

Synonyms ==>
=====

* Instead of qualifying the name of an object with the object owner's name, we can use a synonym.

* A synonym is a way of aliasing an object with another name.

* Synonyms are of two types:

- private synonym
- public synonym

* A private synonym is a synonym in a user's schema; while public synonyms are visible to everyone.

* We use the command CREATE SYNONYM for creating a synonym , whose syntax is

* Syntax:

- CREATE SYNONYM <synonym_name> FOR <resource_name>;

Private Synonyms ==>
=====

* We use the command CREATE SYNONYM for creating a synonym , whose syntax is

* Syntax:

- CREATE SYNONYM <synonym_name> FOR <resource_name>;

* The next CREATE SYNONYM command creates a private synonym called BOOKS in the INDIAN schema for the ALLBOOKS table located in the ORACLEBATCH schema.

CREATE SYNONYM books FOR ORACLEBATCH.ALLBOOKS;

* After the synonym is successfully created in the INDIAN schema, we can select from the ALLBOOKS table by the name BOOKS and that too without prefixing with the schema name.

Point To Remember ==>
=====

* When we create a synonym, the validity of the underlying object is not checked; that is, we can create a synonym without the object existing.

* The synonym is created without error, but we get an error message if we attempt to access the synonym.

* The following synonym, called SYNONYM_TEST, is based on a nonexistent TEST_ME object, which could be a view, a table, another synonym, or another type of Oracle object.

CREATE SYNONYM synonym_test FOR test_me;

Public Synonyms ==>
=====

* All synonyms are private unless the keyword PUBLIC is specified.

* Public synonyms are visible to all users of the database.

* However, object privileges are not automatically granted to the underlying objects so we still need to issue grants to users by referring to either the public synonym or the underlying object.

* For the user ORACLEBATCH, the following statements create a table, create a public synonym for the table, and grant the SELECT privilege on the table to the user INDIAN.

```
- CREATE TABLE PERSON(p_id number(3), p_name varchar2(15));  
- CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM PEOPLE FOR PERSON;  
- GRANT SELECT ON PEOPLE TO INDIAN;
```

* Now the user INDIAN can perform queries against the public synonym or the table PERSON by the name PEOPLE located in the ORACLEBATCH schema.

* The user INDIAN—or, for that matter, any other user—does not need to prefix the PEOPLE table with the owner.

* However, a public synonym does not mean that users other than the user INDIAN have access to the table.

* If we want every user in the database system to have SELECT privileges, we can grant the SELECT privilege to PUBLIC by using the following command:

```
# GRANT SELECT ON person TO PUBLIC
```

```
## Dropping Synonyms ==>  
=====
```

* We drop synonyms by using the DROP SYNONYM command.

* The next commands drop the BOOKS synonym and the public PEOPLE synonym.

```
# DROP SYNONYM BOOKS;  
# DROP PUBLIC SYNONYM PEOPLE;
```

```
## Renaming Synonyms ==>  
=====
```

* If a synonym already exists and we want to change its definition, we can use the CREATE OR REPLACE SYNONYM command instead of dropping and re-creating a synonym.

```
# CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM LIB_BOOKS FOR BOOKS;
```

```
* The RENAME command renames a synonym.  
# RENAME LIB_BOOKS TO MYBOOKS;
```