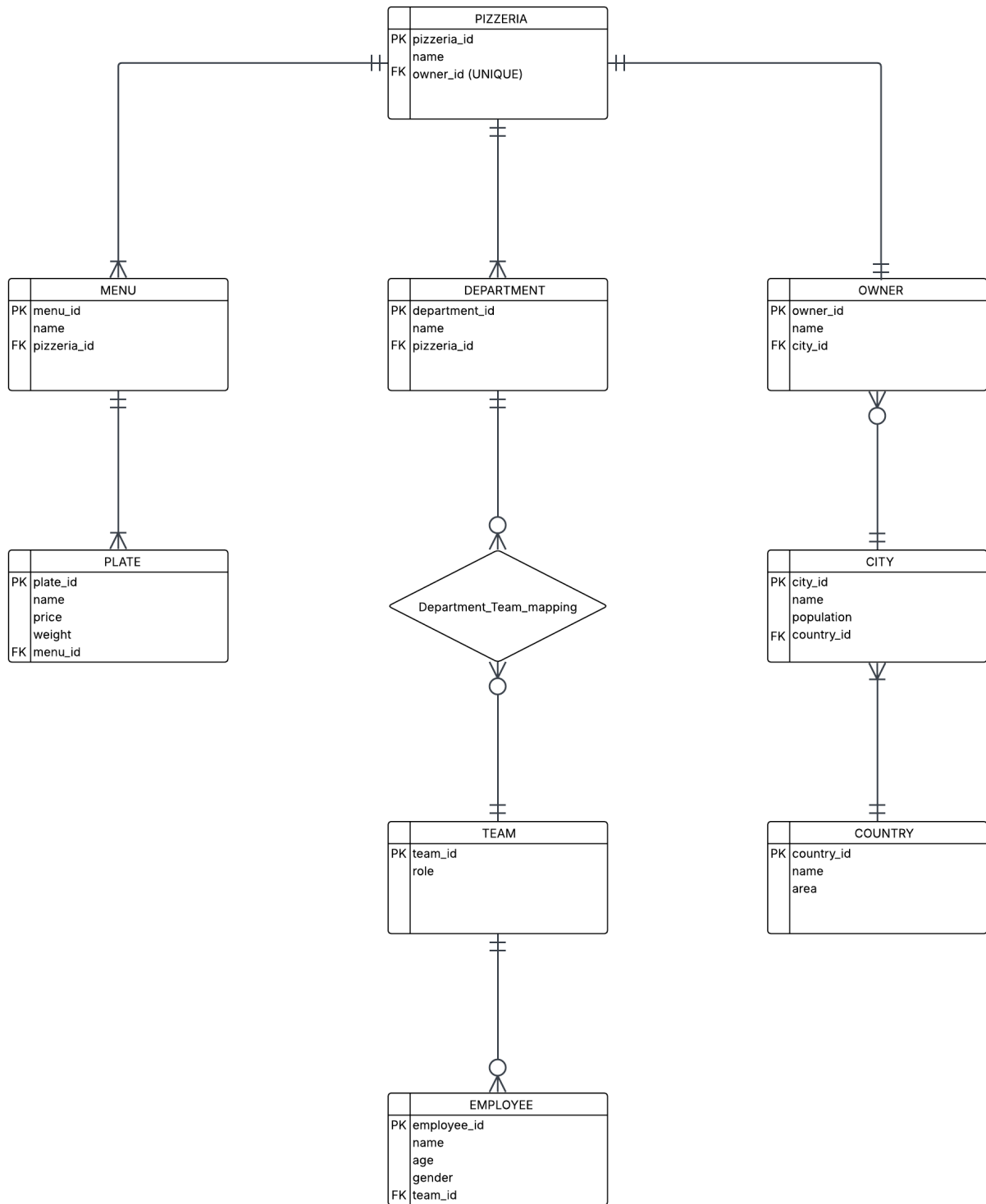


## 1. Introduction

### a. Brief presentation of the designed model and its rules

The project's data model represents a pizzeria chain with the following key characteristics: each pizzeria has one owner (whose birthplace is recorded through city and country entities), maintains one or more unique menus with distinct plates, and operates through departments that are staffed by teams of employees organized by role.

b. Conceptual diagram



c. Relational schemas

PIZZERIA (pizzeria\_id: INT, name: VARCHAR(100), owner\_id: INT)

PK: pizzeria\_id

FK: owner\_id REFERENCES OWNER (owner\_id)

UNIQUE: owner\_id

MENU (menu\_id: INT, name: VARCHAR(100), pizzeria\_id: INT)

PK: menu\_id

FK: pizzeria\_id REFERENCES PIZZERIA (pizzeria\_id)

PLATE (plate\_id: INT, name: VARCHAR(100), price: NUMBER(10,2), weight: INT, menu\_id: INT)

PK: plate\_id

FK: menu\_id REFERENCES MENU (menu\_id)

DEPARTMENT (department\_id: INT, name: VARCHAR(100), pizzeria\_id: INT)

PK: department\_id

FK: pizzeria\_id REFERENCES PIZZERIA (pizzeria\_id)

DEPARTMENT\_TEAM\_MAPPING (department\_id: INT, team\_id: INT)

PK: (department\_id, team\_id)

FK: department\_id REFERENCES DEPARTMENT (department\_id)

FK: team\_id REFERENCES TEAM (team\_id)

TEAM (team\_id: INT, role: VARCHAR(100))

PK: team\_id

EMPLOYEE (employee\_id: INT, name: VARCHAR(100), age: INT, gender: VARCHAR(1), team\_id: INT)

