



SECD2523 DATABASE

SQL 5b | TCL

LECTURE LEARNING OUTCOME

By the end of this lecture, students should be able to:

Construct SQL statements for Discretionary Access Control:

01 Granting Privileges to Other Users (GRANT)

02 Revoking Privileges from Users (REVOKE)

01 Granting Privileges to Other Users (GRANT)

02 Revoking Privileges from Users (REVOKE)

Before we continue this TCL,

we reuse the same database same tables created in DML3

mysql: **use db_dml3_dept_emp_loc;**

If failed to find the database and tables you created previously,

refer here to get our SQL statements to prepare all tables and sample data...

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1jC5daHE4WhP7N9U6ZxqRzBJcJAzqJxf1/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=112935562328060013817&rtpof=true&sd=true>

Here, our tables with records

select * from locations;

```
mysql> select * from locations;
```

location_id	street_address	postal_code	city	state_province	country_id
1000	1297 Via Cola di Rie	00989	Roma	NULL	IT
1100	93091 Calle della Testa	10934	Venice	NULL	IT
1200	2017 Shinjuku-ku	1689	Tokyo	Tokyo Prefecture	JP
1300	9450 Kamiya-cho	6823	Hiroshima	NULL	JP
1400	2014 Jabberwocky Rd	26192	Southlake	Texas	US
1500	2011 Interiors Blvd	99236	South San Francisco	California	US
1600	2007 Zagora St	50090	South Brunswick	New Jersey	US
1700	2004 Charade Rd	98199	Seattle	Washington	US
1800	147 Spadina Ave	M5V 2L7	Toronto	Ontario	CA
1900	6092 Boxwood St	YSW 9T2	Whitehorse	Yukon	CA
2000	40-5-12 Laogianggen	190518	Beijing	NULL	CN
2100	1298 Vileparle (E)	490231	Bombay	Maharashtra	IN
2200	12-98 Victoria Street	2901	Sydney	New South Wales	AU
2300	198 Clementi North	540198	Singapore	NULL	SG
2400	8204 Arthur St	NULL	London	NULL	UK
2500	Magdalen Centre, The Oxford Science Park	OX9 9ZB	Oxford	Oxford	UK
2600	9702 Chester Road	09629850293	Stretford	Manchester	UK
2700	Schwanthalerstr. 7031	80925	Munich	Bavaria	DE
2800	Rua Frei Caneca 1360	01307-002	Sao Paulo	Sao Paulo	BR
2900	20 Rue des Corps-Saints	1730	Geneva	Geneve	CH
3000	Murtenstrasse 921	3095	Bern	BE	CH
3100	Pieter Breughelstraat 837	3029SK	Utrecht	Utrecht	NL
3200	Mariano Escobedo 9991	11932	Mexico City	Distrito Federal,	MX

23 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Here, our tables with records

select * from departments;

```
mysql> select * from departments;
```

department_id	department_name	manager_id	location_id
10	Administration	200	1700
20	Marketing	201	1800
30	Purchasing	114	1700
40	Human Resources	203	2400
50	Shipping	121	1500
60	IT	103	1400
70	Public Relations	204	2700
80	Sales	145	2500
90	Executive	100	1700
100	Finance	108	1700
110	Accounting	205	1700
120	Treasury	NULL	1700
130	Corporate Tax	NULL	1700
140	Control And Credit	NULL	1700
150	Shareholder Services	NULL	1700
160	Benefits	NULL	1700
170	Manufacturing	NULL	1700
180	Construction	NULL	1700
190	Contracting	NULL	1700
200	Operations	NULL	1700
210	IT Support	NULL	1700
220	NOC	NULL	1700
230	IT Helpdesk	NULL	1700
240	Government Sales	NULL	1700
250	Retail Sales	NULL	1700
260	Recruiting	NULL	1700
270	Payroll	NULL	1700

27 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Here, our tables with records

select * from employees;

mysql> select * from employees;

