Database Security – Part 2

Access Control

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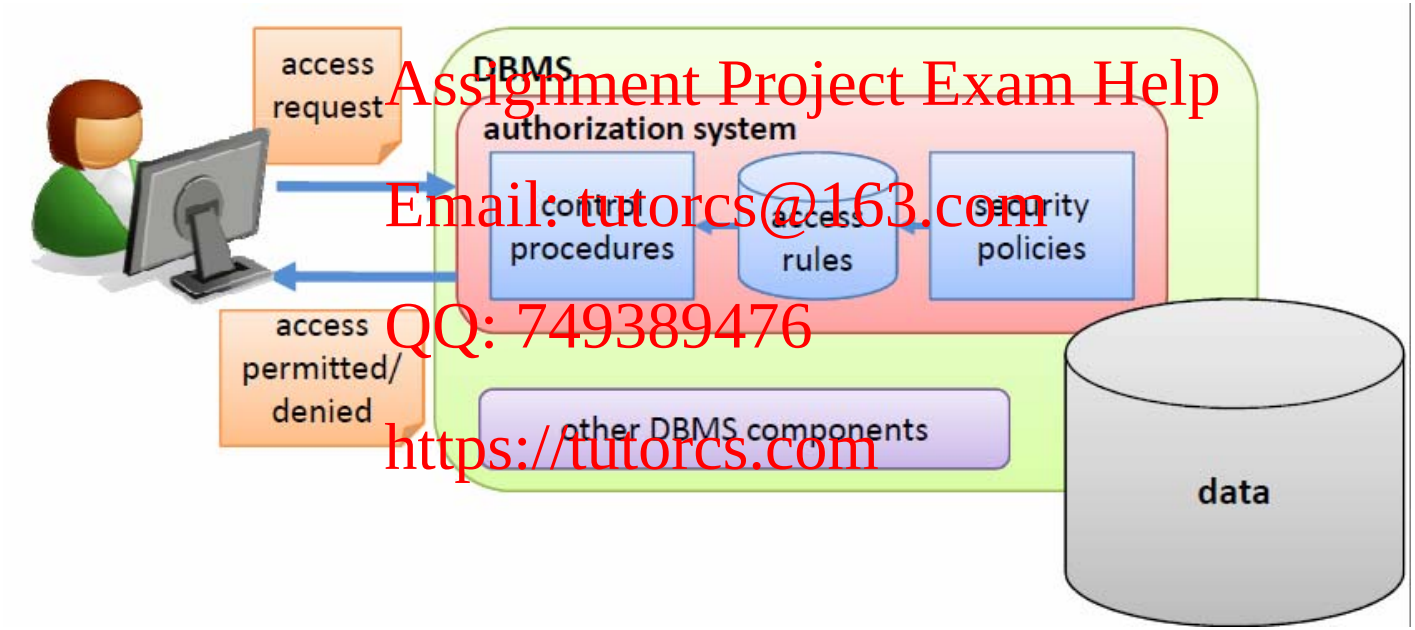
- **Access Control** refe[illegible]eans of controlling access to resources in a database.
- Can be seen as **the [illegible]n of authentication and authorization** plus **additional measures**, such as IP-based restrictions.



Authentication vs. Authorization

- **Authentication** is th[illegible]y which a system can identify users.
  - Who are the us[illegible]
  - Are the users really whom they represent themselves to be?

– Identified by username/password, a smart card, a PIN number, a secret code sent in a letter, a fingerprint scan, and so on.

- **Authorization** is the process by which a system determines what level of access a user (who **is already authenticated**) has to secured resources.

  - Is a user authorized to access or modify a table?
  - ...

Main Approaches to Access Control

1. **Discretionary access control** (**DAC**)
   - Based on the concept of **access privileges** for giving users such privileges.
   - SQL support DAC; most commercial DBMSs also support DAC.
2. **Mandatory access control** (**MAC**)
   - Based on **system-wide policies** that cannot be changed by individual users.
   - SQL doesn't support MAC but some DBMSs support MAC.
3. **Role-based access control** (**RBAC**)
   - Based on **roles** (can be used with DAC and MAC).
   - SQL support privileges on roles; many DBMSs support RBAC.

