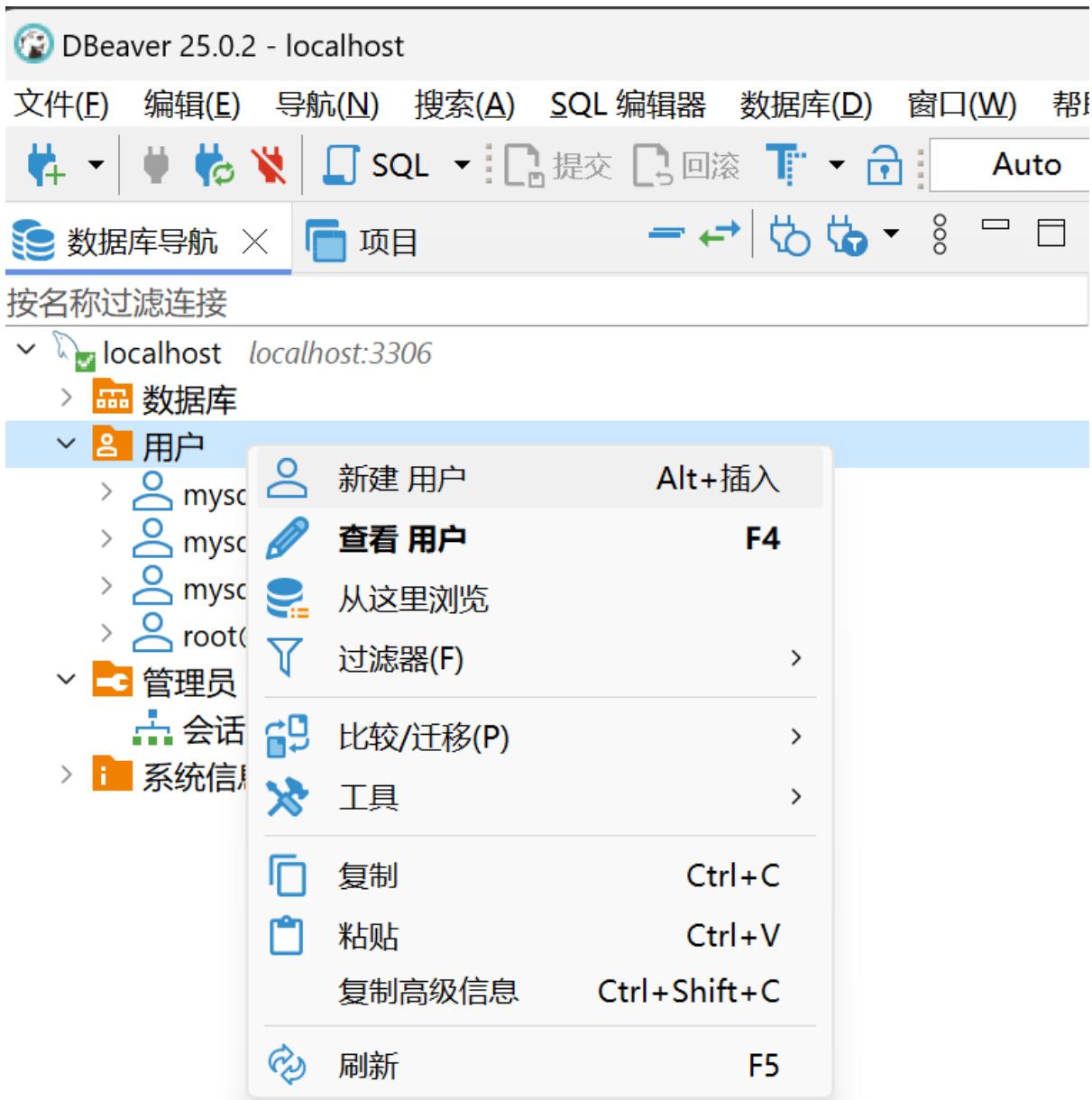


实验环境

- 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

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. On the left, the database structure of the 'test_school' database is displayed, including tables like courses, enrollments, students, and teachers. In the center, the 'privileges' tab is selected for the 'students' table, showing the 'Select' privilege is granted to the user 'test_1'@'localhost'. On the right, a detailed description of the 'Select' privilege is provided.

权限	描述
Select	To retrieve rows from

```
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

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. On the left, the database structure of the 'test_school' database is displayed. In the center, the 'privileges' tab is selected for the entire database, showing the 'Grant option' privilege is granted to the users 'test_2' and 'test_3'. On the right, a detailed description of the 'Grant option' privilege is provided.

权限	描述
Grant option	To give to other users

```
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

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. On the left, the database structure of 'test_school' is displayed, including tables like courses, enrollments, students, and teachers, along with their respective sizes (32K, 32K, 16K, 16K). In the center, a privilege editor window is open, showing the 'test_school' table selected. On the right, a list of privileges is shown, with 'ALTER' and 'CREATE' checked under the '已启用' column.

```
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

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface after the revoke operations. The 'test_1' and 'test_2' users still have some privileges, while the 'test_3' user has been completely removed from the database, as indicated by the lack of entries in the privilege editor.

- 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)

▼ **students**

▼ **列**

123 student_id (int)
A-Z name (varchar(100))
A-Z email (varchar(100))

▼ **约束**

完成) **PRIMARY**

	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

结果 1 ×	输入一个SQL表达式来过滤结果(使用Ctrl+Space)	SQL 错误 [1062] [23000]: Duplicate entry '2' for key 'students.PRIMARY'	INSERT INTO test_school.students (student_id, name, email) VALUES(2, '测试', 'test')

- 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)

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. At the top, the 'enrollments' table is selected in the schema browser. The properties tab on the right shows the table name as 'enrollments', engine as 'InnoDB', and auto-increment as 0. The columns tab lists 'student_id', 'course_id', and 'grade'. The constraints tab shows a primary key constraint 'PRIMARY' and two foreign key constraints: 'enrollments_courses_FK' (foreign key) and 'enrollments_students_FK' (foreign key). Below the table structure is a data grid titled 'enrollments' with three rows of data:

	student_id	course_id	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

The screenshot shows an error message from MySQL Workbench. The SQL query is:

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

The error message is:

```
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`))
```

■ 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

结果 1 ×
UPDATE test_school.enrollments
SET course_id=500000
WHERE student_id=1

⚠ SQL 错误 [1452] [23000]: Cannot add or update a child row: a foreign key constraint fails
(`test_school`.`enrollments`,
CONSTRAINT `enrollments_courses_FK`
FOREIGN KEY (`course_id`)
REFERENCES `courses`(`course_id`))

■ 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

结果 1 ×
DELETE FROM test_school.students
WHERE student_id=1

⚠ SQL 错误 [1451] [23000]: Cannot delete or update a parent row: a foreign key constraint fails
(`test_school`.`enrollments`,
CONSTRAINT
`enrollments_students_FK` FOREIGN
KEY (`student_id`) REFERENCES
`students`(`student_id`))

■ 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

统计 1 ×
UPDATE test_school.students
SET student_id=555
WHERE student_id=1

⚠ SQL 错误 [1451] [23000]: Cannot delete or update a parent row: a foreign key constraint fails
(`test_school`.`enrollments`,
CONSTRAINT
`enrollments_students_FK` FOREIGN
KEY (`student_id`) REFERENCES
`students`(`student_id`))

◦ 用户定义完整性

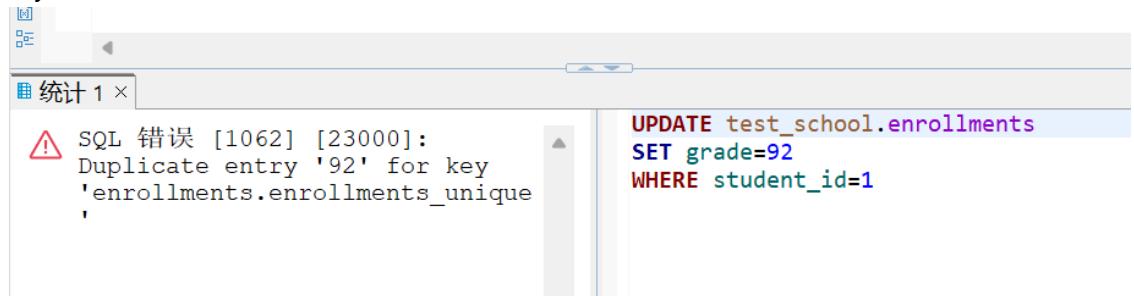
1. 设置 Enrollments 表的 grade 列的约束为 UNIQUE

```
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

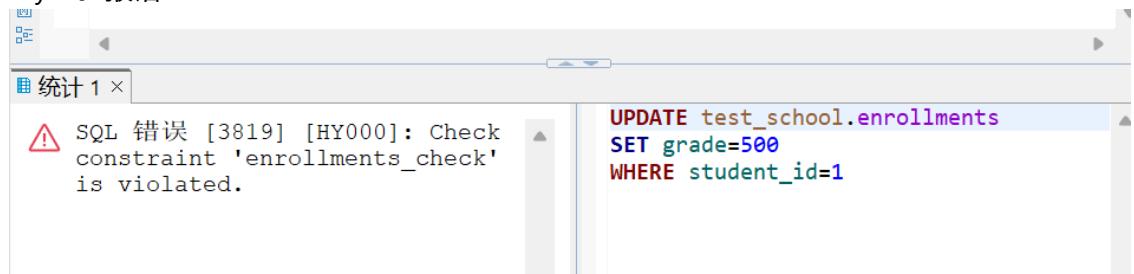
1. 设置 Enrollments 表的 grade 列的约束为 $0 \leq \text{grade} \leq 100$

```
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

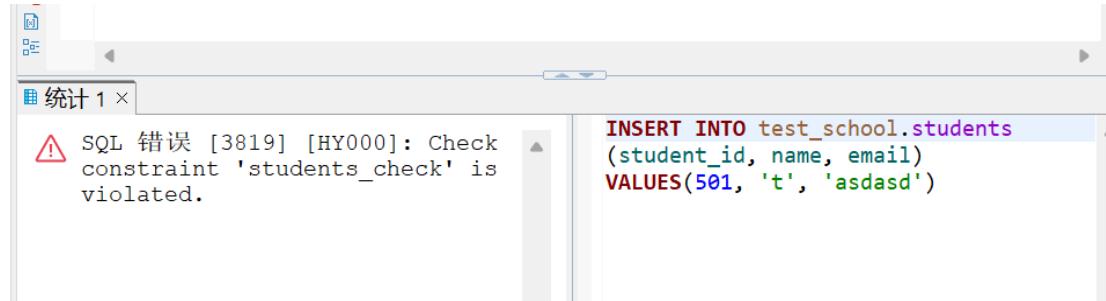
1. 设置 Students 表的约束为学号小于等于 500 并且名字长度大于等于 2

```
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