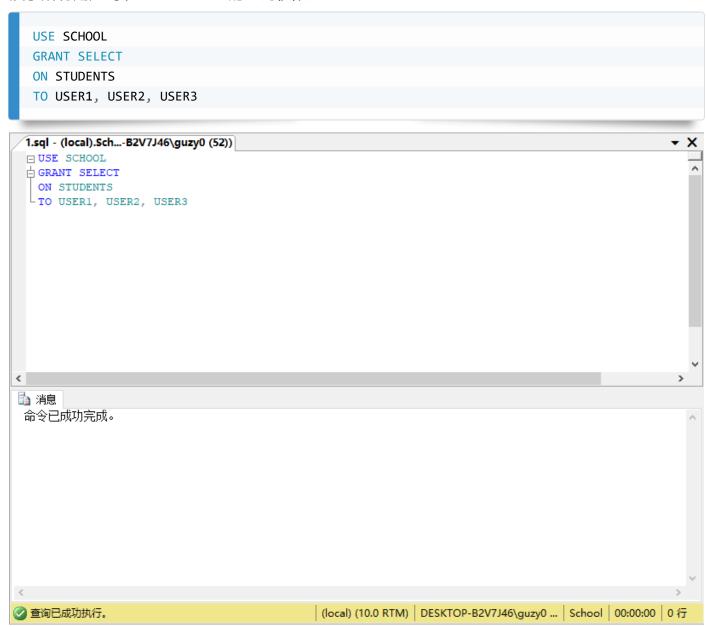
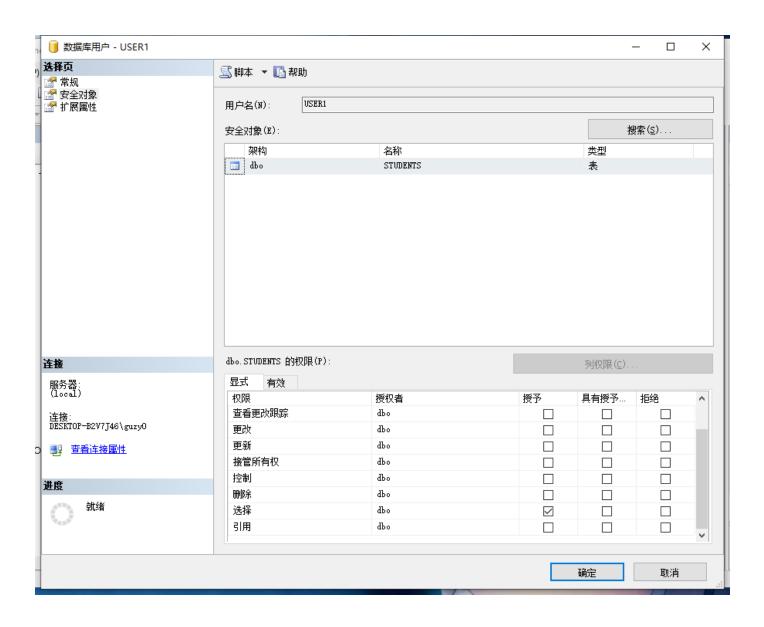
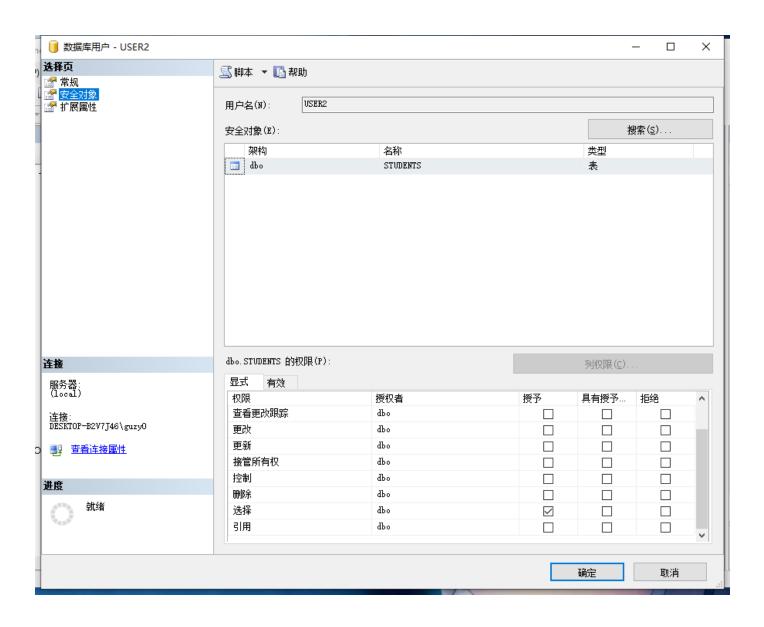
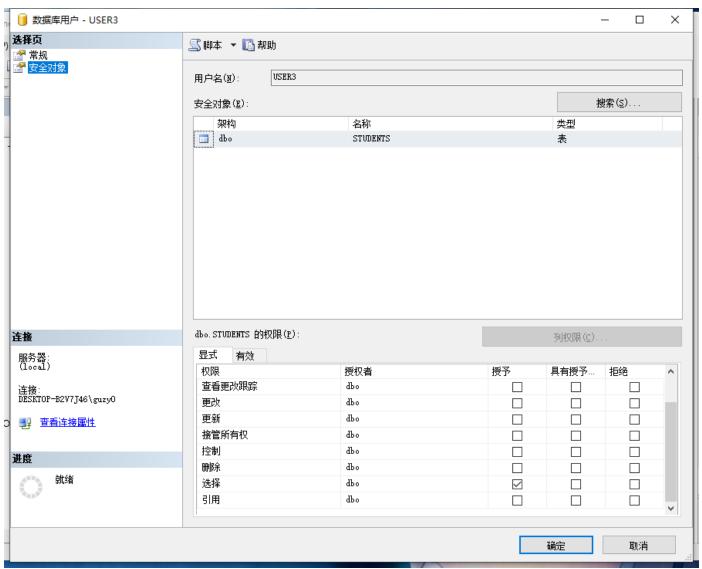
第6次实验

