Administering User Security

ORACLE

Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- Create and manage database user accounts:
 - Authenticate users
 - Assign default storage areas (tablespaces)
- Grant and revoke privileges
- Create and manage roles
- Create and manage profiles:
 - Implement standard password security features
 - Control resource usage by users

ORACLE

Database User Accounts

Each database user account has:

- A unique username
- An authentication method
- A default tablespace
- A temporary tablespace
- A user profile
- An initial consumer group
- An account status

A schema:

- Is a collection of database objects that are owned by a database user
- Has the same name as the user account

ORACLE

Predefined Administrative Accounts

- SYS:
 - Owns the data dictionary and the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)
 - Used for startup and shutdown of the database instance
- SYSTEM: Owns additional administrative tables and views
- SYSBACKUP: Facilitates Oracle Recovery Manager (RMAN) backup and recovery operations
- SYSDG: Facilitates Oracle Data Guard operations
- SYSKM: Facilitates Transparent Data Encryption wallet operations

ORACLE



Protecting Privileged Accounts

Privileged accounts can be protected by:

- Using a password file with case-sensitive passwords
- Enabling strong authentication for administrator roles



0 5

ORACI E

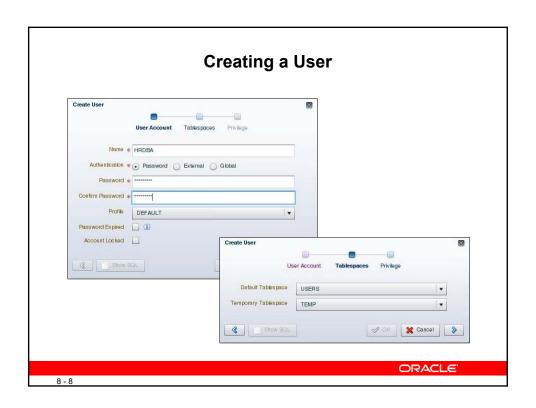
Authenticating Users

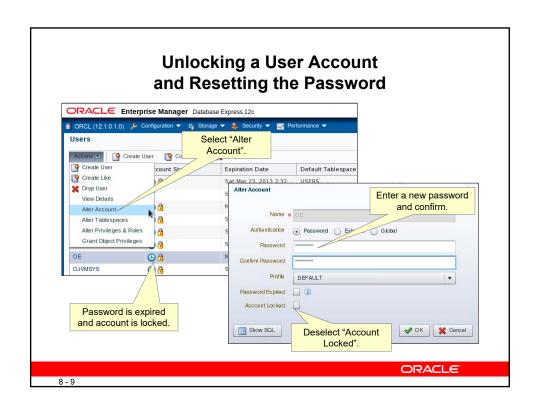
- Password: User definition includes a password that must be supplied when the user attempts to log in to the database
- External: Authentication by a method outside the database (operating system, Kerberos, or Radius)
- Global: Users are identified by using an LDAP-based directory service