employee_id	first_name	last_name	email	phone_number	hire_date	job_id	salary	commission_pct	manager_id	department_id
100	Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	1987-06-17	AD_PRES	24000.00	NULL	NULL	90
101	Neena	Kochhar	NKOCHHAR	515.123.4568	1989-09-21	AD_VP	17000.00	NULL	100	90
102	Lex	De Haan	LDEHAAN	515.123.4569	1993-01-13	AD_VP	17000.00	NULL	100	90
103	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567	1990-01-03	IT_PROG	9000.00	NULL	102	60
104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	590.423.4568	1991-05-21	IT_PROG	6000.00	NULL	103	60
105	David	Austin	DAUSTIN	590.423.4569	1997-06-25	IT_PROG	4800.00	NULL	103	60
106	Valli	Pataballa	VPATABAL	590.423.4560	1998-02-05	IT_PROG	4800.00	NULL	103	60
107	Diana	Lorentz	DLORENTZ	590.423.5567	1999-02-07	IT_PROG	4200.00	NULL	103	60
108	Nancy	Greenberg	NGREENBE	515.124.4569	1994-08-17	FI_MGR	12000.00	NULL	101	100
109	Daniel	Faviet	DFAVIET	515.124.4169	1994-08-16	FI_ACCOUNT	9000.00	NULL	108	100
110	John	Chen	JCHEN	515.124.4269	1997-09-28	FI_ACCOUNT	8200.00	NULL	108	100
111	Ismael	Sciarra	ISCIARRA	515.124.4369	1997-09-30	FI_ACCOUNT	7700.00	NULL	108	100
112	Jose Manuel	Urman	JMURMAN	515.124.4469	1998-03-07	FI_ACCOUNT	7800.00	NULL	108	100
113	Luis	Popp	LPOPP	515.124.4567	1999-12-07	FI_ACCOUNT	6900.00	NULL	108	100
114	Den	Raphaely	DRAPHEAL	515.127.4561	1994-12-07	PU_MAN	11000.00	NULL	100	30
115	Alexander	Khoo	AKHOO	515.127.4562	1995-05-18	PU_CLERK	3100.00	NULL	114	30
116	Shelli	Baida	SBAIDA	515.127.4563	1997-12-24	PU_CLERK	2900.00	NULL	114	30
117	Sigal	Tobias	STOBIAS	515.127.4564	1997-07-24	PU_CLERK	2800.00	NULL	114	30
118	Guy	Himuro	GHIMURO	515.127.4565	1998-11-15	PU_CLERK	2600.00	NULL	114	30
119	Karen	Colmenares	KCOLMENA	515.127.4566	1999-08-10	PU_CLERK	2500.00	NULL	114	30
120	Matthew	Weiss	MWEISS	650.123.1234	1996-07-18	ST_MAN	8000.00	NULL	100	50
121	Adam	Fripp	AFRIPP	650.123.2234	1997-04-10	ST_MAN	8200.00	NULL	100	50
122	Payam	Kaufling	PKAUFLIN	650.123.3234	1995-05-01	ST_MAN	7900.00	NULL	100	50
123	Shanta	Vollman	SVOLLMAN	650.123.4234	1997-10-10	ST_MAN	6500.00	NULL	100	50
124	Kevin	Mourgos	KMOURGOS	650.123.5234	1999-11-16	ST_MAN	5800.00	NULL	100	50

180	Winston	Taylor	WTAYLOR	650.507.9876	1998-01-24	SH_CLERK	3200.00	NULL	120	50
181	Jean	Fleaur	JFLEAUR	650.507.9877	1998-02-23	SH_CLERK	3100.00	NULL	120	50
182	Martha	Sullivan	MSULLIVA	650.507.9878	1999-06-21	SH_CLERK	2500.00	NULL	120	50
183	Girard	Geoni	GGEONI	650.507.9879	2000-02-03	SH_CLERK	2800.00	NULL	120	50
184	Nandita	Sarchand	NSARCHAN	650.509.1876	1996-01-27	SH_CLERK	4200.00	NULL	121	50
185	Alexis	Bull	ABULL	650.509.2876	1997-02-20	SH_CLERK	4100.00	NULL	121	50
186	Julia	Dellinger	JDELLING	650.509.3876	1998-06-24	SH_CLERK	3400.00	NULL	121	50
187	Anthony	Cabrio	ACABRIO	650.509.4876	1999-02-07	SH_CLERK	3000.00	NULL	121	50
188	Kelly	Chung	KCHUNG	650.505.1876	1997-06-14	SH_CLERK	3800.00	NULL	122	50
189	Jennifer	Dilly	JDILLY	650.505.2876	1997-08-13	SH_CLERK	3600.00	NULL	122	50
190	Timothy	Gates	TGATES	650.505.3876	1998-07-11	SH_CLERK	2900.00	NULL	122	50
191	Randall	Perkins	RPERKINS	650.505.4876	1999-12-19	SH_CLERK	2500.00	NULL	122	50
192	Sarah	Bell	SBELL	650.501.1876	1996-02-04	SH_CLERK	4000.00	NULL	123	50
193	Britney	Everett	BEVERETT	650.501.2876	1997-03-03	SH_CLERK	3900.00	NULL	123	50
194	Samuel	McCain	SMCCAIN	650.501.3876	1998-07-01	SH_CLERK	3200.00	NULL	123	50
195	Vance	Jones	VJONES	650.501.4876	1999-03-17	SH_CLERK	2800.00	NULL	123	50
196	Alana	Walsh	AWALSH	650.507.9811	1998-04-24	SH_CLERK	3100.00	NULL	124	50
197	Kevin	Feeney	KFEENEY	650.507.9822	1998-05-23	SH_CLERK	3000.00	NULL	124	50
198	Donald	OConnell	DOCONNEL	650.507.9833	1999-06-21	SH_CLERK	2600.00	NULL	124	50
199	Douglas	Grant	DGRANT	650.507.9844	2000-01-13	SH_CLERK	2600.00	NULL	124	50
200	Jennifer	Whalen	JWHALEN	515.123.4444	1987-09-17	AD_ASST	4400.00	NULL	101	10
201	Michael	Hartstein	MHARTSTE	515.123.5555	1996-02-17	MK_MAN	13000.00	NULL	100	20
202	Pat	Fay	PFAY	603.123.6666	1997-08-17	MK_REP	6000.00	NULL	201	20
203	Susan	Mavris	SMAVRIS	515.123.7777	1994-06-07	HR_REP	6500.00	NULL	101	40
204	Hermann	Baer	HBAER	515.123.8888	1994-06-07	PR_REP	10000.00	NULL	101	70
205	Shelley	Higgins	SHIGGINS	515.123.8080	1994-06-07	AC_MGR	12000.00	NULL	101	110
206	William	Gietz	WGIEZT	515.123.8181	1994-06-07	AC_ACCOUNT	8300.00	NULL	205	110

