

Gestión de Usuarios en MySQL

Gestión de Usuarios en MySQL

Objetivos:

- Crear cuentas de usuario en MySQL
- Describir los niveles de privilegios de usuarios en Mysql (Comandos GRANT/REVOKE)
- Asignar y actualizar contraseñas de usuarios
- Presentar ejemplos prácticos

Índice

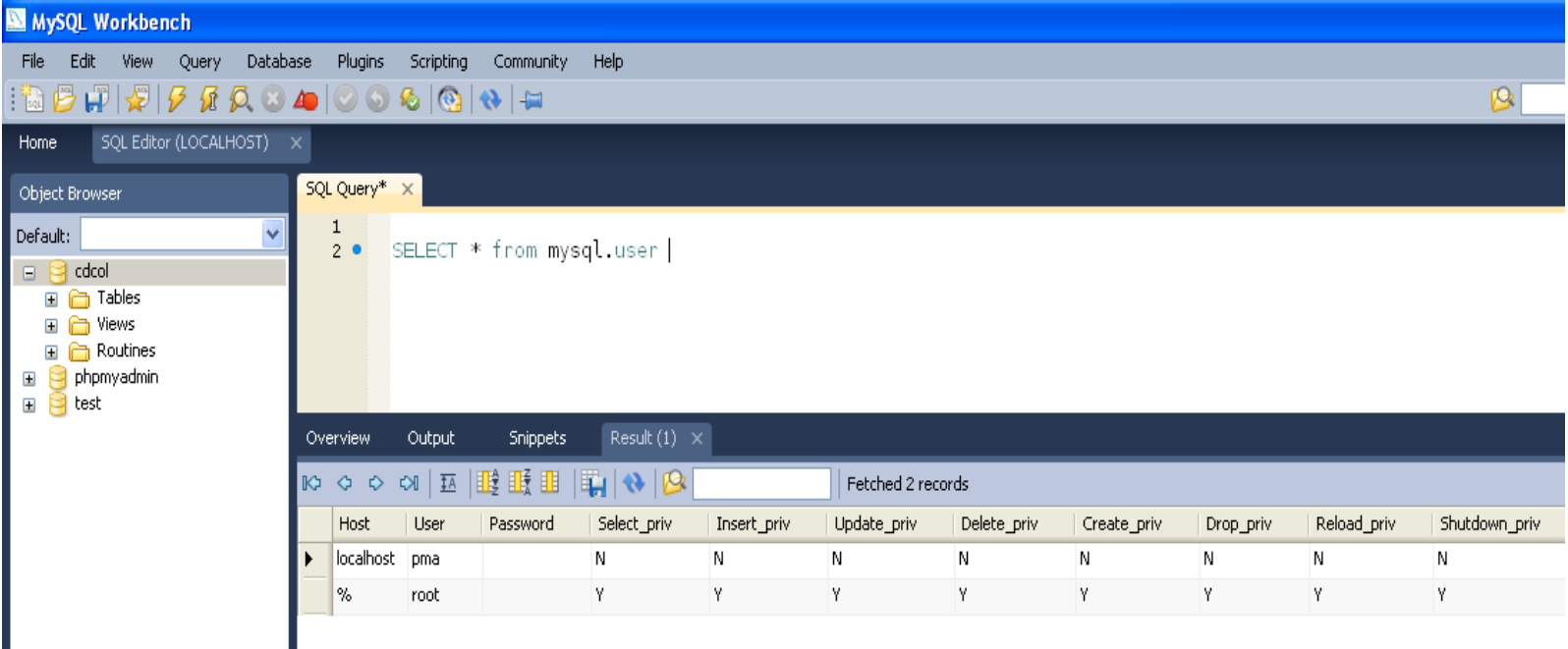
1. Acceso usuarios del sistema y creación de cuentas de usuario
2. Crear un usuario del sistema
3. Otorgar privilegios al usuario (Comando GRANT)
 - Nivel Global
 - Nivel de Base de Datos
 - Nivel de Tabla
 - Nivel de Rutina
4. Revocación de privilegios de usuario (Comando Revoke)
5. Cambiar contraseña de cuentas de usuario

Control de Acceso BD

- **Nivel 1: Comprobación de la conexión**
 - Desde dónde se conecta el usuario
 - Nombre del usuario
 - Consulta a tabla "user" (host, user, password)
- **Nivel 2: Comprobación de privilegios**
 - Por cada petición en la conexión se comprueba si hay privilegios para efectuarla
 - Consulta a tablas user, db, tables_priv, columns_priv, procs_priv

Usuarios del sistema (II)

SELECT * from mysql.user;



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL Editor (LOCALHOST) tab is active, displaying the query `SELECT * from mysql.user;`. The Object Browser on the left shows the database structure, including the `mysql` database. The Results tab is selected, showing the output of the query. The results are displayed in a table with 12 columns: Host, User, Password, Select_priv, Insert_priv, Update_priv, Delete_priv, Create_priv, Drop_priv, Reload_priv, Shutdown_priv, and an additional column for the password. The table contains two rows of data.

Host	User	Password	Select_priv	Insert_priv	Update_priv	Delete_priv	Create_priv	Drop_priv	Reload_priv	Shutdown_priv	
localhost	pma		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
%	root		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

Usuarios del sistema (I)

localhost / localhost | phpMyAdmin 3.2.0.1 - Windows Internet Explorer

http://localhost/phpmyadmin/

Archivo Edición Ver Favoritos Herramientas Ayuda

localhost / localhost / mysql / ... localhost / localhost / php...

phpMyAdmin

• cdcol (1)
• information_schema (29)
• mysql (23)
• phpmyadmin (8)
• test

Seleccionar una base de datos

Servidor: localhost

Bases de datos SQL Estado actual Variables Juegos de caracteres Motores Privilegios Procesos Exportar Importar

Vista global de usuarios

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z [Mostrar todo]

	Usuario	Servidor	Contraseña	Privilegios globales ¹	Conceder	
<input type="checkbox"/>	pma	localhost	No	USAGE	No	
<input type="checkbox"/>	root	%	No	ALL PRIVILEGES	Sí	

↑ Marcar todos/as / Desmarcar todos

Comando GRANT

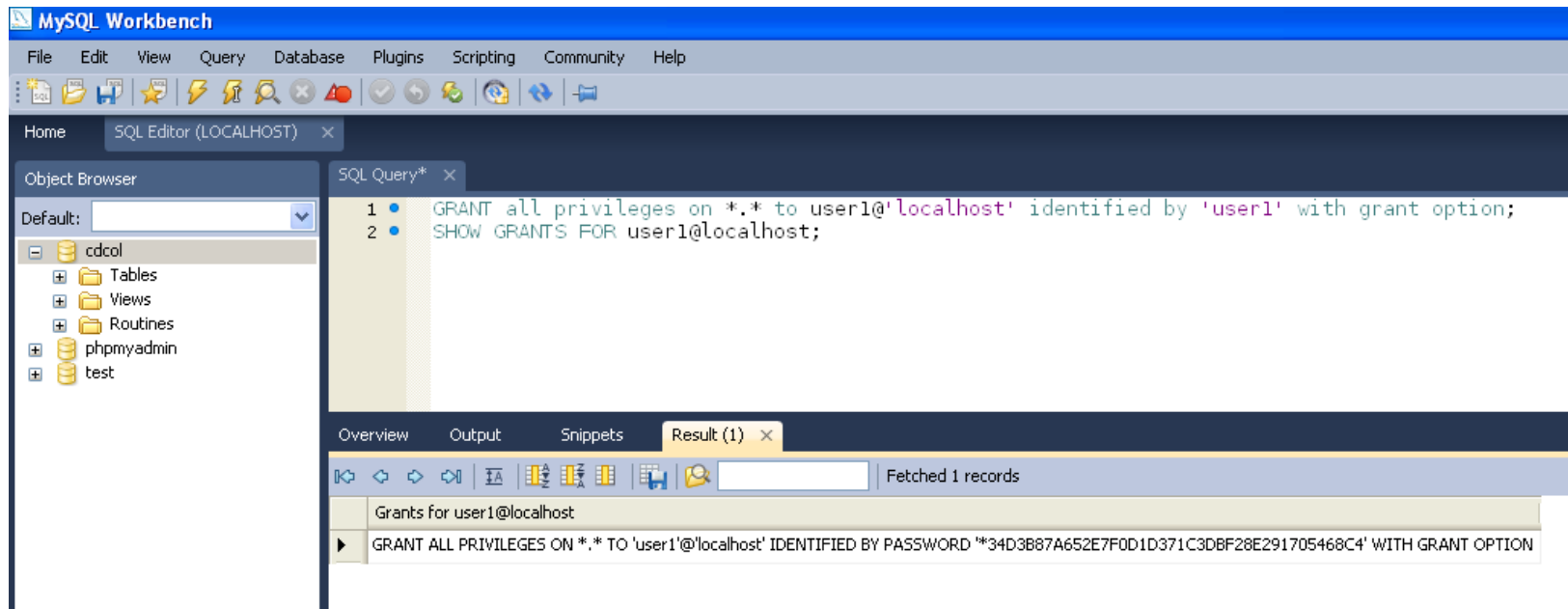
```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO user1@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'user1'  
WITH GRANT OPTION {REQUIRE (...)};
```

Comando que permite 'conceder' privilegios a un usuario

- **ALL PRIVILEGES:** se conceden todos los privilegios a este usuario. Los posibles privilegios: SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, CREATE, DROP, REFERENCES, INDEX, ALTER, CREATE_TMP_TABLE, LOCK_TABLES, CREATE_VIEW, SHOW_VIEW, CREATE_ROUTINE, ALTER_ROUTINE, EXECUTE y GRANT.
- **ON:** los objetos a los que se aplican los privilegios, el formato es `base_de_datos.tabla`, `*.*` Otros ejemplos: `ventas.*`, `contabilidad.polizas`,
- **TO:** el usuario al que se le conceden los privilegios, el formato es `usuario@'equipo'`. Otros ejemplos: `user1@'%'`, `sergio@'192.168.10.132'`
- **IDENTIFIED BY:** la contraseña se indica en esta parte y se escribe en texto plano.
- **WITH GRANT OPTION:** esta última parte es opcional, e indica que el usuario en cuestión puede a la vez otorgar privilegios a otros usuarios
- **REQUIRE:** Opciones de seguridad en el acceso relacionadas con SSL

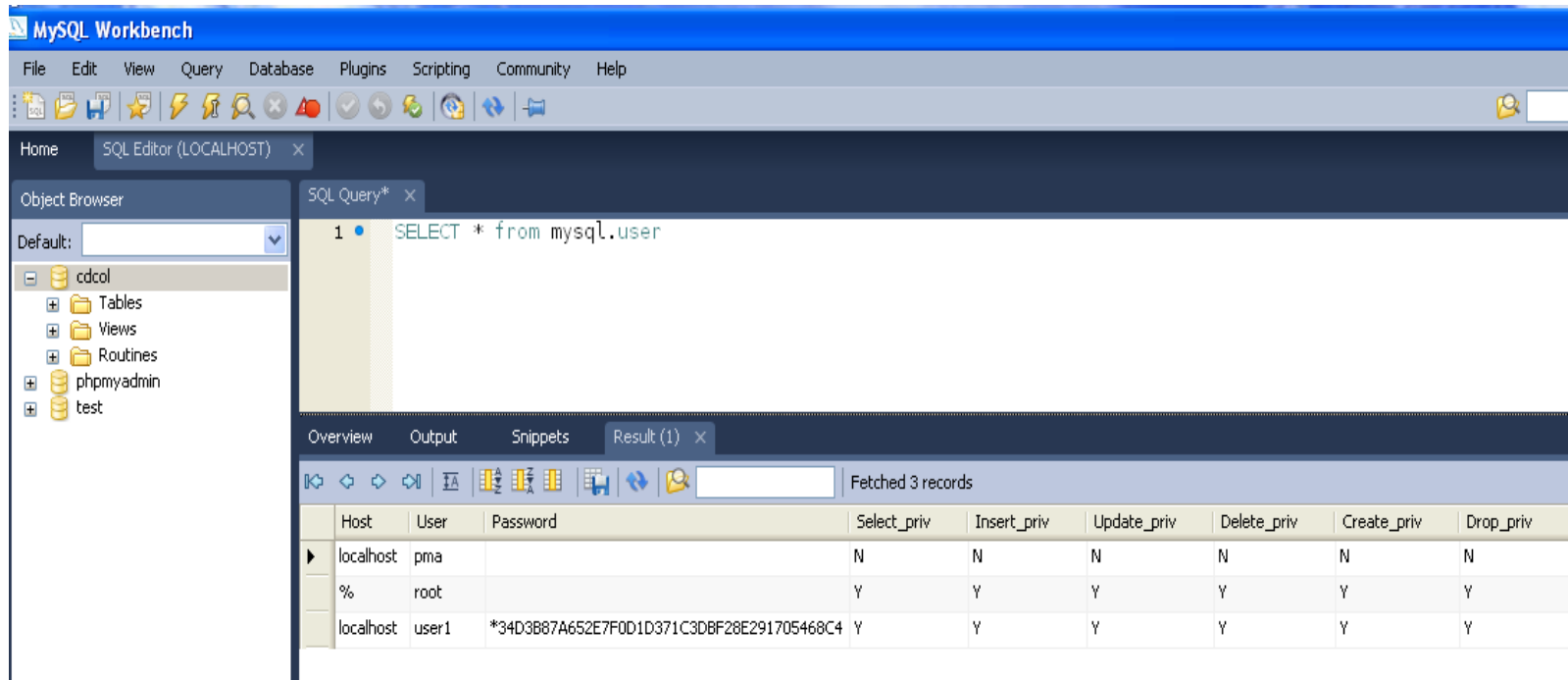
Crear un usuario (I)

GRANT all privileges on *.* to user1@'localhost' identified by 'user1' with grant option;
SHOW GRANTS FOR user1@localhost;



Crear un usuario (II)

SELECT * from mysql.user;

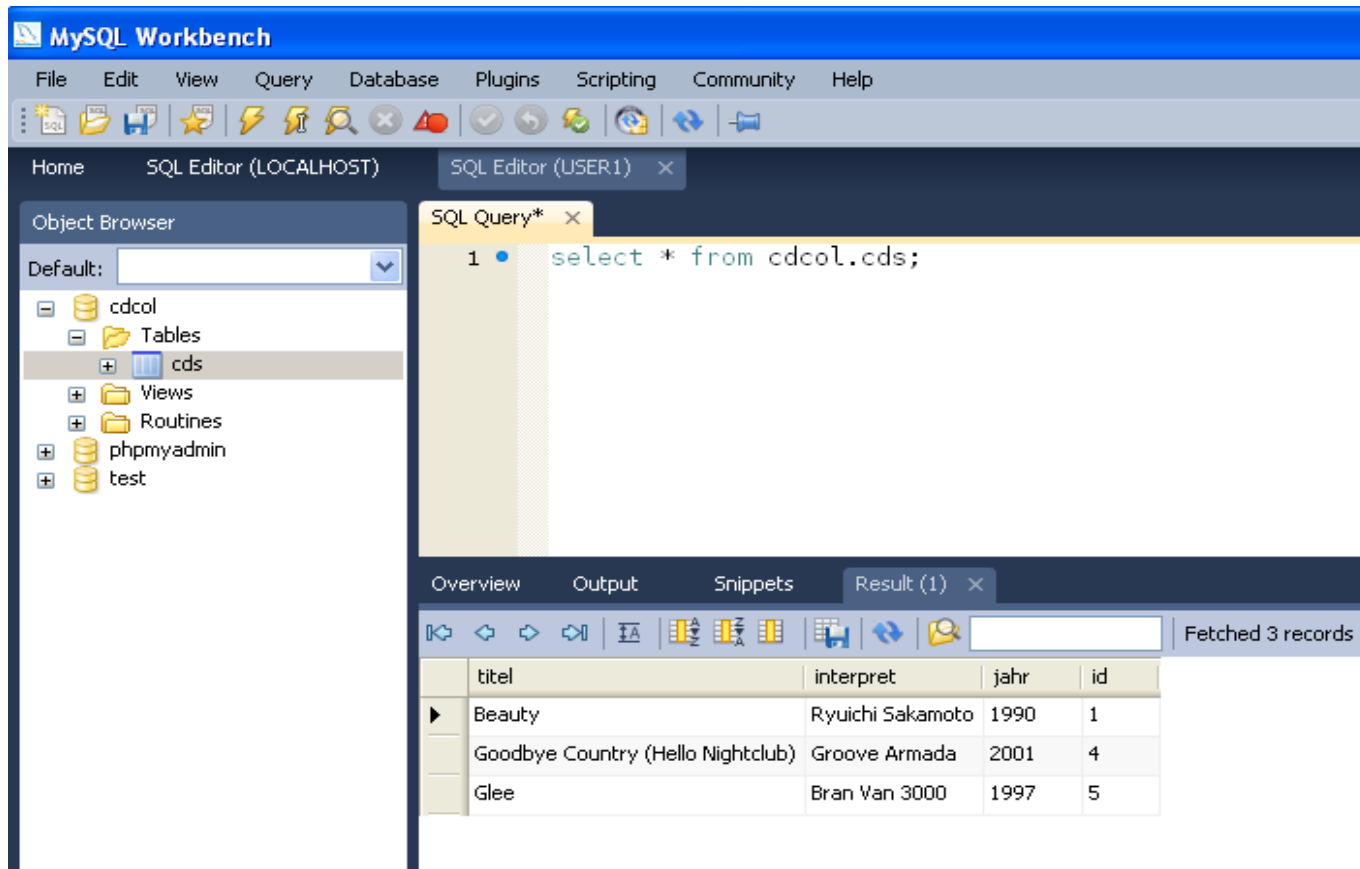


The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL Editor (LOCALHOST) tab is active, displaying the query `SELECT * from mysql.user;`. The Object Browser on the left shows the database structure, including the `mysql` database. The Results tab is selected, showing the output of the query. The results are displayed in a table with 10 columns: Host, User, Password, Select_priv, Insert_priv, Update_priv, Delete_priv, Create_priv, and Drop_priv. The table contains 3 records.

