of a database's contents are the same sensitivity or classification, an organisation should classify the entire database at this level and protect it as such. Alternatively, in cases where a database's contents are of varying sensitivities or classifications, and database users have varying levels of access to the database's contents, an organisation should protect the database's contents at a more granular level.

Restricting database users' ability to access, insert, modify or remove database contents, based on their work duties, ensures that the likelihood of unauthorised access, modification or deletion of database contents is reduced. Furthermore, where concerns exist that the aggregation of separate pieces of content from within a database could lead to an adversary determining more sensitive or classified content, the need-to-know principle can be enforced through the use of minimum privileges, database views and database roles. Alternatively, the content of concern could be separated by implementing multiple databases, each with restricted data sets.

Control: ISM-0393; **Revision:** 8; **Updated:** Jun-21; **Applicability:** All; **Essential Eight:** N/A

Databases and their contents are classified based on the sensitivity or classification of data that they contain.

Control: ISM-1255; **Revision:** 4; **Updated:** Mar-22; **Applicability:** All; **Essential Eight:** N/A

Database users' ability to access, insert, modify and remove database contents is restricted based on their work duties.

Control: ISM-1268; **Revision:** 1; **Updated:** Sep-18; **Applicability:** All; **Essential Eight:** N/A

The need-to-know principle is enforced for database contents through the application of minimum privileges, database views and database roles.

Separation of development, testing and production databases

Using database contents from production environments in development or testing environments could result in inadequate protection being applied to the database contents.

Control: ISM-1274; **Revision:** 6; **Updated:** Mar-22; **Applicability:** All; **Essential Eight:** N/A

Database contents from production environments are not used in development or testing environments unless the environment is secured to the same level as the production environment.

Web application interaction with databases

SQL injection attacks are a significant threat to the confidentiality, integrity and availability of database contents. Specifically, SQL injection attacks can allow an adversary to steal database contents, modify database contents, delete an entire database or even in some circumstances gain control of the underlying database server. Furthermore, when database queries from web applications fail they may display detailed error information about the structure of databases. This can be used by an adversary to further tailor SQL injection attacks.

Control: ISM-1275; **Revision:** 1; **Updated:** Sep-18; **Applicability:** All; **Essential Eight:** N/A

All queries to databases from web applications are filtered for legitimate content and correct syntax.

Control: ISM-1276; **Revision:** 2; **Updated:** Sep-18; **Applicability:** All; **Essential Eight:** N/A

Parameterised queries or stored procedures are used for database interaction instead of dynamically generated queries.

Control: ISM-1278; **Revision:** 3; **Updated:** Mar-22; **Applicability:** All; **Essential Eight:** N/A

Web applications are designed to provide as little error information as possible about the structure of databases.

Database event logging

Certain database events can assist in monitoring the security posture of databases, detecting malicious behaviour and contributing to investigations following cyber security incidents. In doing so, database event logs should be centrally

stored and protected from unauthorised modification and deletion, monitored for signs of compromise, and actioned when cyber security events are detected.

Control: ISM-1537; Revision: 3; Updated: Jun-22; Applicability: All; Essential Eight: N/A

The following events are logged for databases:

- *access or modification of particularly important content*
- *addition of new users, especially privileged users*
- *changes to user roles or privileges*
- *attempts to elevate user privileges*
- *queries containing comments*
- *queries containing multiple embedded queries*
- *database and query alerts or failures*
- *database structure changes*
- *database administrator actions*
- *use of executable commands*
- *database logons and logoffs.*

Control: ISM-1758; Revision: 0; Updated: Mar-22; Applicability: All; Essential Eight: N/A

Database event logs are centrally stored and protected from unauthorised modification and deletion, monitored for signs of compromise, and actioned when cyber security events are detected.

Further information

Further information on event logging can be found in the event logging and monitoring section of the [Guidelines for System Monitoring](#).