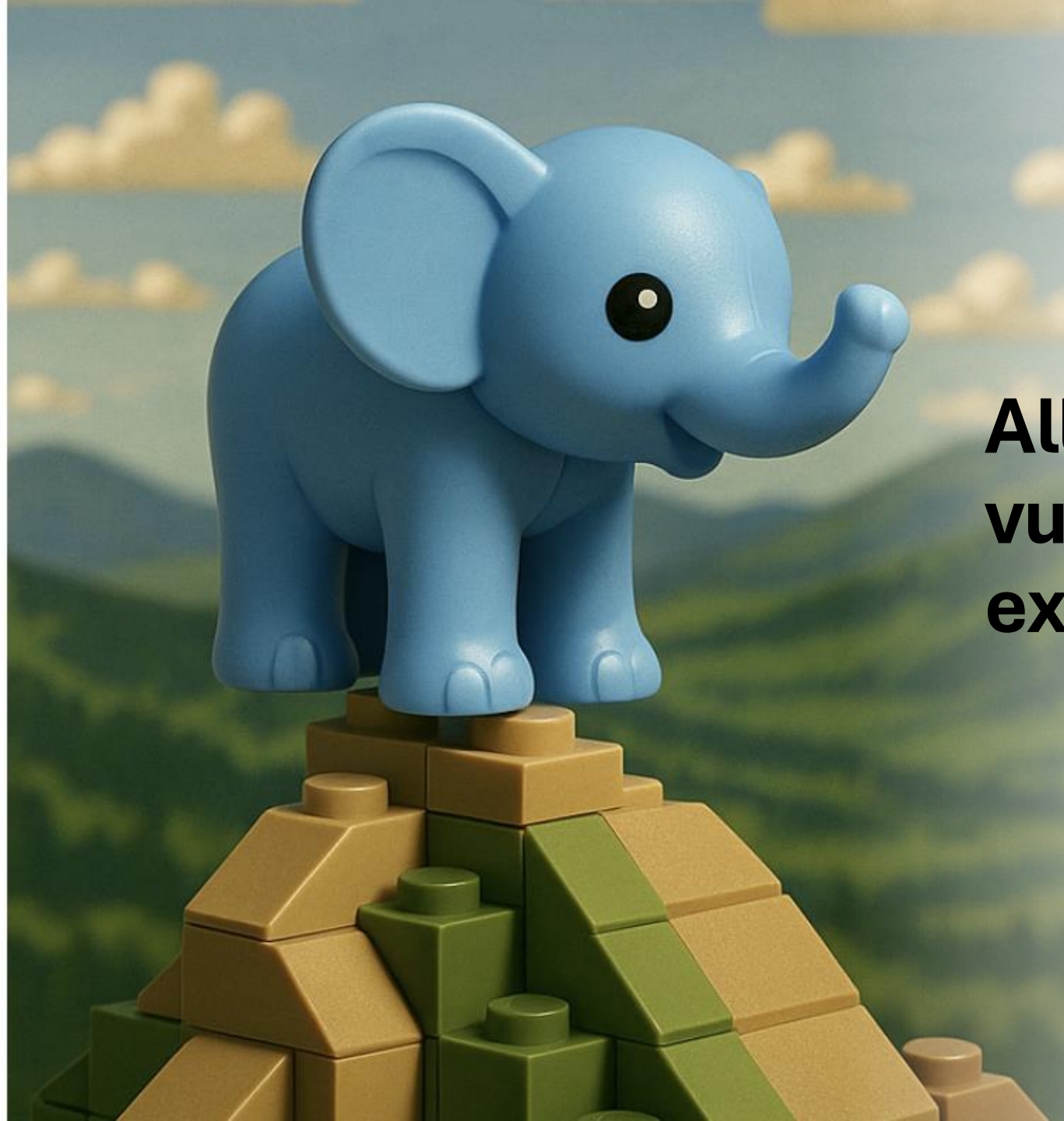


All about Common vulnerabilities and exposures in PostgreSQL

Priyanka Chatterjee

Who am I ?

A DBA!

12 years of experience

Past Employers include AWS, Adjust, Groupon, Subex

Curently member of Postgres Product Team at STACKIT

Let‘s connect!

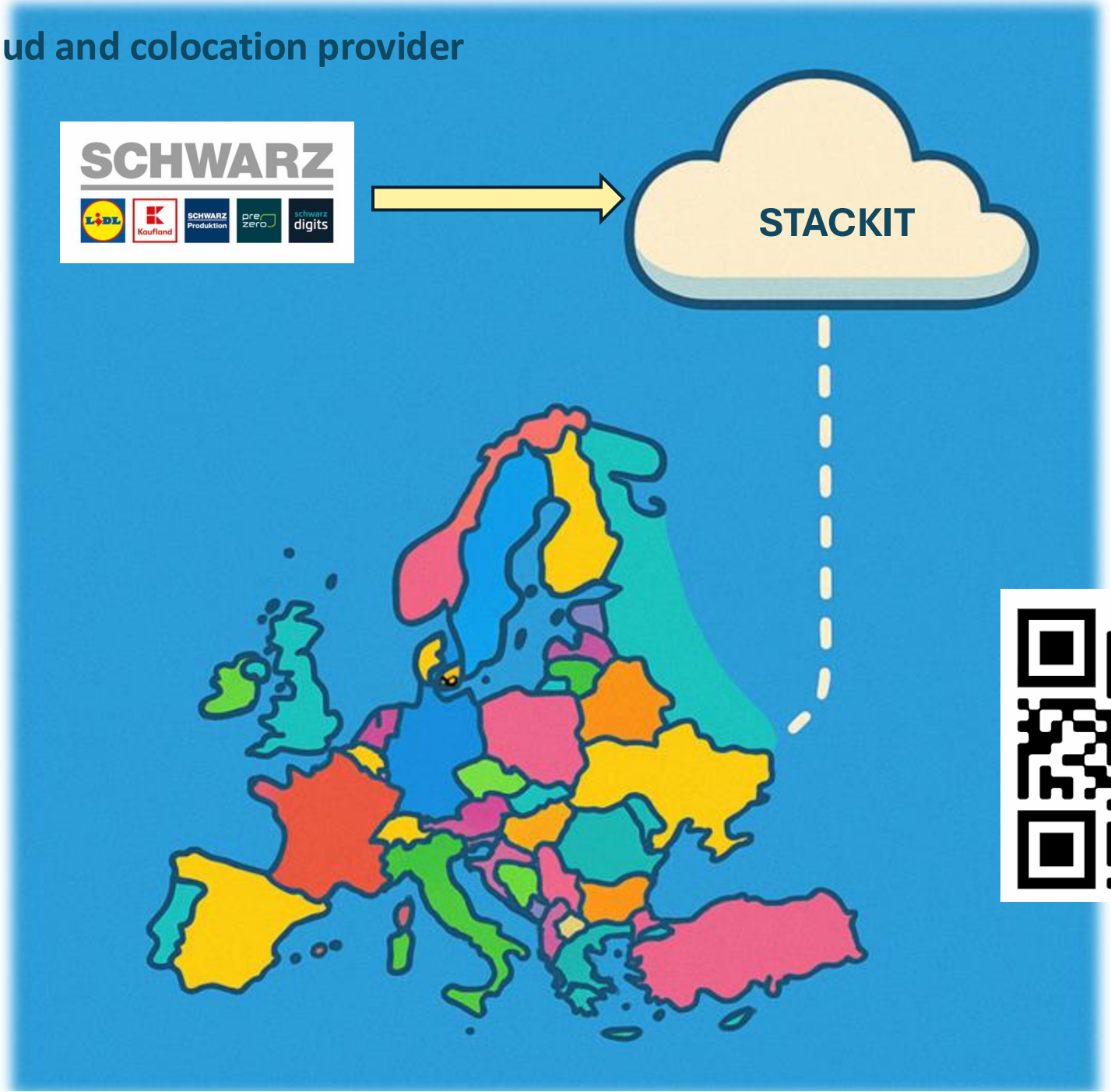
STACKIT is the Schwarz Group's cloud and colocation provider

Made in Germany

GDPR

Sovereignty

C5



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Agenda

🧭 The CVE Program and components

🏛️ CNA

🔍 Vulnerability Hunting 101

🐘 PostgreSQL & CVE Handling

🛠️ Bug Reporting & Resolution

💡 Takeaways & Action Steps

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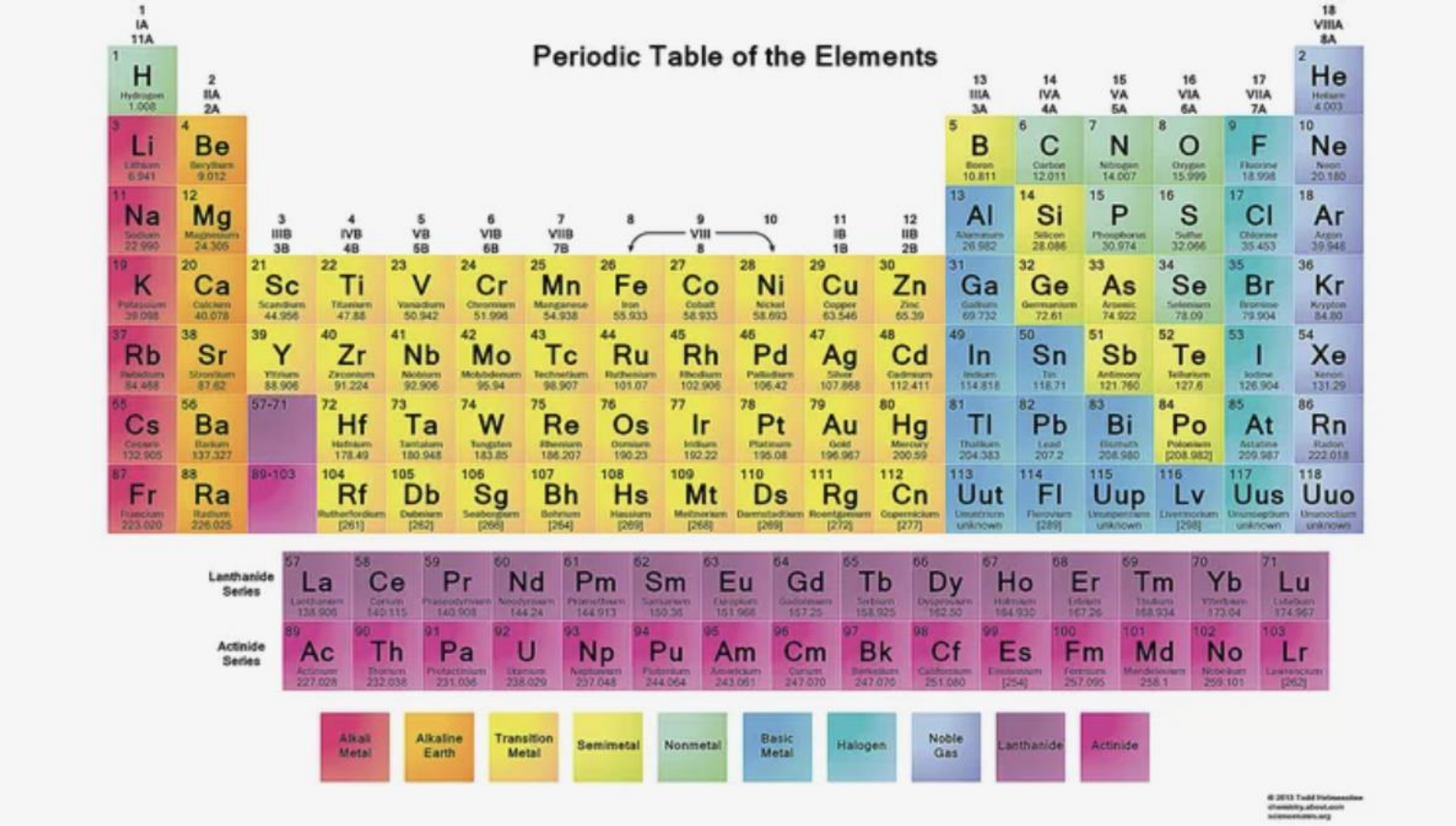
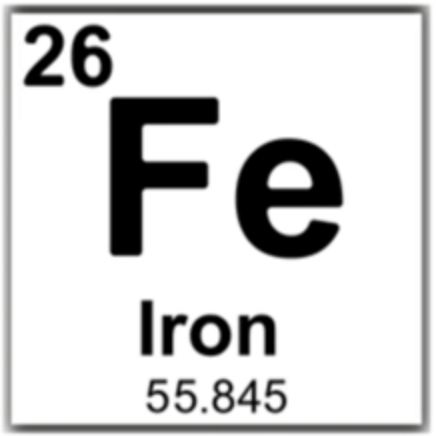
What is CVE?


