

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

Result Grid Filter Rows: Edit: Export/Import: Wrap Cell Content:													
	Host	User	Select_priv	Insert_priv	Update_priv	Delete_priv	Create_priv	Drop_priv	Reload_priv	Shutdown_priv	Process_priv	File_priv	Gra
▶	%	RONALDO	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	localhost	mysql.infoschema	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	localhost	mysql.session	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
	localhost	mysql.sys	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	localhost	root	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
•	HULL	HULL	HULL	HULL	HULL	HULL	HULL	HULL	HULL	HULL	HULL	HULL	HULL

(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

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

Result Grid													
Filter Rows:													
Edit: Export/Import: Wrap Cell Content:													
Host	User	Select_priv	Insert_priv	Update_priv	Delete_priv	Create_priv	Drop_priv	Reload_priv	Shutdown_priv	Process_priv	File_priv	Grant_priv	Grant_priv
%	TEACHER	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
localhost	mysql.infoschema	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
localhost	mysql.session	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
localhost	mysql.sys	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
localhost	root	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
localhost	mysql.session	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

(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: Chris1@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 '123456';
```

均为

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

查看user表，在workbench中输入

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

得到

Host	User	Select_priv	Insert_priv	Update_priv	Delete_priv	Create_priv	Drop_priv	Reload_priv	Shutdown_priv	Process_priv	File_priv	Grant_priv
%	Chris2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
%.com	Chris3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
localhost	mysql.infoschema	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
localhost	mysql.session	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
localhost	mysql.sys	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
localhost	root	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
sql.com	Chris1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
* * *												

(6)授予[Chris1@sql.com](#)用户在student表上的select update权限，并且他可以传递给其他用户。以Chris1@sql.com用户登录，把在

student表上的select update权限授予chris2@%。

如果用[Chris1@sql.com](#)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 [Chris1@sql.com](#) 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;
```

Host	User	Select_priv	Insert_priv	Update_priv	Delete_priv	Create_priv	Drop_priv	Reload_priv	Shutdown_priv	Process_priv	File_priv	Grant_priv
%	Chris1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
%	Chris2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
%.com	Chris3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
localhost	mysql.infoschema	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
localhost	mysql.session	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
localhost	mysql.sys	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
localhost	root	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
* * *												

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

```
show grants for 'Chris1'@'%';
+-----+
| Grants for Chris1@% |
+-----+
| GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO `Chris1`@`%` |
| GRANT SELECT, UPDATE ON `jxgl`.`student` TO `Chris1`@`%` WITH GRANT OPTION |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

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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owners.

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, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)
```

现在查看Chris2@%的权限

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

```
+-----+
| Grants for Chris2@% |
+-----+
| GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO `Chris2`@`%` |
| GRANT SELECT, UPDATE ON `jxgl`.`student` TO `Chris2`@`%` |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

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jxgl数据库中所有表的select权限。

输入命令

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

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

查看权限

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

```
+-----+
| Grants for Chris3@%.com |
+-----+
| GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO `Chris3`@`%.com` |
| GRANT SELECT ON `jxgl`.* TO `Chris3`@`%.com` |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

授权成功

(9)回收Chris1@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';
```

```
+-----+
| Grants for Chris1@sql.com |
+-----+
| GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO `Chris1`@`sql.com` |
| GRANT USAGE ON `jxgl`.`student` TO `Chris1`@`sql.com` WITH GRANT OPTION |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

此时没有select和update权限，回收成功

查看chris2@%的权限。

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

```
+-----+
| Grants for Chris2@% |
+-----+
| GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO `Chris2`@`%` |
| GRANT SELECT, UPDATE ON `jxgl`.`student` TO `Chris2`@`%` |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

实验结束