Experiment NO :- 10

Title : Creating Database / Table Space

- Managing Users :- Create User , Delete User
- Managing passwords
- Managing roles :- Grant , revoke.

objective :-

To understand the concept of Administrative commands

Theorey :-

DATABASE :s collection of coherent data.
To create database we have.

Syntax : CREATE DATABASE <database_name>;

Example : CREATE DATABASE my-db;

TABLESPACE :
The oracle database consists of one or more logical storage units called. tablespaces.
Each tablespace en an oracle database consists of one or more files called datafiles , which are physical structures that confuem to the operateng system en which oracle is oeunneng.

Syntax :

CREATE <tablespace name> DATAFILE 'C:\oracle\app\oracle\product\10.2.0\server\<file name.dbf' SIZE 50M;

Example:-

Create tablespace te_cs DATAFILE 'C:\orcale exe\app
\oracle\product\10.2.0\server\usr.dbf'
SIZE 50M;

CREATE USER:

The DBA creates user by executing CREATE USER statement. The user is someone who connects to the database if enough privilege is granted

Syntax:

SQL > CREATE USER <username> IDENTIFIED BY
<password>

Example:

SQL> create user James identified by 'bob';

PRIVILEGES:-

A privilege is a right to execute an SQL statement or to access another users object. In oracle, there are two types of privileges.

- System privileges
- Object privileges

- System privileges: are those through which the user can manage the performance of database actions. It is normally granted by DBA to users.

- Object privileges : allow access to objects or privileges on object, i.e. tables, table columns. tables, views etc .. it includes alter, delet, insert, select update etc.

GRANT:

The DBA uses the GRANT Statement to allocate system privileges to other user

Syntax:

SQL> GRANT privilege TO - USER ;

Eg : Grant Create table, create view to James;

Objects privileges vary from object to object. An owner has all privilege or specific privileges on object.

SQL> GRANT object-priv [[Column)] ON object TO user;

SQL> GRANT select, insert ON emp - TO James;

SQL> GRANT select, update (e-name, e-address) ON emp TO James;

CHANGE PASSWORD :-

The DBA creates an account and Initializes a password for every user. You can change password by using ALTER USER statement ..

Syntax:

Alter USER <some user name> IDENTIFIED BY <new password>

Eg: ALTER USER James IDENTIFIED BY 'sam';

REVOKE:

Revoke Statement is used to remove privileges granted to other users. The privileges you specify are revoked from the users

Syntax:

REVOKE [privilege ---] ON object FROM user

Eg:

- REVOKE create, select, insert ON emp FROM James;

ROLE:

A role is a named group of related privileges that can be granted to user. In other words, role is a predefined collection of prevleges that are grouped together, thus privileges are easier to assign user.

SQL> create role custom;

SQL> Grant select, insert ON emp TO custom;

SQL> Grant custom to James, Steve;

Questions :-

(1) create user and implement the following commands on relation.

⇒ create user vibha identfied by 'CG052';

(2) Develop a query to grant all privileges of employees table onto departments table.

⇒ Grant all privileges on employees to departments;

(3) Develop a query to grant some privileges of employees table onto departments table

⇒ Grant select, insert, update, delete on employees to departments;

(4) Develop a query to revoke all privileges of employees table from departments table.

⇒ Revoke all privileges on employees from departments;

(5) Develop a query to revoke some privileges of employees table from departments table

⇒ Revoke select on employees from departments;