Periodic Table of the Elements
Lanthanide Series
Actinide Series
Alkali Metal
Alkaline Earth
Transition Metal
Semimetal
Nonmetal
Basic Metal
Halogen
Noble Gas
Lanthanide
Actinide

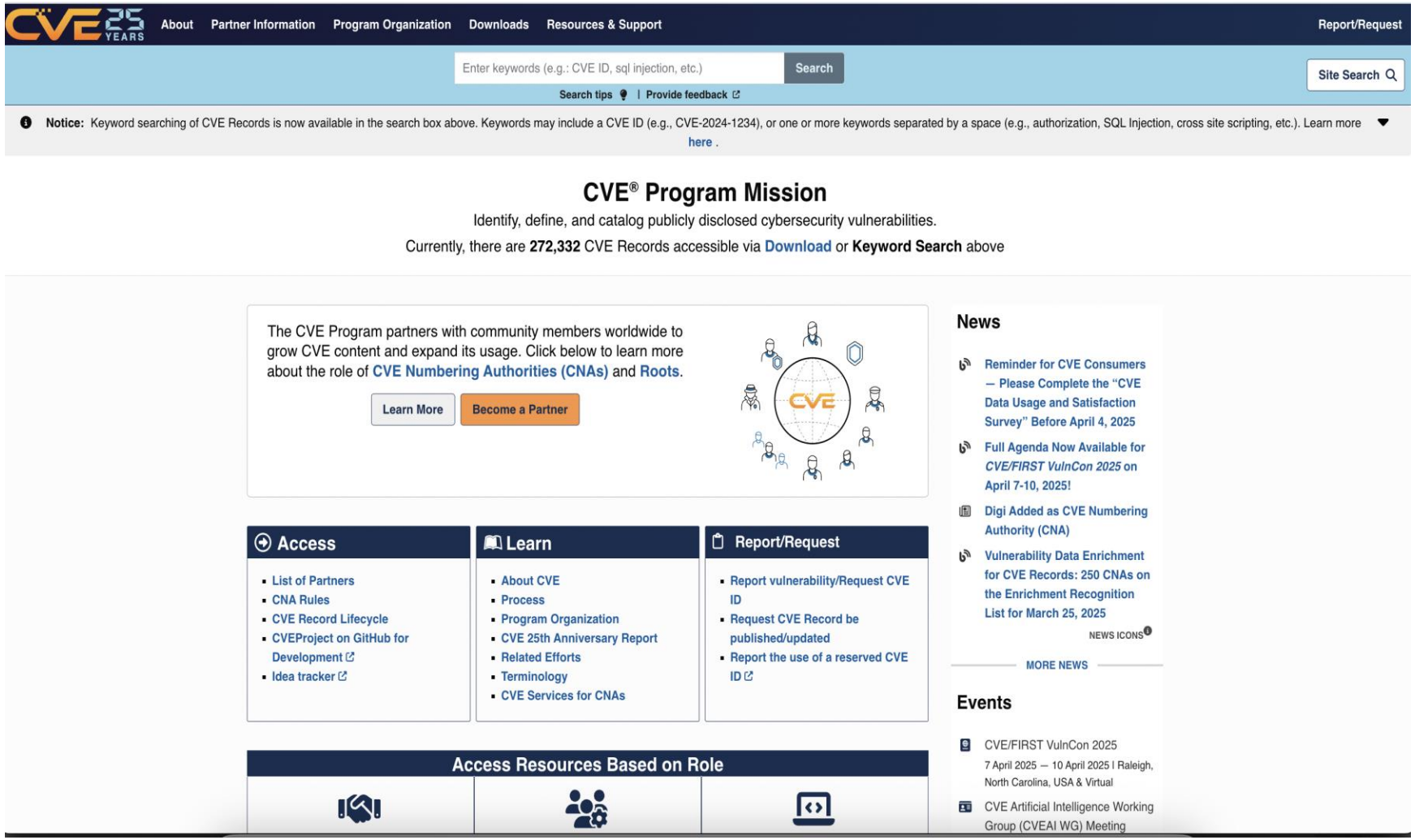

26
Fe
Iron
55.845

CVE list

- Free and publicly available
- Catalog of CVEs :
  - CVE ID : CVE-yyyy-nnnn
  - Description :

    [Problem Type] [Affected Component] [Cause] [Impact]
  - atleast one public reference

Cve.org



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Looking up for CVE with keywords

Showing **1 - 5** of **5** results for **pgbouncer**

Show: 25 **Sort by:** CVE ID (new to old)

CVE-2025-2291 CNA: PostgreSQL

Password can be used past expiry in PgBouncer due to auth_query not taking into account Postgres its VALID UNTIL value, which allows an attacker to log in with an already...

Show more

CVE-2021-3935 CNA: Fedora Project (Infrastructure Software)

When PgBouncer is configured to use "cert" authentication, a man-in-the-middle attacker can inject arbitrary SQL queries when a connection is first established, despite the use of TLS certificate verification and...

Show more

CVE-2015-6817 CNA: Debian GNU/Linux

PgBouncer 1.6.x before 1.6.1, when configured with auth_user, allows remote attackers to gain login access as auth_user via an unknown username.

CVE-2015-4054 CNA: Debian GNU/Linux

PgBouncer before 1.5.5 allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (NULL pointer dereference and crash) by sending a password packet before a startup packet.

CVE-2012-4575 CNA: Red Hat, Inc.

The add_database function in objects.c in the pgbouncer pooler 1.5.2 for PostgreSQL allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (daemon outage) via a long database name in a...

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CVE-2025-2291

CVE-2025-2291 CNA: PostgreSQL

Password can be used past expiry in PgBouncer due to auth_query not taking into account Postgres its VALID UNTIL value, which allows an attacker to log in with an already expired password

CVE-2025-2291

CVE-2025-2291 CNA: PostgreSQL

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CVE-2025-2291

CVE-2025-2291 CNA: PostgreSQL

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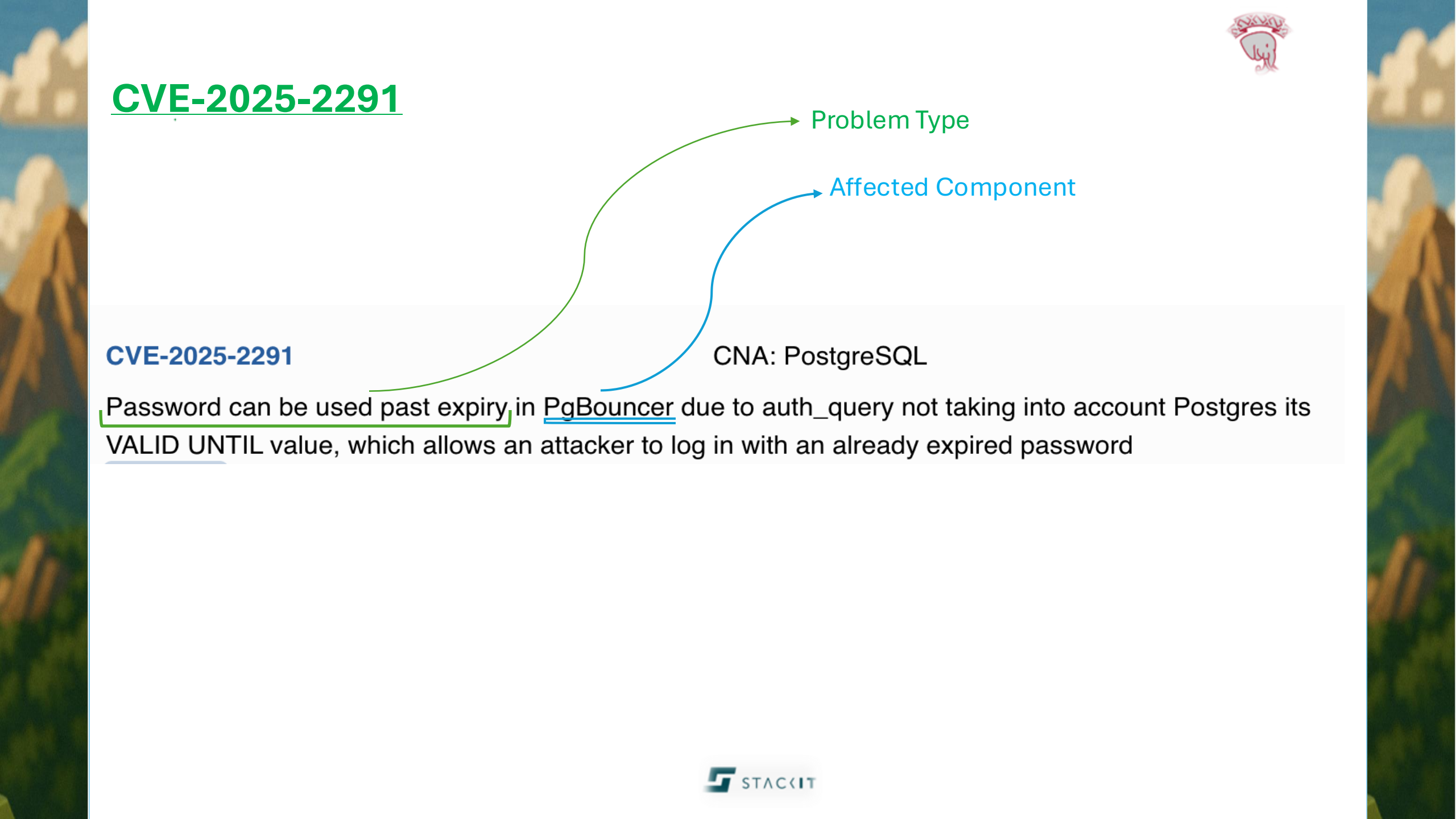
CVE-2025-2291

Problem type

CVE-2025-2291 CNA: PostgreSQL

Password can be used past expiry in PgBouncer due to auth_query not taking into account Postgres its VALID UNTIL value, which allows an attacker to log in with an already expired password