1. 授予所有用户对表 STUDENTS的查询权限



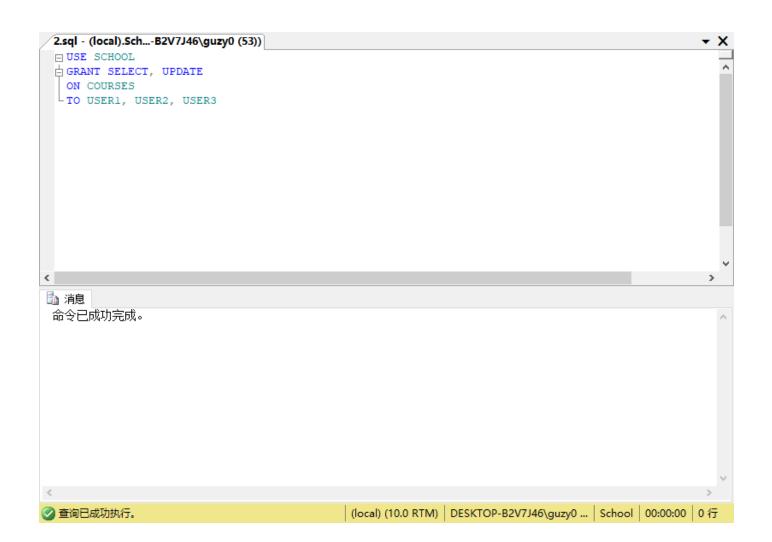


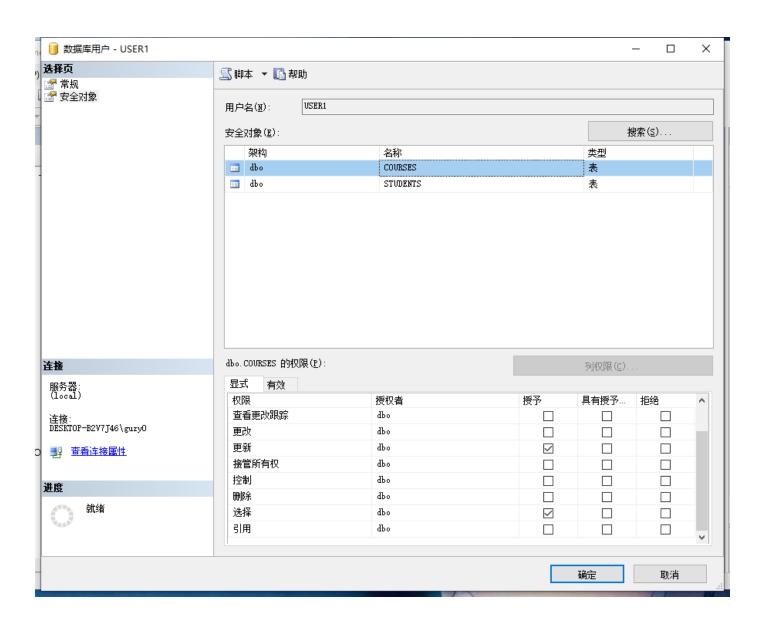


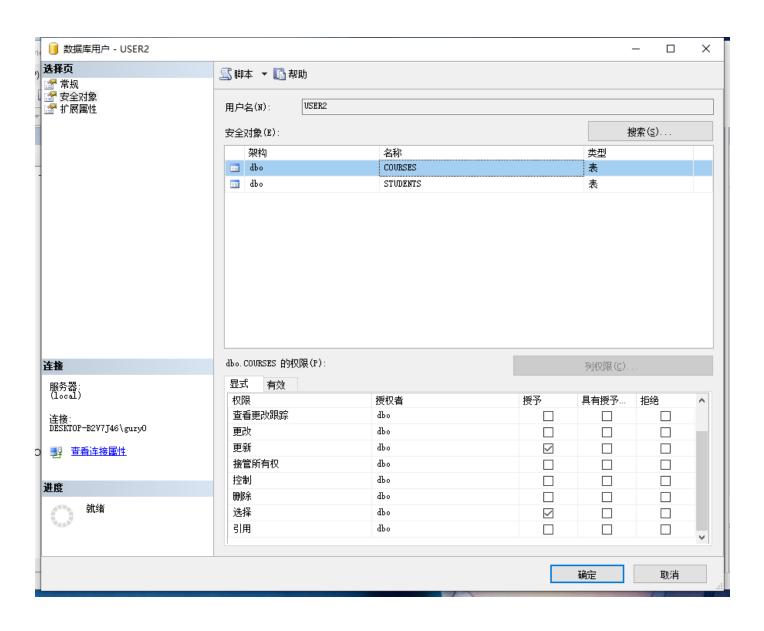


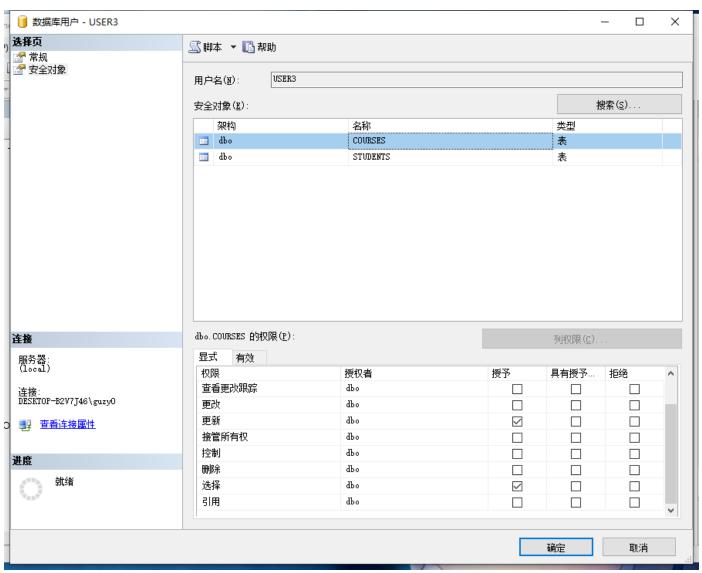
