

# Microsoft SQL Server Security and Auditing

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<http://tinyurl.com/ISACAClay>

# Goals

Understand new and important security features

Demonstrate use of some of them

Discuss security ramifications of all of them

# Assumptions

The ideal student:

- Not a DBA
- Not freaked out by SQL
- Understand security/assurance
- Understand basic database concepts (like ACID)

# ACID

Atomicity (all or nothing transactions)

Consistency (transactions leave DB in stable state)

Isolation (concurrency)

Durability (transactions don't go away once committed)

# Model

Server hardening

Confidentiality

Integrity

Availability

# Server Hardening

Patch level

Authentication modes

# Patching

Determine running version

Sqlserverversions.blogspot.com

```
select @@version
```

```
select SERVERPROPERTY( 'productversion' )
```

# Authentication

## Determine authentication mode

```
SELECT  
SERVERPROPERTY('IsIntegratedSecurityOnly')
```

```
SELECT CASE  
    SERVERPROPERTY('IsIntegratedSecurityOnly')  
    WHEN 1 THEN 'Windows Authentication'  
    WHEN 0 THEN 'Mixed Mode Authentication'  
END as [Authentication Mode]
```



# Confidentiality

Encryption

Row-level security

User permissions

# Encryption Options

Transparent data encryption (TDE)

Encrypted Backups

Always encrypted

# Encryption - TDE

Introduced in SQL Server 2008

Enterprise

Encrypts data at rest

Uses hierarchy of keys

# TDE Key Hierarchy

Service Master Key (OS Level)



Database Master Key



Database Encryption Key

# TDE – Key Backups

```
BACKUP MASTER KEY TO FILE =  
    'path_to_file' ENCRYPTION BY  
PASSWORD = 'password'
```

```
RESTORE MASTER KEY FROM FILE =  
    'path_to_file' DECRYPTION BY  
PASSWORD = 'password' ENCRYPTION BY  
PASSWORD = 'password' [ FORCE ]
```

# Encryption – Encrypted Backups

Introduced in SQL Server 2014

Encrypt database backup files

Can use

# Encryption – Always Encrypted

Introduced in SQL Server 2016

Protects data in transit and at rest

Columns encrypted with keys  
stored with application, not in  
server

# Encryption – Final Thoughts

Backup and protect all  
cryptographic keys  
**TEST YOUR BACKUPS**



# Row-Level Security

Introduced in SQL Server 2016

Uses functions to restrict table rows available to a user

Older versions, had to use views and stored procedures to emulate

# Special Permissions

Server-level permissions:

- Apply to all databases, present and future

Introduced in SQL Server 2014:

CONNECT ANY DATABASE

SELECT ALL USER SECURABLES

# Integrity

Delayed durability

Mark transaction as committed,  
even if logs have not been  
flushed

Makes our ACID a little less ACID-  
ic

# Integrity – Delayed Durability

May be set at:

- Database level
- Transaction level
- For in-memory natively compiled procedures

# Database level

```
ALTER DATABASE dbname  
SET DELAYED_DURABILITY  
= DISABLED | ALLOWED |  
FORCED;
```

# Transaction Level

**COMMIT TRANSACTION WITH  
( DELAYED\_DURABILITY =  
ON ) ;**

# Atomic level

For natively-compiled procedure  
used with in-memory OLTP:

```
BEGIN ATOMIC WITH  
( DELAYED_DURABILITY =  
ON, ... )
```

# Delayed Durability Checking

Database properties dialog  
Options tab

Query



# Delayed Durability - Options

The screenshot shows the 'Database Properties - RowLevel' window in SQL Server Enterprise Manager. The 'Options' page is selected, displaying the following options:

Option	Value
Collation	SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS
Recovery model	Full
Compatibility level	SQL Server 2016 (130)
Containment type	None
FILESTREAM	
FILESTREAM Directory Name	
FILESTREAM Non-Transacted Access	Off
Miscellaneous	
Allow Snapshot Isolation	False
ANSI NULL Default	False
ANSI NULLS Enabled	False
ANSI Padding Enabled	False
ANSI Warnings Enabled	False
Arithmetic Abort Enabled	False
Concatenate Null Yields Null	False
Cross-database Ownership Chaining Enabled	False
Date Correlation Optimization Enabled	False
Delayed Durability	Allowed
Is Read Committed Snapshot On	False
Numeric Round-Abort	False

  

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# Delayed Durability – Query

```
SELECT name,  
    DATABASEPROPERTYEX(name,  
        'DelayedDurability') AS  
    DelayedDurability,  
    DATABASEPROPERTYEX(name,  
        'Status') AS Status  
FROM    master.dbo.sysdatabases  
ORDER BY name
```

# Availability

For on-premise installations, a number of Azure availability options:

- Managed backups to Azure
- “Always on” availability groups with Azure replicas

# Managed Backup to Azure

Introduced in SQL Server 2014

Automated backup to Azure

“blob” storage container

Similar to disk/tape backup, but  
stored in cloud

“Backup to URL”

# Backup to URL

```
BACKUP DATABASE TestDB TO URL =  
    'https://<accountname>.blob.core.win  
dows.net/<containername>/TestDB.bak'  
WITH CREDENTIAL =  
    '<mycredentialname>' , COMPRESSION  
    , STATS = 5;
```

# Always-On Azure Replicas

Always-On availability groups  
used for database replication  
Replicas can be hosted in Azure  
Failover to on-premise or Azure  
replica

# Conclusion

Brief overview of interesting features

Not exhaustive

2016 deployments a good time to re-check your DB environment

# Questions

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