CVE-2025-2291



CVE-2025-2291 CNA: PostgreSQL

Password can be used past expiry in PgBouncer due to auth_query not taking into account Postgres its VALID UNTIL value, which allows an attacker to log in with an already expired password

CVE-2025-2291

Problem Type

Affected Component

Cause

CVE-2025-2291 CNA: PostgreSQL

Password can be used past expiry in PgBouncer due to auth_query not taking into account Postgres its VALID UNTIL value, which allows an attacker to log in with an already expired password

CVE-2025-2291

Problem Type

Affected Component

Cause

CVE-2025-2291 CNA: PostgreSQL

Password can be used past expiry in PgBouncer due to auth_query not taking into account Postgres its VALID UNTIL value, which allows an attacker to log in with an already expired password

Impact

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CVE-2025-2291 details

CNA: PostgreSQL

Published: 2025-04-16 **Updated:** 2025-04-16
Title: PgBouncer Default Auth_query Does Not Take Postgres Password Expiry Into Account

Description

Password can be used past expiry in PgBouncer due to auth_query not taking into account Postgres its VALID UNTIL value, which allows an attacker to log in with an already expired password

CWE 1 Total

Learn more

- CWE-324: Use of a Key Past its Expiration Date

CVSS 1 Total

Learn more

Score	Severity	Version	Vector String
8.1	HIGH	3.1	CVSS:3.1/AV:N/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H

Product Status

Learn more

Vendor
n/a

Product
PgBouncer

Versions 1 Total

Default Status: *unaffected*
Affected

- affected from 0 before 1.24.1

References 1 Total

- https://www.pgbouncer.org/changelog.html#pgbouncer-124x

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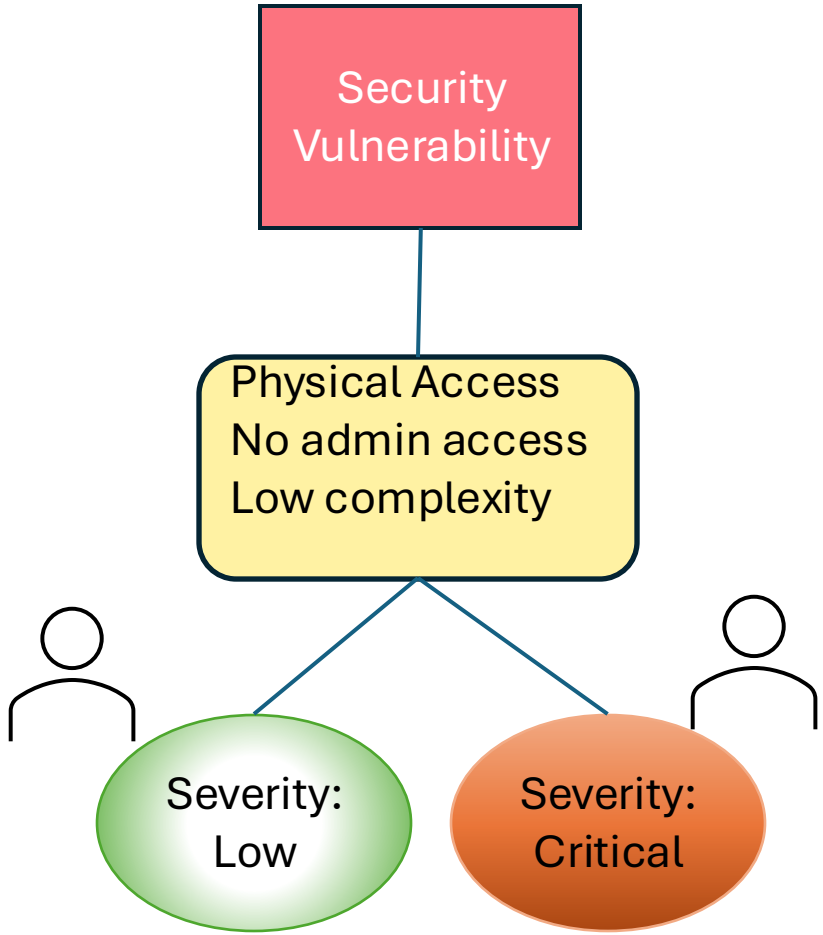
CVSS

- Common Vulnerability Scoring System
- A numerical score to determine the severity of a vulnerability



CVSS score range

Score Range	Severity
0.0	None
0.1 – 3.9	Low
4.0 – 6.9	Medium
7.0 – 8.9	High
9.0 – 10.0	Critical

Determining CVSS

Base metric group : mandatory

Temporal metric group

Environmental metric group

Base metric group

Exploitability metrics	
Attack Vector	: *N, A, L ,P*
Attack Complexity	: *L, H*
Privileges Required	: *N, L, H*
User Interaction	: N, R

Impact metrics	
Confidentiality impact	: N, L, H
Integrity imapct	: N, L, H
Availability impact	: N, L, H
Scope	: U, C

Temporal metric group

Explicit code maturity	: X, U, P, F, H
Remediation level	: X, O, T, W, U
Report confidence	: X, U, R, C

Environmental metric group

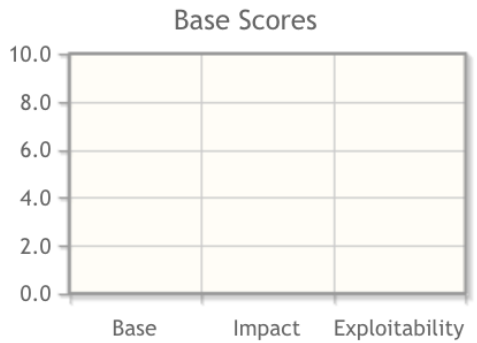
Exploitability Metrics
Attack Vector
Attack Complexity
Privileges Required
User Interaction
Scope

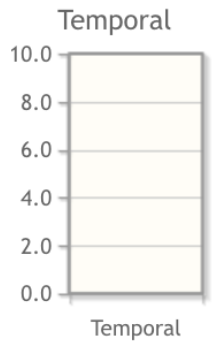
Impact Metrics
Confidentiality metrics
Integrity Impact
Availability Impact

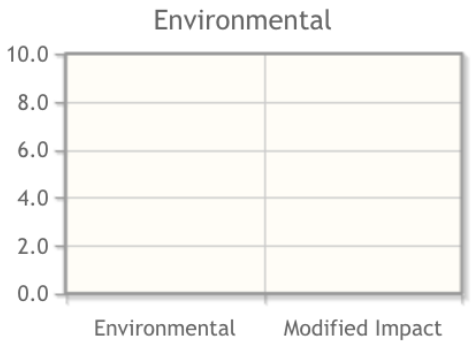
Impact Subscore Modifier	
Confidentiality Requirement	: X, L, M, H
Integrity Requirement	: X, L, M, H
Availability Requirement	: X, L, M, H

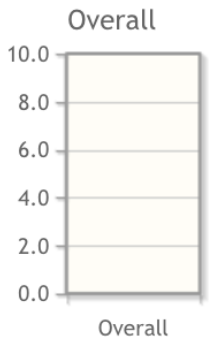
CVSS calculator

- https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln-metrics/cvss/v3-calculator



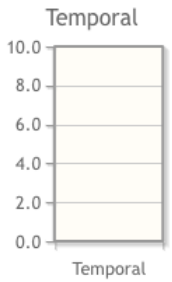


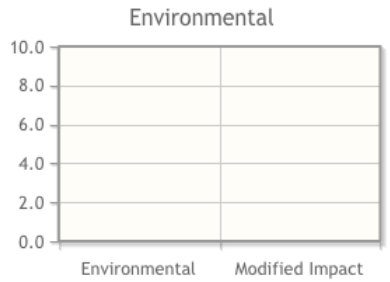


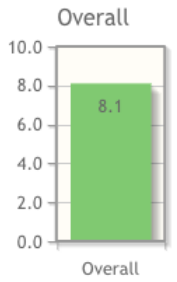


CVSS Base Score: NA
Impact Subscore: NA
Exploitability Subscore: NA
CVSS Temporal Score: NA
CVSS Environmental Score: NA
Modified Impact Subscore: NA
Overall CVSS Score: NA

CVSS calculator Base Score metrics







CVSS Base Score: 8.1
Impact Subscore: 6.0
Exploitability Subscore: 1.4
CVSS Temporal Score: NA
CVSS Environmental Score: NA
Modified Impact Subscore: NA
Overall CVSS Score: 8.1

Show Equations

CVSS v3.1 Vector
AV:L/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:C/C:H/I:H/A:H

Base Score Metrics

Exploitability Metrics

Attack Vector (AV)*

Network (AV:N) | Adjacent Network (AV:A) | **Local (AV:L)** | Physical (AV:P)

Attack Complexity (AC)*

Low (AC:L) | **High (AC:H)**

Privileges Required (PR)*

None (PR:N) | Low (PR:L) | High (PR:H)

User Interaction (UI)*

None (UI:N) | Required (UI:R)

Scope (S)*

Unchanged (S:U) | **Changed (S:C)**

Impact Metrics

Confidentiality Impact (C)*

None (C:N) | Low (C:L) | **High (C:H)**

Integrity Impact (I)*

None (I:N) | Low (I:L) | **High (I:H)**

Availability Impact (A)*

None (A:N) | Low (A:L) | **High (A:H)**

* - All base metrics are required to generate a base score.

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CVSS calculator Base Score metrics