2. 授予所有用户对表 COURSES的查询和更新权限

USE SCHOOL
GRANT SELECT, UPDATE
ON COURSES
TO USER1, USER2, USER3



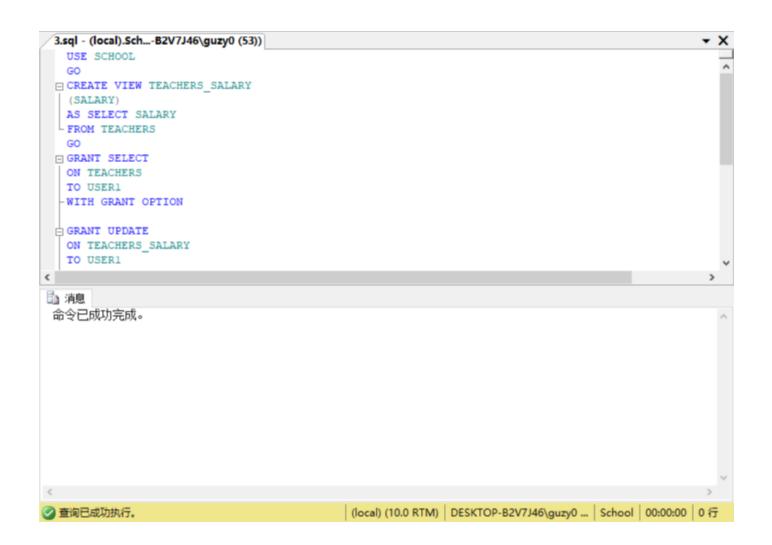


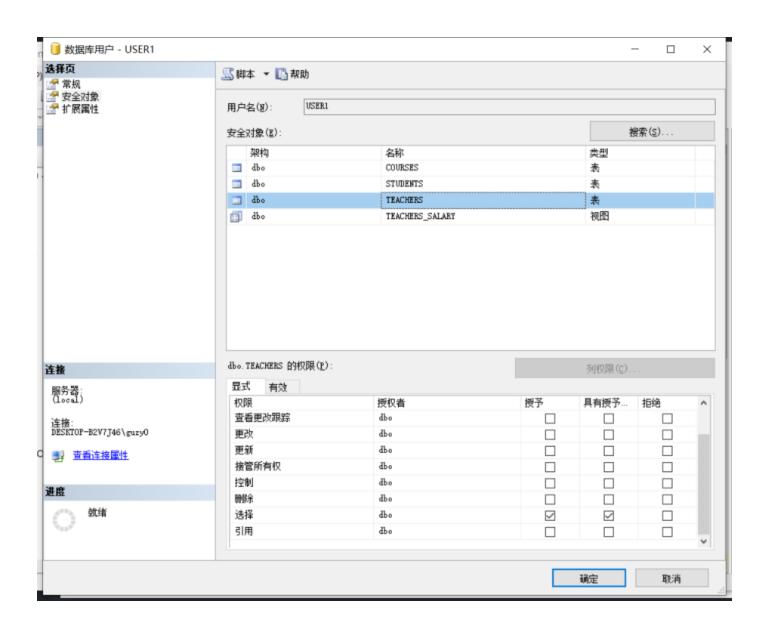


