《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

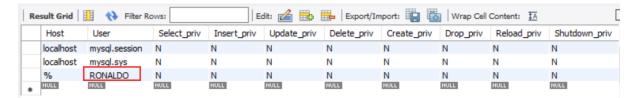
DBMS: MySQL Workbench 8.0 CE

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:



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:

R	Result Grid 1									
	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:

Re	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	Υ	Υ	Y	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
	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	NUI

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:

```
Microsoft Windows [版本 10.0.19043.1348]
(c) Microsoft Corporation。保留所有权利。

C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 5.7\bin\mysql -u Chrisl -p
Enter password: *****
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 18
Server version: 5.7.35 MySQL Community Server (GPL)

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

mysql\> show grants for 'Chrisl'@'%';

Grants for Chrisl@%

GRANT USAGE ON ** * TO 'Chrisl'@'%'
GRANT SELECT, UPDATE ON jxgl. student TO 'Chrisl'@'%' WITH GRANT OPTION

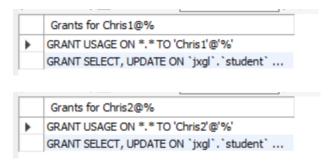
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql\> grant select, update on jxgl. student to 'Chris2'@'%';
Query OK, O rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

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:

```
Grants for Chris3@%.com

GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO 'Chris3'@'%.com'

GRANT SELECT ON `jxgl`.* TO 'Chris3'@'%.com'
```

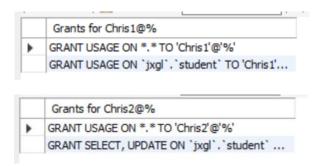
10.8 回收 Chrisl @%的权限, 并且查看 Chris 2 @%的权限。

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:



(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:

