

Oracle Health Insurance Back Office

**Object Authorization within
Oracle Health Insurance Back Office**

Version 1.13

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CHANGE HISTORY

Release	Version	Changes
10.12.2.0.0	1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grants to four views are not dependent anymore on use of General Ledger
10.12.3.0.0	1.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information is added about the 'with grant option' grant for custom code objects used in 'translation views'.
10.14.2.0.0	1.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only minor adjustments
10.15.1.0.0	1.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GRANT_OPTION parameter of the OZG_DIRECT.grt script has been documented. Removed reference to the GL objects. Made more clear that custom code objects used in OHI views need to be granted with full DML privileges to the OHI object owner.
10.15.3.0.0	1.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some minor textual changes and addition of a list of supplementary granted pl/sql execute object privileges to a custom code role or schema.
10.16.1.0.0	1.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small change in paragraph that describes how to create the actual list of supplementary granted pl/sql objects.
10.16.2.0.0	1.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parameters of the OZG_DIRECT.grt script have changed. List with supplementary granted (non standard granted) pl/sql objects is updated.
10.17.1.0.0	1.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated the paragraph containing instructions for granting privileges on custom code objects.
10.17.2.0.0	1.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added description for rolr OHI_ROLE_EXTRACT and updated some text because of the VPD implementation.

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Introduction

This document contains a detailed explanation of the procedure employed for roles, 'grants', custom software (including custom code defined within the application as pl/sql definitions) and accounts used for interfaces.

This is based on the principle that the server component of the application must ultimately be fully robust and not permit any corrupting modifications (modifications that do not adhere to the business rules or authorized changes).

Data may therefore only be modified in such a manner that it remains compliant with the business rules. For this a strict database object authorization mechanism needs to be maintained and obeyed (assuming database system privileges are well maintained by the database administrators and never allow to circumvent this mechanism).

Robust database

One of the main ideas behind the 'modernization' of the application, as implemented during a large revision a number of years ago, was the provision of a 'robust database' that may also be manipulated using software other than the standard reference version. This allows OHI customers to develop their own (user) interface(s) independently from Oracle. This refers to interfaces that are specifically geared towards supporting a specific process.

Because this modernization process could not be completed 'overnight' in one release the consequences were published by means of amendments in various releases. Furthermore, main goal was the database structure to be modernized as part of this process. The application software remained unchanged for the most part.

Bearing this in mind, the database object authorization is explained in further detail below.

In this context, we define a 'robust database' as follows:

- 1) The inability to implement modifications that do not comply with the integrated business rules and standard object privileges.
- 2) This is regardless of the manner in which the database is accessed, as the check is performed directly on the data within the database.

The consistency and validity of the data can be guaranteed for as long as the DBA ensures that the database can only be accessed via accounts that have no more than the permitted rights. This also applies to the parts of the database structure that have not yet been modernized, provided that the instructions in this document are observed.

This type of robust database does not contain a data or process authorization function to establish whether the user may modify the data concerned. Moreover, there is no access check in relation to the visibility of the data in the database to establish whether the user may view the data concerned.

Multiple 'user groups'

The application has to support multiple types of users in such a manner that the robustness of the modernized parts of the database cannot be compromised.

We distinguish the following types of users and processes:

1. **Interactive standard application users**
These are the users who perform their activities typically via the screens.
2. **Standard batch processes**
These are processes realized as reference software that run in the background and can be 'requested' by the users.
3. **Interface users**
These are essentially indirect users who interact with the database via a synchronous or asynchronous customized interface (this is only permitted in the modernized parts of the database).

This may or may not take place via the API/Service Layer.
4. **Customization users**
Customized software added to the database structure (only permitted for the modernized parts of the structure) can in many cases be used to modify data directly. In effect there is no real difference with respect to interface users, although interface users will not usually perform their activities via a direct database account. In principle, customization activities are usually performed next to activities that access the API/Service Layer.

In actual fact, this distinction in terms of types of users and processes is not yet of any real benefit. The reason for this distinction will only become clear when these user groups are examined from a more technical point of view.

