

Session RAA6

DB2 for z/OS Security Features and Audit

Gayathiri Chandran
IBM Silicon Valley Laboratory
gchandran@us.ibm.com

Acknowledgements and Disclaimers

Availability. References in this presentation to IBM products, programs, or services do not imply that they will be available in all countries in which IBM operates.

The workshops, sessions and materials have been prepared by IBM or the session speakers and reflect their own views. They are provided for informational purposes only, and are neither intended to, nor shall have the effect of being, legal or other guidance or advice to any participant. While efforts were made to verify the completeness and accuracy of the information contained in this presentation, it is provided "as is" without warranty of any kind, express or implied. IBM shall not be responsible for any damages arising out of the use of, or otherwise related to, this presentation or any other materials. Nothing contained in this presentation is intended to, nor shall have the effect of, creating any warranties or representations from IBM or its suppliers or licensors, or altering the terms and conditions of the applicable license agreement governing the use of IBM software.

Customer examples described are presented as illustrations of how those customers have used IBM products and the results they may have achieved. Actual environmental costs and performance characteristics may vary by customer. Nothing contained in these materials is intended to, nor shall have the effect of, stating or implying that any activities undertaken by you will result in any specific sales, revenue growth or other results.

© Copyright IBM Corporation 2013. All rights reserved.

U.S. Government Users Restricted Rights - Use, duplication or disclosure restricted by GSA ADP Schedule Contract with IBM Corp.

IBM, the IBM logo, ibm.com, IBM, and Research (are trademarks or registered trademarks of International Business Machines Corporation in the United States, other countries, or both. If these and other IBM trademarked terms are marked on their first occurrence in this information with a trademark symbol ® or ™, these symbols indicate registered or common law trademarks owned by IBM at the time this information was published. Such trademarks may also be registered or common law trademarks in other countries. Current list of IBM trademarks is available on the Web at www.ibm.com/legal/copytrade.shtml

Other company, product, or service names may be trademarks or service marks of others.

Agenda

- **Trusted context and roles**
- **Row and column level access controls**
- **Access Control Authorization Exit enhancements**
- **Program Authorization**
- **Audit policies**
- **Temporal tables for audit**
- **Summary**

Trusted Contexts and Roles

DB2 9: Trusted context and Role

- Better access control from application servers.
- Allows connections to be established as today. Application attributes are verified before associating it with a trusted context such as the application id and where the request originated
- Supports identity propagation allowing authenticated non 301 distributed IDs to flow to DB2 to be included in audit logs
- Allows a unique set of privileges by use of a Role to be associated with an application preventing the misuse of privileges when not accessing through the application
- Provides flexibility by removing object dependency from users
- Addresses administrator challenges

Trusted Context

- **Trusted context** establishes trust between %B& and an e#ternal entity such as
 - RR! (*Resource Recovery !ervices ttachment (acility-
 - ' (* ' all ttachment (acility-
 - % ! \$ ' ommand 4rocessor
 - pplication !erver
- 1nce established, a **trusted connection** provides the ability to
 - 6fficiently switch user with optional authentication
 - c2uire special set of privileges using a Role
 - c2uire special R ' (!ecurity 7abel authority
- Manage trusted conte#t using ! 8 7 ' R6 T6 0 7T6R 0 %R14 TR) !T6% ' 1 \$T69T

Database Role

- Database entity with one or more privileges
- Established only through a trusted connection
- User assigned only one role in a trusted connection
- Can optionally be the owner of DB objects
- Manage role using CREATE ROLE, GRANT, and REVOKE

```
CREATE ROLE ADMINROLE;
```

DB2 native authorization – new ROLE keyword or !RANTEE"
 !RANT #\$\$\$ADM TO ROLE ADMINROLE;

RACEdit authorization – new CRITERIA keyword"
 'ERMIT D#NADM #(B#\$\$)#\$\$#ADM ID*ADMINA+
 , -EN*CRITERIA*#.LROLE*ADMINROLE+++

