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Server Security Management

Navicat provides server security management for MySQL, Oracle, PostgreSQL and SQL Server.

- [MySQL Security Management](#)
- [Oracle Security Management](#)
- [PostgreSQL Security Management](#)
- [SQL Server Security Management](#)
- [Privilege Manager](#)




MySQL Security Management

Navicat provides **User** to add, duplicate, edit, delete users, grant/revoke server privileges and privileges on the selected databases, tables/views, fields and functions/procedures. The object pane displays all the users that exist in the **user** table.

Just simply click  to open an object pane for **User**. A right-click displays the popup menu or use the object pane toolbar, allowing you to add, edit and delete users.


Add User

To add a new user

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  to open the **User** showing the user list.
- Click the  **New User** from the object pane toolbar or right-click and select  **New User** from the popup menu.
- Edit user properties and privileges on the appropriate tabs of the User Designer.




Duplicate User

To create a new user with modification as one of the existing users

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  to open the **User** showing the user list.
- Select a user to edit in the object pane.
- Right-click the user and select **Duplicate User** from the popup menu.
- Edit user properties and privileges on the appropriate tabs of the User Designer.




Edit User

To edit an existing user

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  to open the **User** showing the user list.
- Select a user to edit in the object pane.
- Click the  **Edit User** from the object pane toolbar or right-click the user and select  **Edit User** from the popup menu.
- Edit user properties and privileges on the appropriate tabs of the User Designer.



Delete User

To delete a user

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  to open the **User** showing the user list.
- Select a user to delete in the object pane.
- Click the  **Delete User** from the object pane toolbar or right-click the user and select  **Delete User** from the popup menu.
- Confirm deleting in the dialog window.

Privilege Manager

To edit privilege according to the database objects by using Privilege Manager

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  to open the **User** showing the user list.
- Click the  **Privilege Manager** to open the **Privilege Manager** window and set privileges.

Privileges Provided by MySQL

The primary function of the MySQL privilege system is to authenticate a user who connects from a given host and to associate that user with privileges on a database such as *SELECT*, *INSERT*, *UPDATE*, and *DELETE*.

Information about user privileges is stored in the **user**, **db**, **host**, **tables_priv**, **columns_priv**, and **procs_priv** tables in the **mysql** database (that is, in the database named **mysql**). The MySQL server reads the contents of these tables when it starts.

MySQL access control involves two stages when you run a client program that connects to the server:

- Stage 1: The server checks whether it should allow you to connect.
- Stage 2: Assuming that you can connect, the server checks each statement you issue to determine whether you have sufficient privileges to perform it. For examples: Create table privilege, Drop table privilege or Alter table privilege.

The server uses the **user**, **db**, and **host** tables in the **mysql** database at both stages of access control.

MySQL User Designer

The **User Designer** window allows you to set different properties and privileges for a MySQL user.

- [Editing User General](#)
- [Setting Advanced User Properties](#)
- [Setting Server Privileges](#)
- [Setting Privileges](#)
- SQL Preview

Editing MySQL User General

The **General** tab allows you to set user properties which are **User name**, **Host** and **Password**.

Setting Advanced MySQL User Properties

Max queries per hour, Max updates per hour and Max connections per hour

These options limit the number of queries, updates, and logins a user can perform during any given one-hour period. If they are set as 0 (the default), this means that there is no limitation for that user.

Max user connections

This option limits the maximum number of simultaneous connections that the account can make. If it is set as 0 (the default), the *max_user_connections* system variable determines the number of simultaneous connections for the account.

Use OLD_PASSWORD encryption

The password hashing mechanism was updated in MySQL 4.1 to provide better security and to reduce the risk of passwords being intercepted. However, this new mechanism is understood only by MySQL 4.1 (and newer) servers and clients, which can result in some compatibility problems. A 4.1 or newer client can connect to a pre-4.1 server, because the client understands both the old and new password hashing mechanisms. However, a pre-4.1 client that attempts to connect to a 4.1 or newer server may run into difficulties.

Enable this option if you wish to maintain backward compatibility with pre-4.1 clients under circumstances where the server would otherwise generate long password hashes. The option does not affect authentication (4.1 and later clients can still use accounts that have long password hashes), but it does prevent creation of a long password hash in the *user* table as the result of a password-changing operation.

SSL

MySQL can check X509 certificate attributes in addition to the usual authentication that is based on the username and password. To specify SSL-related options for a MySQL account, use the *REQUIRE* clause of the *GRANT* statement.

ANY

This option tells the server to allow only SSL-encrypted connections for the account.

Example:

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON test.* TO 'root'@'localhost'  
IDENTIFIED BY 'goodsecret' REQUIRE SSL;
```

X509

This means that the client must have a valid certificate but that the exact certificate, issuer, and subject do not matter. The only requirement is that it should be possible to verify its signature with one of the CA certificates.

Example:

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON test.* TO 'root'@'localhost'  
IDENTIFIED BY 'goodsecret' REQUIRE SSL;
```

SPECIFIED

Example:

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON test.* TO 'root'@'localhost'  
IDENTIFIED BY 'goodsecret'  
REQUIRE SUBJECT '/C=EE/ST=Some-State/L=Tallinn/  
O=MySQL demo client certificate/  
CN=Tonu Samuel/Email=tonu@example.com'  
AND ISSUER '/C=FI/ST=Some-State/L=Helsinki/  
O=MySQL Finland AB/CN=Tonu Samuel/Email=tonu@example.com'  
AND CIPHER 'EDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA';
```

Issuer

This places the restriction on connection attempts that the client must present a valid X509 certificate issued by CA *issuer*. If the client presents a certificate that is valid but has a different issuer, the server rejects the connection. Use of X509 certificates always implies encryption, so the SSL option is unnecessary in this case.

Subject

This places the restriction on connection attempts that the client must present a valid X509 certificate containing the subject *subject*. If the client presents a certificate that is valid but has a different subject, the server rejects the connection.

Cipher


This is needed to ensure that ciphers and key lengths of sufficient strength are used. SSL itself can be weak if old algorithms using short encryption keys are used. Using this option, you can ask that a specific cipher method is used to allow a connection.

Setting MySQL User Server Privileges

In the grid, check **Granted** option against the server privilege listed in **Privilege** to assign this user to have that privilege. Multiple privileges can be granted.

To grant (select) or revoke (unselect) all privileges, right-click the grid and select **Grant All** or **Revoke All** option.

Setting MySQL User Privileges

To edit the specific object privileges of the user, click  **Add Privilege** to open the window and follow the steps below:

- (1) Expand the node in the tree view until reaching to the target object.
- (2) Check the object to show the grid on the right panel.
- (3) In the grid, check **State** option against the privilege listed in **Privilege** to assign this user to have that privilege. Multiple privileges can be granted.

To grant (select) or revoke (unselect) all privileges, right-click the grid and select **Grant All** or **Revoke All** option.

Note: Click  **Save** to apply any changes you have made.


Oracle Security Management

Oracle manages database access permissions using users and roles. Users own schema objects (for example, tables, views) and can assign privileges on those objects to other users to control who has access to which objects.

Navicat provides **User** to add, duplicate, edit, delete users/roles, grant/revoke server privileges and privileges on the selected schema objects. The object pane displays all the users/roles that exist in the server.




In addition to the user accounts that you create, the database includes a number of user accounts that are automatically created upon installation. Administrative accounts: **SYS**, **SYSTEM**, **SYSMAN**, and **DBSNMP**. Administrative accounts are highly privileged accounts to perform administrative tasks such as starting and stopping the database, managing database memory and storage, creating and managing database users, and so on. Your database may also include sample schemas (**SCOTT**, **HR**, **OE**, **OC**, **PM**, **IX** and **SH**), which are a set of interlinked schemas that enable Oracle documentation and Oracle instructional materials to illustrate common database tasks.

Manage User

Just simply click  -> **User** to open an object pane for **User**. A right-click displays the popup menu or use the object pane toolbar, allowing you to add, edit and delete users.


Add User

To add a new user

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  -> **User** to open the **User** showing the user list.
- Click the  **New User** from the object pane toolbar or right-click and select  **New User** from the popup menu.
- Edit user properties and privileges on the appropriate tabs of the User Designer.




Duplicate User

To create a new user with modification as one of the existing users

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click -> **User** to open the **User** showing the user list.
- Select a user to edit in the object pane.
- Right-click the user and select **Duplicate User** from the popup menu.
- Edit user properties and privileges on the appropriate tabs of the User Designer.




Edit User

To edit an existing user


- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click -> **User** to open the **User** showing the user list.
- Select a user to edit in the object pane.
- Click the  **Edit User** from the object pane toolbar or right-click the user and select  **Edit User** from the popup menu.
- Edit user properties and privileges on the appropriate tabs of the User Designer.

Delete User

To delete a user




- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click -> **User** to open the **User** showing the user list.
- Select a user to delete in the object pane.
- Click the  **Delete User** from the object pane toolbar or right-click the user and select  **Delete User** from the popup menu.
- Confirm deleting in the dialog window.

Manage Role

Just simply click  -> **Role** to open an object pane for **Role**. A right-click displays the popup menu or use the object pane toolbar, allowing you to add, edit and delete roles.


Add Role

To add a new role

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  -> **Role** to open the **Role** showing the role list.
- Click the  **New Role** from the object pane toolbar or right-click and select  **New Role** from the popup menu.
- Edit role properties and privileges on the appropriate tabs of the Role Designer.




Duplicate Role

To create a new role with modification as one of the existing roles

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  -> **Role** to open the **Role** showing the role list.
- Select a role to edit in the object pane.
- Right-click the role and select **Duplicate Role** from the popup menu.
- Edit role properties and privileges on the appropriate tabs of the Role Designer.




Edit Role

To edit an existing role

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  -> **Role** to open the **Role** showing the role list.
- Select a role to edit in the object pane.
- Click the  **Edit Role** from the object pane toolbar or right-click the role and select  **Edit Role** from the popup menu.
- Edit role properties and privileges on the appropriate tabs of the Role Designer.



Delete Role

To delete a role

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  -> **Role** to open the **Role** showing the role list.
- Select a role to delete in the object pane.
- Click the  **Delete Role** from the object pane toolbar or right-click the role and select  **Delete Role** from the popup menu.
- Confirm deleting in the dialog window.

Privilege Manager

To edit privilege according to the database objects by using Privilege Manager

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  to open either one showing the user/role list.
- Click the  **Privilege Manager** to open the **Privilege Manager** window and set privileges.

Privileges Provided by Oracle

In Oracle, a set of access privileges and restrictions exist for each applicable database object.

When you create a database object, you become its owner. By default, only the owner of an object can do anything with the object. In order to allow other users to use it, privileges must be granted. (However, users that have the superuser attribute can always access any object.)

Ordinarily, only the object's owner (or a superuser) can grant or revoke privileges on an object. However, it is possible to grant a privilege **Admin Option/Grant Option**, which gives the recipient the right to grant it in turn to others. If the grant option is subsequently revoked then all who received the privilege from that recipient (directly or through a chain of grants) will lose the privilege.