Host	User	Password	Select_priv	Insert_priv	Update_priv	Delete_priv	Create_priv	Drop_priv
localhost	pma		N	N	N	N	N	N
%	root		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
localhost	user1	*34D3B87A652E7F0D1D371C3DBF28E291705468C4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Crear un usuario (III)

`SELECT * from cdcol.cds;`



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The 'Object Browser' on the left lists the database 'cdcol' with its contents: Tables, cds, Views, Routines, phpmyadmin, and test. The 'SQL Editor (USER1)' window contains the query `select * from cdcol.cds;`. The 'Result (1)' window at the bottom displays the query results in a table format, showing 3 records fetched. The table has columns: titel, interpret, jahr, and id.

titel	interpret	jahr	id
Beauty	Ryuichi Sakamoto	1990	1
Goodbye Country (Hello Nightclub)	Groove Armada	2001	4
Glee	Bran Van 3000	1997	5

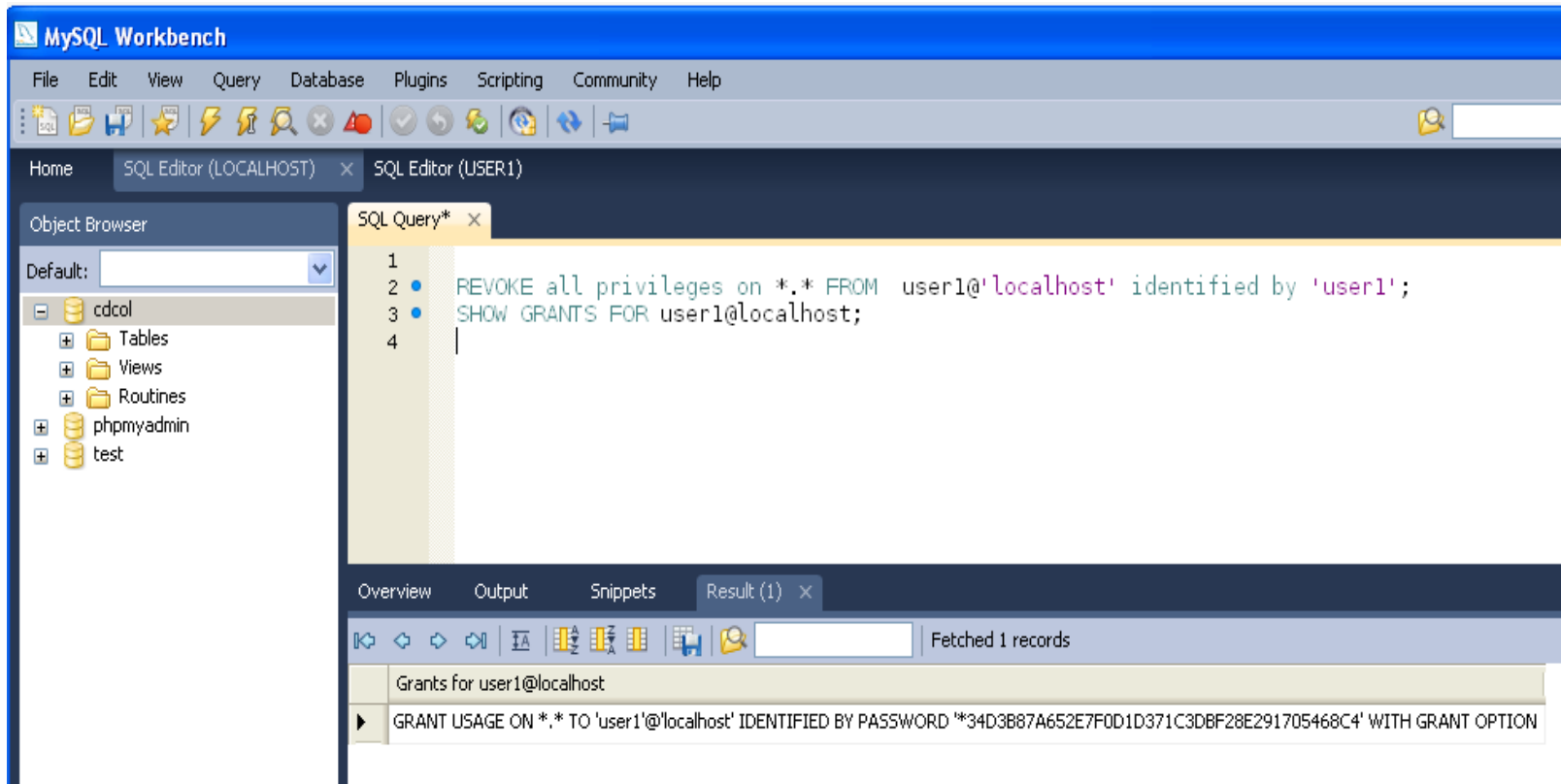
Comando REVOKE

```
REVOKE priv_type [(column_list)] [, priv_type [(column_list)]  
...  
ON [object_type] {tbl_name / * / *. * / db_name. *}  
FROM user [, user] ...
```

- Permite revocar los privilegios del usuario otorgados con el comando GRANT
- La revocación se hará al mismo nivel de privilegios otorgados con el comando GRANT

Revocar privilegios (I)

REVOKE all privileges on *.* FROM user1@'localhost' identified by 'user1';
SHOW GRANTS FOR user1@localhost;



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The 'SQL Editor (LOCALHOST)' tab is active, displaying two SQL queries:

```
1  
2 • REVOKE all privileges on *.* FROM user1@'localhost' identified by 'user1';  
3 • SHOW GRANTS FOR user1@localhost;  
4 |
```

The 'Object Browser' on the left shows a tree structure with 'cdcol' expanded, showing 'Tables', 'Views', and 'Routines'. Below it are 'phpmyadmin' and 'test'.

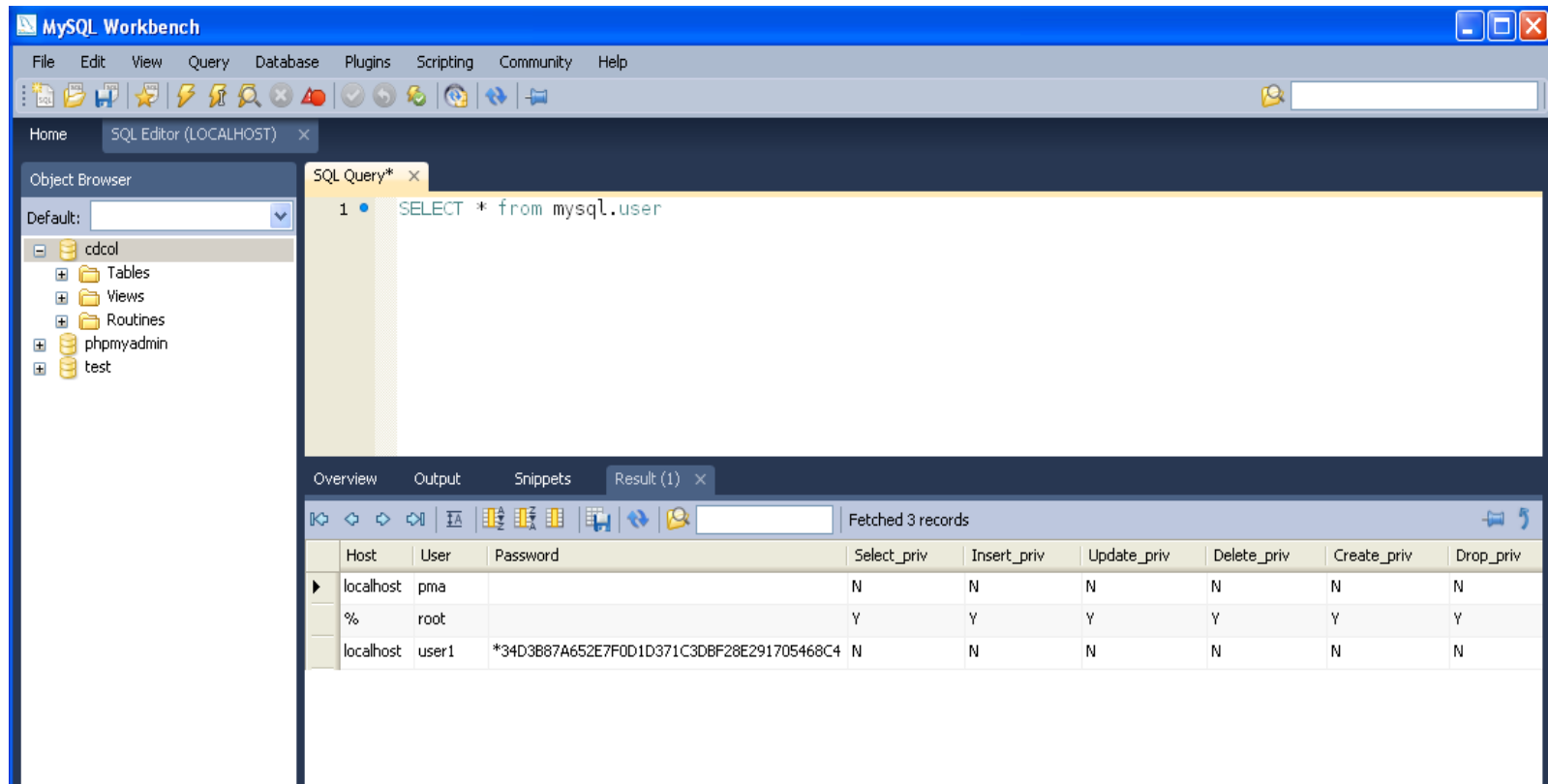
The 'Result (1)' tab at the bottom shows the output of the second query:

Grants for user1@localhost	
▶	GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO 'user1'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY PASSWORD '*34D3B87A652E7F0D1D371C3DBF28E291705468C4' WITH GRANT OPTION

The status bar indicates 'Fetches 1 records'.

Revocar privilegios (II)

`SELECT * from mysql.user;`

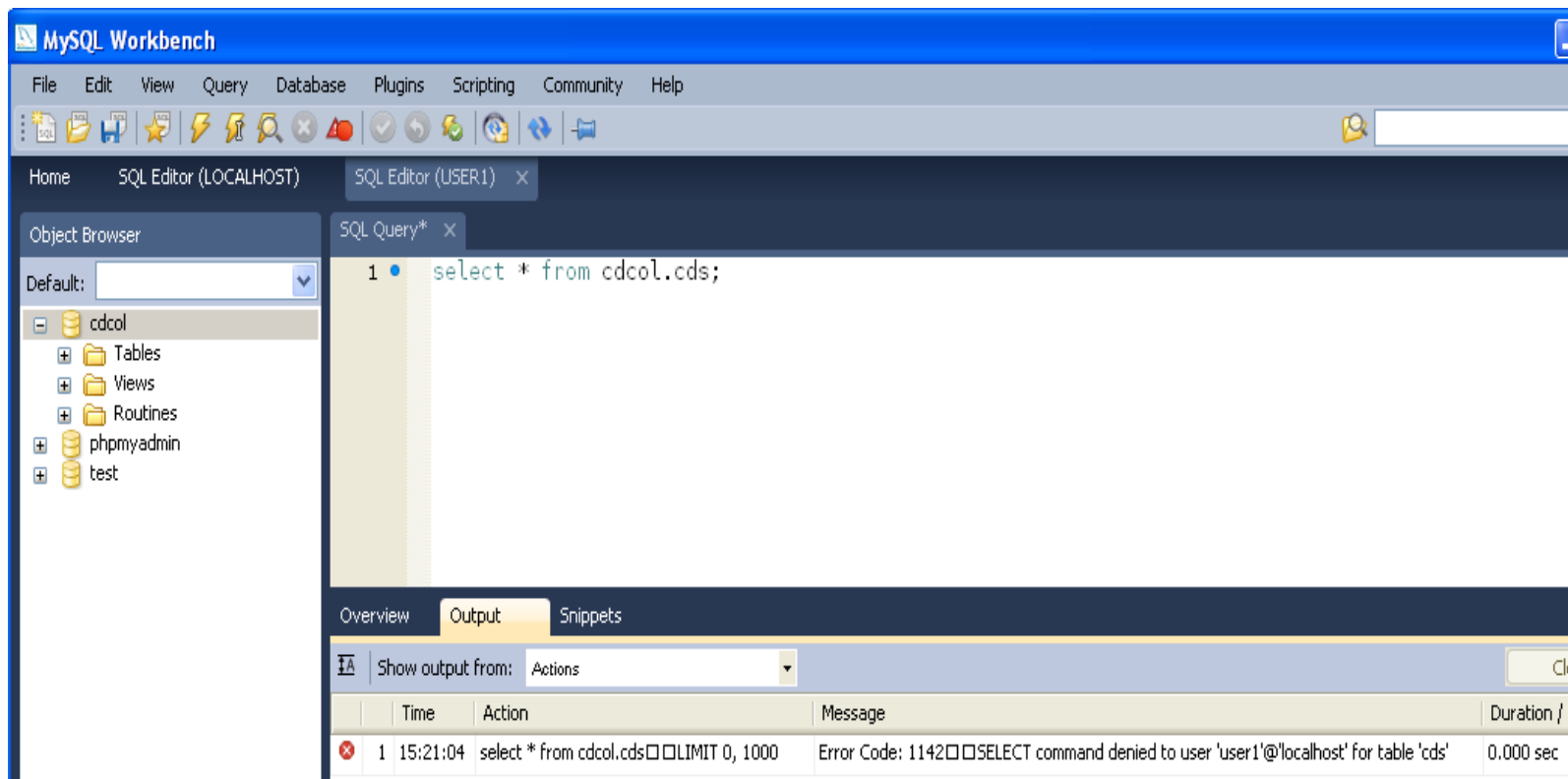


The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL Editor (LOCALHOST) tab is active, displaying the query `SELECT * from mysql.user;`. The Object Browser on the left shows the database structure, including the `mysql` database. The Results tab at the bottom shows the output of the query, which is a table with 10 columns: Host, User, Password, Select_priv, Insert_priv, Update_priv, Delete_priv, Create_priv, and Drop_priv. The table contains 3 records.

Host	User	Password	Select_priv	Insert_priv	Update_priv	Delete_priv	Create_priv	Drop_priv
localhost	pma		N	N	N	N	N	N
%	root		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
localhost	user1	*34D3B87A652E7F0D1D371C3DBF28E291705468C4	N	N	N	N	N	N

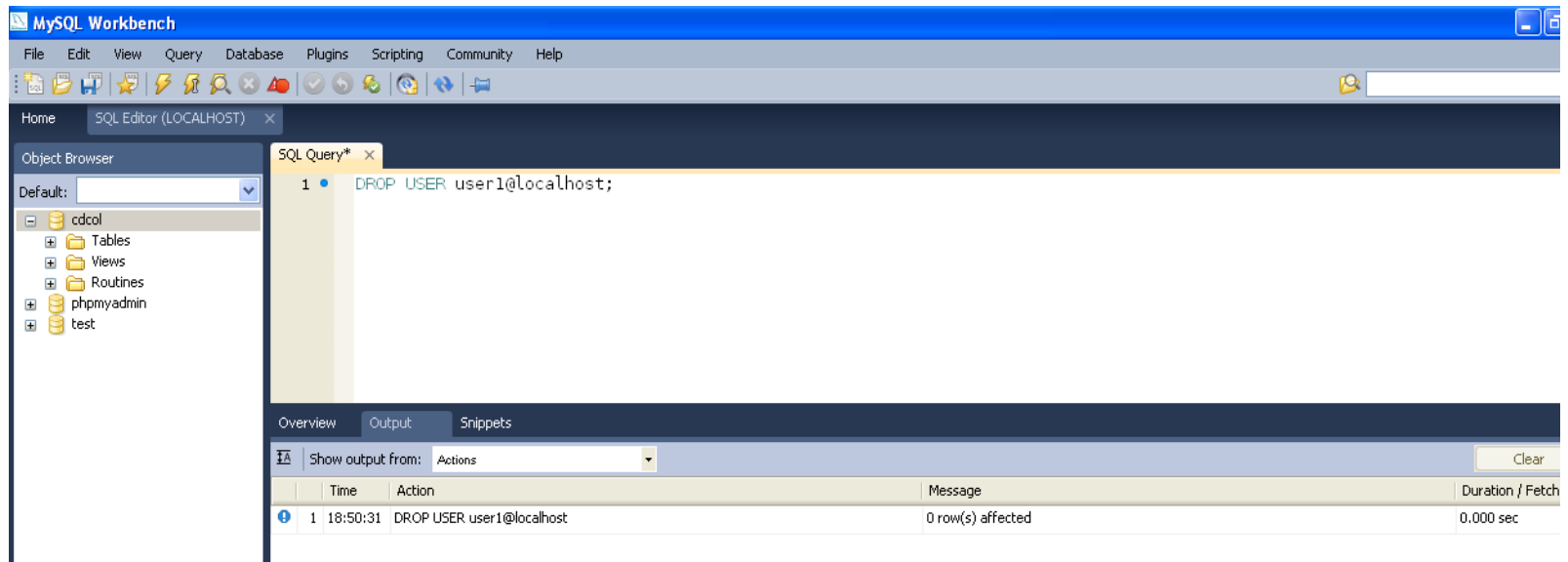
Revocar privilegios (III)

SELECT * from cdcol.cds;



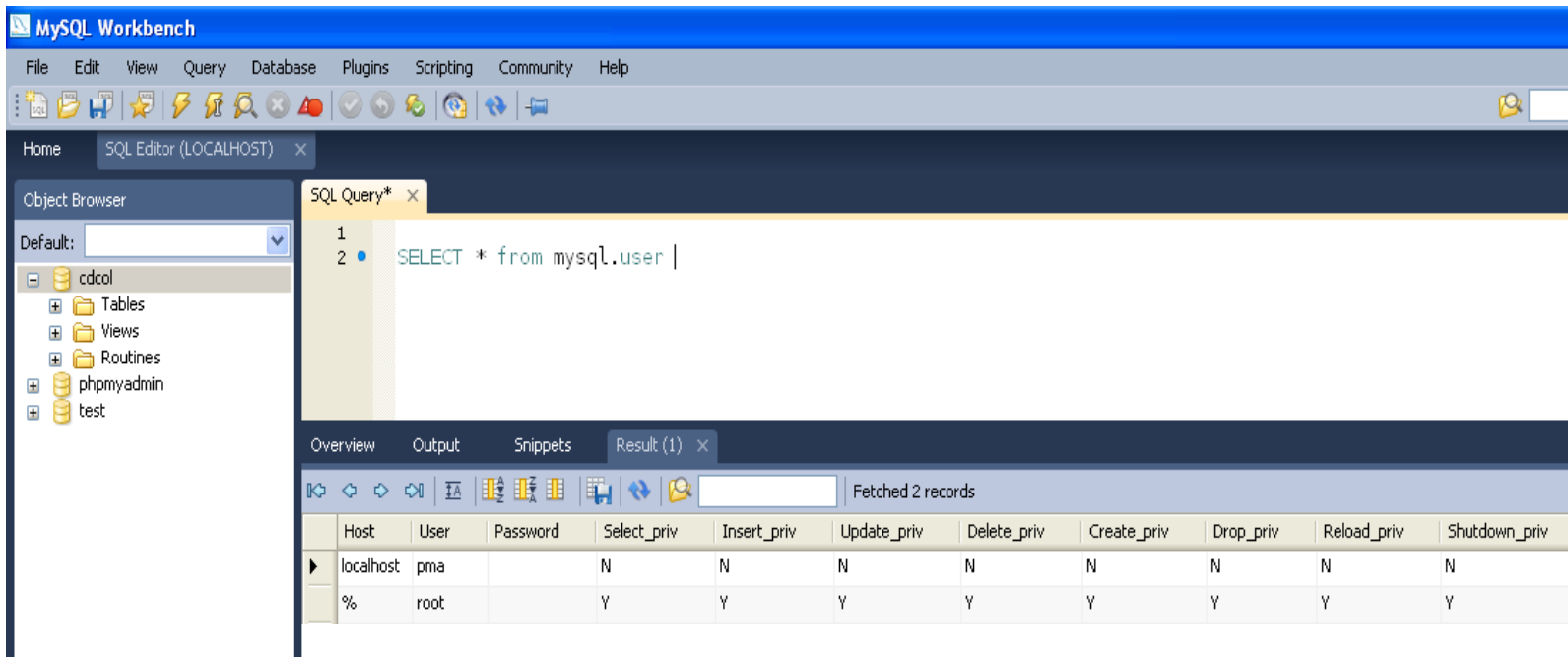
Eliminar un usuario (I)

DROP USER user1@localhost;



Eliminar un usuario (II)

`SELECT * from mysql.user`



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL Editor (LOCALHOST) tab is active, displaying the query `SELECT * from mysql.user`. The Object Browser on the left shows the database structure, including the `mysql` database. The Results panel at the bottom shows the output of the query, which is a table with 12 columns: Host, User, Password, Select_priv, Insert_priv, Update_priv, Delete_priv, Create_priv, Drop_priv, Reload_priv, and Shutdown_priv. The table contains two rows of data.