Trusted context - Local

- Trusted context can be local or remote
- Local trusted context is based upon
 - System user ID
 - User ID associated with the connection
 - Database name
 - Job or started task name associated with the connection

```
CREATE ROLE DBAROLE TO ANY USER ADMIN60B THAT
  AUTH ID #ALL$
```

```
CREATE ROLE DBAROLE;
```

```
CREATE TRUSTED CONTEXT DBACONTEXT
  AUTHID ('ON CONNECTION (#IN! #SYSTEM AUTH ID #ALL$
  ATTRIBUTE# 60BNAME*9ADMIN60B:+
  DEPENDENT ROLE DBAROLE
  ENABLE;
```


Trusted Context - Remote

- Remote trusted context is based upon
 - system user ID
 - user ID associated with the connection
 - IP address or host name
 - client IP address, domain name or host name of the connection
 - connection encryption level
 - connection encryption level

```
CREATE ROLE TELLER TO A CONNECTION ESTABLISHED FROM IP ADDRESS 192.168.1.1 AND THE AUTH ID TELLER;
```

```
CREATE ROLE TELLER;
```

```
CREATE TRUSTED CONTEXT TELLERCONTEXT
  BASED (ON CONNECTION (IP: $SYSTEM_A(T-ID TELLER)
  ATTRIBUTES (ADDRESS: 192.168.1.1);)
  DEFAULT ROLE TELLER
  ENABLE;
```

Trusted Context Auth ID Switching

- Allows trusted connection to be used by different users
- Optional authentication requirement
- Specific R176 and R177 (Security Label) can be assigned to the user

```
E&a/01e" A22i3n a role TELLER to a 7onne7tion e2ta51i2hed ro/
l'L%e3R;)<=><=><2=' edi2h'2i2eID@#a1a1AA' ed
```

Trusted Context Auth ID Switching

- !witch user optionsA

B uthorization name

B 69T6R\$ 7 !6 ')RIT> 4R1 (I76 4rofile"name

C %B& primary authorization id or one of their groups has to be permitted to use the specified profile.

B 4)B7I '

- %istributed Identity

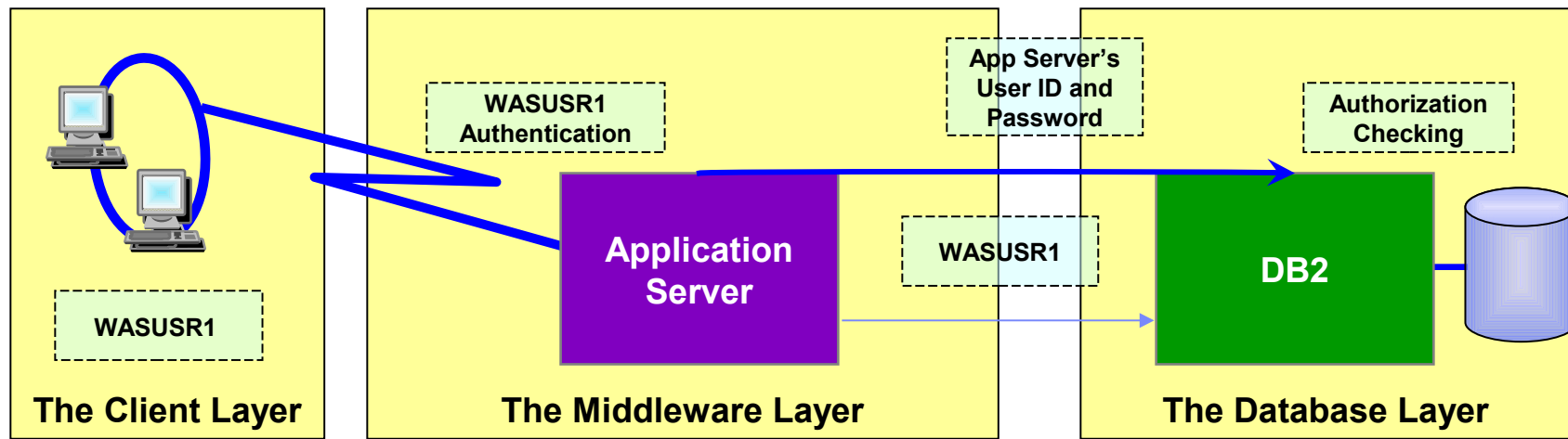
B R ' (R ' M 4 command is used to map a distributed I% to a %B& R ' (I%.