Note: The special name **PUBLIC** is accessible to every database user, all privileges and roles granted to **PUBLIC** are accessible to every database user.

Oracle User Designer

The **User Designer** window allows you to set different properties and privileges for a Oracle user.

- [Editing User General](#)
- [Setting User Membership](#)
- [Setting User Quotas](#)
- [Setting Server Privileges](#)
- [Setting Privileges](#)
- SQL Preview

Editing Oracle User General

The **General** tab allows you to set user properties which are:

User name

Set name of the user.

Authentication

Choose to use either Password, External or Global as authentication method.

Password

A local user must specify password to log on to the database.

Password

Set user's password.

Confirm Password

Re-type the user's password here.

Expire Password

Expire the user's password. This setting forces the user or the DBA to change the password before the user can log in to the database.

External

An external user must be authenticated by an external service, such as an operating system or a third-party service.

Global

A global user must be authorized by the enterprise directory service (Oracle Internet Directory).

X.500 Name

Enter the X.509 name at the enterprise directory service that identifies this user.

Default Table Space

Choose the default tablespace for objects that the user creates.

Temporary Table Space

Choose the tablespace or tablespace group for the user's temporary segments.

Profile

Choose the profile that assign to the user.

Lock Account

Lock the user's account and disable access.

Setting Oracle User Membership

In the grid, check **Granted**, **Admin Option** or **As Default** option against the role listed in **Role Name** to assign this user to be a member of selected role. Multiple roles can be granted.

Setting Oracle User Quotas


In the grid, specify the maximum amount of space the user can allocate in the tablespaces. Enter the **Quota** and choose the **Unit** of the **Tablespace**. **Unlimited** lets the user allocate space in the tablespace without bound. Multiple tablespaces can be set.

Setting Oracle User Server Privileges

In the grid, check **Granted** or **Admin Option** option against the server privilege listed in **Privilege** to assign this user to have that privilege. Multiple privileges can be granted.


To grant (select) or revoke (unselect) all privileges, right-click the grid and select **Grant All**, **Grant All with Grant Option** or **Revoke All** option.

Setting Oracle User Privileges

To edit the specific object privileges of the user, click  **Add Privilege** to open the window and follow the steps below:

- (1) Expand the node in the tree view until reaching to the target object.
- (2) Check the object to show the grid on the right panel.
- (3) In the grid, check **Granted** or **Grant Option** option against the privilege listed in **Privilege** to assign this user to have that privilege. Multiple privileges can be granted.

To grant (select) or revoke (unselect) all privileges, right-click the grid and select **Grant All**, **Grant All with Grant Option** or **Revoke All** option.

Note: Click  **Save** to apply any changes you have made.

Oracle Role Designer

The **Role Designer** window allows you to set different properties and privileges for a Oracle role.

- [Editing Role General](#)
- [Setting Role Membership](#)
- [Setting Role Members](#)
- [Setting Server Privileges](#)
- [Setting Privileges](#)
- SQL Preview

Editing Oracle Role General

The **General** tab allows you to set role properties which are:

Role name

Set name of the role.

Authentication

Choose to use either Password, External or Global Authentication method.

Password

User must specify the password to the database when enabling the role.

Password

Set role's password.

Confirm Password

Re-type the role's password here.

External

An external user must be authorized by an external service, such as an operating system or third-party service, before enabling the role.

Global

A global user must be authorized to use the role by the enterprise directory service before the role is enabled at login.

Not Identified

The role is authorized by the database and that no password is required to enable the role.

Setting Oracle Role Membership

In the grid, check **Granted** or **Admin Option** option against the role listed in **Role Name** to assign this role to be a member of selected role. Multiple roles can be granted.

Setting Oracle Role Members


In the grid, check **Granted** or **Admin Option** option against user listed in **Member** to assign the selected user to be a member of this role. Multiple users can be granted.

Setting Oracle Role Server Privileges

In the grid, check **Granted** or **Admin Option** option against the server privilege listed in **Privilege** to assign this role to have that privilege. Multiple privileges can be granted.


To grant (select) or revoke (unselect) all privileges, right-click the grid and select **Grant All**, **Grant All with Grant Option** or **Revoke All** option.

Setting Oracle Role Privileges

To edit the specific object privileges of the role, click  **Add Privilege** to open the window and follow the steps below:

- (1) Expand the node in the tree view until reaching to the target object.
- (2) Check the object to show the grid on the right panel.
- (3) In the grid, check **Grant** option against the privilege listed in **Privilege** to assign this role to have that privilege. Multiple privileges can be granted.

To grant (select) or revoke (unselect) all privileges, right-click the grid and select **Grant All** or **Revoke All** option.

Note: Click  **Save** to apply any changes you have made.

PostgreSQL Security Management

PostgreSQL manages database access permissions using users and groups. Users own database objects (for example, tables) and can assign privileges on those objects to other users to control who has access to which objects.

Note: Starting from PostgreSQL version 8.1, users and groups were no longer distinct kinds of entities, now there are only roles. Any role can act as a user, a group, or both. The concept of roles subsumes the concepts of users and groups.


Navicat provides **User** to add, duplicate, edit, delete users/groups/roles, grant/revoke server privileges and privileges on the selected database objects. The object pane displays all the users/groups/roles that exist in the server.

Only a superuser (a user who is allowed all rights) can add/delete users. PostgreSQL installs a single superuser by default named **postgres**. All other users must be added by this user, or by another subsequently added superuser.

The **User** for PostgreSQL Server 7.3 to 8.0 and PostgreSQL Server 8.1 to 9.1 are different.




PostgreSQL Server 7.3 to 8.0

Manage User

Just simply click  -> **User** to open an object pane for **User**. A right-click displays the popup menu or use the object pane toolbar, allowing you to add, edit and delete users.


Add User

To add a new user

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  -> **User** to open the **User** showing the user list.
- Click the  **New User** from the object pane toolbar or right-click and select  **New User** from the popup menu.
- Edit user properties and privileges on the appropriate tabs of the User Designer.




Duplicate User

To create a new user with modification as one of the existing users

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click -> **User** to open the **User** showing the user list.
- Select a user to edit in the object pane.
- Right-click the user and select **Duplicate User** from the popup menu.
- Edit user properties and privileges on the appropriate tabs of the User Designer.




Edit User

To edit an existing user


- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click -> **User** to open the **User** showing the user list.
- Select a user to edit in the object pane.
- Click the  **Edit User** from the object pane toolbar or right-click the user and select  **Edit User** from the popup menu.
- Edit user properties and privileges on the appropriate tabs of the User Designer.

Delete User

To delete a user




- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click -> **User** to open the **User** showing the user list.
- Select a user to delete in the object pane.
- Click the  **Delete User** from the object pane toolbar or right-click the user and select  **Delete User** from the popup menu.
- Confirm deleting in the dialog window.

Manage Group

Just simply click  -> **Group** to open an object pane for **Group**. A right-click displays the popup menu or use the object pane toolbar, allowing you to add, edit and delete groups.


Add Group

To add a new group

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  -> **Group** to open the **Group** showing the group list.
- Click the  **New Group** from the object pane toolbar or right-click and select  **New Group** from the popup menu.
- Edit group properties and privileges on the appropriate tabs of the Group Designer.




Duplicate Group

To create a new group with modification as one of the existing groups

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  to open the **Group** showing the group list.
- Select a group to edit in the object pane.
- Right-click the group and select **Duplicate Group** from the popup menu.
- Edit group properties and privileges on the appropriate tabs of the Group Designer.




Edit Group

To edit an existing group


- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  -> **Group** to open the **Group** showing the group list.
- Select a group to edit in the object pane.
- Click the  **Edit Group** from the object pane toolbar or right-click the group and select  **Edit Group** from the popup menu.
- Edit group properties and privileges on the appropriate tabs of the Group Designer.

Delete Group

To delete a group




- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  -> **Group** to open the **Group** showing the group list.
- Select a group to delete in the object pane.
- Click the  **Delete Group** from the object pane toolbar or right-click the group and select  **Delete Group** from the popup menu.
- Confirm deleting in the dialog window.

PostgreSQL Server 8.1 to 9.1

Just simply click  -> **Role** to open an object pane for **Role**. A right-click displays the popup menu or use the object pane toolbar, allowing you to add, edit and delete roles.


Add Role

To add a new role

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  -> **Role** to open the **Role** showing the role list.
- Click the  **New Role** from the object pane toolbar or right-click and select  **New Role** from the popup menu.
- Edit role properties and privileges on the appropriate tabs of the Role Designer.




Duplicate Role

To create a new role with modification as one of the existing roles

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  -> **Role** to open the **Role** showing the role list.
- Select a role to edit in the object pane.
- Right-click the role and select **Duplicate Role** from the popup menu.
- Edit role properties and privileges on the appropriate tabs of the Role Designer.




Edit Role

To edit an existing role

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  -> **Role** to open the **Role** showing the role list.
- Select a role to edit in the object pane.
- Click the  **Edit Role** from the object pane toolbar or right-click the role and select  **Edit Role** from the popup menu.
- Edit role properties and privileges on the appropriate tabs of the Role Designer.



Delete Role

To delete a role

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  -> **Role** to open the **Role** showing the role list.
- Select a role to delete in the object pane.
- Click the  **Delete Role** from the object pane toolbar or right-click the role and select  **Delete Role** from the popup menu.
- Confirm deleting in the dialog window.

Privilege Manager

To edit privilege according to the database objects by using Privilege Manager

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  to open either one showing the user/group/role list.
- Click the  **Privilege Manager** to open the **Privilege Manager** window and set privileges.

Privileges Provided by PostgreSQL

In PostgreSQL, a set of access privileges and restrictions exist for each applicable database object.

When you create a database object, you become its owner. By default, only the owner of an object can do anything with the object. In order to allow other users to use it, privileges must be granted. (However, users that have the superuser attribute can always access any object.)

Different privileges: *SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, REFERENCES, TRIGGER, CREATE, CONNECT, TEMPORARY, EXECUTE, and USAGE*. The privileges applicable to a particular object vary depending on the object's type (table, function, etc).

Ordinarily, only the object's owner (or a superuser) can grant or revoke privileges on an object. However, it is possible to grant a privilege **With Grant Option**, which gives the recipient the right to grant it in turn to others. If the grant option is subsequently revoked then all who received the privilege from that recipient (directly or through a chain of grants) will lose the privilege.

Note: The special name **public** can be used to grant a privilege to every role (user/group) on the system.

Manage Users for PostgreSQL Server 7.3 to 8.0

PostgreSQL version 7.3 to 8.0 manages database access permissions using users and groups.

- [User Designer](#)
- [Group Designer](#)

PostgreSQL User Designer

The **User Designer** window allows you to set different properties and privileges for a PostgreSQL user.

- [Editing User General](#)
- [Setting User Membership](#)
- [Setting Privileges](#)
- SQL Preview

Editing PostgreSQL User General

The **General** tab allows you to set user properties which are:

User Name

Set name of the user.

User ID

Specify an ID for the user. This is normally not necessary, but may be useful if you need to recreate the owner of an orphaned object. If this is not specified, the highest assigned user ID plus one (with a minimum of 100) will be used as default.

Password

Set user's password.

Note: If you do not plan to use password authentication you can omit this option, but then the user will not be able to connect if you decide to switch to password authentication.

Confirm Password

Re-type the password here.

Password Encryption

This option control whether the password is stored **ENCRYPTED** or **UNENCRYPTED** in the system catalogs. (If neither is specified, the default behavior is determined by the configuration parameter *password_encryption*.)

Expiry Date

Set a date and time after which the user's password is no longer valid. If this clause is omitted the password will be valid for all time.

Superuser

Check this option to define the user as a superuser.


Can create database

Check this option to define the user to be allowed to create databases.

Setting PostgreSQL User Membership


In the grid, check **Granted** option against the group listed in **Group Name** to assign this user to be a member of selected group. Multiple groups can be granted.

Setting PostgreSQL User Privileges

To edit the specific object privileges of the user, click  **Add Privilege** to open the window and follow the steps below:

- (1) Expand the node in the tree view until reaching to the target object.
