



# Herr der Daten: APEX, VPD und Data Redaction – Die Gefährten.

Dr. Thomas Petrik, November 2024



# Über Sphinx

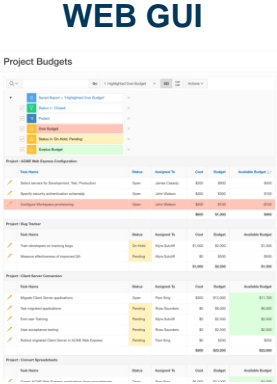
## Joy, Performance & Passion for Perfection

- **Gegründet:**  
1994 Sphinx IT-Consulting GmbH  
2003 Sphinx Managed Services GmbH  
eigentümergeführt
- **Firmensitz:** Wien
- **Was wir tun:** Realisierung wegweisender & nachhaltig wirksamer IT-Lösungen in erstaunlich kurzer Zeit.
- **Unsere Philosophie:** Ganzheitliche Beratung, maßgeschneiderte Lösungen, Wertschätzung bestehender Systeme und für die Menschen dahinter.
- **Geschäftsbereiche:**
  - Analytics & Business Intelligence
  - Infrastruktur & Datenbanktechnologie
  - IT- & Data Security
  - IT- & Prozessautomatisierung
  - AI in Business-Lösungen
  - Strategische Beratung & externe IT



"The Path to the Precious"  
**APEX Architecture &  
Session Handling**

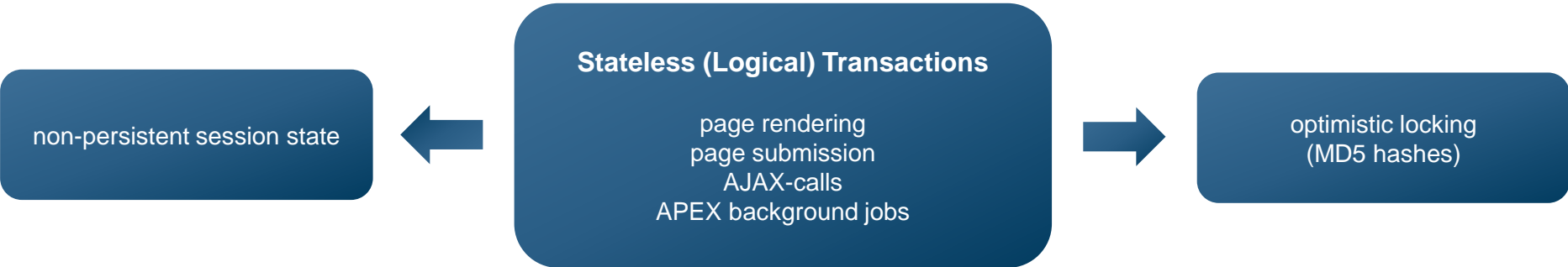
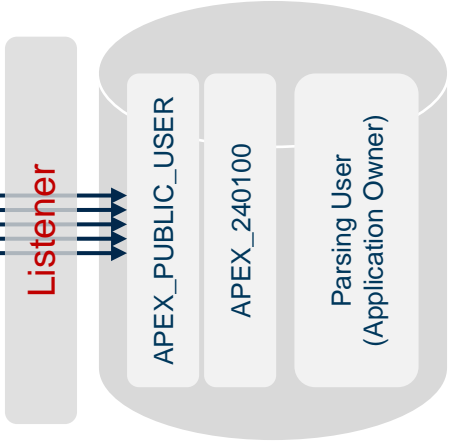
# APEX Architecture



http(s)



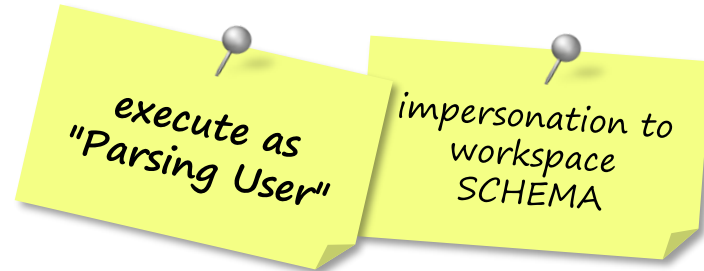
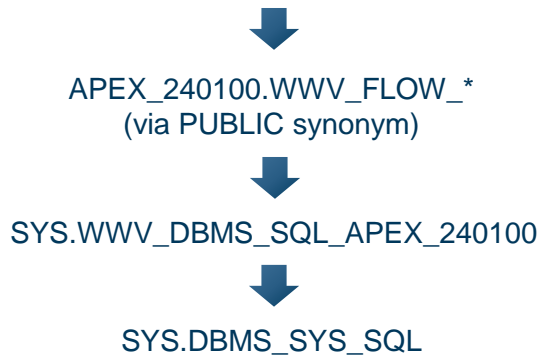
Connection Pool



