CSIT115 Data Management and Security

Discretionary Access Control

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Discretionary Acess Control

Outline

User management

Database management

Access management

Applications

User management

Creating a new user

```
CREATE USER jamesb IDENTIFIED BY 'mi6';
                                                                              Creating a user 'jamesb'
Dropping a user
   DROP USER jamesb;
                                                                              Dropping a user 'jamesb
Altering a user
   ALTER USER jamesb IDENTIFIED BY 'cia';
                                                                  Altering a password of a user 'jamesb'
Listing the users
    SELECT USER FROM mysql.user;
                                                                            Listing the names of users
                                                                          Contents of mysql.user table
     user
     csit115
     mysql.sys
     root
```

Discretionary Acess Control/h2>

Outline

User management

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Database management

Creating a new database

```
CREATE DATABASE university;

Dropping a database

DROP DATABASE university;

Accessing a database

Making a database 'university' default database and accessing a table 'COURSE'

use university;

SELECT * FROM COURSE;

Accessing a table 'COURSE' in 'university' database

SELECT * FROM university.COURSE;
```

Database management

Listing databases

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A privilege is a right to perform an operation on a database or to access in read or write mode a data object stored in a database

MySQL distinguish the following groups of privileges

- Administrative (global) privileges enable users to manage operation of the MySQL server
- Administrative privileges are global because they are not specific to a particular database

SHOW DATABASES, SHUTDOWN, PROCESS, CREATE USER, ...

Global privileges

MySQL distinguishes the following groups of privileges

- Database privileges apply to a database and to all objects within it
- Database privileges can be granted for specific databases, or globally so that they apply to all databases

CREATE, ALTER, DROP, SELECT, UPDATE, INSERT ...

Database privileges

MySQL distinguish the following groups of privileges

- Table privileges apply to a relational table and its columns
- Table privileges can be granted for specific relational tables, or globally so that they apply to all tables in a given database

CREATE, ALTER, DROP, SELECT, UPDATE, INSERT ...

Table privileges

A special privilege named USAGE is a synonym for no privileges granted to a user

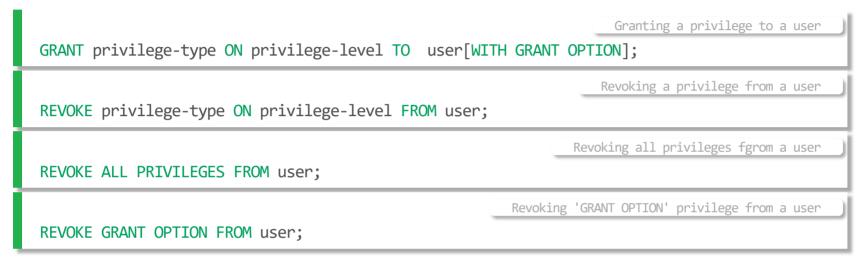
Information about account privileges is stored in the user, db, tables_priv, columns_priv, and procs_priv tables in the mySQL database

To list all privileges use

show privileges;

Listing all privileges

SQL statements GRANT and REVOKE can be used to assign/revoke privileges to/from database users



Available privilege-types

ALL,ALTER,ALTER ROUTINE,CREATE,CREATE ROUTINE,CREATE TABLESPACE,
CREATE TEMPORARY TABLES,CREATE USER,CREATE VIEW,DELETE,DROP,EVENT,EXECUTE,
FILE,GRANT OPTION,INDEX,INSERT,LOCK TABLES,PROCESS,PROXY,REFERENCES,RELOAD,
REPLICATION CLIENT,REPLICATION SLAVE,SELECT,SHOW DATABASES,SHOW VIEW,
SHUTDOWN,SUPER,TRIGGER,UPDATE,USAGE

The following privilege-levels are available: global privileges, database privileges, table privileges, column privileges

Global privileges are administrative privileges or apply to all databases on a given server

Global privileges are denoted by *.*

```
GRANT SELECT ON *.* TO James;

Granting 'SELECT' privilege on all databases and all tables in the databases

GRANT ALL ON *.* TO Harry;

Granting 'USAGE' privilege on all databases and all tables in the databases

GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO Robin;
```

The following privileges can be granted only globally

```
CREATE TABLESPACE, CREATE USER, FILE, PROCESS, RELOAD,
REPLICATION CLIENT, REPLICATION SLAVE, SHOW DATABASES, SHUTDOWN, SUPER

GRANT CREATE USER ON *.* TO James;

Granting 'CREATE USER' privilege
```

Global privileges are stored in mysql.user table

The following privilege-levels are available: global privileges, database privileges, table privileges, column privileges

Database privileges are privileges that apply to all objects in a given database

Database privileges are denoted by database-name.*

```
GRANT SELECT ON csit115.* TO James;

Granting 'SELECT' privilege on all tables in 'csit115' database

GRANT ALL ON university.* TO Harry;

Granting write privileges on all tables in 'csit115' database

GRANT INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE on csit115.* TO Robin;
```

Database privileges are stored in mysql.db table

The following privilege-levels are available: global privileges, database privileges, table privileges, column privileges

