

COMM1822

Term 2 2022

Introduction to Databases for Business Analytics

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Week 10 Data Control Language (DCL)

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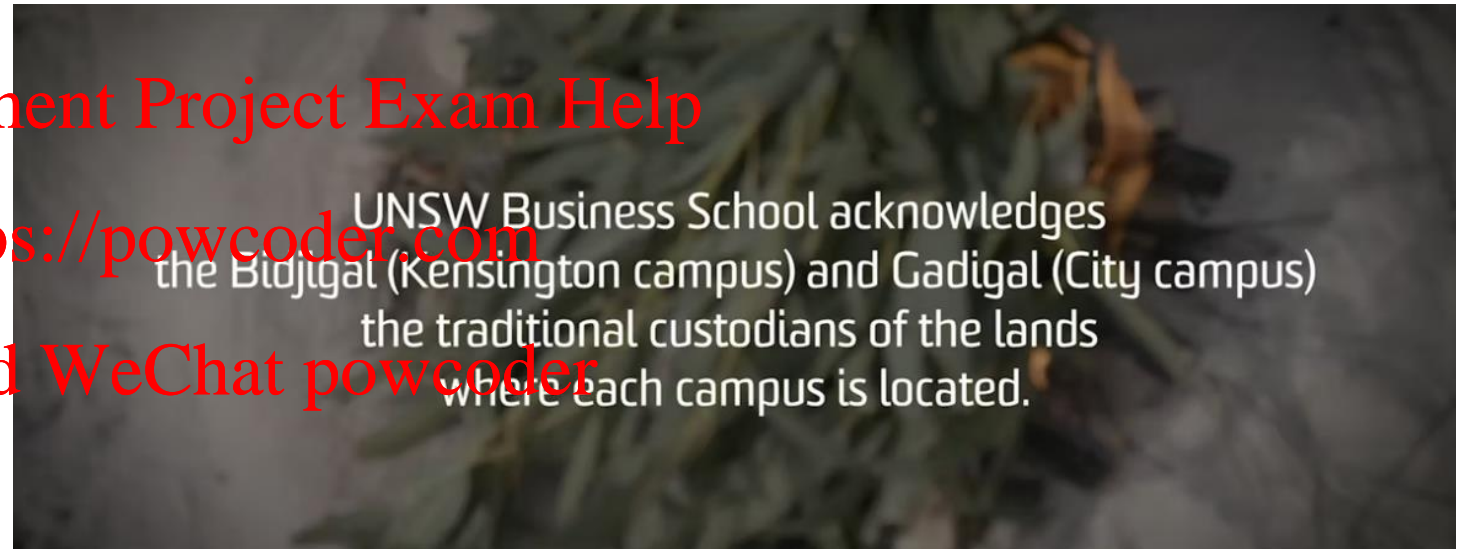
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disagree about
anything



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opinions



Write your
beliefs



Show your
beliefs



Leave any club
or organisation



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It's not
acceptable
to...



Attempt to
censor opinions



Use hate
speech



Make threats
or instil fear



Make false
accusations



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others private
information
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W10 Learning Outcomes

❑ Data Security and Access Control

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❑ Key Components in Access Control

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❑ Commands of Data Control Language

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Data Security

- ❑ **Data** is a **valuable resource** that must be strictly controlled and managed, as with any **corporate resource**.
- ❑ Part or all of the corporate data may have strategic importance and therefore needs to be kept **secure and confidential**.
- ❑ **Mechanisms** that protect the database against **intentional or accidental threats**.
- ❑ Security considerations do not only apply to the data held in a **database**. **Breaches** of security may affect other parts of the **system**, which may in turn affect the database.