Host	User	Password	Select_priv	Insert_priv	Update_priv	Delete_priv	Create_priv	Drop_priv	Reload_priv	Shutdown_priv
localhost	pma		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
%	root		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Niveles Privilegios

- Global
- De Base de Datos
- De Tabla
- De Columna
- De Rutina

Privilegios Nivel Global

- Los permisos globales se aplican a todas las bases de datos de un servidor dado.
- Estos privilegios son almacenados en la tabla "mysql.user"
- **GRANT ALL ON *.* y REVOKE ALL ON *.*** otorgan y quitan sólo permisos globales.

GRANT all privileges on *.* to user1@'localhost' identified by 'user1' with grant option;

REVOKE all privileges on *.* FROM user1@'localhost' identified by 'user1';

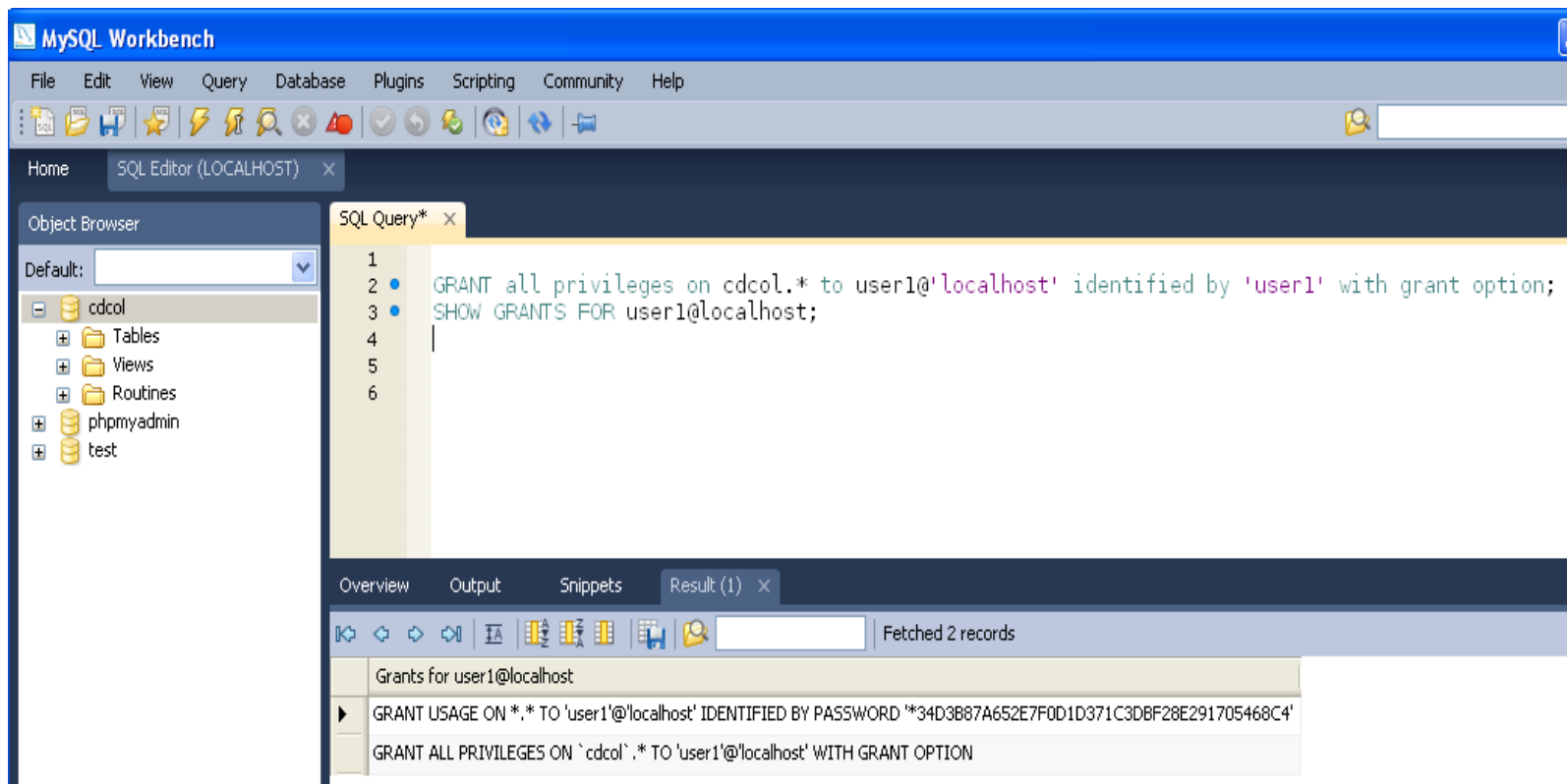
Privilegios Nivel de Base de Datos (I)

- Los permisos de base de datos se aplican a todos los objetos en una base de datos dada
- Estos permisos se almacenan en las tablas "mysql.db"
- **GRANT ALL ON db_name.*** y **REVOKE ALL ON db_name.*** otorgan y quitan sólo permisos de bases de datos.

```
GRANT all privileges on cdcol.* to user1@'localhost' identified by 'user1' with grant option;  
REVOKE all privileges on cdcol.* FROM user1@'localhost' identified by 'user1';
```

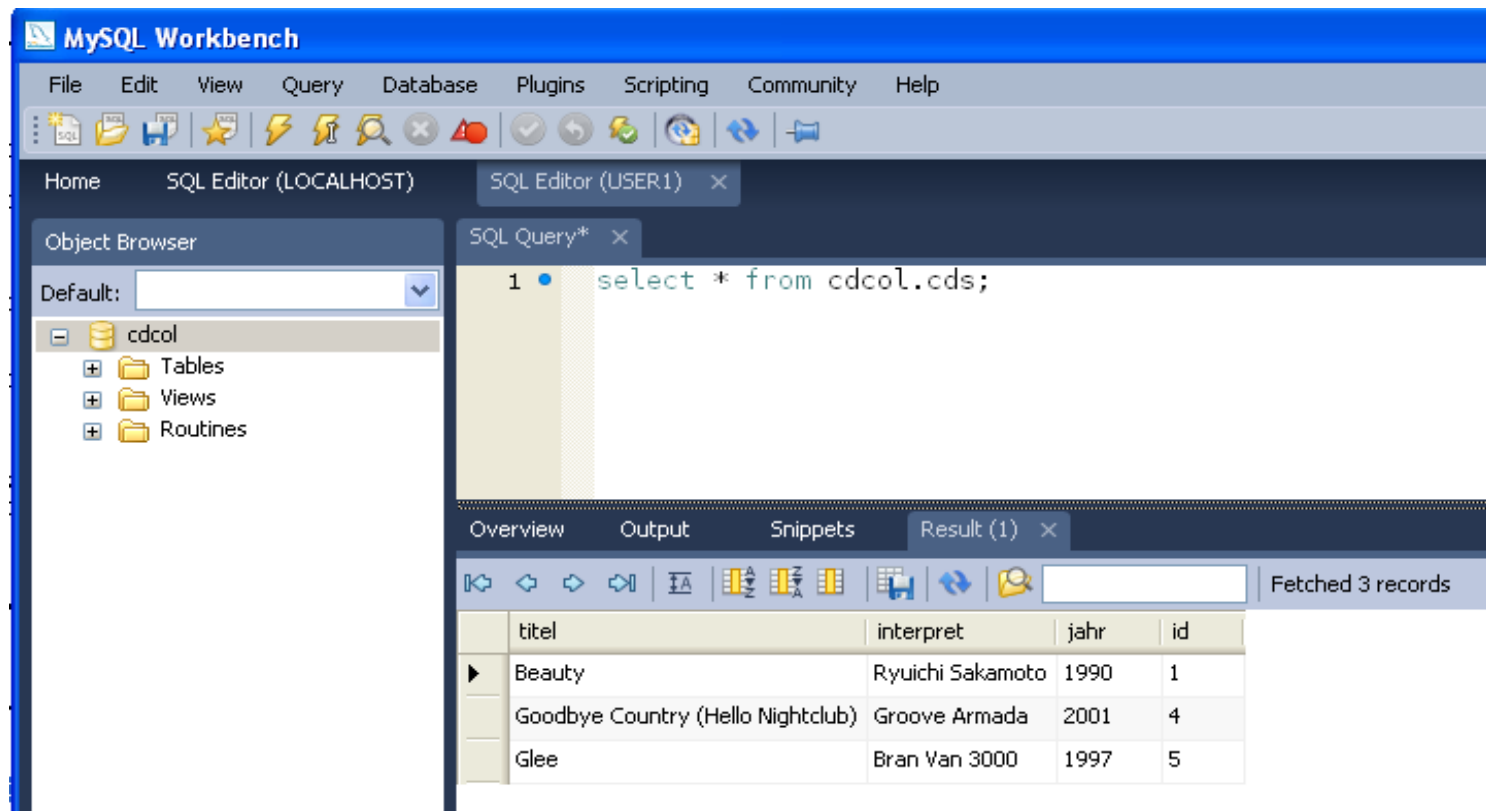
Privilegios Nivel de Base de Datos (II)

**GRANT all privileges on cdcol.* to user1@'localhost' identified by 'user1' with grant option;
SHOW GRANTS FOR user1@localhost;**



Privilegios Nivel de Base de Datos (III)

```
SELECT * from cdcol.cds;
```



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL Editor (USER1) contains the query `select * from cdcol.cds;`. The Object Browser on the left shows the database structure for 'cdcol', including Tables, Views, and Routines. The Results tab at the bottom displays the query output as a table with 3 records.

titel	interpret	jahr	id
Beauty	Ryuichi Sakamoto	1990	1
Goodbye Country (Hello Nightclub)	Groove Armada	2001	4
Glee	Bran Van 3000	1997	5

Privilegios Nivel de Base de Datos (IV)

phpMyAdmin

Servidor: localhost ▸ Base de datos: mysql ▸ Tabla: db "Database privileges"

Examinar Estructura SQL Buscar Insertar Exportar Importar Operaciones Vaciar Eliminar

Mostrando registros 0 - 1 (2 total, La consulta tardó 0.0004 seg)

```
SELECT *  
FROM `db`  
LIMIT 0 , 30
```

Perfil/F

Mostrar: 30 filas empezando de 0

en modo horizontal y repetir los encabezados cada 100 celdas

Organizar según la clave: Ninguna

+ Opciones

	Host	Db	User	Select_priv	Insert_priv	Update_priv	Delete_priv	Create_priv	Drop_priv	Grant_priv	References_priv
<input type="checkbox"/>	localhost	phpmyadmin	pma	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
<input type="checkbox"/>	localhost	cdcol	user1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Marcar todos/as / Desmarcar todos Para los elementos que están marcados:

Mostrar: 30 filas empezando de 0

en modo horizontal y repetir los encabezados cada 100 celdas

Operaciones sobre los resultados de la consulta

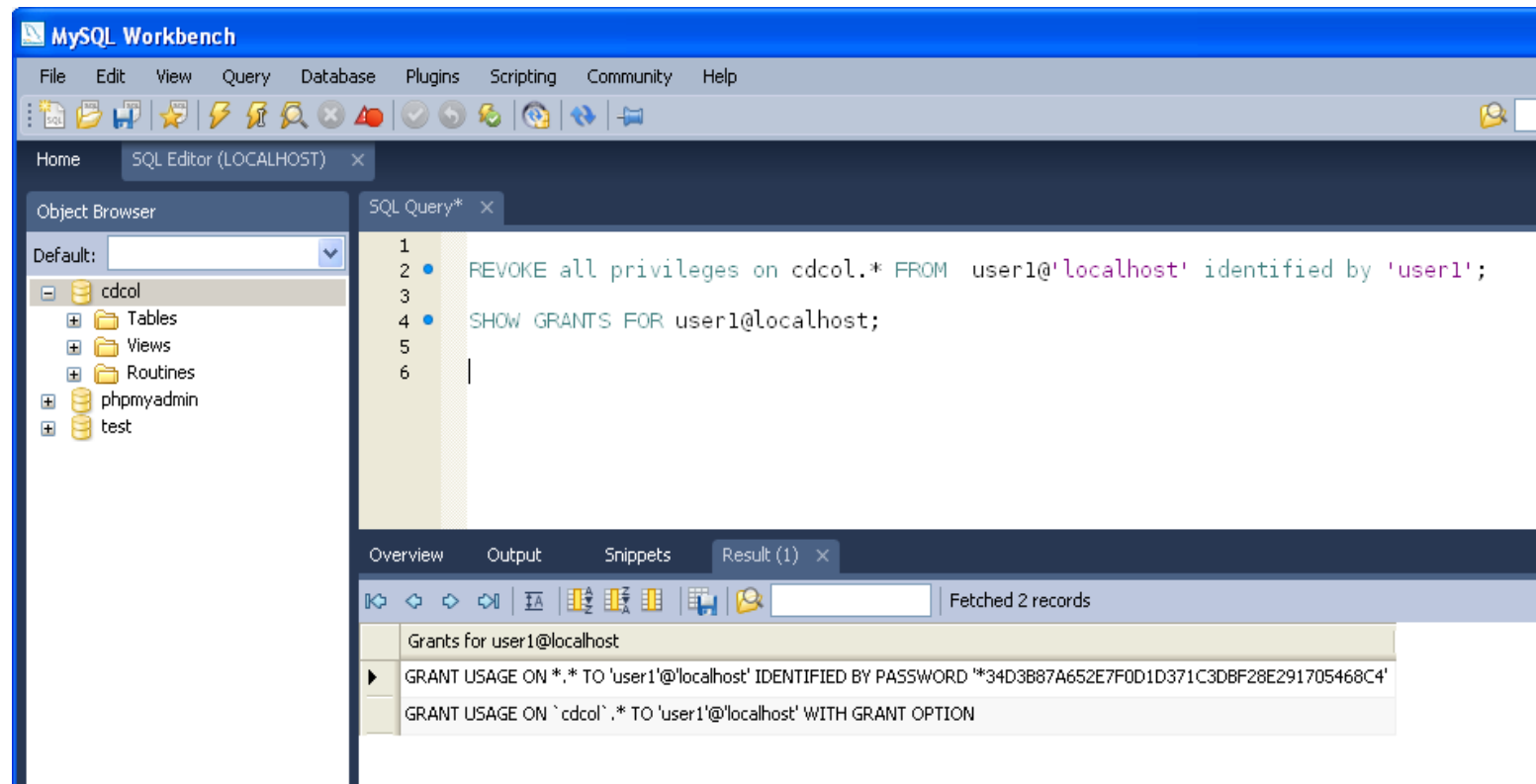
Vista de impresión Previsualización para imprimir (documento completo) Exportar CREATE VIEW

Guardar esta consulta en favoritos

Etiqueta: ☐ Permitir que todo usuario pueda acceder a este favorito

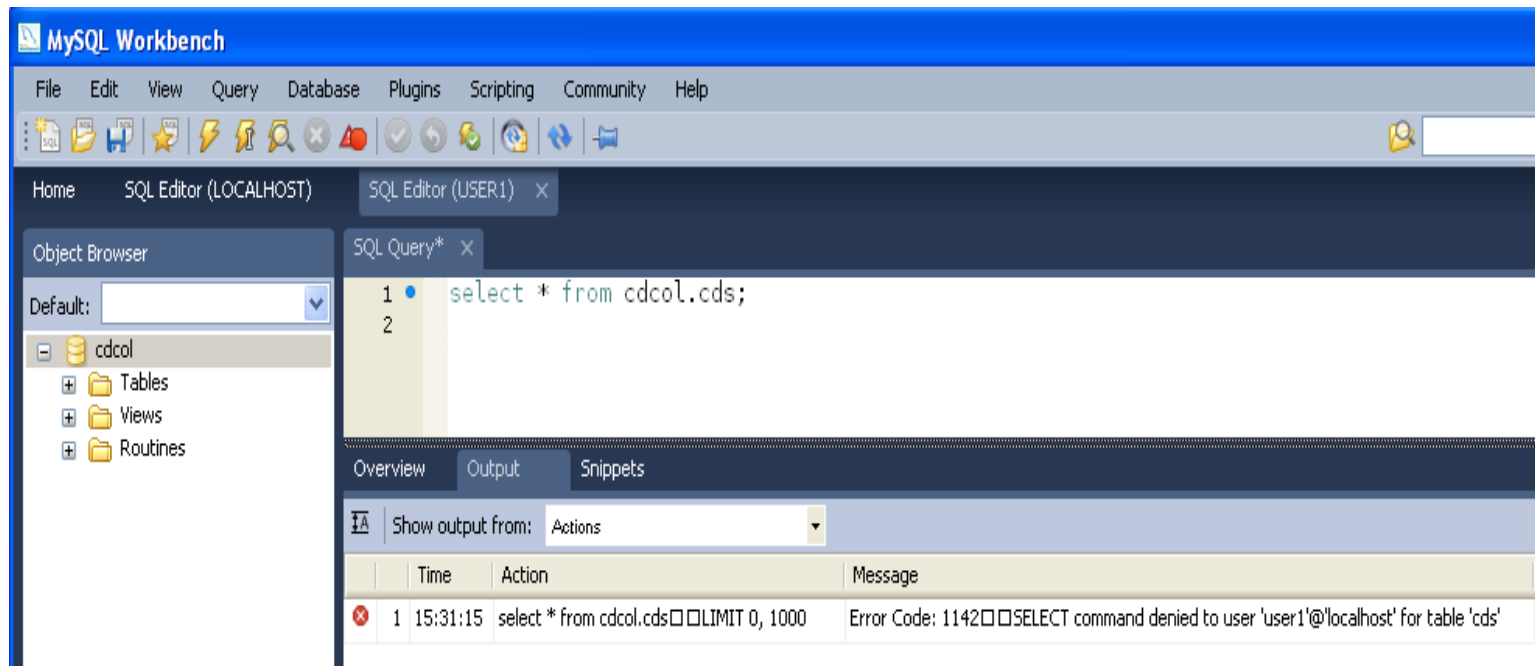
Privilegios Nivel de Base de Datos (V)