Table privileges are privileges that apply to apply to all columns in a given table

Table privileges are denoted by database-name.table-name

```
GRANT SELECT ON csit115.DRIVER TO James;

Granting all privileges on 'COURSE' table in 'university' database

GRANT ALL ON university.COURSE TO Harry;

Granting write privilege on 'ORDERS' table in 'university' database

GRANT INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE on csit115.ORDERS TO Robin;
```

The permissible privileges at the table level are the following

```
ALTER, CREATE VIEW, CREATE, DELETE, DROP, GRANT OPTION, INDEX,
INSERT, REFERENCES, SELECT, SHOW VIEW, TRIGGER, UPDATE
```

Table privileges are stored in mysql.tables_priv table

The following privilege-levels are available: global privileges, database privileges, table privileges, column privileges

Column privileges are privileges that apply to apply to selected columns in a given table

A privilege to be granted as a column privilege must be followed by the column or columns, enclosed within parentheses

```
GRANT SELECT (LNUM) ON csit115.DRIVER TO James;

Granting 'INSERT' privilege on the columns 'sname' and 'level' in 'SKILL' table in 'university' database

GRANT INSERT (sname, level) ON university.SKILL TO Harry;

Granting 'UPDATE' and 'REFERENCES' privileges on a column 'ordernum' in 'ORDERS' table in 'csit115' database

GRANT UPDATE(ordernum), REFERENCES (ordernum) on csit115.ORDERS TO Robin;
```

The permissible privileges at the column level are the following

```
INSERT,REFERENCES,SELECT,UPDATE Column privileges
```

Column privileges are stored in mysql.columns_priv table

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Immediately after installation of the system there is one user root with no password and with all privileges granted

A user root connects without a password and sets up a new password



CREATE USER jamesb IDENTIFIED BY 'jamesb';

Creating a new user

User jamesb has no privileges

A user root grants all privileges to a user jamesb on all databases without GRANT OPTION

```
Granting all provileges on all tables in all databases to a user 'jamesb'

GRANT ALL ON *.* to jamesb;
```

User jamesb has all privileges but he/she cannot grant any privileges

A user root creates a database mi6

```
CREATE DATABASE mi6;

A user jamesb connects to a database mi6
```

```
mysql -u jamesb -p -v;

Making a database 'mi6' a default database use mi6;
```

A user jamesb creates the relational tables DEPARTMENT and COURSE

A user jamesb has all privileges on the tables created

A user root has all privileges on the tables created by a user jamesb

A user root tests some privileges on the tables created by a user jamesb

```
Reading from 'DEPARTMENT' table in 'mi6' database

SELECT * FROM mi6.DEPARTMENT;

Deleting from 'COURSE' table in 'mi6' database

DELETE FROM mi6.COURSE;
```

A user root creates a new user harryp

```
CREATE USER harryp IDENTIFIED BY 'harryp';
```

A user root grants to a user harryp a privilege SELECT (read) on all tables in a database mi6

```
Granting 'SELECT' privilege on all tables in 'mi6' database

GRANT SELECT ON mi6.* TO harryp;
```

A user harryp has a privilege SELECT on a database mi6

A user root grants to a user harryp the privileges INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE (write) on all tables in a database csit115

```
Granting 'INSERT', 'UPDATE', 'DELETE' privileges on all tables in 'csit115' database

GRANT INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON csit115.* TO harryp;
```

A user harryp has INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE (write) privileges on all tables in a database csit115;

A user root grants to a user jamesb the privileges UPDATE and DELETE on a table DEPARTMENT in a database csit115;

```
GRANT UPDATE, DELETE ON csit115. DEPARTMENT TO jamesb;

Listing table privileges of 'jamesb' user

SELECT user, db, table_name, table_priv
FROM mysql.tables_priv
WHERE user='jamesb';

Table privileges of 'jamesb' user

| user | db | table_name | table_priv |
```

A user root grants to a user jamesb a privilege REFERENCES on a column DNAME in DEPARTMENT table in a database csit115;

A user csit115 creates a relational view ITDEPT in a database csit115

```
CREATE VIEW ITDEPT(DNAME, BUDGET, CHAIRMAN)

AS (SELECT * FROM

DEPARTMENT

WHERE DNAME='IT');
```

A user root grants to a user jamesb a privilege INSERT on a view ITDEPT in a database csit115;

```
Granting 'INSERT' privilege on 'ITDEPT' view in 'csit115' database

GRANT INSERT ON csit115.ITDEPT TO jamesb;
```

A user jamesb has a privilege INSERT on a view ITDEPT in a database csit115;

References

T. Connoly, C. Begg, Database Systems, A Practical Approach to Design, Implementation, and Management, Chapter 7.6 Discretionary Access Control, Pearson Education Ltd, 2015

How to ...? Cookbook, How to manage discretionary access control? Recipes 9.1 and 9.2

MySQL 5.7 Reference Manual, 13.7.1.4 GRANT Syntax

MySQL 5.7 Reference Manual, 13.7.1.6 REVOKE Syntax