Identification, staff and accounts

Users are indicated as staff. Only staff can and may make modifications using the screens. A staff user must be registered within the application with an application user definition (an 'officer' record) and must be active.

Function authorization in screens, etc. is also granted based on the condition that the user is a member of staff. This authorization is done for application user definitions.

The screens require that the user connects to the database using an Oracle database account linked to a unique active member of staff, so associated with an active application user definition with the same name.

When a user submits a script request, the batch process concerned will log on using a generic Oracle account (usually Oracle/Unix account 'batch'), after which a check will be performed in the batch process to establish whether a registered member of staff submitted the request.

When a user logs on via a customized part of the system and wishes to perform modifications, they will also have to do so using/specifying an application user definition account, so with an account which as an active member of staff has been registered in the application.

For interface users it may be the case that there is a generic Oracle account for the sake of optimization, which is used to log on to the database, while it may be desirable and even necessary that a specific member of staff be specified for specific modifications. Another option could be for each 'interface user' to log on via their own Oracle account that uses its own member of staff (potential identical to the used account).

All of these situations must be supported.

Custom pl/sql code within OHI software

In release 2009.03 (10.9.3) a first implementation is offered of dynamic pl/sql code that can be defined by the customer. This code can be called within certain standard processes of the application.

For this code these restrictions apply:

1. No DDL is allowed.
2. It is only allowed to *query* data from the database (so only 'select statements' are allowed, the update, delete and insert DML statements are not allowed) except for when the pl/sql definition allows DML.
3. It is not allowed to lock any data when DML is not allowed.
4. It is not allowed to change any package states (i.e. variables within a package) of standard OHI packages.
5. The code should be very efficient in order to prevent noticeable delays and a decreased response time (when performance problems are caused by this code a logged incident will be marked as caused by customer which may induce costs).
6. It is in no way at all allowed to circumvent business rules or authorization rules in the application.
7. Database object access is restricted to the standard (!) object access rights implemented for custom code and as granted likewise to the role OZG_ROL_DIRECT (described below). It is strictly prohibited to grant any additional object privileges or system privileges that provide generic object access (dynamic code is executed through a special account which may only receive the standard OHI object privileges and privileges on custom code objects).
8. Transactions may not be influenced (so no explicit rollback, savepoints, commits, autonomous transactions or whatsoever may be implemented when DML is allowed).

These checks will be enforced where possible and may change in strictness over different application releases. So when you do not follow these rules it may be that in a future release your code will no longer work.

Additional rules will be defined here based on experiences with this functionality.

Non-OHI software

Interface and customized software can in some cases consist of database objects (PL/SQL packages, procedures, tables, views, etc.) incorporated into the same database as in which the OHI database structure was created. While this is not permitted using the same framework (OHI schema owner account and view owner account and accompanying standard accounts for executing dynamic pl/sql code and batch processes) used to create and use the OHI objects, a different account (custom code schema) may be used. Moreover, in this custom code direct references may be made to specific (i.e. not all!) OHI objects as long as they are granted through the standard OHI provided granting routines.

Naturally, this situation must be supported.

Beware, when custom code objects in a custom code owner account need to be used in 'translation views', views in OHI that can be defined on a custom code definition, it is important these custom code objects are granted in the correct way. They need to be granted to the OHI schema owner account as well as to the OHI view owner account (typically this applies to custom code tables, views and stand-alone or packaged functions).

The 'with grant option' might be needed when granting privileges on custom code views used in 'OHI system views' or 'OHI financial translation views' to the OHI object owner accounts, in the situation that custom roles or custom code owners have received privileges on OHI objects with grant option.

When custom code objects are accessed in dynamic OHI pl/sql code, privileges on these objects need to be granted to the OHI dynamic pl/sql user (OHI_DPS_USER).

There are still some limited situations in OHI where custom code objects can be accessed from within OHI code without using the OHI dynamic pl/sql user. For this to work correct privileges need to be granted to the OHI schema owner as well as the role OHI_ROLE_ALL.