# APEX Session Handling & Authorization

```
SELECT sid
       ,serial#
       ,username
       ,client_info
       ,client_identifier
       ,program
FROM v$session
WHERE username = 'APEX_PUBLIC_USER'
```

SID	SERIAL#	USERNAME	CLIENT_INFO	CLIENT_IDENTIFIER	PROGRAM
209	43824	APEX_PUBLIC_USER	1815905510179347:e002881	e002881:124400992628492	Oracle REST Data Services



```
PROCEDURE PARSE_AS_USER(C           IN INTEGER,
                        STATEMENT    IN VARCHAR2,
                        LANGUAGE_FLAG IN INTEGER,
                        USERID        IN INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

# Excursus: DBMS\_SYS\_SQL for the DBA

## sudo for DBAs

```
PROCEDURE exec_sql_as_user (p_sql IN CLOB, p_username IN VARCHAR2)
IS
  --
  -- execute a statement as any user
  --
  v_cur  INTEGER;
  v_uid  INTEGER;
BEGIN
  IF p_username IS NULL
  THEN
    EXECUTE IMMEDIATE p_sql;
  ELSE
    SELECT user_id
       INTO v_uid
       FROM dba_users
       WHERE username = p_username;

    v_cur := DBMS_SQL.open_cursor;
    sys.DBMS_SYS_SQL.parse_as_user (v_cur
                                   ,p_sql
                                   ,DBMS_SQL.native
                                   ,v_uid);

    DBMS_SQL.close_cursor (v_cur);
  END IF;
END;
```

# APEX Session Handling & Authorization

```
SELECT sid
       ,serial#
       ,username
       ,client_info
       ,client_identifier
       ,program
FROM v$session
WHERE username = 'APEX_PUBLIC_USER'
```

SID	SERIAL#	USERNAME	CLIENT_INFO	CLIENT_IDENTIFIER	PROGRAM
209	43824	APEX_PUBLIC_USER	1815905510179347:e002881	e002881:124400992628492	Oracle REST Data Services

Workspace-ID:APP\_USER

APP\_USER:Session-ID

<https://nzapxt01:8180/ords/dwht/r/dwhexp/dwhexplorer/dashboard?session=124400992628492>

- get values also using SYS\_CONTEXT
  - sys\_context('userenv', 'CLIENT\_INFO')
  - sys\_context('userenv', 'CLIENT\_IDENTIFIER')
  - sys\_context('APEX\$SESSION', 'APP\_USER')

# APEX Session Handling & Authorization

