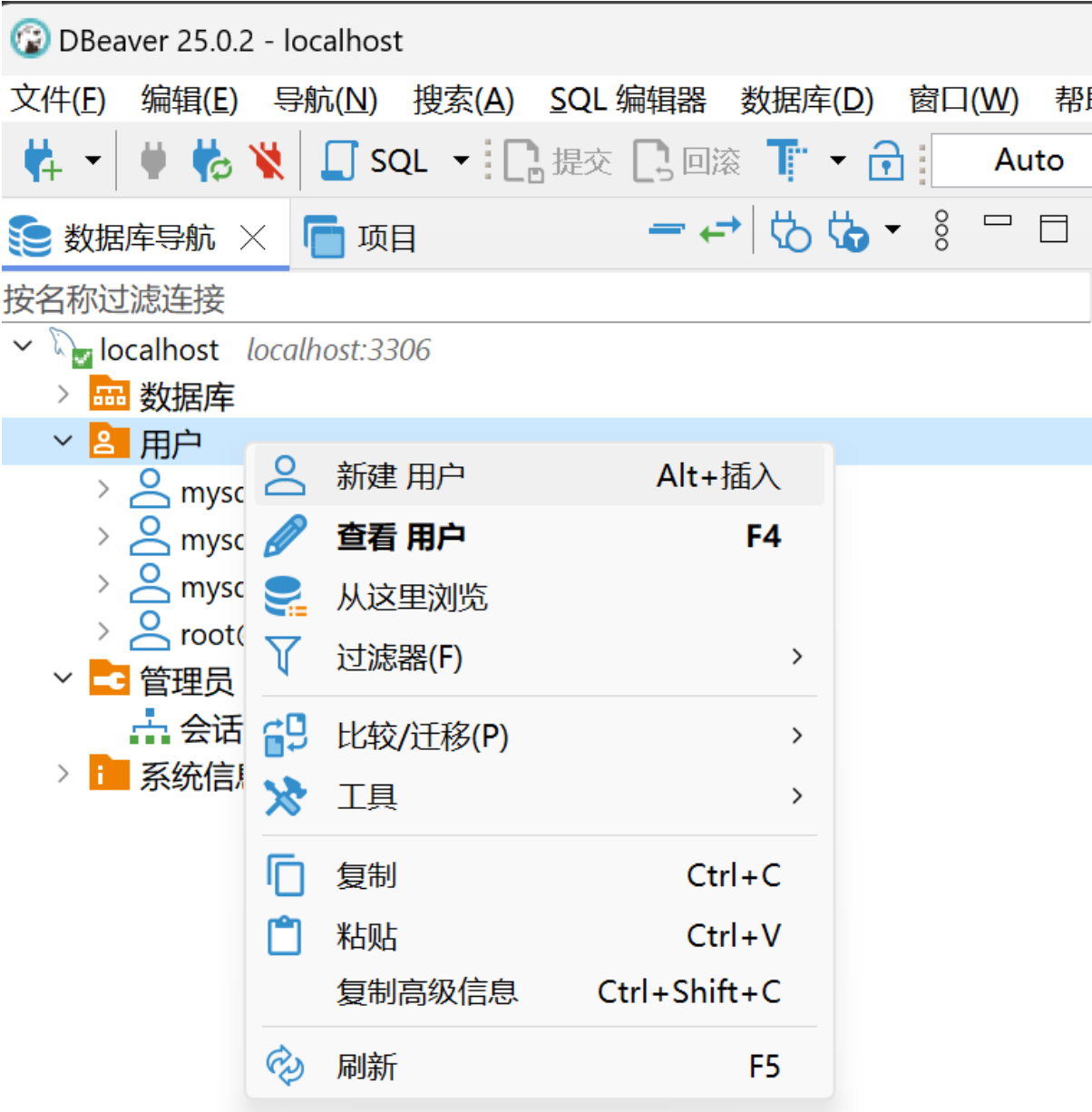


实验环境

- 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

db	32K	% (All)	Alter	[]	To alter the table
sys	32K	db	Create	[]	To create new databases
test_school	16K	information_schema	Create view	[]	To create new views
表	16K	mysql	Delete	[]	To delete existing row
courses		performance_schema	Drop	[]	To drop databases, tables
enrollments		sys	Grant option	[]	To give to other users
students		test_school	Index	[]	To create or drop index
teachers			Insert	[]	To insert data into table
视图			References	[]	To have references on
索引			Select	[v]	To retrieve rows from table
存储过程			Show view	[]	To see views with SHOW
触发器			Trigger	[]	To use triggers
事件			Update	[]	To update existing row
用户					
mysql.infoschema@localhost					
mysql.session@localhost					
mysql.sys@localhost					
root@localhost					
test_1@localhost					

```
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

按名称过滤连接

localhost:localhost:3306

数据库

db

sys

test_school

表

courses32K

enrollments32K

students16K

teachers16K

视图

索引

存储过程

触发器

事件

用户