Use case: Separate owner privileges from DBA

- <elps address concerns with implicit owner privileges and %B access to sensitive data
- n auditable %B process can be done with trusted conte#t and roleA
 - @rant %B %M to role, %B R176
 - When a %B needs to perform a system changeA
 - C 6\$ B76 trusted conte#t to allow access
 - C %I! B76 trusted conte#t after the change is done
 - n auditor can review the audit trace

```
CREATE ROLE DBAROLE;
!RANT DBADM ON DATABASE 'ROddb TO ROLE
DBAROLE;
CREATE TR(#TED CONTE8T DBACT8<
BA#ED ('ON CONNECTION (#IN! # $#TEM A(T-ID ADMIN<
DE%ALT ROLE DBAROLE ,IT- ROLE A# OBJECT O,NER AND .(ALI%IER
ATTRIB(TE# *6OBNAME 96M@A+
ENABLE;
```

Trusted connections provide more effective controls and accurate audit trail for remote access



- The application server's user ID and password are used to establish the trusted connection
- The user is switched in the trusted connection and client user ID is propagated to the server and checked for database access
- IBM® support for **distributed identities** introduced in 301 ! ; EREE allows to map client user ID to RDBMS user ID
 - distributed identity is a mapping between a RDBMS user ID and one or more distributed user identities, as they are known to application servers
 - distributed identities are part of the IBM audit log.

New improved security features provide more effective controls and accurate audit trail for remote access

- Support **client certificate authentication** in 301 ! ; EREF
 - T"7 ! secure handshake accomplishes identification and authentication for client certificates
 - %B& client driver presents its certificate as identification and its *proof-of-possession* as authentication
 - %B& server can retrieve the user I% associated with the client certificate in ! (for the T"7 ! policy rule configurationA
<andshakeRole G !erverWith 'lient uth, 'lient uthType G ! ('heck
 - R ' (certificate name filtering *R ' % ' 6RT M 4 command- can map many certificates with one R ' (userid
- Support **password phrases** in 301 ! ; EREF
 - C R ' (password phrase is a character string made up of mixed case letters, numbers, special characters, and is between 8 to 255 characters long
 - C ' can be used instead of a traditional 1 character password

Row and Column Access Controls

!atisfy >our auditorA

\$ew table controls to protect against unplanned ! 8 7 access

J %efine additional data controls at the row and column level

- !ecurity policies are defined using ! 8 7
- !eparate security logic from application logic

J !ecurity policies based on real time session attributes

- 4rotects against ! 8 7 infection attacks
- %etermines how column values are returned
- %etermines which rows are returned

J ll access via ! 8 7 including privileged users, adhoc 2query tools, report generation tools is protected

J 4olicies can be added, modified, or removed to meet current company rules without change to applications

Table controls to protect ! 8 7 access to individual row level

- Establish a row policy for a table
 - (ilter rows out of answer set
 - 4olicy can use session information, e.g. the ! 8 7 l% is in what group or user is using what role, to control which row is returned in result set
 - pplicable to ! 6 7 6 ' T, l\$! 6RT,) 4% T6, % 6 7 6T6, K M6R@6
 - %efined as a row permissionA

***CREATE PERMISSION policy-name ON table-name
FOR ROWS WHERE search-condition
ENFORCED FOR ALL ACCESS ENABLE;***

Table controls to protect ! 8 7 access to individual column level

- Establish a column policy for a table
 - Mask column values in answer set
 - Policy can use session information, e.g. the ! 8 7 I% is in what group or user is using what role, to control what masked value is returned in result set
 - Applicable to the output of outermost subselect
 - Defined as column masks A

```
CREATE MASK mask-name ON table-name  
FOR COLUMN column-name RETURN CASE-expression  
ENABLE;
```

%efine table policies based on who or how the table is being accessed

- !6!!!1\$L) !6R " 4rimary authori3ation !% of the process
- ')RR6\$T !87I% " !87 authori3ation !% of the process
- ; 6RI(>L@R1)4L(1RL) !6R function
 - @et the authori3ation !%s for the value in !6!!!1\$L) !6R
 - Returns E if any of those authori3ation !%s is in the argument list

```
W<6R6
; 6RI(>L@R1 )4L( 1RL) !6R *!6!!!1$L) !6R, MM@R=, M4 >R177=- GE
```

