5. The Security and Integrity Constraints

Introduction

- The destruction of database is generally caused by the following factors:
  1. System failure
  2. Inconsistency caused by concurrent access
  3. Man-caused destruction (intentionally or accidentally)
  4. The data inputted is incorrect, the updating transaction didn't obey the rule of consistency preservation
- In above factors, 1 and 2 should be resolved by recovery mechanism of DBMS (Chapter 4); 3 belongs to database security; 4 belongs to integrity constraints

Security of Database

- Protect databases not be accessed illegally.
  - View and query rewriting
  - Access control
    - General user
    - User with resource privilege
    - DBA
  - Identification and authentication of users
    - Password
    - Special articles, such as key, IC card, etc.
    - Personal features, such as fingerprint, signature, etc.
  - Authorization
    - GRANT CONNECT TO JOHN IDENTIFIED BY xyzabc;
    - GRANT SELECT ON TABLE S TO U1 WITH GRANT OPTION;
  - Role
  - Data encryption
  - Audit trail
    - AUDIT SELECT, INSERT, DELETE, UPDATE ON emp WHENEVER SUCCESSFUL;

Security of Statistical Database

- In many situation, the statistical data is public while the detailed individual data is secret.
- Public *statistical database*
- But some detailed individual data can be derived from public statistical data
  - How prevent this leak? --- not a easy thing

STATS

NAME	SEX	DEPENDENTS	OCCUPATION	SALARY
Wang	M	2	Programmer	120
Chang	F	2	Manager	240
Chen	F	0	Programmer	140
Li	F	2	Engineer	160
Liu	M	2	Clerk	110
Zhu	F	1	Teacher	80
Zhao	M	0	Professor	180
Sun	M	1	Teacher	110
Xu	F	2	Programmer	130
Ma	F	1	Programmer	150

Individual Tracker

- Suppose we know Wang is a male programmer, and salary in STATS is secret but other information is public, we can get wang's salary from public data.
  - Q1: SELECT COUNT(*)
    FROM STATS
    WHERE SEX='M' AND OCCUPATION='programmer'
    result = 1
    Q2: SELECT SUM(SALARY)
    FROM STATS
    WHERE SEX='M' AND OCCUPATION='programmer';
    result = 120

Individual Tracker (c>b, b=2)

- Q3: SELECT COUNT(*)
  FROM STATS;
  result = 10
  Q4: SELECT COUNT(*)
  FROM STATS
  WHERE NOT(SEX='M' AND OCCUPATION='programmer');
  result = 9
  Now we know only one male programmer, that must be Wang.
- Q5: SELECT SUM(SALARY)
  FROM STATS;
  result = 1420
  Q4: SELECT SUM(SALARY)
  FROM STATS
  WHERE NOT(SEX='M' AND OCCUPATION='programmer');
  result = 1300
  Wang's salary = Q5 - Q6 = 120

Individual Tracker (b<c<n-b, b=2, n is 10)

- Q7: SELECT COUNT(*)
  FROM STATS
  WHERE SEX = 'M';
  result = 4
  Q8: SELECT COUNT(*)
  FROM STATS
  WHERE SEX='M' AND NOT(OCCUPATION='programmer');
  result = 3
  Now we know only one male programmer, that must be Wang.
- Q9: SELECT SUM(SALARY)
  FROM STATS
  WHERE SEX = 'M';
  result = 520
  Q10: SELECT SUM(SALARY)
  FROM STATS
  WHERE SEX='M' AND NOT(OCCUPATION='programmer');
  result = 400
  Wang's salary = Q9 – Q10 = 120

General Tracker

- Individual tracker
  - Suppose predicate $p = p_1$ *and* p_2, SET(p) is set of tuples which fulfill p, then
  - SET(p) = SET(p_1 *and* p_2) = SET(p_1) - SET(p_1 and not p_2)
- General tracker
  - It is a predicate T which fulfill:
    $2b \le |SET(T)| \le (n-2b)$, $b<n/4$
  - Suppose a tuple R can be limited uniquely by predicate p, that is SET(p) = {R}, then
    SET(p) = SET(p or T) $\underline{\cup}$ SET(p or not T) - SET(T) - SET(not T)
  - $\underline{\cup}$ means union without eliminating repeated tuples.

Integrity Constraints

- An IC describes conditions that every *legal instance* of a relation must satisfy.
  - Inserts/deletes/updates that violate IC's are disallowed.
  - Can be used to ensure application semantics (e.g., *sid* is a key), or prevent inconsistencies (e.g., *sname* has to be a string, *age* must be < 200)

Types of Integrity Constraints

- Static constraints: constraints to database state
  - Inherent constraints (data model), such as 1NF
  - Implicit constraints : implied in data schema, indicated by DDL generally. Such as domain constraints, primary key constraints, foreign key constraints.
    - *Domain constraints*: Field values must be of right type. Always enforced.
  - Explicit constraints or general constraints
- Dynamic constraints: constraints while database transferring from one state to another. Can be combined with trigger.