CVSS v3.1 Vector

AV:L/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:C/C:H/I:H/A:H

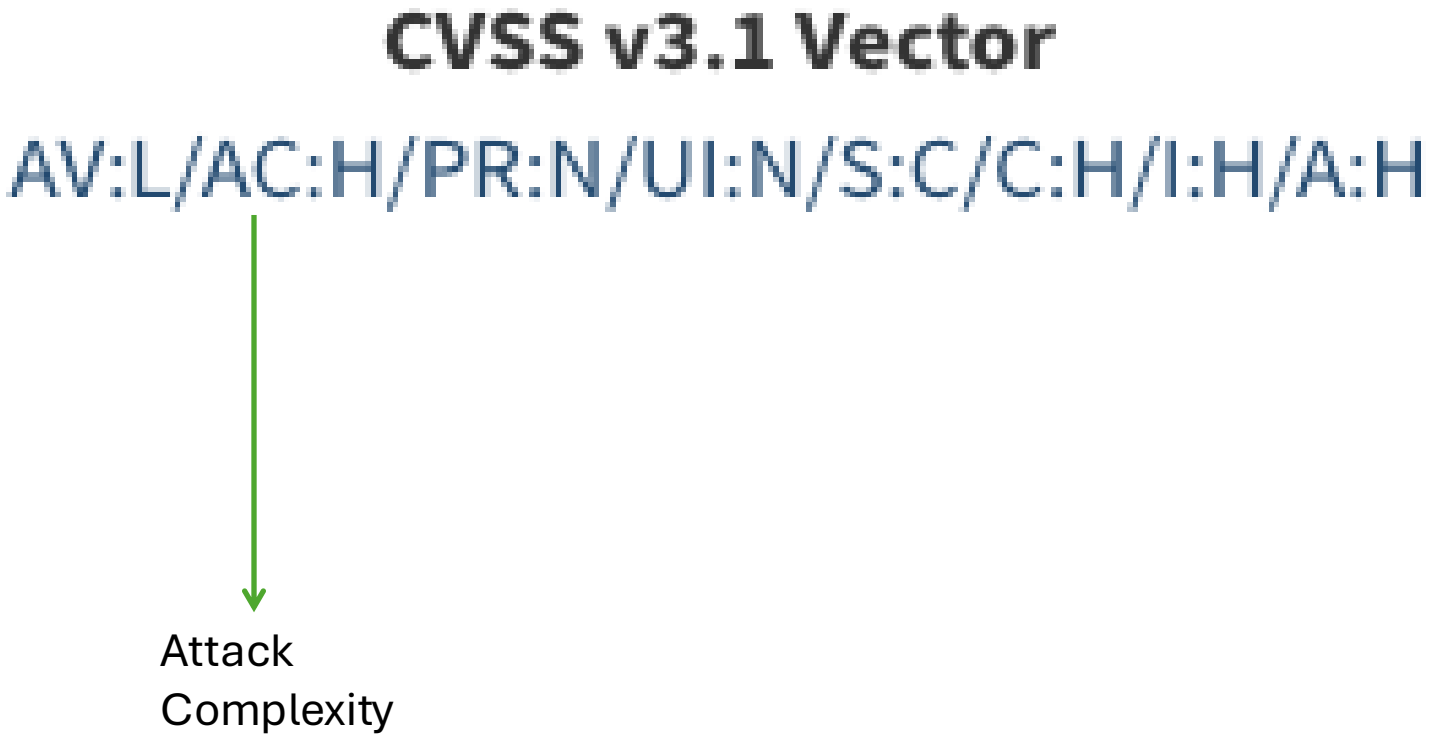
CVSS calculator Base Score metrics

CVSS v3.1 Vector

AV:L/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:C/C:H/I:H/A:H

Attack vector

CVSS calculator Base Score metrics



CVSS calculator Base Score metrics

CVSS v3.1 Vector

AV:L/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:C/C:H/I:H/A:H

Privs
Req

CVSS calculator Base Score metrics

CVSS v3.1 Vector

AV:L/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:C/C:H/I:H/A:H

User interaction

CVSS calculator Base Score metrics

CVSS v3.1 Vector

AV:L/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:C/C:H/I:H/A:H

Scope

CVSS calculator Base Score metrics

CVSS v3.1 Vector

AV:L/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:C/C:H/I:H/A:H

Confidentiality

CVSS calculator Base Score metrics

CVSS v3.1 Vector

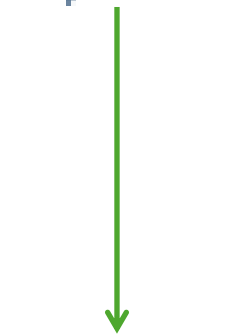
AV:L/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:C/C:H/I:H/A:H

Integrity

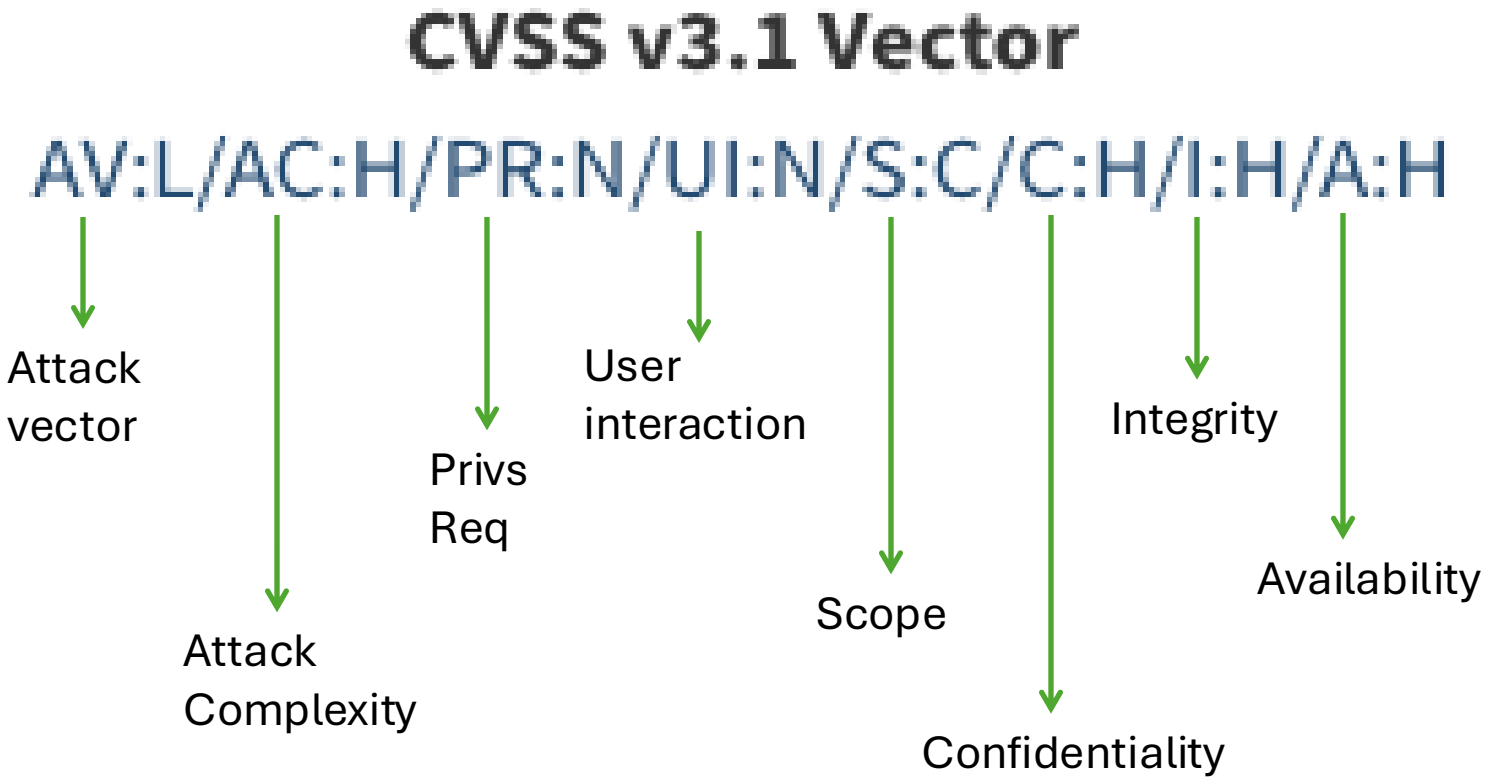
CVSS calculator Base Score metrics

CVSS v3.1 Vector

AV:L/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:C/C:H/I:H/A:H



CVSS calculator Base Score metrics



CVSS calculator Temporal and Env. metrics

Temporal Score Metrics

Exploit Code Maturity (E)

Not Defined (E:X) | Unproven that exploit exists (E:U) | Proof of concept code (E:P) | Functional exploit exists (E:F) | High (E:H)

Remediation Level (RL)

Not Defined (RL:X) | Official fix (RL:O) | Temporary fix (RL:T) | Workaround (RL:W) | Unavailable (RL:U)

Report Confidence (RC)

Not Defined (RC:X) | Unknown (RC:U) | Reasonable (RC:R) | Confirmed (RC:C)

Environmental Score Metrics

Exploitability Metrics

Attack Vector (MAV)

Not Defined (MAV:X) | Network (MAV:N) | Adjacent Network (MAV:A) | Local (MAV:L) | Physical (MAV:P)

Attack Complexity (MAC)

Not Defined (MAC:X) | Low (MAC:L) | High (MAC:H)

Privileges Required (MPR)

Not Defined (MPR:X) | None (MPR:N) | Low (MPR:L) | High (MPR:H)

User Interaction (MUI)

Not Defined (MUI:X) | None (MUI:N) | Required (MUI:R)

Scope (MS)

Not Defined (MS:X) | Unchanged (MS:U) | Changed (MS:C)

Impact Metrics

Confidentiality Impact (MC)

Not Defined (MC:X) | None (MC:N) | Low (MC:L) | High (MC:H)

Integrity Impact (MI)

Not Defined (MI:X) | None (MI:N) | Low (MI:L) | High (MI:H)

Availability Impact (MA)

Not Defined (MA:X) | None (MA:N) | Low (MA:L) | High (MA:H)

Impact Subscore Modifiers

Confidentiality Requirement (CR)

Not Defined (CR:X) | Low (CR:L) | Medium (CR:M) | High (CR:H)

Integrity Requirement (IR)

Not Defined (IR:X) | Low (IR:L) | Medium (IR:M) | High (IR:H)

Availability Requirement (AR)

Not Defined (AR:X) | Low (AR:L) | Medium (AR:M) | High (AR:H)

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CVSS calculator All metrics

Temporal Score Metrics

Exploit Code Maturity (E)

Not Defined (E:X) | Unproven that exploit exists (E:U) | **Proof of concept code (E:P)** | Functional exploit exists (E:F) | High (E:H)

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Environmental Score Metrics

Exploitability Metrics

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Attack Complexity (MAC)

Not Defined (MAC:X) | Low (MAC:L) | High (MAC:H)

Privileges Required (MPR)

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User Interaction (MUI)

Not Defined (MUI:X) | None (MUI:N) | **Required (MUI:R)**

Scope (MS)

Not Defined (MS:X) | Unchanged (MS:U) | Changed (MS:C)

Impact Metrics

Confidentiality Impact (MC)

Not Defined (MC:X) | None (MC:N) | Low (MC:L) | High (MC:H)

Integrity Impact (MI)

Not Defined (MI:X) | None (MI:N) | Low (MI:L) | High (MI:H)

Availability Impact (MA)

Not Defined (MA:X) | None (MA:N) | Low (MA:L) | High (MA:H)

Impact Subscore Modifiers

Confidentiality Requirement (CR)

Not Defined (CR:X) | Low (CR:L) | Medium (CR:M) | High (CR:H)

Integrity Requirement (IR)

Not Defined (IR:X) | Low (IR:L) | Medium (IR:M) | High (IR:H)

Availability Requirement (AR)

Not Defined (AR:X) | Low (AR:L) | Medium (AR:M) | High (AR:H)

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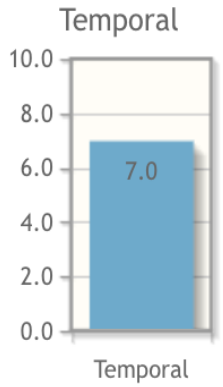
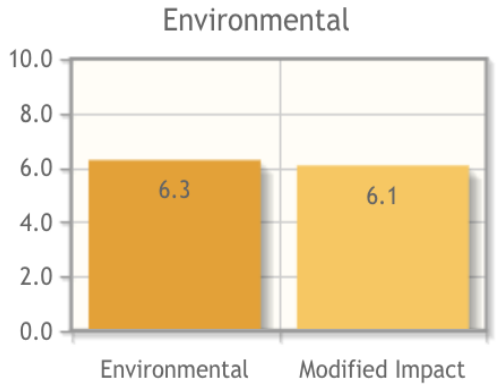
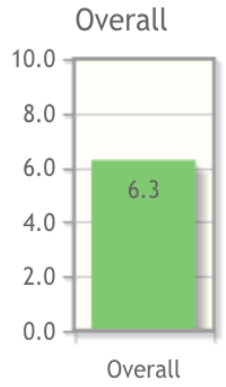
CVSS calculator All metrics



