

Re: SQL 2005 ALTER ANY LOGIN trouble

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- *From:* "Laurentiu Cristofor [MSFT]" <Laurentiu.Cristofor@xxxxxxxxxx>
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There are two types of principals in SQL Server – logins (server wide principals) and users (database specific principals). Logins are used to gain access to the server and can hold server level permissions. When you connect to a specific database, your login will be mapped to a user. Users can hold database specific permissions. At any point in time, what you can do is determined by your login and user context.

When you impersonate a user, you only get the database context – no server permissions will be available to that impersonated context. No errors are given, because this isn't an error scenario – you just don't have permissions under that specific context that you set up.

You can find more about EXECUTE AS and execution context from the "Understanding Execution Context" article:
<http://msdn2.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187096.aspx>.

There is an execution context presentation I made that you might find helpful at: <http://cmcg.com/Media/WMP/261115/>. There are other security presentations there as well.

Thanks

—

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"Ol Boldyrev" <olboldie@xxxxxxxxxx> wrote in message
news:uaJhcYINHHA.4720@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Thank you, Erland, for your response!

That was my blunder indeed. Using 'as user' instead of 'as login'. (one would expect an exception though, something about a missing user..) It works OK with domain accounts, too.

Re: SQL 2005 ALTER ANY LOGIN trouble

Oleg

"Erland Sommarskog" <esquel@xxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote in message
news:Xns98B63A1E1674Yazorman@xxxxxxxxxxxx

OI Boldyrev (olboldie@xxxxxxxx) writes:

That's what I'm doing:

```
1.  
grant alter ANY login to [Domain\User]  
which executes successfully. Then strange things begin to  
happen, .
```

And you were in master when you did this?

Was Domain\User added explicitly as login prior to this, or did it
have implicit access through a group?

For what it's worth, I was successful with this:

```
create login alteranylogin with password='cccccc'  
grant alter any login to alteranylogin  
execute as login = 'alteranylogin'  
create login alteranylogin2 with password='cccccc'  
revert
```

But this was an SQL login. Running on my home machine, it is somewhat
difficult to test with domain users.

—

Erland Sommarskog, SQL Server MVP, esquel@xxxxxxxxxxxx

Books Online for SQL Server 2005 at

<http://www.microsoft.com/technet/prodtechnol/sql/2005/downloads/books.msp>

Books Online for SQL Server 2000 at

<http://www.microsoft.com/sql/prodinfo/previousversions/books.msp>