107 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Let's start...

but, create the users first for manager, personnel, and director, use the following mysql query first:

CREATE USER 'manager' **IDENTIFIED BY** 'password';

CREATE USER 'personnel' **IDENTIFIED BY** 'password';

CREATE USER 'director' **IDENTIFIED BY** 'password';

display the user list:

SELECT user, host **FROM** mysql.user;

```
mysql> CREATE USER 'manager' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> CREATE USER 'personnel' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> CREATE USER 'director' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT user, host FROM mysql.user;
+-----+-----+
| user          | host          |
+-----+-----+
| director      | %             |
| manager       | %             |
| personnel     | %             |
| mysql.infoschema | localhost    |
| mysql.session | localhost    |
| mysql.sys     | localhost    |
| root          | localhost    |
+-----+-----+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Discretionary Access Control

Discretionary Access Control

- Each user is assigned specific permissions (called privileges) to access or use certain parts of a database.

Privileges defined by the ISO standard are:

- SELECT—the privilege to retrieve data from a table;
- INSERT [(columnName)]—the privilege to insert new rows into a table;
- UPDATE [(columnName)]—the privilege to modify rows of data in a table;
- DELETE—the privilege to delete rows of data from a table;
- REFERENCES [(columnName)]—the privilege to reference columns of a named table in integrity constraints (related to foreign keys);
- USAGE—the privilege to use domains, collations, character sets, and translations.

Reference: <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/privileges-provided.html>

Discretionary Access Control

- When a user creates something in the database, like a table, they automatically get permissions for it and can share it with others.

Example:

- When User A creates a table, they automatically have full permission to manage and use it.
- Since User A created the table, they automatically receive permissions like SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, and more.
- User A can share these permissions with User B by granting them specific access rights.
- This gives User B permission to view the data in the table but not to modify it.
- Now, User B can run queries to access the data.

Discretionary Access Control

- The system lets users share permissions, but this flexibility can be exploited by someone who tricks a user into sharing confidential information.

Example:

- Sensitive data exists in the table, like private salary details.
 - An unauthorized User C (someone who isn't supposed to access certain data) asks an authorized User B (someone with legitimate access) for "help" with a database task.
 - User C says, "Can you run this query and share the results with me? I can't access the data myself."
 - User B, trusting User C, runs the query and then shares the output, unknowingly revealing sensitive salary data to User C.
- SQL supports only discretionary access control through the GRANT and REVOKE statements.
 - The mechanism is based on the concepts of authorization identifiers, ownership, and privileges

Granting Privileges to Other Users (GRANT)

Granting Privileges to Other Users (GRANT)