PK: employee\_id

FK: team\_id REFERENCES TEAM (team\_id)

OWNER (owner\_id: INT, name: VARCHAR(100), city\_id: INT)

PK: owner\_id

FK: city\_id REFERENCES CITY (city\_id)

CITY (city\_id: INT, name: VARCHAR(100), population: INT, country\_id: INT)

PK: city\_id

FK: country\_id REFERENCES COUNTRY (country\_id)

COUNTRY (country\_id: INT, name: VARCHAR(100), area: INT)

PK: country\_id

- d. Table creation (separate script)  
Onutu\_Radu-Constantin\_510-create\_insert.txt

The screenshot displays the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The main window shows a SQL script with the following content:

```
INSERT INTO DEPARTMENT_TEAM_MAPPING (department_id, team_id) VALUES (13, 2);
INSERT INTO DEPARTMENT_TEAM_MAPPING (department_id, team_id) VALUES (14, 2);

INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (employee_id, name, age, gender, team_id) VALUES (1, 'Marion Ferrari', 35, 'M', 1);
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (employee_id, name, age, gender, team_id) VALUES (2, 'Isabel Russo', 42, 'M', 3);
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (employee_id, name, age, gender, team_id) VALUES (3, 'Francis Colombo', 35, 'M', 1);
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (employee_id, name, age, gender, team_id) VALUES (4, 'Giuseppe Romano', 45, 'M', 2);
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (employee_id, name, age, gender, team_id) VALUES (5, 'Valentina Ricci', 31, 'F', 2);

INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (employee_id, name, age, gender, team_id) VALUES (6, 'Andrea Conti', 28, 'M', 2);
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (employee_id, name, age, gender, team_id) VALUES (7, 'Sara Marlon', 26, 'F', 2);
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (employee_id, name, age, gender, team_id) VALUES (8, 'Lisa Brown', 24, 'M', 2);
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (employee_id, name, age, gender, team_id) VALUES (9, 'Elena Bruno', 29, 'F', 2);

INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (employee_id, name, age, gender, team_id) VALUES (10, 'Francesca Gallo', 23, 'F', 3);
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (employee_id, name, age, gender, team_id) VALUES (11, 'Roberto Costa', 27, 'M', 3);
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (employee_id, name, age, gender, team_id) VALUES (12, 'Giulia Mancini', 25, 'F', 3);
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (employee_id, name, age, gender, team_id) VALUES (13, 'Alessandro Villa', 30, 'M', 3);
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (employee_id, name, age, gender, team_id) VALUES (14, 'Chiara Lombardi', 22, 'F', 3);

INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (employee_id, name, age, gender, team_id) VALUES (15, 'Matteo Moretti', 32, 'M', 4);
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (employee_id, name, age, gender, team_id) VALUES (16, 'Simone Barbieri', 29, 'M', 4);

INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (employee_id, name, age, gender, team_id) VALUES (17, 'Leonardo Fontana', 48, 'M', 5);
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (employee_id, name, age, gender, team_id) VALUES (18, 'Cristina Santoro', 44, 'F', 5);

INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (employee_id, name, age, gender, team_id) VALUES (19, 'David Miller', 26, 'M', 6);
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (employee_id, name, age, gender, team_id) VALUES (20, 'Joseph Brown', 24, 'M', 6);
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (employee_id, name, age, gender, team_id) VALUES (21, 'Michael Johnson', 25, 'M', 6);

INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (employee_id, name, age, gender, team_id) VALUES (22, 'Sofia Rizzo', 21, 'F', 7);
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (employee_id, name, age, gender, team_id) VALUES (23, 'Anna Caruso', 23, 'F', 7);
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (employee_id, name, age, gender, team_id) VALUES (24, 'Paolo Serra', 40, 'M', 8);
```

The bottom panel shows the 'Script Output' window with the following messages:

```
Table PERSONS created.
Table PERSONS dropped.
Table COUNTRY created.
Table CITY created.
Table OWNER created.
Table PIZZERIA created.
Table MENU created.
Table PLATE created.
Table DEPARTMENT created.
Table TEAM created.
Table DEPARTMENT_TEAM_MAPPING created.
```

- e. Presentation of the security rules to be applied to the model  
Data Encryption, Database activity Auditing, Management of Database Users and Computational Resources, Privileges and Roles, Database Applications and Data Security, Data Masking

## 2. Data Encryption

Onutu\_Radu-Constantin\_510-encryption.txt

The screenshot displays a SQL IDE interface with two queries. The first query, in the top panel, is for encrypting data. It defines a function `DBMS_CRYPTO.HASH_SH256` and an `INSERT` statement for a table `owner_enc`. It includes comments for running the encryption and viewing the encrypted bytes in hexadecimal. The second query, in the bottom panel, is for decrypting data. It defines a function `DBMS_CRYPTO.HASH_SH256` and an `INSERT` statement for a table `owner_dec`. It includes comments for running the decryption and checking the decrypted data. Both queries are followed by a `SELECT` statement to retrieve the data.

