

In the name of God
Database Lab
Spring 2016

Iman TABRIZIAN

May 11, 2016

Date Performed: April 6, 2016
Partners: Sadjad Azami
Saman Fekri

1 Screen Shots

```

SQL Plus
1 akbar      akbarzadeh 4932849  tehran
SQL> select * from *
2
SQL> select * from *;
select * from *
*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-00903: invalid table name

SQL> select * from course,department
2
SQL> select * from course,department;

```

C_ID	C_NAME	C_DEP	C_NUM	DEP_ID	DEP_NAME	DEP_DATE
1	Database	comp	5	1	comp	12-OCT-12

```

SQL> select * from course,department
2
SQL> select * from student;

```

S_ID	S_NAME	S_FNAME	S_TEL	S_ADDRESS	S_DEP
9231058	sl	sf1	0218888	tehran	comp

```

SQL> select * from teacher;

```

T_ID	T_NAME	T_FNAME	T_TELL	T_ADDRESS
1	akbar	akbarzadeh	4932849	tehran

```

SQL> select * from register;

```

S_ID	C_ID	GRADE
9231058	1	15

```

SQL> select * from publication;

```

T_ID	BOOK_NAME	PUBLISH_D
1	book1	10-DEC-13

```

SQL> select * from project;

```

C_ID	PROJ_ID	DEF_PROJ	MEMBER	PROJ_DEAD
1	1	projdef	projowner	13-OCT-12

```

SQL> select * from present;

```

T_ID	C_ID	CLASSTIME	CLASSGROUP
1	1	12	5

```

SQL> select * from member;

```

DEP_ID	T_ID	SALARY	PASSWORD
1	1	1000	akbar

```

SQL> select * from department;

```

DEP_ID	DEP_NAME	DEP_DATE
1	comp	12-OCT-12

```

SQL> select * from course;

```

C_ID	C_NAME	C_DEP	C_NUM
1	Database	comp	5

```

SQL> _

```

a.


```
SQL> connect;
Enter user-name: 9231058
Enter password:
Connected.
SQL> select * from root.STUDENT_VIEW;

  S_ID S_NAME      S_FNAME      S_TEL      S_ADDRESS S_DEP
-----
  9231058 s1          sf1          0218888    tehran    comp

SQL> update root.STUDENT_UPDATE set S_TEL = '434789';
1 row updated.
SQL> select * from root.STUDENT_VIEW;

  S_ID S_NAME      S_FNAME      S_TEL      S_ADDRESS S_DEP
-----
  9231058 s1          sf1          434789     tehran    comp
SQL>
```

d.

```
SQL> select * from root.AVG_VIEW;

  AVERAGE
-----
        15

SQL> select * from root.GRADE_VIEW;

  AVERAGE
-----
        15
SQL>
```

e.

```
SQL> update root.AVG_VIEW set AVERAGE = 20;
update root.AVG_VIEW set AVERAGE = 20
*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01031: insufficient privileges
```

f.

```
SQL> select * from root.EDUCATIONAL_MANAGER;

  S_ID S_NAME      S_FNAME      S_TEL      S_ADDRESS S_DEP
-----
  9231058 s1          sf1          434789     tehran    comp

SQL> insert into root.EDUCATIONAL_MANAGER values(9231031,'s2','sf2','32313','tehran','comp');
1 row created.
SQL> update root.EDUCATIONAL_MANAGER set S_TEL = 112223;
2 rows updated.
SQL>
```

g.

```
SQL> alter system set encryption key identified by "sajad12345";
System altered.
```

h.

Oracle Enterprise Manager (ROOT) - Transparent Data Encryption - Windows Internet Explorer

https://192.168.233.130:1158/em/console/database/security/tde?event=tdeMain&target=ord.168.233.130&type=oracle_database

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Oracle Enterprise Manager (ROOT) - Transparent Data Encryption

Find: wallet loca Previous Next Options

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 11g Database Control

Database Instance: ord.168.233.130 >

Transparent Data Encryption

Transparent Data Encryption encrypts sensitive data in database columns or application tablespaces as it is stored in operating system files. To use TDE, the encryption security module must exist and it must be open.