```
SELECT workspace_id  
  ,apex_session_id  
  ,user_name  
  ,session_created  
  ,session_life_timeout_on  
FROM apex_workspace_sessions
```

WORKSPACE_ID	APEX_SESSION_ID	USER_NAME	SESSION_CREATED	SESSION_LIFE_TIMEOUT_ON
1815905510179347	124400992628492	e002881	2024-11-16 14:10:25	2025-11-16 14:10:25

based on  
WWV\_FLOW\_SESSIONS\$  
  
contains  
COOKIE\_VALUE  
CRYPTO\_SALT  
etc.

APP\_USER



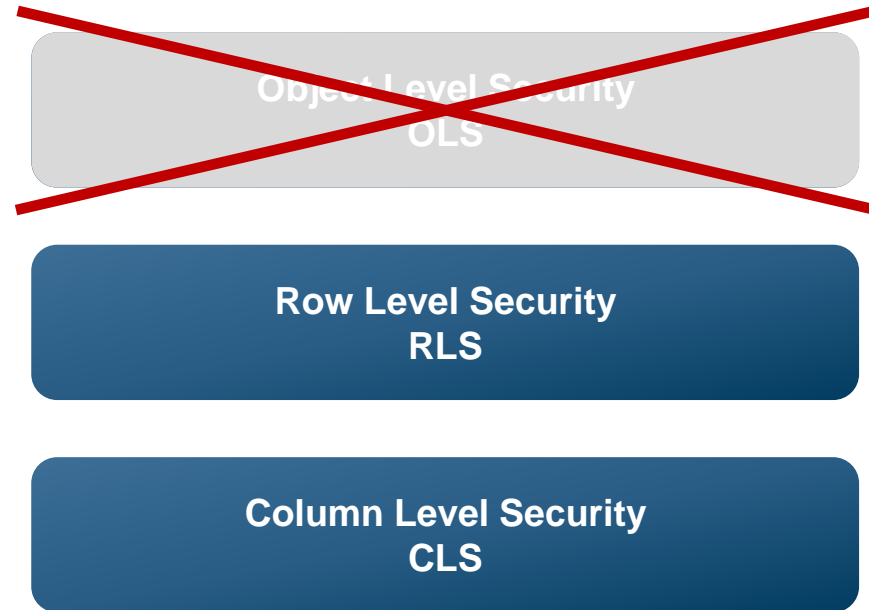
**session reset:**  
cleanup local contexts and package variables  
DBMS\_SESSION.modify\_package\_state (DBMS\_SESSION.reinitialize)

*stateless*



"The Fellowship"  
**In-Database-Security:**  
**VPD & Redaction**

# APEX In-Database-Security



*"Parsing User" acts as owner*

*VPD Data Redaction*

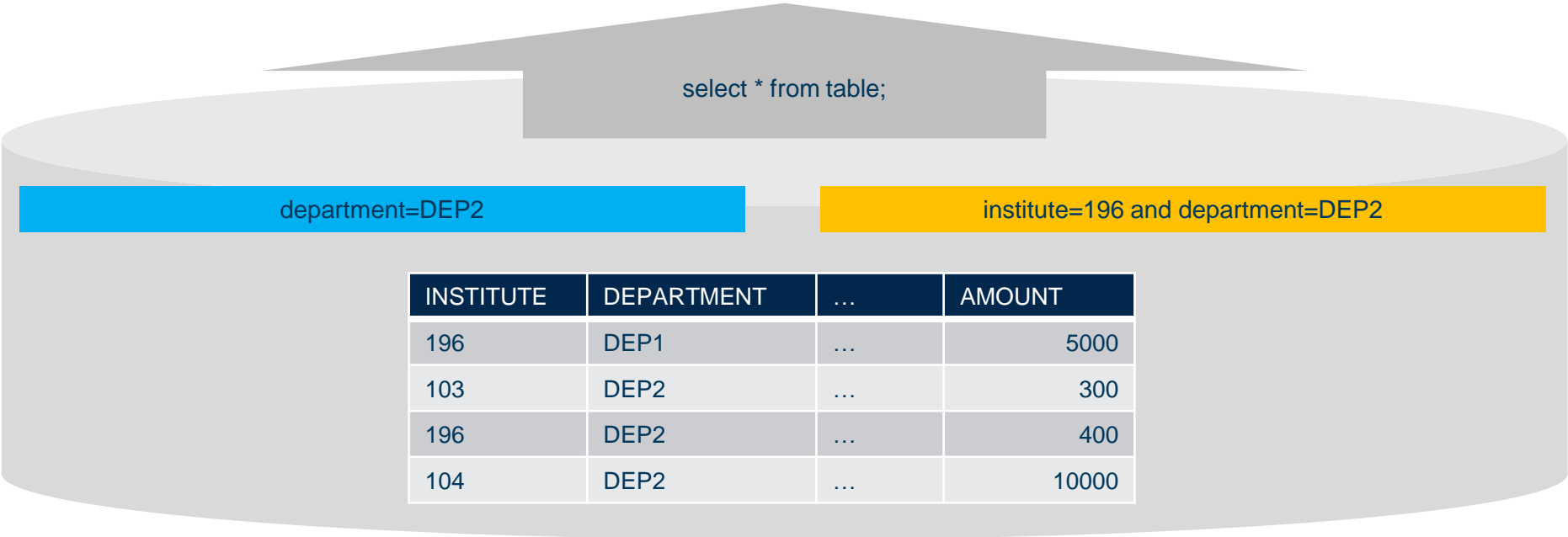
# Row Level Security



INSTITUTE	DEPARTMENT	...	AMOUNT
103	DEP2	...	300
196	DEP2	...	400
104	DEP2	...	10000



INSTITUTE	DEPARTMENT	...	AMOUNT
196	DEP2	...	400



# Column Level Security



INSTITUTE	DEPARTMENT	...	AMOUNT
196	DEP1	...	(null)
103	DEP2	...	300
196	DEP2	...	(null)
104	DEP2	...	10000



INSTITUTE	DEPARTMENT	...	AMOUNT
196	DEP1	...	(null)
103	DEP2	...	(null)
196	DEP2	...	(null)
104	DEP2	...	(null)

select \* from table;

sensitive columns only for INSTITUTE 103,104

no sensitive columns at all

INSTITUTE	DEPARTMENT	...	AMOUNT
196	DEP1	...	5000
103	DEP2	...	300
196	DEP2	...	400
104	DEP2	...	10000

# RLS quickly explained

