

# 数据库实验六

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## 实验任务

在school数据库中：

- (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
- (3)授予USER1对表 TEACHERS的查询,更新工资的权限,且允许 USER1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?
- (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?
- (8)取消USER1和USER2的关于表 COURSES的权限

## 解决方案

(1)

```
grant select
on students
to public
```

(2)

```
grant select,update
on courses
to public
```

(3)

```
grant select
on teachers
to USER1
with grant option

create view T_s
as select salary
from teachers

grant select,update
on T_s
to USER1
with grant option
```

(4)

```
grant select
on choices
to USER2

create view C_s
as select score
from choices

grant select,update
on C_s
to USER2
with grant option
```

(5)

```
grant select
on teachers
to USER2
with grant option
```

(6)

```
grant select
on teachers
to USER3
with grant option

--- 下方语句可以执行，因为允许循环授权
grant select
on teachers
to USER2
with grant option
```

(7)

```
revoke select
on teachers
from user1
cascade
```

不能，因为USER2的权限因为级联也被一起删去了。

(8)

--- 需要删去public的权限，USER3的权限也被删去了

```
revoke select,update
```

```
on courses
```

```
from public
```

--- 再把USER3的权限补上

```
grant select
```

```
on courses
```

```
to user3
```