When in doubt where code is used grant privileges on the custom code objects to the OHI schema owner, view owner, DPS user as well as to the role OHI_ROLE_ALL.

Points of attention

The above-mentioned points mean that there must be a grant structure that complies with all of the requirements without in any way jeopardizing the robustness of the application.

For the regular screen users, it will be sufficient if all database objects are granted to a single role, and each Oracle account that must be able to use the screens are able to activate this role. These screens will be 'familiar' and 'trusted', as they are part of the reference software. Measures must also be taken to ensure that the users can only query and modify the data via the screens. In order to ensure compatibility with 'old' code, the 'grants' for the user interface users provide extensive rights, which essentially facilitate every type of modification. This includes modifications that cannot be checked by the database side of the application and normally are not permitted.

For interface and customized software and users we want to utilize a rights structure that prevents compromising with the robustness layer. Consequently, a much more limited, robust 'grant' structure is required for this purpose.

Nevertheless, the problem is that certain users (staff) may want to use the database in a variety of ways (via the regular user interface, but also via customized or other applications that exchange modifications with the OHI application), in which case we will have to proportionally enable use of another rights structure.

Solution

Recognition of multiple roles and their 'grants' makes it possible to use different rights depending on the purpose.

Consequently, the following roles are used and are mandatory in the database:

1. OHI_ROLE_ALL
2. OZG_ROL
3. OZG_ROL_BATCH

4. OZG_ROL_SELECT
5. OZG_ROL_DIRECT
6. OHI_ROLE_EXTRACT

OHI_ROLE_ALL and OZG_ROL

All OHI object rights are assigned to the OHI_ROLE_ALL role using the OZGGRANTS.ins script. The OHI_ROLE_ALL role is granted to the application role OZG_ROL. This two level role grant mechanism is used as OZG_ROL is a secure application role which is limited in use.

This OHI_ROLE_ALL and OZG_ROL role may *not be granted to any account in the database*, with no exceptions, even not the OHI batch scheduler account, for which role OZG_ROL_BATCH is dedicated.

The OZG_ROL role is (only) dynamically activated when a user logs on via the OHI screens. Consequently, this is *not* a default user role, which prevents the user from performing modifications on the OHI data using other tools (e.g. SQL*Plus or SQL Developer).

Users *cannot* activate the OZG_ROL role *themselves* using the commands "SET ROLE" or "dbms_session.set_role". The role can only be activated using the ALG_SECURITY_PCK package, which contains logic for checking whether the role is created using a supported (user) interface. Checks are also performed to establish whether a registered member of the OHI staff is using the package.

This is facilitated by means of the 'public granting' of a small number of OHI objects with very limited privileges. There are two packages and tables for which public execution and select rights are granted.

The following privileges are granted/updated for the OHI_ROLE_ALL role:

- Select, insert, update and delete privileges are granted for all tables and their associated 1 to 1 tables ('translation' and 'translated' views). The modification logging 'shadow' tables and external tables form exceptions to this rule, as only select privileges are granted for these tables.
- Select privileges are granted for all views, as well as the sequences.
- Execution rights are granted for all stored PL/SQL objects.
- Additional insert, update and delete rights are granted for all views not directly dependent on the DUAL table.

All objects whose names begin with the letters 'API' (the 'API objects') form a general exception to the above-mentioned rules.

For the rest, the above only occurs for the objects whose names begin with a recognized three-letter subsystem acronym, the exception being the CG\$ERRORS package.

OZG_ROL_SELECT

The selection rights to the 'selectable OHI objects' are granted to the OZG_ROL_SELECT role using the OZGGRANTS.ins script. This includes all tables, views and sequences whose names begin with a recognized three-letter acronym and not 'API'. Tables which have a data authorization of translation view are not granted, instead the view on top of such tables is granted.

This role therefore gives staff the opportunity to perform selections of data outside of the user interface, if they receive this role.

This role can and may be granted to an interface and/or users of customized applications who only require, or are only allowed to have query rights. Of course privacy regulations should be adhered to when granting this role.

