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[TD2 exercices3]

Compte Rendue EXO3

Create tables

```
CREATE TABLE emp(  
    num            int,  
    nom            varchar(50),  
    prenom         varchar(50),  
    salaire        decimal(6,0),  
    tel            varchar(12),  
    email          varchar(50),  
    primary key(num)  
);  
INSERT INTO emp VALUES(1, 'alain', 'alain', 20000, '+331938422', 'alain@qq.com');  
INSERT INTO emp VALUES(2, 'alice', 'alice', 19000, '+339992192', 'ali@qq.com' );  
INSERT INTO emp VALUES(3, 'odile', 'odile', 30000, '+33192911934', 'odi@qq.com');  
INSERT INTO emp VALUES(4, 'pierre', 'pierre', 22000, '+332323232', 'pi@qq.com');  
INSERT INTO emp VALUES(5, 'isabelle', 'isabelle', 22000, '+3322989', 'isa@qq.com');
```

```
CREATE TABLE dpt(  
    dptId          int auto_increment,  
    nom            varchar(50),  
    directeur      int,  
    primary key(dptId),  
    foreign key (directeur) references emp(num)  
);  
INSERT INTO dpt(nom, directeur) VALUES('informatique', 1);  
INSERT INTO dpt(nom, directeur) VALUES('RH', 2);  
INSERT INTO dpt(nom, directeur) VALUES ('compta', 4);
```

```
CREATE TABLE projet(  
    projetId       int auto_increment,  
    responsable    int,  
    nomProjet      varchar(50),  
    Status         enum('ready', 'pending', 'finish'),  
    primary key(projetId),  
    foreign key(responsable) references emp(num)  
);
```

```
INSERT INTO projet(responsable, nomProjet, Status) VALUES(3, 'faire exploser dpt inf  
INSERT INTO projet(responsable, nomProjet, Status) VALUES(1, 'faire exploser dpt RH',  
INSERT INTO projet(responsable, nomProjet, Status) VALUES(5, 'faire exploser dpt mark
```

```
CREATE TABLE EmpDpt(  
  dptId      int,  
  numEmp     int,  
  foreign key(dptId) references dpt(dptId),  
  foreign key(numEmp) references emp(num)  
);  
INSERT INTO EmpDpt VALUES(1, 3);  
INSERT INTO EmpDpt VALUES(3, 5);  
INSERT INTO EmpDpt VALUES(2, 4);  
INSERT INTO EmpDpt VALUES(1, 1);  
INSERT INTO EmpDpt VALUES(2, 2);  
INSERT INTO EmpDpt VALUES(3, 4);  
  
CREATE TABLE MebProjet(  
  projetId   int,  
  numEmp     int,  
  foreign key(projetId) references projet(projetId),  
  foreign key(numEmp) references emp(num)  
);  
INSERT INTO MebProjet VALUES(1, 2);  
INSERT INTO MebProjet VALUES(1, 3);  
INSERT INTO MebProjet VALUES(2, 4);  
INSERT INTO MebProjet VALUES(3, 1);  
  
/*Alice is still the admin of this database*/  
USE tp2exo3;  
/*if no this cmd, alice can not visit the database*/  
GRANT ALL privileges ON tp2ex3 TO 'alice'@'localhost' WITH GRANT OPTION;  
GRANT ALL privileges ON tp2ex3.* TO 'alice'@'localhost' WITH GRANT OPTION;
```

1. Un employé peut accéder à ses données personnelles enregistrées dans la relation Employé.

```
/*Login with Alice*/  
CREATE VIEW co_emp AS  
(SELECT * FROM emp WHERE emp.nom LIKE substring_index(user(), '@', 1));  
GRANT SELECT ON co_emp TO 'alain'@'localhost';  
GRANT SELECT ON co_emp TO 'odile'@'localhost';  
GRANT SELECT ON co_emp TO 'pierre'@'localhost';  
GRANT SELECT ON co_emp TO 'isabelle'@'localhost';
```

