《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

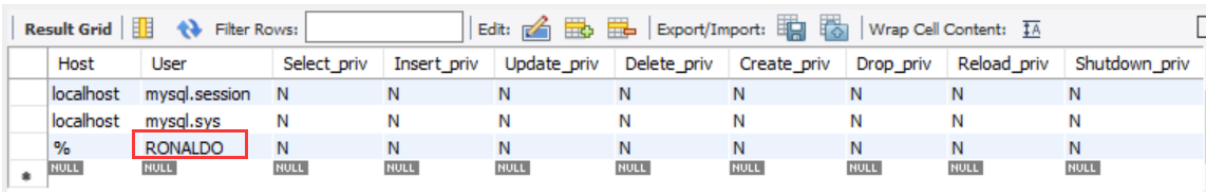
DBMS：MySQL Workbench 8.0 CE

二、实验内容与完成情况

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

```
create user RONALDO identified by 'NIKE';
select * from mysql.user;
```

运行结果如下：



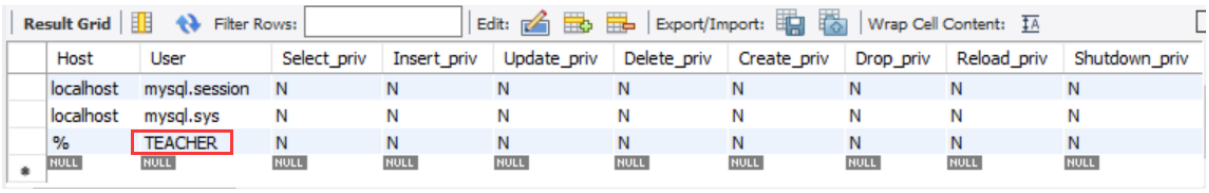
Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell Content:

Host	User	Select_priv	Insert_priv	Update_priv	Delete_priv	Create_priv	Drop_priv	Reload_priv	Shutdown_priv
localhost	mysql.session	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
localhost	mysql.sys	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
%	RONALDO	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

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

```
rename user RONALDO to TEACHER;
select * from mysql.user;
```

运行结果如下：



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
localhost	mysql.session	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
localhost	mysql.sys	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
%	TEACHER	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

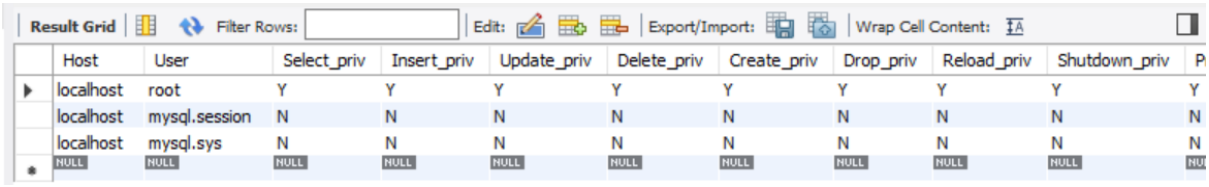
10.3 把 TEACHER 的密码改为 hello。

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

10.4 删除 TEACHER 用户。

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

运行结果如下：



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	P
localhost	root	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
localhost	mysql.session	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
localhost	mysql.sys	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NU

10.5 新建三个用户。

用户名：Chris1@%，密码：1234

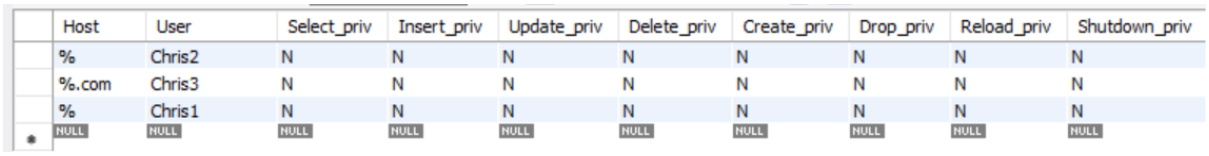
用户名：Chris2@%，密码：12345

用户名：Chris3@%.com，密码：123456

然后显示 MySQL 中 user 表的内容。

```
create user Chris1@'%' identified by '1234';
create user Chris2@'%' identified by '12345';
create user Chris3@'%.com' identified by '123456';
select * from mysql.user;
```