```
SYS.DBMS_RLS.ADD_POLICY      (  
  object_schema              => Null  
  ,object_name                => 'CLS_DEMO'  
  ,policy_name                => 'SCURTY_VPD_SEC_TNT'  
  ,function_schema           => 'SCURTY'  
  ,policy_function            => 'F_VPD_SEC_TNT'  
  ,statement_types           => 'SELECT'  
  ,policy_type                => dbms_rls.dynamic  
  ,long_predicate             => TRUE  
  ,update_check               => FALSE  
  ,enable                     => TRUE );
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION SCURTY.f_vpd_sec_tnt (p_object_owner IN VARCHAR2  
                                                ,p_object_name IN VARCHAR2)  
  
  RETURN VARCHAR2  
IS  
  v_where CLOB;  
BEGIN  
  BEGIN  
    SELECT /*+ result_cache */  
      tnt_code_expr  
    INTO v_where  
    FROM rep_vpd_tnt_access_rlt  
    WHERE   username = SYS_CONTEXT ('APEX$SESSION', 'APP_USER')  
           AND table_owner = p_object_owner  
           AND table_name = p_object_name;  
  
    RETURN v_where;  
  EXCEPTION  
    WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND  
    THEN  
      RETURN '1=2';  
  END;  
END f_vpd_sec_tnt;
```

config table

# CLS quickly explained

```
SYS.DBMS_RLS.ADD_POLICY      (  
  object_schema              => Null  
  ,object_name               => 'CLS_DEMO'  
  ,policy_name               => 'SCURTY_VPD_SCOL'  
  ,function_schema          => 'SCURTY'  
  ,policy_function           => 'F_VPD_SCOL'  
  ,statement_types          => 'SELECT'  
  ,policy_type               => dbms_rls.dynamic  
  ,long_predicate           => FALSE  
  ,sec_relevant_cols        => 'AMOUNT'  
  ,sec_relevant_cols_opt    => dbms_rls.all_rows  
  ,update_check             => FALSE  
  ,enable                   => TRUE );
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION SCURTY.f_vpd_scol (p_object_owner  IN VARCHAR2  
                                              ,p_object_name   IN VARCHAR2)  
  RETURN VARCHAR2  
IS  
  v_where  VARCHAR2 (32767);  
BEGIN  
  BEGIN  
    SELECT /*+ result_cache */  
      tnt_code_expr  
    INTO v_where  
    FROM rep_vpd_scol_access_all  
    WHERE   username = sys_context('APEX$SESSION', 'APP_USER')  
           AND table_owner = p_object_owner  
           AND table_name = p_object_name;  
  
