

Fundamental acces control

Di bidang keamanan fisik dan keamanan informasi, kontrol akses (AC) adalah pembatasan selektif akses ke suatu tempat atau sumber daya lainnya, sedangkan manajemen akses menggambarkan prosesnya. Tindakan mengakses dapat berarti mengonsumsi, memasuki, atau menggunakan. Izin untuk mengakses sumber daya disebut otorisasi.

Physical security

Kontrol akses geografis dapat ditegakkan oleh personel (misalnya penjaga perbatasan, penjaga, pemeriksa tiket), atau dengan perangkat seperti pintu putar. Mungkin ada pagar untuk menghindari menghindari kontrol akses ini. Sebuah alternatif dari kontrol akses dalam arti yang ketat (secara fisik mengontrol akses itu sendiri) adalah sistem untuk memeriksa keberadaan resmi, lihat mis. Pengendali tiket (transportasi). Varian adalah kontrol keluar, mis. toko (checkout) atau negara.

Kontrol Akses Wajib

Level 1:

```
MariaDB [(none)]> GRANT ALL ON *.* TO 'level1';  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.012 sec)
```

Bisa melakukan apa saja di MySQL, secara harfiah.

Level 2:

```
MariaDB [(none)]> GRANT ALL ON classicmodels.* TO 'level2';  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.005 sec)
```

Bisa melakukan apa saja di database classicmodels.

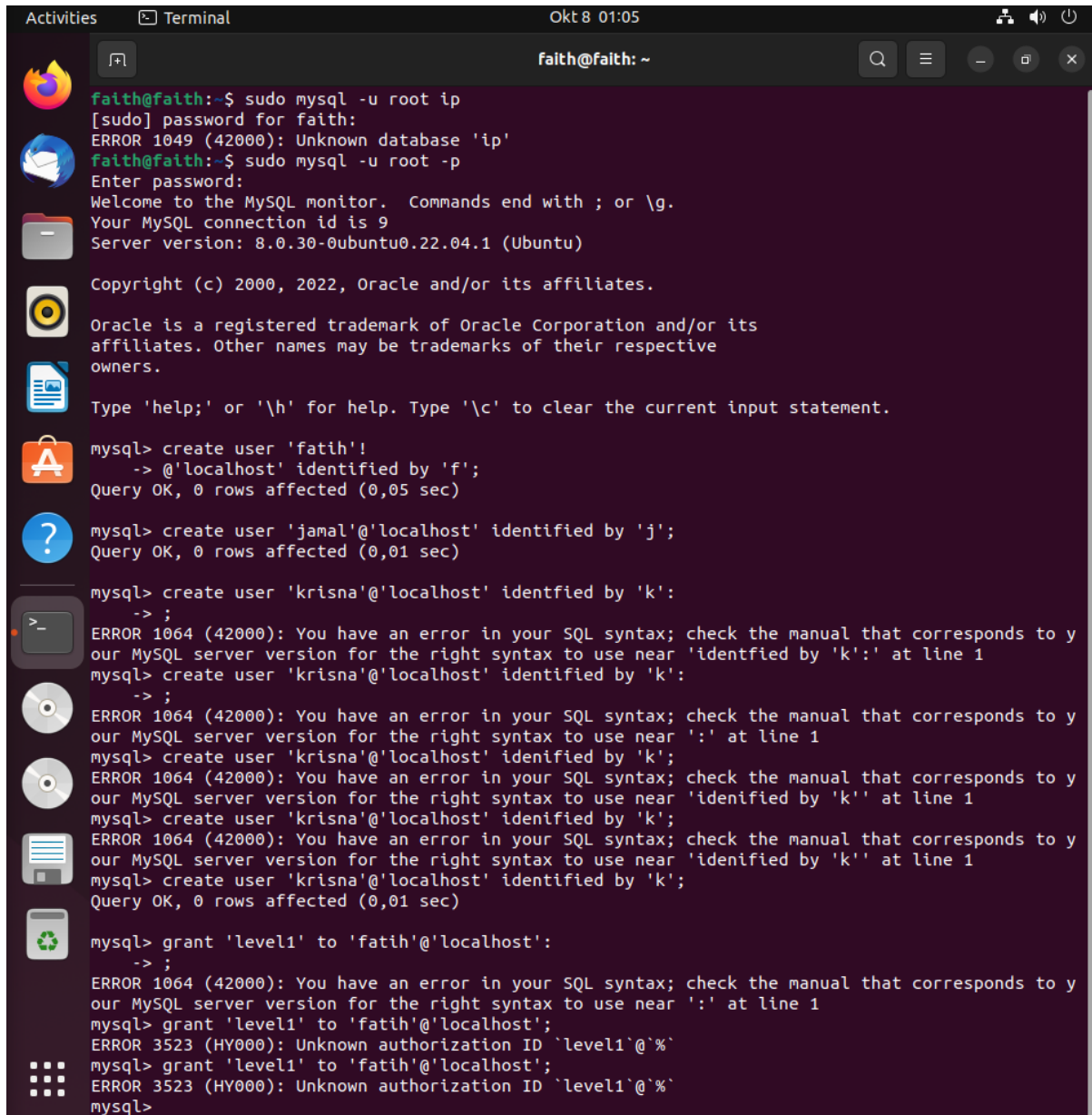
Level 3:

```
MariaDB [(none)]> GRANT ALL ON classicmodels.customers TO 'level3';  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.011 sec)
```