Discretionary Access Control (DAC)

- Called **discretionary**, it allows a subject to grant other subjects privileges to access objects of the subject at its own discretion.

- DAC governs the access of subjects (e.g. accounts, etc.) to objects (relations, views, etc.) **on the basis of subjects' privileges**.

- SQL supports DAC through the `GRANT` and `REVOKE` commands.
  - `GRANT` gives privileges to users;
  - `REVOKE` takes away privileges from users.

Specifying Privileges - Grant

- The **syntax** of the GRANT command:

```
GRANT privileges TO users [WITH GRANT OPTION]
```


Examples: Consider the relation schemas

Supplier(id, sname, city, rating)
RatingStandard(no, description)

1. `GRANT SELECT ON Supplier TO Jerry;`

2. `GRANT INSERT, DELETE ON Supplier TO Tom;`

3. `GRANT UPDATE (rating) ON Supplier TO Tom;`

4. `GRANT REFERENCES (no) ON RatingStandard TO Bob;`

Specifying Privileges - Views

- Views provide **an im[illegible]echanism for discretionary authorization**.
- The **syntax** of creating a view:

```
CREATE VIEW view_name AS
    SELECT attribute_list
      FROM table_list
    [WHERE condition]
[GROUP BY attribute_list [HAVING group_condition]]
[ORDER BY attribute_list];
```


- Creating a view requires `SELECT` privilege on all relations involved in the view definition.

Specifying Privileges - Views

- **Example:** Consider  schema:

  (id, sname, city, rating)

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How to give Bob read access to SUPPLIER *for suppliers in Paris (only), but not to supplier ratings?*

Step 1:
```
CREATE VIEW SUPPLIER-PARIS AS
    SELECT id, sname, city
    FROM SUPPLIER
    WHERE city='Paris';
```

Step 2:
```
GRANT SELECT ON SUPPLIER-PARIS TO Bob
```

Users of this view only see part of SUPPLIER (**horizontal subset** by applying `city='Paris'` and **vertical subset** by excluding `rating`).

Revoking Privileges - Revoke

- The **syntax** of the REVOKE command:

```
REVOKE [GRANT OPTION FOR] privileges ON object FROM users
```


Examples: Still consider the relation schema

SUPPLIER(id, sname, city, rating)

1. `REVOKE INSERT, DELETE ON SUPPLIER FROM Peter;`

2. `GRANT SELECT ON SUPPLIER TO Bob;`


```
Bob is working on the task ... and done!
```

```
REVOKE SELECT ON SUPPLIER FROM Bob;
```

Delegating Privileges

- **Can we pass on pri[illegible] others?**
  - We are the object owner;
  - We have received the privilege with `GRANT OPTION`.

Example: Tom, the owner of SUPPLIER, wants to give Bob the right to grant his `SELECT` privilege on SUPPLIER to other users for one month.


```
GRANT SELECT ON SUPPLIER TO Bob WITH GRANT OPTION;
```

One month later ...


```
REVOKE GRANT OPTION FOR SELECT ON SUPPLIER FROM Bob;
```

Delegating Privileges - Recursive Revocation

- The privileges of an [illegible] be given to a user *with* or *without* the `GRANT OPTION`

```
GRANT SELECT ON Supplier TO Bob;
```

```
GRANT SELECT ON Supplier TO Bob WITH GRANT OPTION;
```


- A user can only revoke privileges that he or she has granted earlier, with two optional keywords in `REVOKE` command:
  - `CASCADE`: revoking the privilege from a specified user also revokes the privileges from all users who received the privilege from that user.
  - `RESTRICT`: revoking the privilege only from a specified user.

Delegating Privileges - Recursive Revocation

- If a user receives a c ege from multiple sources, and the user would lose the privile er all sources revoke this privilege.
- **Example:**

```
1.GRANT SELECT ON SUPPLIER TO Bob WITH GRANT OPTION;  (by Tom)

2.GRANT SELECT ON SUPPLIER TO Jerry;  (by Tom)

3.GRANT SELECT ON SUPPLIER TO Jerry WITH GRANT OPTION;  (by Bob)

4.REVOKE SELECT ON SUPPLIER FROM Bob CASCADE;  (by Tom)
```


- **Questions:**
  1. Will Bob lose the SELECT privilege on SUPPLIER?
  2. Will Jerry lose the SELECT privilege on SUPPLIER?