Encryption Security Module: **WALLET**
Wallet Location: C:\APP\ADMINISTRATOR\ADMIN\ORCL\WALLET
Wallet Status: **OPEN**

Encryption wallet is open. Transparent Data Encryption is enabled.
You may now proceed with encryption of table columns or tablespaces.

Create Wallet

Transparent Data Encryption requires an encryption security module for storing the Master Encryption key. Select from below to create an encryption wallet:

☒ Encryption Wallet
Delete existing auto-open wallet and create new encryption wallet if it doesn't exist

☐ Auto-Open Wallet
Create auto-open wallet from encryption wallet, usually used for unattended database restarts (for example: remote standby databases), or when master encryption keys need to be shared between database without sharing the encryption wallet password

☐ Local Auto-Open Wallet
Create local auto-open wallet from encryption wallet. The local auto-open wallet can only be used by this instance.

[Create](#)

Advanced Options

Related Links

[Tables](#) [Import and Export](#) [Tablespaces](#)

[Database](#) | [Help](#) | [Logout](#)

Copyright © 1996, 2010, Oracle. All rights reserved.
Oracle, JD Edwards, PeopleSoft, and Retek are registered trademarks of Oracle Corporation and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.
[About Oracle Enterprise Manager](#)

Overview of Encryption Process

Oracle Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) enables you to encrypt individual sensitive application data, or entire application tablespaces.

TDE transparently encrypts data when it is written to disk and decrypts it when it is read by the authorized user and/or application. Applications don't have to be modified to take advantage of this feature. With TDE Column Encryption, each table with encrypted columns uses its own encryption key (table key), that is used for all encrypted columns in that table, regardless of the number of encrypted columns. These table keys are stored in the Oracle database, either in the Oracle Wallet file, or a Hardware Security Module (HSM), and are encrypted with the master encryption key, which is stored in the Oracle database, either in the Oracle Wallet file, or a Hardware Security Module (HSM). Tablespaces are stored in clear text.

TDE Tablespace Encryption enables you to encrypt entire application tablespaces. Tablespaces created in the encrypted tablespaces are automatically encrypted. Tablespaces created in the unencrypted tablespaces are not encrypted. The following benefits over TDE Column Encryption:

- No increase in storage requirements
- True transparency, no change in execution plans
- No need to identify individual columns for encryption
- Support of all data types and index types.

On this page, the location of the Oracle Wallet can be defined; master keys can be created; and, if the master keys are migrated to Hardware Security Modules (HSM), the Oracle Wallet password can be changed. A (local) auto-open wallet can be generated.

Once the master encryption key is created (either in Oracle Wallet, or HSM), you can encrypt your application data. See the "Import and Export" link to encrypt export files.

Done

start Oracle Enterprise Ma... SQL Plus untitled - Paint Oracle Wallet Manager ord

i.

Oracle Enterprise Manager - Table View

URL: https://192.168.233.130:1158/em/console/database/schema/table?name=ROOT&name=MEMBER&event=view&cancelURL=/em/cc

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Search: wallet loca Previous Next Options

Columns

Name	Data Type	Size	Scale	Not NULL	Default Value
DEP_ID	NUMBER	10		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
T_ID	NUMBER	10		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
SALARY	NUMBER	10		<input type="checkbox"/>	
PASSWORD	VARCHAR2	10		<input type="checkbox"/>	

Indicates a Primary Key column
 Indicates a Unique Key column
 Indicates a SecureFile LOB column

Constraints

Name	Type	Table Columns	Disabled	Deferrable	Initially Deferred	Validate	RELY	Check Condition	Referenced Schema	Referenced Table	Referenced Table Columns
SYS_C0011071	PRIMARY	DEP_ID, T_ID	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO				
SYS_C0011075	FOREIGN	DEP_ID	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO		ROOT	DEPARTMENT	DEP_ID
SYS_C0011076	FOREIGN	T_ID	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO		ROOT	TEACHER	T_ID

Indexes

Number of Indexes: 1

Schema.Index	Indexed Columns	Column Position
ROOT.SYS_C0011071	DEP_ID	1
	T_ID	2

Storage

Tablespace:

- Name: USERS
- Extent Management: Local
- Segment Management: Automatic
- Allocation Type: SYSTEM
- Logging: Yes

Space Usage:

Free Space (PCTFREE)(%) 10

Number of Transactions: Initial 1, Maximum 255

Buffer Pool: Buffer Pool DEFAULT