Bisa melakukan apa saja di tabel pelanggan database model klasik.

Setiap peran dapat diberikan kepada pengguna yang diinginkan, tetapi berhati-hatilah, semakin tinggi level yang mereka miliki, semakin banyak

kontrol yang mereka miliki, jadi kita harus ekstra hati-hati dalam menetapkan peran.

A screenshot of a Linux terminal window titled "Terminal" with the date and time "Okt 8 01:05". The user is logged in as "faith@faith". The terminal shows the following sequence of commands and output:
1. Command: `sudo mysql -u root ip`
Output: `[sudo] password for faith:`
2. Command: `mysql -u root -p`
Output: `Enter password:`
3. Welcome message: `Welcome to the MySQL Monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 9
Server version: 8.0.30-0ubuntu0.22.04.1 (Ubuntu)`
4. Copyright notice: `Copyright (c) 2000, 2022, Oracle and/or its affiliates.
Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.`
5. Help message: `Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.`
6. Command: `mysql> create user 'fatih'!`
Output: `-> @'localhost' identified by 'f';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0,05 sec)`
7. Command: `mysql> create user 'janal'@'localhost' identified by 'j';`
Output: `Query OK, 0 rows affected (0,01 sec)`
8. Command: `mysql> create user 'krisna'@'localhost' identified by 'k';`
Output: `-> ;
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to y
our MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near 'identified by 'k':' at line 1`
9. Command: `mysql> create user 'krisna'@'localhost' identified by 'k':`
Output: `-> ;
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to y
our MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near ':' at line 1`
10. Command: `mysql> create user 'krisna'@'localhost' idenified by 'k';`
Output: `ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to y
our MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near 'identified by 'k'' at line 1`
11. Command: `mysql> create user 'krisna'@'localhost' identified by 'k';`
Output: `ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to y
our MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near 'identified by 'k'' at line 1`
12. Command: `mysql> create user 'krisna'@'localhost' identified by 'k';`
Output: `Query OK, 0 rows affected (0,01 sec)`
13. Command: `mysql> grant 'level1' to 'fatih'@'localhost':`
Output: `-> ;
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to y
our MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near ':' at line 1`
14. Command: `mysql> grant 'level1' to 'fatih'@'localhost';`
Output: `ERROR 3523 (HY000): Unknown authorization ID 'level1'@'%'`
15. Command: `mysql> grant 'level1' to 'fatih'@'localhost';`
Output: `ERROR 3523 (HY000): Unknown authorization ID 'level1'@'%'`
16. The prompt `mysql>` is shown at the end.