Effet:

```
mysql> CREATE VIEW co_emp AS
  -> (SELECT * FROM emp WHERE emp.nom LIKE substring_index(user(), '@', 1));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)

mysql> select * from co_emp;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| num | nom   | prenom | salaire | tel       | email       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 2   | alice | alice  | 19000   | +339992192 | ali@qq.com  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> GRANT SELECT ON co_emp TO 'alain'@'localhost';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> GRANT SELECT ON co_emp TO 'odile'@'localhost';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> GRANT SELECT ON co_emp TO 'pierre'@'localhost';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

Se logger avec alain:

```
Database changed
mysql> select * from co_emp;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| num | nom   | prenom | salaire | tel       | email       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1   | alain | alain  | 20000   | +331938422 | alain@qq.com |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

2. Un employé peut modifier son numéro de téléphone ainsi que son email.

```
GRANT SELECT, UPDATE(tel, email) ON co_emp TO 'alain'@'localhost';
GRANT SELECT, UPDATE(tel, email) ON co_emp TO 'odile'@'localhost';
...
```

```
mysql> update co_emp set tel='+331234455' where nom = 'alain';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.12 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0

mysql> update co_emp set salaire=333333 where nom = 'alain';
ERROR 1143 (42000): UPDATE command denied to user 'alain'@'localhost' for column 'salaire' in table 'co_emp'
mysql> select * from co_emp;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| num | nom   | prenom | salaire | tel       | email       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1   | alain | alain  | 20000   | +331234455 | alain@qq.com |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

3. Un directeur peut modifier les salaires de tous les employés de son département sauf le sien.

```
CREATE VIEW dpt_directeur AS
(SELECT * FROM emp INNER JOIN EmpDpt ON emp.num = EmpDpt.numEmp WHERE EmpDpt.dpt
emp.num = EmpDpt.numEmp WHERE num = (SELECT num FROM emp WHERE emp.nom LIKE subs
```

```
mysql> select prenom, dpt.nom from emp inner join dpt on num = dpt.directeur ;
+-----+-----+
| prenom | nom      |
+-----+-----+
| alain  | informatique |
| alice  | RH        |
| pierre | compta    |
+-----+-----+
GRANT SELECT, UPDATE(salaire) ON dpt_directeur TO 'alain'@'localhost';
GRANT SELECT, UPDATE(salaire) ON dpt_directeur TO 'pierre'@'localhost';
```

Logging as Alain:

```
mysql> select * from dpt_directeur;
ERROR 1142 (42000): SELECT command denied to user 'alain'@'localhost' for table 'dpt_directeur'
mysql> select * from dpt_directeur;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| num | nom   | prenom | salaire | tel          | email        | dptId | numEmp |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 3   | odile | odile  | 30000   | +33192911934 | odi@qq.com   | 1     | 3     |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

Il y a une clause, je ne sais pas comment faire la modification.

- Un responsable de projet peut ajouter ou supprimer des employés à un projet dont il est responsable.

```
CREATE VIEW project_view AS
(SELECT * FROM MebProjet WHERE MebProjet.numEmp IN
(SELECT num FROM emp WHERE emp.nom LIKE substring_index(user(), '@', 1)));
GRANT SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE, INSERT ON project_view TO 'alain'@'localhost';
```

Logging as Alain:

```
mysql> insert into project_view values(3,2);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.08 sec)

mysql> select * from project_view;
+-----+-----+
| projetId | numEmp |
+-----+-----+
| 3        | 1      |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> insert into project_view values(3,3);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.08 sec)
```

- Un responsable de projet peut créer un nouveau projet.

```
CREATE VIEW create_project AS
(SELECT projetId,responsable,nomProjet,Status FROM projet WHERE responsable IN (
```

```
SELECT num FROM emp WHERE emp.nom LIKE substring_index(user(), '@', 1));
GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON create_project TO 'alain'@'localhost';
GRANT ....
```

Logging as Alain:

```
mysql> select * from create_project;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| projetId | responsable | nomProjet | Status |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 2 | 1 | faire exploser dpt RH | pending |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.14 sec)

mysql> insert into create_project values(5, 2, 'yyy', 'ready');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.45 sec)
```

