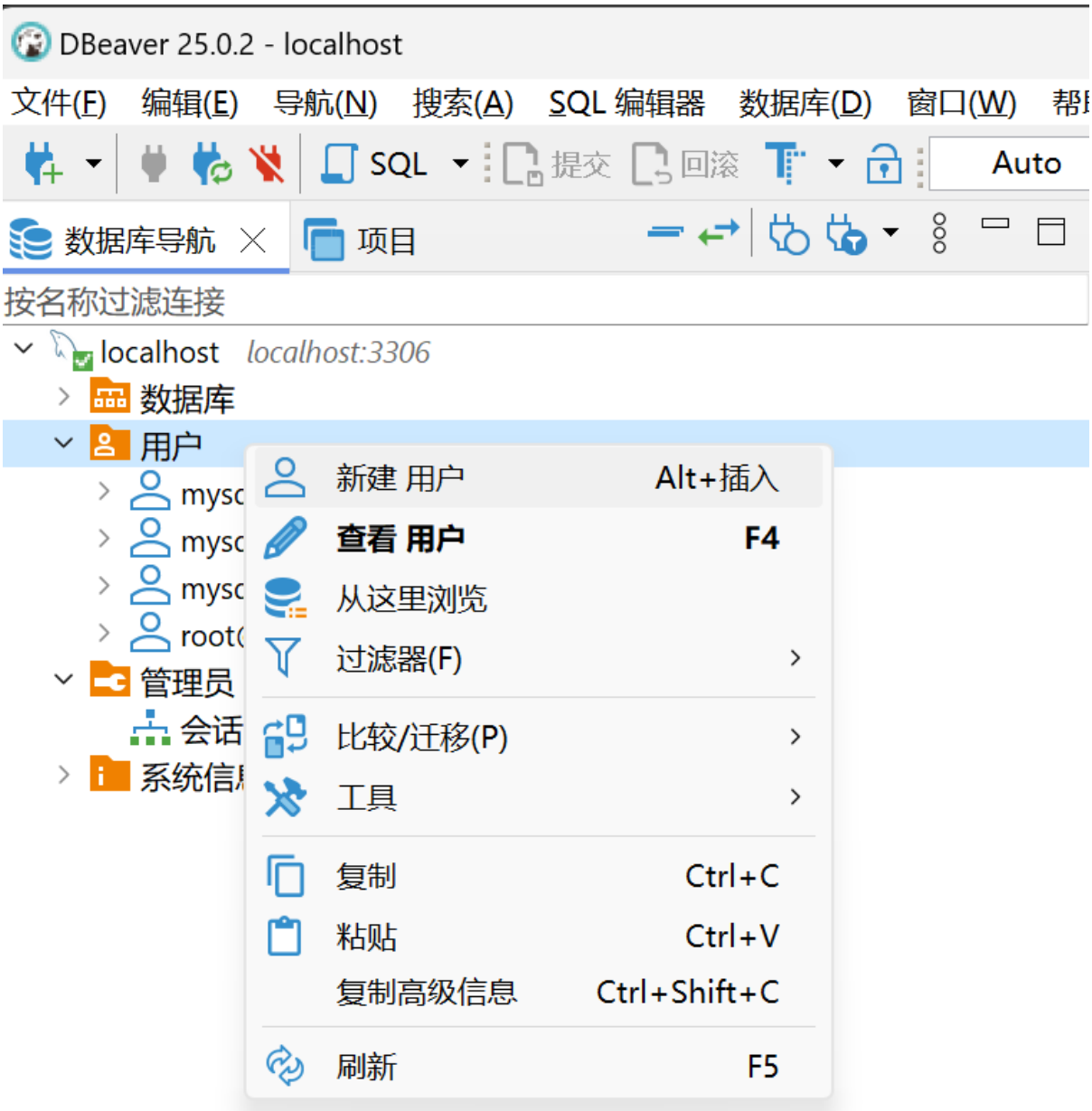
实验环境

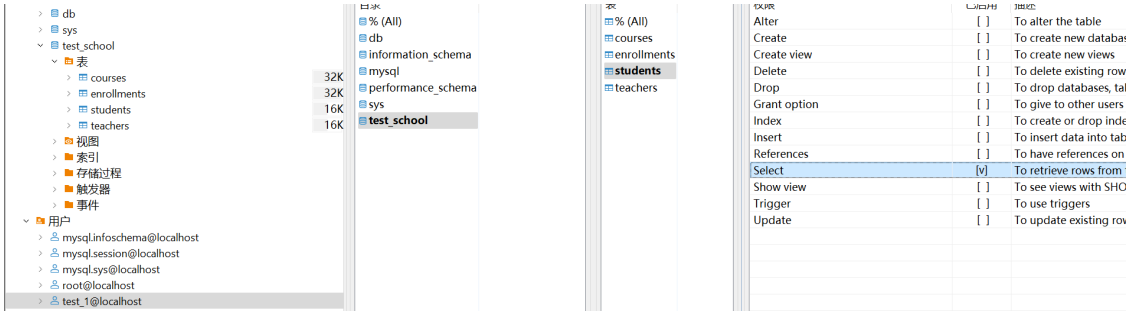
- Windows 11 系统
- MySQL 9.2
- DBeaver 25.0.2
- 交互式 SQL 所用数据库

实验内容与完成情况

- 授权与回收
  - 在数据库中由 DBA 创建若干用户 右键用户栏，新建用户

