

Security Vulnerabilities And Risk Management In MongoDB

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Abstract:

The rapid growth of big data has led to the adoption of NoSQL databases due to their scalability and flexibility in handling structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data. However, many NoSQL systems lack strong security features, such as authentication, authorization, and encryption, which increase the risk of data breaches and unauthorized access. Addressing these security issues is essential to ensure safe and reliable data management in big data environments.

Keywords: RDBMS, NoSQL, MONGODB

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I. Introduction

Wide range of form of data or vast rise in the growth of any kind of data is termed as big data. These kinds of data are accessible in various forms through different speed range. The sudden increase in big data has revolved the whole data storage process in numerous administration, processing and analytical means. This in turn necessitates the novel design for the purpose of handling big data based claims [1]. Several discussions about Big Data have revolved into an exciting concern over quite a few business ranges in recent times. The major problem challenged in big data application is the identification of an effective storage mechanism. The chief ability required is the capability of admitting huge volume and magnitude of information in an efficient way. Well capable probing approaches are used for info examination purposes as the impulsive nature of the Big Data routinely encompasses massive data size [2].

In certain predefined forms RDBMS systems could only hoard graphic based data. Nowadays the data which are generated do not possess any predefined schema. In some of the data that comes in more than a few designs such as audio, video, a clear part of the shaped digital content has no explicit assembly of its own. “As a solution to the problem of storing the unstructured data, NoSQL data bases have been projected. This NoSQL provides the tractability disquiet to various sorts of data such as structured, semi structured or even unstructured” [3].

These kinds of systems are mainly restructured for the recovery and affixing manners and it give gain with loading provisions. There are several enhancements in the scalability and concert; of NoSQL structures. It is requited by way of the drop in runtime flexibility level. Non-relational database management methods are chiefly used to accomplish huge volume of data being processed. NoSQL databases are used in case when the data’s outlook does not entail an interactive model [4].

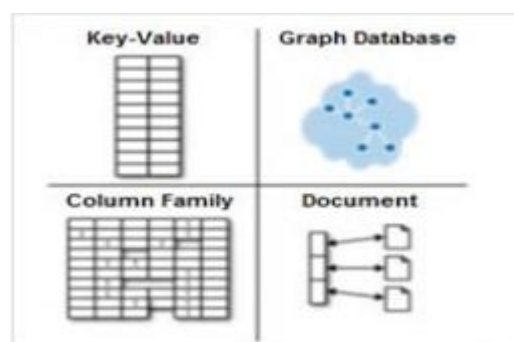


Figure 1: NoSQL data store models

Nowadays, organizations and businesses fight with applications which are amassing big data on consistent basis and as a result, their amount rises in a rapid manner [5].

Available relational databases mainly known as SQL databases are mainly used for several applications. When the data volume gets increased, the performance starts to degrade and hence it results in complexities of big data usage. The relational database cannot amend the scheme over time and the changes cannot handle diverse types of data during the development and progression of the application. These are some of the major features in which NoSQL databases were familiarized as an impulse for future improvement [6, 7].

A document oriented database system remains envisioned for the purpose of storing, retrieving and handling of data concerned with, or semi structured form of data. In NoSQL databases, document-oriented databases are one of the major kinds of NoSQL databases [8]. The crucial conception of a document-oriented database is the chief concept mentioned in any document. Each of the document oriented database execution procedure varies depending on the information of the particular definition. Generally it is assumed that the documents compress and encrypt the data or info in certain other standard format (s).

Some of the encodings uses XML, YAML, JSON and BSON. It also uses binary formats such as PDF and Microsoft office documents. The concealed strong point of DODBs is that they are an inclusive group of key value assemblies. In case when some of the aspects such as scalability, fast look-ups fast prototyping, duplication and easy conservation are measured. By means of these systems, the RDBMS seems to be much tougher in nature [10].

For the purpose of overcoming such kind of factors such as quickly evolving scheme-less data, there exist an effective requirement of novel database systems. The fresh database that has to be framed ought not to throw away the SQL type as there exists several programmers which were previously acquainted with the SQL-type of requests. The NOSQL database was presented. This database dealt several factors which was erratic in RDBMS [9] and also at the same time, involved SQL like enquiries. This is the reason of NOSQL shortened to Not Only SQL. RDBMS has remained as the most effective significant typical model mentioned in a database managing method [11].