**Query 1: Encryption**

```
-- Run encryption
EXEC encrypt_owner_demo;

-- View encrypted bytes (hex)
SELECT owner_id,
       RAWTOHEX(name_enc) AS name_enc_hex,
       city_id,
       RAWTOHEX(row_hash) AS hash_hex
FROM owner_enc
ORDER BY owner_id;
```

**Query Result 1:**

OWNER_ID	NAME_ENC_HEX	CITY_ID	HASH_HEX
1	1884DBCFC8B3A001FC5B29B7F8EC9A99AB	1	160A891136E188360EA9472C5D13D01BD6EBF0EA9E172B5FBEF164F173C41899F
2	21AADF292F9DFC799C347DDF3EBD9C0D2	2	2616949EC1DFDEF2706AF891E0BDC2409BC7BA99FE20C5BB83A07F08DD4D85655
3	364BD1E1D51C231571A306C82709A6869F12A1670083807BACD8D8A59F70A46D7	3	31679617464EEFAE39F1CD6F9642C91EC846E22264BA97CC946708F73F4FA7FCA
4	4048E9C1227CFB9417811E2CFC5CD9A62	4	40912454D1FDEFD12D1135C8923BB580BE14D2E37B8DFF3BD6CFD8D6434C4B531
5	5F08FC2B8D2BFB5531D9BA05D3F0CC67	5	50427A99AD0DD260911A236EBD3FD58D4AE646BBA3FC4A66CC067303C5B98B9E
6	66360B45EBDF56217590E3E4C261D461	6	6F87D01F00EBADF4C5F596363E867213D3CA019E935D3D196C2A101C15E4CF122
7	75E77B89CB63C6731E75A124909C655DD	7	7F638E6625FBC27AA02A35979F54C966A66DDE647C5B3F0B2CFAC1D82EF6723BC
8	8C0E6BAD6D0EBC2FFFE1FEE6DC797D0F	8	8D4DE2501BF4B1DBAC44A97FC3EC903030B253D55B7D516A34439977AF13DD6BD

**Query 2: Decryption**

```
IF v_hash_now = r.row_hash THEN
  INSERT INTO owner_dec(owner_id, name, city_id)
  VALUES (r.owner_id, v_name, r.city_id);
ELSE
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Integrity FAILED for owner_id=' || r.owner_id);
END IF;
END LOOP;

COMMIT;

-- Run decryption
EXEC decrypt_owner_demo;

-- Check decrypted data
SELECT * FROM owner_dec ORDER BY owner_id;
```

**Query Result 2:**

OWNER_ID	NAME	CITY_ID
1	1 Giovanni Rossi	1
2	2 Maria Bianchi	2
3	3 Antonio Esposito	3
4	4 John Smith	4
5	5 Emily Davis	5
6	6 Pierre Dubois	6
7	7 Carlos Garcia	7
8	8 Ion Popescu	8

### 3. Database activity Auditing

Onutu\_Radu-Constantin\_510-audit.txt

#### a. Standard Auditing

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a script named 'pizzeria\_user'. The script contains several SQL statements: an UPDATE on the PLATE table, an INSERT into the EMPLOYEE table, a DELETE from the EMPLOYEE table, an UPDATE on the OWNER table, a ROLLBACK, and a SELECT query from the user\_audit\_trail table. The SELECT query filters for operations on 'PLATE', 'EMPLOYEE', 'OWNER', 'MENU', and 'PIZZERIA' tables, ordered by timestamp in descending order, and fetches the first 20 rows.

Below the script, the 'Query Result' tab shows the execution results. The table has columns: USERNAME, OBJ\_NAME, ACTION\_NAME, AUDIT\_TIME, and SQL\_SNIPPET. The results show four rows of audit data.

USERNAME	OBJ_NAME	ACTION_NAME	AUDIT_TIME	SQL_SNIPPET
PIZZERIA_USER	OWNER	UPDATE	2026-01-08 22:31:56	UPDATE OWNER SET name = 'Giovanni Rossi Updated' WHERE owner_id = 1
PIZZERIA_USER	EMPLOYEE	DELETE	2026-01-08 22:31:52	DELETE FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE employee_id = 100
PIZZERIA_USER	EMPLOYEE	INSERT	2026-01-08 22:31:46	INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (employee_id, name, age, gender, team_id) VALUES (100, 'Test Employee', 30, 'M', 1);
PIZZERIA_USER	PLATE	UPDATE	2026-01-08 22:31:41	UPDATE PLATE SET price = 12.99 WHERE plate_id = 1

#### b. Audit Triggers

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a script named 'pizzeria\_user'. The script contains several SQL statements: an UPDATE on the PLATE table, a COMMIT, and three SELECT queries. The first SELECT query is from the audit\_historic table, filtered by table\_name and operation. The second SELECT query is from the audit\_historic table, grouped by table\_name and operation. The third SELECT query is from the audit\_historic table, grouped by user and table\_name.

Below the script, the 'Query Result' tab shows the execution results. The table has columns: ID\_AUDIT, USER, TABLE\_NAME, OPERATION, AUDIT\_TIME, OLD\_VAL, and NEW\_VAL. The results show three rows of audit data.

ID_AUDIT	USER	TABLE_NAME	OPERATION	AUDIT_TIME	OLD_VAL	NEW_VAL
1	PIZZERIA_USER	PLATE	UPDATE PRICE	2026-01-08 22:54:09	Plate: Quattro Formaggi, Old Price: 11.5	Plate: Quattro Formaggi, New Price: 11.5
2	PIZZERIA_USER	PLATE	UPDATE PRICE	2026-01-08 22:50:14	Plate: Quattro Formaggi, Old Price: 11.5	Plate: Quattro Formaggi, New Price: 11.5
3	PIZZERIA_USER	PLATE	UPDATE PRICE	2026-01-08 22:50:10	Plate: Quattro Formaggi, Old Price: 11	Plate: Quattro Formaggi, New Price: 11.5

