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Sr. SQL Developer, Trean Corporation



Navigating Row Level Security

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Agenda

- About Me
- Row Level Security Overview
- Components
- Demo
- Wrap-up



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About Me

- Over 15 years of SQL Server experience
 - MCDBA on SQL Server 2000 (earned in 2004)
 - MCSE: Data Management and Analytics (2017 – 2019)
- Database Developer (Applications and BI)
- Database Administrator



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A large teal graphic element on the left side of the slide, consisting of several overlapping, curved, ribbon-like shapes that form a stylized, abstract shape resembling a 'D' or a large arrow pointing right.

Row Level Security

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What is Row Level Security?

“Row-Level Security enables you to use group membership or execution context to control access to rows in a database table.”

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/row-level-security?view=sql-server-ver15>



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Types of Access Control

- Filtering
 - Applies to SELECT, UPDATE and DELETE statements
 - Filters silently
- Blocking*
 - Applies to INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE statements
 - Returns an error message

* Not available in Azure Synapse Analytics (formerly Azure SQL Data Warehouse)



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Blocking Conflict Message

```
INSERT INTO ods.Policies (ProgramID, PolicyNumber, InsuredName)
VALUES (1, 'PG1-001-01', 'ACME Transportation')
```

Msg 33504, Level 16, State 1, Line 2

The attempted operation failed because the target object 'TeanDemo.ods.Policies' has a block predicate that conflicts with this operation. If the operation is performed on a view, the block predicate might be enforced on the underlying table. Modify the operation to target only the rows that are allowed by the block predicate.

The statement has been terminated.



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User Context

- Implement schema to support
 - Single-user accessibility
 - Role-based accessibility
- Applied to ALL queries for ALL users



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Components

- 1 or more tables
- User-defined function (predicate function)
- Security Policy binds predicate to table
 - Filtering and Blocking at the same time
 - Only 1 function bound to a single table



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Security Policy

Binds the table and predicate function

```
CREATE SECURITY POLICY <Schema>.<Policy Name>  
ADD <BLOCK | FILTER> PREDICATE  
    <Schema>.<UDF Name> (<Field Name(s)>)  
ON <Schema>.<Table>  
WITH  
(STATE = ON, SCHEMABINDING = [ON | OFF]);
```

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-security-policy-transact-sql?view=sql-server-ver15>



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Predicate Function

- Inline Table-Valued Function
- Returns a single value for success



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Predicate Function Wisdom

“The return value is typically shown as a 1, with some column name, though the important item to remember is that as long as something is returned, the user has access to the row data. Note that the result does not need to return a 1.”

- Steve Jones, SQL Server Central

<https://www.sqlservercentral.com/steps/row-level-security-predicate-functions-level-2-of-the-stairway-to-row-level-security>



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Sample Predicate Function

```
CREATE FUNCTION
    Security.fn_securitypredicate(@SalesRep AS sysname)
RETURNS TABLE
WITH SCHEMABINDING
AS
RETURN

SELECT 1 AS fn_securitypredicate_result
WHERE @SalesRep = USER_NAME() OR USER_NAME() = 'Manager';
```



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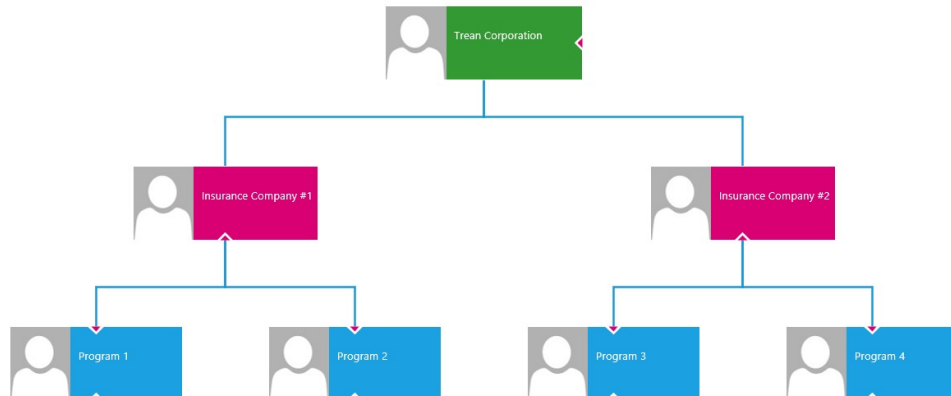
Scalability Issues

- What about other departments?
- What to do with multiple companies?



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About Trean



Over 40 programs and growing!!



