
Oracle Audit Vault



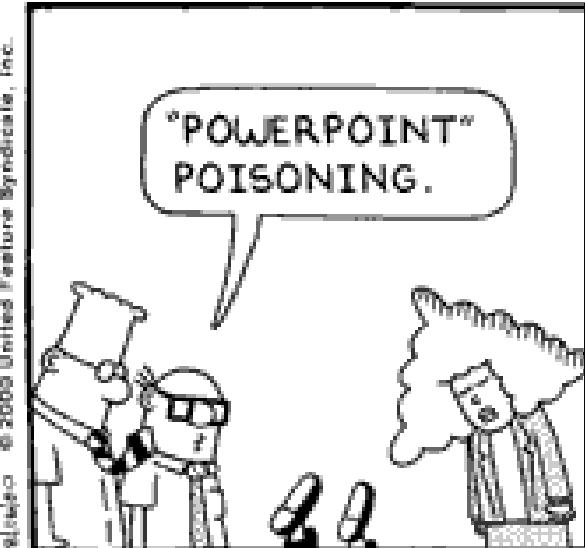
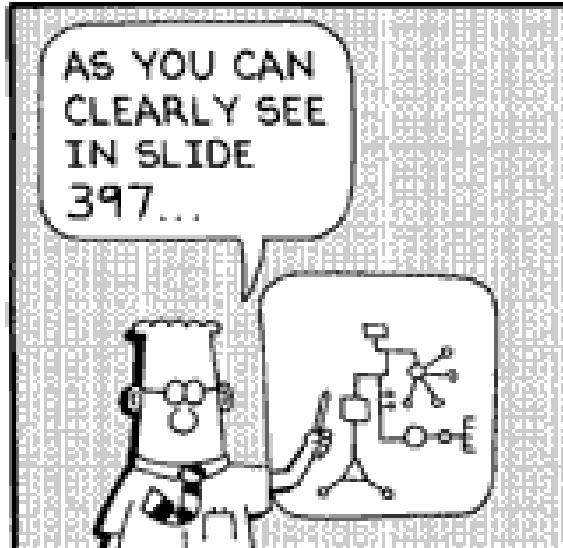
presentation for:
Utah Oracle Users Group

Who am I?

- Daniel Morgan
- Oracle Ace Director 
- University of Washington
 - Wrote UW Oracle curricula
 - Primary program instructor - 8 years
- Education Chair: PSOUG 
- Member: UKOUG 
- Frequent speaker – OOW and user group events
- 10g, 11g, and TimesTen Beta tester
- Oracle since version 6
- Too many years of Fortran and COBOL
- Contact: damorgan@u.washington.edu



I will try to avoid this ...



What Your Management Is Hearing

Sarbanes Oxley Act (SOX, SarbOx)

- Passed by Congress on January 23rd, 2002 and signed by President Bush on July 30th, 2002
- Industrial engine manufacturing FUD



SOX Requirements

Sarbanes-Oxley Section 302 and 404 Internal Control Requirements

Section 302

Requires the CEO and CFO of a public company to certify quarterly and annually that they:

- Are responsible for disclosure controls,
- Have designed controls to ensure that material information is known to them,
- Have evaluated the effectiveness of controls,
- Have presented their conclusions in the filing,
- Have disclosed to the audit committee and auditors significant control deficiencies and acts of fraud,
- Have indicated in the report significant changes to controls.

Section 404

Requires the CEO and CFO to annually:

- State their responsibility for establishing and maintaining an adequate internal control structure and procedures for financial reporting,
- Conduct and provide an assessment of the effectiveness of the internal controls.

Requires the external auditor to:

- Attest to management's assertion.

SOX Requirements

Requires the independent external Auditor to provide two opinions:

- An assessment of management's evaluation of the company's internal control over financial reporting
- Its own independent evaluation based on its review and testing of the company's internal control over financial reporting

HIPAA Requirements

- Give patients access to their information and ability to request change
- Restrict access to a patients information to others
- Restrict disclosure of protected information to minimum required for healthcare treatments & transitions
- Establish controls for access to records by researchers
- Assign a privacy officer that will administer the privacy policy programs and enforce compliance
- Maintain confidentiality, integrity and availability of healthcare information



Electronic Storage of Broker-Dealer Records

- Electronic records must be preserved exclusively in a non-rewriteable and non-erasable format
- Broker-dealers may employ a storage system that prevents alteration or erasure of the records for their required retention period.



FACTA Requirements (1 of 2)

- Fair Credit Reporting Act
- Required as of June 1, 2005
- FACTA provisions consumer reporting agencies and any business that uses a consumer report must adopt procedures for proper document disposal.



FACTA Requirements (2 of 2)

- The FTC, the federal banking agencies, and the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) have published final regulations to implement the new FACTA Disposal Rule. The FTC's disposal rule applies to consumer reporting agencies as well as individuals and **any sized business that uses consumer reports**. The FTC lists the following as among those that must comply with the rule:
 - Lenders
 - Insurers
 - Employers
 - Landlords
 - Government agencies
 - Mortgage brokers
 - Automobile dealers
 - Attorneys and private investigators
 - Debt collectors

Gramm-Leach-Bliley Requirements (GLB)

- Establish an information security program **assess and control risks** to customer NPI.
- **Protect against any anticipated threats** or hazards to the security or integrity of such records
- **Protect against unauthorized access** to or use of such records that could result in harm or inconvenience to any customer
- **Install access controls** on customer information systems, including controls to **authenticate** and permit access only to authorized individuals as well as **prevent** employees from providing



PCI Requirements (1 of 2)

- Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard
- Required by September 2007 if your organization accepts credit cards
- The TJX Companies breach
 - The TJX Companies Inc. breach is the largest known data theft to date. Hackers invaded the TJX systems resulting in at least 45.7 million credit and debit card numbers stolen over an 18-month period. As well as the stolen personal data, including driver's license numbers of another 455,000 customers who returned merchandise without receipts.



PCI Requirements (2 of 2)

- Requirement 2.2.4 - Remove all unnecessary functionality
- Requirement 2.3 - Encrypt all non-console administrative access
- Requirement 4 - Encrypt transmission of cardholder data across open, public networks
- Requirement 6 - Develop and maintain secure systems and applications
- Requirement 6.5.1 - Unvalidated Input
- Requirement 6.5.2 - Broken Access Control
- Requirement 6.5.3 - Broken Authentication and Session Management
- Requirement 6.5.4 - Cross Site Scripting (XSS) Flaws
- Requirement 6.5.5 - Buffer Overflows
- Requirement 6.5.6 - Injection Flaws
- Requirement 6.5.7 - Improper Error Handling
- Requirement 6.5.8 - Insecure Storage
- Requirement 6.5.9 - Denial of Service
- Requirement 6.5.10 - Insecure Configuration Management

PIPEDA Requirements (1 of 2)

- The PCI DSS is a multifaceted security standard that includes requirements for security management, policies, procedures, network architecture, software design and other critical protective measures.



Office of the
Privacy Commissioner
of Canada

PIPEDA Requirements (2 of 2)

- Build and Maintain a Secure Network
 - **Install and maintain a firewall configuration to protect cardholder data**
 - **Do not use vendor-supplied defaults for system passwords and other security parameters**
- Protect Cardholder Data
 - **Protect stored cardholder data**
 - **Encrypt transmission of cardholder data across open, public networks**
- Maintain a Vulnerability Management Program
 - **Use and regularly update anti-virus software**
 - **Develop and maintain secure systems and applications**
- Implement Strong Access Control Measures
 - **Restrict access to cardholder data by business need-to-know**
 - **Assign a unique ID to each person with computer access**
 - **Restrict physical access to cardholder data**
- Regularly Monitor and Test Networks
 - **Track and monitor all access to network resources and cardholder data**
 - **Regularly test security systems and processes**
- Maintain an Information Security Policy
 - **Maintain a policy that addresses information security**

Basel II Requirements

- To be in compliance with Basel II, a banking institution must deliver appropriate reporting of operational risk exposures and loss data to its board of directors and senior management. These reports must:
 - Address both company-wide and line of business results.
 - Summarize operational risk exposure, loss experience, relevant business environment and internal control assessments.
 - Identify and assess the operational risk inherent in all material products, activities, processes and systems.



BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

Expanding Regulatory Requirements



The Cost

- A study conducted by Ponemon Institute estimates an average cost of \$14 million per security breach incident, with costs ranging as high as \$50 million.
 - Study covered 14 separate incidents, encompassing 1.4 million compromised data records and an estimated total of \$200 million in resulting losses
 - Total cost estimates include the actual cost of internal investigations, outside legal defense fees, notification and call center costs, PR and investor relations efforts, discounted services offered, lost employee productivity and the effect of lost customers.

Governance, Risk, and Compliance (GRC)

Governance

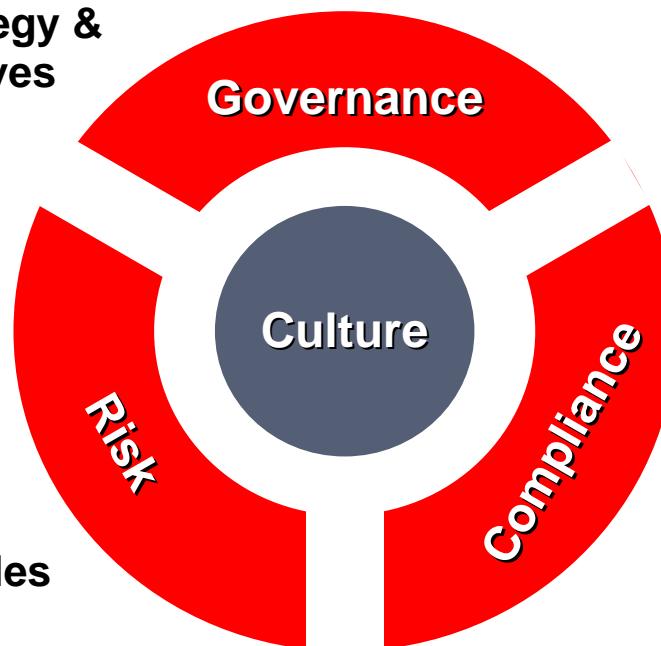
- Set and evaluate performance against objectives
- Authorize business strategy & model to achieve objectives

Culture

- Establish organizational climate and mindset that promote trust, integrity, & accountability

Risk Management

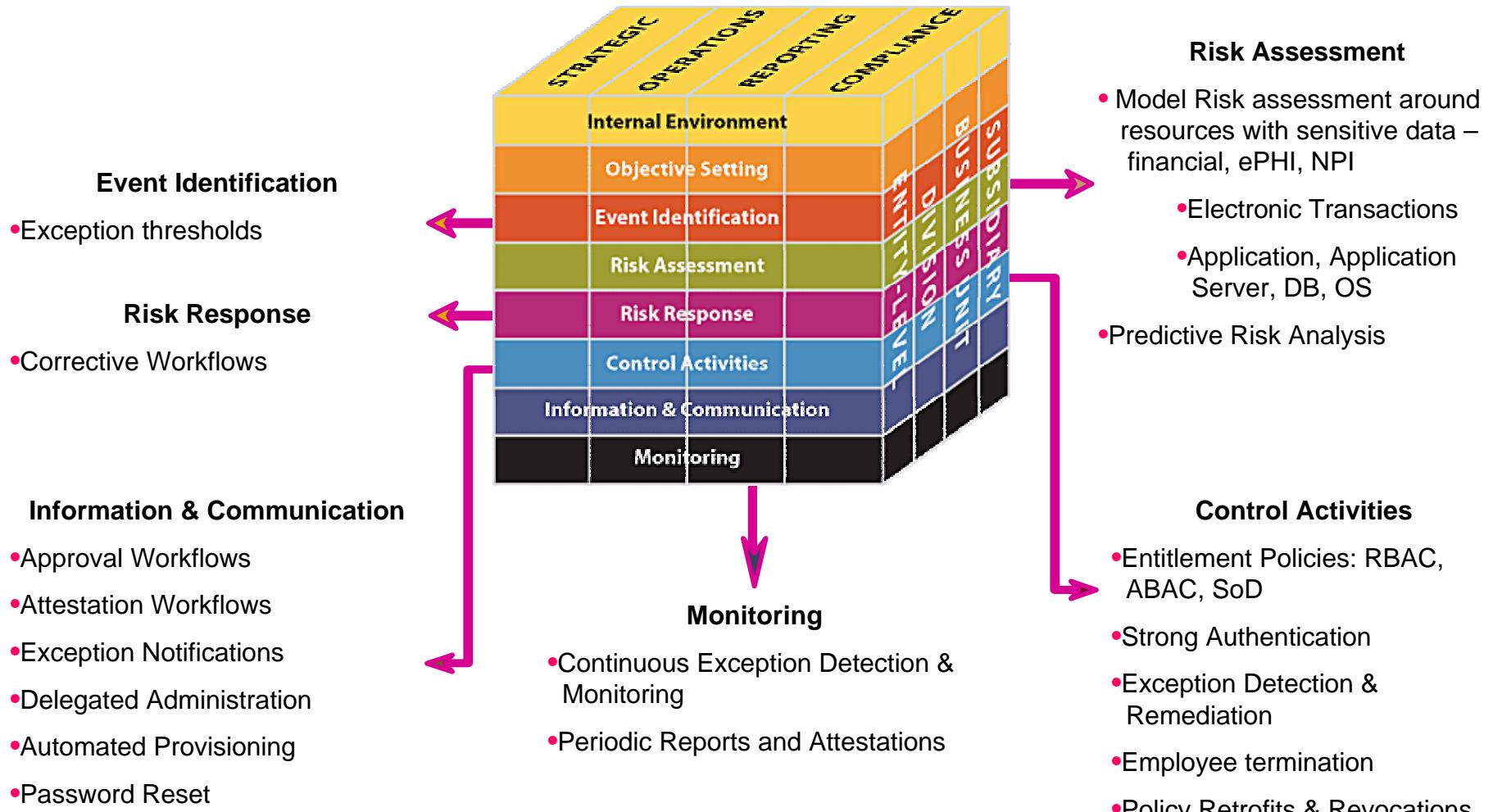
- Identify, assess, and address potential obstacles to achieving objectives
- Identify / address violation of mandated and voluntary boundaries



Compliance

- Encourage / require compliance with established policies and boundaries
- Detect non-compliance and respond accordingly

COSO Cube & Compliance Reference Model

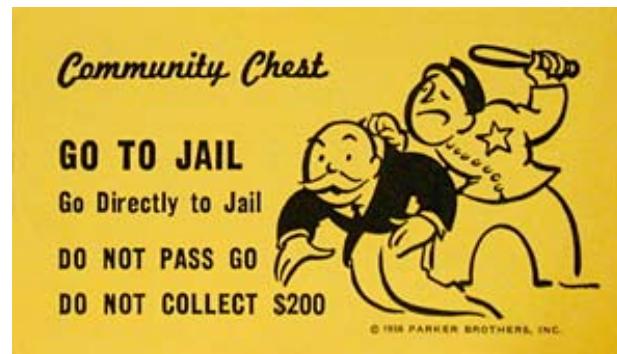


- Committee Of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission
- Most accepted framework for financial controls

What is an Internal Control?

- Providing reasonable assurance of:
 - Effectiveness and efficiency of operations
 - Reliability of financial reporting
 - Compliance with laws and regulations

or else...