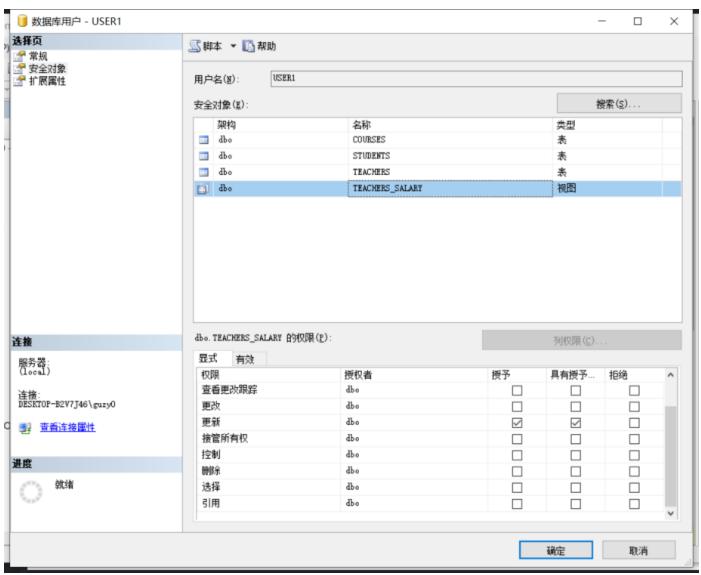


3. 授予USER1对表 TEACHERS的查询,更新工资的权限,且允许 USERI1可以传播这些权限

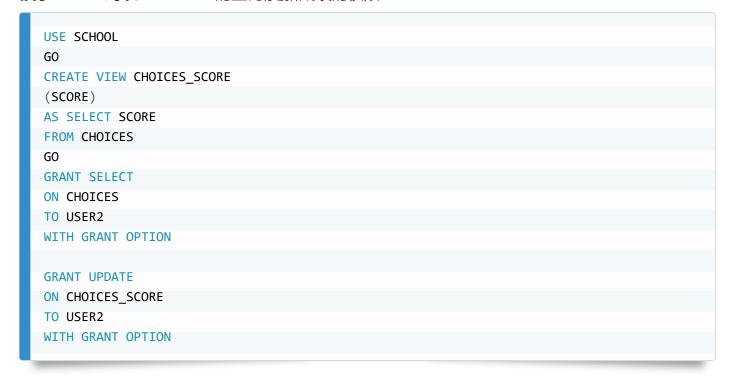


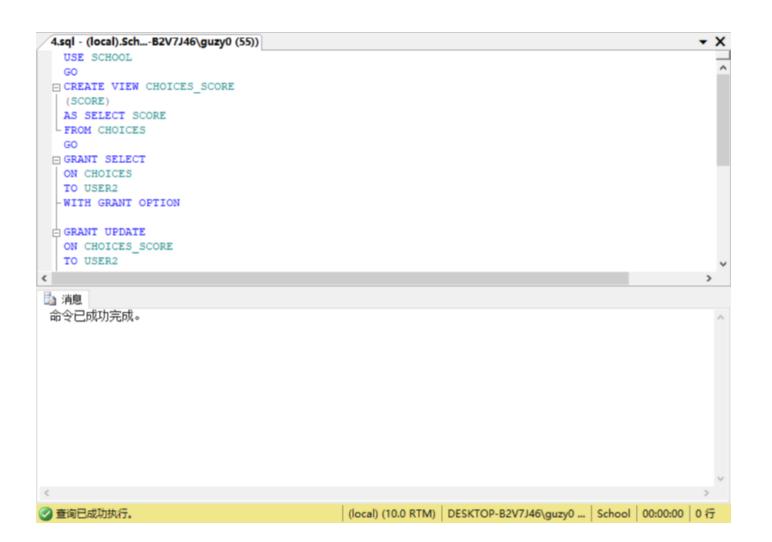