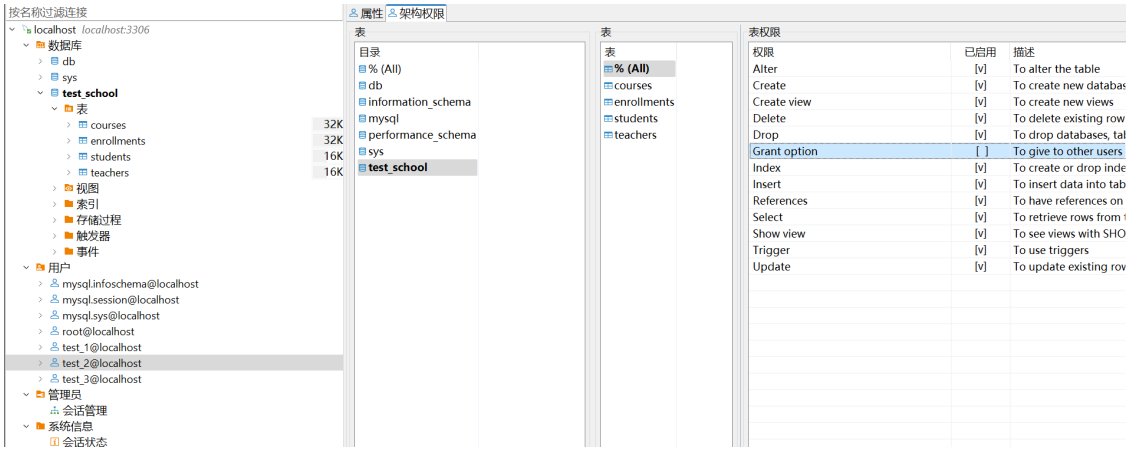


  - 对用户进行授权和回收
    - 将查询 Students 表的权限授予给用户 test_1 选中用户 test_1，授予其对 Students 表的 SELECT 权限




```
GRANT SELECT ON test_school.students TO `test_1`@`localhost`
```