OZG_ROL_DIRECT

Selection rights for all directly accessible views, tables or table access replacing views and modification rights for tables that are robust are granted to OZG_ROL_DIRECT using the OZGGRANTS.ins script. With regard to modification rights for these tables or views, column-level inserts and 'update grants' are used to prevent unauthorized column inserts and updates. The table and functional API objects are also granted to this role. Other database objects are therefore not (!) granted in order to prevent compromising with the robustness layer.

This role can be granted to interface and/or customization users.

When these '*direct access grants*' must be allocated directly to an account, typically when stored pl/sql code objects like packages, etc. have to be created, the OZG_DIRECT.grt.<ENV> script (e.g. OZG_DIRECT.grt.prod) must be used. This script is created (in the \$OZG_BASE directory) every time OZGGRANTS.ins is run.

This can be necessary if a customized owner account is created with customized stored procedures, functions or packages that use the objects. In such cases, 'direct' grants are required, as this type of stored code cannot be created based on 'volatile grants' that only are present when a role is active, which is not the case when a user is logged out, for example.

The script should run as the OHI object owner, using sqlplus. To follow what is done enable serveroutput before calling the script. The script will ask for values for 2 variables, GRANTEE and GRANT_OPTION. The first one is obvious, typically the name of a custom code owner account should be passed. In case custom views may be created based on OHI tables or views and these views need to be granted again, you should specify 'Y' for the GRANT_OPTION parameter.

When you have run the script without specifying a value for the GRANT_OPTION parameter and later on you do need the grant option privileges, please first revoke the grants from the custom code owner account before calling the script again.

An example for using this in sqlplus:

```
set serveroutput on
start $OZG_BASE/OZG_DIRECT.grt.<ENV> SVS_OWNER3 Y
```

A more detailed description of the rights granted:

- Select privileges for all tables whose names begin with API.
- Execution privileges for all packages whose names begin with API, SVL (can be granted separately) or DOM.
- Supplementary execution privileges for objects used in function based indexes and some general use objects.
- Select privileges like the privileges granted to OZG_ROL_SELECT role for all of the remaining tables, views and sequences.
- Delete grants, column-level inserts and 'column-level update grants' to all regular application tables (and associated 1 to 1 views, as mentioned before) modernized in line with a 'robust' structure. The 'column-level grants' help prevent columns that may no longer be modified as the result of an application from being modified (in certain cases the column may be

modified as the result of business rules). When such columns are still assigned a (modified) value via the API (table), the value is ignored.

The supplementary objects which are referenced in the third bullet are listed below:

API, Domain (DOM) and Service Layer (SVL) objects are granted execute privileges by default.

Object type	Object name	Allowed grant(s)
FUNCTION	ALG_EET_INDEX_EDE	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	ALG_EET_INDEX_EET	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	FSA_VDG_INDEX_COUR	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	FSA_VDG_INDEX_SALDRN	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	FSA_VDG_INDEX_TUP_ST	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	FSA_VDG_INDEX_VERREK	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	FSA_VPG_INDEX_COUR	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	FSA_VPG_INDEX_SALDRN	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	FSA_VPG_INDEX_TUP_ST	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	GEB_DCR_INDEX_GRP_CODE_STATUS	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	GEB_DED_INDEX_MER_CODE_SPEC	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	GEB_DED_IND_MER_CODE_SPEC_DERI	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	GEB_DRC_INDEX_KENMERK	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	GEB_LHL_INDEX_AANL	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	INT_PBT_INDEX_BOEKINGSNOTA	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	INT_PBT_INDEX_BORDEREL	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	RBH_ERK_INDEX_REK	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	RBH_REL_INDEX_CONCAT_NAAM	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	RBH_REL_INDEX_STATUS	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	REF_DPE_INDEX_DBC	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	REF_EWE_INDEX_CHAR	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	REF_EWE_INDEX_EGE	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	REF_EWE_INDEX_NUM	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	VER_PMN_INDEX_REG	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	VER_PMU_IDX_BEEINDIGINGSBRIEF	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	VER_PMU_INDEX_MERK	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	VER_PMU_INDEX_POL_TE_VWK	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	VER_PMU_INDEX_TE_VWK	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	VER_POL_INDEX_STATUS	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	VER_PTL_INDEX_DATUM_INGANG	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	VER_PTL_INDEX_PLT_ID	EXECUTE
FUNCTION	VER_PTL_INDEX_TE_UPD	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_BATCH_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_BOP_PCK	EXECUTE

