Instrukcja ustawiania uprawnień bazy danych:

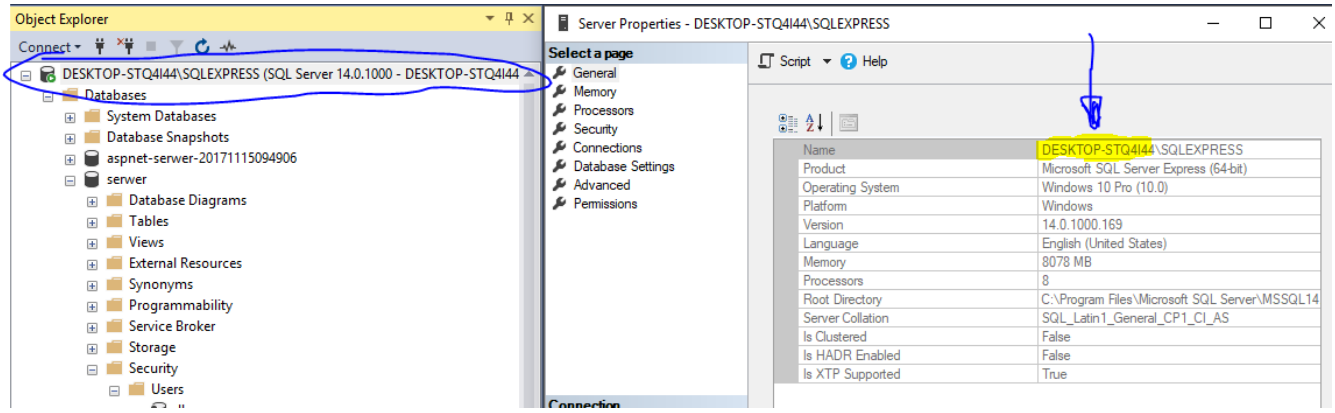
If you opt to use this method, you need to take into consideration that everytime you add a new database, you will need to go and configure the permissions for that database. It can become quite a tedious process if you need to configure permissions for databases on a weekly basis.

1.Open SQL Server Management Studio (shortcut: Start -> Run -> ssms)
2.Connect when prompted.
3.Expand Security and then expand Logins.
4.If you don't have the network service listed (should be NT AUTHORITY\NETWORK SERVICE):
1.Right-click on the Logins folder and select New Login.
2.At the top, in the 'Login Name' field, enter NETWORK SERVICE. If it refuses to accept that, try entering NT AUTHORITY\NETWORK SERVICE **(Remember to set "windows authentication", not SQL Server Authentication)**.
3.Now select the Server Roles tab on the left.
4.You can tick any role you like, but for me I will give it 'public' access.
5.Now select the User Mapping tab on the left.
6.Tick all the databases you want to allow this service account to access.
7.In the Schema column for each selected database, set the value to dbo (or whatever schema you are using in your database).
8.Then, select one database row at a time and set the following permissions for it:
1.db_datareader
2.db_datawriter
3.public
9.Now click OK.
5.If you do have the network service account listed, edit that login entry and then follow steps (5 - 9) above.
That's it for the engine-level. You still need to add the service account to each and every database that you have selected initially as in step 6 above. So:

1.Expand Databases on the left.
2.Expand the Security folder and then expand Users.
3.The service account should be listed there. Right-click and Properties on the service account (for us, NT AUTHORITY\NETWORK SERVICE).
4.Select the Securables tab on the left.
5.Click on the Search button.
1.Select 'Specific Objects' and click OK.
2.Now click the Object Types button.
3.Scroll down and tick **Schemas**. Click OK.