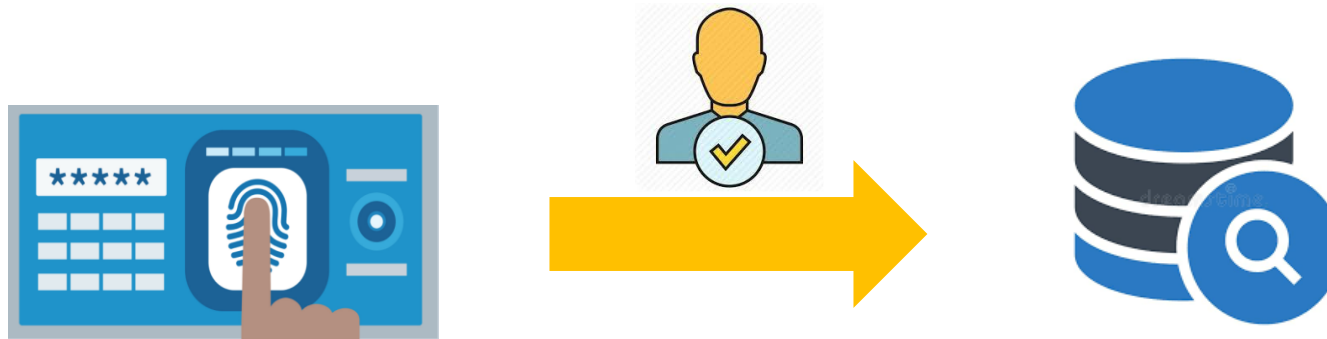
Access Control

- ❑ Access control is a **fundamental** component of **data security**.

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- ❑ Access control is a **process** that is integrated into an organization's IT environment.

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Data Access Control

Access control is

- a combination of **security technology** and **mechanism** in place to protect **confidential information**
- to minimize the **risk of access**
- instantiated by **authorization**
- **implemented with Data Control Language (DCL) in SQL**

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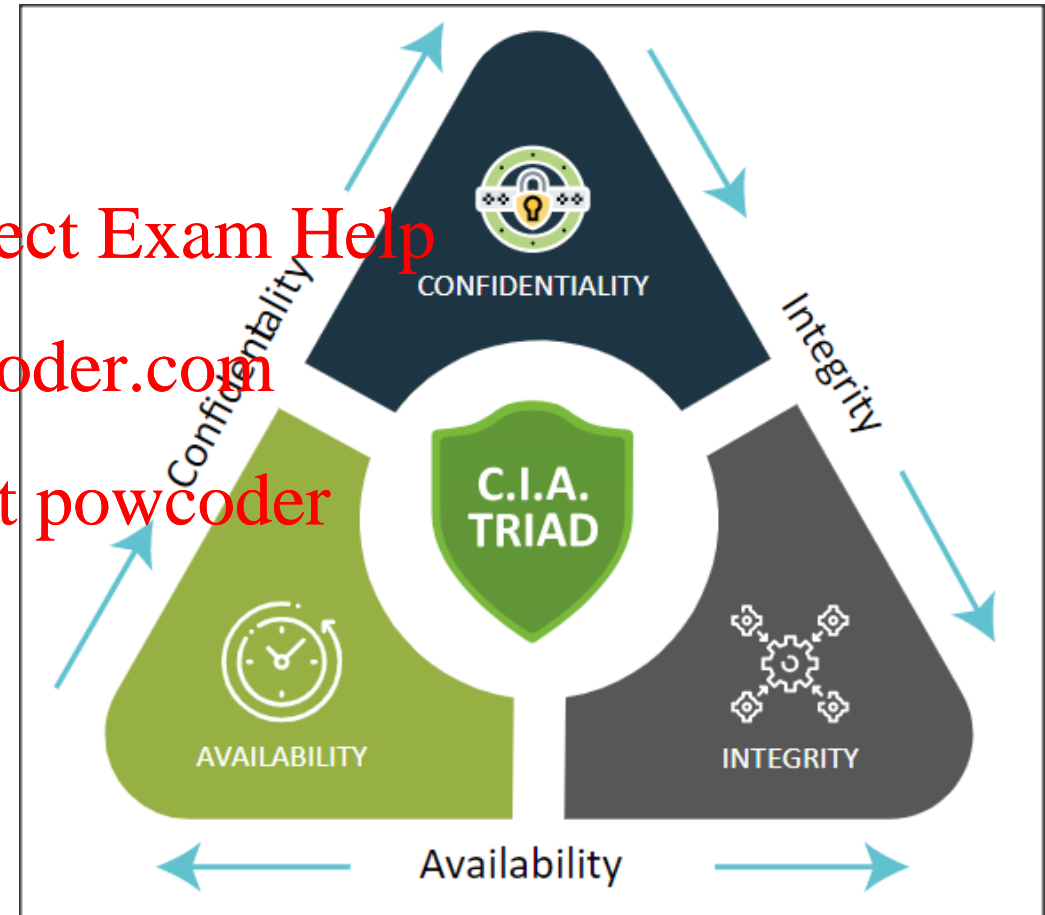
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If **o** is an object, authorization answers the question “Who is trusted to access **o**?”