REVOKE all privileges on cdcol.* FROM user1@'localhost' identified by 'user1';
SHOW GRANTS FOR user1@localhost;



Privilegios Nivel de Base de Datos (VI)

`SELECT * from cdcol.cds;`



Privilegios Nivel de Tabla (I)

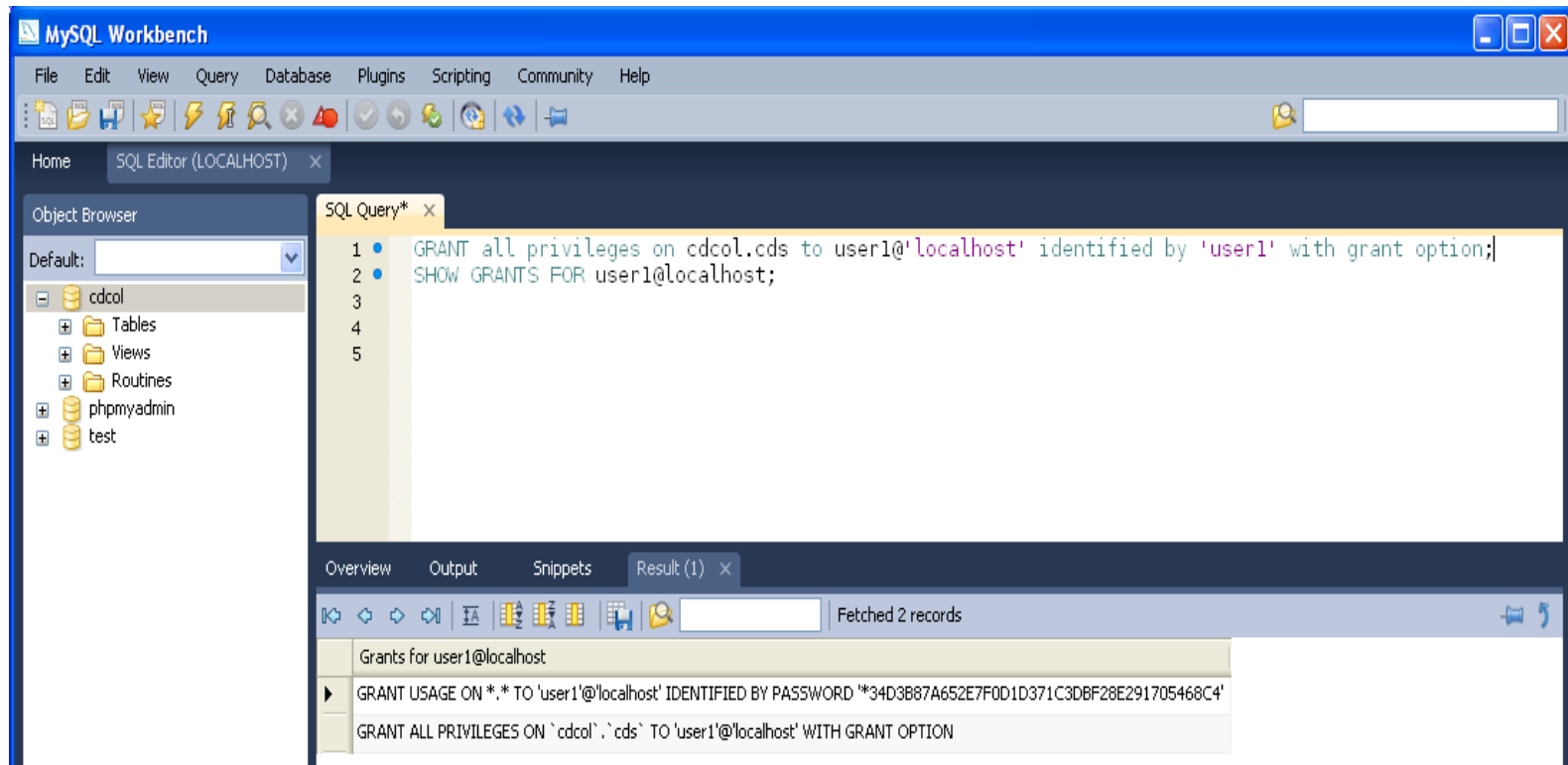
- Los permisos de tabla se aplican a todas las columnas en una tabla dada
- Estos permisos se almacenan en la tabla `mysql.tables_priv`
- *GRANT ALL ON db_name.tbl_name* y *REVOKE ALL ON db_name.tbl_name* otorgan y quitan permisos sólo de tabla.

`GRANT all privileges on cdcol.cds to user1@'localhost' identified by 'user1' with grant option;`

`REVOKE all privileges on cdcol.cds FROM user1@'localhost' identified by 'user1';`

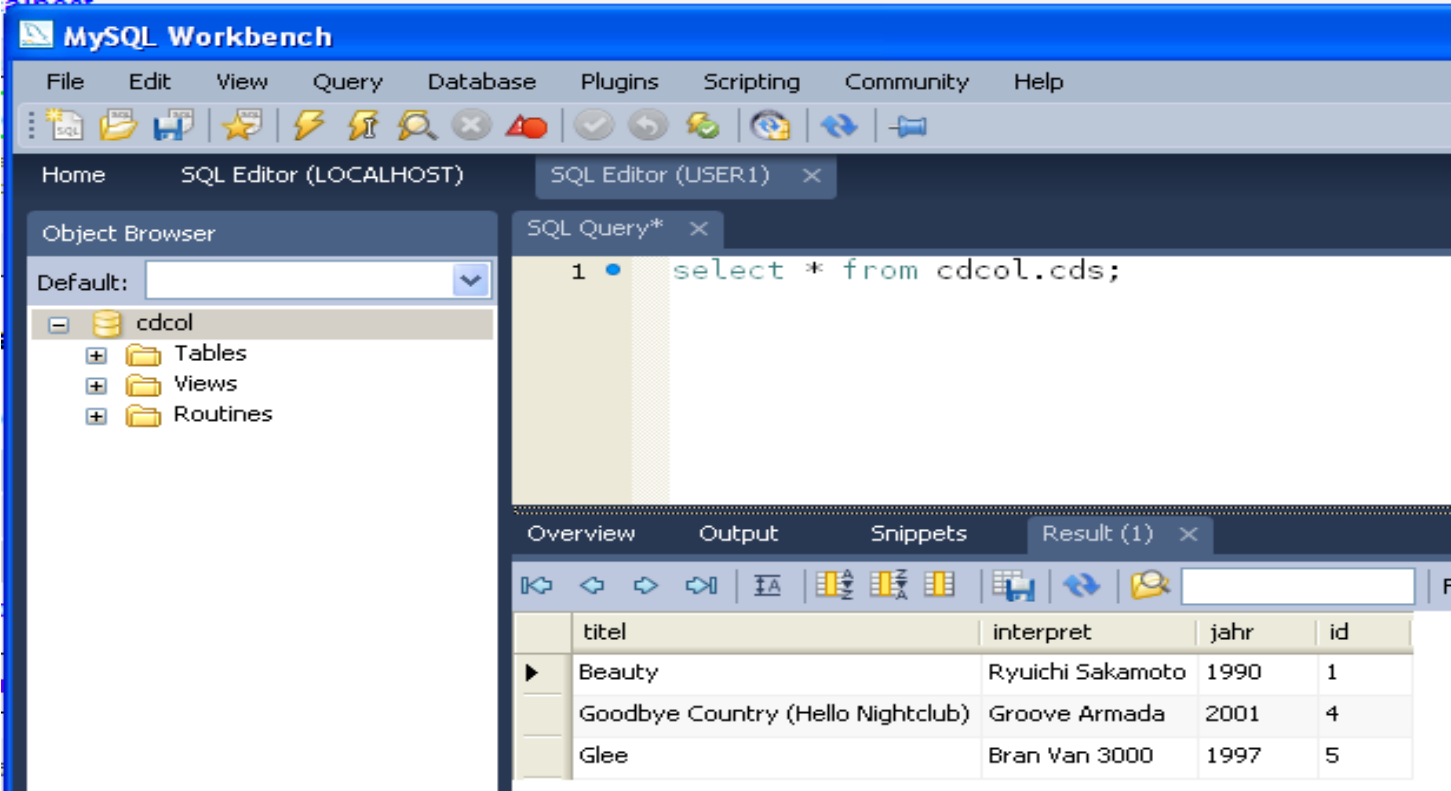
Privilegios Nivel de Tabla (II)

GRANT all privileges on cdcol.cds to user1@'localhost' identified by 'user1' with grant option;
SHOW GRANTS FOR user1@localhost;



Privilegios Nivel de Tabla (III)

`SELECT * from cdcol.cds;`



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL Editor (USER1) contains the query `select * from cdcol.cds;`. The Object Browser on the left shows the database structure with 'cdcol' selected, containing 'Tables', 'Views', and 'Routines'. The Results window at the bottom displays the query output in a table format.

	titel	interpret	jahr	id
▶	Beauty	Ryuichi Sakamoto	1990	1
	Goodbye Country (Hello Nightclub)	Groove Armada	2001	4
	Glee	Bran Van 3000	1997	5

Privilegios Nivel de Tabla (IV)

http://localhost/phpmyadmin/index.php?db=mysql&token=f4f06cfa28b localhost / localhost / mys...

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Convertir Seleccionar

Sitios sugeridos 31 The Analyzer Galería de Web Slice

phpMyAdmin

Base de datos
mysql (23)

mysql (23)

- columns_priv
- db
- event
- func
- general_log
- help_category
- help_keyword
- help_relation
- help_topic
- host
- ndb_binlog_index
- plugin
- proc
- procs_priv
- servers
- slow_log
- tables_priv
- time_zone
- time_zone_leap_second
- time_zone_name
- time_zone_transition
- time_zone_transition_type
- user

Servidor: localhost Base de datos: mysql Tabla: tables_priv "Table privileges"

Examinar Estructura SQL Buscar Insertar Exportar Importar Operaciones Vaciar Eliminar



Mostrando registros 0 - 0 (1 total, La consulta tardó 0.0004 seg)




```
SELECT *  
FROM `tables_priv`  
LIMIT 0 , 30
```

Perfil/P

Mostrar: 30 filas empezando de 0
en modo horizontal y repetir los encabezados cada 100 celdas

+ Opciones

	Host	Db	User	Table_name	Grantor	Timestamp	Table_priv	Column_priv
<input type="checkbox"/>  	localhost	cdcol	user1	cds	root@localhost	2013-11-07 10:53:09	Select,Insert,Update,Delete,Create,Drop,Grant,Refe...	

Marcar todos/as / Desmarcar todos Para los elementos que están marcados:   

Mostrar: 30 filas empezando de 0
en modo horizontal y repetir los encabezados cada 100 celdas

Operaciones sobre los resultados de la consulta

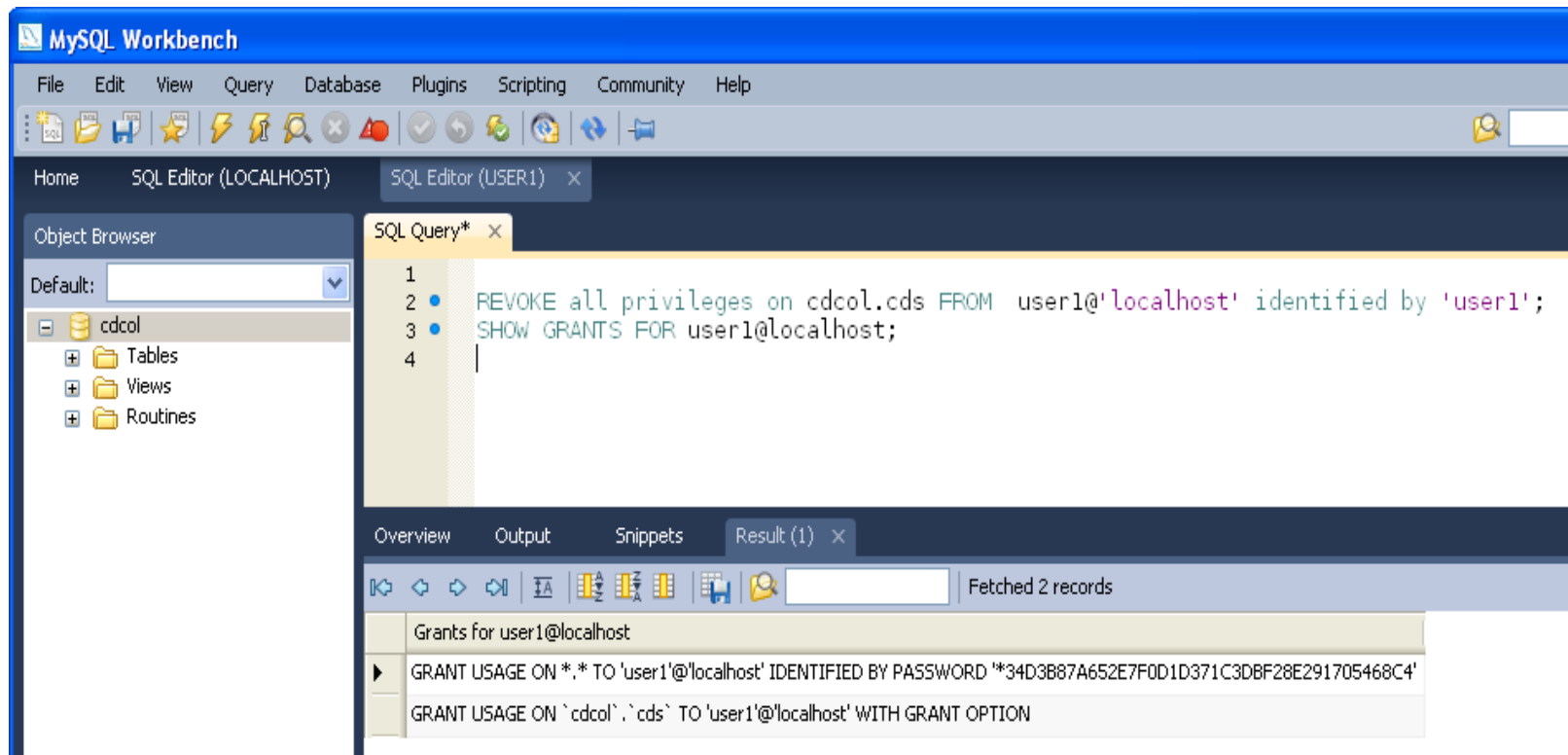
Vista de impresión Previsualización para imprimir (documento completo) Exportar CREATE VIEW

Guardar esta consulta en favoritos

Etiqueta: ☐ Permitir que todo usuario pueda acceder a este favorito

Privilegios Nivel de Tabla (V)

REVOKE all privileges on cdcol.cds FROM user1@'localhost' identified by 'user1';
SHOW GRANTS FOR user1@localhost;



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. On the left, the Object Browser displays the database 'cdcol' with its Tables, Views, and Routines. The main SQL Editor window contains the following queries:

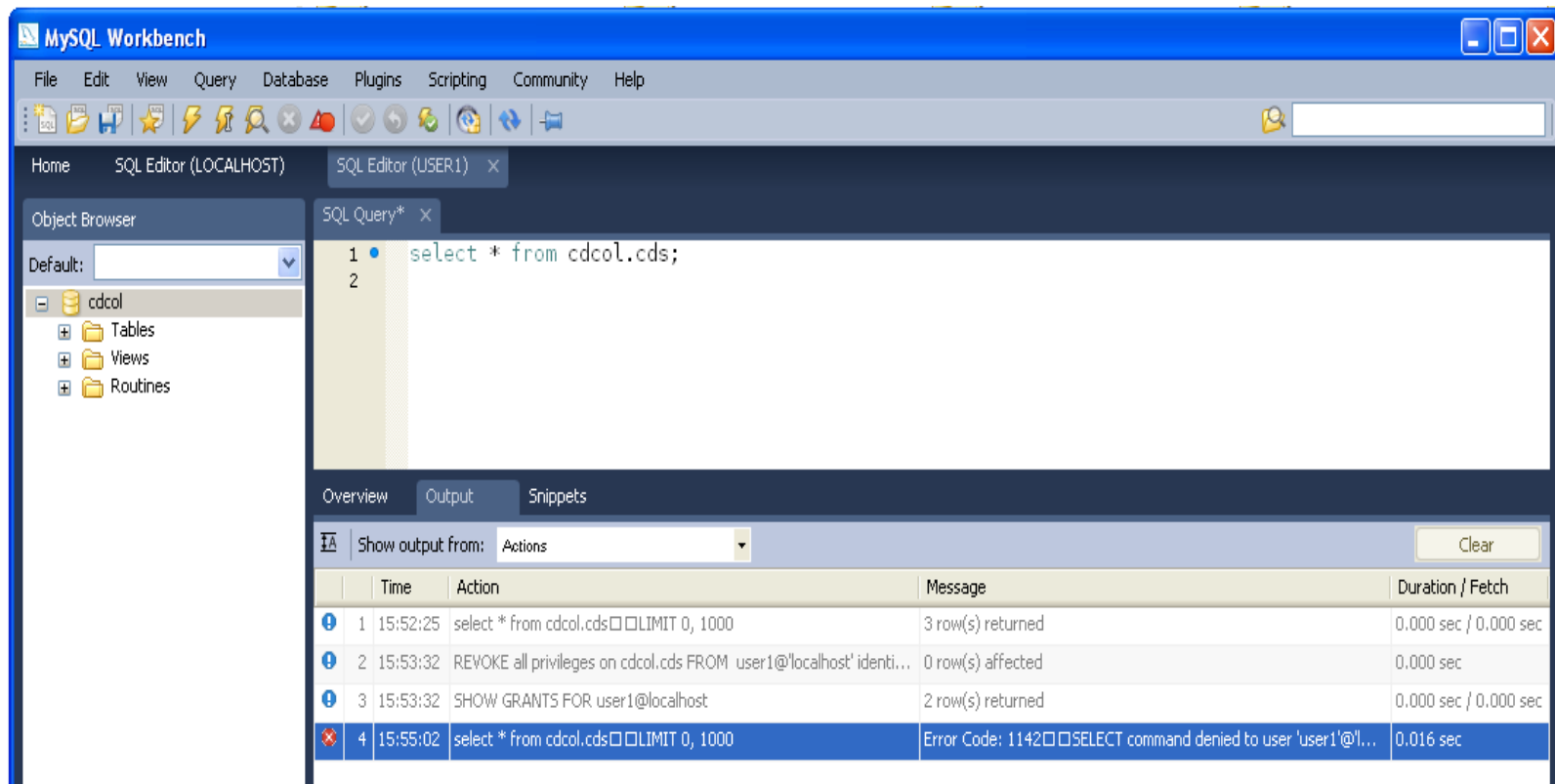
```
1  
2 REVOKE all privileges on cdcol.cds FROM user1@'localhost' identified by 'user1';  
3 SHOW GRANTS FOR user1@localhost;  
4
```

Below the editor, the Results window shows the output of the second query. It indicates 'Result (1)' and 'Fetches 2 records'. The results are as follows:

Grants for user1@localhost
GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO 'user1'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY PASSWORD '*34D3B87A652E7F0D1D371C3DBF28E291705468C4'
GRANT USAGE ON `cdcol`.`cds` TO 'user1'@'localhost' WITH GRANT OPTION

Privilegios Nivel de Tabla (VI)

SELECT * from cdcol.cds;



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL Editor (USER1) contains the query `select * from cdcol.cds;`. The Output tab is active, displaying a log of actions. The fourth action, at 15:55:02, shows an error: "Error Code: 1142 SELECT command denied to user 'user1'@'localhost'".