- (2) Check the object to show the grid on the right panel.
- (3) In the grid, check **Granted** or **Grant Option** option against the privilege listed in **Privilege** to assign this user to have that privilege. Multiple privileges can be granted.

To grant (select) or revoke (unselect) all privileges, right-click the grid and select **Grant All**, **Grant All with Grant Option** or **Revoke All** option.

Note: Click  **Save** to apply any changes you have made.

PostgreSQL Group Designer

The **Group Designer** window allows you to set different properties and privileges for a PostgreSQL group.

- [Editing Group General](#)
- [Setting Group Members](#)
- [Setting Privileges](#)
- SQL Preview

Editing PostgreSQL Group General

The **General** tab allows you to set group properties which are:

Group name

Set name of the group.


Group ID

Specify an ID for the group. This is normally not necessary, but may be useful if you need to recreate a group referenced in the permissions of some object. If this is not specified, the highest assigned group ID plus one (with a minimum of 100) will be used as default.

Setting PostgreSQL Group Members


In the grid, check **Granted** option against the user listed in **Member** to assign selected user to be a member of this group. Multiple users can be granted.

Setting PostgreSQL Group Privileges

To edit the specific object privileges of the group, click  **Add Privilege** to open the window and follow the steps below:

- (1) Expand the node in the tree view until reaching to the target object.
- (2) Check the object to show the grid on the right panel.
- (3) In the grid, check **Grant** option against the privilege listed in **Privilege** to assign this group to have that privilege. Multiple privileges can be granted.

To grant (select) or revoke (unselect) all privileges, right-click the grid and select **Grant All** or **Revoke All** option.

Note: Click  **Save** to apply any changes you have made.

Manage Users for PostgreSQL Server 8.1 to 9.1

Starting from PostgreSQL version 8.1, users and groups were no longer distinct kinds of entities, now there are only roles. Any role can act as a user, a group, or both. The concept of roles subsumes the concepts of users and groups.

- [Role Designer](#)

PostgreSQL Role Designer

The **Role Designer** window allows you to set different properties and privileges for a PostgreSQL role.

- [Editing Role General](#)
- [Setting Role Membership](#)
- [Setting Role Members](#)
- [Setting Privileges](#)
- SQL Preview

Editing PostgreSQL Role General

The **General** tab allows you to set role properties which are:

Role Name

Set name of the role.

Role ID

Specify an ID for the role. This is normally not necessary, but may be useful if you need to recreate the owner of an orphaned object. If this is not specified, the highest assigned role ID plus one (with a minimum of 100) will be used as default.

Note: In PostgreSQL versions 8.1 or above, the specified ID will be ignored, but is accepted for backwards compatibility.

Can login

Check this option to create a role that allow to login. A role having this option can be thought of as a user. Roles without this attribute are useful for managing database privileges, but are not users in the usual sense of the word.

Password

Set role's password.

Note: If you do not plan to use password authentication you can omit this option, but then the role will not be able to connect if you decide to switch to password authentication.

Confirm Password

Re-type the password here.

Password Encryption

This option control whether the password is stored **ENCRYPTED** or **UNENCRYPTED** in the system catalogs. (If neither is specified, the default behavior is determined by the configuration parameter *password_encryption*.)

Connection Limit

If role can log in, this specifies how many concurrent connections the role can make. -1 (the default) means no limit.

Expiry Date

Set a date and time after which the role's password is no longer valid. If this clause is omitted the password will be valid for all time.

Superuser

Check this option to determine the new role is a superuser, who can override all access restrictions within the database.

Can create database

Check this option to define a role's ability to create databases.

Can create role

Check this option to allow creating roles.

Inherit privileges

Check this option to determine whether a role inherits the privileges of roles it is a member of.

Can update system catalog

Check this option to allow a role's ability to update system catalog.


Setting PostgreSQL Role Membership

In the grid, check **Granted** or **Admin Option** option against the role listed in **Role Name** to assign this role to be a member of selected role. Multiple roles can be granted.

Setting PostgreSQL Role Members


In the grid, check **Granted** or **Admin Option** option against the role listed in **Member** to assign the selected role to be a member of this role. Multiple roles can be granted.

Setting PostgreSQL Role Privileges

To edit the specific object privileges of the role, click  **Add Privilege** to open the window and follow the steps below:

- (1) Expand the node in the tree view until reaching to the target object.
- (2) Check the object to show the grid on the right panel.
- (3) In the grid, check **Granted** or **Grant Option** option against the privilege listed in **Privilege** to assign this role to have that privilege. Multiple privileges can be granted.

To grant (select) or revoke (unselect) all privileges, right-click the grid and select **Grant All**, **Grant All with Grant Option** or **Revoke All** option.

Note: Click  **Save** to apply any changes you have made.


SQL Server Security Management

Navicat provides **User** to add, duplicate, edit, delete users/roles, grant/revoke server permissions and permissions on the selected database objects. The object pane displays all the users/roles that exist in the server.

The SQL Server **sa** log in is a server-level principal. By default, it is created when an instance is installed. In SQL Server 2005 or above, the default database of **sa** is **master**. This is a change of behavior from earlier versions of SQL Server.




By default, the database includes a **guest** user when a database is created. Permissions granted to the **guest** user are inherited by users who do not have a user account in the database. The **guest** user cannot be dropped, but it can be disabled by revoking its CONNECT permission. The CONNECT permission can be revoked by executing REVOKE CONNECT FROM GUEST within any database other than **master** or **tempdb**.

Manage Login

Just simply click  -> **Login** to open an object pane for **Login**. A right-click displays the popup menu or use the object pane toolbar, allowing you to add, edit and delete login.


Add Login

To add a new login

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  -> **Login** to open the **Login** showing the login list.
- Click the  **New Login** from the object pane toolbar or right-click and select  **New Login** from the popup menu.
- Edit login properties and permissions on the appropriate tabs of the Login Designer.




Duplicate Login

To create a new login with modification as one of the existing logins

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  -> **Login** to open the **Login** showing the login list.
- Select a login to edit in the object pane.
- Right-click the login and select **Duplicate Login** from the popup menu.
- Edit login properties and privileges on the appropriate tabs of the Login Designer.




Edit Login

To edit an existing login


- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  -> **Login** to open the **Login** showing the login list.
- Select a login to edit in the object pane.