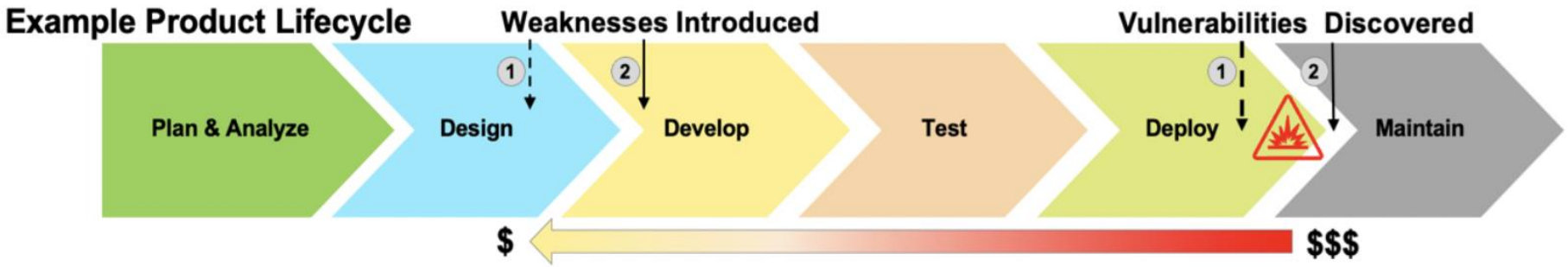




CVSS Base Score: 8.1
Impact Subscore: 6.0
Exploitability Subscore: 1.4
CVSS Temporal Score: 7.0
CVSS Environmental Score: 6.3
Modified Impact Subscore: 6.1
Overall CVSS Score: 6.3

Common Weakness enumeration

- Community developed list of software and hardware weaknesses.
- Root cause mapping for CVE



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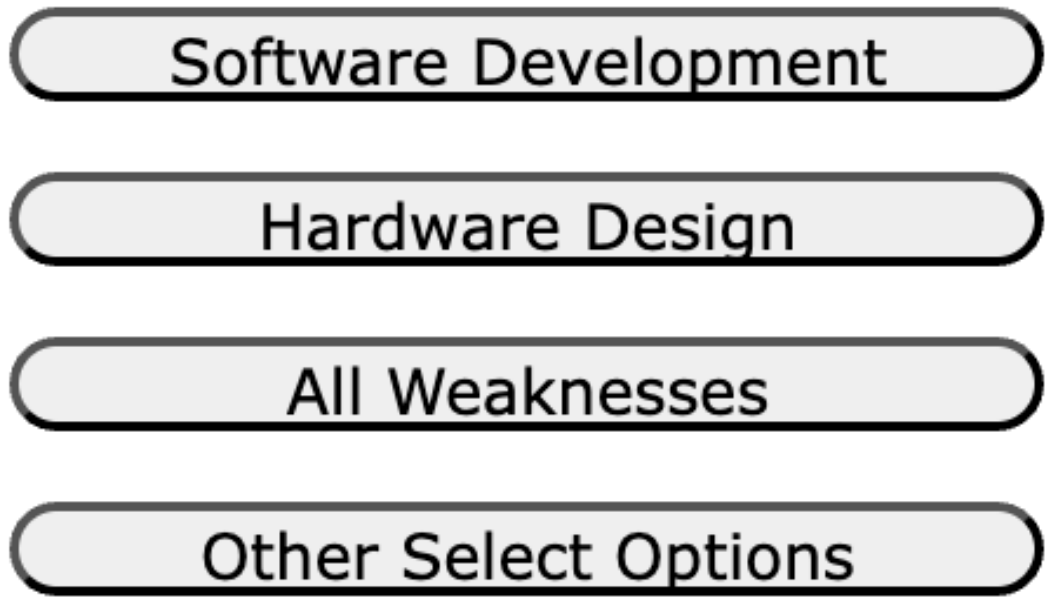
CWE navigation https://cwe.mitre.org/



CWE navigation

Software Development

CWE navigation

Software Development

699 - Software Development

- C API / Function Errors - *(1228)*
  - B Use of Inherently Dangerous Function - *(242)*
  - B Use of Function with Inconsistent Implementations - *(474)*
  - B Undefined Behavior for Input to API - *(475)*
  - B Use of Obsolete Function - *(477)*
  - B Use of Potentially Dangerous Function - *(676)*
  - B Use of Low-Level Functionality - *(695)*
  - B Exposed Dangerous Method or Function - *(749)*
- C Audit / Logging Errors - *(1210)*
  - B Improper Output Neutralization for Logs - *(117)*
  - B Truncation of Security-relevant Information - *(222)*
  - B Omission of Security-relevant Information - *(223)*
  - B Obscured Security-relevant Information by Alternate Name - *(224)*
  - B Insufficient Logging - *(778)*
  - B Logging of Excessive Data - *(779)*
- C Authentication Errors - *(1211)*
  - B Authentication Bypass by Alternate Name - *(289)*
  - B Authentication Bypass by Spoofing - *(290)*
  - B Authentication Bypass by Capture-replay - *(294)*
  - B Improper Certificate Validation - *(295)*
  - B Reflection Attack in an Authentication Protocol - *(301)*
  - B Incorrect Implementation of Authentication Algorithm - *(303)*
  - B Authentication Bypass by Primary Weakness - *(305)*
  - B Missing Authentication for Critical Function - *(306)*
  - B Improper Restriction of Excessive Authentication Attempts - *(307)*
  - B Use of Single-factor Authentication - *(308)*
  - B Use of Password System for Primary Authentication - *(309)*
  - B Key Exchange without Entity Authentication - *(322)*
  - B Use of Client-Side Authentication - *(603)*
  - B Overly Restrictive Account Lockout Mechanism - *(645)*

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CWE navigation

Software Development

Use of Single-factor Authentication - *(308)*

CWE-308: Use of Single-factor Authentication

Weakness ID: 308
Vulnerability Mapping: ALLOWED
Abstraction: Base

View customized information: Conceptual | Operational | Mapping Friendly | **Complete** | Custom

Description

The use of single-factor authentication can lead to unnecessary risk of compromise when compared with the benefits of a dual-factor authentication

Extended Description

While the use of multiple authentication schemes is simply piling on more complexity on top of authentication, it is inestimably valuable to have suc
passwords is rampant on the internet. Without the added protection of multiple authentication schemes, a single mistake can result in the comprom
and also easy to use, they should be implemented and required.

Common Consequences

Impact	Details
Bypass Protection Mechanism	**Scope: Access Control** If the secret in a single-factor authentication scheme gets compromised, full authentication is possible.

Potential Mitigations

Phase(s)	Mitigation
Architecture and Design	Use multiple independent authentication schemes, which ensures that -- if one of the methods is compromised

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Enrichment

- ADP (Authorised Data Publisher)
- Enriches a published CVE

+ Review – Research

+ CVSS score

+ CWE

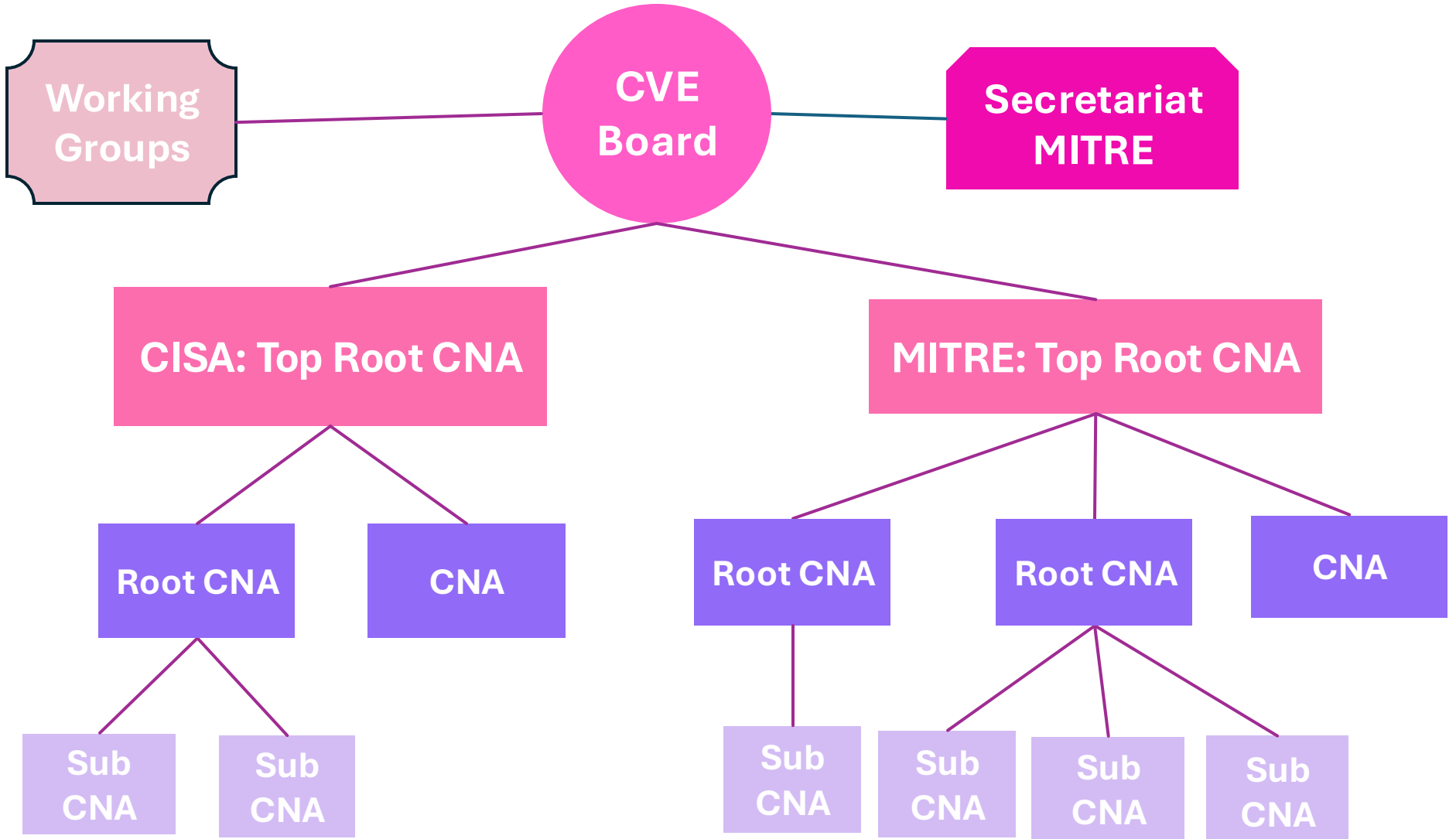
+ Additional information

Eg: NVD, CISA, Github Advisory Databases

What is CNA?