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```
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2.GRANT SELECT ON SUPPLIER TO Jerry;  (by Tom)

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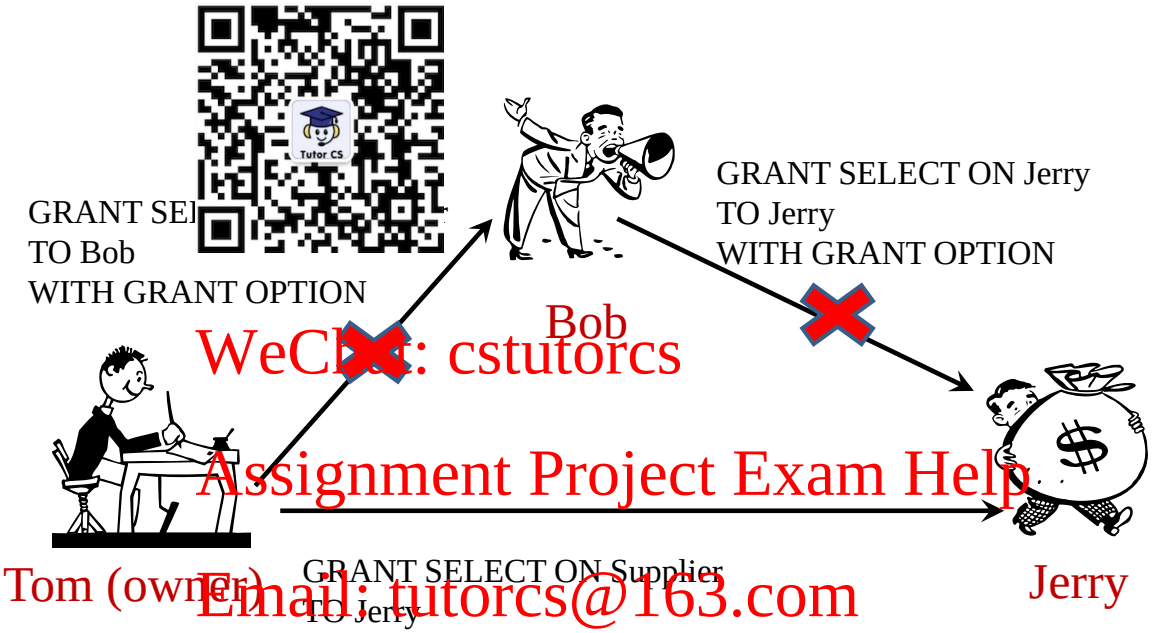
- **Example:**




```
4.REVOKE SELECT ON SUPPLIER FROM Bob CASCADE;  (by Tom)
```

1. Bob will lose the privilege.
2. Jerry won't lose the privilege.

Delegating Privileges - Propagation

- There are techniques to limit the propagation of privileges. But not implemented in most DBMSs and not part of SQL.

  - Limiting **horizontal propagation**: limits that an account given the `GRANT OPTION` can grant the privilege to at most n other accounts;
  - Limiting **vertical propagation**: limits the depth of the granting privileges.

Mandatory Access Control (MAC)

- Restrict access to ob d on the **sensitivity of the information** contained in the obje formal **authorization** of subjects to access information of such s
  - Sensitivity of the information (e.g., security classes) top secret (TS), secret (S), confidential (C), unclassified (U).

$TS \geq S \geq C \geq U$

  - Authorization (e.g., clearances)

Example:

id	sname	city	rating	security class
1	S1	Paris	4	secret (S)
2	S2	Canberra	5	confidential (C)

- Bob with C clearance can only access the second tuple.
- Peter with S clearance can access both tuples.

Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)[1]

- Access rights are gr[illegible]les, and the use of resources is restricted to individuals assigned [illegible]roles.

[1] Comprehensive Approach to Database Security, Ajoy S. Kumar, 2008