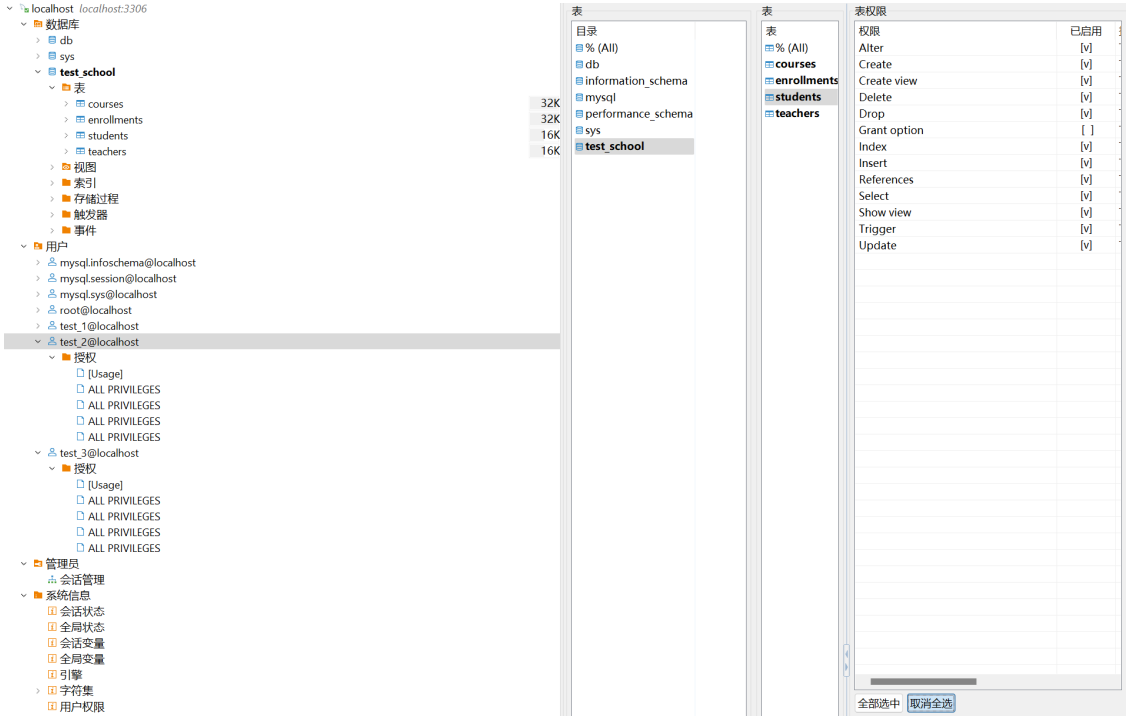
- 将查询和修改所有表的权限授予给用户 test_2 和 test_3 依次选中用户 test_2 和 test_3，授予其对所有表的所有权限




```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON test_school.courses TO
'test_2'@'localhost';
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON test_school.enrollments TO
'test_2'@'localhost';
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON test_school.students TO
'test_2'@'localhost';
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON test_school.teachers TO
'test_2'@'localhost';

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON test_school.courses TO
'test_3'@'localhost';
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON test_school.enrollments TO
'test_3'@'localhost';
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON test_school.students TO
'test_3'@'localhost';
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON test_school.teachers TO
'test_3'@'localhost';
```

- 将用户 test_2 修改 Students 表的权限收回 选中用户 test_2，收回其对 Students 表的 Update 权限




```
REVOKE UPDATE ON test_school.students FROM 'test_2'@'localhost';
```

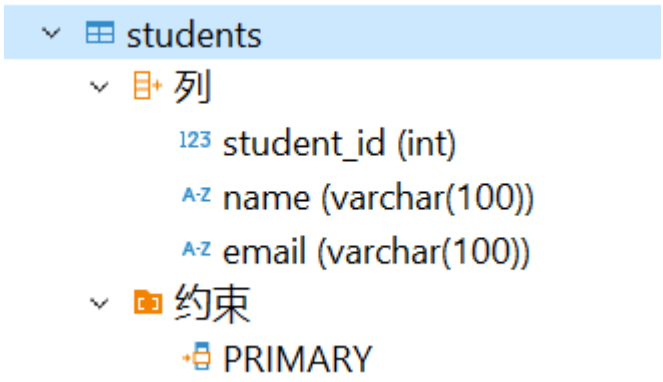
- 将用户 test_3 所有权限收回

```
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON test_school.courses FROM
'test_3'@'localhost';
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON test_school.enrollments FROM
'test_3'@'localhost';
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON test_school.students FROM
'test_3'@'localhost';
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON test_school.teachers FROM
'test_3'@'localhost';
```

