

Laboratory work 7

1)

SQL provides **large-object data types** for character data (**clob**) and binary data (**blob**). The letters “lob” in these data types stand for “Large Object.” For example, we may declare attributes

book review **clob**(10KB)

image **blob**(10MB)

movie **blob**(2GB)

- **blob**: binary large object -- object is a large collection of uninterpreted binary data (whose interpretation is left to an application outside of the database system)
- **clob**: character large object -- object is a large collection of character data

2)

The SQL standard includes the **privileges** **select**, **insert**, **update**, **delete**, **references**, **alter** and **index** (or all).

grant <privilege list>

on <relation name or view name>

to <user/role list>;

The notion of **roles** captures this concept. A set of roles is created in the database. Authorizations can be granted to roles, in exactly the same fashion as they are granted to individual users.

create role *instructor*; (new role)

grant select on *takes*

to *instructor*; (role instructor can ins, upd, del and sel - takes table)

create role *dean*;

grant instructor to *dean*;

grant dean to Satoshi; (role dean have all the privil of instructor
Satoshi user has the role of dean)

User is an individual who can be granted privileges and roles