### c. Audit Policies

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a query window titled 'pizzeria\_user'. The query is as follows:

```
DBMS_FGA.ENABLE_POLICY(
  object_schema => USER,
  object_name   => 'PIZZERIA',
  policy_name   => 'policy_pizzeria_owner'
);
END;
/

-- Enable policy for MENU
BEGIN
  DBMS_FGA.ENABLE_POLICY(
    object_schema => USER,
    object_name   => 'MENU',
    policy_name   => 'policy_menu_insert'
  );
END;
/

-- View all enabled policies
SELECT object_name, policy_name, enabled, sel, ins, upd, del
FROM user_audit_policies
ORDER BY object_name, policy_name;
```

The 'Query Result' pane shows the following data:

	OBJECT_NAME	POLICY_NAME	ENABLED	SEL	INS	UPD	DEL
1	EMPLOYEE	POLICY_EMPLOYEE_ACCESS	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
2	MENU	POLICY_MENU_INSERT	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
3	PIZZERIA	POLICY_PIZZERIA_OWNER	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
4	PLATE	POLICY_PLATE_PRICE	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a query window titled 'pizzeria\_user'. The query is as follows:

```
WHERE object_name LIKE 'AUDIT%'
AND object_type IN ('PROCEDURE', 'FUNCTION');

-- Test Audit Policies
-- Test 1: Query employee data (triggers policy_employee_access)
SELECT name, age FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE employee_id = 1;

-- Test 2: Update plate price (triggers policy_plate_price)
UPDATE PLATE SET price = 13.99 WHERE plate_id = 3;

-- Test 3: Query pizzeria ownership (triggers policy_pizzeria_owner)
SELECT name, owner_id FROM PIZZERIA WHERE pizzeria_id = 1;

COMMIT;

SELECT db_user, object_name, policy_name,
       TO_CHAR(timestamp, 'YYYY-MM-DD HH24:MI:SS') as access_time,
       SUBSTR(sql_text, 1, 100) as sql_snippet
FROM dba_fga_audit_trail
WHERE db_user = USER
AND object_name IN ('PLATE', 'EMPLOYEE', 'PIZZERIA', 'MENU')
ORDER BY timestamp DESC;
```

The 'Query Result' pane shows the following data:

	DB_USER	OBJECT_NAME	POLICY_NAME	ACCESS_TIME	SQL_SNIPPET
1	PIZZERIA_USER	PIZZERIA	POLICY_PIZZERIA_OWNER	2026-01-08 23:42:52	SELECT name, owner_id FROM PIZZERIA WHERE pizzeria_id = 1
2	PIZZERIA_USER	PLATE	POLICY_PLATE_PRICE	2026-01-08 23:42:41	UPDATE PLATE SET price = 13.99 WHERE plate_id = 3
3	PIZZERIA_USER	EMPLOYEE	POLICY_EMPLOYEE_ACCESS	2026-01-08 23:42:27	SELECT name, age FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE employee_id = 1
4	PIZZERIA_USER	PIZZERIA	POLICY_PIZZERIA_OWNER	2026-01-08 23:18:00	SELECT name, owner_id FROM PIZZERIA WHERE pizzeria_id = 1
5	PIZZERIA_USER	PLATE	POLICY_PLATE_PRICE	2026-01-08 23:17:46	UPDATE PLATE SET price = 13.99 WHERE plate_id = 3
6	PIZZERIA_USER	EMPLOYEE	POLICY_EMPLOYEE_ACCESS	2026-01-08 23:17:40	SELECT name, age FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE employee_id = 1

#### 4. Management of Database Users and Computational Resources

Onutu\_Radu-Constantin\_510-identity\_resource\_mgmt.txt

- a. Designing the identity management configuration in the database (process-user, entity-process, entity-user matrices)

Users of the Pizzeria Chain Database:

- Chain Administrator (1 user) - Manages entire pizzeria chain
- Pizzeria Managers (8 users) - One manager per pizzeria location
- Kitchen Staff (10 users) - Chefs and cooks across locations
- Service Staff (8 users) - Waiters and hosts
- Inventory Clerks (3 users) - Manage supplies and ingredients
- Customers (represents general public access)

Application processes:

- P1: Manage pizzeria locations (create, update, delete pizzerias)
- P2: Manage menu items (add, update, delete plates)
- P3: View all menus across chain
- P4: Manage employees (hire, update, terminate)
- P5: Assign teams to departments
- P6: Update plate prices
- P7: View sales reports
- P8: Manage inventory
- P9: Customer menu browsing
- P10: Place orders
- P11: Process payments
- P12: View pizzeria performance metrics

Process-user matrix:

	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10	P11	P12
Admin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Manager		X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X
Kitchen		X	X					X				
Service		X	X						X	X	X	
Inventory							X	X				
Customer						X		X	X	X		



Entity-process matrix:

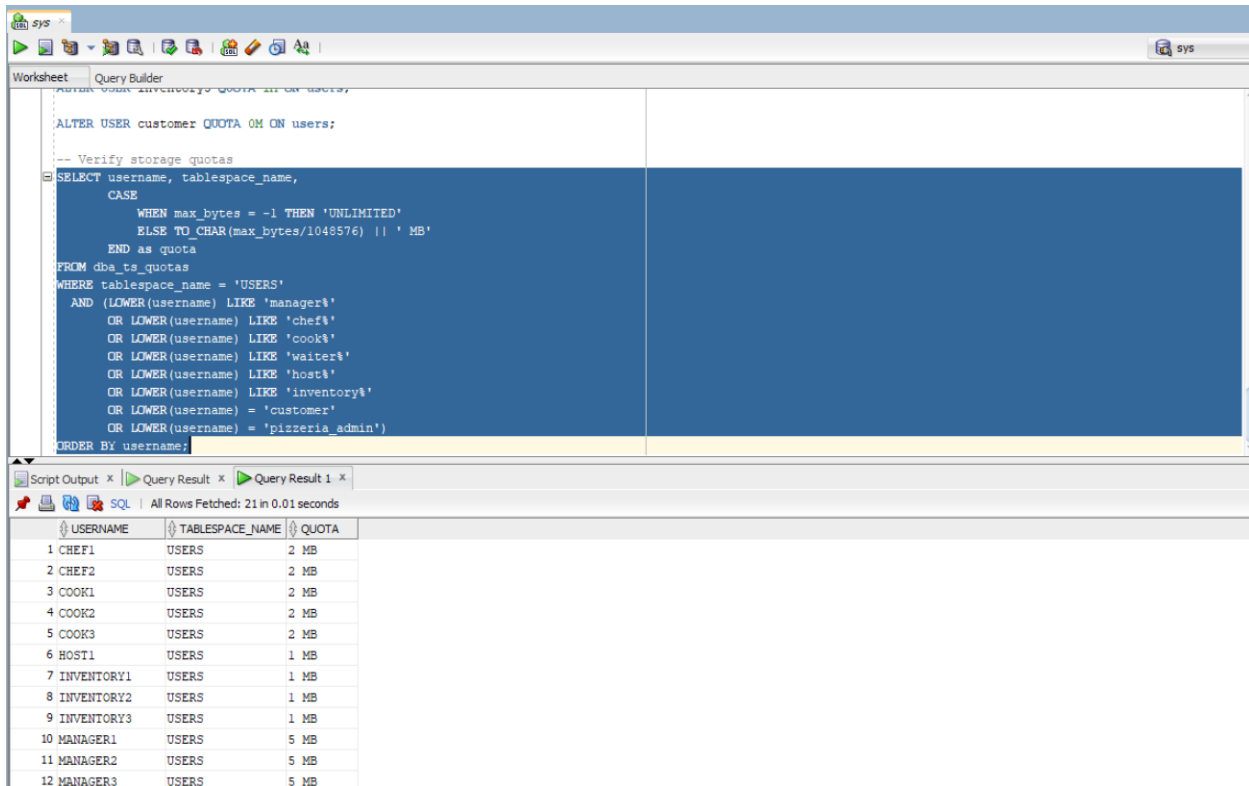
	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10	P11	P12
PIZZERIA	I,U,D	S	S	S	S	S	S					S
OWNER	S	S	S	S	S	S	S					S
MENU		I,U,D	S			S			S	S		
PLATE		I,U,D	S		I,U	S			S	S		
EMPLOYEE			S	I,U,D	S							
TEAM					S,U							
DEPARTMENT					I,U,S							
DEPARTMENT_TEAM_MAPPING					I,U,D							
CITY	S	S	S	S	S	S	S					S
COUNTRY	S	S	S	S	S	S	S					S

Legend: I=Insert, U=Update, D=Delete, S=Select

Entity-user matrix:

	Admin	Manager	Kitchen	Service	Inventory	Customer
PIZZERIA	I,U,D,S	S	S	S	S	S
OWNER	I,U,D,S	S	S	S	S	
MENU	I,U,D,S	I,U,D,S	I,U,S	S		S
PLATE	I,U,D,S	I,U,D,S	I,U,S	S		S
EMPLOYEE	I,U,D,S	I,U,D,S	S	I,U,S	I,U,S	
TEAM	I,U,D,S	I,U,S	S	S	I,U,S	
DEPARTMENT	I,U,D,S	I,U,D,S	S	S	S	
DEPARTMENT_TEAM_MAPPING	I,U,D,S	I,U,S	S	S	I,U,S	
CITY	S	S	S	S	S	S
COUNTRY	S	S	S	S	S	S

