

《数据库系统实验》

实验报告

题目	实验十
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一. 实验环境:

操作系统: Windows64 位

图形界面: MySQL Workbench

二. 实验内容与完成情况:

以下操作基于数据库 jxgl

- (1) 创建名为 RONALDO, 密码为 NIKE 的用户, 然后显示 MySQL 中 user 表的内容
代码

```
create user RONALDO identified by 'NIKE';  
select* from mysql.user;
```

运行结果

	Host	User	Select_priv	Insert_priv	Update_priv	Delete_priv	Create_priv	Drop_priv	Reload_priv	Shutdown_priv
▶	%	RONALDO	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	localhost	mysql.infoschema	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	localhost	mysql.session	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
	localhost	mysql.sys	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	localhost	root	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

- (2) 把用户 RONALDO 改名为 TEACHER, 然后显示 MySQL 中 user 表的内容
代码

```
rename user RONALDO to TEACHER;  
select* from mysql.user;
```

运行结果

	Host	User	Select_priv	Insert_priv	Update_priv	Delete_priv	Create_priv	Drop_priv	Reload_priv	Shutdown_priv
▶	%	TEACHER	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	localhost	mysql.infoschema	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	localhost	mysql.session	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
	localhost	mysql.sys	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	localhost	root	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

- (3) 把 TEACHER 的密码改为 hello
代码

```
set password for TEACHER='hello';
```

- (4) 删除 TEACHER 用户

代码

```
drop user TEACHER;  
select* from mysql.user;
```

运行结果

	Host	User	Select_priv	Insert_priv	Update_priv	Delete_priv	Create_priv	Drop_priv	Reload_priv	Shutdown_priv
▶	localhost	mysql.infoschema	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	localhost	mysql.session	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
	localhost	mysql.sys	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	localhost	root	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

- (5) 新建三个用户，然后显示 MySQL 中 user 表的内容

代码

```
create user Chris1@'sql.com' identified by '1234';  
create user Chris2@'%' identified by '12345';  
create user Chris3@'%.com' identified by '123456';  
select* from mysql.user;
```

运行结果

	Host	User	Select_priv	Insert_priv	Update_priv	Delete_priv	Create_priv	Drop_priv	Reload_priv	Shutdown_priv
▶	sql.com	Chris1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	%	Chris2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	%.com	Chris3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

- (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@%

代码

```
-- 修改 Chris1 用户名  
drop user Chris1@'sql.com';  
create user Chris1@'%' identified by '1234';  
-- select,update 权限授予 Chris1  
grant select,update on student to 'Chris1'@'%' with grant option;
```

打开 cmd 命令行，键入 mysql -u Chris1 -p，输入密码后登录用户 Chris1

运行结果

```
C:\Users\卜海涛>mysql -u Chris1 -p  
Enter password: ****  
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.  
Your MySQL connection id is 186  
Server version: 8.0.39 MySQL Community Server - GPL  
  
Copyright (c) 2000, 2024, Oracle and/or its affiliates.  
  
Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its  
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective  
owners.  
  
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
```

把权限授予 Chris2

代码

```
grant select,update on student to 'Chris2'@'%';
```

运行结果

```
mysql> grant select,update on student to 'Chris2'@'%';  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

(7) 授予 Chris3@%.com 用户在 jxgl 数据库中所有表的 select 权限

代码

```
grant select on jxgl.* to 'Chris3'@'%.com';  
show grants for 'Chris3'@'%.com';
```

运行结果

	Grants for Chris3@%.com
▶	GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO `Chris3`@`%.com`
	GRANT SELECT ON `jxgl`.* TO `Chris3`@`%.com`

(8) 回收 Chris1@sql.com 的权限，并且查看 chris2@%的权限

代码

```
revoke all on student from 'Chris1'@'%';  
show grants for 'Chris2'@'%';
```

运行结果

	Grants for Chris2@%
▶	GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO `Chris2`@`%`
	GRANT SELECT, UPDATE ON `jxgl`.`student` ...