mysql.infoschema@localhost

mysql.session@localhost

mysql.sys@localhost

root@localhost

test_1@localhost

test_2@localhost

test_3@localhost

管理员

会话管理

系统信息

会话状态

属性

架构权限

表

目录

% (All)

db

information_schema

mysql

performance_schema

sys

test_school

表

表

% (All)

courses

enrollments

students

teachers

表权限

权限

Alter

Create

Create view

Delete

Drop

Grant option

Index

Insert

References

Select

Show view

Trigger

Update

已启用

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描述

To alter the table

To create new databases

To create new views

To delete existing row

To drop databases, tables

To give to other users

To create or drop index

To insert data into table

To have references on

To retrieve rows from table

To see views with SHOW

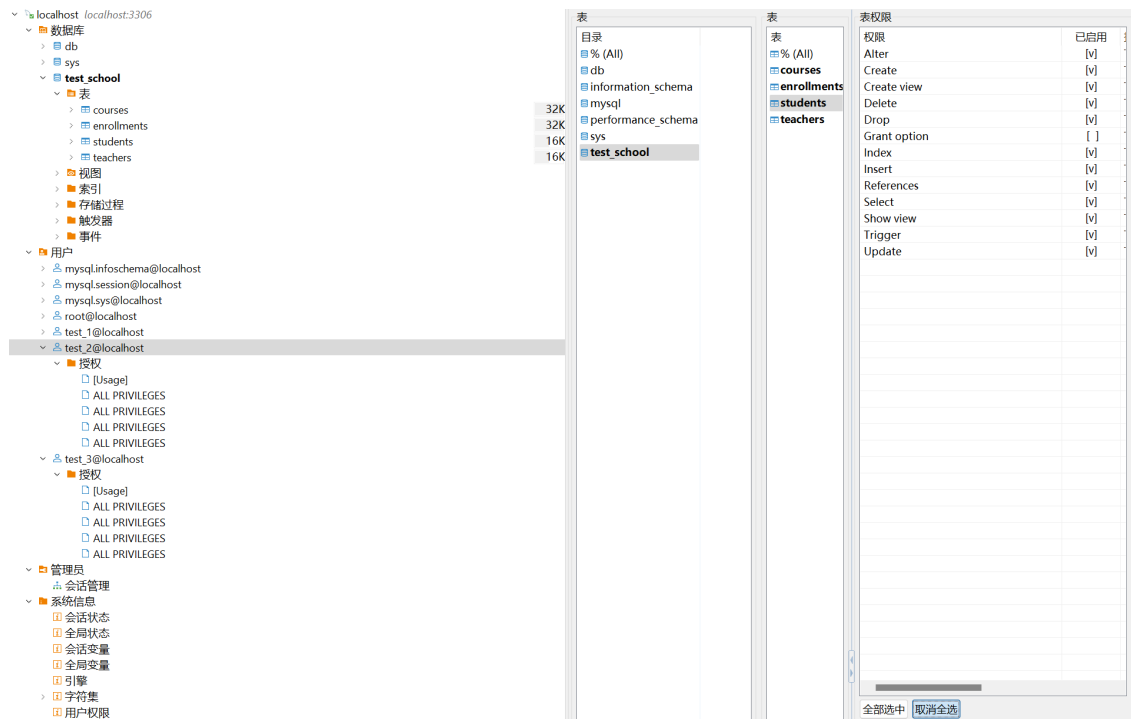
To use triggers

To update existing row

```
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]

• 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

▼	students
▼	列
123	student_id (int)
A-Z	name (varchar(100))
A-Z	email (varchar(100))
▼	约束
PRIMARY	