Authorization in Database

CIA Triad for Information Security

- **Confidentiality** means that data, objects and other resources are protected from unauthorized viewing and other access.
- **Integrity** means that data is protected from unauthorized changes to ensure that it is reliable and correct.
- **Availability** means that authorized users have access to the systems and the resources when they need them (denial-of-service is a threat to data availability).



Key Components in Access Control

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Key Components in Access Control

- ❑ **Authentication:** is the initial process of **establishing the identity of a user**
- ❑ **Authorization:** specifies **access rights and privileges** to resources to determine whether the user should be granted access to data or make a specific transaction

Authorization Components

- ❑ Authorization defines **who** can **access** **which object** in a database.

Who - Types of users

- a single user or a group of users

Privilege - Types of accesses:

- select, insert, update, delete

Types of database objects

- tables, attributes, views



Database Object – View

A view does not store any data. A view only behaves like a table. And it is just a named query stored in the database.

create view mybest_view as

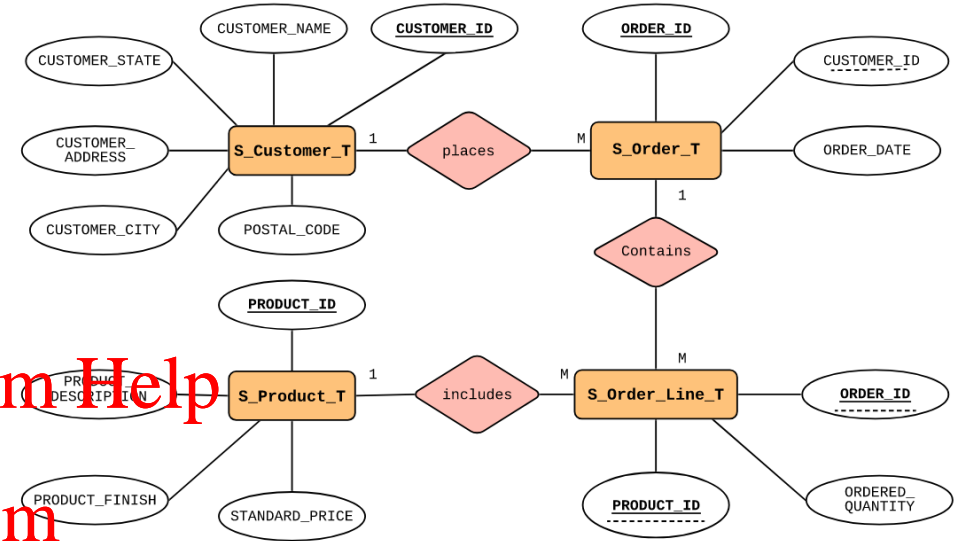
select customer_address, customer_city

from s_customer_t;

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Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History	Result of mybest_view	
CUSTOMER_ID	CUSTOMER_NAME	CUSTOMER_ADDRESS	CUSTOMER_CITY	CUSTOMER_STATE	POSTAL_CODE	
1	Contemporary Casuals	1355 S Hines Blvd	Gainesville	FL	32601-2871	
2	Value Furniture	15145 S.W. 17th St.	Plano	TX	75094-7743	
3	Home Furnishings	1900 Allard Ave.	Albany	NY	12209-1125	
4	Eastern Furniture	1925 Beltline Rd.	Carteret	NJ	07008-3188	
5	Impressions	5585 Westcott Ct.	Sacramento	CA	94206-4056	
6	Furniture Gallery	325 Flatiron Dr.	Boulder	CO	80514-4432	
7	Period Furniture	394 Rainbow Dr.	Seattle	WA	97954-5589	
8	California Classics	816 Peach Rd.	Santa Clara	CA	96915-7754	
9	M and H Casual Furniture	3709 First Street	Clearwater	FL	34620-2314	

View

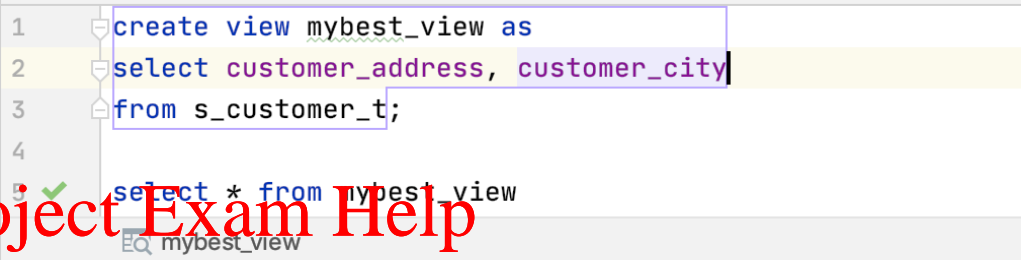
❑ create view mybest_view as
select customer_address, customer_city
from s_customer_t;

❑ select * from mybest_view;

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The screenshot shows a database IDE with two panes. The top pane contains SQL code for creating and querying a view. The bottom pane shows the results of the query, displaying a table with two columns: CUSTOMER_ADDRESS and CUSTOMER_CITY. The table contains 9 rows of data.