    RETURN v_where;  
  EXCEPTION  
    WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND  
    THEN  
      RETURN '1=2';  
  END;  
END f_vpd_scol;
```

config table

# CLS – Statement Expansion

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION expand_sql (p_sql IN CLOB)
RETURN CLOB
IS
    v_out    CLOB;
BEGIN
    DBMS_UTILITY.expand_sql_text (input_sql_text => p_sql, output_sql_text => v_out);
    RETURN v_out;
END expand_sql;
/

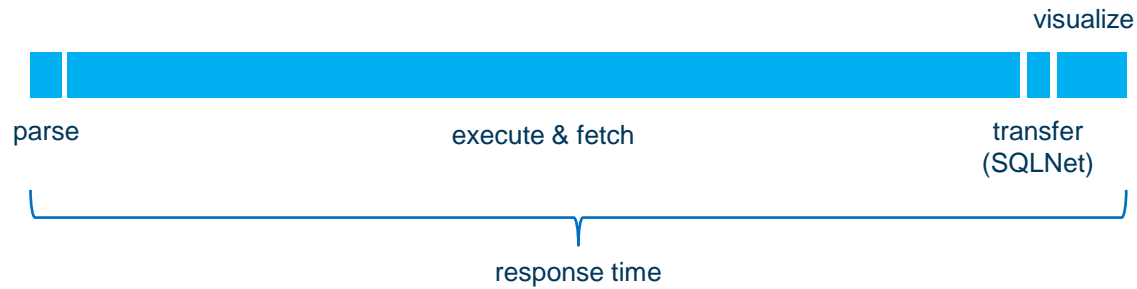
SELECT expand_sql('select * from dwh.cls_demo')
FROM dual;
```

```
SELECT "A1"."INSTITUTE"      "INSTITUTE"
      ,"A1"."DEPARTMENT"    "DEPARTMENT"
      ,"A1"."AMOUNT"        "AMOUNT"
FROM (SELECT "A2"."INSTITUTE" "INSTITUTE"
      ,"A2"."DEPARTMENT"    "DEPARTMENT"
      ,"A2"."AMOUNT"        "AMOUNT"
FROM (SELECT "A3"."INSTITUTE" "INSTITUTE"
      ,"A3"."DEPARTMENT"    "DEPARTMENT"
      ,CASE
        WHEN ( "A3"."INSTITUTE" = 103
              OR "A3"."INSTITUTE" = 104)
        THEN
            "A3"."AMOUNT"
        ELSE
            NULL
        END
        "AMOUNT"
FROM (SELECT "A4"."INSTITUTE" "INSTITUTE"
      ,"A4"."DEPARTMENT"    "DEPARTMENT"
      ,"A4"."AMOUNT"        "AMOUNT"
FROM "DWH"."CLS DEMO" "A4"
WHERE  "A4"."INSTITUTE" = 103
      OR "A4"."INSTITUTE" = 104
      OR "A4"."INSTITUTE" = 196) "A3") "A2") "A1"
```