b. Implementing the identity management configuration in the database



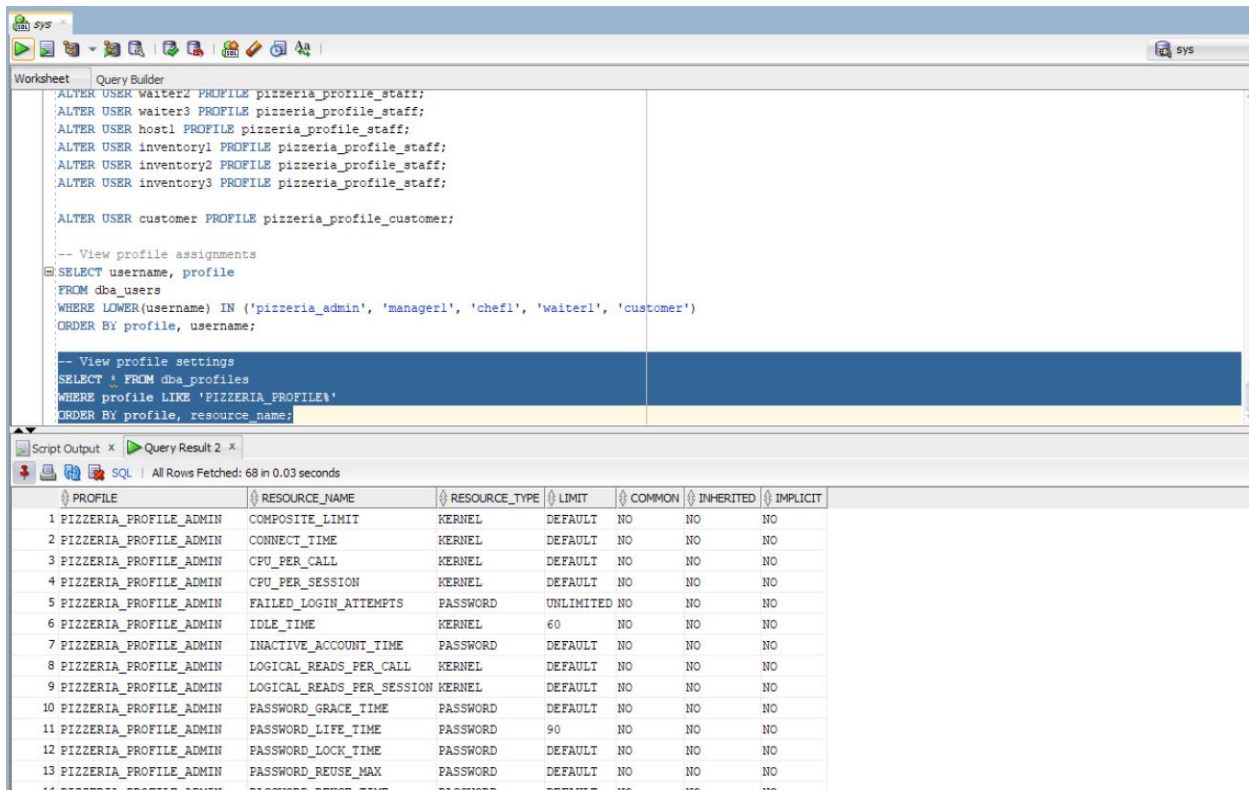
The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a query in the Query Builder. The query is designed to verify storage quotas for users in the USERS tablespace. It uses a CASE statement to convert the max\_bytes value into a human-readable format (MB). The results are ordered by username.

```
ALTER USER customer QUOTA 0M ON users;

-- Verify storage quotas
SELECT username, tablespace_name,
       CASE
         WHEN max_bytes = -1 THEN 'UNLIMITED'
         ELSE TO_CHAR(max_bytes/1048576) || ' MB'
       END as quota
FROM dba_ts_quotas
WHERE tablespace_name = 'USERS'
  AND (LOWER(username) LIKE 'manager%'
       OR LOWER(username) LIKE 'chef%'
       OR LOWER(username) LIKE 'cook%'
       OR LOWER(username) LIKE 'waiter%'
       OR LOWER(username) LIKE 'host%'
       OR LOWER(username) LIKE 'inventory%'
       OR LOWER(username) = 'customer'
       OR LOWER(username) = 'pizzeria_admin')
ORDER BY username;
```

The query results are displayed in a table with 3 columns: USERNAME, TABLESPACE\_NAME, and QUOTA. There are 12 rows of data.

USERNAME	TABLESPACE_NAME	QUOTA
CHEF1	USERS	2 MB
CHEF2	USERS	2 MB
COOK1	USERS	2 MB
COOK2	USERS	2 MB
COOK3	USERS	2 MB
HOST1	USERS	1 MB
INVENTORY1	USERS	1 MB
INVENTORY2	USERS	1 MB
INVENTORY3	USERS	1 MB
MANAGER1	USERS	5 MB
MANAGER2	USERS	5 MB
MANAGER3	USERS	5 MB



The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a query in the Query Builder. The query is designed to view profile assignments and settings for the PIZZERIA\_PROFILE\_ADMIN profile. It uses a SELECT statement to retrieve the profile settings from the dba\_profiles table.

```
ALTER USER waiter2 PROFILE pizzeria_profile_staff;
ALTER USER waiter3 PROFILE pizzeria_profile_staff;
ALTER USER host1 PROFILE pizzeria_profile_staff;
ALTER USER inventory1 PROFILE pizzeria_profile_staff;
ALTER USER inventory2 PROFILE pizzeria_profile_staff;
ALTER USER inventory3 PROFILE pizzeria_profile_staff;

ALTER USER customer PROFILE pizzeria_profile_customer;

-- View profile assignments
SELECT username, profile
FROM dba_users
WHERE LOWER(username) IN ('pizzeria_admin', 'manager1', 'chef1', 'waiter1', 'customer')
ORDER BY profile, username;

-- View profile settings
SELECT * FROM dba_profiles
WHERE profile LIKE 'PIZZERIA_PROFILE%'
ORDER BY profile, resource_name;
```

The query results are displayed in a table with 8 columns: PROFILE, RESOURCE\_NAME, RESOURCE\_TYPE, LIMIT, COMMON, INHERITED, and IMPLICIT. There are 14 rows of data.

PROFILE	RESOURCE_NAME	RESOURCE_TYPE	LIMIT	COMMON	INHERITED	IMPLICIT
PIZZERIA_PROFILE_ADMIN	COMPOSITE_LIMIT	KERNEL	DEFAULT	NO	NO	NO
PIZZERIA_PROFILE_ADMIN	CONNECT_TIME	KERNEL	DEFAULT	NO	NO	NO
PIZZERIA_PROFILE_ADMIN	CPU_PER_CALL	KERNEL	DEFAULT	NO	NO	NO
PIZZERIA_PROFILE_ADMIN	CPU_PER_SESSION	KERNEL	DEFAULT	NO	NO	NO
PIZZERIA_PROFILE_ADMIN	FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS	PASSWORD	UNLIMITED	NO	NO	NO
PIZZERIA_PROFILE_ADMIN	IDLE_TIME	KERNEL	60	NO	NO	NO
PIZZERIA_PROFILE_ADMIN	INACTIVE_ACCOUNT_TIME	PASSWORD	DEFAULT	NO	NO	NO
PIZZERIA_PROFILE_ADMIN	LOGICAL_READS_PER_CALL	KERNEL	DEFAULT	NO	NO	NO
PIZZERIA_PROFILE_ADMIN	LOGICAL_READS_PER_SESSION	KERNEL	DEFAULT	NO	NO	NO
PIZZERIA_PROFILE_ADMIN	PASSWORD_GRACE_TIME	PASSWORD	DEFAULT	NO	NO	NO
PIZZERIA_PROFILE_ADMIN	PASSWORD_LIFE_TIME	PASSWORD	90	NO	NO	NO
PIZZERIA_PROFILE_ADMIN	PASSWORD_LOCK_TIME	PASSWORD	DEFAULT	NO	NO	NO
PIZZERIA_PROFILE_ADMIN	PASSWORD_REUSE_MAX	PASSWORD	DEFAULT	NO	NO	NO
PIZZERIA_PROFILE_ADMIN	PASSWORD_REUSE_TIME	PASSWORD	DEFAULT	NO	NO	NO