What Management Wants

- You need to know who did what and when
- You need to know who accessed what data both generally and under specified conditions
- You need to protect the audit trail from tampering and be able to prove it is authentic
- Adequately guard against security threats without choking the business

What Auditors Want

- Separation of duties
- Reporting
- Notification
- Proven audit data integrity

What IT Wants

- Performance and scalability
- Minimal constraints while getting the job done
- Evenings and weekends off

Auditing

Traditional Auditing Methods

- Standard Auditing (since the time of the dinosaurs)
- Log Miner (since 8.1.5)
- Fine Grained Auditing (since 9.0.1)
- Triggers
 - Table Triggers (since 6.0)
 - DDL Event Triggers (since 8.1.6)
 - System Event Triggers (since 8.1.6)
- Application Auditing (hand coded into the application)
- Data Vault / Audit Vault (**new**)

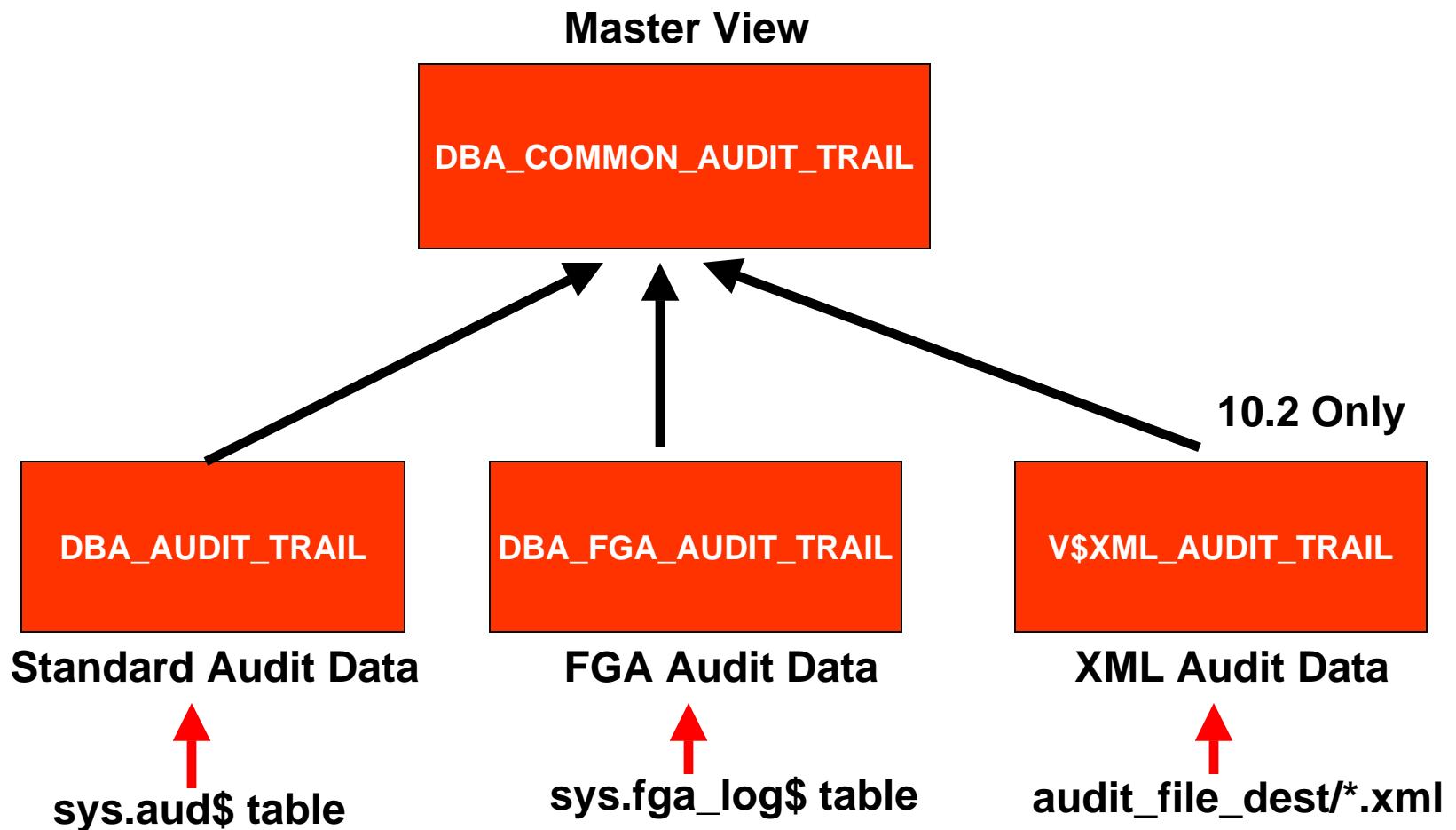
Standard Auditing

```
SQL> SELECT name, value
  2  FROM gv$parameter
  3  WHERE name LIKE '%audit%';
```

NAME	VALUE
-----	-----
audit_sys_operations	FALSE
audit_file_dest	C:\ORACLE\ADMIN\ORABASE\ADUMP
audit_trail	DB

```
SQL>
```

Database Auditing



Standard Auditing

```
SQL> SELECT extended_timestamp, os_user, statement_type
  2  FROM dba_common_audit_trail;
```

EXTENDED_TIMESTAMP	OS_USER	STATEMENT_TYPE
21-NOV-07 04.17.14.828000 PM -07:00	Daniel Morgan	LOGON
21-NOV-07 04.17.14.906000 PM -07:00	Daniel Morgan	LOGON
21-NOV-07 04.19.30.765000 PM -07:00	Daniel Morgan	LOGON
21-NOV-07 04.19.32.296000 PM -07:00	Daniel Morgan	LOGOFF
21-NOV-07 04.19.50.703000 PM -07:00	Daniel Morgan	LOGON
21-NOV-07 04.19.55.234000 PM -07:00	Daniel Morgan	LOGOFF
21-NOV-07 04.23.09.875000 PM -07:00	Daniel Morgan	LOGON

Log Miner

- DBMS_LOGMNR
 - ADD_LOGFILE
 - START_LOGMNR
 - END_LOGMNR

```
exec sys.dbms_logmnr.add_logfile('c:\temp\demo1.arc');
exec sys.dbms_logmnr.add_logfile('c:\temp\demo2.arc');
exec sys.dbms_logmnr.add_logfile('c:\temp\demo3.arc');
exec sys.dbms_logmnr.start_logmnr(7466113,7466134);
```

```
exec sys.dbms_logmnr.start_logmnr(7466113, 7466134, options=>2);
```

```
SELECT v.scn, v.commit_timestamp, v.table_name, o.object_name, v.operation
FROM sys.v$logmnr_contents v, dba_objects o
WHERE SUBSTR(v.table_name,6) = o.object_id;
```

```
exec sys.dbms_logmnr.end_logmnr;
```

Fine Grained Auditing (FGA)

- Best solution for some problems
- No overhead when conditions are not met
- No overhead when policy exists on different statement types
- XML auditing performs better than DB_EXTENDED
- Still need standard auditing for coverage of areas not provided by FGA

Triggers

- AFTER INSERT OR UPDATE OR DELETE
- AFTER DDL
- AFTER LOGON / AFTER LOGOFF

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER statement_level
AFTER INSERT OR UPDATE OR DELETE
ON orders;
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER ddl_trig
AFTER DDL ON DATABASE
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER logon_audit
AFTER LOGON ON DATABASE
```

Problems with In-House Auditing

- In-house auditing implementations may present the following issues:
 - Distributed audit data makes it difficult to perform analysis and issue alerts
 - Database administrator (DBA) or system administrator could potentially modify audit data
 - Large amount of audit data can burden production systems
 - Processing of audit data can affect production systems
 - Enterprise-wide audit policies are often complicated to administer

What Else Can We Do?

Access Control

- SQL*NET
 - Invited and Excluded Nodes
 - Encryption with seed value
- Profiles
 - Password Complexity and Expiration
- Privileges
 - Roles
 - System Prvs
 - Object Prvs

Default Passwords

```
SQL> SELECT d.username, u.account_status
  2  FROM dba_users_with_defpwd d, dba_users u
  3  WHERE d.username = u.username
  4  ORDER BY 2,1;
```

USERNAME	ACCOUNT_STATUS
CTXSYS	EXPIRED & LOCKED
DIP	EXPIRED & LOCKED
EXFSYS	EXPIRED & LOCKED
MDDATA	EXPIRED & LOCKED
MDSYS	EXPIRED & LOCKED
ORDPLUGINS	EXPIRED & LOCKED
ORDSYS	EXPIRED & LOCKED
OUTLN	EXPIRED & LOCKED
SI_INFORMTN_SCHEMA	EXPIRED & LOCKED
WK_TEST	EXPIRED & LOCKED
WMSYS	EXPIRED & LOCKED
XDB	EXPIRED & LOCKED
HR	OPEN
OE	OPEN
SCOTT	OPEN
SH	OPEN

16 rows selected.

SQL>

Database Setup

