**5.4 List and briefly describe some administrative policies that can be used with a RDBMS.**

In a centralized administration policy, access rights are determined by a set of administrators. Ownership based administration means that she who created the table is she who will determine access rights. Decentralized administration is like ownership based administration, in addition the owner may authorize other users to grant access rights to users.

**5.5 Explain the concept of cascading authorizations.**

When a user grants access rights to another user, that user can then in turn grant access rights to yet another user. So, if the original user revokes access rights to the second user, the revocation cascades down the chain so that the third user also loses their access rights. The only exception occurs when a user would have otherwise had their access rights even if they did not get them from the original user.

**5.6 Explain the nature of the inference threat to an RDBMS.**

Users of a database may have access to two separate tables but are not supposed to be able to match one item in a table to an item in the other table. The issue is that it is fairly easy to do two separate accesses to the tables and then concatenate them, and if the lines match up exactly the attacker can infer information they were not supposed to have access to.

**5.7 What are the disadvantages to database encryption?**

The two big disadvantages of database encryption are difficulties at managing encryption keys and the inflexibility of an encrypted database. Since a database often serves many different people, managing keys between all of those users is very difficult. In addition, when a database is encrypted it is much harder to search through records.