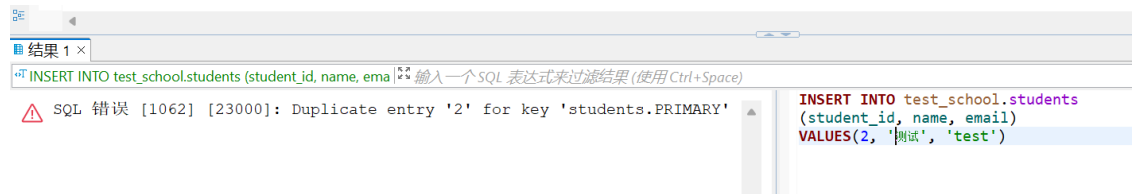
完成)

	123 student_id ▼	A-Z name ▼	A-Z 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)

enrollments

名称	所有者	引用表	类型	引用对象	删除时的规则	更新时的规则
enrollments_courses_FK	enrollments	courses	FOREIGN KEY	PRIMARY	限制	限制
enrollments_students_FK	enrollments	students	FOREIGN KEY	PRIMARY	限制	限制

	123 student_id	123 course_id	123 grade
1	1	201	88.5
2	2	202	92

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

SQL 错误 [1452] [23000]: Cannot add or update a child row: a foreign key constraint fails ('test_school`.`enrollments`, CONSTRAINT `enrollments_students_FK` FOREIGN KEY (`student_id`) REFERENCES `students` (`student_id`))

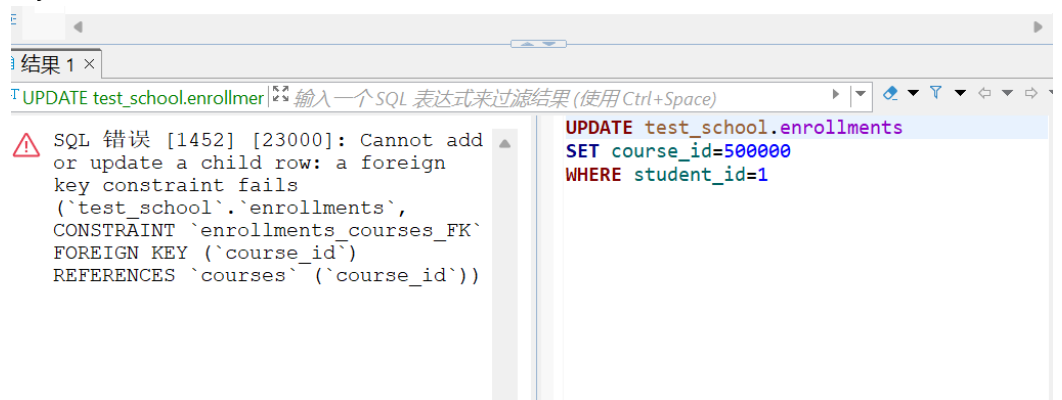
```
INSERT INTO test_school.enrollments
(student_id, course_id, grade)
VALUES(100, 3000, 5000);
```

