

## Lab 2

### Title: Introduction to DCL AND TCL statements in SQL

#### Objective:

- ✓ To be familiar with DCL and TCL statements in SQL

#### Theory:

##### DCL (Data Control Languages)

- ✓ DCL includes commands such as GRANT and REVOKE which mainly deals with the rights, permissions and other controls of the database system.
- ✓ It used to give and withdraw specific privileges (as defined by query) to the user in a multi-user database.
- ✓ By setting up the permission, user can prevent unauthorized access to the database.

DCL commands are:

- GRANT
- REVOKE

Before discussing GRANT and REVOKE let us consider the following relation.

**employee\_info(eid,name,address,department,salary)**

##### GRANT:

- ✓ This is a SQL command which is used to provide privileges/permissions to modify and retrieve database objects like tables, views, indexes etc.
- ✓ It can be used to grant SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE etc. privileges to a user.

##### Syntax:

GRANT <privilege list> on <relation or view> to <user>;

##### Example:

- ✓ GRANT INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE on employee\_info to ram;
- ✓ GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES on employee\_info to ram;
- ✓ GRANT INSERT on employee\_info to hari;
- ✓ GRANT INSERT (eid,name,address) on employee\_info to amit, ritu;
- ✓ GRANT UPDATE (eid,name,department) on employee\_info to amit, ritu;
- ✓ GRANT DELETE on employee\_info to hari;

## REVOKE:

- ✓ It revokes the given access to the user.

### syntax:

**REVOKE<privilege list> on <relation or view> from <user>;**

### **Example:**

- ✓ REVOKE UPDATE on employee\_info from ram;
- ✓ REVOKE SELECT on employee\_info from ram;
- ✓ REVOKE INSERT (eid,name,address) on employee\_info from amit, ritu;
- ✓ REVOKE UPDATE (eid,name,department) on employee\_info from amit, ritu;
- ✓ REVOKE DELETE on employee\_info from hari;

## TCL (Transaction Control Language)

- ✓ Transaction Control Language (TCL) is a set of special commands that deal with the transactions within the database.
- ✓ Basically, they are used to manage transactions within the database.
- ✓ TCL commands are also used for maintaining the consistency of the database.
- ✓ These commands are generally used along with the DML commands such as INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE.
- ✓ The changes made by DML commands are either committed or rolled back by TCL commands.
- ✓ There is another TCL command that can place a save point in the transactions which makes it possible to rollback all the transaction till the last save point.

## COMMIT:

Commit command make the changes made to the database permanent.

Syntax:

```
COMMIT;
```

Here's the syntax demonstrating the use of the COMMIT command with a transaction in MySQL:

```
START TRANSACTION;  
{a set of SQL statements};  
COMMIT;
```

The parameters used in the syntax are:

- ✓ START TRANSACTION: It is used for marking the beginning of changes or operations in a transaction.
- ✓ {a set of SQL statements}: It is used for mentioning the task that is supposed to be completed.
- ✓ COMMIT: It is used to save transactional changes made by SQL statements.

**Example:**

```
START TRANSACTION;  
DELETE FROM student_info  
WHERE sid = 11;  
COMMIT ;
```

**ROLLBACK:**

- ✓ Rollback command is used to undo the changes that have been made to the database temporarily.
- ✓ The important point to note here is that the changes saved using COMMIT command cannot be undone using ROLLBACK command.

**Example:**

```
UPDATE student_info SET location='Dharan' WHERE name='ram';  
ROLLBACK;
```

**SAVEPOINT:**

It's used to roll back a transaction to a specific point rather than the complete transaction.

Syntax:**SAVEPOINT SavepointName;**

- ✓ Among all transactions, this command is exclusively used to create SAVEPOINT.
- ✓ ROLLBACK is a command that is used to undo a set of transactions.

The syntax for rollback to savepoint command:

**ROLLBACK TO SavepointName;**Example:

```
UPDATE student_info  
SET program = 'BBA'  
WHERE sid = 5;  
Savepoint A;
```

```
UPDATE student_info  
SET name = 'ram'  
WHERE location = 'pokhara';  
SAVEPOINT B;
```

Now if we want to roll back the certain DML commands, we can do so by using Rollback like this:  
This will rollback the transaction till save point A:  
Rollback to A;

## Demonstration

- ☞ Open MySQL and Apache xampp control panel
- ☞ Open the command prompt
- ☞ Change directory to xampp\mysql\bin
- ☞ Now, xampp\mysql\bin>mysql -u root -p -h localhost and it will ask for password
- ☞ Press Enter
- ☞ Now, you can perform below operations

### 1) Create a database named eemc\_db

```
create database eemc_db;
```

//Database named eemc\_db will be created

### 2) select database named eemc\_db

```
use eemc_db;
```

### 3) Create a table named employee\_info with following columns and data type

Eid	Name	Address	department	salary
Int	varchar(30)	varchar(30)	varchar(30)	decimal (10,2)

```
create table employee_info(eid int,name varchar(30),address varchar(30),department  
varchar(30),salary decimal (10,2));
```