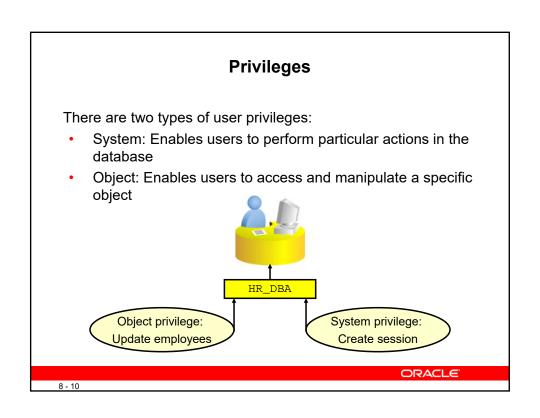


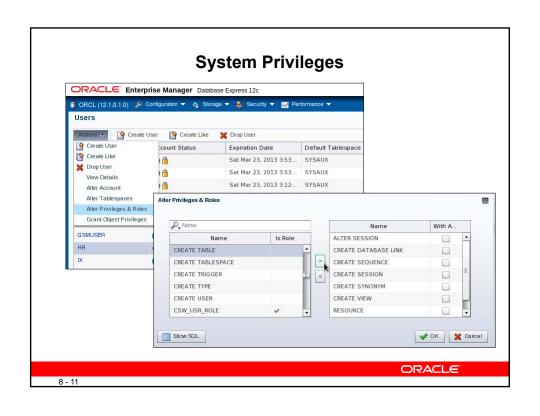
DBACLE

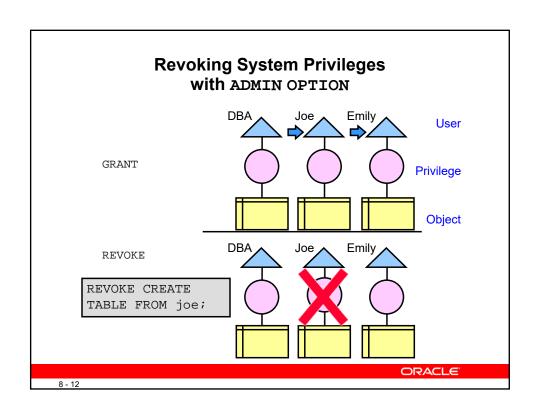


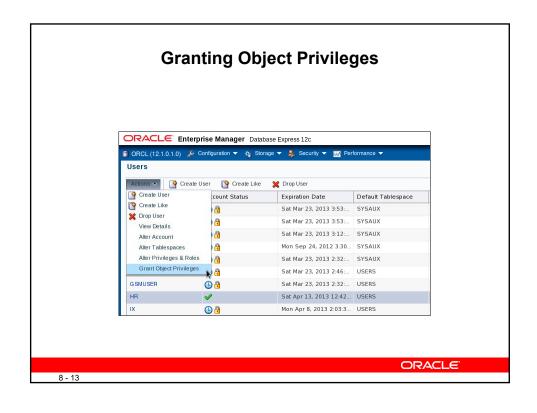


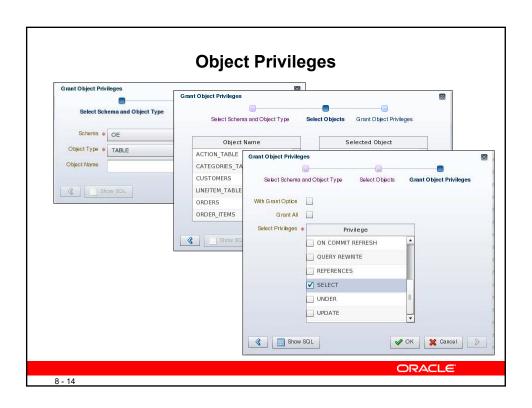


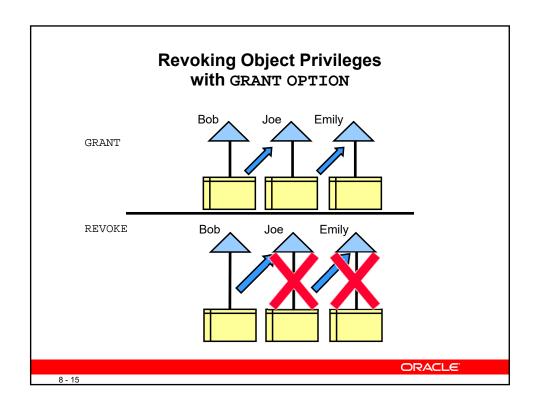










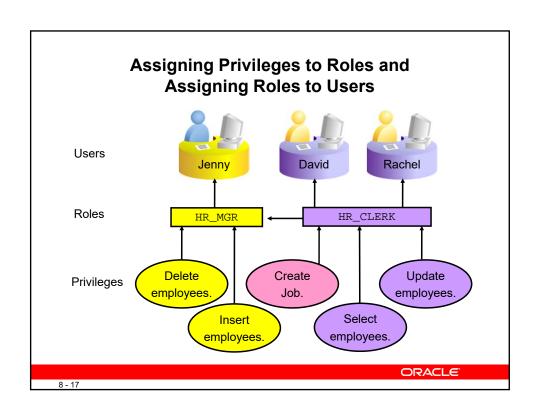


Using Roles to Manage Privileges

- Roles:
 - Used to group together privileges and roles
 - Facilitate granting of multiple privileges or roles to users
- Benefits of roles:
 - Easier privilege management
 - Dynamic privilege management
 - Selective availability of privileges