■ 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

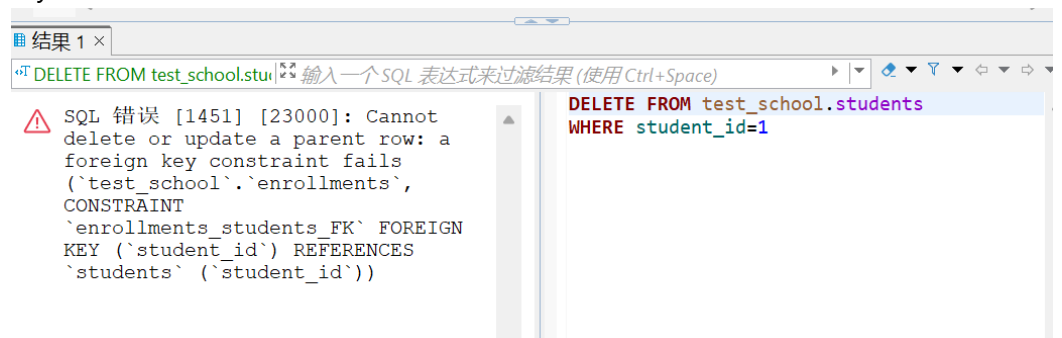


- 在 Students（被参照）表删除元组

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

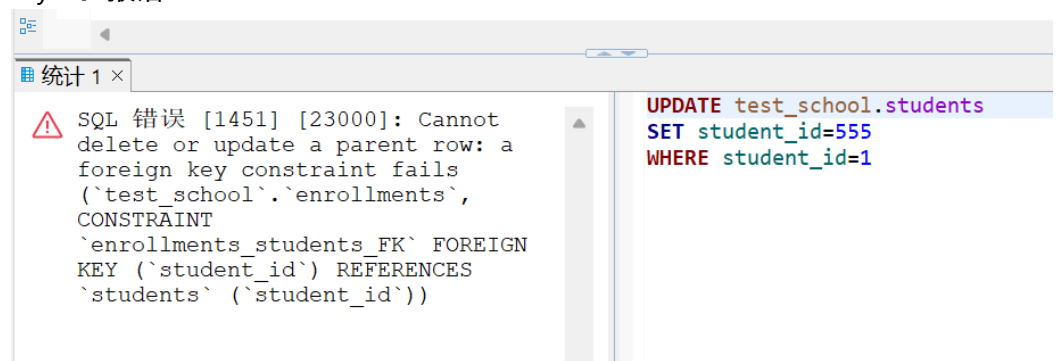


- 在 Students（被参照）表修改主码值

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

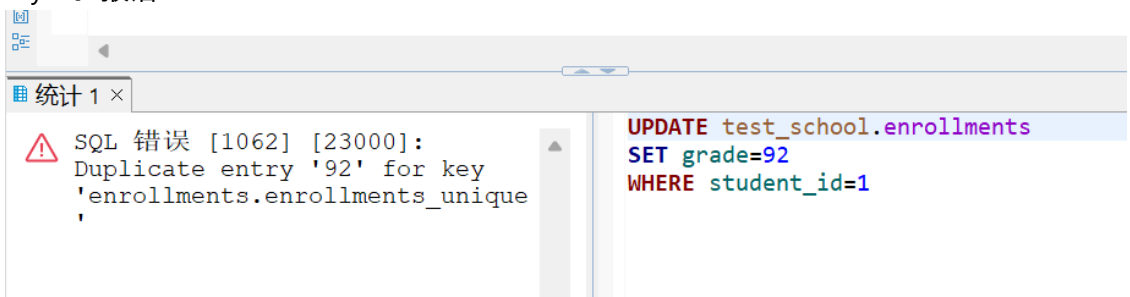
1. 设置 Enrollments 表的 grade 列的约束为 UNIQUE

```
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

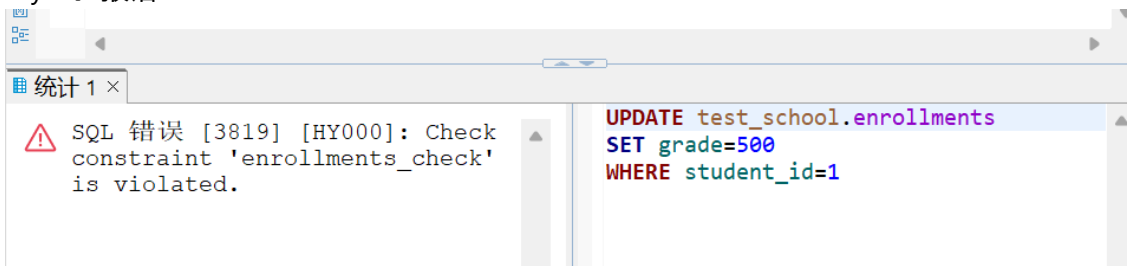
1. 设置 Enrollments 表的 grade 列的约束为 $0 \leq \text{grade} \leq 100$

```
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

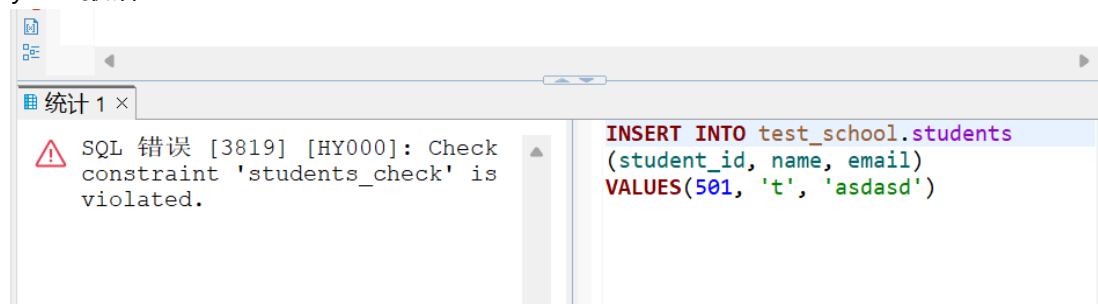
1. 设置 Students 表的约束为学号小于等于 500 并且名字长度大于等于 2

```
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