- ; 6RI(>LR176L(1RL) !6R function
 - @et the role for the value in !6!!!1\$L) !6R
 - Return E if the role is in the argument list

```
W<6R6
; 6RI(>LR176L( 1RL) !6R *!6!!!1$L) !6R, =M@R=, M4 >R177=- GE
```

Managing row and column access controls

- When activated row and column access controls
 - If row permissions and column masks become effective in all %M7
 - If row permissions are connected with M1 R= to filter out rows
 - If column masks are applied to mask output
 - If access to the table is prevented if no user-defined row permissions

```

7T6R T B76 table"name
'TI; T6 R1W      ' '6!! '1$TR17
'TI; T6 '17)M$  ' '6!! '1$TR17N
  
```

Managing row and column access controls

- When deactivated row and column access controls^A
 - Make row permissions and column masks become ineffective in %M7
 - 1 pens all access to the table

```

7T6R T B76 table"name
%6 'TI; T6 R1W      ' '6!! '1$TR17
%6 'TI; T6 '17)M$  ' '6!! '1$TR17N
  
```

Example B simple banking scenario

- 1 only allow customer service representatives to see customer data but always with masked income
- Table A ') ! T 1 M 6 R

Account	Name	Phone	Income	Branch
1111-2222-3333-4444	Alice	111-1111	22,000	A
2222-3333-4444-5555	Bob	222-2222	71,000	B
3333-4444-5555-6666	Louis	333-3333	123,000	B
4444-5555-6666-7777	David	444-4444	172,000	C

%efine row and column access control on customer table

- %efine row and column policies for customer service representatives
 - Allow access to all customer service representatives of the bank *a row permission-
 - Mask all I\$ ' 1 M6 values *a column mask-
 - Return value F for incomes of &0FFF and below
 - Return value E for incomes between &0FFF and P0FFF
 - Return value & for incomes between P0FFF and E0FFFF
 - Return value Q for incomes above E0FFFF
 - 'ustomer service representatives are in the ' !R group *who-

' reate Row 4ermission

- ' reate a row permission for customer service representatives

```
'R6 T6 46RMI!!!1$ '!RLR1WL ''6!! 1$ ')!T1M6R
(1R R1W! W<6R6
;6RI(>L@R1)4L(1RL)!6R*!6!!!1$L)!6R,='!R=- G E
6$(1R'6%(1R 77 ''6!!6$ B76N
```


' reate ' olumn Mask

- ' reate a column mask on I\$ ' 1 M6 column for customer service representatives

```
'R6 T6 M !R I$ ' 1M6L' 17)M$LM !R 1$ ' )!T1M6R
```

```
(1R ' 17)M$ I$ ' 1M6 R6T)R$
```

```
' !6 W<6$ * ; 6RI(>L@R1 )4L( 1RL) !6R *!6!!1 $L) !6R, M' !R=- GE-
```

```
T<6$ ' !6 W<6$ *I$ ' 1M6 S EOFFFF- T<6$ Q
```

```
W<6$ *I$ ' 1M6 S POFFF- T<6$ &
```

```
W<6$ *I$ ' 1M6 S &OFFF- T<6$ E
```

```
67!6 F
```

```
6$%
```

```
67!6 $ )77
```

```
6$%
```

```
6$ B76N
```

! tart enforcing row and column access contp rBf P0E

!electing from customer table U after row and column access control activated

- !676 'T ' ' 1) \$T, \$ M6, I\$ ' 1M6, 4<1 \$6 (R1M ') !T1M6RN

ACCOUNT	NAME	INCOME	PHONE
1111-2222-3333-4444	Alice	0	111-1111
2222-3333-4444-5555	Bob	1	222-2222
3333-4444-5555-6666	Louis	2	333-3333
4444-5555-6666-7777	David	3	444-4444

I\$ ' 1 M6 automatically masked by %B&V

%B& effectively evaluates the following revised 2query

```

!676'T ' '1)$T,
$ M6,

' !6 W<6$ *; 6RI(>L@R1)4L(1RL)!6R*!6!!1$L)!6R,M'!R=-GE-
  T<6$ ' !6 W<6$*I$'1M6SEOFFF-T<6$Q
    W<6$*I$'1M6SPOFFF-T<6$&
    W<6$*I$'1M6S&OFFF-T<6$E
    67!6F
      6$%
    67!6$)77
6$% I$'1M6,

4<1$6
(R1M ')!T1M6R

W<6R6 ; 6RI(>L@R1)4L(1RL)!6R*!6!!1$L)!6R,M'!R=-GE 1R EGFN
  