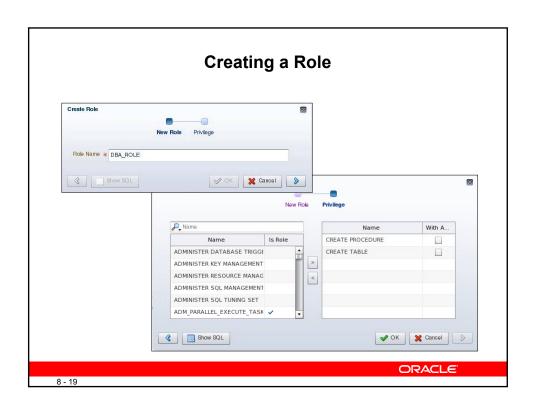
DBACLE

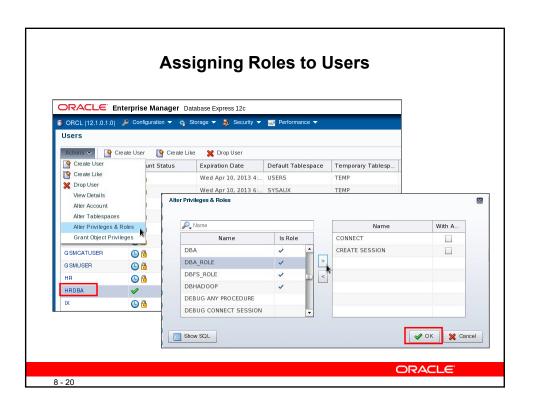


Predefined Roles

Role	Privileges Included
CONNECT	CREATE SESSION
DBA	Most system privileges; several other roles. Do not grant to non-administrators.
RESOURCE	CREATE CLUSTER, CREATE INDEXTYPE, CREATE OPERATOR, CREATE PROCEDURE, CREATE SEQUENCE, CREATE TABLE, CREATE TRIGGER, CREATE TYPE
SCHEDULER_ ADMIN	CREATE ANY JOB, CREATE EXTERNAL JOB, CREATE JOB, EXECUTE ANY CLASS, EXECUTE ANY PROGRAM, MANAGE SCHEDULER
SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE	SELECT privileges on data dictionary objects

ORACLE





Profiles and Users

Users are assigned only one profile at a time.

Profiles:

- Control resource consumption
- Manage account status and password expiration



Note: $\mbox{RESOURCE_LIMIT}$ must be set to \mbox{TRUE} before profiles can impose resource limitations.

8 - 2

ORACLE

Implementing Password Security Features



Note: Do not use profiles that cause the SYS, SYSMAN, and DBSNMP passwords to expire and the accounts to be locked.

8 - 22

ORACLE

Creating a Password Profile



8 - 23

ORACLE

Supplied Password Verification Functions

- The following functions are created by the \$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin/utlpwdmg.sql script:
 - VERIFY_FUNCTION_11g
 - ORA12C_VERIFY_FUNCTION
 - ORA12C_STRONG_VERIFY_FUNCTION
- The functions require the following of passwords:
 - Have a minimum number of characters
 - Not be the username, username with a number, or username reversed
 - Not be the database name or the database name with a number
 - Have at least one alphabetic and one numeric character
 - Differ from the previous password by at least three letters

8 - 24

ORACLE

Modifications to the Default Profile

The utlpwdmg.sql script also modifies the DEFAULT profile as follows:

ALTER PROFILE DEFAULT LIMIT

PASSWORD_LIFE_TIME 180

PASSWORD_GRACE_TIME 7

PASSWORD_REUSE_TIME UNLIMITED

PASSWORD_REUSE_MAX UNLIMITED

FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS 10

PASSWORD_LOCK_TIME 1

PASSWORD_VERIFY_FUNCTION
 ora12c_verify_function;

ORACLE

8 - 25

Assigning Quotas to Users

- Users who do not have the UNLIMITED TABLESPACE system privilege must be given a quota before they can create objects in a tablespace.
- Quotas can be:
 - A specific value in megabytes or kilobytes
 - Unlimited

OBACLE

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Create and manage database user accounts:
 - Authenticate users
 - Assign default storage areas (tablespaces)
- Grant and revoke privileges
- · Create and manage roles
- Create and manage profiles:
 - Implement standard password security features
 - Control resource usage by users

ORACLE