- CVE numbering Authority
- Every CNA has a specific scope
- CNAs control CVE publication
- Provide enrichment since April 2024

CNA organization



STACKIT

CVE-2025-2291 details recap

CNA: PostgreSQL

Published: 2025-04-16 **Updated:** 2025-04-16
Title: PgBouncer Default Auth_query Does Not Take Postgres Password Expiry Into Account

Description

Password can be used past expiry in PgBouncer due to auth_query not taking into account Postgres its VALID UNTIL value, which allows an attacker to log in with an already expired password

CWE 1 Total

Learn more

- CWE-324: Use of a Key Past its Expiration Date

CVSS 1 Total

Learn more

Score	Severity	Version	Vector String
8.1	HIGH	3.1	CVSS:3.1/AV:N/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H

Product Status

Learn more

Vendor
n/a

Product
PgBouncer

Versions 1 Total

Default Status: *unaffected*
Affected

- affected from 0 before 1.24.1

References 1 Total

- https://www.pgbouncer.org/changelog.html#pgbouncer-124x

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Vendor
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Product
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Product Status

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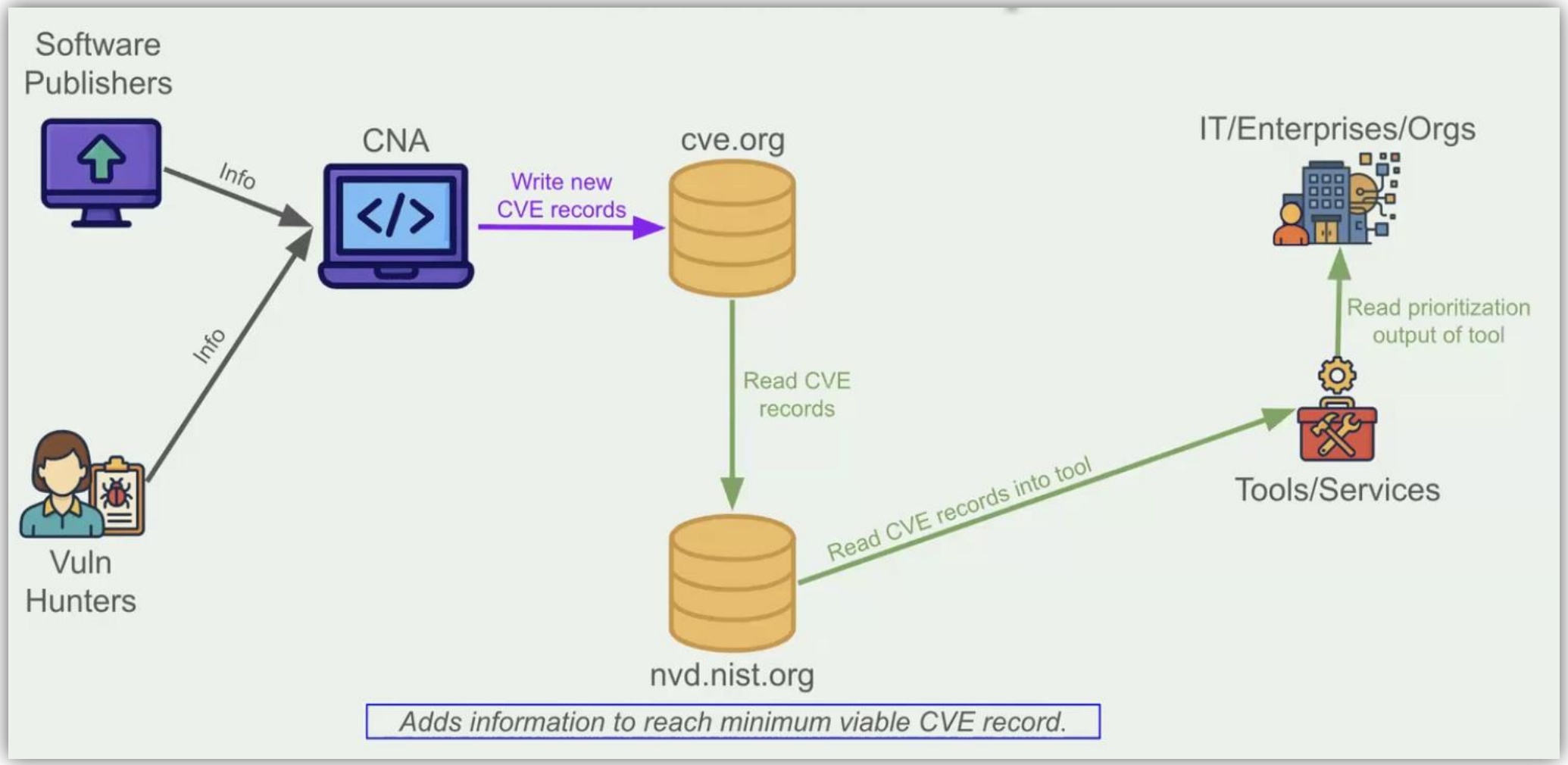
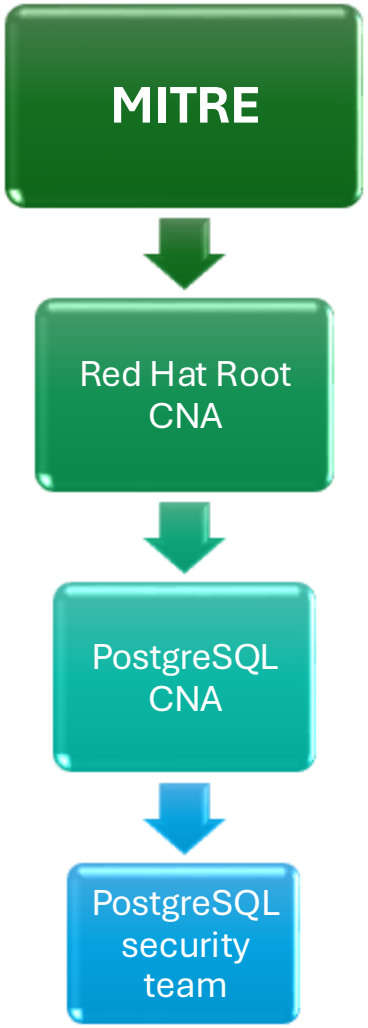
Reference example

- Security
  - Fix CVE-2025-2291: Previously PgBouncer did not take into account the VALID UNTIL of a user password when querying for password hashes using its auth_query. So if PgBouncer is used as a transparent proxy in front of Postgres it could allow passwords that had already expired. To solve this issue the default auth_query and the examples of custom auth_query functions in the documentation have been changed to take VALID UNTIL into account. If you are using a custom auth_query you should update that accordingly. If you are using the default auth_query, you can either update to PgBouncer 1.24.1 or change your config to use the new default auth_query on a previous release of PgBouncer.
- Fixes
  - Fix PAM support by reverting `pam` authentication support in HBA file. (#1291) (bug introduced in 1.24.0)
  - Fix bug when decrementing user connection count. This was included in the tag of 1.24.0 on GitHub, but the release tarball did not contain this fix. (#1238) (bug introduced in 1.24.0)
  - Add `test_load_balance_hosts.py` to the tarball. (#1282)
  - Fix issues with tests to allow them to be run by Debian packagers. (#1266, #1250)
- Docs
  - Update `auth_query` example to set a safe `search_path`. (#1245)

Current CVE lifecycle



PostgreSQL and CVEs



Projects :

- PostgreSQL
- PostgreSQL RPM and DEB packaging
- PostgreSQL windows/mac installers
- pgJDBC
- psqlODBC
- pgAdmin
- pgbouncer

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Reporting a bug 

PostgreSQL

PostgreSQL installers

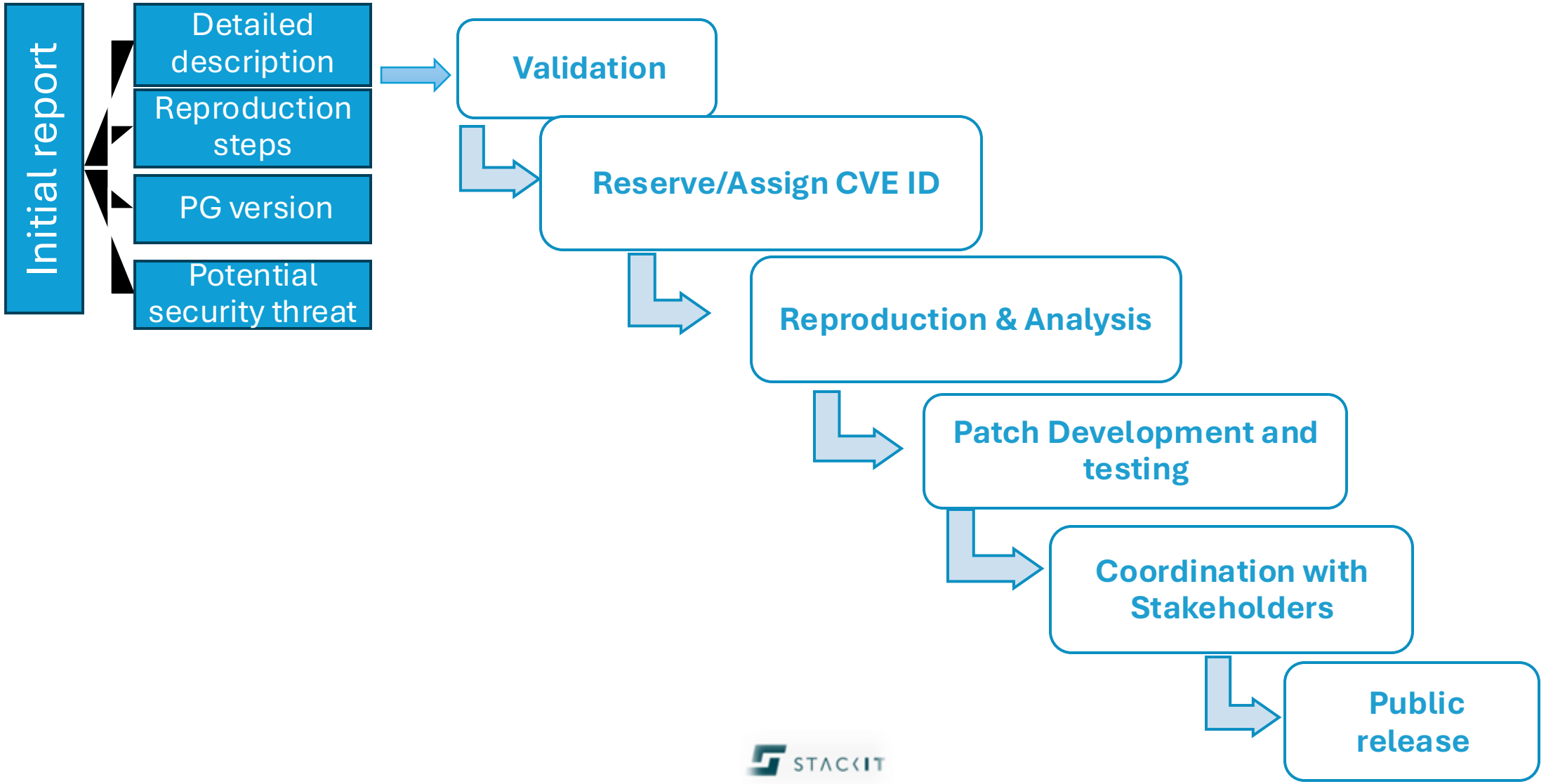
pgAdmin

→ security@postgresql.org

PostgreSQL JDBC driver → pgsql-jdbc-security@lists.postgresql.org

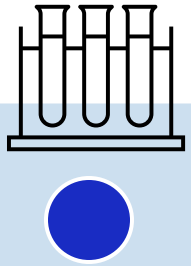
Anything else → security@postgresql.org

Lifecycle of a reported bug



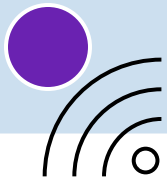
Postgres Security release Timeline(approx)