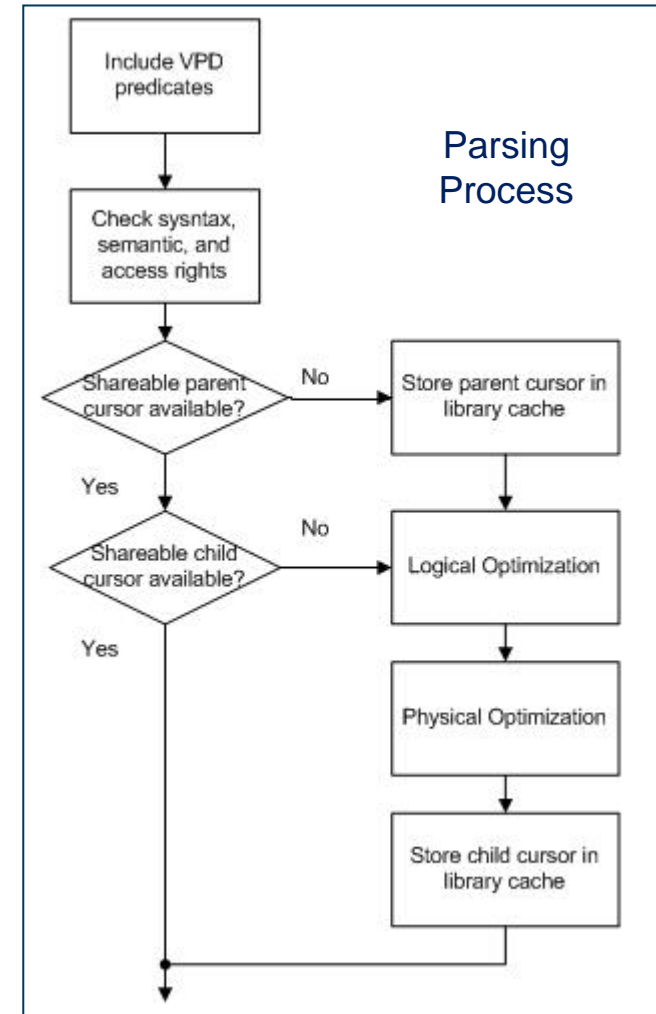
CLS

RLS

# VPD Performance Impact



- VPD adds to the parse time only  
longer runtime - less impact
- avg. runtime of a policy function: 165 ns
- estimated impact:  
e.g. 5 tables accessed  
 $5 \times 165 \text{ ns} + \text{some policy overhead} \approx 1 \text{ ms}$   
**< 1% for all queries with a response time > 100 ms**  
additional policies may add some overhead  
in many cases policy functions are exited in an early stage



Christian Antognini, Troubleshooting Oracle Performance



# Data Redaction

```
BEGIN
  SYS.DBMS_REDACT.ADD_POLICY (
    object_schema    => 'DWH',
    object_name      => 'CLS_DEMO',
    policy_name      => 'SCURTY_DR',
    expression       => 'sys_context(''CTX_DR'', ''91439'') = 1',
    policy_description => '',
    enable           => TRUE);

  SYS.DBMS_REDACT.ALTER_POLICY (
    object_schema    => 'DWH',
    action           => SYS.DBMS_REDACT.ADD_COLUMN,
    object_name      => 'CLS_DEMO',
    policy_name      => 'SCURTY_DR',
    column_name      => 'AMOUNT',
    function_type    => SYS.DBMS_REDACT.RANDOM);
END;
```

- Data Redaction is based on simple expressions.
  - NO functions (like VPD)
  - NO configuration tables
- Data Redaction operates on the result set
  - does not change the execution plan
  - column is masked but still works in where-clauses
  - is not secure if users can access the DB via SQL
    - ⚠ User may try out several where clauses in order to classify and guess the content of as column.
- Perfect solution for APEX
  - transparent masking
  - very flexible masking options
  - columns are not just empty

# Make Data Redaction flexible via VPD

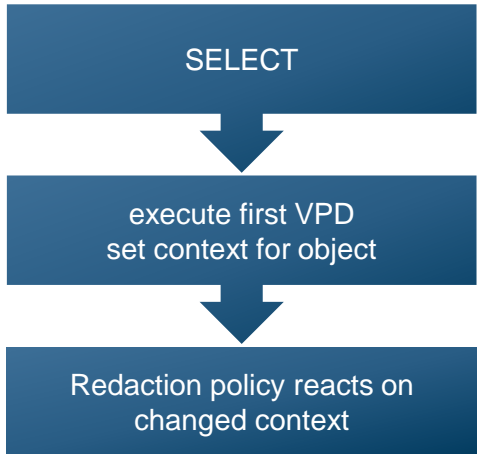
first CLS-VPD

```

BEGIN
SYS.DBMS_REDACT.ADD_POLICY (
  object_schema => 'DWH',
  object_name   => 'CLS_DEMO',
  policy_name   => 'SCURTY_DR',
  expression    => 'sys_context(''CTX_DR'', ''91439'') = 1',
  policy_description => '',
  enable       => TRUE);
...

```

object ID



```

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION SCURTY.f_vpd_mcol (p_object_owner IN VARCHAR2
                                                ,p_object_name IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2
IS
...
BEGIN
  BEGIN
    SELECT /*+ result_cache */
      object_id
    INTO v_object_id
    FROM rep_vpd_mcol_access
    WHERE username = SYS_CONTEXT ('APEX$SESSION', 'APP_USER')
      AND table_owner = p_object_owner
      AND table_name = p_object_name;

    v_mcol_access := 1;
  EXCEPTION
    WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND
    THEN
      SELECT /*+ result_cache */
        object_id
      INTO v_object_id
      FROM dba_objects
      WHERE object_owner = p_object_owner AND object_name = p_object_name;

      v_mcol_access := 0;
  END;

  DBMS_SESSION.set_context ('CTX_DR', v_object_id, v_mcol_access);

  IF v_mcol_access = 1
  THEN
    RETURN '1=1';
  ELSE
    RETURN f_vpd_scol (p_object_owner, p_object_name);
  END IF;
END f_vpd_mcol;