	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
1	15:52:25	select * from cdcol.cds LIMIT 0, 1000	3 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
2	15:53:32	REVOKE all privileges on cdcol.cds FROM user1@'localhost' identi...	0 row(s) affected	0.000 sec
3	15:53:32	SHOW GRANTS FOR user1@localhost	2 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
4	15:55:02	select * from cdcol.cds LIMIT 0, 1000	Error Code: 1142 SELECT command denied to user 'user1'@'l...	0.016 sec

Privilegios Nivel de Columna (I)

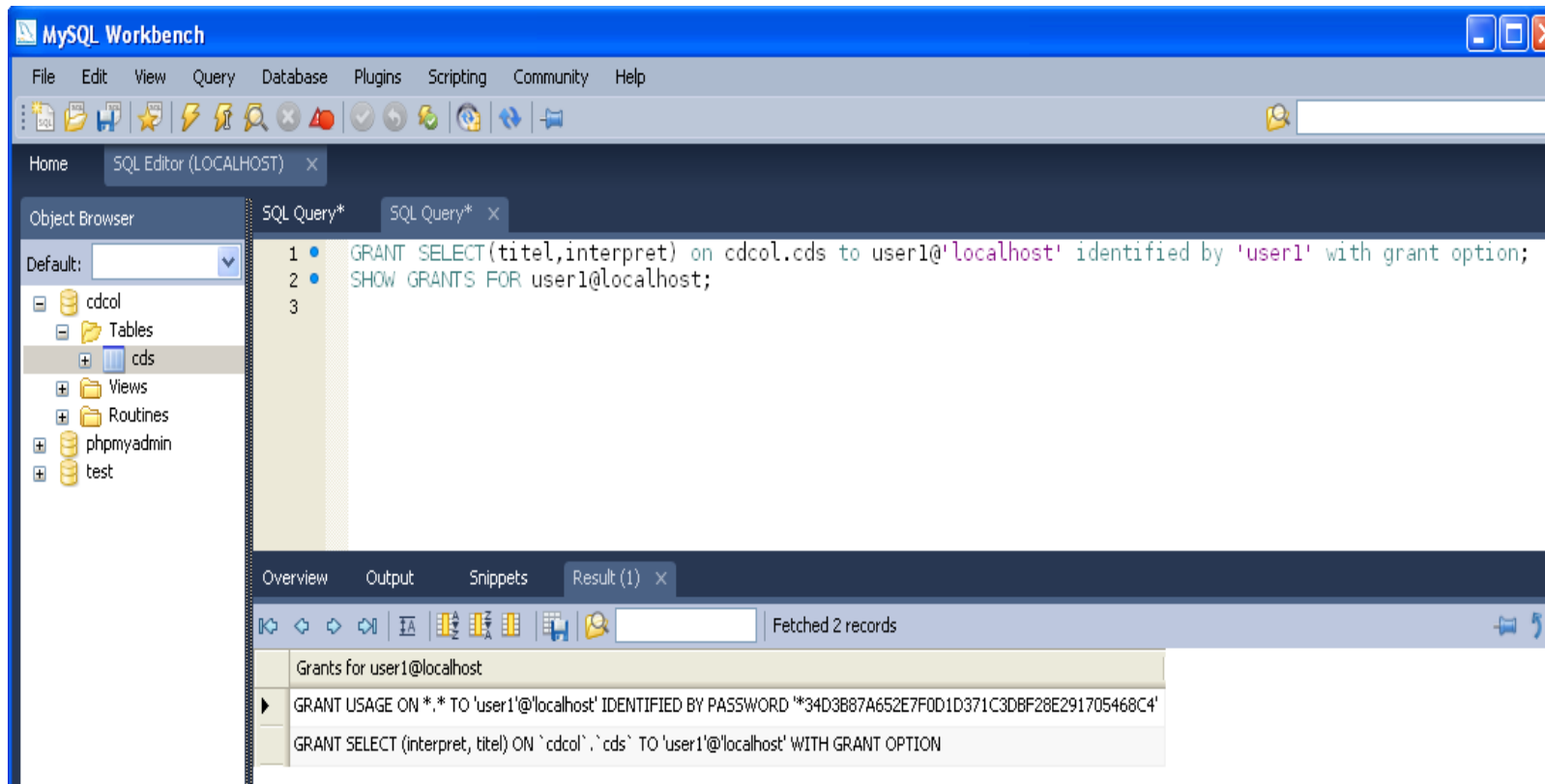
- Los permisos de columna se aplican a columnas en una tabla dada
- Estos permisos se almacenan en la tabla "mysql.columns_priv"
- Usando REVOKE, debe especificar las mismas columnas que se otorgaron los permisos

`GRANT SELECT(titel,interpret) on cdcol.cds to user1@'localhost' identified by 'user1' with grant option;`

`REVOKE SELECT(titel,interpret) on cdcol.cds FROM user1@'localhost' identified by 'user1';`

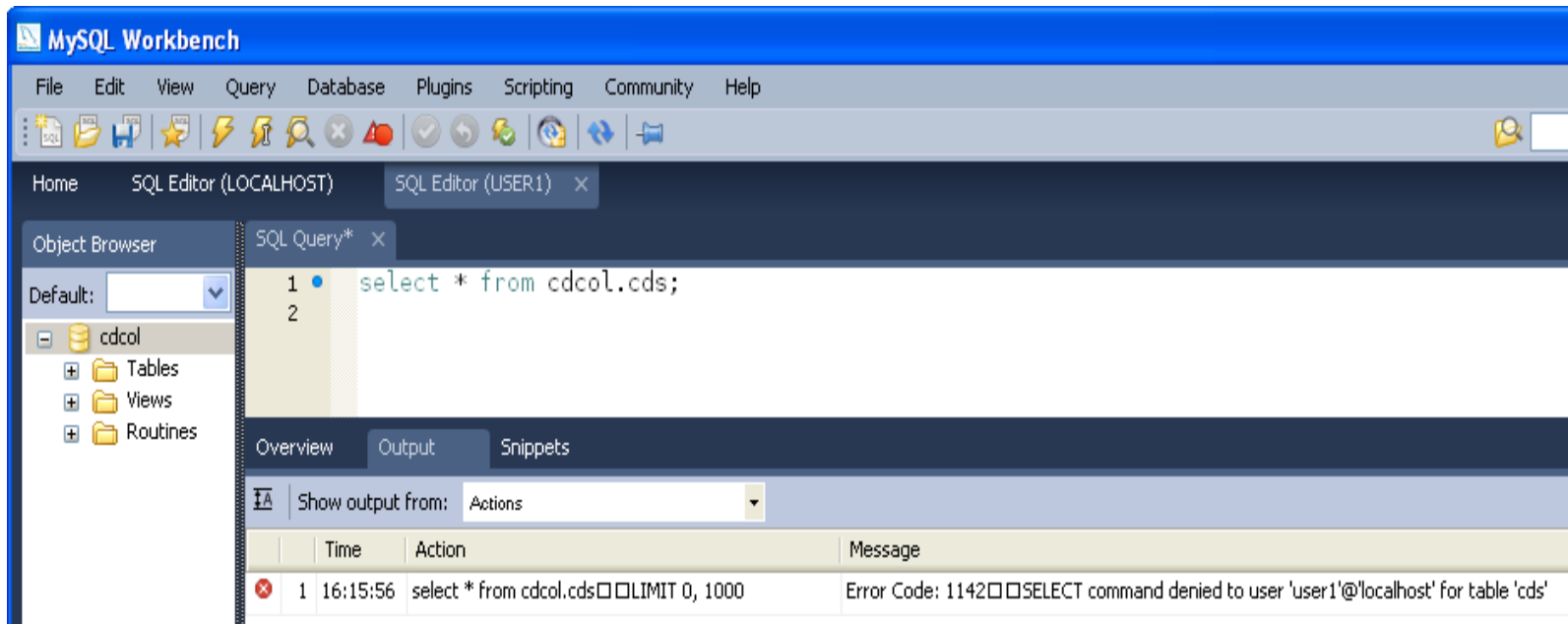
Privilegios Nivel de Columna (II)

**GRANT SELECT(titel,interpret) on cdcol.cds to user1@'localhost' identified by 'user1' with grant option;
SHOW GRANTS FOR user1@localhost;**



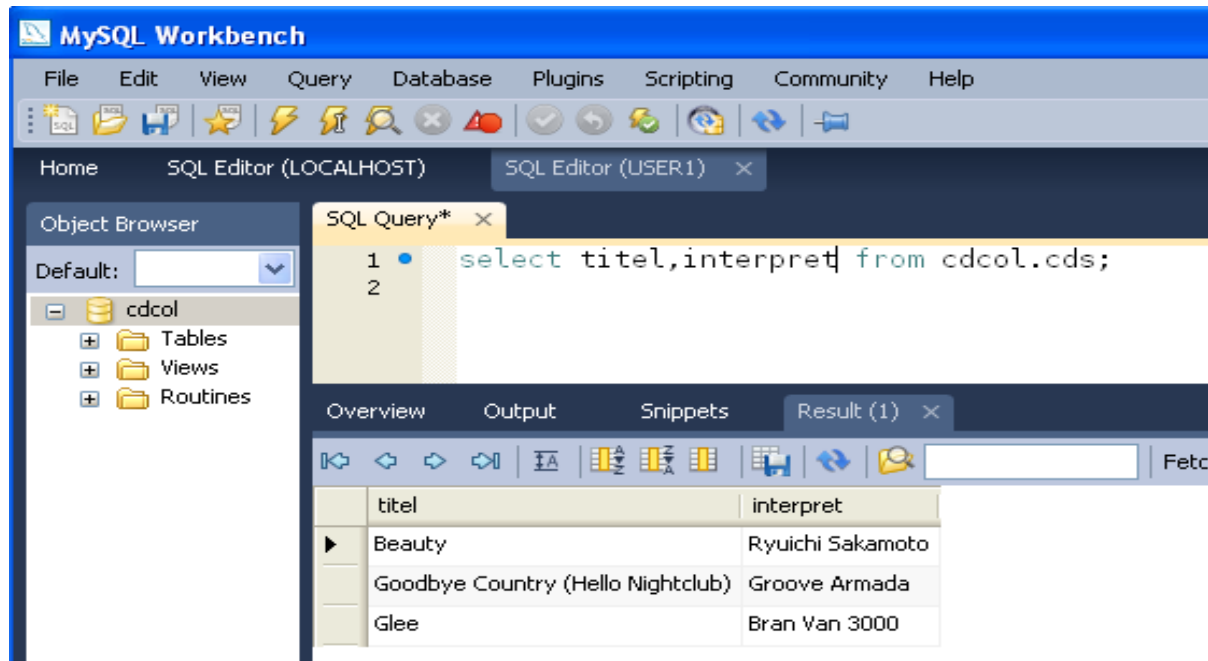
Privilegios Nivel de Columna (III)

`SELECT * from cdcol.cds;`



Privilegios Nivel de Columna (IV)

SELECT titel,interpret from cdcol.cds;



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL Editor (USER1) contains the query: `select titel,interpret from cdcol.cds;`. The Object Browser on the left shows the database structure with 'cdcol' selected. The Results tab at the bottom displays the query output as a table with two columns: 'titel' and 'interpret'.

titel	interpret
Beauty	Ryuichi Sakamoto
Goodbye Country (Hello Nightclub)	Groove Armada
Glee	Bran Van 3000

Privilegios Nivel de Columna (V)

phpMyAdmin

Base de datos
mysql (23)

mysql (23)

- columns_priv
- db
- event
- func
- general_log
- help_category
- help_keyword
- help_relation
- help_topic
- host
- ndb_binlog_index
- plugin
- proc
- procs_priv
- servers
- slow_log
- tables_priv
- time_zone
- time_zone_leap_second
- time_zone_name
- time_zone_transition
- time_zone_transition_type
- user

Servidor: localhost ▶ Base de datos: mysql ▶ Tabla: columns_priv "Column privileges"

Examinar Estructura SQL Buscar Insertar Exportar Importar Operaciones

✓ Mostrando registros 0 - 1 (2 total, La consulta tardó 0.0004 seg)

```
SELECT *  
FROM `columns_priv`  
LIMIT 0 , 30
```

Mostrar : 30 filas empezando de 0
en modo horizontal y repetir los encabezados cada 100 celdas
Organizar según la clave: Ninguna
+ Opciones

			Host	Db	User	Table_name	Column_name	Timestamp	Column_priv
<input type="checkbox"/>			localhost	cdcol	user1	cds	titel	2013-11-07 10:56:32	Select
<input type="checkbox"/>			localhost	cdcol	user1	cds	interpret	2013-11-07 10:56:32	Select

↑ Marcar todos/as / Desmarcar todos Para los elementos que están marcados:

Mostrar : 30 filas empezando de 0
en modo horizontal y repetir los encabezados cada 100 celdas

Operaciones sobre los resultados de la consulta

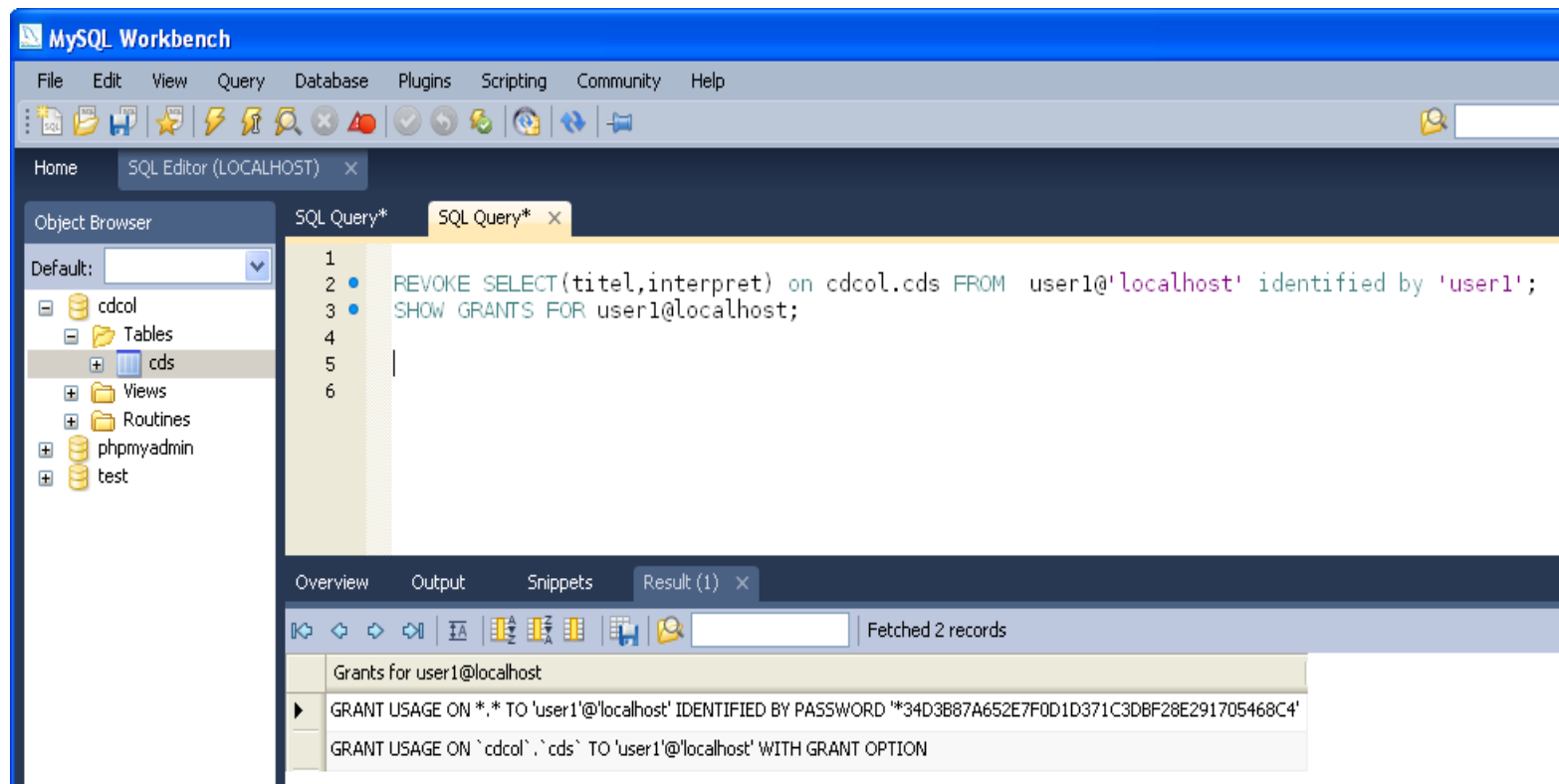
Vista de impresión Previsualización para imprimir (documento completo) Exportar CREATE VIEW

Guardar esta consulta en favoritos

Etiqueta: ☐ Permitir que todo usuario pueda acceder a este favorito

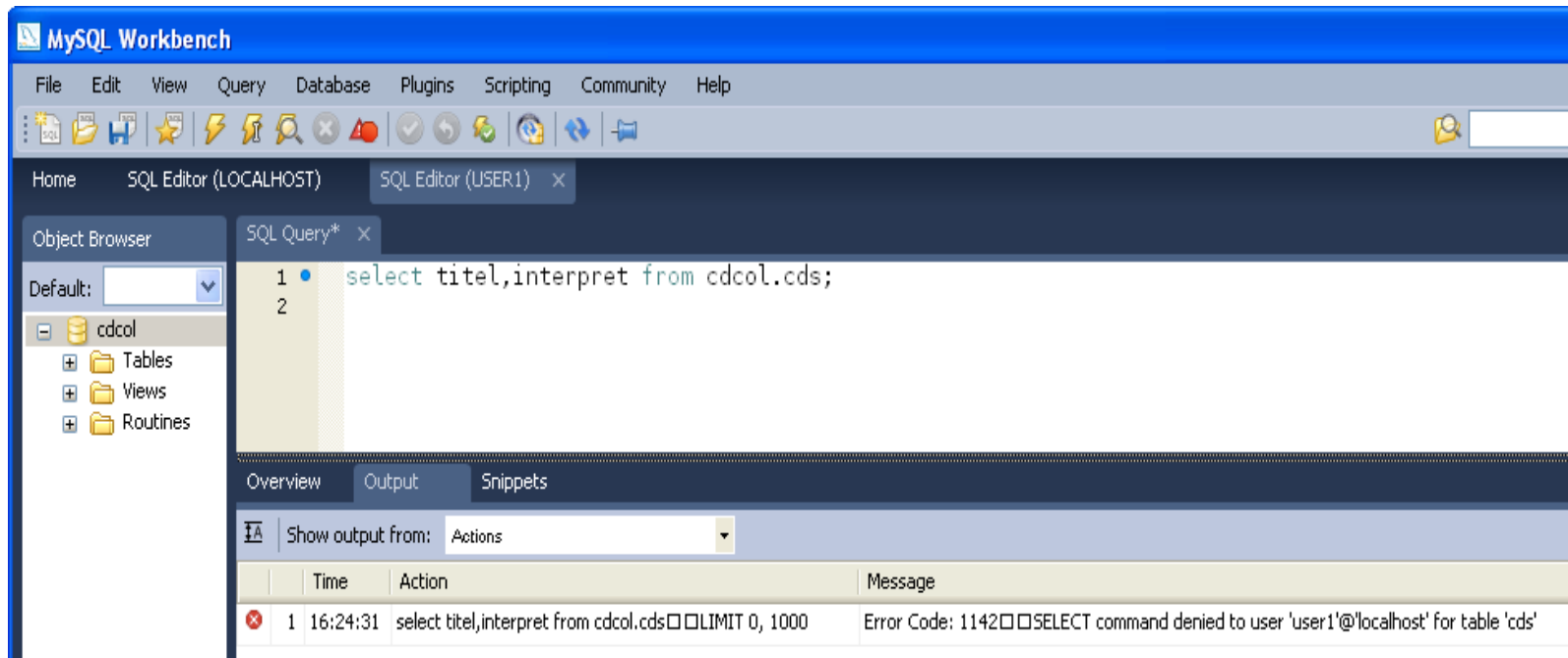
Privilegios Nivel de Columna (VI)