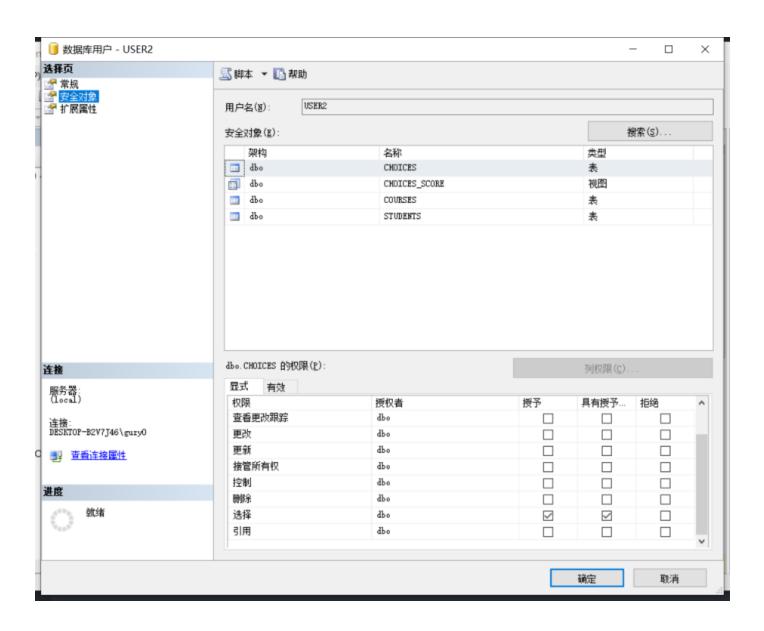


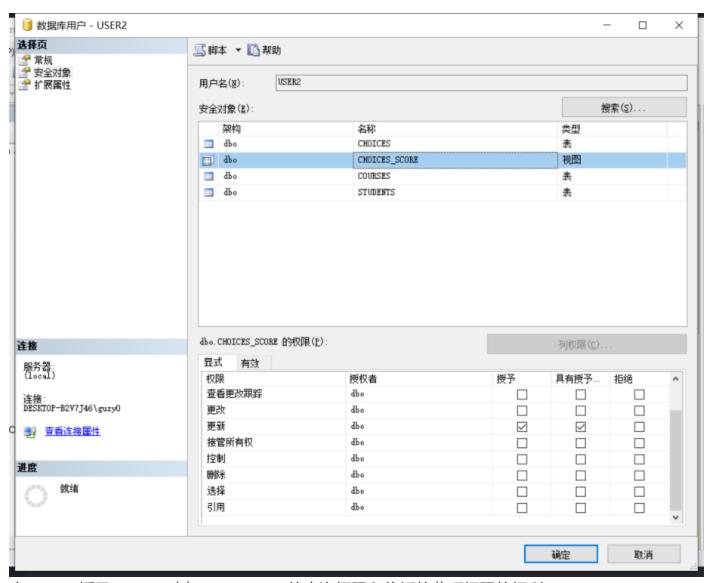


4. 授予USER2对表 CHOICES的查询,更新成绩的权限





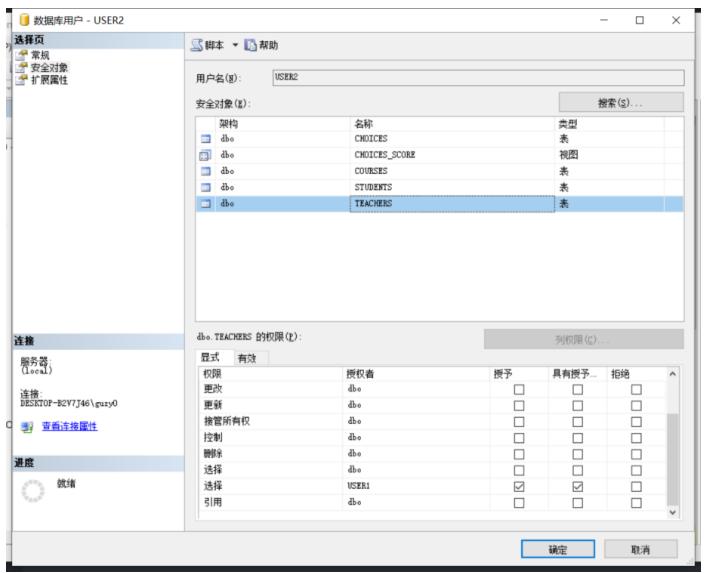




5. 由USER1授予USER2对表 TEACHERS的查询权限和传播的此项权限的权利