- 最终效果
  - test_1@localhost
    - 授权
      - [Usage]
      - [Select]
  - test_2@localhost
    - 授权
      - [Usage]
      - ALL PRIVILEGES
      - ALL PRIVILEGES
      - [Select, Insert, Delete, Create, Drop, References, Index, Alter, Create view, Show view, Trigger]
      - ALL PRIVILEGES
  - test_3@localhost
    - 授权
      - [Usage]
  - 管理员

- 完整性控制

- 实体完整性
  1. Students 表的主码为 student_id，该表中存在 3 行数据（表的创建已在交互式 SQL 实验中



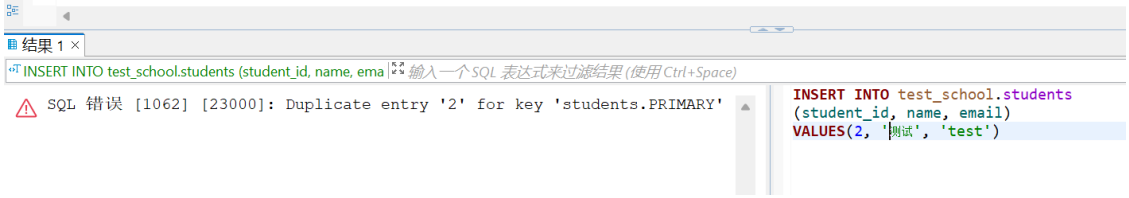
完成）

	student_id	name	email
1	1	张三	test@example.com
2	2	李四	lisi@example.com
3	3	王五	ww@example.com

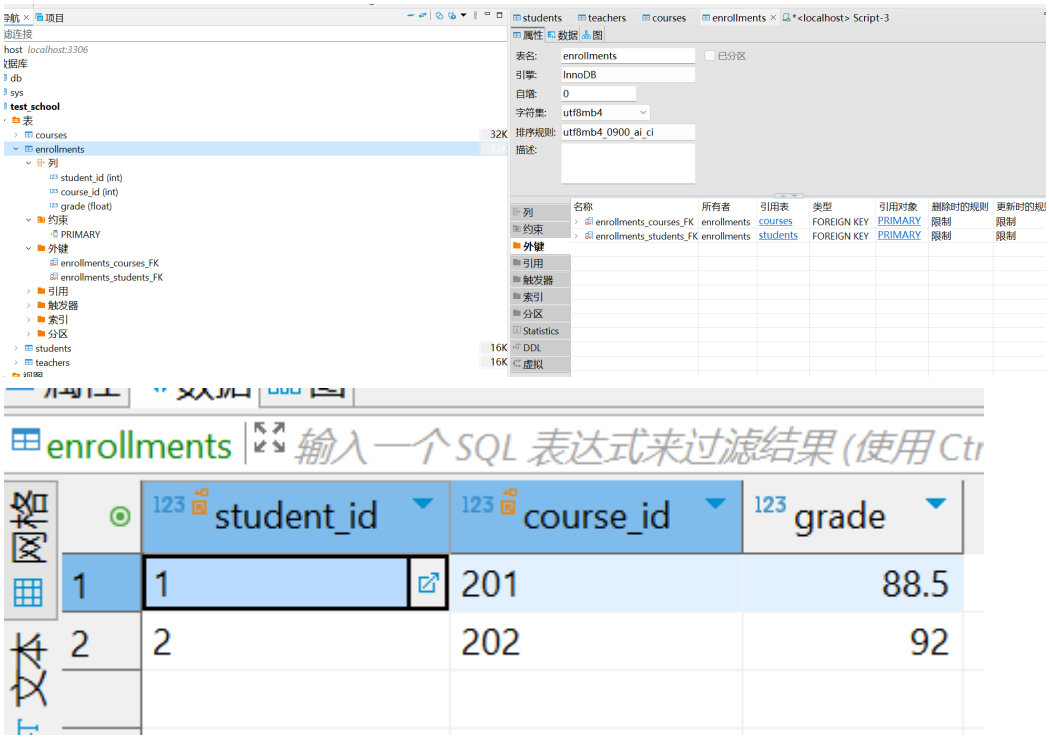
  2. 插入(2, '测试', 'test')

```
INSERT INTO test_school.students
(student_id, name, email)
VALUES(2, '测试', 'test')
```