**REVOKE SELECT(titel,interpret) on cdcol.cds FROM user1@'localhost' identified by 'user1';
SHOW GRANTS FOR user1@localhost;**



Privilegios Nivel de Columna (VII)

SELECT titel,interpret from cdcol.cds;



Privilegios Nivel de Rutina (I)

```
DROP SCHEMA IF EXISTS TablasFecha3;  
CREATE SCHEMA TablasFecha3;  
USE TablasFecha3;
```

```
create table Cliente(  
    Dni VARCHAR(10),  
    Nombre VARCHAR(10),  
    Apellido VARCHAR(10),  
    PRIMARY KEY (Dni)  
)ENGINE=InnoDB;
```

```
create table Pedidos(  
    npedido INTEGER,  
    fecha DATE,  
    Cantidad DOUBLE,  
    cliente_Dni VARCHAR(10),  
    PRIMARY KEY (npedido),  
    FOREIGN KEY (cliente_Dni) REFERENCES Cliente(Dni)  
)ENGINE=InnoDB;
```

Privilegios Nivel de Rutina (II)

```
delimiter //
CREATE PROCEDURE `tabla_fecha`( )
BEGIN

DECLARE Fecha_Actual VARCHAR(50);
SET Fecha_Actual=DATE_FORMAT(CURRENT_TIMESTAMP, '%d_%m_%Y_%H%i');

SET @t=CONCAT('Tabla_', Fecha_Actual);
SET @q=CONCAT('CREATE TABLE ',@t,' (i INT)');
PREPARE S1 FROM @q;
EXECUTE S1;
END;
//

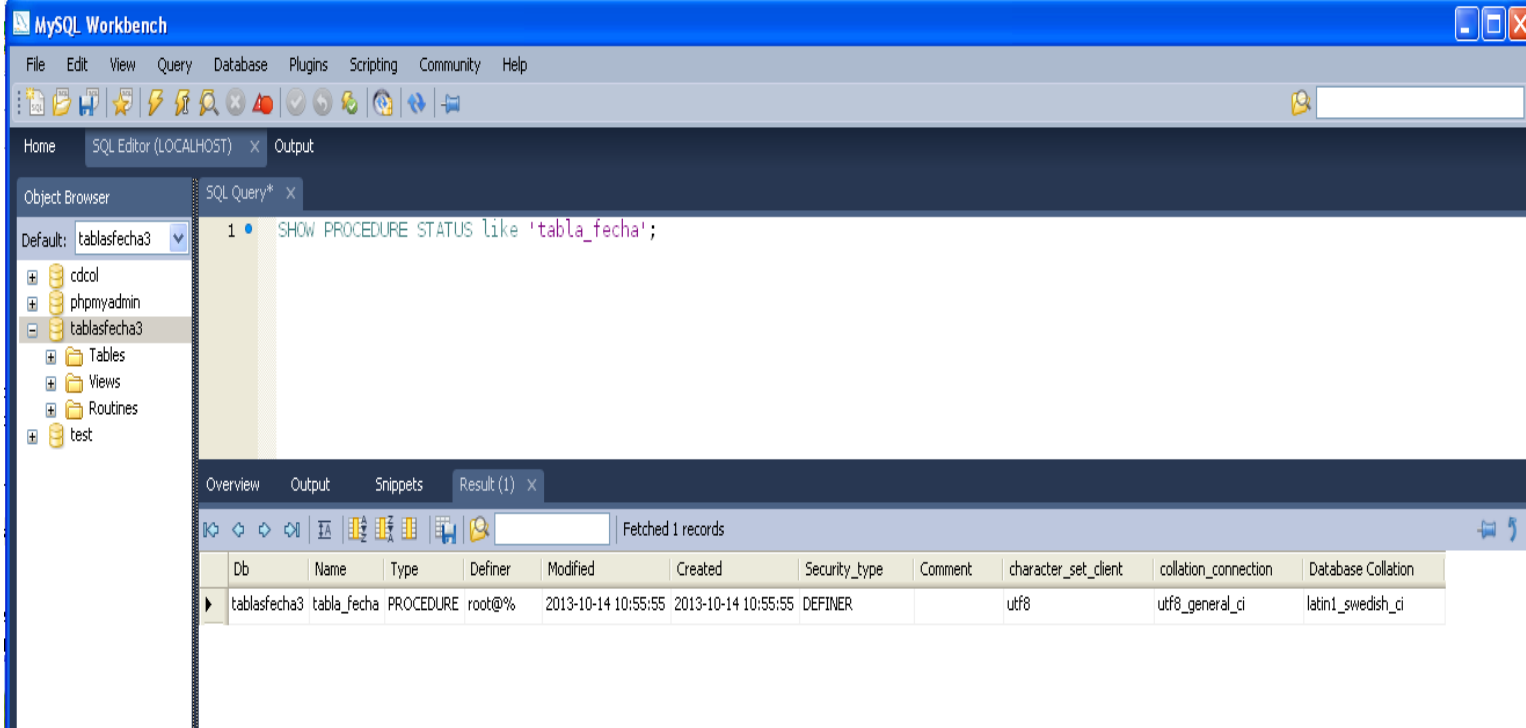
delimiter ;

INSERT INTO Cliente VALUES ('7211545v','Carlos','Martinez Lopez');

INSERT INTO Pedidos VALUES ('122','2010/01/05',7,'7211545v');
```

Privilegios Nivel de Rutina (III)

SHOW PROCEDURE STATUS like 'tabla_fecha';



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL Editor (LOCALHOST) tab is active, displaying the query: `SHOW PROCEDURE STATUS like 'tabla_fecha';`. The Object Browser on the left shows the database structure, with 'tablasfecha3' selected. The Output tab at the bottom shows the result of the query, which is a table with 11 columns and 1 row.

Db	Name	Type	Definer	Modified	Created	Security_type	Comment	character_set_client	collation_connection	Database Collation
tablasfecha3	tabla_fecha	PROCEDURE	root@%	2013-10-14 10:55:55	2013-10-14 10:55:55	DEFINER		utf8	utf8_general_ci	latin1_swedish_ci

Privilegios Nivel de Rutina (V)

CALL TablasFecha3.tabla_fecha();

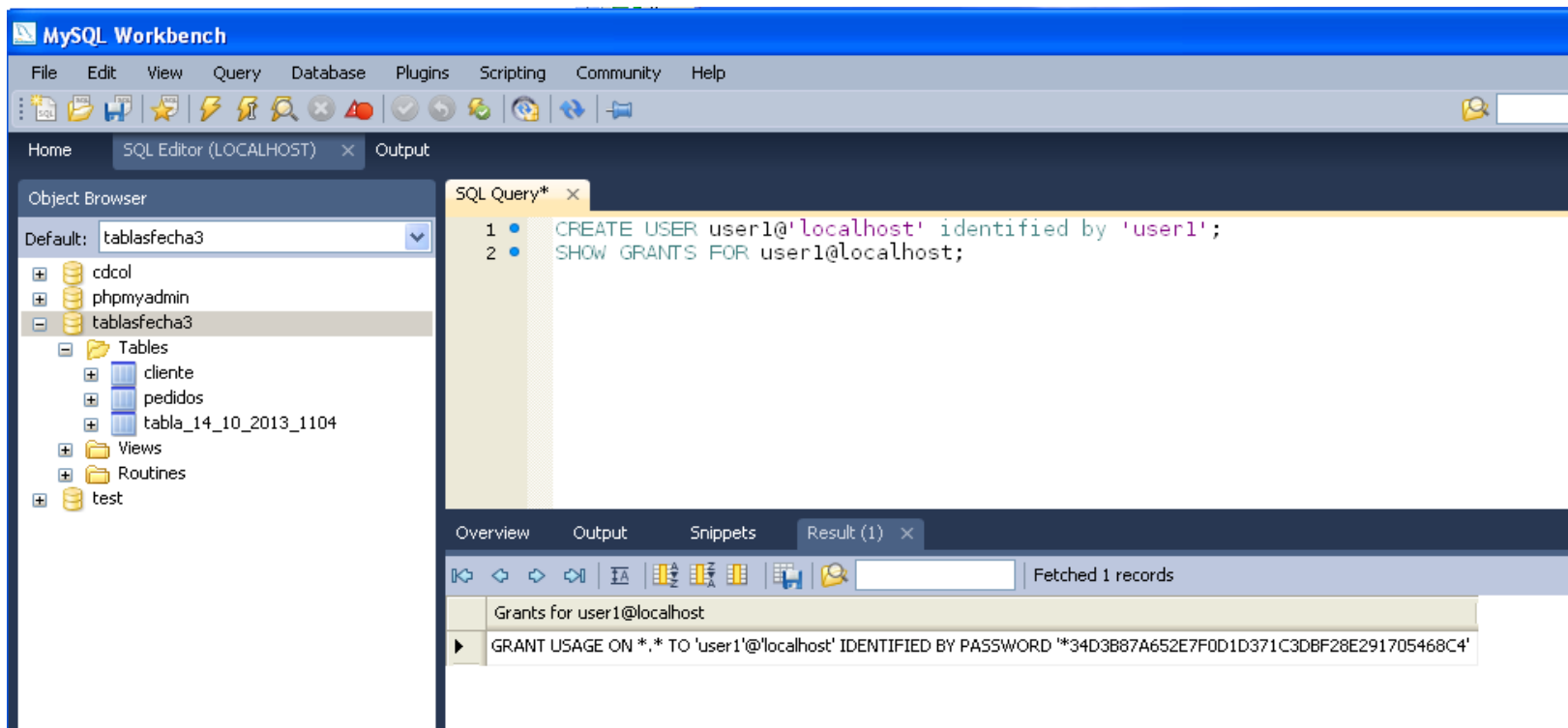
The screenshot displays the MySQL Workbench interface. The 'Object Browser' on the left shows the database structure, including the 'tablasfecha3' database and its tables. The 'SQL Query' window contains the command: `call TablasFecha3.tabla_fecha();`. The 'Output' tab is active, showing a table with the following data:

Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
11 10:54:18	call TablasFecha3.tabla_fecha()	0 row(s) affected	0.047 sec
12 10:56:19	DROP SCHEMA IF EXISTS TablasFecha3	0 row(s) affected	0.000 sec
13 10:56:19	CREATE SCHEMA TablasFecha3	1 row(s) affected	0.000 sec
14 10:56:19	USE TablasFecha3	0 row(s) affected	0.000 sec
15 10:56:19	create table Cliente(□□□Dni VARCHAR(10),□□□Nombre VARCHAR(10),□□□...	0 row(s) affected	0.016 sec
16 10:56:19	create table Pedidos(□□□Pedido INTEGER,□□□Fecha DATE,□□□Cantida...	0 row(s) affected	0.000 sec
17 10:56:19	CREATE PROCEDURE `tabla_fecha` ()□□BEGIN □□□□DECLARE Fecha_Act...	0 row(s) affected	0.015 sec
18 10:56:19	INSERT INTO Cliente VALUES ('7211545v','Carlos','Martinez Lopez')	1 row(s) affected	0.000 sec
19 10:56:19	INSERT INTO Pedidos VALUES ('122','2010/01/05',7,'7211545v')	1 row(s) affected	0.000 sec
20 11:00:40	SHOW PROCEDURE STATUS like 'tabla_fecha'	1 row(s) returned	0.015 sec / 0.000 sec

The 'Connection Information' panel at the bottom left shows the connection details for the 'LOCALHOST' MySQL server. The 'Status' bar at the bottom right indicates that the MySQL server is running.

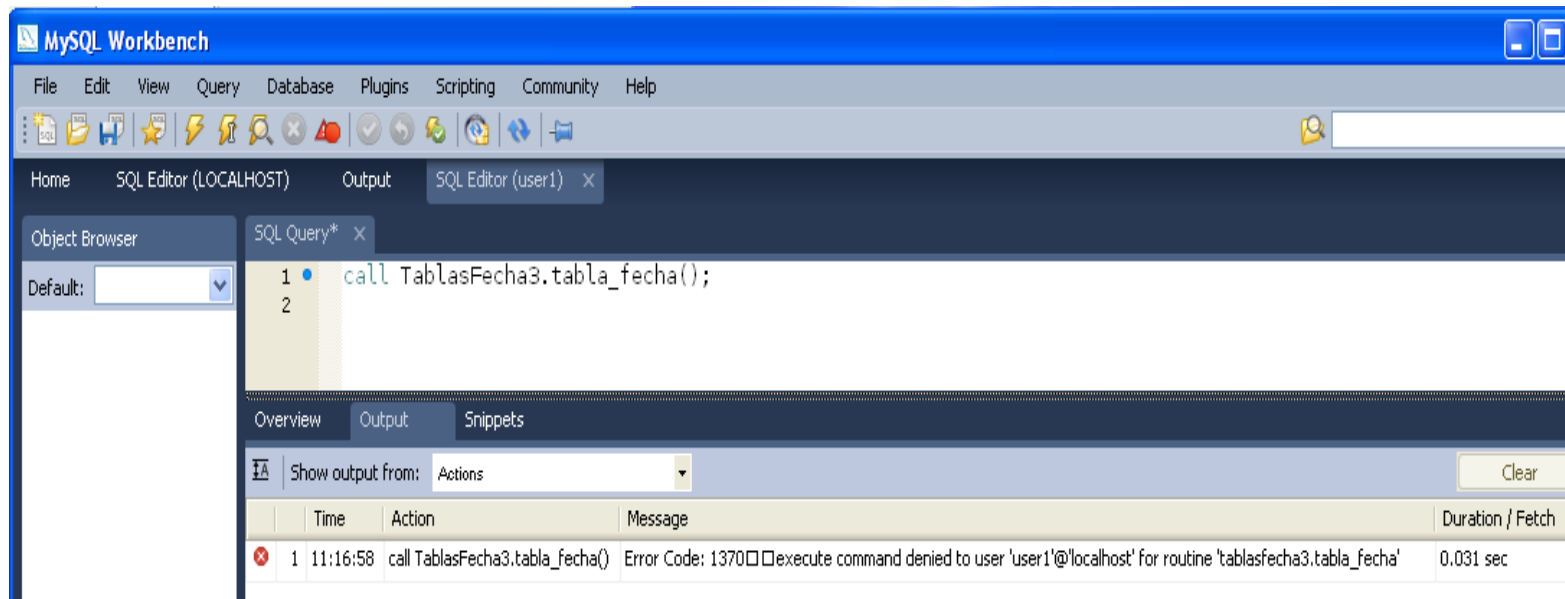
Privilegios Nivel de Rutina (VI)

```
CREATE USER user1@'localhost' identified by 'user1';  
SHOW GRANTS FOR user1@localhost;
```



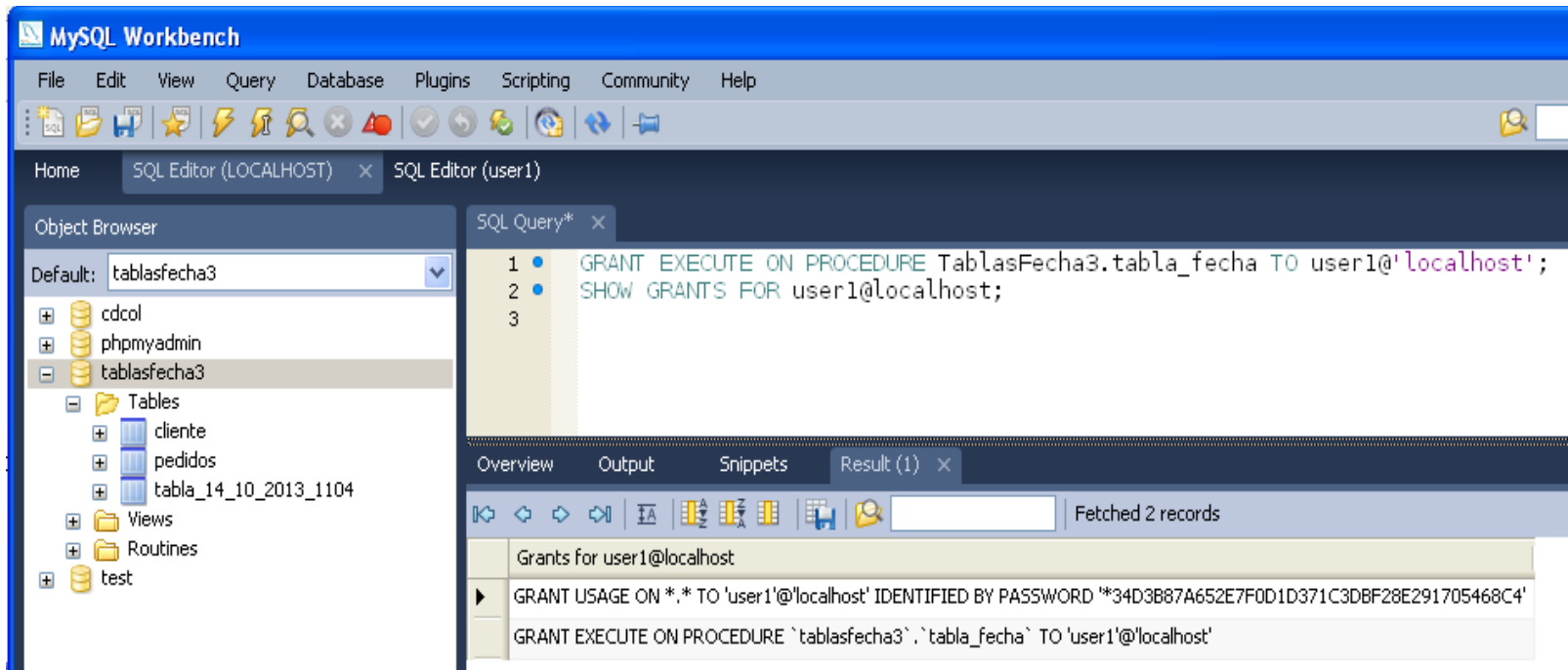
Privilegios Nivel de Rutina (VII)