```
SQL> show parameter audit
```

NAME_COL_PLUS_SHOW_PARAM	TYPE	VALUE_COL_PLUS_SHOW_PARAM
audit_file_dest	string	C:\ORACLE\ADMIN\ORABASE\ADUMP
audit_sys_operations	boolean	FALSE
audit_trail	string	DB

In 11g

- Apply CPUs
- Track Blackout Periods
- Network Access Control Lists
 - DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN
 - Secures UTL_HTTP, UTL_INADDR, UTL_MAIL, UTL_SMTP, UTL_TCP
- Case Sensitive Passwords
- Monitor usage of UTL_FILE and DataPump
- Encryption
 - SecureFiles
 - Transparent Data Encryption
 - DBMS_CRYPTO

But it still does not solve the underlying issue

Audit Vault: The Marketing

Why Audit Vault?

- Comply with the law
- Protect the organization from insiders
- Proof for auditors
- Protection from lawsuits
- Mitigates many security risks

Compared with Competitive Solutions

- Network Traffic Monitor
 - Misses server-side code
 - Doesn't require DB restart
 - Impacts every statement not on DB server
- Database Transaction Monitoring
 - More overhead (CPU)
 - Captures all activity

Compared with Competitive Solutions

- Log Readers
 - Platform dependencies
 - Select Statements not audited
- Application Auditing
 - Non-Application Access unmonitored
 - Auditing is expressed in application transactions not database transactions

Audit Vault's History

- Built on top of Database Vault
 - Released August '06
- Leverages existing mature technologies
 - AQ
 - Streams
 - Log Miner
 - Auditing



Database and Audit Vault

Database Vault

- Specialized warehouse for audit data
- Leverages Database vault security to block DBA from viewing audit data
- SOD / Defined roles
- Audit vault and Compliance report
- Setup Audit Alerts

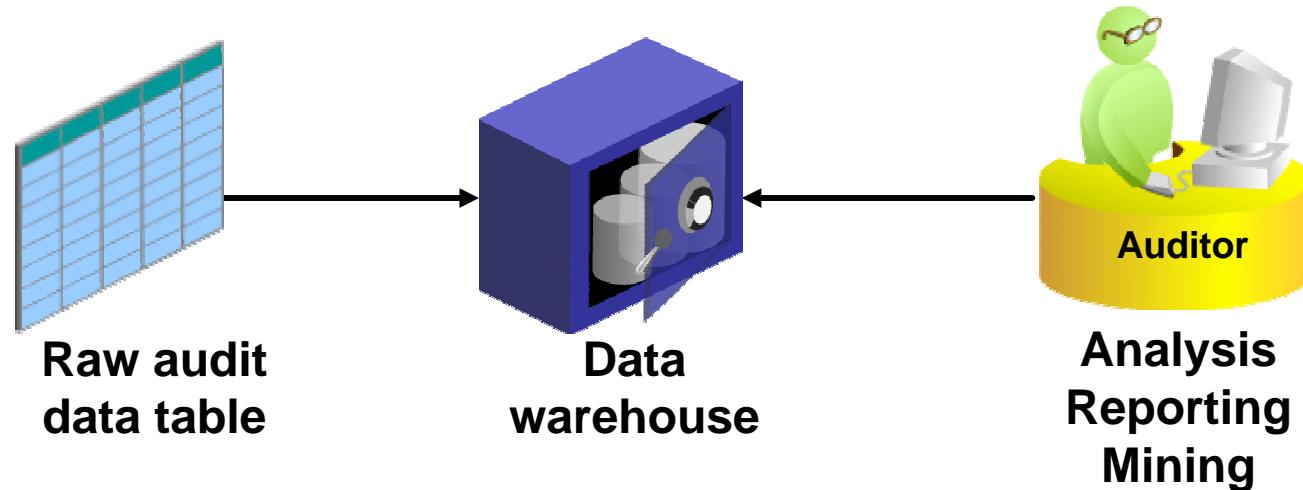
Audit Vault

- Restrict the DBA and other privileged users from accessing application data
- Protect the database and applications from unauthorized changes
- Enforce strong controls over who, when, and where application can be accessed

Built On Top Of Database Vault

- The Audit Vault Server database is protected by Oracle Database Vault features.
- Database Vault is used to:
 - Prevent access to audit data by privileged users
 - Prevent unauthorized changes to the Audit Vault Server database
 - Set access controls

Audit Vault Data Warehouse: Overview



Only One Piece of the Puzzle

- Profiles
 - password complexity & expiration
- Roles
- System Privileges
 - Minimum required
- Object Privileges
 - Minimum required
- Database Auditing
- Fine Grained Auditing
- Fine Grained Access Control
- Identity Management

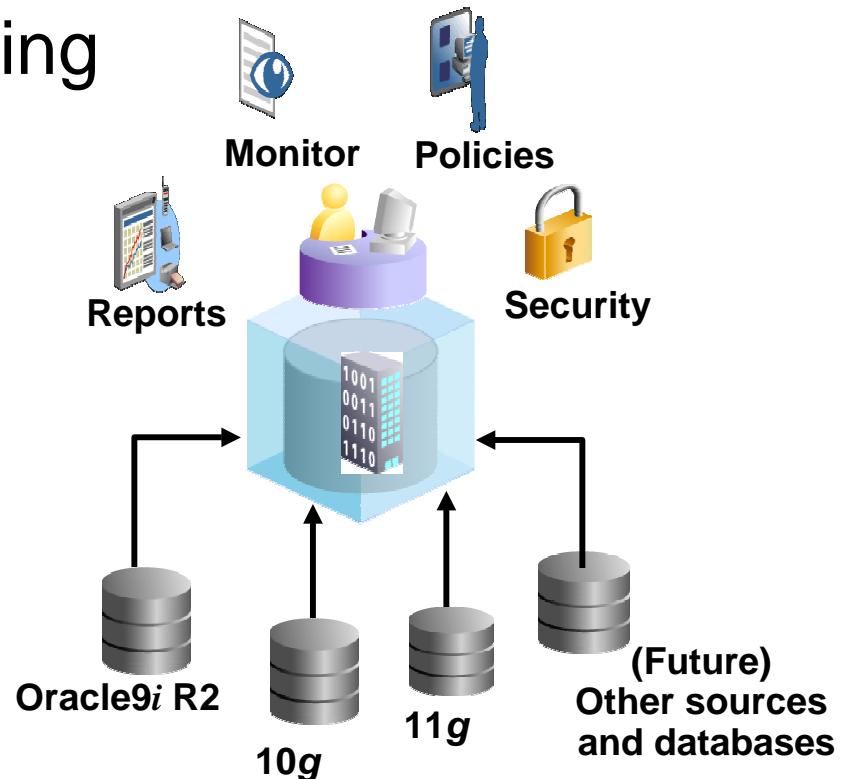
Audit Vault Concepts

What is Audit Vault?

- A secure tamper-proof Oracle database
- A consolidated repository for audit logs from across the enterprise
- Protects audit data from modification and tampering
- Consolidates audit trails by mapping audit data to a common audit format
- Centralized audit policy management
- Enables analysis of audit data including timely detection of policy violations
- Report from a single repository

Oracle Audit Vault: “Trust but verify”

- Collect and consolidate audit data
 - Oracle9i Release 2 and higher
- Simplify compliance reporting
 - Built-in reports
 - Custom reports
- Detect and prevent insider threats
- Scale and security
 - Database Vault
 - Advanced Security
 - Partitioning
- Centrally manage and provision audit settings

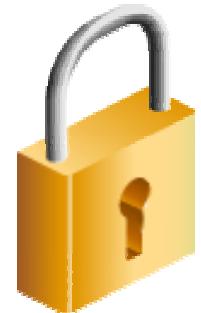


Oracle Audit Vault Reports

- User-defined reports
 - What actions did privileged users perform on the financial database?
 - What actions did user A perform across multiple databases?
 - Who accessed sensitive data?
- Custom reports
 - Oracle BI Publisher and Application Express
 - Third-party tools

Security

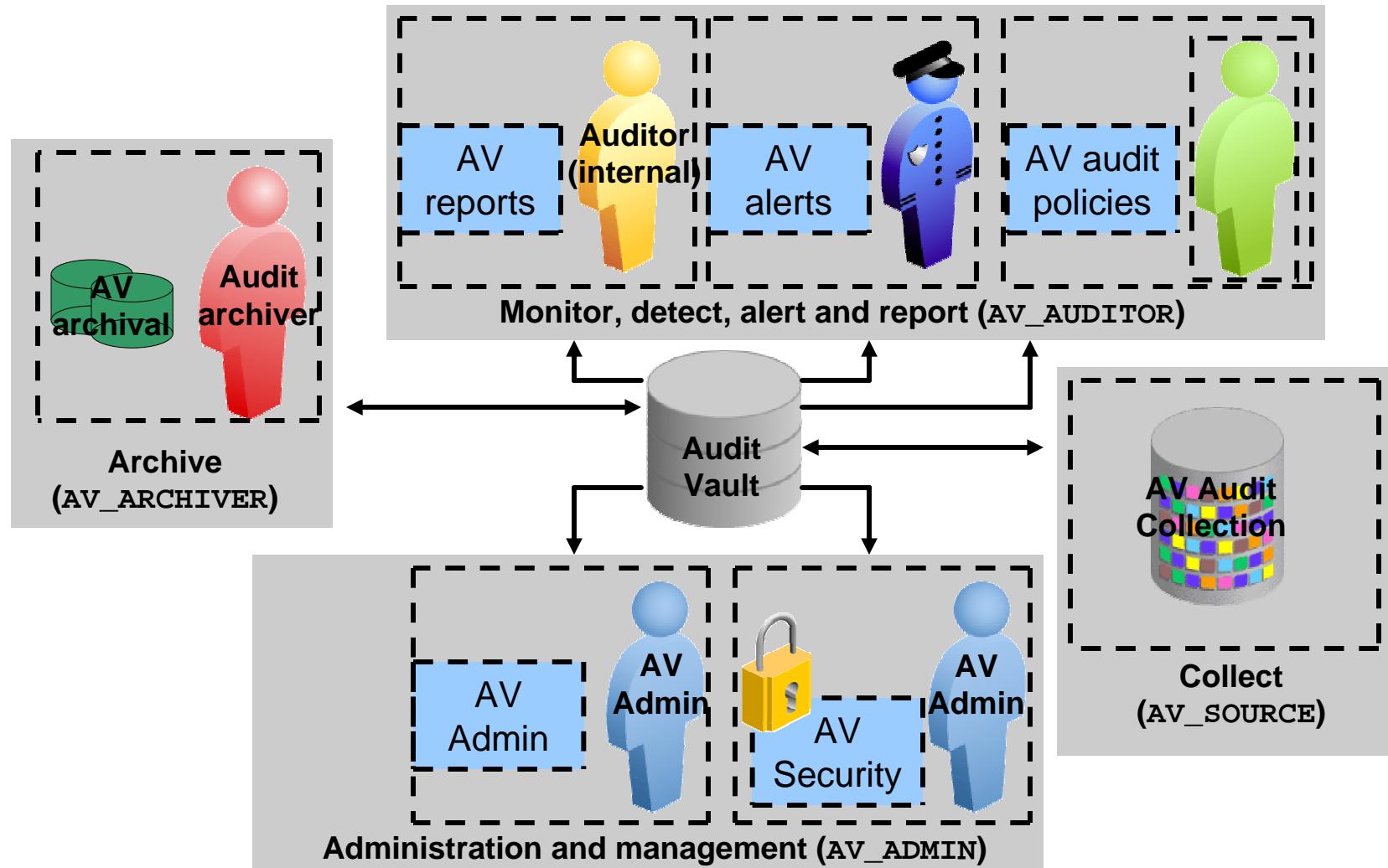
- Protected with built-in security
 - Encrypted audit data transmission
 - Separation of duty: Audit Vault Administrator and Audit Vault Auditor
- Protected using:
 - Oracle Database Vault
 - Oracle Advanced Security



Separation of Duties

- Assign responsibilities to roles not people
- Manages conflict of interest policy
- Reduces chances of fraud
- Spreads critical duties across roles and in turn users
- Proposed NIST Standard for Role-Based Access Control (2001)
 - Users, roles, permissions, operations, objects
 - Core and Hierarchical RBAC
 - Separation of duties
 - Administrative functions, supportive System functions, review functions
- ANSI/INCITS 359 - 2004

Audit Vault's Separation of Duties



Administrator Roles

Role	When Granted	Granted To	Description
AV_ADMIN	During Server Installation	Audit Vault Administrator	<p>Accesses Oracle Audit Vault services to administer, configure, and manage a running Oracle Audit Vault system. A user granted this role configures and manages audit sources, agents, collectors, the setup of the source with the agent, and the warehouse.</p>
AV_AUDITOR	Server Installation	Audit Vault Auditor	<p>Accesses Audit Vault reporting and analysis services to monitor components, detect security risks, create and evaluate alert scenarios, create detail and summary reports of events across systems, and manage the reports. A user granted this role manages central audit settings and alerts. This user also uses the data warehouse services to further analyze the audit data to assist in looking for trends, intrusions, anomalies, and other items of interest. A user is created and granted this role during the Audit Vault Server installation.</p>
AV_AGENT	Before Agent Installation	Audit Vault Agent Owner	<p>Manages agents and collectors by starting, stopping, and resetting them. A user is created and granted this role prior to an agent installation. A user is created and granted this role prior to an agent installation. The Audit Vault Agent software uses this role at run time to query Oracle Audit Vault for configuration information.</p>

Administrator Roles

Role	When Granted	Granted To	Description
AV_SOURCE	Before Source Registration	Source User	Manages the setup of sources for audit data collection.
AV_ARCHIVER	Before archiving audit data	SYS	Archives and deletes audit data from Audit Vault and cleans up old unused metadata and alerts that have already been processed. A user granted this role can archive raw audit data.
DV_OWNER	During Server Installation	AVOWNER and DVSYS	Manages database roles and configuration.
DV_ACCTMGR	During Server Installation	AVACCTMGR and DVSYS	Manages database user accounts. Only the user granted this role can create Audit Vault administrator users.

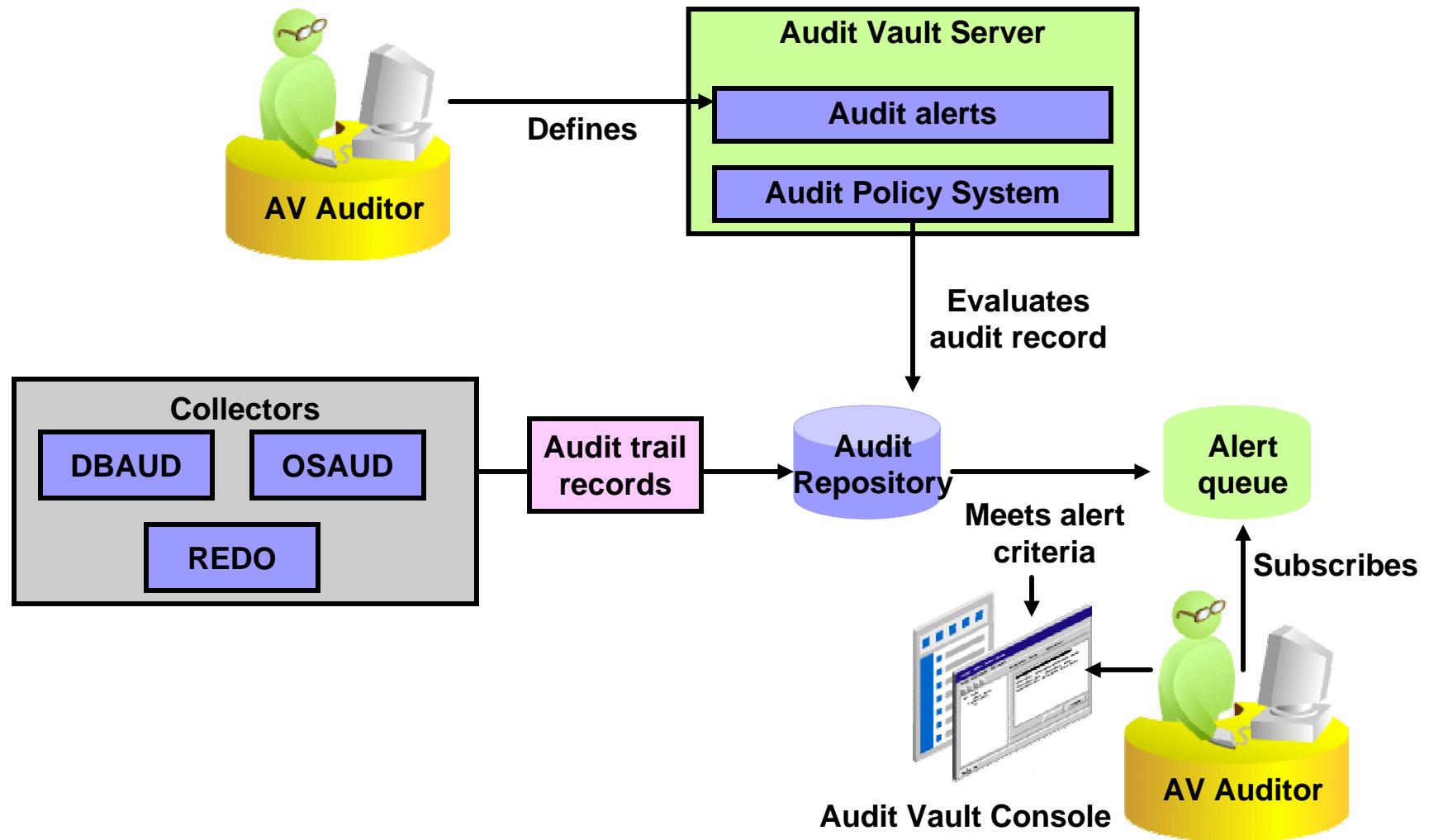
```
SELECT *
  FROM dba_role_privs
 WHERE (granted_role LIKE 'AV%'
    OR granted_role LIKE 'DV%')
 ORDER BY 2,1;
```

Alerts Early Detection with Alerting

- Alerts can be defined for:
 - Viewing sensitive columns
 - Creating users
 - Granting of roles
 - DBA grants on all systems
 - Failed application logins
- Alerts are evaluated on incoming audit data
- Alert reports can be generated for suspicious activity

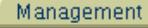


Alert Processing



Enabling and Disabling Alert Processing

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g 

Audit Vault   [Help](#) [Logout](#)

[Audit Source](#) [Agent](#) **Alert** [Audit Event Category](#) [Warehouse](#) [Archive](#)

Database Instance: av.us.oracle.com

Alert Settings 

The Audit Vault alerts get fired against data that is being insert into the Raw Audit Data Store.

Alert Processing Status  

Under certain circumstances, such as when restoring data into Audit Vault from archive, you may want to disable alert processing. This will prevent alerts from being raised and dispatched for processing. You can enable or disable alert processing below. Please note: This is a global setting. All alert processing within Audit Vault will stop working if you disable alert processing here.

Alert Processing Status  



[Management](#) | [Configuration](#) | [Help](#) | [Logout](#)

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Creating an Alert Rule

Create Alert Rule

Please provide the data for all required fields

* Alert Access_Emp_Phone

Description Raised when a SELECT is issued for the PHONE_NUMBER column in the HR.EMPLOYEES table

* Alert Severity Warning

Audit Source Type ORCLDB

Audit Source ORCL.ORACLE.COM

Audit Event Category DATA ACCESS

Specify additional alert conditions in Basic Advanced



Specifying the Basic Alert Condition

Basic Alert Condition

Specify when an alert should be raised.

User 

Table 

Audit Event

Audit Event Status Success Failure Both



Specifying an Advanced Alert Condition

Advanced Alert Condition

Enter a valid Boolean condition under which an alert should be raised. You may use any of the correct, that it contains only the attributes listed below, and that all values entered are valid.

* Condition:

```
SOURCE_EVENTID = '3' and FGA_POLICYNAME='EMPLOYEEDATA'
```

Select an event to insert it in the condition

SELECT

Select an attribute to insert it in the condition

FGA_POLICYNAME



Viewing Alert information

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g Audit Vault

Audit Reports Audit Policy Audit Status

Overview Activity Reports Alert Report

Database Instance: av.us.oracle.com Logged in As AVAUDIT1

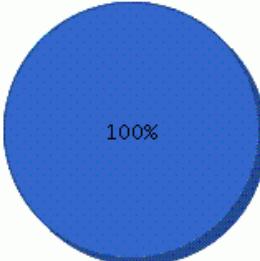
Overview

Page Refreshed Apr 24, 2007 3:56:24 AM Refresh View Data For: Automatically Refresh (60 sec) ▾

View Data For: Last One Month Last One Week Last 24 Hours
 The Period From Apr 23, 2007 To Apr 24, 2007 Go

Alert Severity Summary

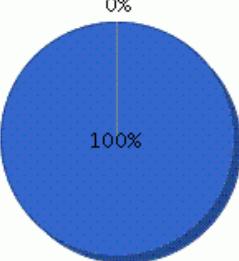
The distribution of alerts by severity across all audit sources



100% Severity Critical(1)

Summary of Alert Activity

The distribution of alert activity by audit source



0% 100% Sources with alerts(1) Sources without alerts(0)



Viewing Audit Alerts

ORACLE® Enterprise Manager 10g

Audit Vault

Audit Settings Alerts

Database Instance: [av.us.oracle.com](#) > Alerts

Audit Alerts

Audit Source Type: ORCLDB 
Audit Source: ORCL.ORACLE.COM 
Audit Event Category: USER SESSION 



Viewing Audit Alerts: Support

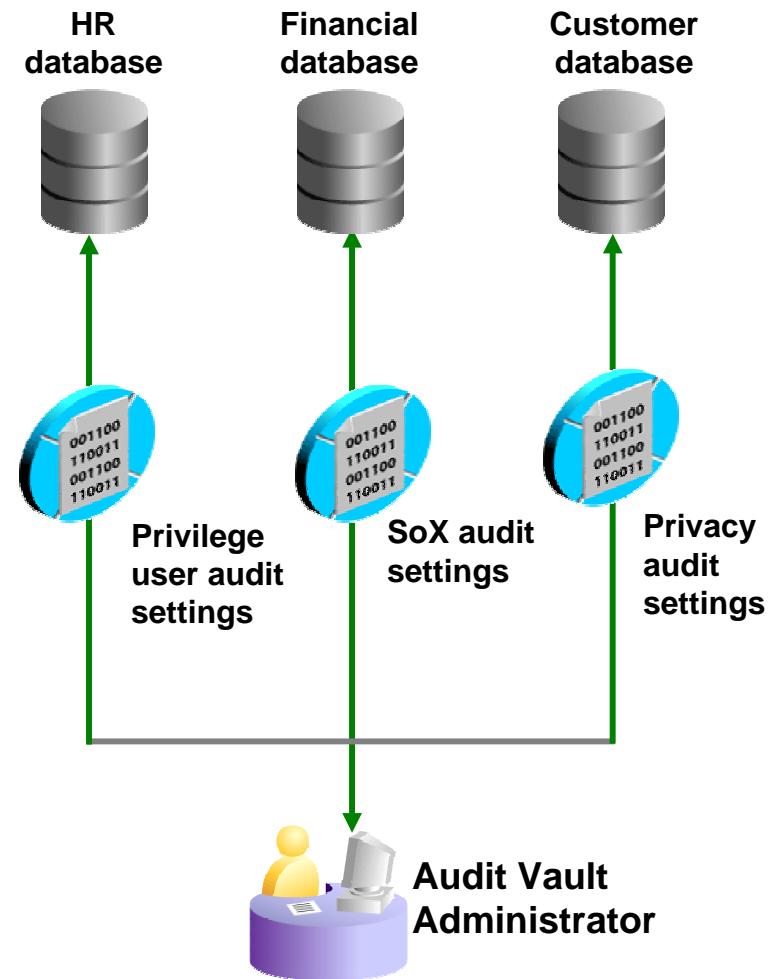
- AQ tables
 - When an alert is triggered, it is placed on the AVSYS.AV_ALERT_QUE
 - The AQ interface provides a number of mechanisms to send email/text messages when an alert is triggered
 - JMS : sample code
 - PL/SQL : sample code
 - DB Control : looking into integrating with the built in alert system

Scalable and Flexible Data Warehouse

- Audit data warehouse
 - Enables business intelligence and analysis
 - Enables reporting
- Audit data warehouse dimensions
 - Time, host, source, user, and event
 - Schema documented and published
 - Allows third-party reporting tools
- Performance and scalability
 - Built-in partitioning
 - Scales to terabytes
- Oracle RAC certified

Centralized Management of Audit Policies

- Collection of database audit settings
- Compare against existing audit settings on source
- Provision audit settings centrally
- Demonstrate compliance



OUR GOAL IS TO WRITE
BUG-FREE SOFTWARE.
I'LL PAY A TEN-DOLLAR
BONUS FOR EVERY BUG
YOU FIND AND FIX.



S. ADAMS E-mail: SCOTTADAMS@AOL.COM

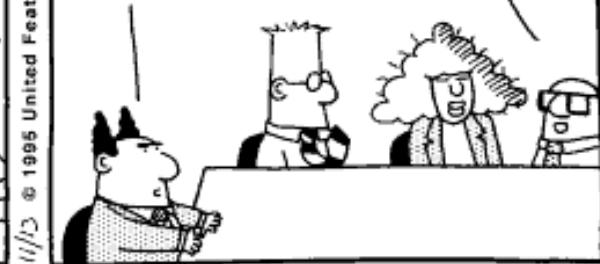


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I HOPE
THIS
DRIVES
THE RIGHT
BEHAVIOR.

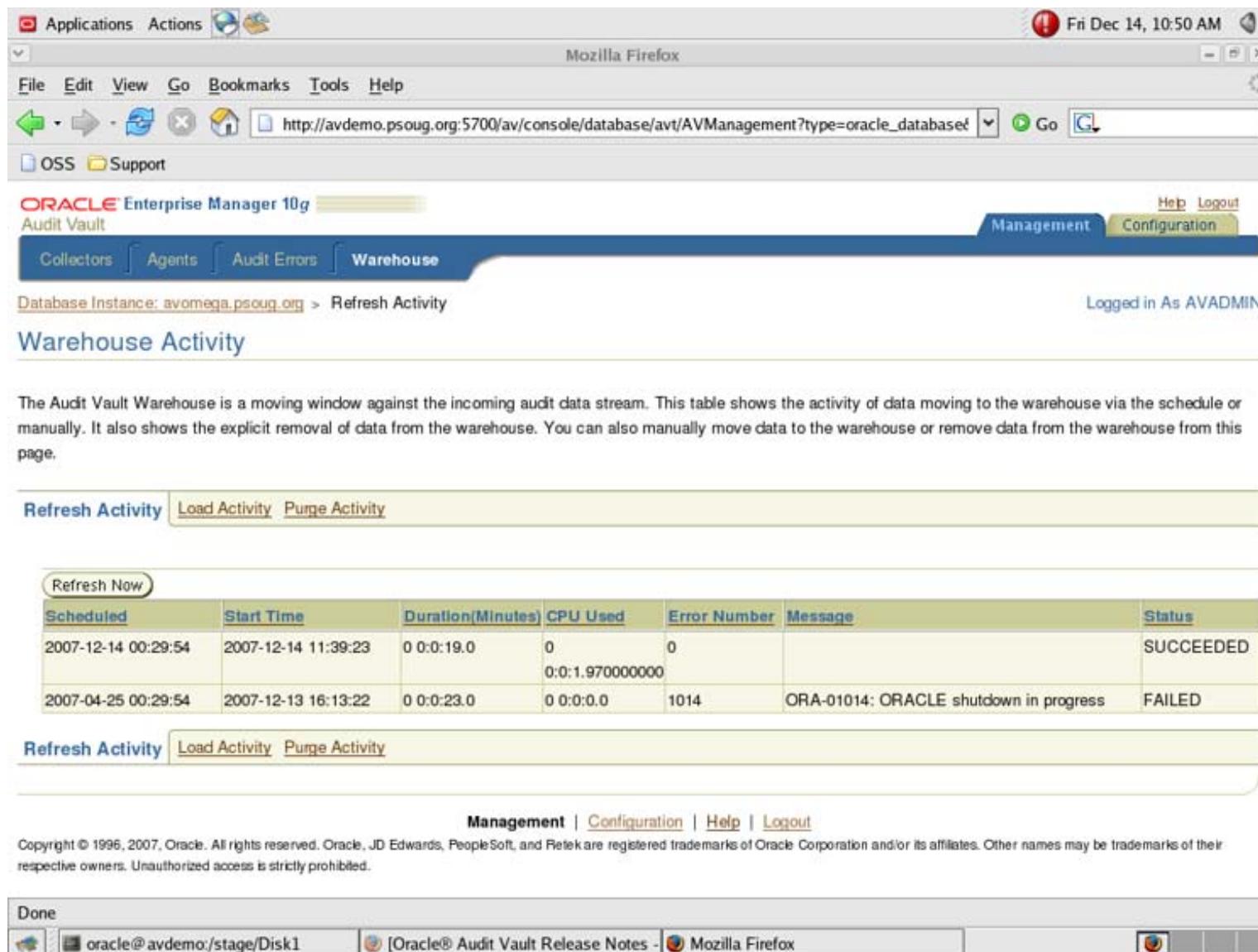


I'M GONNA
WRITE ME A
NEW MINIVAN
THIS AFTER-
NOON!



Audit Vault User Interface

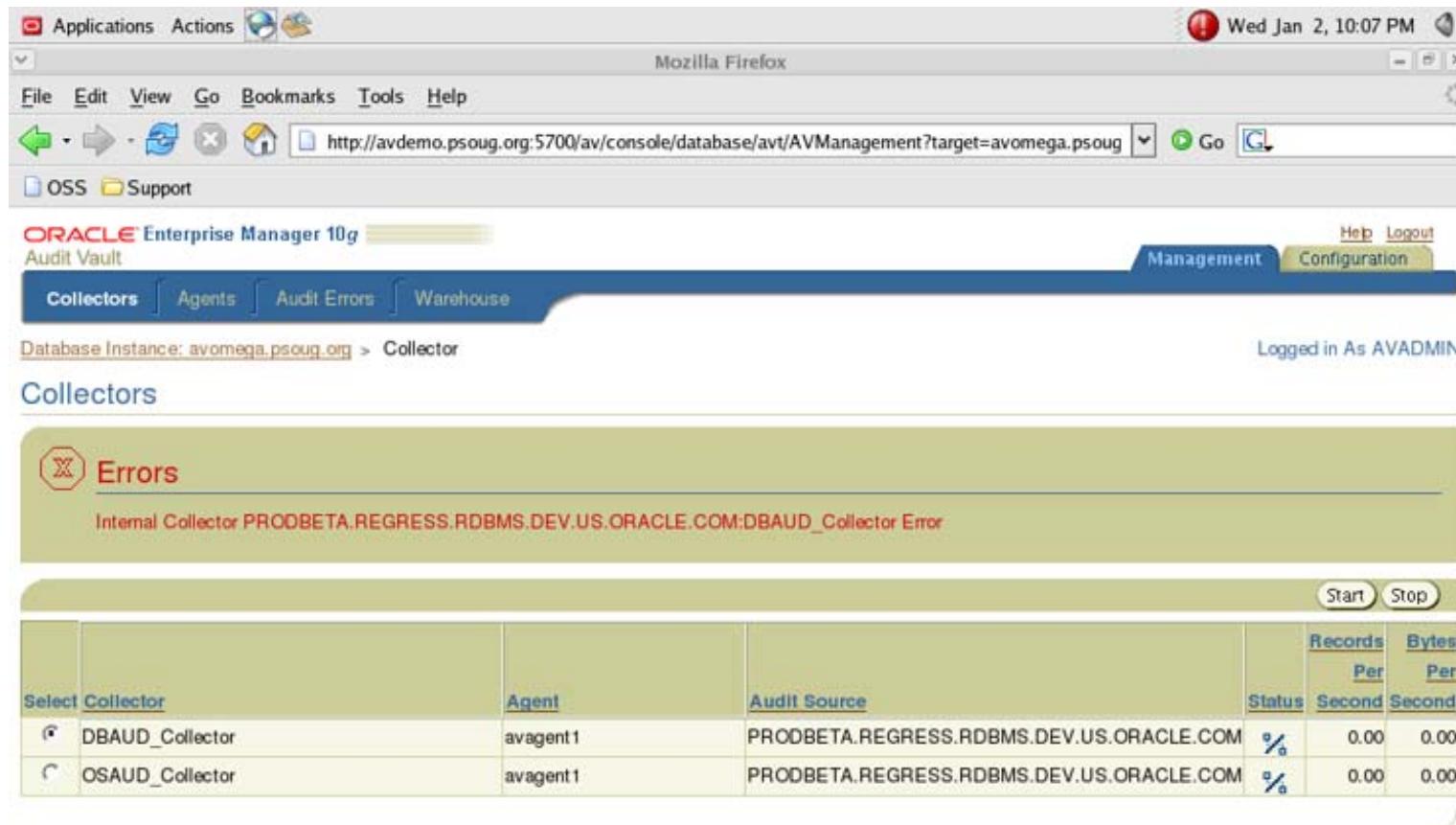
Live Demo



The screenshot shows the Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Audit Vault interface running in Mozilla Firefox. The browser window title is "Mozilla Firefox" and the address bar shows the URL http://avdemo.psoug.org:5700/av/console/database/avt/AVManagement?type=oracle_database&t. The page header includes the Oracle logo, "Enterprise Manager 10g", "Audit Vault", and navigation links for "Management" and "Configuration". The main content area is titled "Warehouse Activity" and contains a table of audit activity logs. The table has columns for "Scheduled", "Start Time", "Duration(Minutes)", "CPU Used", "Error Number", "Message", and "Status". The table shows two entries: one successful refresh (2007-12-14 00:29:54) and one failed refresh (2007-04-25 00:29:54) due to an ORA-01014 error. At the bottom of the page, there are links for "Management", "Configuration", "Help", and "Logout". The Firefox status bar at the bottom shows "Done", the URL "oracle@avdemo:stage/Disk1", and the title "[Oracle® Audit Vault Release Notes - Mozilla Firefox]".

Scheduled	Start Time	Duration(Minutes)	CPU Used	Error Number	Message	Status
2007-12-14 00:29:54	2007-12-14 11:39:23	0 0:19.0	0 0:0:1.970000000	0		SUCCEEDED
2007-04-25 00:29:54	2007-12-13 16:13:22	0 0:23.0	0 0:0.0	1014	ORA-01014: ORACLE shutdown in progress	FAILED

Not So Live Demo



The screenshot shows the Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Audit Vault interface within a Mozilla Firefox browser window. The URL in the address bar is <http://avdemo.psoug.org:5700/av/console/database/avt/AVManagement?target=avomega.psoug>. The browser's top bar includes the title 'Mozilla Firefox', the date 'Wed Jan 2, 10:07 PM', and various menu options like File, Edit, View, Go, Bookmarks, Tools, and Help. Below the browser window, the Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g interface is visible. The title bar says 'ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g' and 'Audit Vault'. The navigation bar includes 'Management' (which is highlighted in yellow), 'Configuration', 'Help', and 'Logout'. The main menu bar has tabs for 'Collectors', 'Agents', 'Audit Errors', and 'Warehouse'. The sub-menu 'Database Instance: avomega.psoug.org > Collector' is selected. The status bar at the bottom right says 'Logged in As AVADMIN'. The main content area is titled 'Collectors' and contains a 'Errors' section with a red exclamation mark icon. It displays the message 'Internal Collector PRODBETA.REGRESS.RDBMS.DEV.US.ORACLE.COM:DBAUD_Collector Error'. Below this, there is a table with columns: 'Select Collector', 'Agent', 'Audit Source', 'Status', 'Records Per Second', and 'Bytes Per Second'. Two rows are shown: 'DBAUD_Collector' (selected) with agent 'avagent1' and audit source 'PRODBETA.REGRESS.RDBMS.DEV.US.ORACLE.COM', and 'OSAUD_Collector' with agent 'avagent1' and audit source 'PRODBETA.REGRESS.RDBMS.DEV.US.ORACLE.COM'. At the bottom of the interface, there are links for 'Management', 'Configuration', 'Help', and 'Logout'. The footer of the browser window shows the URL 'http://technet.oracle.com/products/oem/' and the Mozilla Firefox logo.

Oracle Audit Vault Reports: Overview

- Out-of-the-box reports
 - Privileged user activity
 - Access to sensitive data
 - Role granting
 - DDL activity
 - Log in and log out



The screenshot shows a report titled "Privileged Users Activity - Past 24 Hours: JTAYLOR, SYSTEM, SYS". The report lists audit events for the user JTAYLOR, including various DDL operations on the SCOTT.EMP1 table and logon events from different client hosts.

Audit Source	User	Audit Event Category	Audit Event	Object	Client Host
VMSSRC2.ORACLE.COM	JTAYLOR	OBJECT MANAGEMENT	DROP TABLE	SCOTT.EMP1	vipshah-lap2
VMSSRC2.ORACLE.COM	JTAYLOR	OBJECT MANAGEMENT	DROP TABLE	SCOTT.EMP2	vipshah-lap2
VMSSRC2.ORACLE.COM	JTAYLOR	OBJECT MANAGEMENT	CREATE TABLE	SCOTT.EMP2	vipshah-lap2
VMSSRC2.ORACLE.COM	JTAYLOR	OBJECT MANAGEMENT	CREATE TABLE	SCOTT.EMP1	vipshah-lap2
VMSSRC2.ORACLE.COM	JTAYLOR	OBJECT MANAGEMENT	ALTER TABLE	SCOTT.EMP1	vipshah-lap2
VMSSRC2.ORACLE.COM	JTAYLOR	OBJECT MANAGEMENT	ALTER TABLE	JTAYLOR.EMP1	vipshah-lap2
VMSSRC2.ORACLE.COM	JTAYLOR	OBJECT MANAGEMENT	CREATE TABLE	SCOTT.EMP1	vipshah-lap2
VMSSRC2.ORACLE.COM	JTAYLOR	OBJECT MANAGEMENT	DROP TABLE	SCOTT.EMP1	vipshah-lap2
VMSSRC2.ORACLE.COM	JTAYLOR	USER SESSION	LOGON		vipshah-lap2
ORCL.US.ORACLE.COM	JTAYLOR	DATA ACCESS	SELECT	SH.SALES	raclinux1.us.oracle.com
ORCL.US.ORACLE.COM	JTAYLOR	USER SESSION	LOGON		raclinux1.us.oracle.com
VMSSRC2.ORACLE.COM	SYS	USER SESSION	LOGON		vipshah-lap2
ORCL.US.ORACLE.COM	sys	USER SESSION	SUPER USER LOGON		
ORCL.US.ORACLE.COM	/	USER SESSION	SUPER USER		

Audit Vault Auditing

Event Categories

Event Category Name	Description
ACCOUNT MANAGEMENT	Management of user/service accounts and profiles
APPLICATION MANAGEMENT	Management of applications or code on a system
AUDIT COMMAND	Management of Audit service
DATA ACCESS	Association with a data item or resource for its content or services
EXCEPTION	Error conditions or exceptional events
INVALID AUDIT RECORD	Collection of an invalid audit record
OBJECT MANAGEMENT	Creation and management of data items and resource elements

Specifying Event Categories

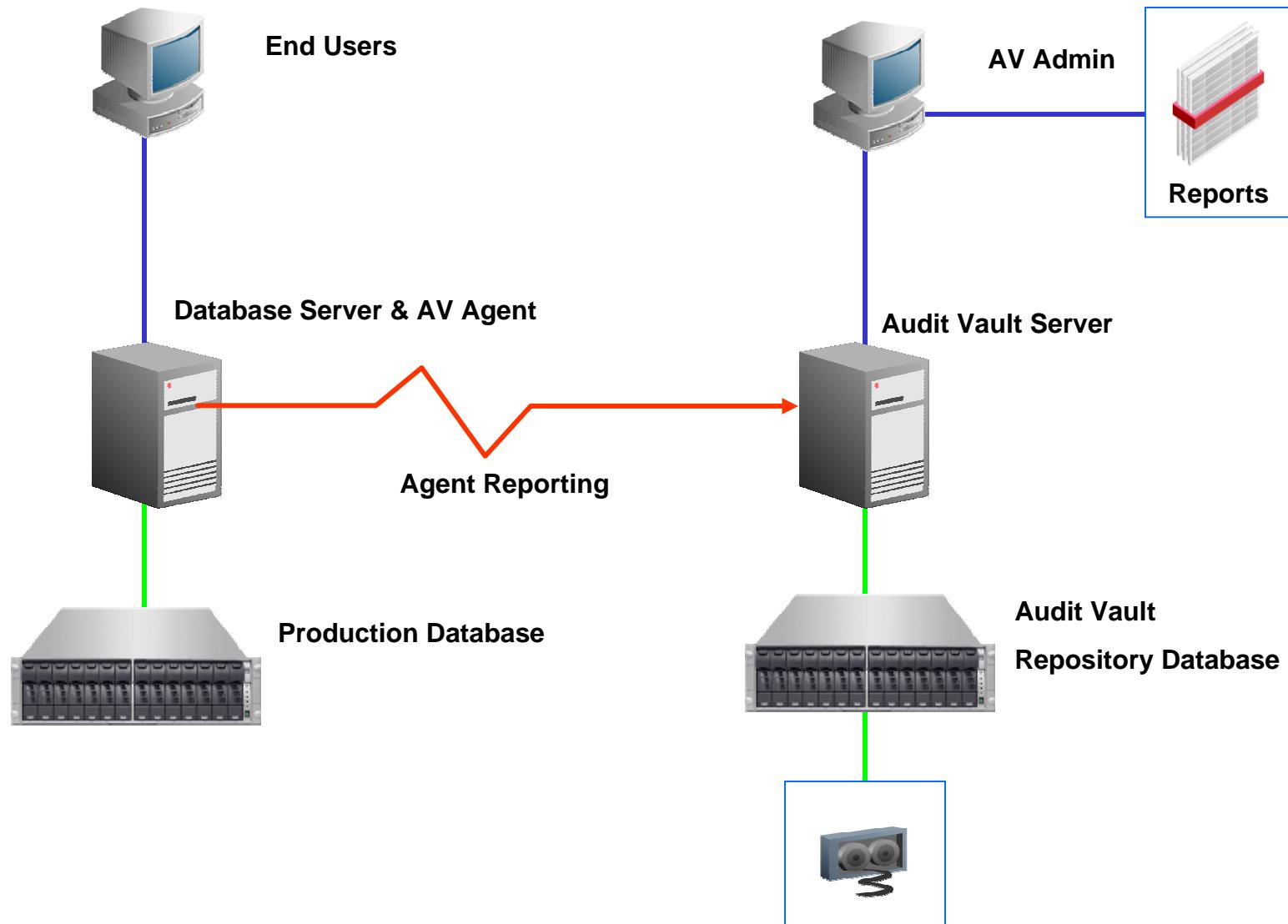
Event Category Name	Description
PEER ASSOCIATION	Management of association with peer systems (DBLINKs)
ROLE AND PRIVILEGE MANAGEMENT	Management of roles and privileges granted to users or services
SERVICE AND APPLICATION ACCESS	Use of services or applications
SYSTEM MANAGEMENT	Management of services that are system level
UNKNOWN	Anything that does not belong to the other categories
USER SESSION	Creation and use of user sessions on the system

Audit Vault Live Demo

Enterprise Manager 10g

Audit Vault Architecture

Audit Vault Architecture (5,000 ft.)



Server Requirements

- Size Server Based on Insert Rate
 - 2-CPU Linux host with 4G of memory
 - 17,000 inserts/second

Available RAM	Swap Space Required
1 – 2 GB	1.5X amount of RAM
2 – 8 GB	Equal to amount of RAM
More than 8 GB	0.75X amount of RAM

Server Requirements

- 1.5GB disk space for Audit Vault data files
- 1.4GB disk space for Audit Vault Server software files in the Oracle base directory
- 700MB of additional disk space for the Audit Vault database files in the Oracle base directory
- 400MB disk space in /tmp
- 300 MB for every 500,000 audit trail records
- May be installed on top of ASM
- May be installed (Advanced install) on RAC

Agent Requirements

- Audit Vault Agent disk space requirements (platform dependent)
 - 450 MB of disk space for the Audit Vault Agent software on Linux
 - 1 GB on AIX
- If you have a target database installed you probably have sufficient resources

Platform Availability

- Linux x86 and Linux x64 on RedHat 3.0/4.0, RedHat EL 4.0, Suse Linux ES 9.0/10
- Sun Sparc64 on Solaris 5.9/5.10
- HP PA RISC on HPUX 11.11, 11.23
- HP UX Itanium
- IBM AIX 5L on 5.2, 5.3
- Microsoft Windows 32 bit

Oracle Audit Vault Components

- Oracle Audit Vault consists of:
 - Audit Vault Server
 - Oracle Database repository for audit events
 - Audit Vault Console
 - Services
 - Audit Vault Agent
 - Oracle Database client
 - Oracle Application Server Container for J2EE (OC4J)
 - Audit Vault Agent management services
 - Audit data collectors for Oracle Database

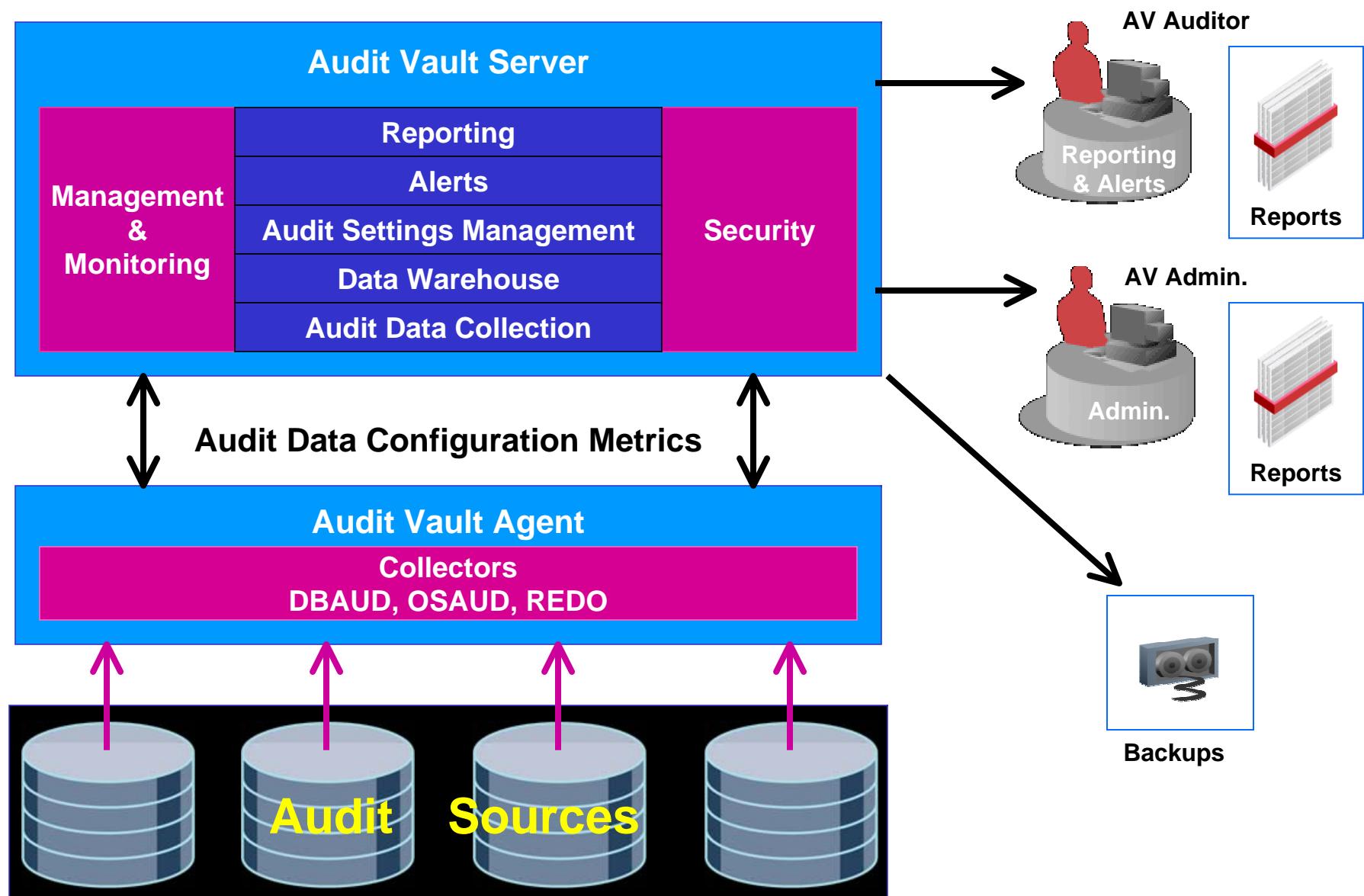
Audit Vault Server

- Audit Event Repository
- Audit Vault Console
- Audit Vault Services
 - Consolidating and storing of audit data
 - Creating and managing alerts
 - Managing and monitoring collectors
 - Defining and configuring source information
 - Creating and managing reports
 - Reporting
 - Audit policy management

Audit Vault Agents

- Oracle Container for Java (OC4J)
- Instant Client components
- Audit Vault management services
- Audit data collectors for Oracle Database
 - Operating system audit log collection (OSAUD)
 - Requires o/s file system access
 - Database audit log collection (DBAUD)
 - Redo log collection (REDO)
- Receives configuration information using a communication channel based on OCI (AQ)
 - Can be secured with X.509 certificates

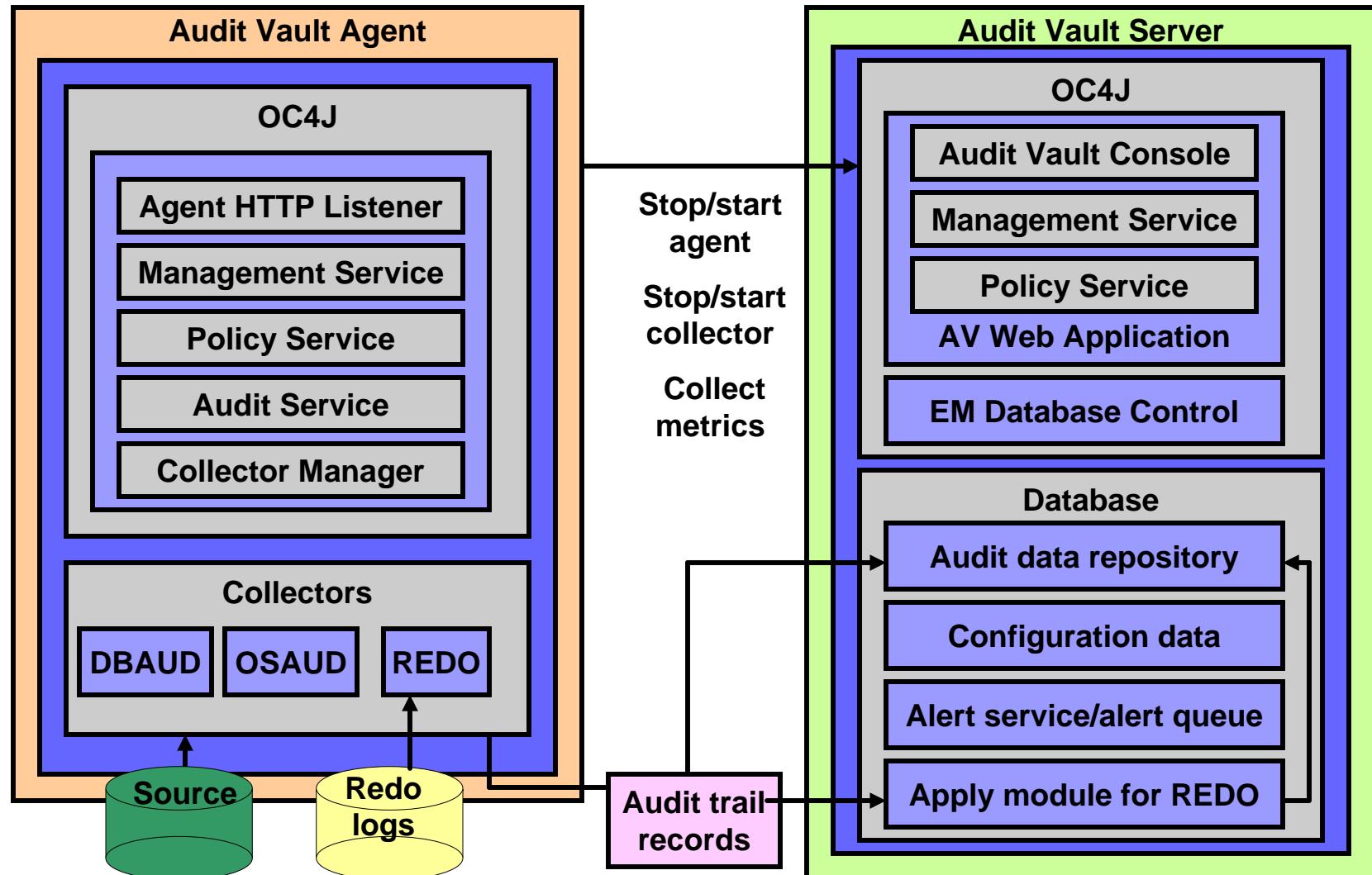
Audit Vault Architecture (500 ft.)



Services Overview

- The Audit Vault Server includes the following services:
 - Management and monitoring
 - Reporting
 - Analysis
 - Alert
 - Data warehouse
 - Audit
 - Policy
 - Configuration

Audit Vault Framework



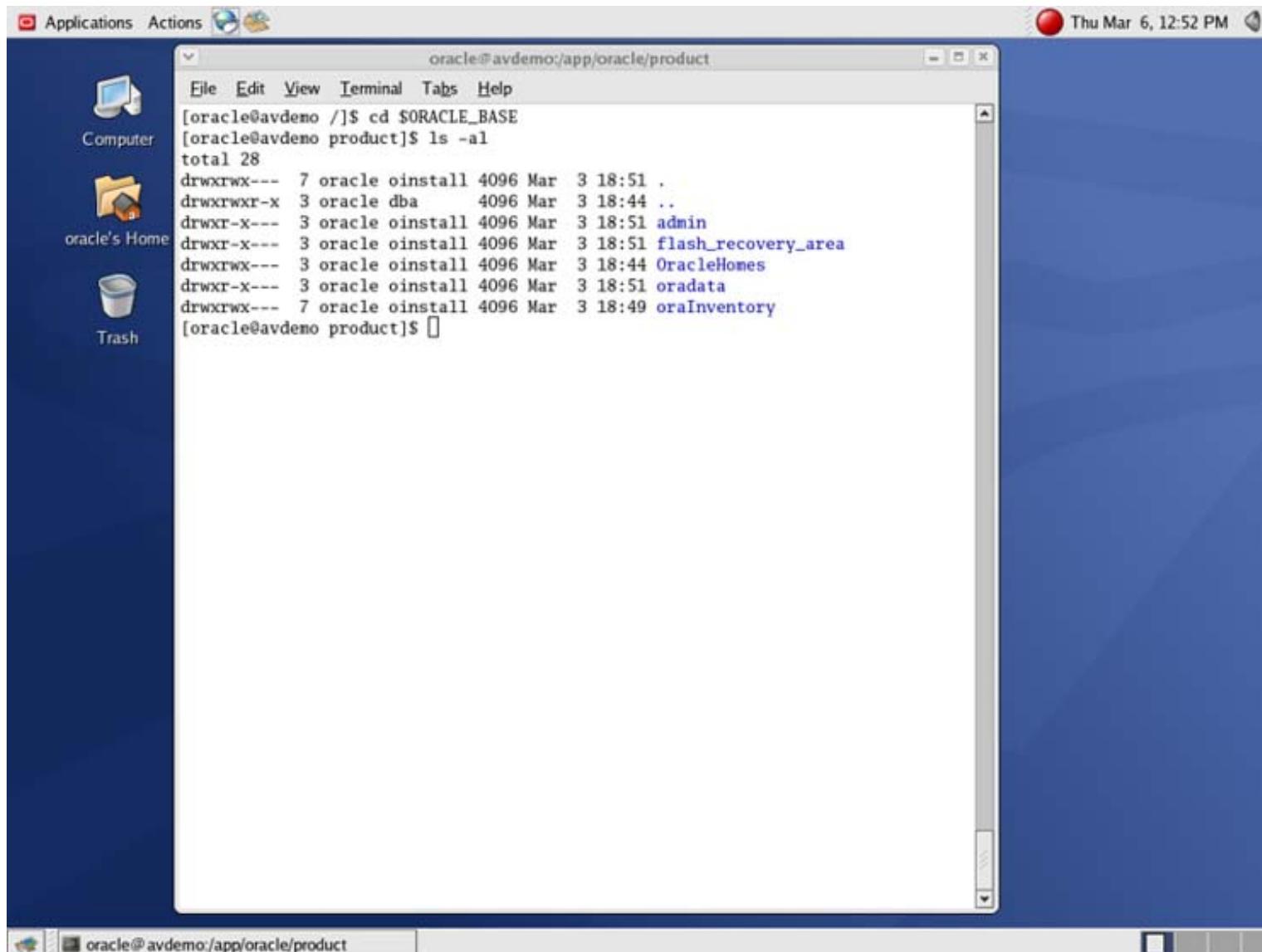
Interfaces and Administrator Access

- Audit Vault Configuration Assistant (AVCA)
- Audit Vault Control (AVCTL)
- Audit Vault Oracle Database (AVORCLDB)

Audit Vault Walk-About

- cd \$ORACLE_BASE
- cd \$ORACLE_HOME
- cd \$ORACLE_HOME/av
- cd \$ORACLE_HOME/av/admin
- cd \$ORACLE_HOME/av/scripts/streams/source

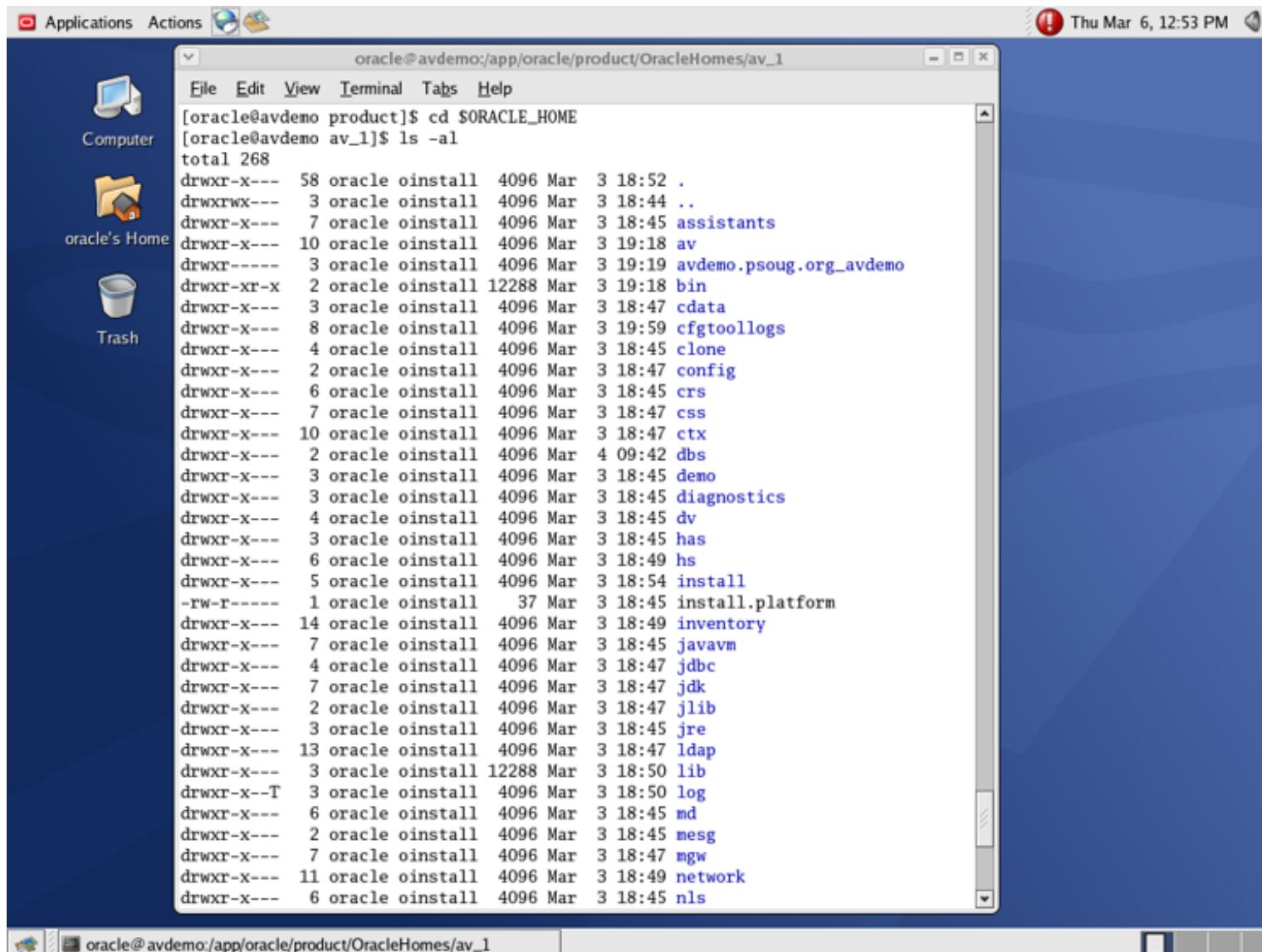
ORACLE_BASE



A screenshot of a Linux desktop environment. On the left, there is a panel with icons for Computer, oracle's Home, and Trash. The main area is a terminal window titled "oracle@avdemo:/app/oracle/product". The window shows the following terminal session:

```
[oracle@avdemo /]$ cd $ORACLE_BASE
[oracle@avdemo product]$ ls -al
total 28
drwxrwx--- 7 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:51 .
drwxrwxr-x  3 oracle dba    4096 Mar  3 18:44 ..
drwxr-x--- 3 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:51 admin
drwxr-x--- 3 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:51 flash_recovery_area
drwxrwx--- 3 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:44 OracleHomes
drwxr-x--- 3 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:51 oradata
drwxrwx--- 7 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:49 oraInventory
[oracle@avdemo product]$
```

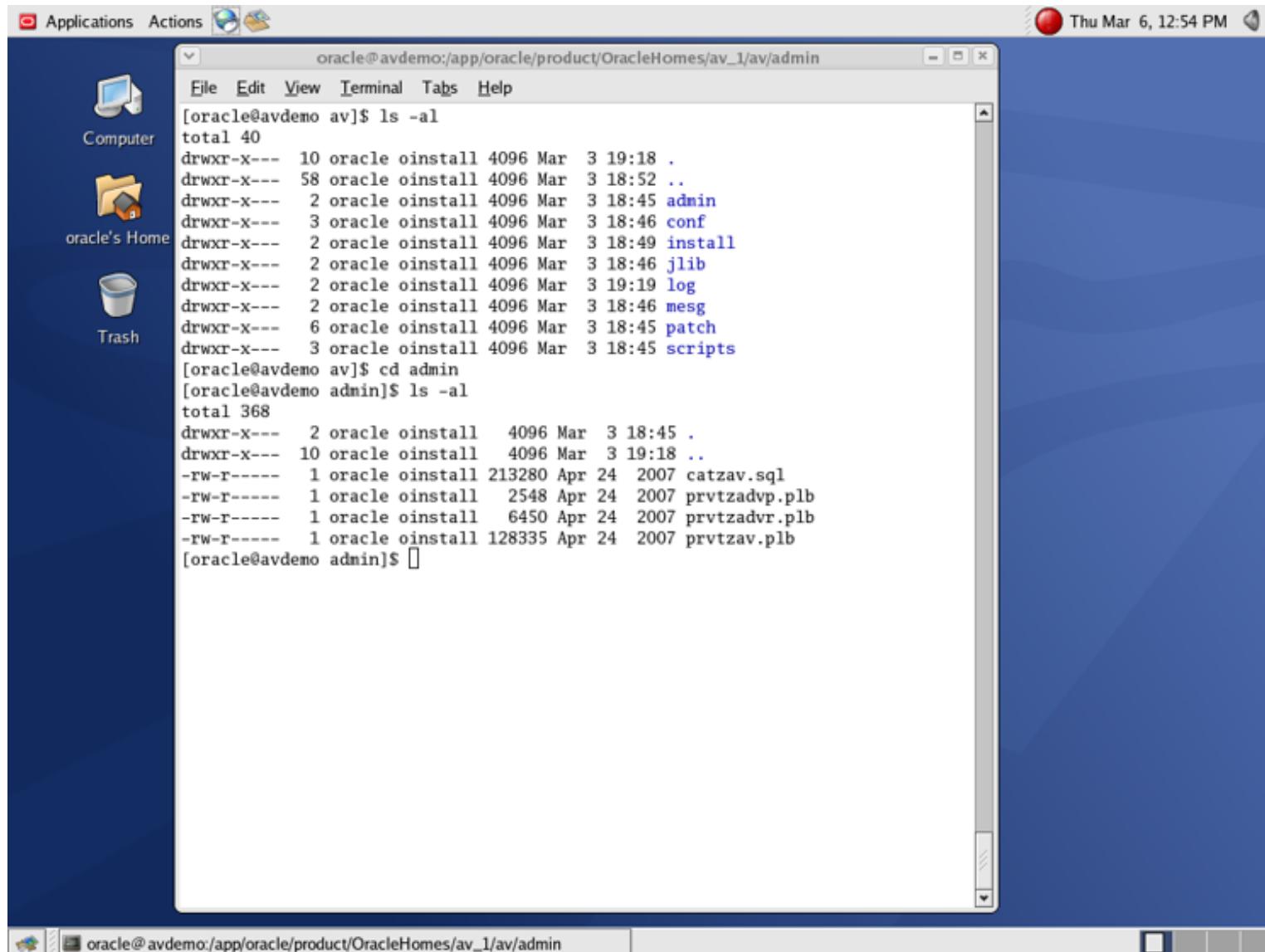
ORACLE_HOME



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "oracle@avdemo:app/oracle/product/OracleHomes/av_1". The window shows the output of the command "ls -al". The terminal window is part of a desktop environment with icons for Computer, oracle's Home, and Trash visible on the left. The desktop background is blue.

