

Re: Permissions and ODBC

Source:

<http://www.tech-archive.net/Archive/SQL-Server/microsoft.public.sqlserver.server/2004-09/1728.html>

From: Dan Guzman (guzmanda_at_nospam-online.sbcglobal.net)

Date: 09/12/04

Date: Sun, 12 Sep 2004 11:12:50 -0500

Permissions on indirectly referenced objects are not needed as long as the objects have the same owner (i.e. owner maps to the same login). In the case of dbo-owned objects in different databases, the databases need to have the same owner so that the dbo user maps to the same login. You can change database owners using `sp_changedbowner`, if needed. Also, cross-database ownership chaining is a configurable option in SQL 2000 SP3 and needs to be enabled in both databases. You can enable this using `sp_dboption`:

```
EXEC sp_dboption 'Database1', 'db chaining', true
EXEC sp_dboption 'Database2', 'db chaining', true
```

The main security consideration with cross-database chaining is that you should enable the option only if you trust users with object CREATE permissions in those databases. See the SQL 2003 SP3 Books Online for more info.

```
--
Hope this helps.
Dan Guzman
SQL Server MVP
"rob" <rwcl1960@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
news:MYW0d.113845$0o5.105823@bignews1.bellsouth.net...
> There are 2 SQL databases involved and an MS Access program... also using
> windows authentication...
>
> The Ms Access program executes a stored procedure that resides in SQL
> database#1, the stored procedure updates data in SQL database#2..
>
> Assume the user has rights to execute the stored procedure in database#1.
> How can you best limit the rights of the user to database#2, but still
> allow
> them to execute the stored procedure in database#1 that updates the data
> in
> database#2 ?
>
>
>
>
```