运行结果如下：



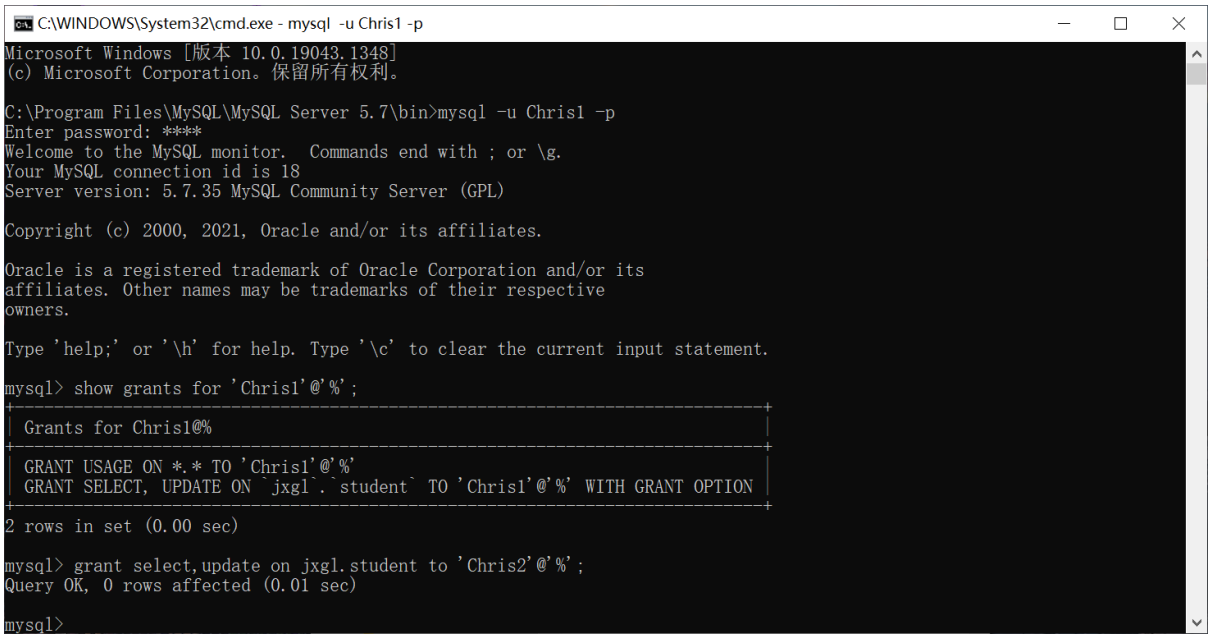
Host	User	Select_priv	Insert_priv	Update_priv	Delete_priv	Create_priv	Drop_priv	Reload_priv	Shutdown_priv
%	Chris2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
%.com	Chris3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
%	Chris1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

10.6 授予 Chris1@%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@%用户登录， 把在 student 表上的 select、update 权限授予 Chris2@%。

先在 MySQL Workbench 上执行该行语句

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

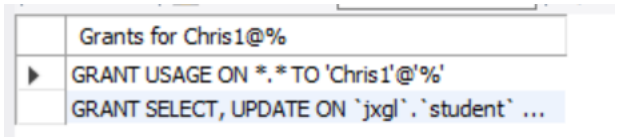
再在命令行中执行下述语句：

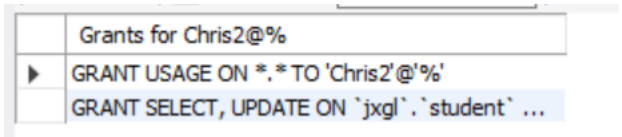


最后执行下列语句查看结果：

```
show grants for 'Chris1'@'%';
show grants for 'Chris2'@'%';
```

运行结果如下：

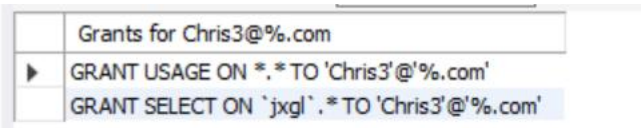




10.7 授予 Chris3@%.com 用户在 jxgl 数据库中所有表的 select 权限。

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

运行结果如下：



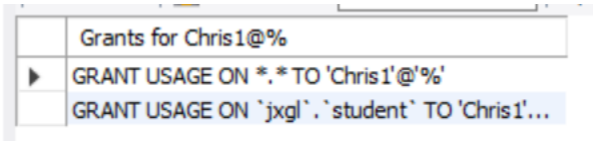
10.8 回收 Chrisl@%的权限，并且查看 Chris2@%的权限。

代码有 2 种写法：

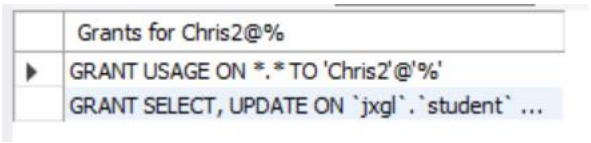
（1）使用 revoke all：不推荐，因为此功能将在 Microsoft SQL Server 的未来版本中删除。我们应避免在新的开发工作中使用此功能，并计划修改当前使用此功能的应用程序。应当改为撤销特定权限。

```
revoke all on jxgl.student from 'Chris1'@"%";
show grants for 'Chris1'@'%';
show grants for 'Chris2'@'%';
```

运行结果如下：



	Grants for Chris1@%
▶	GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO 'Chris1'@'%'
	GRANT USAGE ON `jxgl`.`student` TO 'Chris1'...

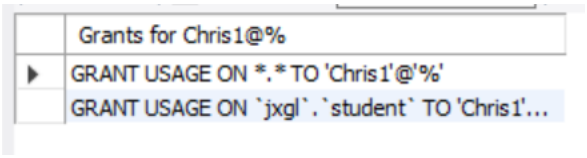


	Grants for Chris2@%
▶	GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO 'Chris2'@'%'
	GRANT SELECT, UPDATE ON `jxgl`.`student` ...

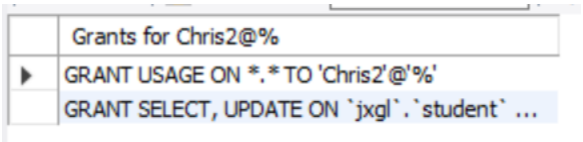
（2）依次指定回收每项权限：

```
revoke update on jxgl.student from 'Chris1'@"%";
revoke select on jxgl.student from 'Chris1'@"%";
show grants for 'Chris1'@'%';
show grants for 'Chris2'@'%';
```

运行结果如下：



	Grants for Chris1@%
▶	GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO 'Chris1'@'%'
	GRANT USAGE ON `jxgl`.`student` TO 'Chris1'...



	Grants for Chris2@%
▶	GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO 'Chris2'@'%'
	GRANT SELECT, UPDATE ON `jxgl`.`student` ...