  3. MySQL 报错



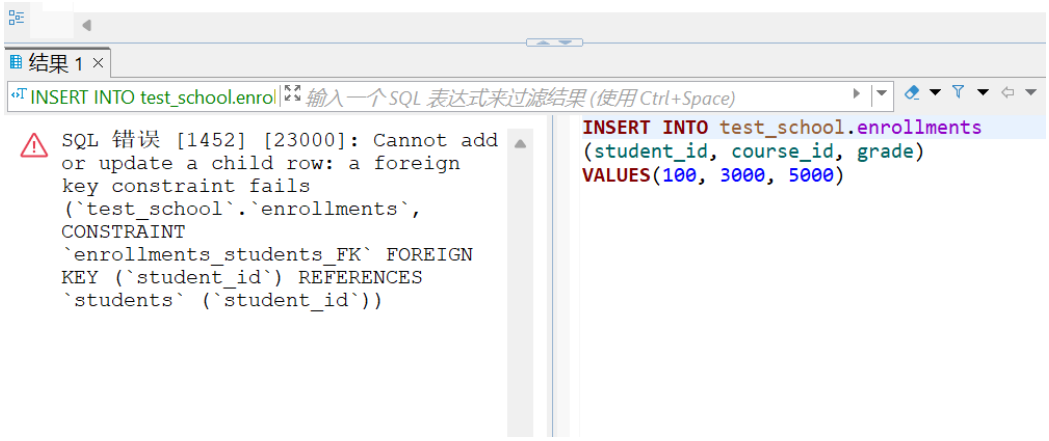
- 参照完整性
  - 在 Enrollments（参照）表插入元组
    1. Enrollments 表参照了 Students 和 Courses 表，该表中存在 2 行数据（表的创建已在交互式 SQL 实验中完成）



2. 在 Enrollments 表中插入(100, 3000, 5000)

```
INSERT INTO test_school.enrollments
(student_id, course_id, grade)
VALUES(100, 3000, 5000);
```

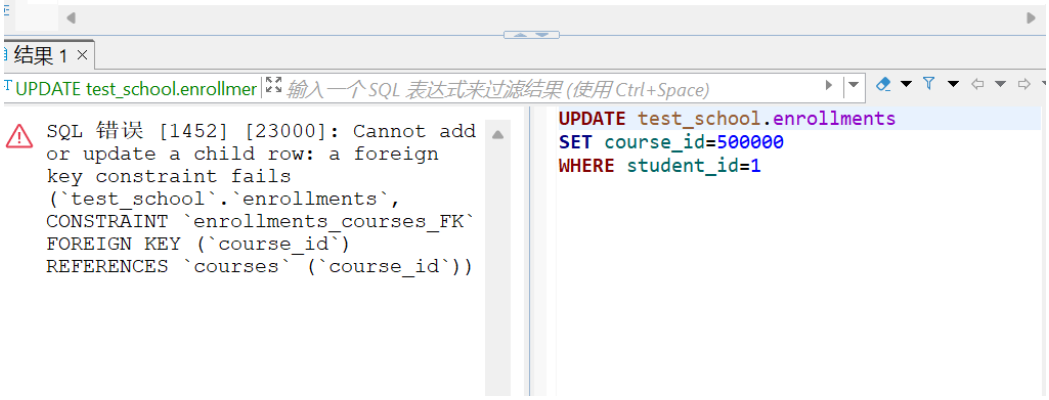
3. MySQL 报错



- 在 Enrollments（参照）表修改外码值
  1. 在 Enrollments 表中修改第 1 行数据

```
UPDATE test_school.enrollments
SET course_id=500000
WHERE student_id=1;
```