```

External Security (DSNX@XAC) Enhancements

%B& EEA 6#ternal !ecurity *% ! \$ 9 W 9 ' - enhancements Owner Authorization

- !upport 1 W \$ 6 R privileges for authori3ation
 - C llows owner to be checked for authori3ation on BI \$ % and R 6 BI \$ % commands
 - C !upports dynamic ! 8 7 authori3ation using % > \$ MI ' R) 7 6 ! behavior
 - C 4ackage owner
 - C I% that e#ecutes the package
 - C I% that defined the routine
 - C I% that invokes the routine
 - C llows automatic rebind *) T 1 BI \$ %-
 - C 1 wner can be a R ' (I%, @R 1) 4 or R 1 7 6. %B& provides owner ' 6 6 to R ' (
 - C !imilar behavior between %B& native authori3ation and R ' (e#it authori3ation

How to exploit owner authorization

- New installation parameter, `ITL' <6 ' R` to govern owner authorization

C ; `valueA %B&`

C Provides '66 of the owner for `)T1BI$%0BI$%0R6BI$%`

C Provides '66 of the authorization I% as specified by the `%>$ MI' R)76!` value for dynamic !87 authorization

C When owner is a group in R ' (, `46RMIT` the group access to the resource associated with the connection in R ' (`%! $R class`

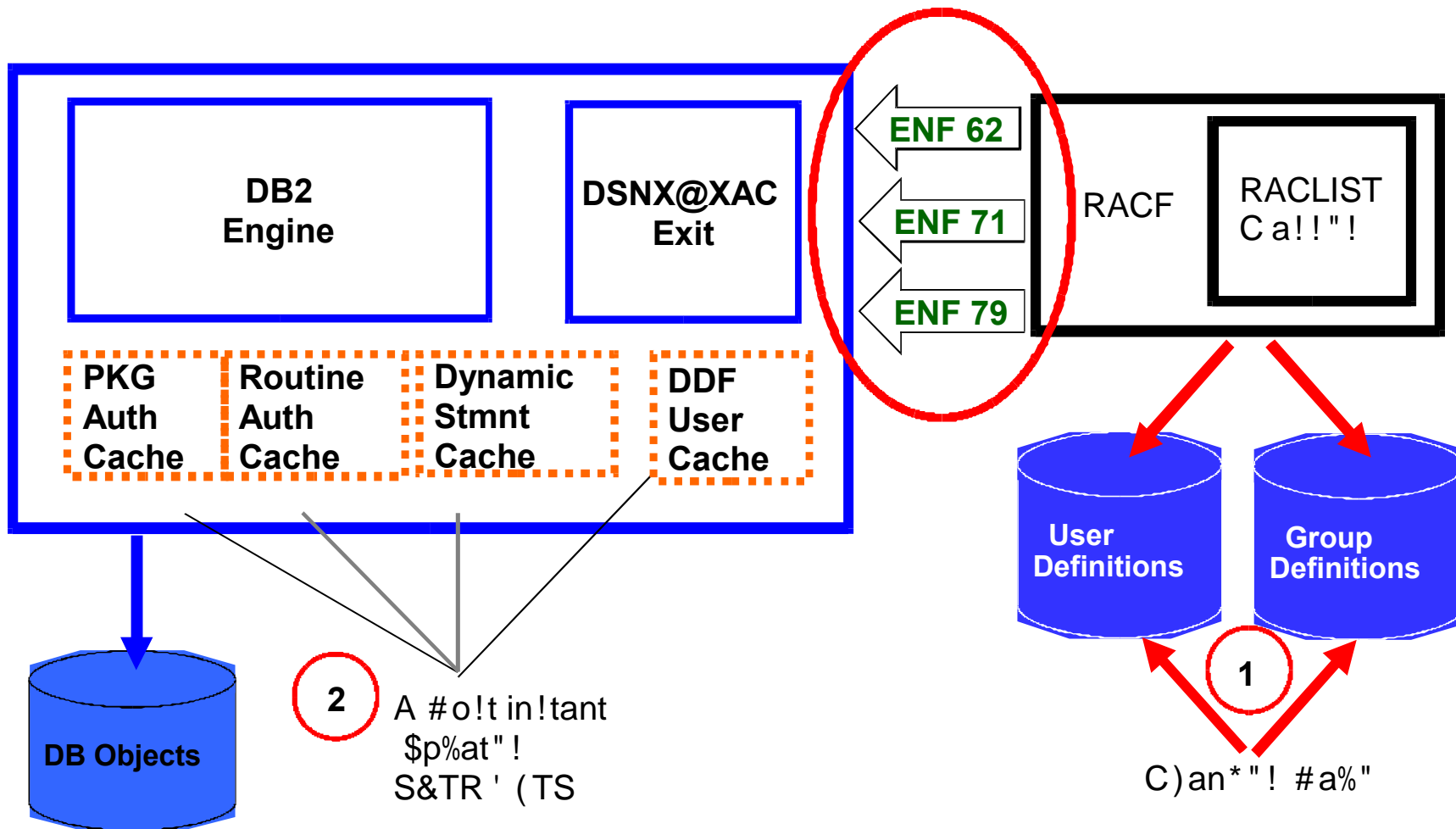
– `6#A 46RMIT %!$.B T' < '7 !!*%! $R- I%*%B @R1)4- ' '6!!*R6 %-`

