

## **EXERCISE-15**

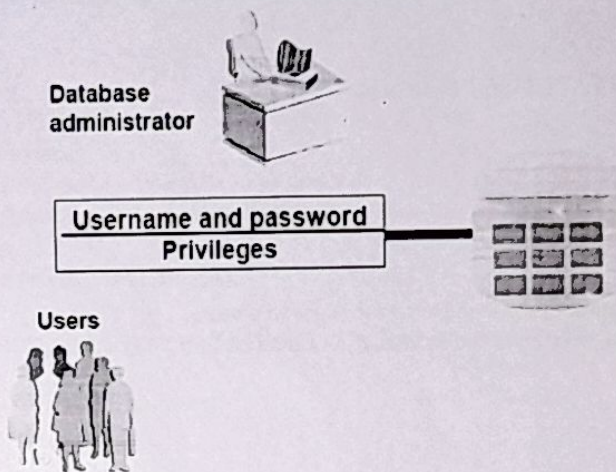
### **Controlling User Access**

#### **Objectives**

After the completion of this exercise, the students will be able to do the following:

- Create users
- Create roles to ease setup and maintenance of the security model
- Use the GRANT and REVOKE statements to grant and revoke object privileges
- Create and access database links

### **Controlling User Access**



#### **Controlling User Access**

In a multiple-user environment, you want to maintain security of the database access and use. With Oracle server database security, you can do the following:

- Control database access
- Give access to specific objects in the database
- Confirm given and received *privileges* with the Oracle data dictionary
- Create synonyms for database objects

#### **Privileges**

- Database security:
  - System security
  - Data security
- System privileges: Gaining access to the database
- Object privileges: Manipulating the content of the database objects
- Schemas: Collections of objects, such as tables, views, and sequences

#### **System Privileges**

- More than 100 privileges are available.
- The database administrator has high-level system privileges for tasks such as:
  - Creating new users



- Removing users
- Removing tables
- Backing up tables

#### Typical DBA Privileges

System Privilege	Operations Authorized
CREATE USER	Database can create other Oracle users (a privilege required for a DBA role)
DROP USER	Database can drop another user
DROP ANY TABLE	Database can drop a table in any schema
BACKUP ANY TABLE	Database can back up any table in any schema with the export utility
SELECT ANY TABLE	Database can query tables, views, or snapshots in any schema
CREATE ANY TABLE	Database can create tables in any schema

### Creating Users

The DBA creates users by using the CREATE USER statement.

#### EXAMPLE:

CREATE USER scott IDENTIFIED BY tiger;

### User System Privileges

- Once a user is created, the DBA can grant specific system privileges to a user.
- An application developer, for example, may have the following system privileges:

- CREATE SESSION
- CREATE TABLE
- CREATE SEQUENCE
- CREATE VIEW
- CREATE PROCEDURE

GRANT *privilege* [, *privilege*...]

TO user [, user] role, PUBLIC...;

#### Typical User Privileges

System Privilege	Operations Authorized
CREATE SESSION	Connect to the database
CREATE TABLE	Create tables in the user's schema
CREATE SEQUENCE	Create a sequence in the user's schema
CREATE VIEW	Create a view in the user's schema
CREATE PROCEDURE	Create a stored procedure, function, or package in the user's schema

In the syntax:

*privilege* is the system privilege to be granted

*user* | *role* | PUBLIC is the name of the user, the name of the role, or PUBLIC designates that every user is granted the privilege

**Note:** Current system privileges can be found in the dictionary view SESSION\_PRIVS.

### Granting System Privileges



The DBA can grant a user specific system privileges.

GRANT create session, create table, create sequence, create view TO scott;

### What is a Role?

A role is a named group of related privileges that can be granted to the user. This method makes it easier to revoke and maintain privileges.

A user can have access to several roles, and several users can be assigned the same role. Roles are typically created for a database application.

### Creating and Assigning a Role

First, the DBA must create the role. Then the DBA can assign privileges to the role and users to the role.

#### Syntax

CREATE ROLE role;

In the syntax:

role is the name of the role to be created

Now that the role is created, the DBA can use the GRANT statement to assign users to the role as well as

assign privileges to the role.

### Creating and Granting Privileges to a Role

CREATE ROLE manager;

Role created.

GRANT create table, create view TO manager;

Grant succeeded.

GRANT manager TO DEHAAN, KOCHIHAR;

Grant succeeded.

