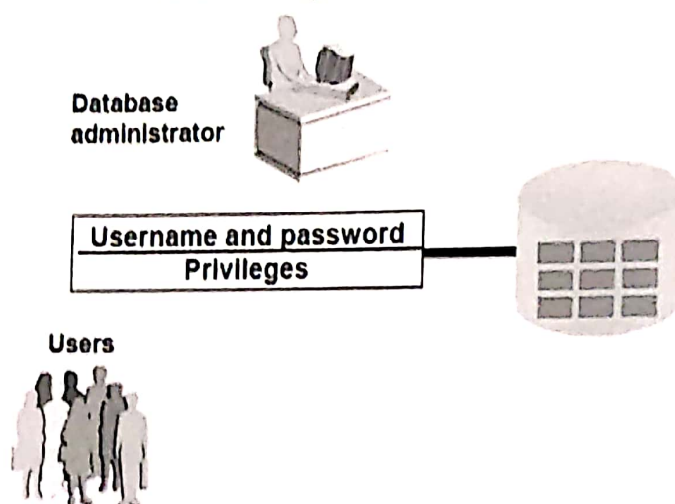| Ex.No.: 16	CONTROLLING USER ACCESS
Date: 25/10/204	

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

Database administrator

Username and password
Privileges

Users

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

1. System privilege: The CREATE SESSION privilege is classified as a System privilege because it allows the user to establish a Connection to the database.

2. GRANT CREATE TABLE To scott;

* Grant: This Command is used to provide a privilege to a user
* Create table: This is the System privilege.
* To Scott: this specifies that users to whom the privilege is being granted. You can replace Scott with only valid username

3. privileges Granted by the owner (starting privileges are the owner can used the GA WITH GRANT OPTION Clause to allow the grantee to further pass

4. Create a role:-
       CREATE ROLE common_privileges;
Grant privileges:
       GRANT CREATE SESSION, CREATE TABLE
CREATE VIEW TO common_privileges

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?

_____

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

_____

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

_____

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?

_____

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

_____

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

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.

9. Query the USER_TABLES data dictionary to see information about the tables that you own.

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

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

6. Step-1:- Grant access for your Department Table

   Step-2:- Grant query access to his or her
Department's table

   Example :- Commands in sequence

   GRANT SELECT ON DEPARTMENT TO JOHN;

8. Step! - Add how rows

   INSERT INTO DEPARTMENTS (DEPARTMENT_ID
DEPARTMENT_NAME) VALUES (500, 'education')

   Step 2:- Query the other team's table

9.   SELECT * FROM USER_TABLES

10. REVOKE the SELECT Privileges

   REVOKE SECRET ON DEPartments FROM TEAM2;

11. & DELETE THE ROWS
   & COMMIT THE CHANGES.

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
PL/SQL Procedure(5)	5
Program/Execution (5)	5
Viva(5)	4
Total (15)	14
Faculty Signature	

Completed