```

show all MASKED values

call second CLS-VPD if masking is not required



# Make Data Redaction flexible via VPD

```
SELECT * FROM dwh.cls_demo
```

INSTITUTE	DEPARTMENT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT_2
196	DEP1	4823	
103	DEP2	12	300
196	DEP2	158	
104	DEP2	2788	10000

Data Redaction  
random masking

second CLS-VPD  
column NOT redacted

# Everything combined

The screenshot displays the Oracle Enterprise Manager interface for a table named CLS\_DEMO. The table was created on 2024-11-15 at 08:40:43 and has a last DDL on 2024-11-15 at 15:42:43. The primary key is set to <None>. The interface shows various tabs: Columns, Indexes, Constraints, Triggers, Data, Script, Partitioning, Grants, Synonyms, Stats/Size, and Referen. The left pane shows a tree view of policies: Audit Policies (0), Redaction Policies (1) with SCURTY\_DR selected, Policies (5) including SCURTY\_VPD\_USR\_TNT, SCURTY\_VPD\_MCOL, SCURTY\_VPD\_SEC\_TNT, SCURTY\_VPD\_SEC\_TNT\_DML, and SCURTY\_VPD\_SCOL, Policy Groups (0), and Unified Audit Policies (0). The right pane shows the SCURTY\_DR policy details in the Info tab, with a table of parameters:

Parameter	Value
Redaction Policy Name	SCURTY_DR
Enabled	Yes
Object Schema	DWH
Object Name	CLS_DEMO
Expression	sys_context('CTX_DR','91439') = 1
Column	AMOUNT
Function Type	RANDOM REDACTION

Yellow callout boxes point to the following elements:

- Data Redaction (points to SCURTY\_DR)
- RLS for user defined restriction on demand (points to SCURTY\_VPD\_USR\_TNT)
- CLS-VPD for Redaction (points to SCURTY\_VPD\_MCOL)
- RLS-VPD for SELECT (points to SCURTY\_VPD\_SEC\_TNT)
- RLS-VPD for DML (points to SCURTY\_VPD\_SEC\_TNT\_DML)
- CLS-VPD (points to SCURTY\_VPD\_SCOL)

Depending on the Oracle version you may hit ORA-28094:

ORA-28094: SQL construct not supported by data redaction

Solution:

Set hidden parameter "\_strict\_redaction\_semantics" to FALSE.

see also: <https://mvelikikh.blogspot.com/2021/03/strict-redaction-semantics.html>



# APEX: Preserving Custom Context Variables

```
CREATE OR REPLACE CONTEXT DEMO_CTX USING <package>  
  ACCESSED GLOBALLY;
```

```
DBMS_SESSION.set_context  
  (namespace => DEMO_CTX'  
   ,attribute => '...'  
   ,value     => '...'  
   ,client_id => sys_context('userenv', 'CLIENT_IDENTIFIER')
```

attribute / value is bound to a  
specific APEX-session

## Cleanup:

1. check which sessions are still active  
(APEX\_WORKSPACE\_SESSIONS)
2. use `dbms_session.clear_context`

see also: <https://jeffkemponoracle.com/2013/02/apex-and-application-contexts/>

# SCURTY by Sphinx - Database Security out-of-the-box



## Single Point of Control

Security is centrally implemented in the Oracle DB for all applications.

## Streamlining the Code

No (potentially inconsistent) implementation of security in different applications.

## Client Tool Agnostic

Highly granular row- and column-level security independent of the application.

## Centralized Audit

Enables personalized auditing of all database accesses.

## 100% Metadata Driven

No-code framework that runs directly in the Oracle DB and exclusively utilizes free Oracle EE features.



**I have a question.**

**sphinx** 

**Dr. Thomas Petrik**

**Sphinx IT Consulting GmbH**

T +43 1 599 31 - 0

M +43 664 155 83

thomas.petrik@sphinx.at



Aspernbrückengasse 2

A-1020 Wien

[www.sphinx.at](http://www.sphinx.at)



# Sphinx & Exasol auf der DOAG 2024

Besuchen Sie uns an unserem Stand auf Ebene 3!

The Exasol logo is displayed in white text on a dark teal rectangular background. The 'x' in 'Exasol' is highlighted in green.

High Performance Analytics  
AI on Demand  
True Self Service BI