- Click the  **Edit Login** from the object pane toolbar or right-click the login and select  **Edit Login** from the popup menu.
- Edit login properties and permissions on the appropriate tabs of the Login Designer.

Delete Login




To delete a login

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  -> **Login** to open the **Login** showing the login list.
- Select a login to delete in the object pane.
- Click the  **Delete Login** from the object pane toolbar or right-click the login and select  **Delete Login** from the popup menu.
- Confirm deleting in the dialog window.


Manage Server Role

Just simply click  -> **Server Role** to open an object pane for **Server Role**. A right-click displays the popup menu or use the object pane toolbar, allowing you to edit server role.

To edit an existing server role




- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  -> **Server Role** to open the **Server Role** showing the server role list.
- Select a server role to edit in the object pane.
- Click the  **Edit Server Role** from the object pane toolbar or right-click the server role and select  **Edit Server Role** from the popup menu.
- Edit server role properties and permissions on the appropriate tabs of the Server Role Designer.

Manage Database User

Just simply click  -> **Database User** to open an object pane for **Database User**. A right-click displays the popup menu or use the object pane toolbar, allowing you to add, edit and delete database users.


Add Database User

To add a new database user

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  -> **Database User** to open the **Database User** showing the database user list.
- Click the  **New Database User** from the object pane toolbar or right-click and select  **New Database User** from the popup menu.
- Edit database user properties and permissions on the appropriate tabs of the Database User Designer.




Duplicate Database User

To create a new database user with modification as one of the existing database users

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  -> **Database User** to open the **Database User** showing the database user list.
- Select a database user to edit in the object pane.
- Right-click the database user and select **Duplicate Database User** from the popup menu.
- Edit database user properties and privileges on the appropriate tabs of the Database User Designer.




Edit Database User

To edit an existing database user


- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  -> **Database User** to open the **Database User** showing the database user list.
- Select a database user to edit in the object pane.
- Click the  **Edit Database User** from the object pane toolbar or right-click the database user and select  **Edit Database User** from the popup menu.
- Edit database user properties and permissions on the appropriate tabs of the Database User Designer.

Delete Database User

To delete a database user




- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  -> **Database User** to open the **Database User** showing the database user list.
- Select a database user to delete in the object pane.
- Click the  **Delete Database User** from the object pane toolbar or right-click the database user and select  **Delete Database User** from the popup menu.
- Confirm deleting in the dialog window.

Manage Database Role

Just simply click  -> **Database Role** to open an object pane for **Database Role**. A right-click displays the popup menu or use the object pane toolbar, allowing you to add, edit and delete database roles.


Add Database Role

To add a new database role

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  -> **Database Role** to open the **Database Role** showing the database role list.
- Click the  **New Database Role** from the object pane toolbar or right-click and select  **New Database Role** from the popup menu.
- Edit database role properties and permissions on the appropriate tabs of the Database Role Designer.




Duplicate Database Role

To create a new database role with modification as one of the existing database roles

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  -> **Database Role** to open the **Database Role** showing the database role list.
- Select a database role to edit in the object pane.
- Right-click the database role and select **Duplicate Database Role** from the popup menu.
- Edit database role properties and privileges on the appropriate tabs of the Database Role Designer.




Edit Database Role

To edit an existing database role


- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  -> **Database Role** to open the **Database Role** showing the database role list.
- Select a database role to edit in the object pane.
- Click the  **Edit Database Role** from the object pane toolbar or right-click the database role and select  **Edit Database Role** from the popup menu.
- Edit database role properties and permissions on the appropriate tabs of the Database Role Designer.

Delete Database Role

To delete a Database Role




- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  -> **Database Role** to open the **Database Role** showing the database role list.
- Select a database role to delete in the object pane.
- Click the  **Delete Database Role** from the object pane toolbar or right-click the database role and select  **Delete Database Role** from the popup menu.
- Confirm deleting in the dialog window.

Manage Application Role

Just simply click  -> **Application Role** to open an object pane for **Application Role**. A right-click displays the popup menu or use the object pane toolbar, allowing you to add, edit and delete application roles.


Add Application Role

To add a new application role

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  -> **Application Role** to open the **Application Role** showing the application role list.
- Click the  **New Application Role** from the object pane toolbar or right-click and select  **New Application Role** from the popup menu.
- Edit application role properties and permissions on the appropriate tabs of the Application Role Designer.




Duplicate Application Role

To create a new application role with modification as one of the existing application roles

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  -> **Application Role** to open the **Application Role** showing the application role list.
- Select an application role to edit in the object pane.
- Right-click the application role and select **Duplicate Application Role** from the popup menu.
- Edit application role properties and privileges on the appropriate tabs of the Application Role Designer.




Edit Application Role

To edit an existing application role

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  -> **Application Role** to open the **Application Role** showing the application role list.
- Select an application role to edit in the object pane.
- Click the  **Edit Application Role** from the object pane toolbar or right-click the application role and select  **Edit Application Role** from the popup menu.
- Edit application role properties and permissions on the appropriate tabs of the Application Role Designer.



Delete Application Role

To delete an application role

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  -> **Application Role** to open the **Application Role** showing the application role list.
- Select an application role to delete in the object pane.
- Click the  **Delete Application Role** from the object pane toolbar or right-click the application role and select  **Delete Application Role** from the popup menu.
- Confirm deleting in the dialog window.

Privilege Manager

To edit privilege according to the database objects by using Privilege Manager

- Select the connection you wish to set privileges in the navigation pane.
- Click  to open either one showing the login/server role/database user/database role/application role list.
- Click the  **Privilege Manager** to open the **Privilege Manager** window and set privileges.

Privileges Provided by SQL Server

In SQL Server, the concept for permissions is using principals and securables. Principals are the individuals, groups, and processes granted access to SQL Server. Securables are the server, database, and objects the database contains. Principals can be arranged in a hierarchy. To easily manage the permissions in your databases, SQL Server provides several roles which are security principals that group other principals. Database-level roles are database-wide in their permissions scope.

Windows-level principals

- Windows Domain Login
- Windows Local Login

SQL Server-level principal

- SQL Server Login

Database-level principals

- Database User
- Database Role
- Application Role

Login

SQL Server uses two ways to validate connections to SQL Server databases: Windows Authentication and SQL Server Authentication. SQL Server Authentication uses login records to validate the connection. A Login object exposes a SQL Server login record.

Server Role

Server-level roles are also named fixed server roles because you cannot create new server-level roles and the permissions of fixed server roles cannot be changed. You can add SQL Server logins, Windows accounts, and Windows groups into server-level roles. Each member of a fixed server role can add other logins to that same role.

Database User

To gain access to a database, a login must be identified as a database user. The database user is usually known by the same name as the login, but you can create a database user (for a login) with a different name.

Database Role

Fixed database roles are defined at the database level and exist in each database. You can add any database account and other SQL Server roles into database-level roles. Each member of a fixed database role can add other logins to that same role.

Application Role

An application role is a database principal that enables an application to run with its own, user-like permissions. You can use application roles to enable access to specific data to only those users who connect through a particular application. Unlike database roles, application roles contain no members and are inactive by default.

SQL Server Login Designer

The **Login Designer** window allows you to set different properties and privileges for a SQL Server login.

- [Editing Login General](#)
- [Setting Roles](#)
- [Setting User Mapping](#)
- [Setting Server Permissions](#)
- [Setting Endpoint Permissions](#)
- [Setting Login Permissions](#)
- SQL Preview

Editing SQL Server Login General

Options for SQL Server

Login Name

Set name of the login.

Authentication Type

Select the authentication type.

SQL Server Authentication

Selects to use the SQL Server login for authentication.

Password

A login must specify password to log on to the database.

Confirm Password

Re-type the login's password here.

Specify Old Password

Check this option to enter the old password used by this account.

Enforce Password Policy

You can check this option to force password to follow password policy of SQL Server.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

Enforce Password Expiration

You can check this option to force password to have expiry date.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

User Must Change Password at Next Login

You can check this option to force user to change password everytime when login.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

Windows Authentication

Selects to use the Windows login for authentication.

Mapped to Certificate

You can select to use certificate for authentication.

SQL Server contains features that enable you to create and manage certificates and keys for use with the server and database. You can use externally generated certificates or SQL Server can generate certificates.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

Certificate Name

Select the certificate name.

Mapped to Asymmetric Key

You can select to use asymmetric key for authentication.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

Asymmetric Key Name

Selects the asymmetric key name.

Note: Certificates and asymmetric keys are both ways to use asymmetric encryption. There is no difference between the two mechanisms for the cryptographic algorithm, and no difference in strength given the same key length.

Default Database

Selects the default database when login.

Default Language

Selects the default display language when login.

Enabled

Checks to enable the login.

Credential

You can add credential on specific role for this login. A credential is a record that contains the authentication information (credentials) required to connect to a resource outside SQL Server. This information is used internally by SQL Server.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

Options for SQL Azure

Login Name

Set name of the login.

Password

A login must specify password to log on to the database.

Confirm Password

Re-type the login's password here.

Enabled

Checks to enable the login.

Setting SQL Server Login Roles

In the grid, check the server role to assign this server login to be a member of selected server role. Multiple roles can be granted.

Note: Every SQL Server login belongs to the **public** server role. When a server principal has not been granted or denied specific permissions on a securable object, the user inherits the permissions granted to **public** on that object. Only assign **public** permissions on any object when you want the object to be available to all users.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

Setting SQL Server Login User Mapping

In the Grid, check the **Database** and enter the **User** and **Default Schema** to create user for login the database and specify the first schema will be searched by the server.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

Setting SQL Server Login Server Permissions

You can check **Grant**, **With Grant Option** or **Deny** against the server permissions listed in **Permission** to assign this login to have that permission. Multiple permissions can be granted.

To grant (select) or revoke (unselect) all privileges, right-click the grid and select **Grant All**, **Grant All with Grant Option**, **Deny All** or **Revoke All** option.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

Setting SQL Server Login Endpoint Permissions

You can check **Alter**, **Connect**, **Control**, **Take Ownership** or **View Definition** against the endpoint listed in **Endpoint** to assign this login to have that endpoint permission. Multiple permissions can be granted. You can click on the checkbox to have more choices on the permission setting.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

Setting SQL Server Login Login Permissions

You can check **Alter**, **Control**, **Impersonate** or **View Definition** against the server login listed in **Login** to assign this server login to have that login permission. Multiple permissions can be granted. You can click on the checkbox to have more choices on the permission setting.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

SQL Server Server Role Designer

The **Server Role Designer** window allows you to edit server role for the SQL Server.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

- [Editing Server Role General](#)
- SQL Preview

Editing SQL Server Server Role General

The **General** tab allows you to set the server role properties which are:

Role Name

Name of the fixed server role.

Role Membership

In the grid, check the server role to assign the selected server role to be a member of this server role. Multiple roles can be granted.

SQL Server Database User Designer