```
GRANT [PrivilegeList | ALL PRIVILEGES]  
ON ObjectName  
TO [AuthorizationIdList | PUBLIC]  
[WITH GRANT OPTION];
```

- Grant All: Use ALL PRIVILEGES to give a user all permissions without listing them individually.
- Access for All: Use PUBLIC to allow everyone, now and in the future, to access an object.
- Object Types: Permissions can be given for tables, views, or other database objects.
- Sharing Privileges: WITH GRANT OPTION lets users pass their permissions to others.
- Restrict Sharing: Without WITH GRANT OPTION, users can't share their permissions.

Note: MySQL doesn't support PUBLIC.

But can still grant privileges to specific users (using % for any host).

GRANT all privileges

- Example 1:
 - Give the user with authorization identifier **manager** all privileges on **employees** table.

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES
ON **employees**
TO **manager**
WITH GRANT OPTION;

```
mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES  
-> ON employees  
-> TO manager  
-> WITH GRANT OPTION;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

The user **manager** can now:

- view, **insert**, **update**, and **delete** data in **employees** table.
- use **employees** table and all **employees** columns in any table that he or she creates.
- because **WITH GRANT OPTION**, **manager** can share these privileges with other users.

GRANT specific privileges

- Example 2:
 - Give users **personnel** and **director** the privileges **SELECT** and **UPDATE** on column **salary** of the **employees** table.

GRANT SELECT, UPDATE (salary)
ON employees
TO personnel, director;

```
mysql> GRANT SELECT, UPDATE (salary)
-> ON employees
-> TO personnel, director;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

- The keyword omitted **WITH GRANT OPTION**, so that users **personnel** and **director** cannot share these privileges with other users.

GRANT specific privileges to PUBLIC

- Example 3:
 - Give all users the privilege **SELECT** on **departments** table.

```
GRANT SELECT  
ON departments  
TO PUBLIC;
```

Note:

MySQL doesn't support PUBLIC.

But can still grant privileges to specific users (using % for any host).

```
GRANT SELECT  
ON departments  
TO 'root'@'localhost';
```

- Using the keyword **PUBLIC** means that all users (now and in the future) can view all the data in **departments** table.
- There is no need to use **WITH GRANT OPTION** because every user has access to the table.

```
mysql> GRANT SELECT ON departments TO PUBLIC;  
ERROR 1410 (42000): You are not allowed to create a user with GRANT  
mysql> GRANT SELECT ON departments TO 'root'@'localhost';  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

