PART	YOU	YOUR FRIEND	COMMENTS
1	GRANT SELECT ON emp TO <username>1;		
		SELECT * FROM <username>.emp;	NOTE-You must now preceed the table names with the username. For example, SELECT * FROM werstein.emp;
2	GRANT UPDATE (dname) ON dept TO <username>1;		
		UPDATE <username>.dept SET dname = 'Engineering' WHERE dnumber = 5; COMMIT;	
	SELECT * FROM dept;		You should see the changed data.
		UPDATE <username>.dept SET dnumber = 7 WHERE dnumber = 0;	This should fail.
		UPDATE <username>.emp SET dno = 0 WHERE ssn = '888665555';	This should fail.
3a	REVOKE SELECT ON emp FROM <username>1;		
3b	REVOKE UPDATE ON dept FROM <username>1;		
		SELECT * FROM emp;	This should fail.
		UPDATE <username>.dept SET dname = 'Research' WHERE dnumber = 5;	This should fail.
4a	CREATE ROLE any_sel;		
4b	GRANT SELECT ON emp TO any_sel;		
4c	GRANT SELECT TO dept TO any_sel;		
4d	GRANT any_sel TO <username>1;		
		SELECT * FROM <username>.emp;	NOTE-Before you can do this, you must exit SQL and then type *sqlplus* and log into oracle as your friend again. Roles are assigned upon login and are not dynamic.
		SELECT * FROM <username>.dept;	
5a	CREATE VIEW emp_dept AS SELECT fname, lname, dname FROM emp, dept WHERE dno = dnumber;		
5b	GRANT SELECT ON emp_dept TO <username>1;		
		SELECT * FROM <username>.emp_dept;	
6a	CREATE VIEW emp_sal AS SELECT fname, lname, salary FROM emp WHERE salary <= 50000;		
6b	GRANT SELECT ON emp_sal TO <username>1;		
		SELECT * FROM <userrname>.emp_sal;	