2. MySQL 报错

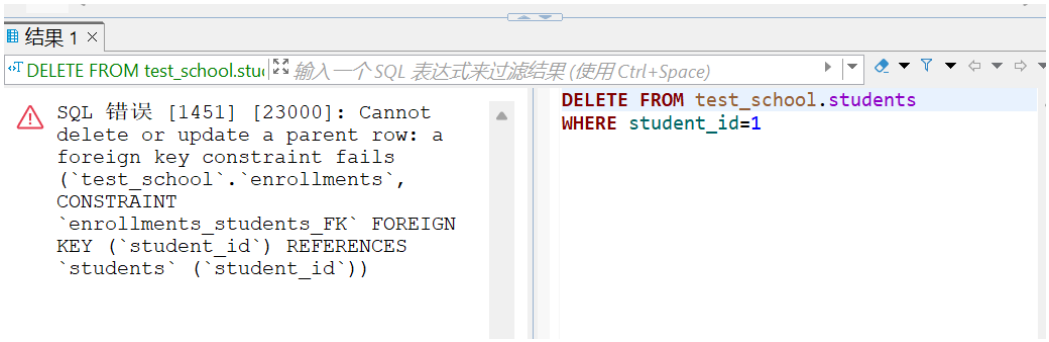


- 在 Students（被参照）表删除元组

1. 在 Students 表中删除被参照的第 1 行数据

```
DELETE FROM test_school.students
WHERE student_id=1;
```

2. MySQL 报错

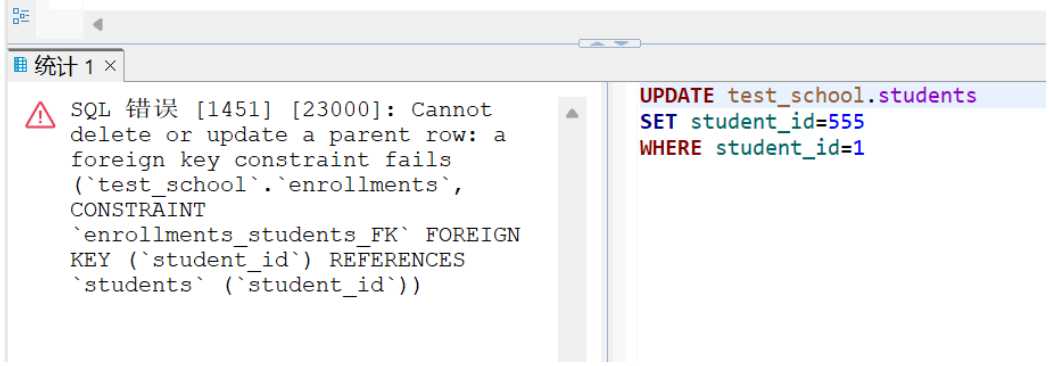


- 在 Students（被参照）表修改主码值

1. 在 Students 表中修改被参照的第 1 行数据

```
UPDATE test_school.students
SET student_id=555
WHERE student_id=1;
```

2. MySQL 报错



- 用户定义完整性

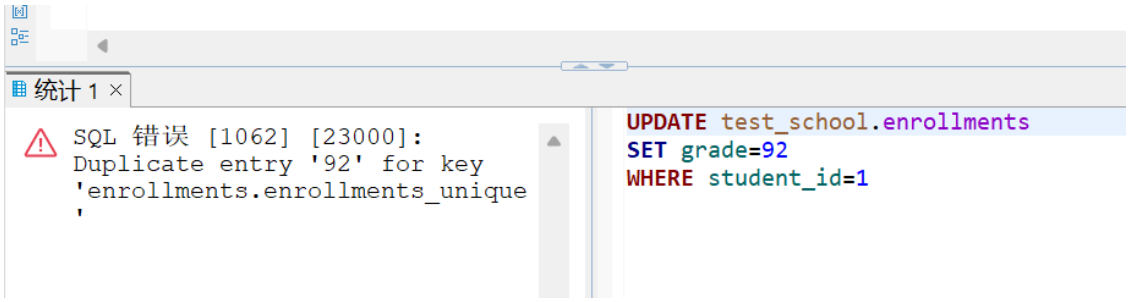
1. 设置 Enrollments 表的 grade 列的约束为 UNIQUE

```
ALTER TABLE test_school.enrollments ADD CONSTRAINT enrollments_unique
UNIQUE KEY (grade);
```