PACKAGE	ALG_BOP_S_AANMANEN_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_BOP_S_BRONHEFFING_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_BOP_S_CONTRACTTERMIJNE_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_BOP_S_DEBITEUREN_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_BOP_S_DECLARATIE_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_BOP_S_EIGENRISICOREGEL_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_BOP_S_FINANCIEEL_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_BOP_S_GBA_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_BOP_S_INCASSEREN_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_BOP_S_INSCHRIJVINGEN_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_BOP_S_PGB_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_BOP_S_POLIS_BEOORDELIN_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_BOP_S_POLIS_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_BOP_S_PREMIEVERREKENIN_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_BOP_S_PRO_FORMA_POLISS_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_BOP_S_RELATIEBEHEER_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_BOP_S_SCHONING_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_BOP_S_SERVICE_CONSUMER_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_BOP_S_SYSTEEM_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_BOP_S_VECOZO_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_BOP_S_ZORG_SCHADEADMIN_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_BOP_U_INLEZEN_AGB_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_BOP_W_POLIS_USE_CASE_S_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_BOP_W_REALTIME_CLAIMFI_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_CONTEXT_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_CSV_PARSER_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_DPS_INSTALL_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_EVENT_INTERFACE_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_LOGGING_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_MAF_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_OHI_SERVICES_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_OUTPUT_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_SAV_CAPI	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_SCRIPT_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_SUD_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_TAB_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_TRACE_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	ALG_TRANSLATE_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	CG\$ALG_SCRIPT_AANVRAGEN	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	COM_DPS_INTERFACE_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	FIN_FPM_VARS_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	FSA_BUR_UTIL_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE	RBH_RPM_VARS_PCK	EXECUTE

PACKAGE SDM_ADM_DRV_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE SYS_ALG_EI_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE SYS_BEP_PAD_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE SYS_DML_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE SYS_GEN_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE SYS_MESSAGE_HANDLING_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE VER_CONTEXT_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE VER_GBA_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE ZRG_AUR_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE ZRG_DML_INTERFACE_PCK	EXECUTE
PACKAGE ZRG_FORMULE_BEDRAG	EXECUTE
PACKAGE ZRG_ZPM_VARS_PCK	EXECUTE

This is a momentarily list.

For creating a current list please execute the stored procedure SYS_GEN_PCK.WRITE_HTML_GRANTABLES and provide a writable database directory name for the single parameter for this procedure. This will create a .zip file in that folder. The .zip file contains an HTML file with the current list of supplementary granted objects.

Beware, currently execute privilege on ALG_SAV_CAPI is still granted but this will be revoked in a future release as this implies a stability risk for the batch scheduler. So prevent use of routines in this package whenever possible.

OHI_ROLE_EXTRACT

Selection rights directly for all tables in order to circumvent the view layer which is implemented for some tables to potential hide data that may not be accessed by the querying account and/or to translate data in translatable columns.

This account should be used carefully as it does bypass the data authorization implemented in the database by means of Virtual Private Database technology.

Installation & migration

Installation

See the OZGI001S.sql script for instructions on how to create the above-mentioned four roles.

Migration

When an environment is not utilizing the *** ORACLE-REQUIRED *** secured role OZG_ROL and wishes to activate this role, the role must be modified as follows under SYS:

```
alter role ozg_rol identified using <OHI Back Office
owner>.alg_set_gui_role_prc;
```

e.g.

```
alter role ozg_rol identified using ozg_owner.alg_set_gui_role_prc;
```

The OZG_ROLE role must subsequently be revoked by means of a revocation for all database accounts.