C ; `valueA 4RIM R> *default B old behavior-`

C Provides '66 fo the primary authorization I% for all authorization checks

C \$o online update of this parameter

DB2 Security Enhancements Sync RACF Permission Changes to DB2 Cache



RACF ENF Signals Heard by DB2 11

- R ' (6vent \$otifications *6\$ (-
 - \$otifications generated by R ' (when a profile is changed
- %B& EE listens forA
 - 6\$ (X&A R ' (options refreshed
 - !6TR14T! R ' 7I!T R6(R6!<
 - 6\$ (PEA) ser permissions changed
 - 7T)!6R R6 ; 1R6, ' 1 \$\$6 'T R6 ; 1R6, %67) !6R, %67@R1) 4, R6M1 ; 6
 - 6\$ (PHA) ser permissions to access resource changed
 - 46RMIT..%676T6, ' ' 6!!*\$ 1 \$ 6-, R6!6T, W<6\$*' RIT6RI *!87R176...--
 - R 7T6R..) ' '* \$ 1 \$ 6-, %67M6MN R%676T6
 - 1n receipt of 6\$ (PH, %B& stores the changes and refreshes cache entries only when 6\$ (X& is heard
 - Re2uirementA R ' (class descriptor table must have !I@\$ 7 G >6!
 - 6nabled for IBM supplied R ' (resource classes for %B&

How to exploit cache refresh enhancement

- New installation parameter, `ITL' ' <6R6(R6!<` to govern cache refresh

C ; value 77

C %B& listens for 6\$ (X&, 6\$ (PE and 6\$ (PH signals

C Package authorization cache, Routine authorization cache and dynamic statement cache entries are refreshed and dependent packages are invalidated

C ; value \$ 1 \$ 6 *default B old behavior-

C The cache entries are not refreshed and dependent packages are not invalidated.

C \$o online update of this parameter

Cache Refresh Considerations

- The cache entries may not be refreshed or packages invalidated if user inherited authorization from a group and privilege is revoked from the group
- 6\$ (notification ignored for some generic resource names or more entries cleared from the cache
- !tatic package invalidation
 - C %B& listens for 6\$ (X& and 6\$ (PH signals for static package invalidation
 - C 1 nly profile names with discrete characters are supported
 - C 6\$ (notification ignored for profiles in % !\$ %M class
 - C %B& has to be started
- 'ache refresh considerations linkA

<http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/d3ichelp/v&r&0topic/com.ibm.db&3EE.doc.seca0src0tpc0db&3Lengsignalprocessing.htm>

Program Authorization

DB2 11: Program Authorization

- Allows a plan owner to authorize a %B& production application program
 - Owner controls the packages an application can use by defining a package list
 - Package lists are difficult to manage causing the use of wild cards
- Performed in addition to package authorization
- Useful when all of the programs and packages that might use a plan are unknown