- Create a role
- Grant privileges to a role
- Grant a role to users

### Changing Your Password

- The DBA creates your user account and initializes your password.

- You can change your password by using the

ALTER USER statement.

ALTER USER scott

IDENTIFIED BY lion;

User altered.



## Object Privileges

Object Privilege	Table	View	Sequence	Procedure
ALTER	✓		✓	
DELETE	✓	✓		
EXECUTE				✓
INDEX	✓			
INSERT	✓	✓		
REFERENCES	✓	✓		
SELECT	✓	✓	✓	
UPDATE	✓	✓		

### Object Privileges

- Object privileges vary from object to object.
- An owner has all the privileges on the object.
- An owner can give specific privileges on that owner's object.

```
GRANT object_priv [(columns)]
ON object
TO {user|role|PUBLIC}
[WITH GRANT OPTION];
```

#### In the syntax:

*object\_priv* is an object privilege to be granted

ALL specifies all object privileges

*columns* specifies the column from a table or view on which privileges are granted

ON *object* is the object on which the privileges are granted

TO identifies to whom the privilege is granted

PUBLIC grants object privileges to all users

WITH GRANT OPTION allows the grantee to grant the object privileges to other users and roles

### Granting Object Privileges

- Grant query privileges on the EMPLOYEES table.
- Grant privileges to update specific columns to users and roles.

```
GRANT select
ON employees
TO sue, rich;
```



GRANT update (department\_name, location\_id)  
ON departments  
TO scott, manager;

### Using the WITH GRANT OPTION and PUBLIC Keywords

- Give a user authority to pass along privileges.
- Allow all users on the system to query data from Alice's DEPARTMENTS table.

GRANT select, insert  
ON departments  
TO scott  
WITH GRANT OPTION;

GRANT select  
ON alice.departments  
TO PUBLIC;

### How to Revoke Object Privileges

- You use the REVOKE statement to revoke privileges granted to other users.
  - Privileges granted to others through the WITH GRANT OPTION clause are also revoked.
- REVOKE (privilege [, privilege...]) ALL  
ON object  
FROM (user[, user...]) role PUBLIC  
[CASCADE CONSTRAINTS];

#### **In the syntax:**

CASCADE is required to remove any referential integrity constraints made to the CONSTRAINTS object by means of the REFERENCES privilege

### Revoking Object Privileges

As user Alice, revoke the SELECT and INSERT privileges given to user Scott on the DEPARTMENTS table.

REVOKE select, insert  
ON departments  
FROM scott;



Find the Solution for the following:

1. What privilege should a user be given to log on to the Oracle Server? Is this a system or an object privilege?

privilege: `connect` session

Type: This is a system privilege

2. What privilege should a user be given to create tables?

privilege: `CREATE TABLES`.

3. If you create a table, who can pass along privileges to other users on your table?

The owner (the user who created the table) has all privileges on the object and can grant specific privileges to others.

4. You are the DBA. You are creating many users who require the same system privileges. What should you use to make your job easier?

you should use a role.

A role is named group of related privileges that can be granted to multiple users, making it easier to manage and revoke privileges.

5. What command do you use to change your password?

alter user yourusername IDENTIFIED BY new password;



6. Grant another user access to your DEPARTMENTS table. Have the user grant you query access to his or her DEPARTMENTS table.

Grant select ON departments TO other-user

- This statement is executed by  
other-user

Grant select ON departments to your-user;

7. Query all the rows in your DEPARTMENTS table.

Select \* from departments;

8. Add a new row to your DEPARTMENTS table. Team 1 should add Education as department number 500. Team 2 should add Human Resources department number 510. Query the other team's table.

insert into departments ( department-id, department-name)  
values (500, 'education');

Select \* from Team2 departments;

9. Query the USER\_TABLES data dictionary to see information about the tables that you own.

~~Select \* from Team2 departments;~~

Select \* from user-tables;

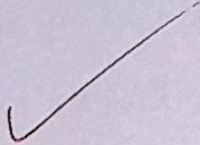
10. Revoke the SELECT privilege on your table from the other team.

Revoke select ON departments from other-user;



11. Remove the row you inserted into the DEPARTMENTS table in step 8 and save the changes.

Delete from departments where department-id=500;  
commit;



<u>Evaluation Procedure</u>	<u>Marks awarded</u>
<u>Practice Evaluation (5)</u>	5
<u>Viva(5)</u>	5
<u>Total (10)</u>	10
<u>Faculty Signature</u>	Bpm