Supporting activity for Week five

DBMS provided security, advantages and disadvantages

The advantages of DBMS provided security are the restricted use of the database data only by the authenticated and authorized users depending on the three types of users: administrative assistant, manager, and systems administrator. Each of these users have authorized only some kind of operations on the database like read, insert, change; read, insert, change, delete for the second type of user, and the last user can grant rights, and modify structure. DBMS protect data from being seen by unauthorized users.

Another advantage is that the database security can be implemented within the database without the user even knowing about it. Also, systems administrators can create a security table to store sensitive information about database authorized users.

There is another way of securing company’s data stored in the databases which is by hiding the DBMS on the other side of the firewall; by staying current with operating system service packs and fixes; by limiting the functionality of DBMS to only those features needed. Run the DBMS on a secured and isolated computer; managing user’s accounts and their passwords; and by encrypting transmissions.

Disadvantage is that once the systems administrator’s user name and password is broke, hackers can do everything they want.

DBMS provided security compared to application provided security is not as good as security provided by the applications. With the application, security is handled by the Web Server and data are more protected because if they are important, data are processed on the server side.

References

Kroenke, D. M., and Auer, D. J. (20110 Database concepts (5th edition). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Education