2. 更改 Enrollments 表的第 1 行数据的 grade 列为 92 使其与第 2 行数据的 grade 列相同

```
UPDATE test_school.enrollments
SET grade=92
WHERE student_id=1;
```

3. MySQL 报错



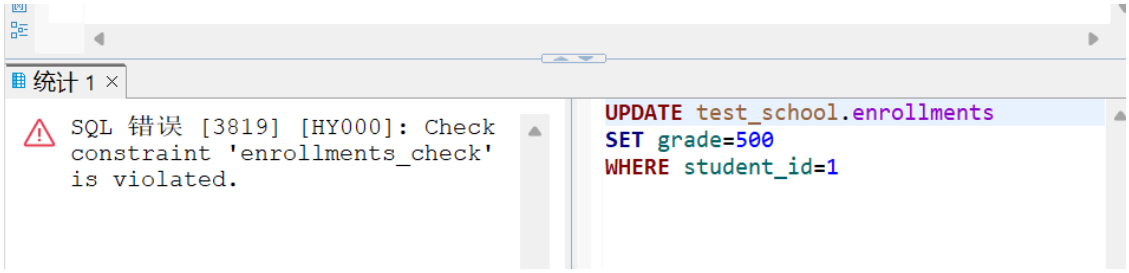
- CHECK 短语
  1. 设置 Enrollments 表的 grade 列的约束为 0<=grade<=100

```
ALTER TABLE test_school.enrollments ADD CONSTRAINT enrollments_check
CHECK (grade <= 100 and grade >= 0);
```

2. 更改 Enrollments 表的第 1 行数据的 grade 列为 5000

```
UPDATE test_school.enrollments
SET grade=500
WHERE student_id=1;
```

3. MySQL 报错



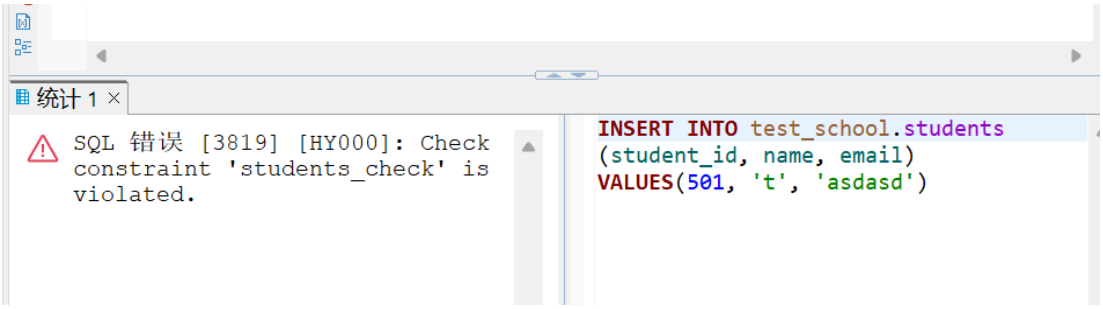
- CONSTRAINT 子句
  1. 设置 Students 表的约束为学号小于等于 500 并且名字长度大于等于 2

```
ALTER TABLE test_school.students ADD CONSTRAINT students_check CHECK
(student_id <= 500 AND LENGTH(name) >= 2);
```

2. 插入(501, 't', 'asdasd')

```
INSERT INTO test_school.students
(student_id, name, email)
VALUES(501, 't', 'asdasd');
```

3. MySQL 报错



出现的问题及解决方案

- 无