	CUSTOMER_ADDRESS	CUSTOMER_CITY
1	1345 S. Hines Blvd.	Gainesville
2	15145 S.W. 17th St.	Plano
3	1900 Allard Ave.	Albany
4	1925 Beltline Rd.	Carteret
5	5585 Westcott Ct.	Sacramento
6	325 Flatiron Dr.	Boulder
7	394 Rainbow Dr.	Seattle
8	816 Peach Rd.	Santa Clara
9	3709 First Street	Clearwater

View

- ❑ View: is the dynamic result of one or more relational operations operating on the base relations to produce another relation.
- ❑ A view is a virtual relation that does not actually exist in the database, but is produced upon request by a particular user, at the time of request.
- ❑ A user can have access to a view, but not to the whole table.
- ❑ A view selects a subset of rows & attributes. View allows a database user to have access to some but not all rows or attributes.

Table

CUSTOMER_ID	CUSTOMER_NAME	CUSTOMER_ADDRESS	CUSTOMER_CITY	CUSTOMER_STATE	POSTAL_CODE
1	Contemporary Casuals	1355 S Hines Blvd	Gainesville	FL	32601-2871
2	Value Furniture	15145 S.W. 17th St.	Plano	TX	75094-7743
3	Home Furnishings	1900 Allard Ave.	Albany	NY	12209-1125
4	Eastern Furniture	1925 Beltline Rd.	Carteret	NJ	07008-3188
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9	M and H Casual Furniture	3709 First Street	Clearwater	FL	34620-2314

Commands of Data Control Language (DCL)

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DCL Commands

❑ **Grant:** is used to **give user access privileges** to a database

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❑ **Revoke:** is used to **revoke authorization** (to take back permissions from the user) <https://powcoder.com>

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❑ **Deny:** explicitly **prevents a user from receiving** a particular permission.

DCL Commands

- The grant statement is used to give user access privileges to a database

grant <privilege list>

on <relation name or view name>

to <user list>

[WITH GRANT OPTION]

e.g., **grant** select **on** emp_view **to** liud22;

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- <user list> can be any of the below:

- a user-id
- *public*, which allows all valid users the privilege granted

- The grantor of the privilege must already hold the privilege on the specified item (i.e., database administrator).

Common Privileges in DCL

- **Select:** allows read access to a relation, or the ability to query using the view
- **Insert:** allows insert access to a relation
- **Update:** we can use `update(column-name)` to specify update on a column
- **Delete:** allows delete data from a relation
- **Execute:** only for procedure or functions (this is for PL/SQL - Procedural Language for SQL)
- **All:** used as a short form for all the allowable privileges

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DCL Commands – Privilege to Grant Privileges

With grant option: allows a user who is granted a privilege to pass the privilege on to other users.

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Example:

- ▶ DBA: grant select on emp to U1 with grant option

grant select
on emp
to U1;

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DCL Commands – Revoking Database Access

- The **revoke** statement is used to revoke authorization (to take back permissions from the user)

revoke <privilege list>
on <relation name or view name>
from <user list>

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- Example: revoke select from U1, U2 and U3 on emp

revoke select
on emp
from U1, U2, U3;

Example 1

- Suppose we allow a database user “liud22” to see all the columns in **EMP** table except the salary column.

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EMP

Emp_ID	Emp_Name	Salary
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- Solution
create view emp_view as
 select Emp_ID, Emp_Name
 from EMP;

grant select on emp_view to liud22;

Example 2

Suppose we allow the user “liud22” to see all columns in **s_customer_t** table except the customer_address column.

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s_customer_t

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customer_id	customer_name	customer_address	customer_city	customer_state	postal_code
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Solution

```
create view customer_view as
```

```
    select customer_id, customer_name, customer_city, customer_state, postal_code
    from s_customer_t;
```

```
grant select on customer_view to liud22;
```

Questions



Source: metlifepetinsurance.com