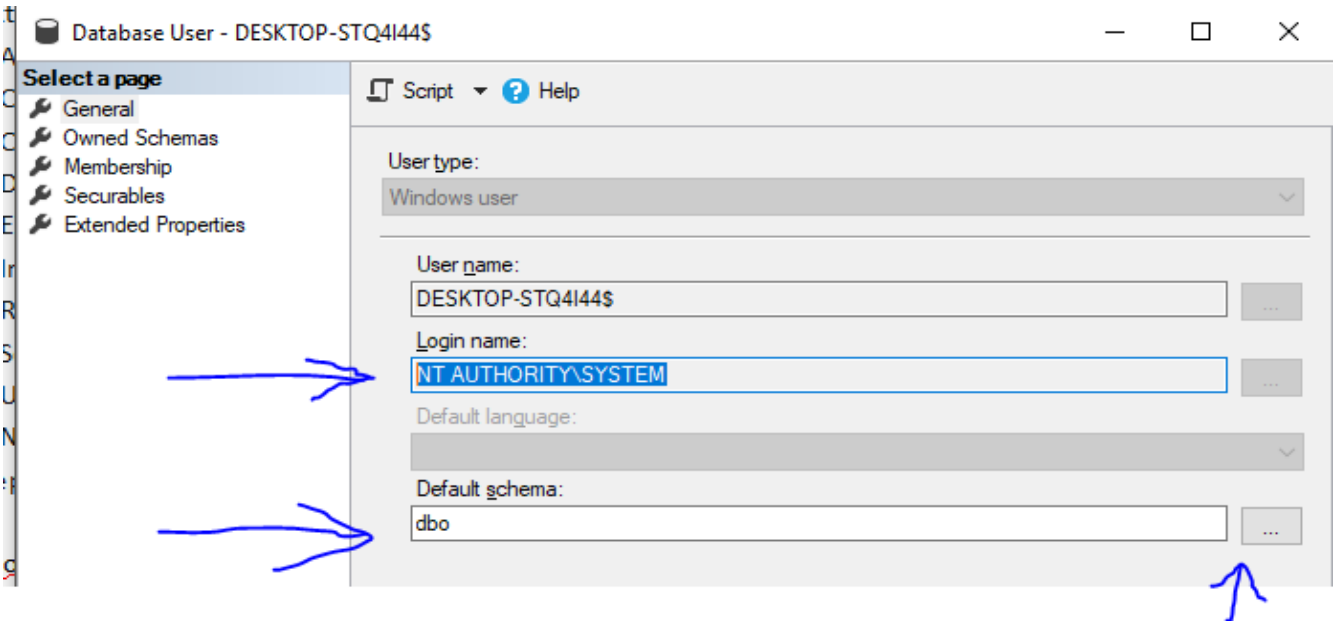
4.In the textbox below, enter the schema you are giving access for (the same as Step 7 above). In our case, it will be dbo. Click OK.
5.At the bottom, select all the permissions you want to give for that database. In my case, I need quite extensive access to my database so I will be selecting these permissions:
1.Alter
2.Control
3.Create Sequence
4.Delete
5.Execute
6.Insert
7.References
8.Select
9.Update
6.Now click OK.
Repeat the above steps for each and every database that you have selected.

Problemy są jeszcze ze skonfigurowaniem połączenia pomiędzy IIS i bazą danych. Pokazuje się błąd, że nie ma dostępu na bazę, bo login failed for user: WORKGROUP\DESKTOP-STQ4I44$. Należy więc utworzyć użytkownika o nazwie *DESKTOP-STQ4I44$* (pamiętaj, że ta nazwa wynika z twojej nazwy serwera – sprawdzasz ją we właściwościach serwera – na samej górze zakreślone na niebiesko – PPM → właściwości), nazwa serwera została zakreślona na żółto:

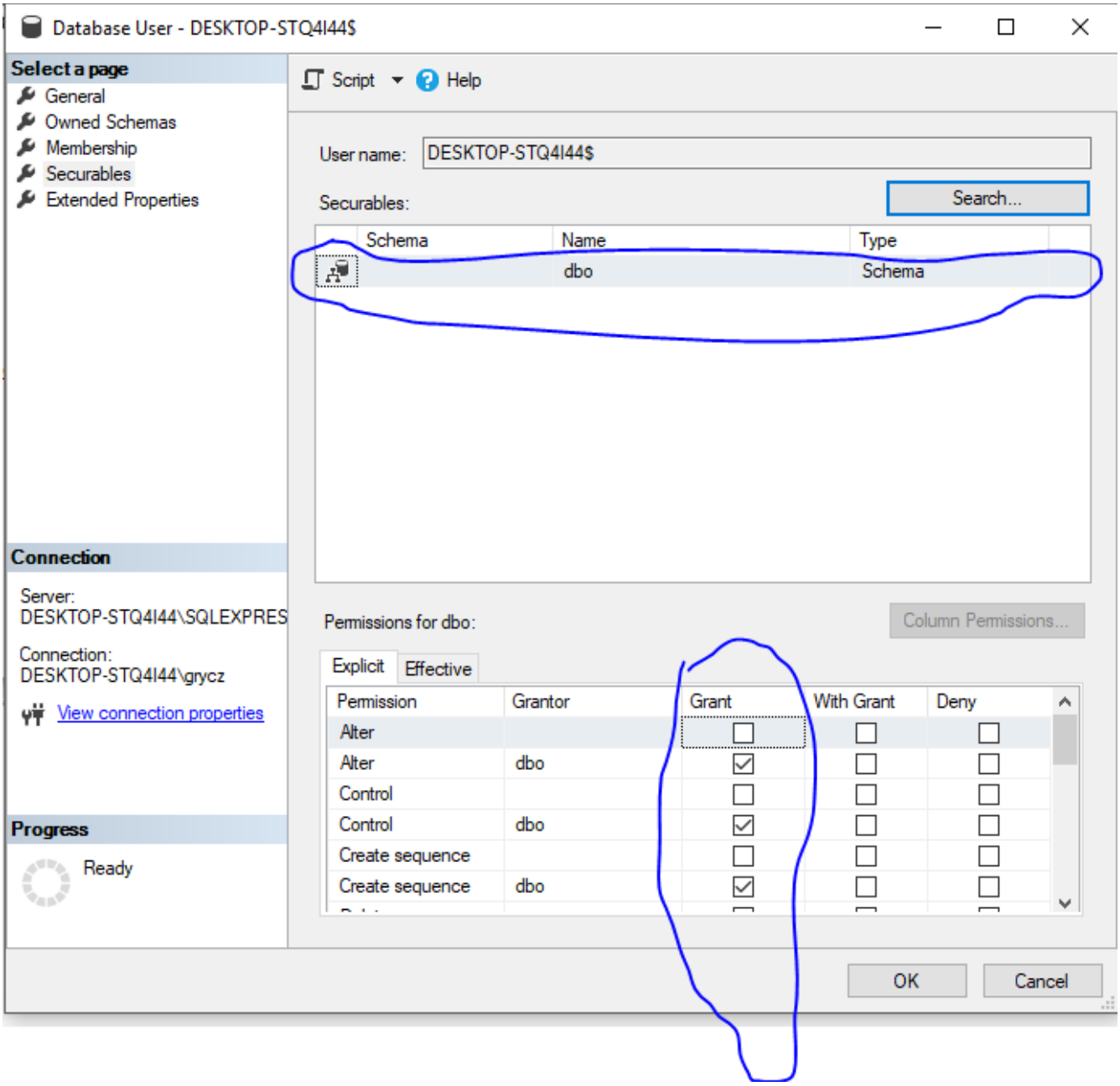


oraz nadać mu odpowiednie uprawnienia: Alter, Control, Create Sequence, Delete, Execute, Insert, References, Select, Update

Przy dodawaniu użytkownika należy pamiętać o tym, że należy go przypisać do loginu “NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM”, domyślnym schemacie (najlepiej dbo):



Dodatkowo sprawdź, czy w zakładce “Securables” masz odpowiednio ustawiony wpis “Securables” oraz uprawnienia (czyli wspomniane wcześniej: *Alter, Control, Create Sequence, Delete, Execute, Insert, References, Select, Update* zakreślone na niebiesko):


Database User - DESKTOP-STQ4I44$
Select a page
General
Owned Schemas
Membership
Securables
Extended Properties
Script
Help
User name:
DESKTOP-STQ4I44$
Securables:
Search...
Schema
Name
Type
dbo
Schema
Connection
Server:
DESKTOP-STQ4I44\SQLEXPRES
Connection:
DESKTOP-STQ4I44\grycz
View connection properties
Permissions for dbo:
Column Permissions...
Explicit
Effective
Permission
Grantor
Grant
With Grant
Deny
Alter
Alter
dbo
Control
Control
dbo
Create sequence
Create sequence
dbo
Progress
Ready
OK
Cancel