Database Modification

- If α is foreign key in r_2 which references to K1 in r_1, the following tests must be made in order to preserve the following referential integrity constraint:
  $$\Pi_\alpha(r_2) \subseteq \Pi_{K1}(r_1)$$
- **Insert.** If a tuple t_2 is inserted into r_2, the system must ensure that there is a tuple t_1 in r_1 such that $t_1[K_1] = t_2[\alpha]$. That is
  $$t_2[\alpha] \in \Pi_{K1}(r_1)$$
- **Delete.** If a tuple, t_1 is deleted from r_1, the system must compute the set of tuples in r_2 that reference t_1:
  $$\sigma_{\alpha = t1[K1]}(r_2)$$
  If this set is not empty, either the delete command is rejected as an error, or the tuples that reference t_1 must themselves be deleted (cascading deletions are possible).

Database Modification (Cont.)

- **Update.** There are two cases:
  - If a tuple t_2 is updated in relation r_2 and the update modifies values for foreign key α, then a test similar to the insert case is made. Let t_2' denote the new value of tuple t_2. The system must ensure that
    $$t_2'[\alpha] \in \Pi_{K1}(r_1)$$
  - If a tuple t_1 is updated in r_1, and the update modifies values for the primary key (K_1), then a test similar to the delete case is made. The system must compute
    $$\sigma_{\alpha = t1[K1]}(r_2)$$
    using the old value of t_1 (the value before the update is applied). If this set is not empty, the update may be rejected as an error, or the update may be cascaded to the tuples in the set, or the tuples in the set may be deleted.

Definition of Integrity Constraints

- Indicated with procedure
  - Let application programs responsible for the checking of integrity constrains.
- Indicated with *ASSERTION*
  - Defined with *assertion specification language*, and checked by DBMS automatically
    - ASSERT balanceCons ON account: balance>=0;
- Indicated with *CHECK* clause in base table definition, and checked by DBMS automatically

General Constraints

- Useful when more general ICs than keys are involved.
- Can use queries to express constraint.
- Constraints can be named.

```
CREATE TABLE Sailors
    ( sid INTEGER,
    sname CHAR(10),
    rating INTEGER,
    age REAL,
    PRIMARY KEY (sid),
    CHECK ( rating >= 1
        AND rating <= 10))
```

```
CREATE TABLE Reserves
    ( sname CHAR(10),
    bid INTEGER,
    day DATE,
    PRIMARY KEY (bid, day),
    CONSTRAINT noInterlakeRes
    CHECK ('Interlake' <>
        ( SELECT B.bname
        FROM Boats B
        WHERE B.bid=bid)))
```


Constraints Over Multiple Relations

```
CREATE TABLE Sailors
    ( sid INTEGER,
    sname CHAR(10),
    rating INTEGER,
    age REAL,
    PRIMARY KEY (sid),
    CHECK
    ( (SELECT COUNT (S.sid) FROM Sailors S)
    +(SELECT COUNT (B.bid) FROM Boats B) < 100 )
```

Number of boats plus number of sailors is < 100

- Awkward and wrong!
- If Sailors is empty, the number of Boats tuples can be anything!

Assertion

- ASSERTION is the right solution; not associated with either table.

```
CREATE ASSERTION smallClub
CHECK
( (SELECT COUNT (S.sid) FROM Sailors S)
+(SELECT COUNT (B.bid) FROM Boats B) < 100 )
```


Triggers

- Trigger: procedure that starts automatically if specified changes occur to the DBMS
- Three parts:
  - **E**vent (activates the trigger)
  - **C**ondition (tests whether the triggers should run)
  - **A**ction (what happens if the trigger runs)
- Active database rules (ECA rules)

Triggers: Example (SQL:1999)

```
CREATE TRIGGER youngSailorUpdate
AFTER INSERT ON SAILORS
REFERENCING NEW TABLE NewSailors
FOR EACH STATEMENT
INSERT
    INTO YoungSailors(sid, name, age, rating)
    SELECT sid, name, age, rating
    FROM NewSailors N
    WHERE N.age <= 18
```

Execution of Rules

- Immediate execution √
- Deferred execution
- Decoupled or detached mode
- Cascading trigger
  - Control nested execution of rules
  - Prevent nontermination
    - Triggering graph
    - Specify the upper limit of cascading times
  - So triggers should be used reasonably

Implementation of ECA

- Loosely coupling
- Tightly coupling (DB2, Oracle, etc.)
- Nested method

  The rules are nested into transaction and executed by DBMS as a part of the transaction.
  - Grafting method
  - Query modification method