Microsoft SQL Server Security and Auditing

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April 14, 2016
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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





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 ACIDic

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

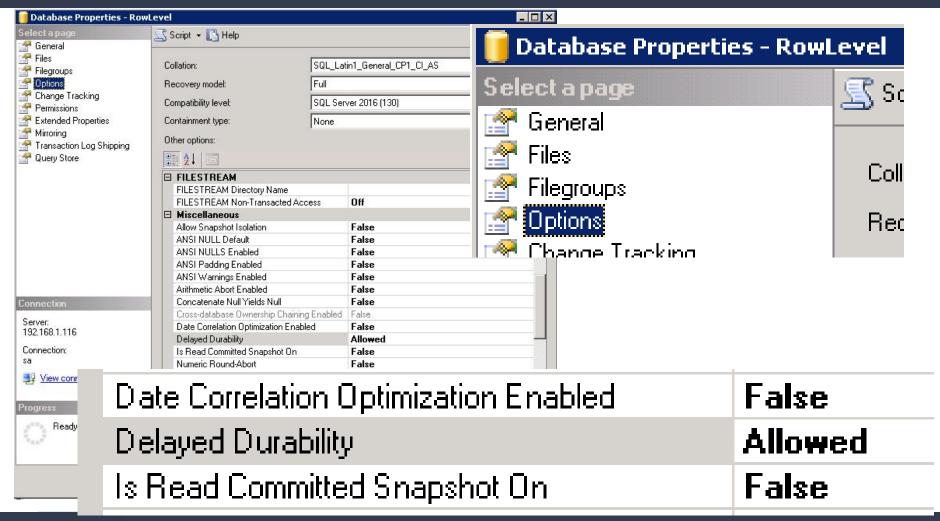
(DELAYED_DURABILITY = ON, ...)
```

Delayed Durability Checking

Database properties dialog Options tab

Query

Delayed Durability - Options



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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