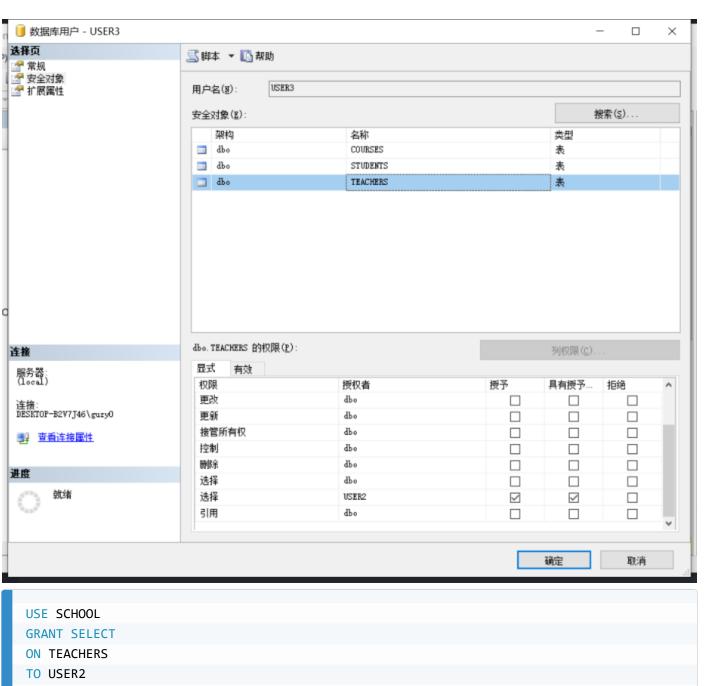




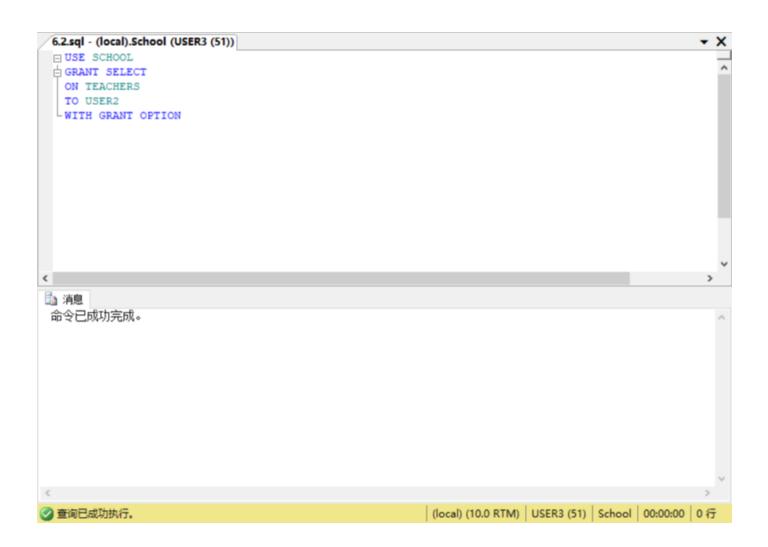
6. 由USER2授予USER3对表 TEACHERS的查询权限,和传播的此项权限的权利。再由USER3授予USER2上述权限,这样的SQL语句能否成功得到执行?

