Security I

Good fences make for good neighbors



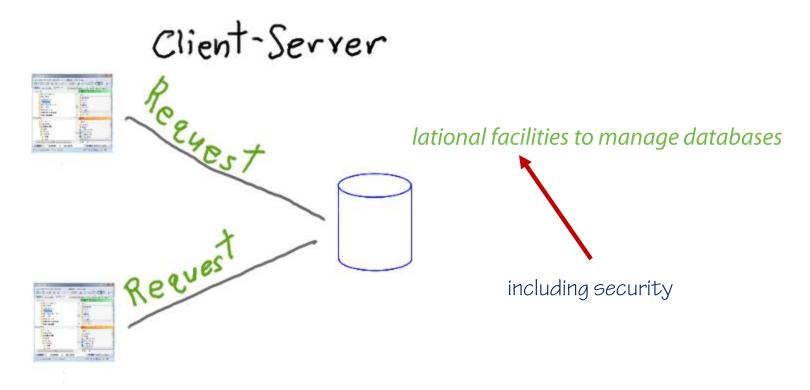
Overview

- Data must be protected
- Data must be available to many users
- principal -> authenticate -> permissions -> authorize



To Protect and Serve

- Authentication
- Authorization





Principal

- Authenticated identity
- Server
- Database





Joe Mary Jim Jane



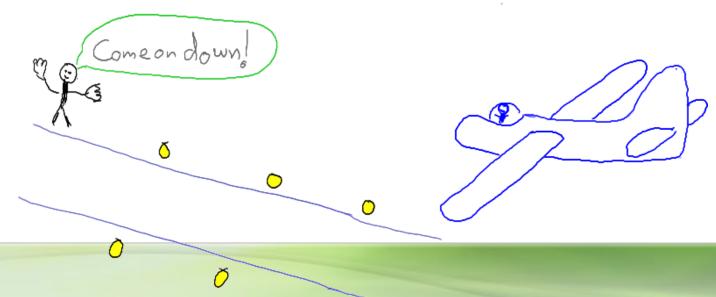
Object

- Principals use objects
 - □ *e.g.* server, database, table
- Use specific to object
 - □ table:select
 - stored procedure : execute



Authorization

- Associates principal, object, authorization to use
 - Joe is authorized to select rows from the accounts table.
- Ad hoc
 - login
- Permission
 - framework for managing many authorizations, principals, objects
 - used for most authorizations





Permissions

- Applied On object To principal
- Positive or negative
 - grant, deny, revoke

sys.server_permissions sys.database_permissions

my authorizations

sys.fn_my_permissions



Covering Permissions

- Applying a permission applies the permissions it covers
- Relationship defined in BOL
- fn_builtin_permissions



Object permission	Implied by object permissi
ALTER	CONTROL
CONTROL	CONTROL
DELETE	CONTROL
EXECUTE	CONTROL
INSERT	CONTROL
RECEIVE	CONTROL
REFERENCES	CONTROL
SELECT	RECEIVE



Groups\Roles

- Windows group/ database role is a principal
- Easier to manage users in groups/roles than individual users



Summary

- Principals & Permissions
- Principals are authenticated
 - User principals are typically based on Windows credentials
- Permissions determine authorization
- Some permissions cover others
 - effective permissions
- Permissions can be managed on a set of principals



References

- Codd's Rules http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Codd%27s 12 rules
- Turtles http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turtles all the way down