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Limiting Data Access

- Trean Staff – All Data
- Insurance Companies – Data for their programs
- Programs – Only their data



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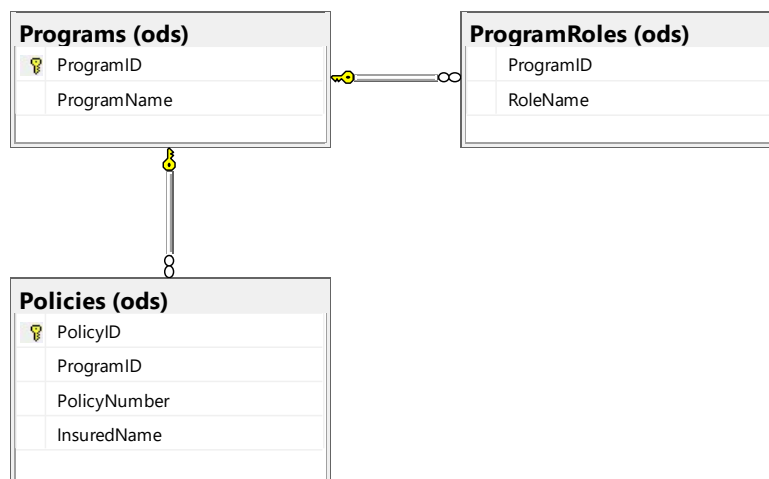
Scalability Options

- Find a higher level of granularity
- Assign Active Directory groups and DB Roles
- Use IS_MEMBER() function



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Demo Tables



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Predicate Function #1

```

CREATE FUNCTION [ods].[fn_FilterPrograms]
(
    @ProgramID INT
)
RETURNS TABLE
WITH SCHEMABINDING
AS
RETURN
(
    SELECT IS_MEMBER(RoleName) ReturnValue
    FROM ods.ProgramRoles
    WHERE ProgramID = @ProgramID
);

```

Bad – IS_MEMBER() returns 1 of 3 possible values: TRUE, FALSE and NULL

Good – Filtering on ProgramID



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Predicate Function #2

```

CREATE FUNCTION [ods].[fn_FilterPrograms]
(
    @ProgramID INT
)
RETURNS TABLE
WITH SCHEMABINDING
AS
RETURN
(
    SELECT 1 ReturnValue
    FROM ods.ProgramRoles
    WHERE ProgramID = @ProgramID
        AND IS_MEMBER(RoleName) = 1
);

```

Good – Explicitly defined value

Good – Filtering ProgramID AND Role Membership



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Testing Predicate Function

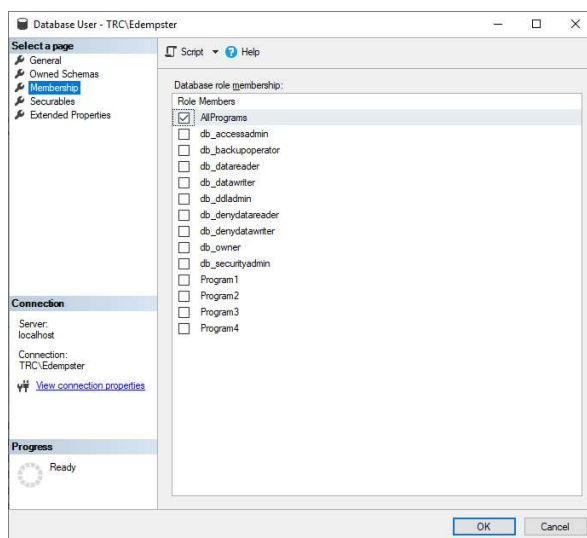
```
SELECT PolicyNumber, InsuredName
FROM ODS.Policies p
OUTER APPLY ODS.fn_FilterPrograms(p.ProgramID) f
```

```
SELECT PolicyNumber, InsuredName
FROM ODS.Policies p
CROSS APPLY ODS.fn_FilterPrograms(p.ProgramID) f
```

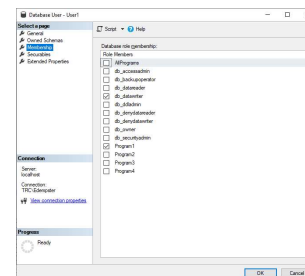


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Demo Information



ProgramID	RoleName
1	Program1
2	Program2
3	Program3
4	Program4
NULL	NULL



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Demo Information

Database User - User1

Database role membership:

- AllPrograms
- db_accessadmin
- db_backupoperator
- db_datareader
- db_datawriter
- db_dtsadmin
- db_denydatareader
- db_denydatawriter
- db_owner
- db_securityadmin
- Program1
- Program2
- Program3
- Program4

Connection:

Server: localhost
 Connection: TRC.Edempster
[View connection properties](#)

Progress: Ready

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 Connection: TRC.Edempster
[View connection properties](#)

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Progress: Ready

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[View connection properties](#)

Progress: Ready

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System Considerations

- SQL Server 2016 and later
- Azure SQL Database & Azure Synapse Analytics*
- Included in all editions



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Minimum Security Requirements

Database

ALTER ANY SECURITY POLICY
EXECUTE (predicate functions)
REFERENCES (predicate functions)
SELECT (tables involved in RLS)

Schema

ALTER

Security Policy

ALTER



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Wrapping up

- Keep predicate logic quick and simple
- Single table supports 1 security policy
- Use Roles for enterprise DBs
- Predicate applied, regardless of user



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