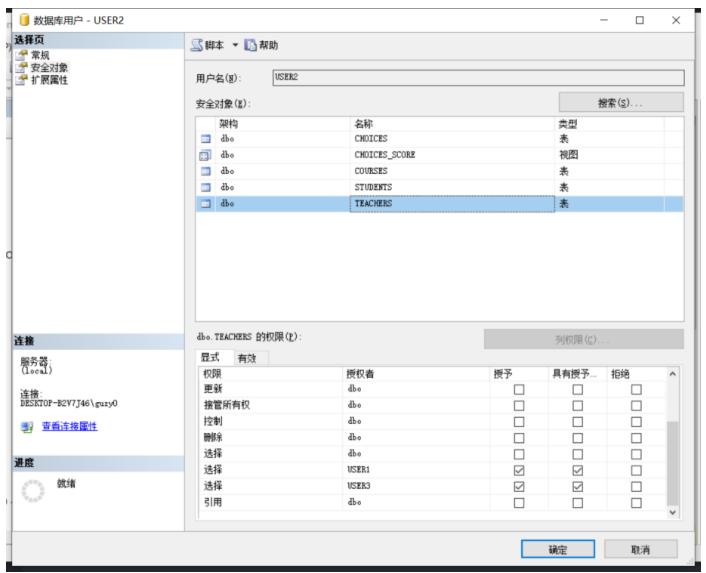






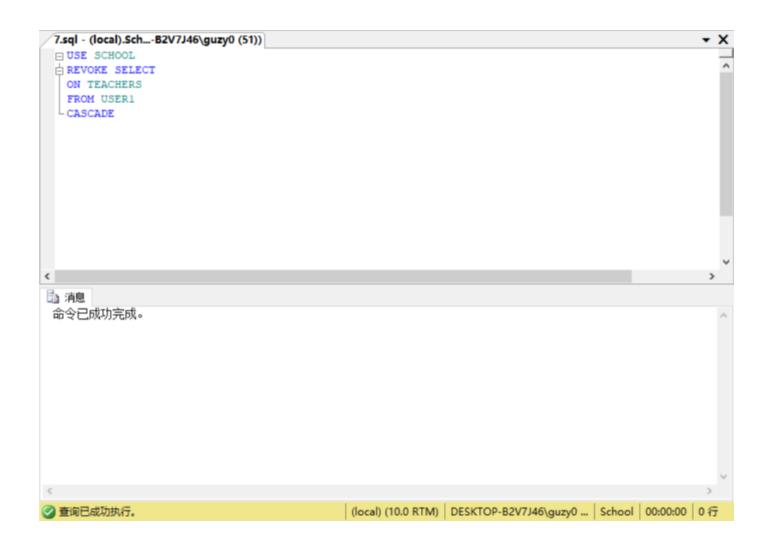
WITH GRANT OPTION

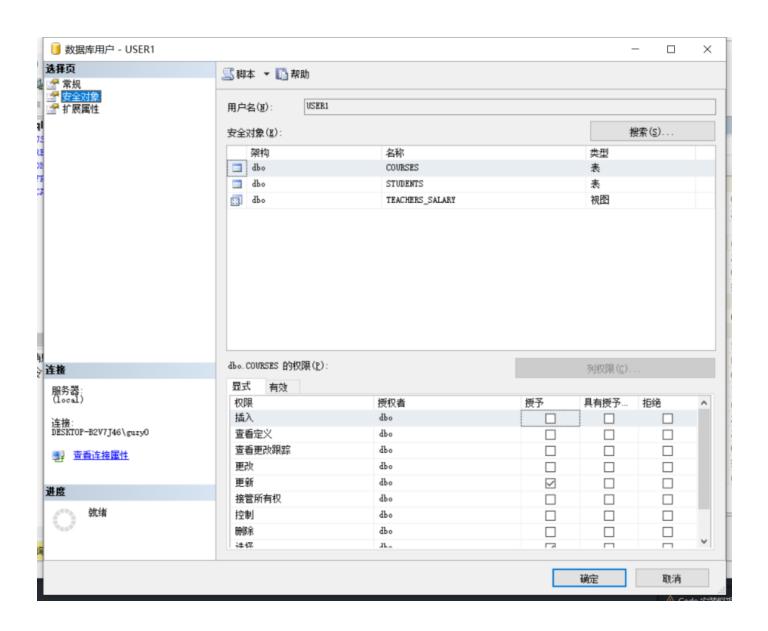


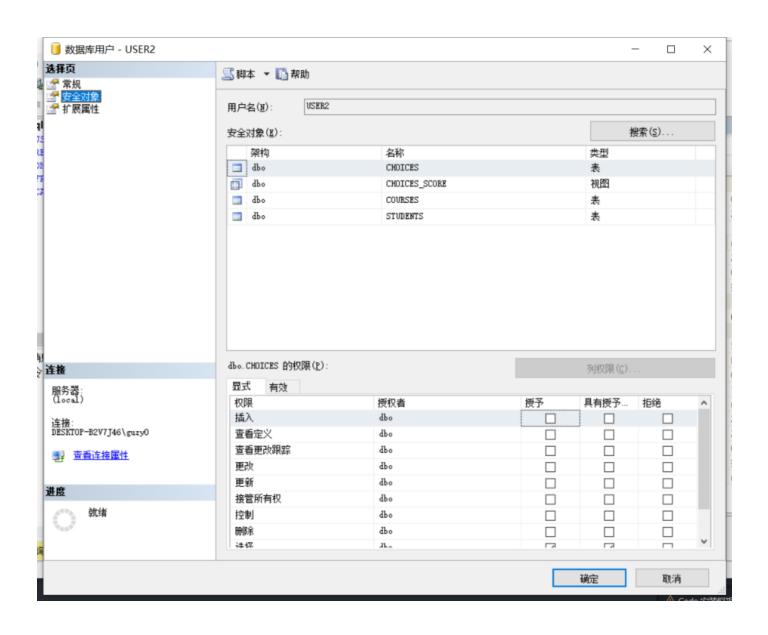


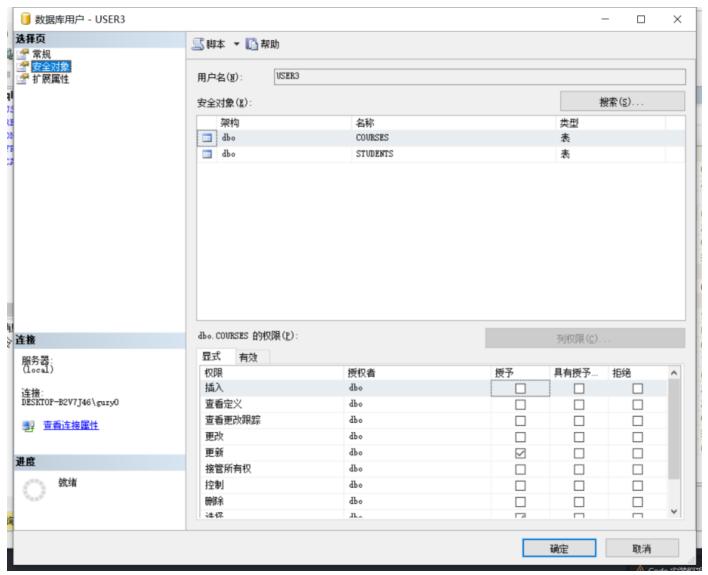
7. 取消USER1对表 TEACHERS的查询权限,考虑由USER2的身份对表 TEACHERS进行查询,操作能 否成功?为什么?

USE SCHOOL	
REVOKE SELECT	
ON TEACHERS	
FROM USER1	
CASCADE	









否,因为USER2权限由USER1授予,级联删除,上图中USER2已无权限。

8. 取消USER1和USER2的关于表 COURSES的权限



