数据库系统实验 实验报告

题目	(实验 10)
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一、实验环境

1、操作系统: Windows 10

2、DBMS: mysql

二、实验内容

对教学管理系统(jxgl)执行如下操作。

(1)创建名为RONALDO,密码为NIKE的用户,然后显示MySQL中user表的内容。

输入命令

```
CREATE USER RONALDO IDENTIFIED BY'NIKE';

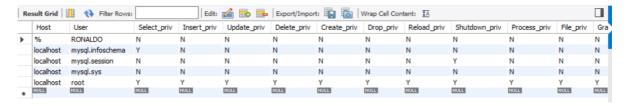
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)
```

创建成功

接下来进行查看

```
select * from mysql.user;
```

命令行中打入时限于篇幅限制而显示有点问题,所以这里采用在workbench中输入该命令



(2)把用户RONALDO改名为TEACHER,然后显示MySQL中user表的内容。

输入命令

```
Rename user RONALDO to TEACHER;

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)
```

同上在workbench中输入

(3)把TEACHER的密码改为hello

输入命令

```
set password for TEACHER=password('hello');
```

报错

```
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near 'password('hello')' at line 1
```

查询资料得版本问题,需要更正为以下命令

```
set password for TEACHER='hello';

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)
```

(4)删除TEACHER用户。

输入命令

```
drop user TEACHER;

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)
```

(5)新建三个用户:

用户名: Chrisl@sql.com,密码: 1234

用户名: Chris2@%,密码: 12345

用户名: Chris3@%.com,密码: 123456

然后显示MySQL中user表的内容。

输入命令

```
CREATE USER Chris1@'sql.com' IDENTIFIED BY'1234';
CREATE USER Chris2@'%' IDENTIFIED BY'12345';
CREATE USER Chris3@'%.com' IDENTIFIED BY'12346';
```

```
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)
```

查看user表, 在workbench中输入

```
select * from mysql.user;
```

得到



(6)授予<u>Chrisl@sql.com</u>用户在student表上的select update权限,并且他可以传递给其他用户。以 Chrisl@sqLcom用户登录,把在

student表上的select update权限授予chris2@%。

如果用<u>Chrisl@sql.com</u>用户进行实验的时候登录不上,同时因为是本地进行测试,所以先将用户 <u>Chris1@sql.com</u> 更名为 Chris1@%

```
rename user Chris1@'sql.com' to Chris1@'%';

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
```

此时再次输入查看命令

select * from mysql.user; | Edit: 🔏 🖶 🖶 | Export/Import: 📳 🐻 | Wrap Cell Content: 🏗 Gra Select_priv Insert_priv Update_priv Delete_priv Create_priv Drop_priv Reload_priv Shutdown_priv Host User Process priv File priv Chris 1 N N Chris2 N N N N N %.com Chris3 localhost mysql.infoschema Y N localhost mysql.session N localhost mysql.sys N N N N N N N localhost root NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL

输入命令

```
grant select, update on jxgl.student to Chris1 with grant option;

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)
```

查看权限

可以看到此时权限已经获得

现在登录Chris1

```
mysql -u Chris1 -p1234
```

```
mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 11
Server version: 8.0.30 MySQL Community Server - GPL

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Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
```

登录成功,现在把在student表上的select update权限授予chris2@%

输入命令

```
grant select, update on jxgl.student to Chris2;

Query OK, O rows affected (0.04 sec)
```

现在查看Chris2@%的权限

```
show grants for 'Chris2'@'%';
```

可以看到权限授予成功

重新将Chris1的名字改回

```
rename user Chris1@'%' to Chris1@'sql.com';

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)
```

(7)授予Chris3@%.com用户在ixgl数据库中所有表的select权限。

输入命令

```
grant select on jxgl.* to Chris3@'%.com';

Query OK, O rows affected (0.04 sec)
```

查看权限

```
show grants for 'Chris3'@'%.com';
```

授权成功

(9)回收Chrisl@sql.com的权限,并且查看chris2@%的权限。

回收

```
revoke all on jxgl.student from Chris1@'sql.com';

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)
```

查看此时有无权限

```
show grants for 'Chris1'@'sql.com';
```

此时没有select和update权限,回收成功

查看chris2@%的权限。

```
show grants for 'Chris2'@'%';
```

实验结束