CALL TablasFecha3.tabla_fecha();



Privilegios Nivel de Rutina (VIII)

GRANT EXECUTE ON PROCEDURE TablasFecha3.tabla_fecha TO user1@'localhost';
SHOW GRANTS FOR user1@localhost;



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL Editor (LOCALHOST) tab is active, displaying the following SQL commands:

```
1 GRANT EXECUTE ON PROCEDURE TablasFecha3.tabla_fecha TO user1@'localhost';
2 SHOW GRANTS FOR user1@localhost;
3
```

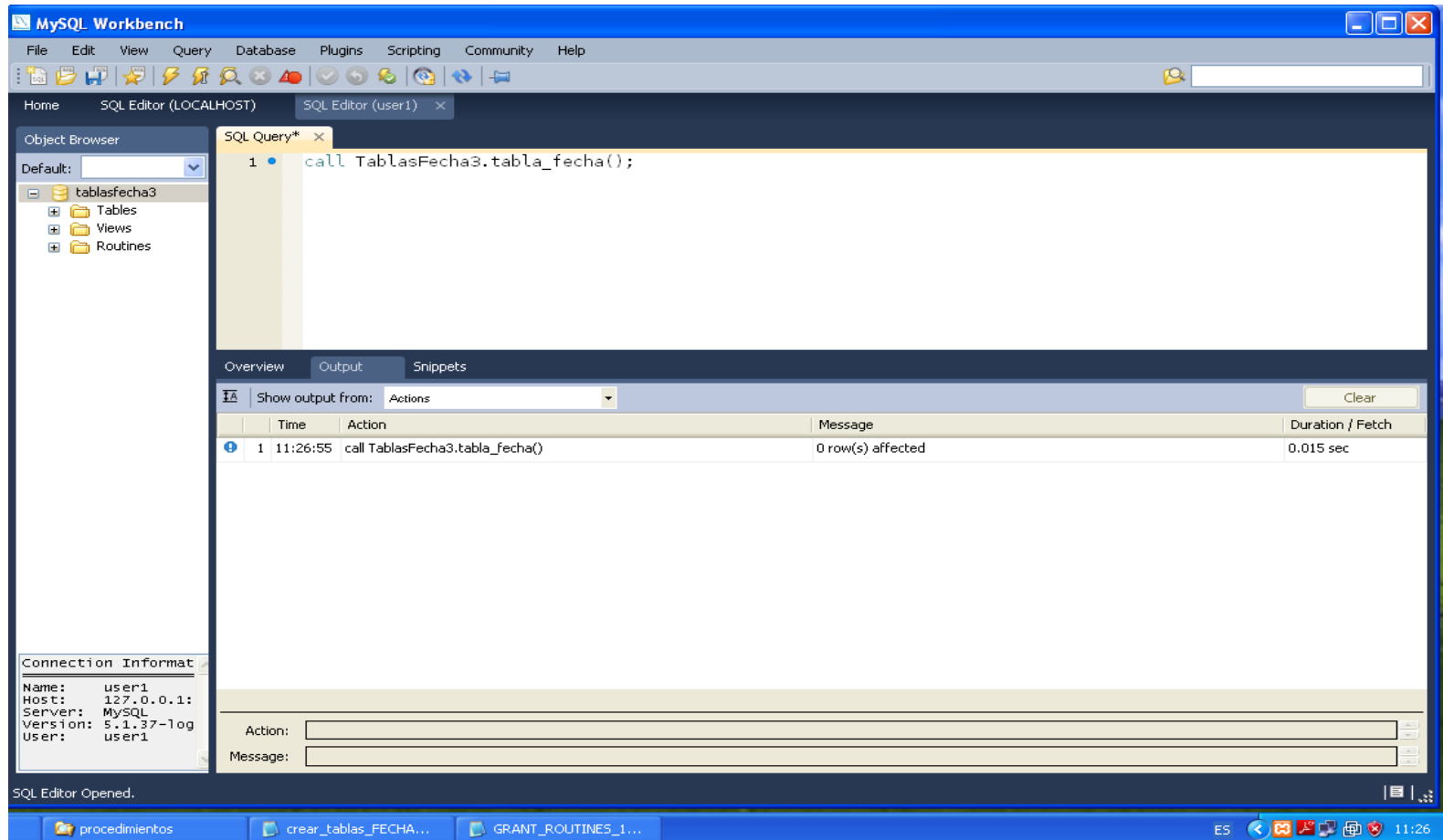
The Object Browser on the left shows the database structure, including the database 'tablasfecha3' and its tables: 'cliente', 'pedidos', and 'tabla_14_10_2013_1104'. The 'Result (1)' tab is selected, showing the output of the SQL commands:

Grants for user1@localhost	
▶	GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO 'user1'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY PASSWORD '*34D3B87A652E7F0D1D371C3DBF28E291705468C4'
	GRANT EXECUTE ON PROCEDURE `tablasfecha3`.`tabla_fecha` TO 'user1'@'localhost'

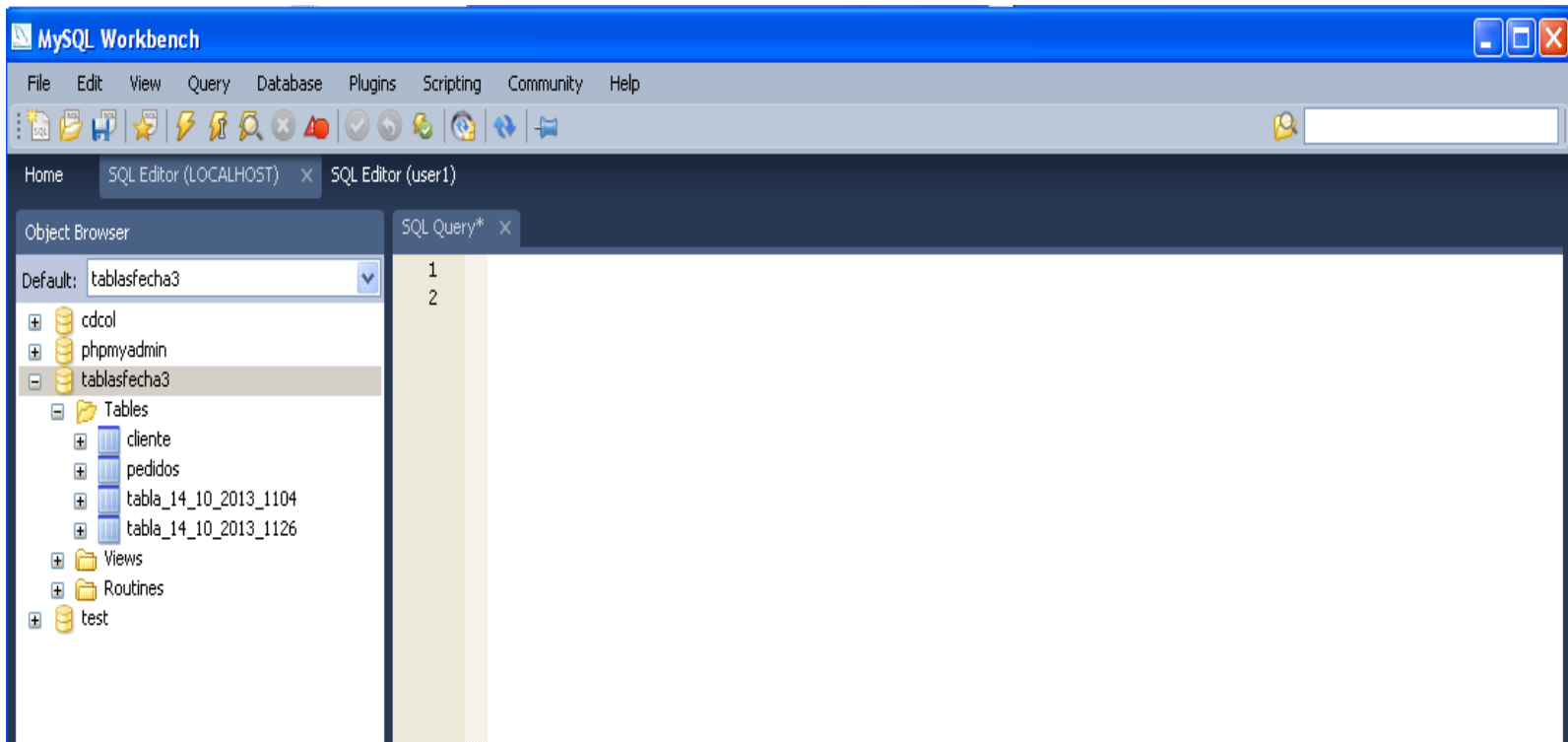
The output indicates that 2 records were fetched.

Privilegios Nivel de Rutina (IX)

CALL TablasFecha3.tabla_fecha();



Privilegios Nivel de Rutina (X)



Privilegios Nivel de Rutina (XI)

phpMyAdmin

Base de datos

mysql (23)

mysql (23)

- columns_priv
- db
- event
- func
- general_log
- help_category
- help_keyword
- help_relation
- help_topic
- host
- ndb_binlog_index
- plugin
- proc
- procs_priv**
- servers
- slow_log
- tables_priv
- time_zone
- time_zone_leap_second
- time_zone_name
- time_zone_transition
- time_zone_transition_type
- user

Servidor: localhost Base de datos: mysql Tabla: procs_priv "Procedure privileges"

Examinar Estructura SQL Buscar Insertar Exportar Importar Operaciones Vaciar Eliminar

Mostrando registros 0 - 0 (1 total, La consulta tardó 0.0004 seg)

```
SELECT *  
FROM `procs_priv`  
LIMIT 0 , 30
```

Mostrar : 30 filas empezando de 0

en modo horizontal y repetir los encabezados cada 100 celdas

+ Opciones

	Host	Db	User	Routine_name	Routine_type	Grantor	Proc_priv	Timestamp
<input type="checkbox"/>	localhost	tablasfecha3	user2	tabla_fecha	PROCEDURE	root@localhost	Execute	2013-11-07 11:26:49

Marcar todos/as / Desmarcar todos Para los elementos que están marcados:

Mostrar : 30 filas empezando de 0

en modo horizontal y repetir los encabezados cada 100 celdas

Operaciones sobre los resultados de la consulta

Vista de impresión Previsualización para imprimir (documento completo) Exportar CREATE VIEW

Guardar esta consulta en favoritos

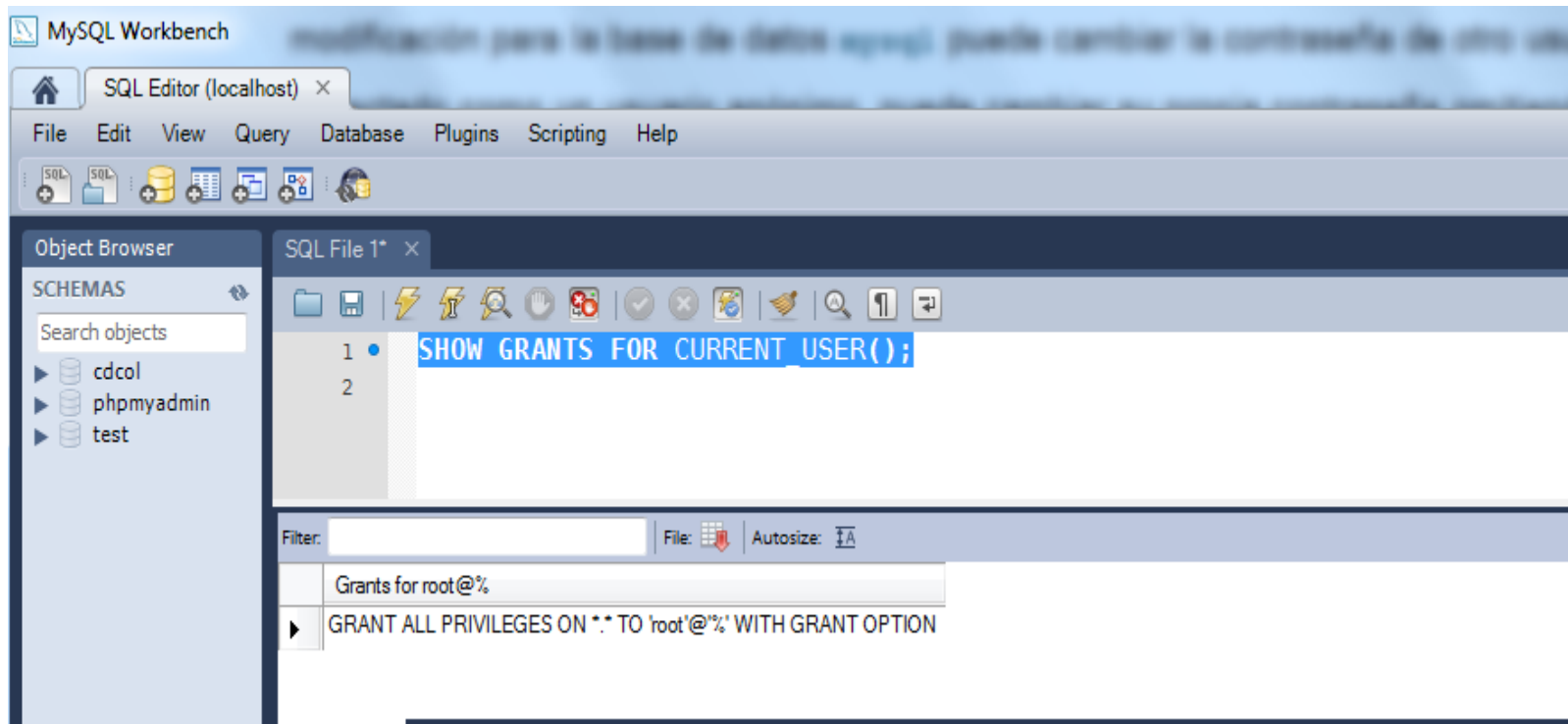
Etiqueta: ☐ Permitir que todo usuario pueda acceder a este favorito

Cambiar Contraseñas de Usuario (I)

- **SET PASSWORD FOR 'user1'@'localhost' = PASSWORD('user11');**
Sólo los usuarios tales como root con acceso de modificación para la base de datos *mysql* puede cambiar la contraseña de otro usuario
- **GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO 'user1'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'user12';**
Puede usar el comando **GRANT USAGE** globalmente (**ON *.***) para asignar una contraseña a una cuenta sin afectar los permisos actuales de la cuenta
- **UPDATE mysql.user SET Password = PASSWORD('user13') WHERE Host = 'localhost' AND User = 'user1'; FLUSH PRIVILEGES;**
Aunque generalmente es preferible asignar contraseñas usando uno de los métodos precedentes, se puede hacer modificando la tabla *mysql.user* directamente:

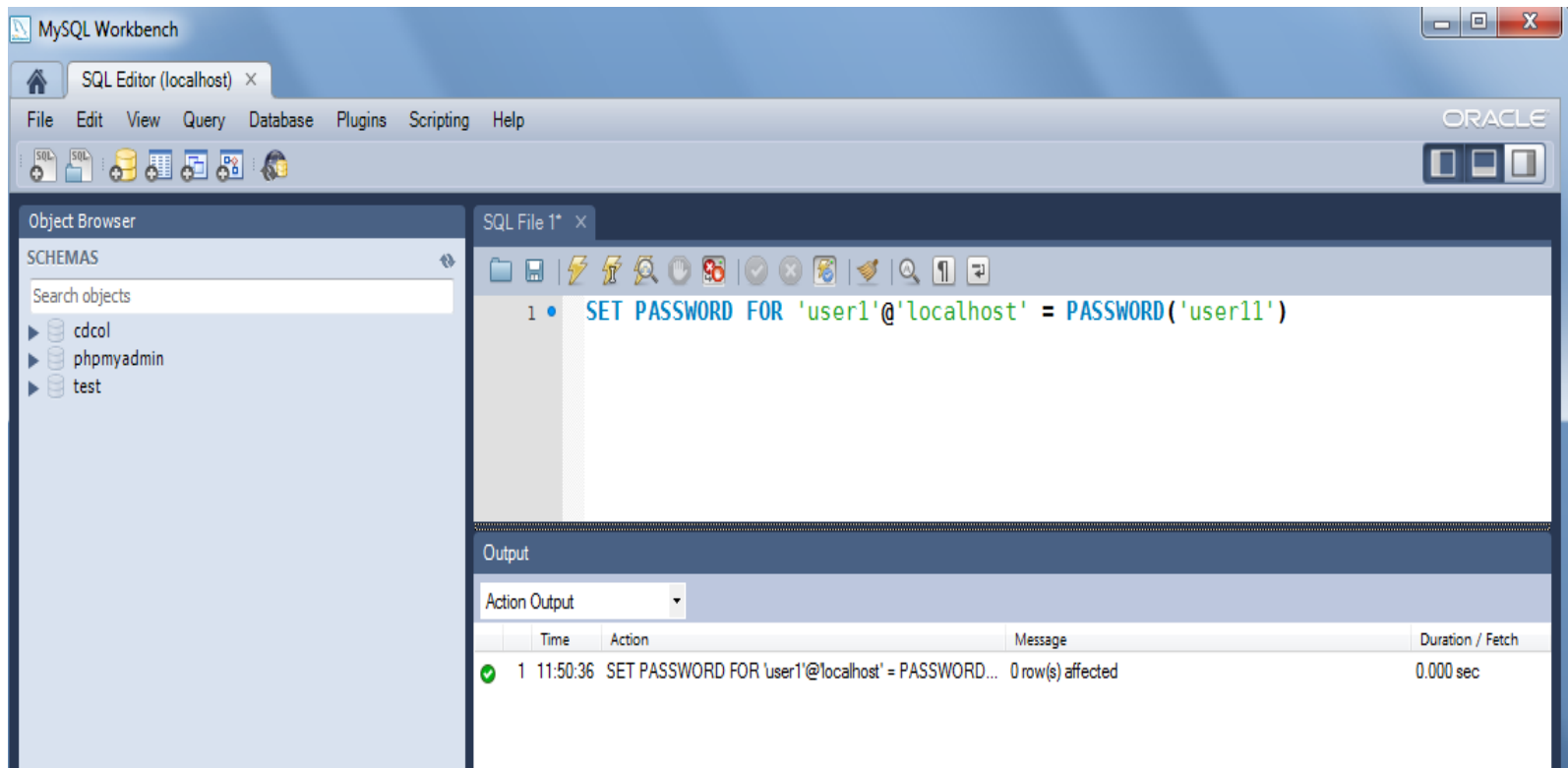
Cambiar Contraseñas de Usuario (II)

SHOW GRANTS FOR CURRENT_USER();