6. Le directeur d'un département peut connaître le nombre d'employés de son département assignés à chaque projet.

```
CREATE VIEW num_meb_deptProject AS
(SELECT count(MebProjet.numEmp) as Nombre_Membre, MebProjet.projetId
FROM MebProjet INNER JOIN EmpDpt ON
MebProjet.numEmp = EmpDpt.numEmp WHERE EmpDpt.numEmp IN
(SELECT num FROM emp WHERE emp.nom LIKE substring_index(user(), '@', 1)) GROUP BY MebProjet.projetId);

GRANT SELECT ON num_meb_deptProject TO 'alain'@'localhost';
GRANT ... to others directors;
```

Le résultat: à gauche = alain; à droite = alice

```
Database changed
mysql> select * from num_meb_deptProject;
+-----+-----+
| Nombre_Membre | projetId |
+-----+-----+
| 1 | 3 |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from num_meb_deptProject;
+-----+-----+
| Nombre_Membre | projetId |
+-----+-----+
| 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 3 |
+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

7. Un employé peut accéder aux informations des autres employés de son département à l'exception du salaire.

```
CREATE VIEW relation_emp AS
(SELECT nom, prenom, tel, email FROM emp INNER JOIN EmpDpt
ON emp.num = EmpDpt.numEmp WHERE dptId IN
(SELECT dptId FROM EmpDpt INNER JOIN emp ON emp.num = EmpDpt.numEmp
WHERE EmpDpt.numEmp IN (
SELECT num FROM emp WHERE emp.nom LIKE substring_index(user(), '@', 1))) GROUP BY nom, prenom, tel, email);
```

```
GRANT SELECT ON relation_emp TO 'alain'@'localhost';
GRANT SELECT ON relation_emp TO 'pierre'@'localhost';
etc..
```

A gauche est Pierre, il appartient a la fois RH et compta.

A droite est Alice, elle appartient a RH.

```
mysql> select * from relation_emp;
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| nom | prenom | tel   | email |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| alice | alice | +339992192 | ali@qq.com |
| pierre | pierre | +332323232 | pi@qq.com |
| isabelle | isabelle | +3322989 | isa@qq.com |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select num FROM emp WHERE emp.nom LIKE 'pierre' GROUP BY num;
+----+
| num |
+----+
| 1 |
| 2 |
+----+
2 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

1. Un employé peut connaître la moyenne des salaires de chaque département.

```
CREATE VIEW moyenne_sal AS
(SELECT avg(salaire) FROM emp INNER JOIN EmpDpt
ON emp.num = EmpDpt.numEmp
WHERE dptId IN (SELECT dptId FROM EmpDpt INNER JOIN emp
ON emp.num = EmpDpt.numEmp WHERE EmpDpt.numEmp IN (
SELECT num FROM emp WHERE emp.nom LIKE substring_index(user(), '@', 1))) GRC
GRANT SELECT ON moyenne_sal TO 'alain'@'localhost';
GRANT SELECT ON moyenne_sal TO 'pierre'@'localhost';
....
```

A droite est Pierre, il appartient a la fois RH et compta.

Son salaire moyenne dans RH = (salaire d'Alice + salaire de Pierre)/2 = 20500.

Et son salaire moyenne dans compta = (salaire de Pierre + salaire d'Isabelle)/2 = 22000.

A gauche est Alice, elle appartient a RH, salaire moyenne = (salaire d'Alice + salaire de Pierre)/2 = 20500.

```
mysql> select avg(salaire) from emp;
+-----+
| avg(salaire) |
+-----+
| 20500.0000 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.14 sec)

mysql> select * from emp;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| num | nom   | prenom | salaire | tel   |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | alain | alain   | 20000 | +33123445 |
| 2 | alice | alice   | 19000 | +33999219 |
| 3 | odile | odile   | 30000 | +33192911 |
| 4 | pierre | pierre  | 22000 | +33232323 |
| 5 | isabelle | isabelle | 22000 | +3322989 |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from moy;
+-----+
| avg(salaire) |
+-----+
| 20500.0000 |
| 22000.0000 |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Les utilisateurs utilisent comme login leur numéro d'employé. En d'autres termes lorsque l'employé 123 est connecté la fonction USER() retourne la valeur 123@localhost.

Après ça je ne comprend pas que peut-je faire. Masquer les utilisateurs par numéro de l'utilisateur en modifiant user()?