How to exploit Program Authorization

- Requires table, !>!IBM.%!\$4R1@)T< and inde#,
!>!IBM.%!\$4R1@)T<LI%9E to e#ist
C ' reated by installation 5ob, %!\$TI: !@
- BI\$% or R6BI\$% 47 \$ with 4R1@)T<*6\$ B76- option
- Add a row in the !>!IBM.%!\$4R1@)T< table for each program and plan combination for the 4R1@)T< enabled plan
- %B& ensures the program is authorized for the plan
- Not supported for
 - C RR! (applications that use the default plan name, TRR! (
 - C Multi"conten#t 1%B ' applications with the plan name, %!\$ ' 7I.
 - C Programs that run in stored procedure address spaces

Program Authorization

- R6BI\$% and run with no % !\$4R1@)T< entry

```

DSN
REBIND PLAN (EIUPLAN) PROGAUTH(ENABLE)
DSNT252I DB1R DSNTBRB REBIND OPTIONS FOR PLAN EIUPLAN
ACTION
OWNER      DBA015
VALIDATE   RUN
ISOLATION  CS
ACQUIRE   USE
RELEASE    COMMIT
EXPLAIN    NO
DYNAMICRULES RUN
PROGAUTH   ENABLE ←
    
```

```

DSNPROGAUTH
PROGNAME : VARCHAR(24)
PLANNAME : VARCHAR(24)
PROGMDCVAL : CHAR (16) FOR BIT DATA
PROGMDCPAD : CHAR(1)
CREATOR : VARCHAR(128)
ENABLED : CHAR(1)
CREATETS : TIMESTAMP
REMARKS : VARCHAR(762) [Nullable]

DSNPROGAUTH_IDX1 [UNIQUE]
PROGRAM, PLANNAME
    
```

```

DSN
RUN PROGRAM(EIUPROG) PLAN(EIUPLAN) LIB('DB2.V11.DB1R.RUNLIB.LOAD2')
DSNE100E PLAN EIUPROG NOT AUTHORIZED FOR SUBSYSTEM DB1R AND AUTH ID
    
```

- I\$!6RT % !\$4R1@)T< entry for 6l)4R1@
 - \$oteA %efaults to 6\$ B76%G\$
- 4rogram 6l)4R1@ now e#ecutes the plan
- 4rogram % !\$IM '@ not allowed to use 6l)47 \$

```

DSN
RUN PROGRAM(DSN8MCG) PLAN(EIUPLAN) LIB('DB2.V11.DB1R.RUNLIB.LOAD2')
DSNE106E PLAN EIUPLAN NOT AUTHORIZED FOR SUBSYSTEM DB1R AND AUTH ID
    
```

Audit

%B& EFA Audit Policies

- New audit policy allows you to comply without the need of external collectors. Managed in the %B& catalog.
 - Auditor can define an audit policy to audit any access to specific tables for specific programs during day
 - Audit policy does not require %IT clause to be specified using %%7
 - Audit policy generate records for all ! 8 7 read and update access
 - Audit policy includes additional records identifying the specific ! 8 7 statements
 - Audit policy provides wildcarding of based on table names
 - Auditor can define an audit policy to identify any unusual use of a privileged authority
 - Records each use of an administrative authority
 - Audit records written only when authority is used for access
 - External collectors only report users with a system authority



How to exploit audit policies

- Security administrator using the new `SECADM` authority maintains `SECADM` audit policies in a new catalog table
 - `SECADM` audit policies are stored in `SECADM` catalog table
- Audit policies enabled using `SECADM` `ENABLE` command
- Audit policies disabled using `SECADM` `DISABLE` command
- Up to 10 audit policies can be specified to auto start or auto start as secure during `SECADM` start up
- Only user with `SECADM` authority can stop a secure audit policy trace

udit policy categories

<u>' ategories</u>	<u>Mapping I(' I%s</u>
' <6 ' RI\$@	-----> I(' I% IQ *only authentication failures-, I(' I% EYF
; 7I% T6	-----> I(' I%s 00, IQ, IP, EXH, &XH, QEH
1B:M I\$T	-----> I(' I% EY&
696 ')T6	-----> I(' I%s EYQ, EYY, EYO
' 1 \$T69T	-----> I(' I%s &Q, &Y, &O
!6 ' M I\$T	-----> I(' I%s EYE, &PF, &PE
!>! %MI\$	-----> I(' I% QXE * udits installation !>! %M, installation !>! 14R, !>! 14R, !>! ' TR7, !>! %M-
%B %MI\$	-----> I(' I% QXE * udits %BM I\$T, %B ' TR7, %B %M, 4 ' R %M, !87 %M, system %B %M, % T ' ' 6!!!, ' ' 6!!! ' TR7, !6 ' %M-