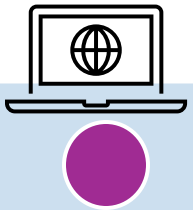
1-7 days:
Initial triage



1-4 weeks:
Analysis & patch development

1-2 weeks:
Coordination





Fixed Release

https://www.postgresql.org/developer/roadmap/
At least one minor release every quarter
The second Thursday of February, May, August, and November.
Exception: more releases in between for important bug fixes

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Where to check? What to check?

https://www.postgresql.org/support/security/

Known PostgreSQL Security Vulnerabilities in Supported Versions

You can filter the view of patches to show just patches for version:
17 - 16 - 15 - 14 - 13 - all

Reference	Affected	Fixed	Component & CVSS v3 Base Score	Description
CVE-2025-1094 Announcement	17, 16, 15, 14, 13	17.3, 16.7, 15.11, 14.16, 13.19	client 8.1 AV:N/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H	PostgreSQL quoting APIs miss neutralizing quoting syntax in text that fails encoding validation more details
CVE-2024-10979 Announcement	17, 16, 15, 14, 13	17.1, 16.5, 15.9, 14.14, 13.17	core server 8.8 AV:N/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H	PostgreSQL PL/Perl environment variable changes execute arbitrary code more details
CVE-2024-10978 Announcement	17, 16, 15, 14, 13	17.1, 16.5, 15.9, 14.14, 13.17	core server 4.2 AV:N/AC:H/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:L/I:L/A:N	PostgreSQL SET ROLE, SET SESSION AUTHORIZATION reset to wrong user ID more details
CVE-2024-10977 Announcement	17, 16, 15, 14, 13	17.1, 16.5, 15.9, 14.14, 13.17	client 3.1 AV:N/AC:H/PR:N/UI:R/S:U/C:N/I:L/A:N	PostgreSQL libpq retains an error message from man-in-the-middle more details
CVE-2024-10976 Announcement	17, 16, 15, 14, 13	17.1, 16.5, 15.9, 14.14, 13.17	core server 4.2 AV:N/AC:H/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:L/I:L/A:N	PostgreSQL row security below e.g. subqueries disregards user ID changes more details

Where to check? What to check?

CVE-2024-10979 Announcement	17, 16, 15, 14, 13	17.1, 16.5, 15.9, 14.14, 13.17	core server 8.8 AV:N/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H	PostgreSQL PL/Perl environment variable changes execute arbitrary code more details

Where to check? What to check?

CVE-2024-10979 Announcement	17, 16, 15, 14, 13	17.1, 16.5, 15.9, 14.14, 13.17	core server 8.8 AV:N/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H	PostgreSQL PL/Perl environment variable changes execute arbitrary code more details

CVE ID

Major Version

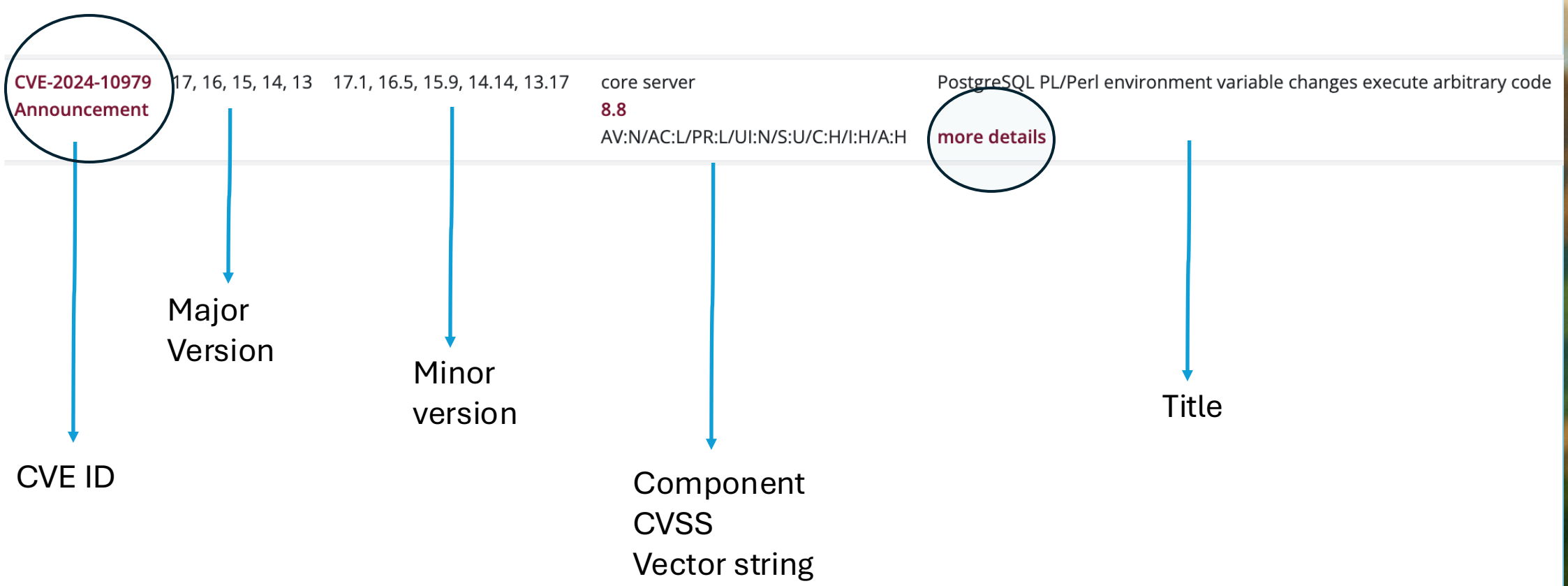
Minor version

Component
CVSS
Vector string

Title

STACKIT

Where to check? What to check?



Where to check? What to check?

CVE-2024-10979 Announcement

more details

CVE-2024-10979

PostgreSQL PL/Perl environment variable changes execute arbitrary code

Incorrect control of environment variables in PostgreSQL PL/Perl allows an unprivileged database user to change sensitive process environment variables (e.g. PATH). That often suffices to enable arbitrary code execution, even if the attacker lacks a database server operating system user. Versions before PostgreSQL 17.1, 16.5, 15.9, 14.14, 13.17, and 12.21 are affected.

The PostgreSQL project thanks Coby Abrams for reporting this problem.

Version Information

Affected Version	Fixed In	Fix Published
17	17.1	Nov. 14, 2024
16	16.5	Nov. 14, 2024
15	15.9	Nov. 14, 2024
14	14.14	Nov. 14, 2024
13	13.17	Nov. 14, 2024
12	12.21	Nov. 14, 2024

For more information about PostgreSQL versioning, please visit the versioning page.

CVSS 3.0

Overall Score	8.8
Component	core server
Vector	AV:N/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H

Where to check? What to check?

CVE-2024-10979 Announcement	17, 16, 15, 14, 13	17.1, 16.5, 15.9, 14.14, 13.17	core server 8.8 AV:N/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H		PostgreSQL PL/Perl environment variable changes execute arbitrary code more details

CVE ID

Major Version

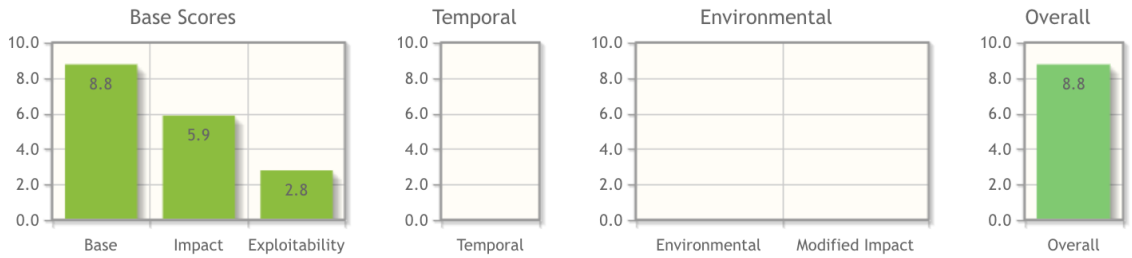
Minor version

Component
CVSS
Vector string

Title

Where to check? What to check?

core server
8.8
AV:N/AC:L/P



CVSS Base Score: 8.8
Impact Subscore: 5.9
Exploitability Subscore: 2.8
CVSS Temporal Score: NA
CVSS Environmental Score: NA
Modified Impact Subscore: NA
Overall CVSS Score: 8.8

Show Equations

CVSS v3.1 Vector
AV:N/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H

Base Score Metrics

Exploitability Metrics

Attack Vector (AV)*
Network (AV:N) | Adjacent Network (AV:A) | Local (AV:L) | Physical (AV:P)

Attack Complexity (AC)*
Low (AC:L) | High (AC:H)

Privileges Required (PR)*
None (PR:N) | Low (PR:L) | High (PR:H)

User Interaction (UI)*
None (UI:N) | Required (UI:R)

Scope (S)*
Unchanged (S:U) | Changed (S:C)

Impact Metrics

Confidentiality Impact (C)*
None (C:N) | Low (C:L) | High (C:H)

Integrity Impact (I)*
None (I:N) | Low (I:L) | High (I:H)

Availability Impact (A)*
None (A:N) | Low (A:L) | High (A:H)

STACKIT

Vulnerability Hunter....

STACKIT

Vulnerability Hunting

Security Issues

CVE-2025-8713: PostgreSQL optimizer statistics can expose sampled data within a view, partition, or child table

CVSS v3.1 Base Score: 3.1

Supported, Vulnerable Versions: 13 - 17.

PostgreSQL optimizer statistics allow a user to read sampled data within a view that the user cannot access. Separately, statistics allow a user to read sampled data PostgreSQL maintains statistics for tables by sampling data available in columns; this data is consulted during the query planning process. Prior to this release, a us view access control lists (ACLs) and bypassed row security policies in partitioning or table inheritance hierarchies. Reachable statistics data notably included histogr 2017-7484 and CVE-2019-10130 intended to close this class of vulnerability, but this gap remained. Versions before PostgreSQL 17.6, 16.10, 15.14, 14.19, and 13.22

The PostgreSQL project thanks Dean Rasheed for reporting this problem.

CVE-2025-8714: PostgreSQL `pg_dump` lets superuser of origin server execute arbitrary code in `psql` client

CVSS v3.1 Base Score: 8.8

Supported, Vulnerable Versions: 13 - 17.

Untrusted data inclusion in pg_dump in PostgreSQL allows a malicious superuser of the origin server to inject arbitrary code for restore-time execution as the client operating system account running psql to restore the dump, via psql meta-commands. pg_dumpall is also affected. pg_restore is affected when used to generate a plain-format dump. This is similar to MySQL CVE-2024-21096. Versions before PostgreSQL 17.6, 16.10, 15.14, 14.19, and 13.22 are affected.

The PostgreSQL project thanks Martin Rakhmanov, Matthieu Denais, and RyotaK for reporting this problem.

CVE-2025-8715: PostgreSQL `pg_dump` newline in object name executes arbitrary code in `psql` client and in restore target server

CVSS v3.1 Base Score: 8.8

Supported, Vulnerable Versions: 13 - 17.

Improper neutralization of newlines in pg_dump in PostgreSQL allows a user of the origin server to inject arbitrary code for restore-time execution as the client operating system account running psql to restore the dump, via psql meta-commands inside a purpose-crafted object name. The same attacks can achieve SQL injection as a superuser of the restore target server. pg_dumpall, pg_restore, and pg_upgrade are also affected. Versions before PostgreSQL 17.6, 16.10, 15.14, 14.19, and 13.22 are affected. Versions before 11.20 are unaffected. CVE-2012-0868 had fixed this class of problem, but version 11.20 reintroduced it.

