## How can one restrict access to certain columns of a database table?

Examples are as below:

1. granting viewing privileges to a user for certain columns

GRANT SELECT (column1, column2) ON table\_name TO user\_or\_role;

1. similarly, granting update or similar privileges

grant update (title, content) on table public.posts to authenticated;

## What is the difference between user identification and user authentication?

**user identification** – finding out who is trying to log in, which could be through login

**user authentication** – finding out whether the user is who they claim to be, which could be through password

## What are the recommended authentication protocols for PostgreSQL?

* Trust authentication
* password-based authentication methods (md5) and password
* GSSAPI Authentication
* SSPI Authentication
* Kerberos Authentication
* Ident Authentication
* Peer Authentication
* LDAP Authentication

## What is proxy authentication in PostgreSQL and what is it for? Why does it make the previously discussed role-based access control easier to implement?

proxy authentication is when a user can act on behalf of another user. It can be used so that a single user can act on behalf of multiple users, developers and administrators can separate application-level users from database-level roles.

It simplifies implementation of the role-based access control, because it enables a proxy user to easily switch between different roles, creating different roles for different purposes.