The **Database User Designer** window allows you to set different properties and permissions for the SQL Server database user.

- [Editing Database User General](#)
- [Setting Roles](#)
- [Setting Owned Schemas](#)
- [Setting Database Permissions](#)
- [Setting Object Permissions](#)
- SQL Preview

Editing SQL Server Database User General

The **General** tab allows you to set database user properties which are:

User Name

Set name of the database user.

User Type

Select the type for this database user.

For Login

Specifies the SQL Server login for which the database user is being created.

Login Name

Assign SQL Server login that this database user uses. When this SQL Server login enters the database, it will retrieve the information of this database user.

Default Schema

You can specify the first schema that will be searched by the server for this database user.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later and SQL Azure.

For Certificate

Specifies the certificate for which the database user is being created.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

Certificate Name

Specify the certificate for this database user.

For Asymmetric Key

Specifies the asymmetric key for which the database user is being created.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

Asymmetric Key Name

Specify the asymmetric key for this database user.

Without Login

Specifies this database user not be mapped to an existing login.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later and SQL Azure.

Default Schema

You can specify the first schema that will be searched by the server for this database user.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later and SQL Azure.

Setting SQL Server Database User Roles

In the grid, check the role to assign this database user to be a member of selected database role. Multiple roles can be granted.

Every database user belongs to the **public** database role. When a user has not been granted or denied specific permissions on a securable, the user inherits the permissions granted to **public** on that securable.

Setting SQL Server Database User Owned Schemas

You can check the schema listed in **Owned Schemas** tab to change schema ownership to this database user.


Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later and SQL Azure.

Setting SQL Server Database User Database Permissions

In the grid, check **Grant**, **With Grant Option** or **Deny** against the database permission listed in **Permission** to assign this database user to have that permission on the database. Multiple permissions can be granted.


To grant (select) or revoke (unselect) all privileges, right-click the grid and select **Grant All**, **Grant All with Grant Option**, **Deny All** or **Revoke All** option.

Setting SQL Server Database User Object Permissions

To edit the specific object permission of this database user, click  **Add Permission** to open the window and follow the steps below:

- (1) Expand the node in the tree view until reaching to the target object.
- (2) Check the object to show the grid on the right panel.
- (3) In the grid, check **Grant, With Grant Option** or **Deny** against the permission listed in **Privilege** to assign this database user to have that permission. Multiple permissions can be granted.

To grant (select) or revoke (unselect) all permissions, right-click the grid and select **Grant All, Grant All With Grant Option, Deny All** or **Revoke All** option.

Note: Click  **Save** to apply any changes you have made.

SQL Server Database Role Designer

The **Database Role Designer** window allows you to set different properties and permissions for a SQL Server database role.

- [Editing Database Role General](#)
- [Setting Owned Schemas](#)
- [Setting Object Permissions](#)
- SQL Preview

Editing SQL Server Database Role General

The **General** tab allows you to set database role properties which are:

Role name

Set name of the database role.

Owner

You can enter the owner for this database role. This owner can be database user or database role. If the owner is not specify, this database role will be owned by the user who executes the CREATE ROLE.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later and SQL Azure.

Role Membership


In the grid, check the database user to assign the selected database user to be a member of this database role. Multiple roles can be granted.

Setting SQL Server Database Role Owned Schemas

You can check the schema listed in **Owned Schemas** tab to change schema ownership to this database role .


Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later and SQL Azure.

Setting SQL Server Database Role Object Permissions

To edit the specific object permission of the database role, click  **Add Permission** to open the window and follow the steps below:

- (1) Expand the node in the tree view until reaching to the target object.
- (2) Check the object to show the grid on the right panel.
- (3) In the grid, check **Grant, With Grant Option** or **Deny** against the permission listed in **Privilege** to assign this database role to have that permission. Multiple permissions can be granted.

To grant (select) or revoke (unselect) all permissions, right-click the grid and select **Grant All, Grant All With Grant Option, Deny All** or **Revoke All** option.

Note: Click  **Save** to apply any changes you have made.

SQL Server Application Role Designer

The **Application Role Designer** window allows you to set different properties and permissions for a SQL Server application role.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

- [Editing Application Role General](#)
- [Setting Owned Schemas](#)
- [Setting Object Permissions](#)
- SQL Preview

Editing SQL Server Application Role General

The **General** tab allows you to set application role properties which are:

Role name

Set name of the application role.

Default Schema

You can specify the first schema that will be searched by the server for this application role.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later and SQL Azure.

Password

Set role's password.

Confirm Password


Re-type the password here.

Setting SQL Server Application Role Owned Schemas

You can check the schema listed in **Owned Schemas** tab to change schema ownership to this application role .

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later and SQL Azure.

Setting SQL Server Application Role Object Permissions

To edit the specific object permission of the application role, click  **Add Permission** to open the window and follow the steps below:


- (1) Expand the node in the tree view until reaching to the target object.
- (2) Check the object to show the grid on the right panel.
- (3) In the grid, check **Grant, With Grant Option** or **Deny** against the permission listed in **Privilege** to assign this application role to have that permission. Multiple permissions can be granted.

To grant (select) or revoke (unselect) all permissions, right-click the grid and select **Grant All, Grant All With Grant Option, Deny All** or **Revoke All** option.

Note: Click  **Save** to apply any changes you have made.

Privilege Manager

The **Privilege Manager** provides another view on privileges in server and its database objects.

To add privilege, click  **Add Privilege** to open the window and follow the steps below:

- (1) Expand the node in the tree view until reaching to the target object.
- (2) Check the object to show the grid on the right panel.
- (3) In the grid, check the relevant privilege against the user/role listed in **Name** to assign the selected user/role to have that object privilege. Multiple privileges can be granted. You can click on the checkbox to have more choices on the permission setting.

Note: Click **Save** to apply any changes you have made.

