***Controlling User Access***

**Practice 13 Solutions**

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

privilege?

**The CREATE SESSION system privilege**

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

**The CREATE TABLE privilege**

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

**You can, or anyone you have given those privileges to by using the WITH GRANT**

**OPTION.**

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?

**Create a role containing the system privileges and grant the role to the users**

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

**The ALTER USER statement**

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

*Team 2 executes the GRANT statement.*

**GRANT select**

**ON departments**

**TO <*user1>;***

*Team 1 executes the GRANT statement.*

**GRANT select**

**ON departments**

**TO <*user2>;***

WHERE *user1* is the name of team 1 and *user2* is the name of team 2.

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.

*Team 1 executes this INSERT statement*

*.*

**INSERT INTO departments(department\_id, department\_name)**

**VALUES (200, 'Education');**

**COMMIT;**

*Team 2 executes this INSERT statement.*

**INSERT INTO departments(department\_id, department\_name)**

**VALUES (210, '**Administration**');**

**COMMIT;**

9. Create a synonym for the other team’s DEPARTMENTS table.

*Team 1 creates a synonym named team2.*

**CREATE SYNONYM team2**

**FOR *<user2>.*DEPARTMENTS;**

*Team 2 creates a synonym named team1.*

**CREATE SYNONYM team1**

**FOR *<user1>.* DEPARTMENTS;**

10. Query all the rows in the other team’s DEPARTMENTS table by using your synonym.

*Team 1 executes this SELECT statement.*

**SELECT \***

**FROM team2;**

*Team 2 executes this SELECT statement.*

**SELECT \***

**FROM team1;**

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

**SELECT table\_name**

**FROM user\_tables;**

12. Query the ALL\_TABLES data dictionary view to see information about all the tables that you

can access. Exclude tables that you own.

**SELECT table\_name, owner**

**FROM all**\_**tables**

**WHERE owner <> *<your account>;***

13. Revoke the SELECT privilege from the other team.

*Team 1 revokes the privilege.*

**REVOKE select**

**ON departments**

**FROM *user2*;**

*Team 2 revokes the privilege.*

**REVOKE select**

**ON departments**

**FROM *user1*;**