## For use of commit and rollback

### 3) Now insert some records into table named employee\_info

Start transaction;

```
insert into employee_info values(1,'anish', 'kathmandu','civil',25000.35);  
insert into employee_info values(2,'Roshan', 'pokhara','computer',18750.25);  
insert into employee_info values(3,'rojina','kathmandu','computer',22250.45);  
insert into employee_info values (4,'ramesh','bhaktapur','it',55250.15);
```

//you can see that no any changes is reflected in database while opening localhost/ phpmyadmin  
//But changes is made locally, you can see this by using following query

```
select * from employee_info;
```

Now commit the transaction  
**commit ;**

Now, you can see changes is reflected in database while opening localhost phpmyadmin

**4) Now insert another 1 record**

**start transaction;**

```
insert into employee_info values(5,'hari','pokhara','it',60250.65);
```

*To see records*

```
select * from employee_info;
```

Note: insertion is not reflected in database, which we can see through localhost/phpmyadmin

**5) Now revert the operation of step(4)**

**rollback;**

//Rollback operation will cancelled the above operation

**To see records**

```
select * from employee_info;
```

//We can see the previous record that is already committed

(similarly test with update and delete operations as well)

**For use of savepoint**

**6) Update the address of employee to kathmandu whose name is 'hari'**

**Start transaction;**

```
update employee_info set address='chitwan' where name='anish';
```

```
savepoint update_anish;
```

//We can see the information is updated but it is not reflected in database

**7) Delete the information of employee whose department is civil**

```
delete from employee_info where department='civil';
```

```
savepoint delete_civil;
```

```
select * from employee_info;
```

//We can see the information is deleted but it is not reflected in database

**8) Rollback the transaction to step(8)**

```
Rollback to update_anish;
```

## 9) Commit the transaction

```
Commit;
```

//We can see that information of hari is updated and reflected in database but above deletion operation have been cancelled.

## 10) Create two users named Anish and Rita with following privilege to performing operations on database

*Anish: SELECT, UPDATE, INSERT*

*Sita: SELECT, DELETE*

*Step1: Exit the mariadb shell*

```
exit;
```

*Step2: Reconnect to the mariadb server*

```
mysql -u root -p
```

*Step3: create two users with name anish and sita*

**Syntax:**

```
CREATE USER 'username' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
```

**Note :**For all host this syntax can be modified as

```
CREATE USER 'username'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
```

```
CREATE USER 'anish'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'anish123';
```

```
CREATE USER 'sita'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'sita123';
```

*Step4: Give above mentioned privileges to two users with name anish and sita*

```
GRANT SELECT,UPDATE,INSERT ON eemc_db.employee_info TO anish;
```

```
GRANT SELECT,DELETE ON eemc_db.employee_info TO sita;
```

*Step5: Exit the mariadb shell*

```
exit;
```

*Step5: Reconnect mariadb server with user named anish*

```
mysql -u anish -p
```

```
anish123
```

*Step6: select the database named eemc\_db*

```
use eemc_db;
```

**10) Now, try to perform the above operations that is given privilege to user anish**

```
insert into employee_info values(6,'pradip','palpa','computer',4525.55);
```

*(Insert operation will be performed successfully)*

**11) Try to perform the above operations that is not given privilege to user anish**

```
delete from employee_info where eid=1;
```

*(delete operation is not allowed for anish so it cannot be performed)*

**Now, switch to another user named sita**

**Step1: Exit the mariadb shell**

```
exit;
```

**Step2: Reconnect mariadb server with user named sita**

```
mysql -u sita -p
```

```
sita123
```

**Step3: select the database named eemc\_db**

```
use eemc_db;
```

**12) Now, try to perform the above operations that is given privilege to user sita**

```
delete from employee_info where eid=1;
```

*(Delete operation is executed successfully for user sita)*

**13) Try to perform the above operations that is not given privilege to user sita**

```
update employee_info set deparment='civil' where address='palpa';
```

*(Update operation cannot be performed for user sita)*

**14) Revoke delete operation that is given to sita.**

**(Note you must switch with user root)**

```
quit;
```

```
mysql -u root -p
```

```
revoke delete on eemc_db.employee_info from sita;
```

**15)Now again try to perform delete operation by sita**

***(Note you must switch with user sita)***

quit;

mysql -u sita -p;

sita@123;

use eemc\_db;

delete from employee\_info where eid=2;

*(Now, delete operation cannot be performed for user sita)*

**Some useful commands:**

**To list out all users**

select user from mysql.user;

To find out which grant is given for particular user

**Syntax:**

show grants for 'user\_name' ;

**Example:**

show grants for 'root' ;

show grants for 'anish';

**Discussion:** (This portion is left for student)

**Conclusion:** (This portion is left for student)

\*\*\*\*\*THE END\*\*\*\*\*