sys

Worksheet Query Builder

```

EXECUTE pizzeria_cpu_plan;

-- View consumer groups
SELECT consumer_group, comments
FROM dba_rsrc_consumer_groups
WHERE consumer_group IN ('MANAGEMENT', 'OPERATIONS', 'STAFF', 'OTHER_GROUPS')
ORDER BY consumer_group;

-- View plan directives and user mappings
SELECT DISTINCT
  a.username,
  c.group_or_subplan as consumer_group,
  c.mgmt_pl as cpu_percentage,
  c.plan
FROM dba_rsrc_plan_directives c
LEFT OUTER JOIN dba_users a
  ON (c.group_or_subplan = a.initial_rsrc_consumer_group)
WHERE c.plan = 'PIZZERIA_CPU_PLAN'
ORDER BY a.username NULLS LAST;

```

Script Output x Query Result 1 x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 22 in 0.035 seconds

	USERNAME	CONSUMER_GROUP	CPU_PERCENTAGE	PLAN
1	CHEF1	STAFF	25	PIZZERIA_CPU_PLAN
2	CHEF2	STAFF	25	PIZZERIA_CPU_PLAN
3	COOK1	STAFF	25	PIZZERIA_CPU_PLAN
4	COOK2	STAFF	25	PIZZERIA_CPU_PLAN
5	COOK3	STAFF	25	PIZZERIA_CPU_PLAN
6	HOST1	STAFF	25	PIZZERIA_CPU_PLAN
7	INVENTORY1	STAFF	25	PIZZERIA_CPU_PLAN
8	INVENTORY2	STAFF	25	PIZZERIA_CPU_PLAN
9	INVENTORY3	STAFF	25	PIZZERIA_CPU_PLAN
10	MANAGER1	OPERATIONS	35	PIZZERIA_CPU_PLAN
11	MANAGER2	OPERATIONS	35	PIZZERIA_CPU_PLAN
12	MANAGER3	OPERATIONS	35	PIZZERIA_CPU_PLAN
13	MANAGER4	OPERATIONS	35	PIZZERIA_CPU_PLAN
14	MANAGER5	OPERATIONS	35	PIZZERIA_CPU_PLAN

## 5. Privileges and Roles

Onutu\_Radu-Constantin\_510-privs\_roles.txt

### a. System and Object Privileges

sys

Worksheet Query Builder

```

-- a. System and Object Privileges
-- Grant permission to allow other users to create sessions
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO pizzeria_user WITH ADMIN OPTION;

-- Grant permission to create tables in any schema
GRANT CREATE ANY TABLE TO pizzeria_user;

-- Grant permission to create indexes (needed for primary keys)
GRANT CREATE ANY INDEX TO pizzeria_user;

-- Grant permission to create roles
GRANT CREATE ROLE TO pizzeria_user;

-- Grant permission to create views
GRANT CREATE VIEW TO pizzeria_user;

-- Grant permission to create procedures
GRANT CREATE PROCEDURE TO pizzeria_user;

-- Grant permission to create triggers
GRANT CREATE TRIGGER TO pizzeria_user;

```

Script Output x Query Result x

Task completed in 0.087 seconds

Grant succeeded.

Grant succeeded.

Grant succeeded.

## b. Privileges hierarchies

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a script in the Query Builder. The script grants the `manager_role` to four users (`manager5` through `manager8`), the `kitchen_role` to three users (`chef1` through `cook3`), the `service_role` to four users (`waiter1` through `host1`), the `inventory_role` to three users (`inventory1` through `inventory3`), and the `customer_role` to one user (`customer`). The Script Output pane shows three successful grant messages.

```
GRANT manager_role TO manager5;
GRANT manager_role TO manager6;
GRANT manager_role TO manager7;
GRANT manager_role TO manager8;

-- Assign kitchen_role to kitchen staff
GRANT kitchen_role TO chef1;
GRANT kitchen_role TO chef2;
GRANT kitchen_role TO cook1;
GRANT kitchen_role TO cook2;
GRANT kitchen_role TO cook3;

-- Assign service_role to service staff
GRANT service_role TO waiter1;
GRANT service_role TO waiter2;
GRANT service_role TO waiter3;
GRANT service_role TO host1;

-- Assign inventory_role to inventory clerks
GRANT inventory_role TO inventory1;
GRANT inventory_role TO inventory2;
GRANT inventory_role TO inventory3;

-- Assign customer role to customer user
GRANT customer_role TO customer;
```

Script Output: Grant succeeded.  
Grant succeeded.  
Grant succeeded.

