

# Linux系统中MYSQL服务如何创建用户并设置权限以及数据库忘记密码如何登录修改密码

本文讲解MySQL服务中如何实现不同的用户对不同的数据库操作的权限的配置，如何跳过密码验证登录数据库。

- Linux系统中MYSQL服务如何创建用户并设置权限

- root默认拥有最高权限，登录root用户数据库：mysql -uroot -p (回车输入数据库密码)

```
root@controller:~# mysql -uroot -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 2
Server version: 10.0.38-MariaDB-0ubuntu0.16.04.1 Ubuntu 16.04

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Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

MariaDB [(none)]>
```

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- 查看数据库 (show databases;)，可以看到有一个系统创建默认的数据库名为mysql的库，这个库中保存了用户信息。

```
MariaDB [(none)]> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| admin    |
| bwAPP    |
| challenges |
| dvwa     |
| glance   |
| information_schema |
| keystone |
| login    |
| mysql    |
| neutron  |
| nova     |
| nova_api |
| performance_schema |
| security |
| test1    |
| test13   |
| test2    |
| test3    |
| xss1_3   |
+-----+
19 rows in set (0.31 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]>
```

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- ```
MariaDB [(none)]> use mysql;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A
```

```
| Tables_in_mysql |
+-----+
column_stats
columns_priv
db
event
func
general_log
gtid_slave_pos
help_category
help_keyword
help_relation
help_topic
host
index_stats
innodb_index_stats
innodb_table_stats
plugin
proc
procs_priv
proxies_priv
roles_mapping
servers
slow_log
table_stats
tables_priv
time_zone
time_zone_leap_second
time_zone_name
time_zone_transition
time_zone_transition_type
user
```

```
MariaDB [mysql]>
```

- **查看这个表里的信息** (`select * from user;`)，可以看到非常多的字段和数据。

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- 这里只查看host、user、password字段，可以看到用户名、密码、以及用户的host（允许登录的地址，%代表任意IP地址，localhost代表只能本机IP地址登录，这里也可以设置成为任意一个特定的IP地址）。

```
MariaDB [mysql]> select host,user,password from user;
```

| host      | user     | password                                  |
|-----------|----------|-------------------------------------------|
| %         | root     | *6BB4837EB74329105EE4568DDA7DC67ED2CA2AD9 |
| %         | admin    | *4ACFE3202A5FF5CF467898FC58AAB1D615029441 |
| %         | keystone | *6BB4837EB74329105EE4568DDA7DC67ED2CA2AD9 |
| localhost | glance   | *6BB4837EB74329105EE4568DDA7DC67ED2CA2AD9 |
| %         | glance   | *6BB4837EB74329105EE4568DDA7DC67ED2CA2AD9 |
| localhost | nova     | *6BB4837EB74329105EE4568DDA7DC67ED2CA2AD9 |
| %         | nova     | *6BB4837EB74329105EE4568DDA7DC67ED2CA2AD9 |
| localhost | neutron  | *6BB4837EB74329105EE4568DDA7DC67ED2CA2AD9 |
| %         | neutron  | *6BB4837EB74329105EE4568DDA7DC67ED2CA2AD9 |
| localhost | test     | *6BB4837EB74329105EE4568DDA7DC67ED2CA2AD9 |
| %         | dvwa     | *6BB4837EB74329105EE4568DDA7DC67ED2CA2AD9 |

```
11 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

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```
MariaDB [mysql]>
```

- 接下来是创建一个rone用户并给与权限的两种方法。

#第一种方法

#直接往mysql库里的user表中插入数据

```
INSERT INTO mysql.user (host,user,password) VALUES('localhost','rone','123456');
```

#插入其他权限字段，y代表赋予权限，n代表不赋予权限，看你个人需求