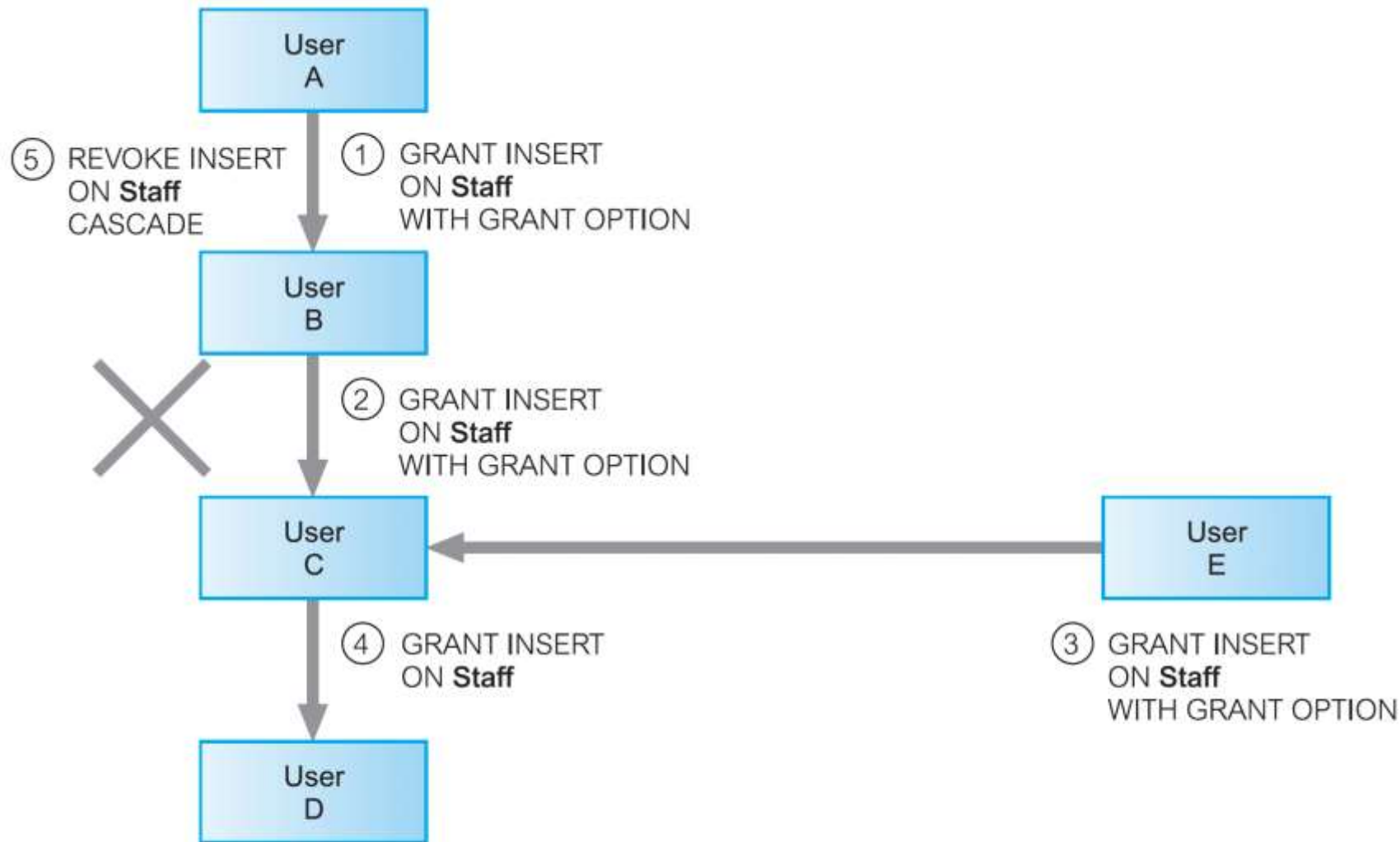

Revoking Privileges from Users (REVOKE)

Revoking Privileges from Users (REVOKE)

```
REVOKE [GRANT OPTION FOR] {PrivilegeList | ALL PRIVILEGES}  
ON ObjectName  
FROM [AuthorizationIdList | PUBLIC]  
[RESTRICT | CASCADE];
```

- **ALL PRIVILEGES** refers to all the permissions (like **SELECT**, **INSERT**, **DELETE**, etc.) a user has been given.
- The optional **GRANT OPTION FOR** clause lets you revoke the privileges sharing (given through **WITH GRANT OPTION**), without affecting the user's access to the table.
- If **REVOKE** a privilege and it causes an object (like a view) to no longer be needed, the command will fail unless you use the **CASCADE** keyword. If **CASCADE** is used, MySQL will automatically delete any unnecessary objects, like views or constraints, that are left behind after revoking the privilege.

Effects of REVOKE



- User A grants User B INSERT privilege on the **Staff** table WITH GRANT OPTION (step 1).
- User B passes this privilege on to User C (step 2).
- User C gets the same privilege from User E (step 3).
- User C then passes the privilege on to User D (step 4).
- When User A removes the INSERT privilege from User B (step 5), it doesn't affect User C because User C got the privilege from User E. If User E hadn't given User C the privilege, the removal would have also applied to User C and User D.

Figure 7.1 Effects of REVOKE.

REVOKE specific privileges from PUBLIC

- Example 4:
 - Revoke the privilege **SELECT** on **departments** table from all users.

```
REVOKE SELECT  
ON departments  
FROM PUBLIC;
```

Note:

MySQL doesn't support PUBLIC.

But can still grant privileges to specific users (using % for any host).

```
REVOKE SELECT  
ON departments  
FROM 'root'@'localhost';
```

```
mysql> REVOKE SELECT  
-> ON departments  
-> FROM 'root'@'localhost';  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

REVOKE specific privileges from named user

- Example 5:
 - Revoke all privileges you have given to **director** on the **employees** table.

REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES
ON **employees**
FROM **director**;

```
mysql> REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES  
-> ON employees  
-> FROM director;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```


Checking privileges:

SHOW GRANTS FOR manager

SHOW GRANTS FOR director;

SHOW GRANTS FOR personnel

```
mysql> SHOW GRANTS FOR manager;
+-----+
| Grants for manager@% |
+-----+
| GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO `manager`@`%` |
| GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON `db_dml3_dept_emp_loc`.`employees` TO `manager`@`%` WITH GRANT OPTION |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> SHOW GRANTS FOR director;
+-----+
| Grants for director@% |
+-----+
| GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO `director`@`%` |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> SHOW GRANTS FOR personnel;
+-----+
| Grants for personnel@% |
+-----+
| GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO `personnel`@`%` |
| GRANT SELECT, UPDATE (`salary`) ON `db_dml3_dept_emp_loc`.`employees` TO `personnel`@`%` |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```



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