Example: Dynamic auditing of tables

- audit all the tables that start with M4 >= in M471 >66 schema
- does not require)%IT clause to be specified during table definition

```

CREATE TABLE T1 (> IBM.> )%IT4171'I6!* )%IT4171'>$ M6,
1B:6'T!'<6M , 1B:6'T$ M6, 1B:6'TT>46, 696')T6-
; 7)6!*T B %TE(M6M471>66D,D=4 >Z==D,DTD,D D-N

"!T TR '6* )%IT-%6!T*@T(- )%T47'>*T B %TE-N
  
```

6#ample B udit privileged authority

- udit successful e#ecution of all actions using installation
!>! %M authority and system %B %M authority

```

I$!6RT I$T1 !>!IBM.!>! )%IT417I'I6!
* )%IT417I'>$ M6,!>! %MI$, %B %MI$-
; 7)6! *M )%IT %MI$D,MI,MBD-N

"!T TR '6 * )%IT- %6!T*@T(- )%T47'>* )%IT %MI$-N

```

%B& EFA Temporal table

%B& can now manage different versions of your data

- Temporal table allows %B& to automatically maintain different versions of your data
- Two types of time sequences of table rows are supported through the introduction of database defined time periods
 - **!>!T6MLTIM6** is used to support data .versioning/ which archives old rows into a history table
 - **B) !I\$6!!LTIM6** is a period that represents when a row is valid to the user or application
 - **BIT6M41R 7** table combines !>!T6MLTIM6 period and B) !I\$6!!LTIM6 period

Defining system period on an existing table

- System versioning is implemented by altering an existing or creating a table with two timestamps, a history table, and defining the versioning relationship between tables
- After the base and history tables are appropriately defined
 - `ALTER TABLE base_table ADD (start_timestamp, end_timestamp);` is specified on the base table that is to be versioned
- Auditor can query historical data through
 - `SELECT * FROM base_table AS of` rewrites the user's query to include data from the history table

Summary

- ✓ Trusted connections provide better user accountability and improved compliance.
- ✓ Row and column access table controls to safe guard your data
- ✓ Program authorization provides additional control on plan management
- ✓ Access control authorization 6#it enhancements provide consistent security model and improved R (integration
- ✓ Auditing features using audit policies provide better auditing capabilities
- ✓ Temporal data to comply with regulations to maintain historical data



R" + "r"n, " !

- S" , \$rit- F\$ n , tion! o+ IBM . B2 10 +or /0 ' S 1S224379593004
 - <http://www.redbooks.ibm.com>
- . B2 10 +or /0 ' S T" ,)ni , a ' 5"r5i" 6 1S224378923004
 - <http://www.redbooks.ibm.com>
- . B2 10 +or /0 ' S Mana*in* S" , \$rit- 1SC19334963014
 - <http://pic.dhe.ibm.com/infocenter/dfom/iOp9f2e2ettmicp9com.io2tdb.oc.s4p9:>

<http://pic.dhe.ibm.com/infocenter/dfom/iOp9f2e2ettmicp9com.io2tdb.oc.s4p9:>

s

. B2 10 +or /0 ' S T" ,)ni , a ' 5"r5i" 6 1S224378923004

Thank
YOU

The text "Thank YOU" is rendered in a large, 3D, light blue font. Each letter of the word "Thank" and "YOU" contains a different portrait of a person. The portraits are: 'T' - a man in a white shirt and orange tie; 'h' - a woman with dark hair; 'a' - a man with a green face; 'n' - a woman with dark hair; 'k' - a man with glasses; 'Y' - a man in a white shirt; 'O' - a man in a white shirt; 'U' - a woman with dark hair. The letters have a slight shadow and a textured surface.