While compared to traditional database models available, an innovative model known as NoSQL has proved to be a suitable alternative. The major objective of NoSQL is not only in discarding SQL in a complete manner but in order to work perfectly for other kind of applications that does not support relational database model.

With the facts mounting exponentially in the recent era owed to countless data sources, the relational database ideal flop to put on itself to the claims that provision simultaneous operators which extends the load through a assortment of application servers conveyed by load balancers [12].

After new modern web and mobile applications emerged, NoSQL database tools have in its place developed to empower the profitable supervision of data. NoSQL databases can be used with applications that possess: large transaction volumes, have the need for low latency access to enormous datasets, and have the need for closely perfect service accessibility while operating in unpredictable environs.

In order to attain these goals, several companies started to build a large cluster of databases by using relational databases [13]. When toting more hardware, futile enterprises annoyed to scale down some of the prevailing relational results. Companies began to streamline the database schema, de-normalize the schema, relax durability and referential integrity, introduce query caching layers, separate read-only from write dedicated replicas and data partitioning. These systems supported with the dominant relational databases, but none of the practices addressed the core margins that companies were trying to elucidate and added additional overhead and technical tradeoffs. The schema in the relational databases delegated from various correlated fully conveyed tables to humble key/value look-up [14].

II. Literature Review

NoSQL databases which are moreover equivalent to relational databases possess the particular benefits and disadvantages between them. The transformation of relational database into NoSQL database is very much advanced in several ways. In order to fill the inadequacies present in relational database system, NoSQL was presented.

NoSQL kind of database system possesses a malleable and compact model while compared to relational database system. It helps in establishing huge amounts of data with various formats and changing rise over time. If there are such large datasets, the need of repetitively schema change and there is a need for concert and flexibility then NoSQL is the flawless solution [15].

NoSQL databases have schema less nature and this nature of NoSQL databases records grounds without creating any changes in the prevailing agreement. In order to deal with the massive progress in deliberate, semi structured and unstructured data, NoSQL databases are very much useful. This research work high spot some of the foremost structures of manuscript databases mainly MONGODB. The data depiction of JSON data in MongoDB is discussed about and also the screen shots of the accomplishment of few queries in

MONGODB are chiefly involved. Another kind of prospect is to exhibit performance evaluation between a document database and a traditional database management system. It can be accomplished by seeing the cases of MySQL and MongoDB [16].

The qualitative structures of both the document-store databases are evaluated well in this research work. As SQL and NoSQL databases require collective arrangement surrounded by them, it was very rough to deliver a qualified examination of SQL and NoSQL. Henceforth the assessments within NoSQL databases are being achieved. Besides, computable features such as scope of the data stowed in both the databases and how the databases implement when countless sorts of demands come across are discovered. The results recommended that for coursing kind of applications, MONGODB perceptibly have an improvement over CouchDB.

Supplementary training on OrientDB and analyzing of its enactment when it meets countless forms of examinations can be completed in the upcoming works [17].

III. Research Objective

In order to overcome the vulnerabilities in MONGODB, specially related to system crashing and denial of service attacks, security measure has to be enabled. This research work focuses on security measures in MONGODB.

IV. Research Methodology

MONGODB is a document based database system which was presented by 10gen. This is owed to manage and control the assortment of JSON documents such as BSON. The data in MONGODB are stored by means of a database collection approach.

- Map reduce based Aggregation Framework
- Schema Less Database
- Ad-hoc Querying
- Replication and fail-over support

Here are various key security measures formed by MONGODB with respect to authentication, encryption and access control.

- Enabling Access Control method
- Confidential Network
- IP Binding
- Network Hardening
- System Auditing

Allowing the audit structure could record the succeeding data,

- Replica Set
- Sharded Clusters
- Authorizations
- CRUD operations

The security issues present in MONGODB is given as follows:

- Lack of Data Encryption
- Vulnerable to Injection Attacks
- Authentication & Authorization

V. Conclusion

By reviewing the existing security constraints possessed by MONGODB, it is projected like high security confine. But the actual challenge in security measures faced areas are authentication and encryption of in-motion and at-rest data.

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