## c. Privileges on dependent objects

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a script in the Query Builder. The script creates a view `pizzeria_user.menu_display` by joining `pizzeria_user.MENU`, `pizzeria_user.PLATE`, and `pizzeria_user.PIZZERIA` tables. It then grants `SELECT` privilege on the view to four roles (`manager_role`, `kitchen_role`, `service_role`, and `customer_role`). The Query Result pane shows the output of a `SELECT` query on the view, displaying four rows of menu data.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW pizzeria_user.menu_display AS
SELECT
  m.menu_id,
  m.name AS menu_name,
  p.plate_id,
  p.name AS plate_name,
  p.price,
  p.weight,
  pz.name AS pizzeria_name
FROM pizzeria_user.MENU m
JOIN pizzeria_user.PLATE p ON m.menu_id = p.menu_id
JOIN pizzeria_user.PIZZERIA pz ON m.pizzeria_id = pz.pizzeria_id
ORDER BY m.menu_id, p.plate_id;

-- Grant SELECT privilege on the view to all roles
GRANT SELECT ON pizzeria_user.menu_display TO manager_role;
GRANT SELECT ON pizzeria_user.menu_display TO kitchen_role;
GRANT SELECT ON pizzeria_user.menu_display TO service_role;
GRANT SELECT ON pizzeria_user.menu_display TO customer_role;

SELECT * FROM pizzeria_user.menu_display WHERE menu_id = 1;
```

Query Result: All Rows Fetched: 4 in 0.024 seconds

MENU_ID	MENU_NAME	PLATE_ID	PLATE_NAME	PRICE	WEIGHT	PIZZERIA_NAME
1	1 Classic Italian Menu	1	Margherita	8.5	350	Bella Napoli Roma
2	1 Classic Italian Menu	2	Quattro Formaggi	11.5	380	Bella Napoli Roma
3	1 Classic Italian Menu	3	Capricciosa	13.99	400	Bella Napoli Roma
4	1 Classic Italian Menu	4	Tiramisu	6	150	Bella Napoli Roma

## 6. Database Applications and Data Security

Onutu\_Radu-Constantin\_510-application\_security.txt

### a. Application Context

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with the 'Query Builder' tab active. The SQL script in the editor is as follows:

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Cannot update prices outside business hours!');
DBMS_SESSION.SET_CONTEXT('PIZZERIA_CONTEXT', 'attr_hour', 'NO');
ELSE
  DBMS_SESSION.SET_CONTEXT('PIZZERIA_CONTEXT', 'attr_hour', 'YES');
END IF;
END;
/

-- Test the procedure
EXECUTE proc_pizzeria_context;

-- Managers automatically get this context at login
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER tr_pizzeria_after_logon
AFTER LOGON ON DATABASE
DECLARE
  v_user VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
  v_user := SYS_CONTEXT('USERENV', 'SESSION_USER');
  IF LOWER(v_user) LIKE 'manager%' OR LOWER(v_user) = 'pizzeria_admin' THEN
    proc_pizzeria_context;
  END IF;
END;
/
```

The 'Script Output' tab shows the results of the execution:

```
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

Hour: 0
Cannot update prices outside business hours!

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

### b. SQL Injection

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with the 'Query Builder' tab active. The SQL script in the editor is as follows:

```
CREATE TABLE v_table;
BEGIN
  SELECT *
  BULK COLLECT INTO v_table
  FROM pizzeria_user.plate
  WHERE menu_id = p_menu_id;

  FOR i IN 1 .. v_table.COUNT LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(
      'Plate: ' || v_table(i).name || ', Price: $' || v_table(i).price
    );
  END LOOP;
END;
/
SHOW ERRORS

GRANT EXECUTE ON view_menu_items_secure TO manager1;
GRANT EXECUTE ON view_menu_items_secure TO customer;

-- Test secure version (works normally)
EXEC view_menu_items_secure(1);
```

The 'Script Output' tab shows the results of the execution:

```
Grant succeeded.

Grant succeeded.

Plate: Margherita, Price: $12.99
Plate: Quattro Formaggi, Price: $11.5
Plate: Capricciosa, Price: $13.99
Plate: Tiramisu, Price: $6

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

## 7. Data Masking

Onutu\_Radu-Constantin\_510-data\_masking.txt

The screenshot displays the Oracle SQL Developer environment. The main window is the 'Query Builder' tab, which contains a PL/SQL script. The script defines variables for minimum and maximum values, a seed, and a new ID. It then uses a loop to generate masked data for a table named 'pack\_masking'. The script is as follows:

```
v_min := TO_NUMBER(RPAD(SUBSTR(TO_CHAR(p_id), 1, 1), v_len, '0'));
v_max := TO_NUMBER(RPAD(SUBSTR(TO_CHAR(p_id), 1, 1), v_len, '9'));

v_seed := TO_CHAR(SYSTIMESTAMP, 'YYYYMMHH24MISSFFFF');
DBMS_RANDOM.SEED(val => v_seed);
v_new_id := ROUND(DBMS_RANDOM.VALUE(low => v_min, high => v_max), 0);

-- Store for foreign key consistency
v_tabind(p_id) := v_new_id;
RETURN v_new_id;
END IF;
END f_masking_id;
END;
/

-- Test masking functions
SELECT pack_masking.f_masking_name('Marco Ferrari') FROM DUAL;
SELECT pack_masking.f_masking_id(123) FROM DUAL;
```

Below the script, the 'Script Output' and 'Query Result' tabs are visible. The 'Query Result' tab shows the output of the script, which is a single row with the value '1' and a series of asterisks, indicating that the data has been successfully masked.

PACK_MASKING.F_MASKING_NAME(MARCOFERRARI)
1*****