The PostgreSQL project thanks Noah Misch for reporting this problem.

Vulnerability Hunting

Security Issues

CVE-2025-8713: PostgreSQL optimizer statistics can expose sampled data within a view, partition, or child table

CVSS v3.1 Base Score: 3.1

Supported, Vulnerable Versions: 13 - 17.

PostgreSQL optimizer statistics allow a user to read sampled data within a view that the user cannot access. Separately, statistics allow a user to read sampled data that a row security policy intended to hide. PostgreSQL maintains statistics for tables by sampling data available in columns; this data is consulted during the query planning process. Prior to this release, a user could craft a leaky operator that bypassed view access control lists (ACLs) and bypassed row security policies in partitioning or table inheritance hierarchies. Reachable statistics data notably included histograms and most- common-values lists. CVE-2017-7484 and CVE-2019-10130 intended to close this class of vulnerability, but this gap remained. Versions before PostgreSQL 17.6, 16.10, 15.14, 14.19, and 13.22 are affected.

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CVSS v3.1 Base Score: 8.8

Supported, Vulnerable Versions: 13 - 17.

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The PostgreSQL project thanks Martin Rakhmanov, Matthieu Denais, and RyotaK for reporting this problem.

CVE-2025-8715: PostgreSQL `pg_dump` newline in object name executes arbitrary code in `psql` client and in restore target server

CVSS v3.1 Base Score: 8.8

Supported, Vulnerable Versions: 13 - 17.

Improper neutralization of newlines in pg_dump in PostgreSQL allows a user of the origin server to inject arbitrary code for restore-time execution as the client operating system account running psql to restore the dump, via psql meta-commands inside a purpose-crafted object name. The same attacks can achieve SQL injection as a superuser of the restore target server. pg_dumpall, pg_restore, and pg_upgrade are also affected. Versions before PostgreSQL 17.6, 16.10, 15.14, 14.19, and 13.22 are affected. Versions before 11.20 are unaffected. CVE-2012-0868 had fixed this class of problem, but version 11.20 reintroduced it.

The PostgreSQL project thanks Noah Misch for reporting this problem.

Vulnerability Hunting

Security Issues

CVE-2025-8713: PostgreSQL optimizer statistics can expose sampled data within a view, partition, or child table

CVSS v3.1 Base Score: 3.1

Supported, Vulnerable Versions: 13 - 17.

PostgreSQL optimizer statistics allow a user to read sampled data within a view that the user cannot access. Separately, statistics allow a user to read sampled data that a row security policy intended to hide. PostgreSQL maintains statistics for tables by sampling data available in columns; this data is consulted during the query planning process. Prior to this release, a user could craft a leaky operator that bypassed view access control lists (ACLs) and bypassed row security policies in partitioning or table inheritance hierarchies. Reachable statistics data notably included histograms and most- common-values lists. CVE-2017-7484 and CVE-2019-10130 intended to close this class of vulnerability, but this gap remained. Versions before PostgreSQL 17.6, 16.10, 15.14, 14.19, and 13.22 are affected.

The PostgreSQL project thanks Dean Rasheed for reporting this problem.

CVE-2025-8714: PostgreSQL `pg_dump` lets superuser of origin server execute arbitrary code in `psql` client

CVSS v3.1 Base Score: 8.8

Supported, Vulnerable Versions: 13 - 17.

Untrusted data inclusion in pg_dump in PostgreSQL allows a malicious superuser of the origin server to inject arbitrary code for restore-time execution as the client operating system account running psql to restore the dump, via psql meta-commands. pg_dumpall is also affected. pg_restore is affected when used to generate a plain-format dump. This is similar to MySQL CVE-2024-21096. Versions before PostgreSQL 17.6, 16.10, 15.14, 14.19, and 13.22 are affected.

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CVSS v3.1 Base Score: 8.8

Supported, Vulnerable Versions: 13 - 17.

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Vulnerability Hunting

Security Issues

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CVSS v3.1 Base Score: 3.1

Supported, Vulnerable Versions: 13 - 17.

PostgreSQL optimizer statistics allow a user to read sampled data within a view that the user cannot access. Separately, statistics allow a user to read sampled data that a row security policy intended to hide. PostgreSQL maintains statistics for tables by sampling data available in columns; this data is consulted during the query planning process. Prior to this release, a user could craft a leaky operator that bypassed view access control lists (ACLs) and bypassed row security policies in partitioning or table inheritance hierarchies. Reachable statistics data notably included histograms and most- common-values lists. CVE-2017-7484 and CVE-2019-10130 intended to close this class of vulnerability, but this gap remained. Versions before PostgreSQL 17.6, 16.10, 15.14, 14.19, and 13.22 are affected.

The PostgreSQL project thanks Dean Rasheed for reporting this problem.

CVE-2025-8714: PostgreSQL `pg_dump` lets superuser of origin server execute arbitrary code in `psql` client

CVSS v3.1 Base Score: 8.8

Supported, Vulnerable Versions: 13 - 17.

Untrusted data inclusion in pg_dump in PostgreSQL allows a malicious superuser of the origin server to inject arbitrary code for restore-time execution as the client operating system account running psql to restore the dump, via psql meta-commands. pg_dumpall is also affected. pg_restore is affected when used to generate a plain-format dump. This is similar to MySQL CVE-2024-21096. Versions before PostgreSQL 17.6, 16.10, 15.14, 14.19, and 13.22 are affected.

The PostgreSQL project thanks Martin Rakhmanov, Matthieu Denais, and RyotaK for reporting this problem.

CVE-2025-8715: PostgreSQL `pg_dump` newline in object name executes arbitrary code in `psql` client and in restore target server

CVSS v3.1 Base Score: 8.8

Supported, Vulnerable Versions: 13 - 17.

Improper neutralization of newlines in pg_dump in PostgreSQL allows a user of the origin server to inject arbitrary code for restore-time execution as the client operating system account running psql to restore the dump, via psql meta-commands inside a purpose-crafted object name. The same attacks can achieve SQL injection as a superuser of the restore target server. pg_dumpall, pg_restore, and pg_upgrade are also affected. Versions before PostgreSQL 17.6, 16.10, 15.14, 14.19, and 13.22 are affected. Versions before 11.20 are unaffected. CVE-2012-0868 had fixed this class of problem, but version 11.20 reintroduced it.

The PostgreSQL project thanks Noah Misch for reporting this problem.

CVSS score range

Score Range	Severity
0.0	None
0.1 – 3.9	Low
4.0 – 6.9	Medium
7.0 – 8.9	High
9.0 – 10.0	Critical

Vulnerability Hunting

Security Issues

CVE-2025-8713: PostgreSQL optimizer statistics can expose sampled data within a view, partition, or child table

CVSS v3.1 Base Score: 3.1

Supported, Vulnerable Versions: 13 - 17.

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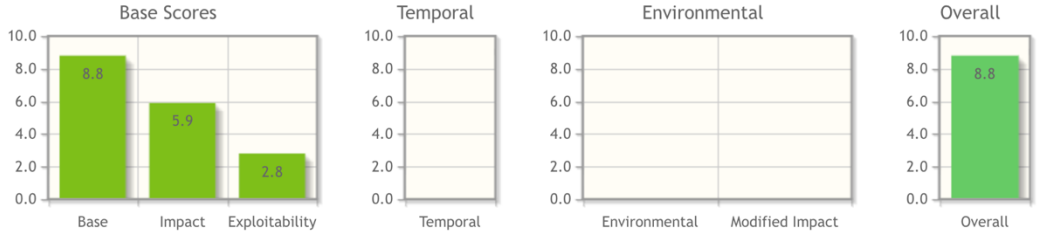
Vulnerability Hunting



CVSS Base Score: 8.8
Impact Subscore: 5.9
Exploitability Subscore: 2.8
CVSS Temporal Score: NA
CVSS Environmental Score: NA
Modified Impact Subscore: NA
Overall CVSS Score: 8.8

Show Equations

CVSS v3.1 Vector
AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:R/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H

Base Score Metrics

Exploitability Metrics

Attack Vector (AV)*
Network (AV:N) | Adjacent Network (AV:A) | Local (AV:L) | Physical (AV:P)

Attack Complexity (AC)*
Low (AC:L) | High (AC:H)

Privileges Required (PR)*
None (PR:N) | Low (PR:L) | High (PR:H)

User Interaction (UI)*
None (UI:N) | Required (UI:R)

Scope (S)*
Unchanged (S:U) | Changed (S:C)

Impact Metrics

Confidentiality Impact (C)*
None (C:N) | Low (C:L) | High (C:H)

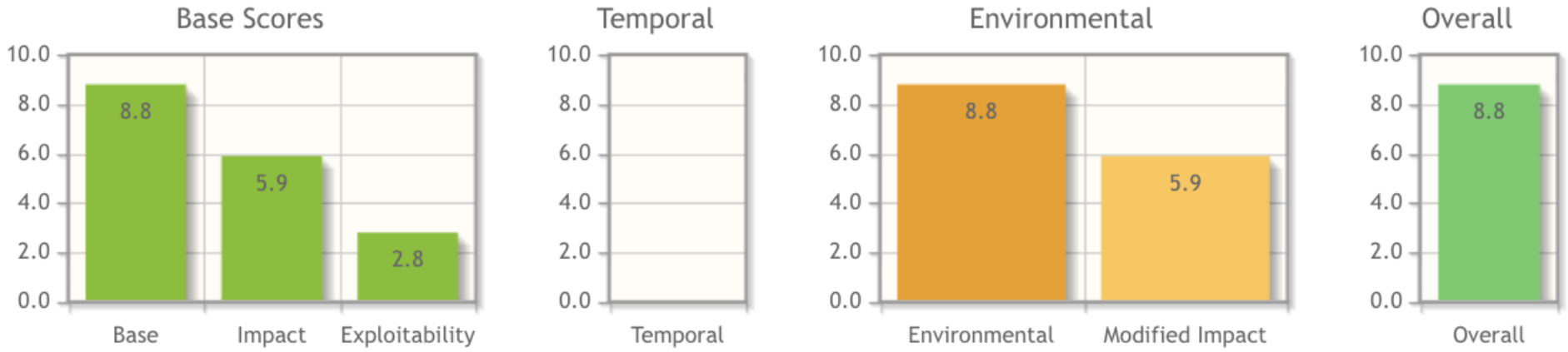
Integrity Impact (I)*
None (I:N) | Low (I:L) | High (I:H)

Availability Impact (A)*
None (A:N) | Low (A:L) | High (A:H)

* - All base metrics are required to generate a base score.

STACKIT

Vulnerability Hunting



Lets Patch.....

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Time to patch

New release

Window of Vulnerability

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Integration and automation

- Collaboration with cyber security team/network team/platform team
- Pro actively create internal and external policies
- Runbooks
- Scanning Tools

Guidelines for a DBA for proactive security measures

Zero trust principle : “Never trust, always verify”

- pg_hba.conf
- least privileged users
- encryptions
- pg_audit extension
- automated testing
- Improve monitoring and alerting regularly

Why Should you care?

Compliance

Protection

Uptime

Stability

Reputation

STACKIT

Enable Notification

https://www.postgresql.org/list/
https://lists.postgresql.org/

Monitor Review Patch


Feedback
Thank You !