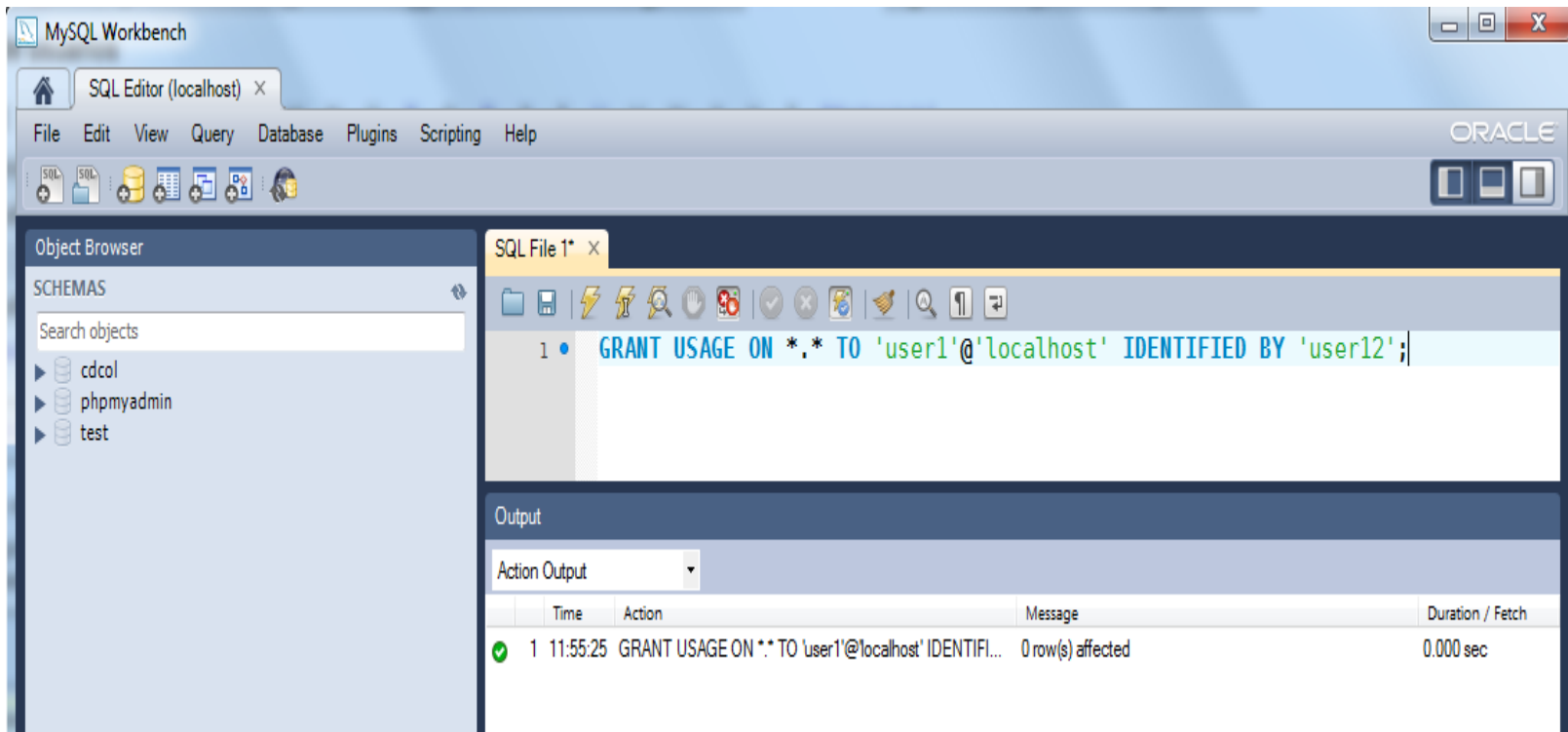
Cambiar Contraseñas de Usuario (III)

```
SET PASSWORD FOR 'user1'@'localhost' = PASSWORD('user11')
```



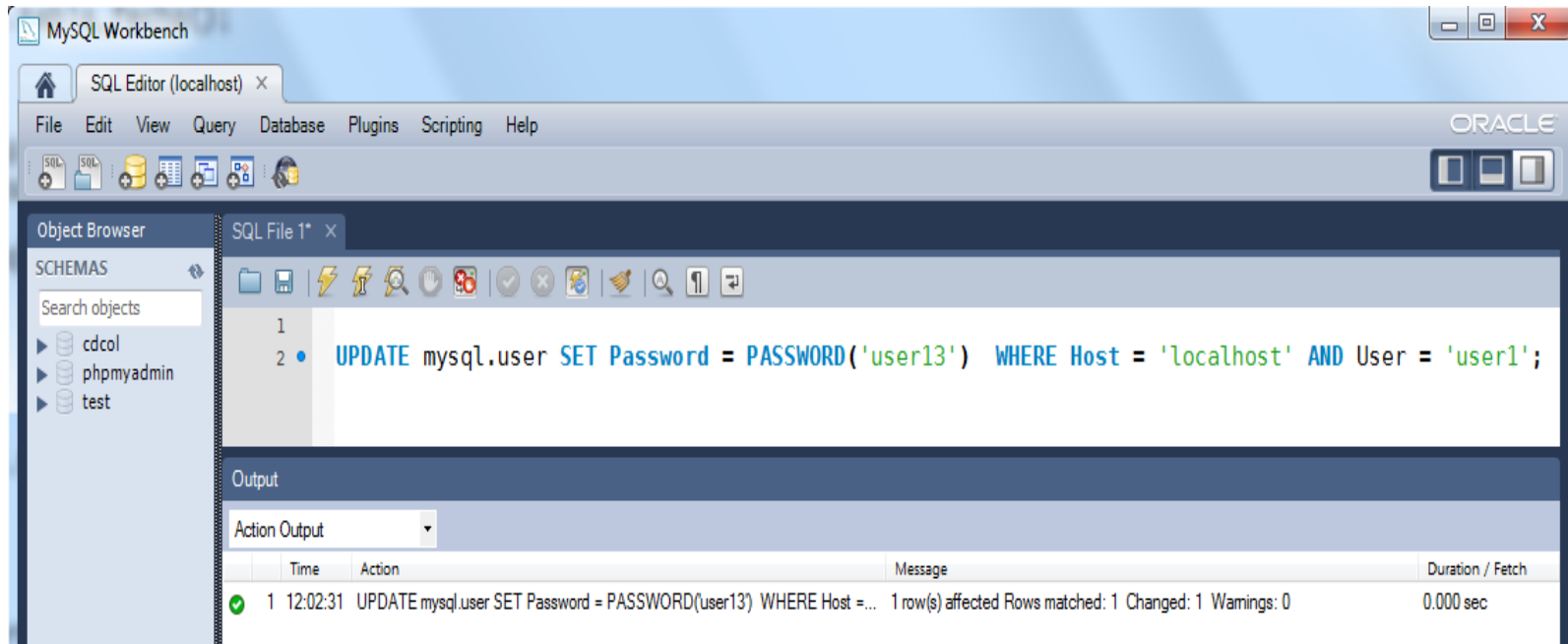
Cambiar Contraseñas de Usuario (IV)

GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO 'user1'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'user12';



Cambiar Contraseñas de Usuario (V)

```
UPDATE mysql.user SET Password = PASSWORD('user13') WHERE Host = 'localhost' AND User = 'user1';  
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```



Resetear Contraseña Root MySQL (I)

`SET PASSWORD FOR 'root'@'%' = PASSWORD('root');`

Arrancar el servidor con:

`mysqld --skip-grant-tables`

Entro como root sin password

`mysql -u root`

Cambio la password

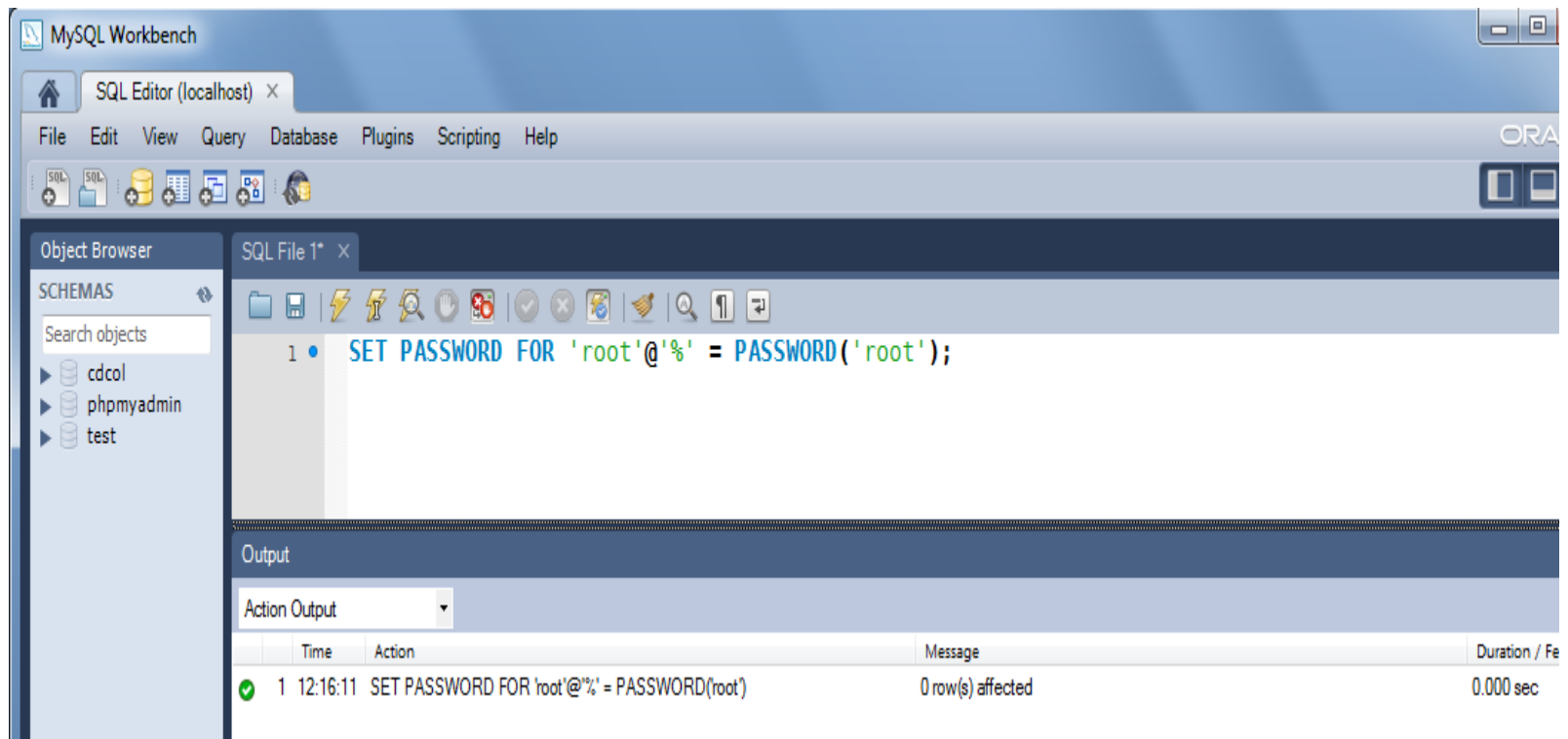
`UPDATE mysql.user SET Password=PASSWORD('root2') WHERE User='root';`

actualizar los privilegios

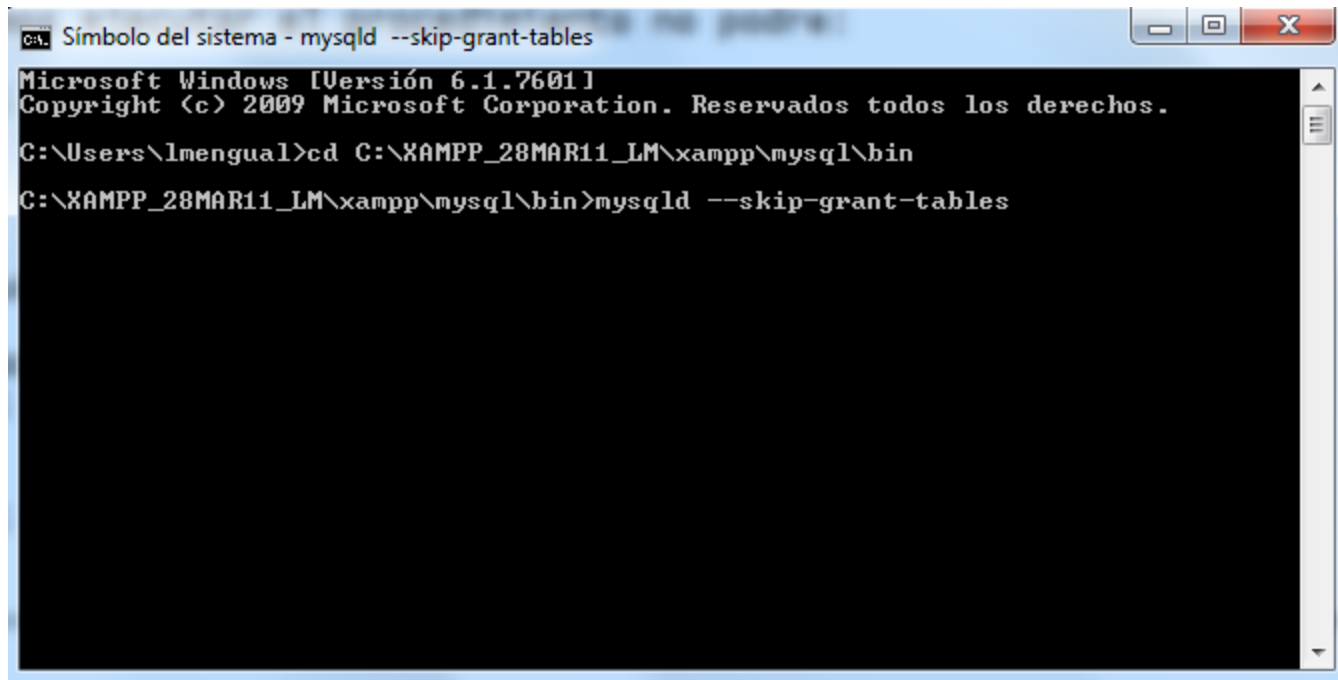
`FLUSH PRIVILEGES;`

Resetear Contraseña Root MySQL (II)

SET PASSWORD FOR 'root'@'%' = PASSWORD('root');



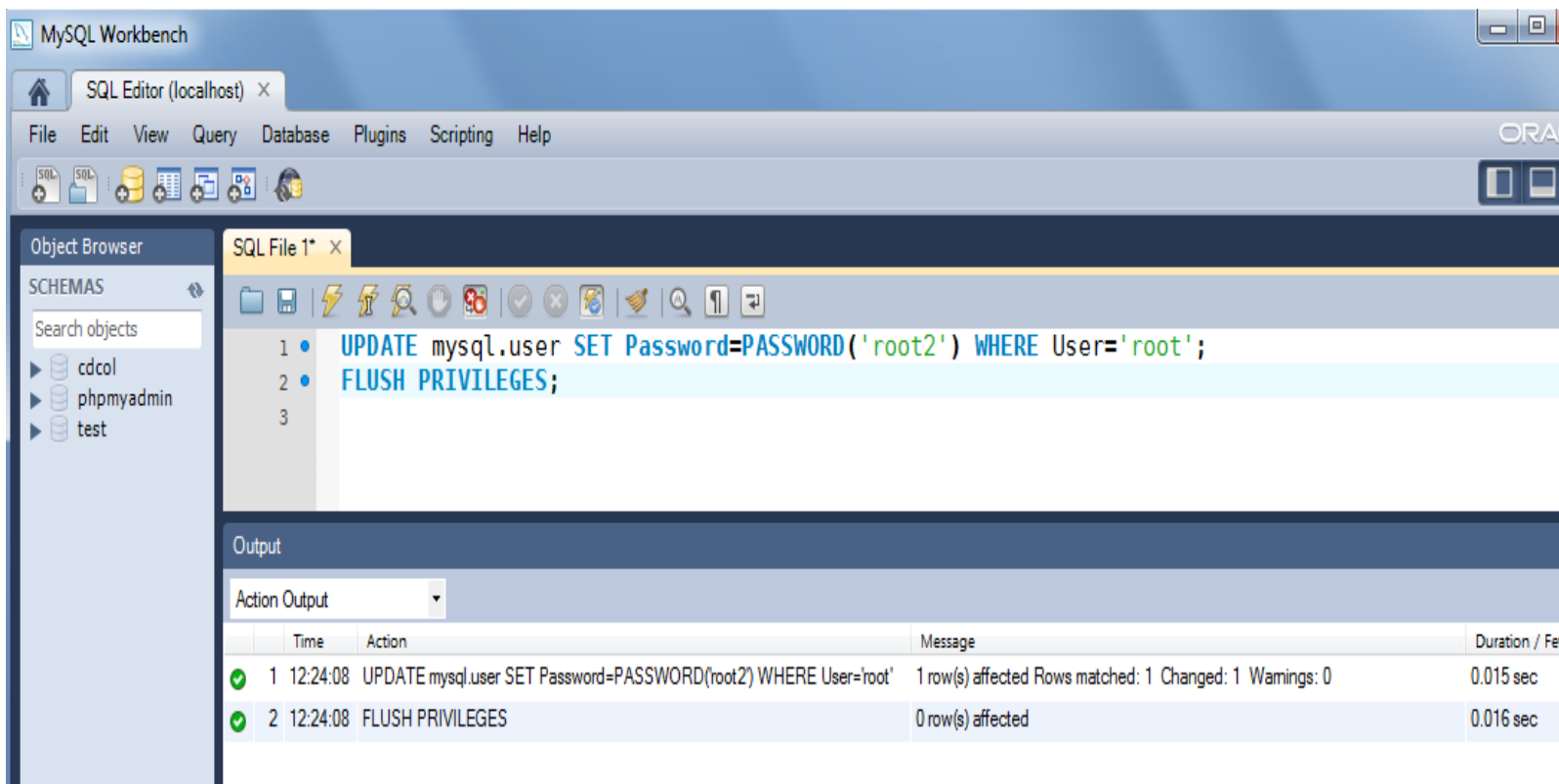
Reseteo de Contraseña Root MySQL (III)



```
Símbolo del sistema - mysql --skip-grant-tables
Microsoft Windows [Versión 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

C:\Users\lmengual>cd C:\XAMPP_28MAR11_LM\xampp\mysql\bin
C:\XAMPP_28MAR11_LM\xampp\mysql\bin>mysqld --skip-grant-tables
```

Reseteo de Contraseña Root MySQL (IV)



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL Editor (localhost) window contains the following SQL query:

```
1 • UPDATE mysql.user SET Password=PASSWORD('root2') WHERE User='root';
2 • FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
3
```

The Output panel shows the execution results:

	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fe
✓	1 12:24:08	UPDATE mysql.user SET Password=PASSWORD('root2') WHERE User='root'	1 row(s) affected Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0	0.015 sec
✓	2 12:24:08	FLUSH PRIVILEGES	0 row(s) affected	0.016 sec