```
[oracle@avdemo product]$ cd $ORACLE_HOME
[oracle@avdemo av_1]$ ls -al
total 268
drwxr-x---  58 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:52 .
drwxrwx---  3 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:44 ..
drwxr-x---  7 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:45 assistants
drwxr-x--- 10 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 19:18 av
drwxr----- 3 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 19:19 avdemo.psoug.org_avdemo
drwxr-xr-x  2 oracle oinstall 12288 Mar  3 19:18 bin
drwxr-x---  3 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:47 cdata
drwxr-x---  8 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 19:59 cfgtoollogs
drwxr-x---  4 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:45 clone
drwxr-x---  2 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:47 config
drwxr-x---  6 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:45 crs
drwxr-x---  7 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:47 css
drwxr-x--- 10 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:47 ctx
drwxr-x---  2 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  4 09:42 dbs
drwxr-x---  3 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:45 demo
drwxr-x---  3 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:45 diagnostics
drwxr-x---  4 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:45 dv
drwxr-x---  3 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:45 has
drwxr-x---  6 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:49 hs
drwxr-x---  5 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:54 install
-rw-r-----  1 oracle oinstall      37 Mar  3 18:45 install.platform
drwxr-x--- 14 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:49 inventory
drwxr-x---  7 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:45 javavm
drwxr-x---  4 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:47 jdbc
drwxr-x---  7 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:47 jdk
drwxr-x---  2 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:47 jlib
drwxr-x---  3 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:45 jre
drwxr-x--- 13 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:47 ldap
drwxr-x---  3 oracle oinstall 12288 Mar  3 18:50 lib
drwxr-x---T 3 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:50 log
drwxr-x---  6 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:45 md
drwxr-x---  2 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:45 mesg
drwxr-x---  7 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:47 mgw
drwxr-x--- 11 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:49 network
drwxr-x---  6 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:45 nls
```

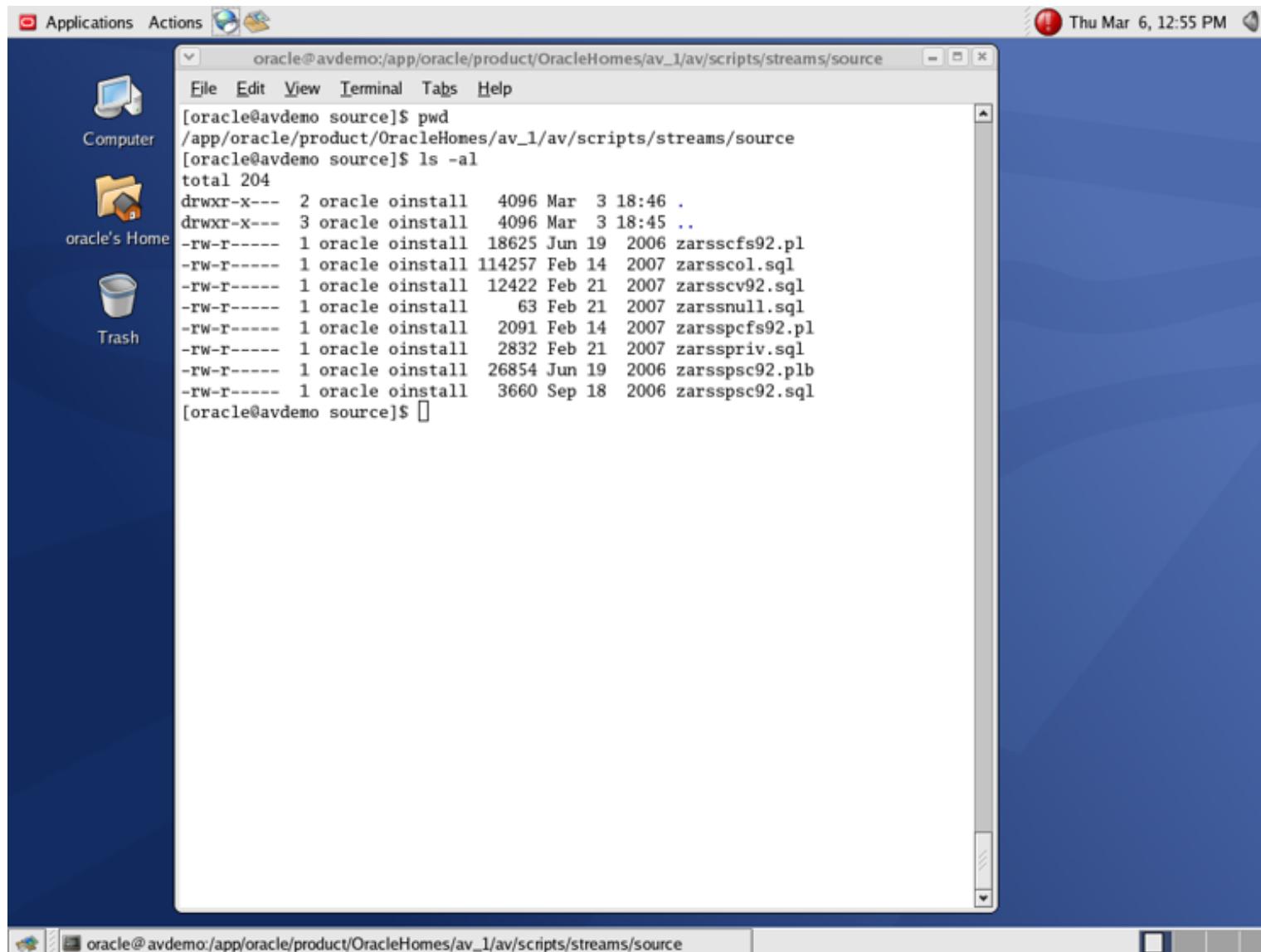
ORACLE_HOME/av



The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a terminal window open. The terminal window title is "oracle@avdemo:app/oracle/product/OracleHomes/av_1/av/admin". The window contains the following terminal session:

```
[oracle@avdemo av]$ ls -al
total 40
drwxr-x--- 10 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 19:18 .
drwxr-x--- 58 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:52 ..
drwxr-x---  2 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:45 admin
drwxr-x---  3 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:46 conf
drwxr-x---  2 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:49 install
drwxr-x---  2 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:46 jlib
drwxr-x---  2 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 19:19 log
drwxr-x---  2 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:46 mesg
drwxr-x---  6 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:45 patch
drwxr-x---  3 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:45 scripts
[oracle@avdemo av]$ cd admin
[oracle@avdemo admin]$ ls -al
total 368
drwxr-x---  2 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 18:45 .
drwxr-x--- 10 oracle oinstall 4096 Mar  3 19:18 ..
-rw-r-----  1 oracle oinstall 213280 Apr 24  2007 catzav.sql
-rw-r-----  1 oracle oinstall  2548 Apr 24  2007 prvtzadvp.plb
-rw-r-----  1 oracle oinstall  6450 Apr 24  2007 prvtzadvr.plb
-rw-r-----  1 oracle oinstall 128335 Apr 24  2007 prvtzav.plb
[oracle@avdemo admin]$
```

/scripts/streams/source



A screenshot of a Linux desktop environment showing a terminal window. The terminal window title is "oracle@avdemo:app/oracle/product/OracleHomes/av_1/av/scripts/streams/source". The window contains the following terminal session:

```
[oracle@avdemo source]$ pwd
/app/oracle/product/OracleHomes/av_1/av/scripts/streams/source
[oracle@avdemo source]$ ls -al
total 204
drwxr-x---  2 oracle oinstall  4096 Mar  3 18:46 .
drwxr-x---  3 oracle oinstall  4096 Mar  3 18:45 ..
-rw-r-----  1 oracle oinstall 18625 Jun 19  2006 zarsscf92.pl
-rw-r-----  1 oracle oinstall 114257 Feb 14  2007 zarsscol.sql
-rw-r-----  1 oracle oinstall 12422 Feb 21  2007 zarsscv92.sql
-rw-r-----  1 oracle oinstall      63 Feb 21  2007 zarssnull.sql
-rw-r-----  1 oracle oinstall 2091  Feb 14  2007 zarsspcf92.pl
-rw-r-----  1 oracle oinstall 2832  Feb 21  2007 zarsspriv.sql
-rw-r-----  1 oracle oinstall 26854 Jun 19  2006 zarsspsc92.plb
-rw-r-----  1 oracle oinstall 3660 Sep 18  2006 zarsspsc92.sql
[oracle@avdemo source]$
```

Audit Vault Collectors

Which Audit Source is Best for You?

Characteristic	OSAUD	DBAUD	REDO
Select	✓	✓	
DML	✓	✓	✓
DDL	✓	✓	✓
Before and After Values			✓
Success and Failure	✓	✓	
SQL Text	✓*	✓	
SYS Auditing	✓		✓
Other considerations	Separation of Duties	FGA data	Supplemental logging may be required for values

*SQL text is only written for sys operations

Oracle Database Collectors

- DBAUD: Retrieves audit records from:
 - Database audit trail stored in `SYS.AUD$`
 - Fine-grained audit trails stored in `SYS.FGA_LOG$`
- OSAUD: Retrieves audit records from the OS audit file
- REDO: Uses Oracle LogMiner and Streams to retrieve logical change records (LCRs) from the redo log files

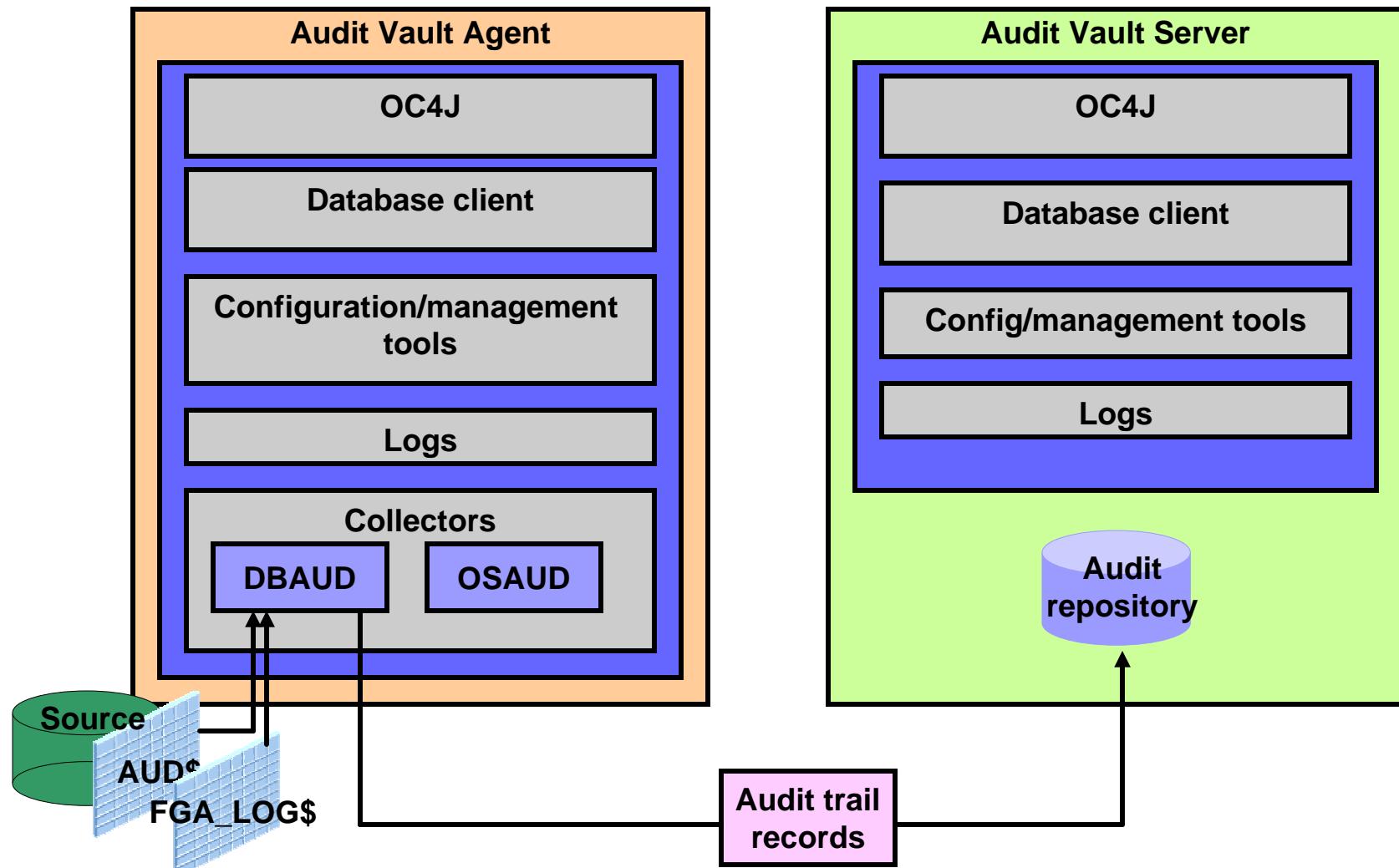
Protecting the Audit Trail

- Database – aud\$, fga_log\$
 - The DBAUD collector can extract up to 2200 records/second
 - Put a Oracle Database Vault Realm around the tables
- Oracle audit trail written to OS files
 - As a best practice the DBA should not be connecting to the host as 'oracle'
 - The OSAUD collector can extract up to 6500 records/second
- Online Logs
 - Use best practices today to protect the online logs
 - The REDO collector can extract up to 2100 records/second

DBAUD Collector

- Collects audit records from the audit trail when AUDIT_TRAIL is set to DB , EXTENDED
- Collects data from the SYS.AUD\$ and SYS.FGA_LOG\$ tables
- Collects:
 - DDL and DML statements
 - SQL text
 - Successes and/or failures as specified in audit settings
- Can be remote from the source database and the Audit Vault Server
- Requires 9.2 or above

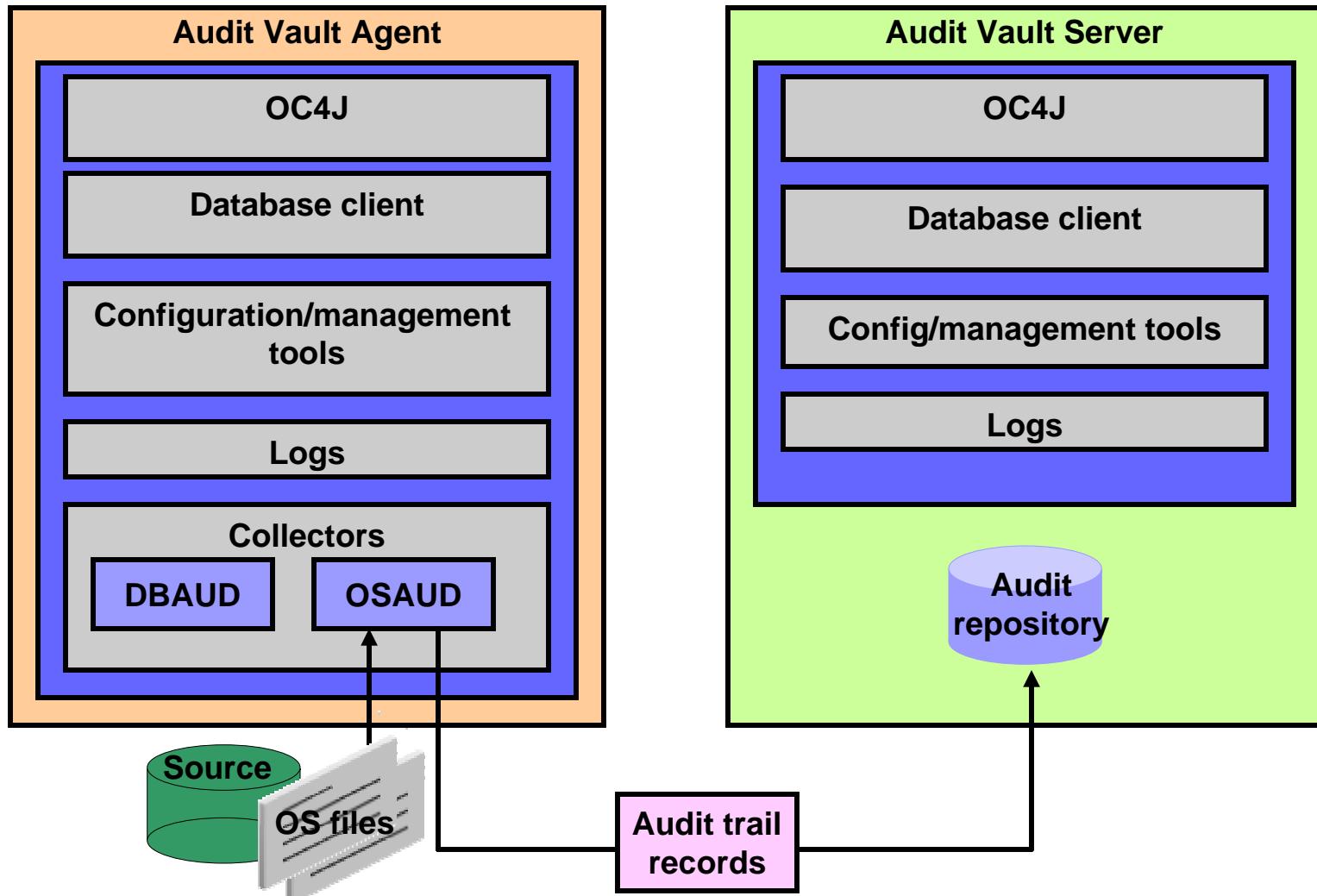
Oracle Database Collectors: DBAUD



OSAUD Collector

- Collects audit records from the audit trail when AUDIT_TRAIL is set to AUDIT_TRAIL = OS
- Collects mandatory audit records from the operating system audit trail
- Collects:
 - DDL and DML statements
 - SYS privilege usage
 - Successes and/or failures as specified in audit settings
- Independent process running on source host
- Requires 9.2 or above

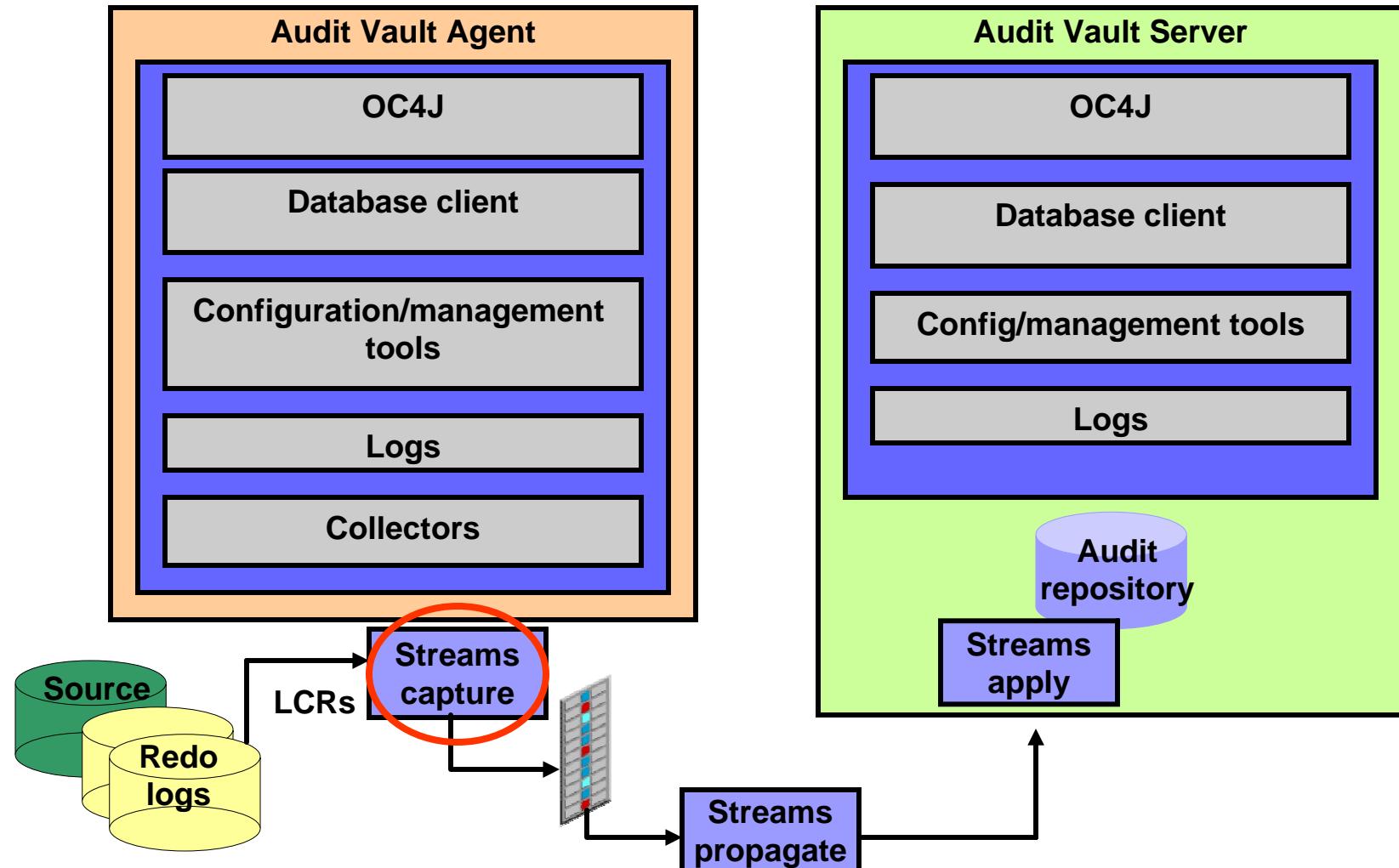
Oracle Database Collectors: OSAUD



REDO Collector

- Uses Streams technology to retrieve logical change records (LCRs) from the redo log files
- Collects:
 - Committed DDL and DML statements
 - SYS privilege usage
 - Before-and-after values (successes only)
- Requires 10.2.0.3 or above

Oracle Database Collectors: REDO



Initialization Parameters for REDO Collectors



■ Parameter	■ Recommended Value
_SPIN_COUNT	5000
_JOB_QUEUE_INTERVAL	4 - ANY_VALUE
JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES	4 - ANY_VALUE
SGA_MAX_SIZE	209715200 - ANY_VALUE
SGA_TARGET	209715200 - ANY_VALUE
UNDO_RETENTION	3600 - ANY_VALUE
GLOBAL_NAMES	TRUE

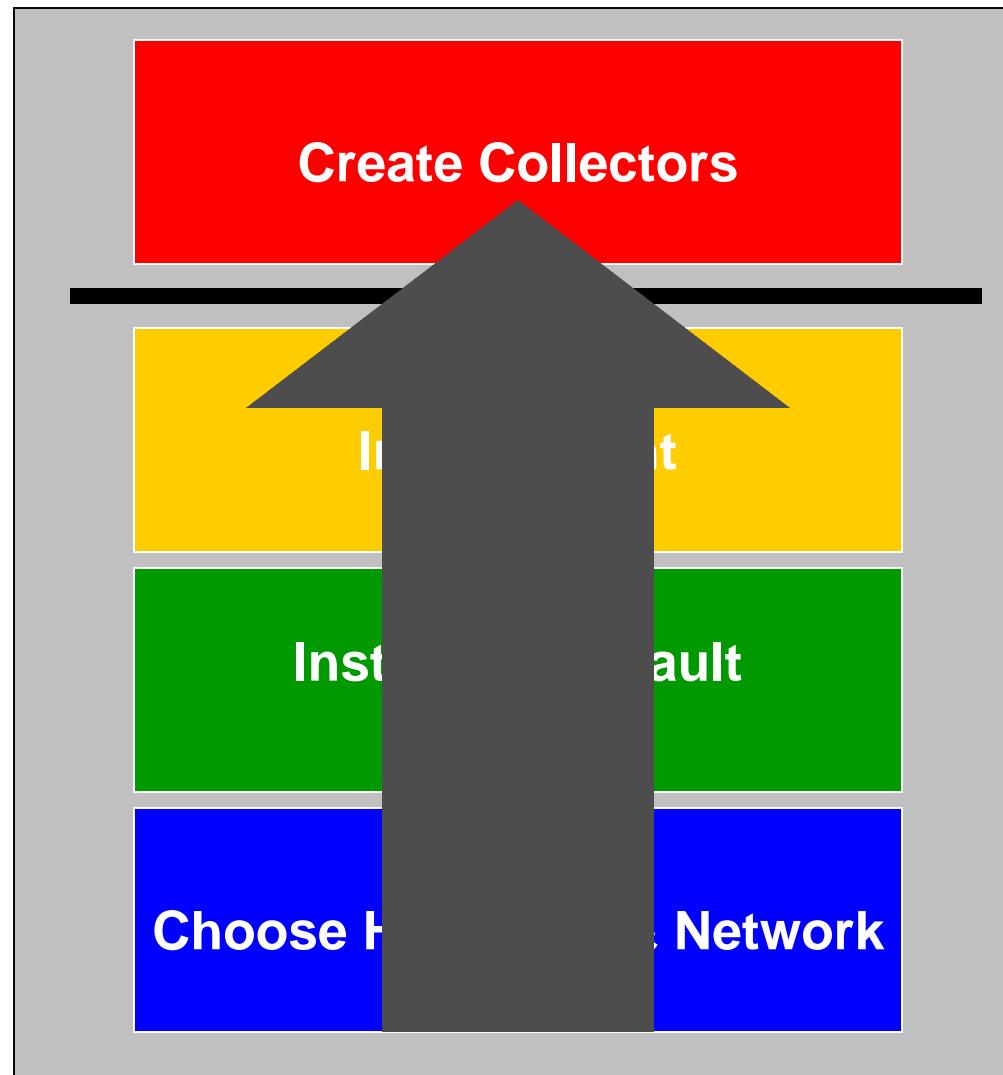
CPU Overhead (Nothing Is Free)

	10 audit/sec Create; Collect		100 audit/sec Create; Collect		1000 audit/sec Create; Collect	
OS Log	0.08%	0.70%	0.15%	2.70%	1.4%	10.80%
DB Audit	0.13%	0.50%	1.60%	3.40%	21.3%	22.93%
Redo	0.00%	3.70%	0.00%	8.20%	0.0	20.40%

Audit Vault Installation



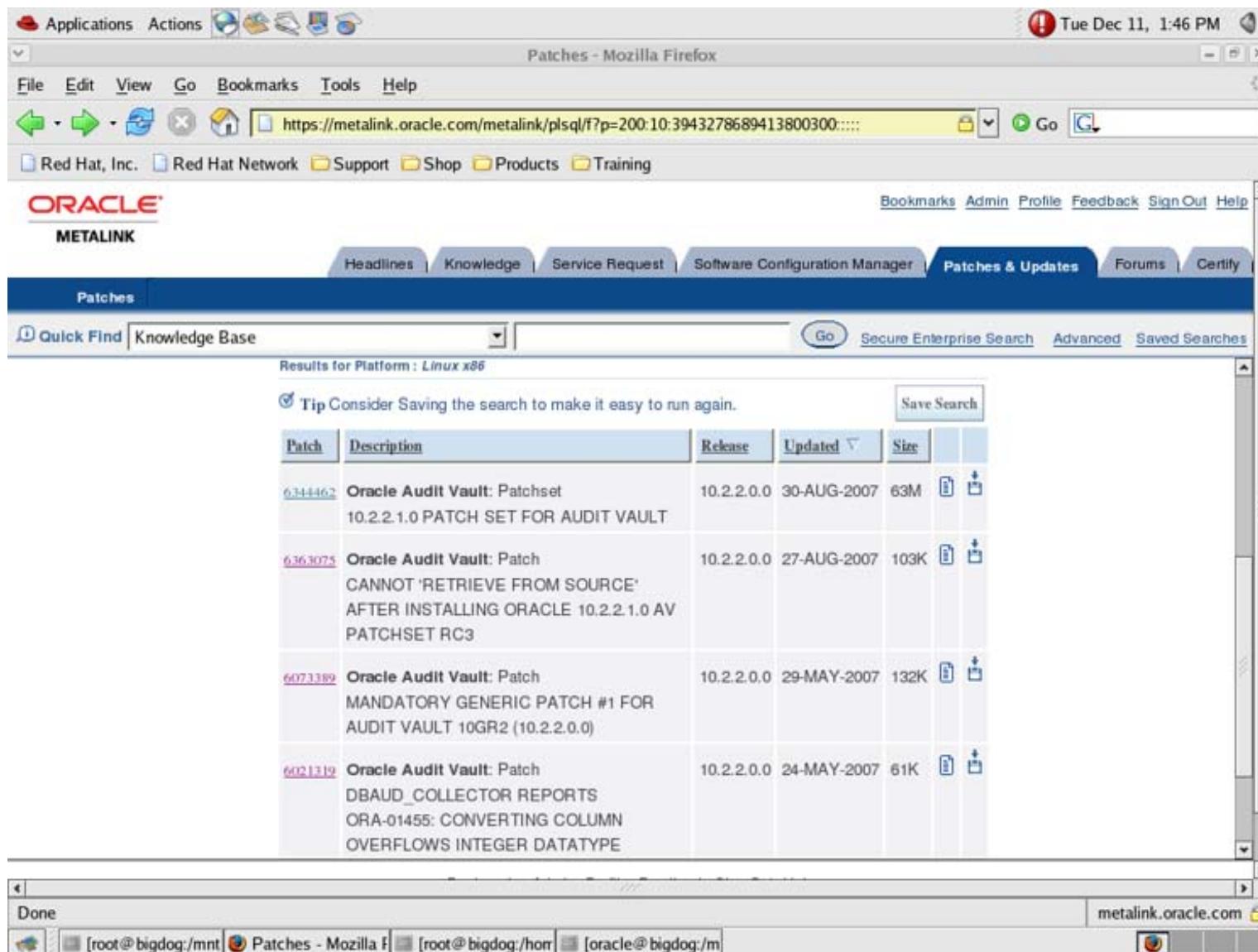
The “Black Line”



Steps

- Audit Vault Server
 - Operating System Installation & Configuration
 - Audit Vault Server Installation
 - Apply Patch (10.2.2.0 to 10.2.2.1)
 - Create Agent Consumer
- Audit Vault Source (Target)
 - Install Oracle Database
 - Set Up Auditing
 - Install Agent
 - Patch Agent
- Create Collectors
- Set Up Auditing & Reports

Patches



The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying the Oracle Metalink Patches & Updates page. The URL in the address bar is <https://metalink.oracle.com/metalink/plsql/f?p=200:10:3943278689413800300:::::>. The page header includes the Oracle Metalink logo and navigation links for Headlines, Knowledge, Service Request, Software Configuration Manager, Patches & Updates, Forums, and Certify. The main content area is titled "Patches" and shows a search interface with "Quick Find" and "Knowledge Base" fields, and buttons for "Go", "Secure Enterprise Search", "Advanced", and "Saved Searches". A tip message "Tip Consider Saving the search to make it easy to run again." is displayed above a table of patch results. The table has columns for Patch, Description, Release, Updated, and Size. The results are as follows:

Patch	Description	Release	Updated	Size
6344462	Oracle Audit Vault: Patchset 10.2.2.1.0 PATCH SET FOR AUDIT VAULT	10.2.2.0.0	30-AUG-2007	63M
6363075	Oracle Audit Vault: Patch CANNOT 'RETRIEVE FROM SOURCE' AFTER INSTALLING ORACLE 10.2.2.1.0 AV PATCHSET RC3	10.2.2.0.0	27-AUG-2007	103K
6073389	Oracle Audit Vault: Patch MANDATORY GENERIC PATCH #1 FOR AUDIT VAULT 10GR2 (10.2.2.0.0)	10.2.2.0.0	29-MAY-2007	132K
6021319	Oracle Audit Vault: Patch DBAUD_COLLECTOR REPORTS ORA-01455: CONVERTING COLUMN OVERFLOWS INTEGER DATATYPE	10.2.2.0.0	24-MAY-2007	61K

SQLNET.ORA

```
# begining of Audit Vault configuration

SQLNET.AUTHENTICATION_SERVICES= (BEQ, TCPS)
SSL_VERSION = 0
SSL_CLIENT_AUTHENTICATION = TRUE
SQLNET.WALLET_OVERRIDE = TRUE
WALLET_LOCATION =
  (SOURCE = (METHOD = FILE)
  (METHOD_DATA = (DIRECTORY = /apps/oracle/product/10.2.2/av_1/network/admin/avwallet)))

# end of Audit Vault configuration
```

Enabling SYSDBA Privilege Connections

- The password file is created with SYS granted only the SYSOPER privilege and not the SYSDBA privilege.
- NOSYSDBA flag is set in the password file.
- Use the orapwd utility to create a new password file to enable SYSDBA connections.

```
orapwd file=orapwav password=oracle entries=5 force=y nosysdba=n
```

SYSDBA Live Demo



Q & A

Recommended Resources

- Oracle Technology Network
 - <http://otn.oracle.com> (Audit Vault forum)
 - www.oracle.com/database/audit-vault.html
 - www.oracle.com/technology/products/audit-vault
- Tahiti
 - <http://tahiti.oracle.com>
- Metalink
 - <http://metalink.oracle.com>
- Morgan's Library
 - www.psoug.org (Audit Vault)
- Product Manager: tammy.bednar@oracle.com

ORA-03113

End-of-file on communication channel

Pricing and Packaging

- Oracle Audit Vault Server is priced at \$50K per Processor,
 - Includes Restricted Use Licenses for
 - Oracle Database Enterprise Edition
 - Database Vault
 - Advanced Security
 - Partitioning
- Audit Vault Collection Agent
 - \$3K per processor of the system from where audit data is being collected.
 - Supports Oracle 9iR2, 10g, and 11g databases
 - OS Audit File
 - AUD\$, FGA\$
 - Transaction Log (9.2.0.8, 10.2.0.3+, 11.1.0.6+)