As access to the web continues to expand across the globe, securing applications from cross-site scripting (XSS) and SQL injection attacks becomes increasingly important. Independent technologies have been developed that provide state-of-the-art security at various tiers within the application architecture. However, the behind-the-scenes communication and correlated reporting across the security tiers has been missing.

The integration between F5® BIG-IP® Application Security Manager™ (ASM) and Oracle Database Firewall provides richer forensic information on SQL injection attacks through correlated reporting.

Providing Correlated Reporting

Securing applications accessible on the web is an evolving science that constantly attempts to address new threats and new technologies. Attacks such as sophisticated XSS and SQL injection are making application security increasingly difficult to maintain without equally sophisticated solutions in place.

Integrating security solutions greatly improves the ability of IT security staff to find and isolate attackers and attack vectors. Integration with F5 BIG-IP ASM enables Oracle Database Firewall to provide enhanced reporting that includes the application user name when a SQL injection pattern has been recognized and flagged by BIG-IP ASM.

In parallel, Oracle Database Firewall detects out-of-policy SQL and takes the appropriate policy action of blocking, alerting, or logging—but with more information for IT staff to deal with the threat.

Solution

When SQL injection threats are detected by BIG-IP ASM, a message is sent to the Oracle Database Firewall that includes the session information such as the identity of the web application user, the IP address, and the URL. Independently, Oracle Database Firewall monitors the inbound database SQL traffic, preventing the SQL injection or malicious SQL from reaching the database. The alerts that are generated from the detected SQL injection by Oracle Database Firewall combine the F5 session information with the Oracle alert information to create a single entry that can be sent to a centralized syslog service for additional monitoring. It can also be optionally consumed by your security information and event management (SIEM) software.

Oracle Database Firewall uses the session information sent from BIG-IP ASM—such as web user name, IP address, referrer URL, web form page URL, and BIG-IP ASM SQL injection description—in reports to provide enhanced correlated reporting.

Key features

- **SQL Injection Pattern Detection**—Detects SQL injection attacks before they reach the server; BIG-IP ASM shares information with Oracle Database Firewall for reporting and response
- **Cross-Site Scripting Detection**—Identifies XSS attacks before they reach the software
- **Consolidated Reporting**—Provides security information in one location from both network and application infrastructures

Key benefits

- **Increase Protection**—Links a web application firewall and database firewall for unified security
- **Enhance Efficiency**—Detects attacks before they reach their targets
- **Widen Footprint**—Uses detection and protection features of both BIG-IP ASM and Oracle Database Firewall for maximum exposure
- **Enable Coordinated Response**—Gives IT security and database teams all of the information available about an attack when it happens
The following figure shows an integrated Oracle Database Firewall report with BIG-IP ASM session information.

With this integration, security and out-of-policy events from BIG-IP ASM and Oracle Database Firewall due to SQL injection attacks are consolidated into one logging, reporting, and optionally syslog output.

Layered services allow for maximum application-level security

BIG-IP ASM communicates metadata information to Oracle Database Firewall for enhanced reporting and response management.