```
update user set
```

```
Host='%',select_priv='y',insert_priv='y',update_priv='y',Alter_priv='y',delete_priv='y',create_priv='y',drop_priv='y',reload_priv='y',shutdown_priv='y',Process_priv='y',file_priv='y',grant_priv='y',References_priv='y',index_priv='y',create_user_priv='y',show_db_priv='y',super_priv='y',create_tmp_table_priv='y',Lock_tables_priv='y',execute_priv='y',repl_slave_priv='y',repl_client_priv='y',create_view_priv='y',show_view_priv='y',create_routine_priv='y',alter_routine_priv='y',create_user_priv='y' where user='rone';commit;
```

#where后面的用户名user值要改成刚才创建的用户名

```
flush privileges;
```

#刷新一下权限

```
exit;
```

#退出数据库

```
systemctl restart mysqld.service;
```

#重启数据库服务

#第二种方法

```
create user 'rone'@'localhost' identified by '123456';
```

#创建一个名为rone的用户，本地登录，不用指定IP，密码设定为123456

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'rone'@'localhost' WITH GRANT OPTION;
```

#赋予所有库所有表操作权限，ALL PRIVILEGES为所有权限，\*的意思为全部，\*.\*就是所有库的所有表（我有一个库为admin，里面有user表，admin.user意思就是只对admin库的user表有权限）。'rone'@'localhost'为指定用户和host。

```
flush privileges;
#刷新一下权限

exit;
#退出数据库

systemctl restart mysqld.service;
#重启数据库服务

#补充
#修改用户密码
UPDATE mysql.user SET Password='123' where USER='rone';

#删除用户
Delete FROM mysql.user where User='rone' and Host='localhost';

#查看用户权限
show grants for 'rone'@'localhost';

#撤销授权
REVOKE ALL on *.* FROM 'rone'@'localhost';
```

```
MariaDB [mysql]> create user 'rone'@'localhost' identified by '123456';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [mysql]> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'rone'@'localhost' WITH GRANT OPTION;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [mysql]> flush privileges;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [mysql]> select host,user,password from user where user='rone';
+-----+-----+-----+
| host | user | password |
+-----+-----+-----+
| localhost | rone | *6BB4837EB74329105EE4568DDA7DC67ED2CA2AD9 |
+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [mysql]> show grants for 'rone'@'localhost';
+-----+
| Grants for rone@localhost |
+-----+
| GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'rone'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY PASSWORD '*6BB4837EB74329105EE4568DDA7DC67ED2CA2AD9' WITH GRANT OPTION |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [mysql]>
```

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- 可以看到用户rone已经创建成功并且拥有所有权限，接下来登录查看用户是否可以查看所有数据库。

```

MariaDB [mysql]: exit
Bye
root@controller:~# mysql -urone -p123456
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 20
Server version: 10.0.38-MariaDB-0ubuntu0.16.04.1 Ubuntu 16.04

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Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

MariaDB [(none)]> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| admin    |
| bwapp    |
| challenges |
| dvwa     |
| glance   |
| information_schema |
| keystone |
| login    |
| mysql    |
| neutron  |
| nova     |
| nova_api |
| performance_schema |
| security |
| test1    |
| test13   |
| test2    |
| test3    |
| xss1_3   |
+-----+
19 rows in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]>

```

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- 数据库忘记密码如何登录修改密码
- 只需要往MySQL服务配置文件中加入一句代码跳过密码验证即可。

```

#找到并编辑my.cnf
find / |grep my.cnf
vim /etc/mysql/my.cnf

#在[mysqld]下面添加这一行即可
skip-grant-tables

#然后重启MySQL服务
systemctl restart mysql

```

```

root@controller:~# find / |grep my.cnf
root@controller:~# find / |grep my.cnf
/etc/mysql/my.cnf
/etc/mysql/my.cnf.fallback
/etc/alternatives/my.cnf

^C
root@controller:~# vim /etc/mysql/my.cnf

```

```
# this is only for the mysqld standalone daemon
[mysqld]

#
# * Basic Settings
#
user                = mysql
pid-file            = /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid
socket              = /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.sock
port                = 3306
basedir             = /usr
datadir             = /var/lib/mysql
tmpdir              = /tmp
lc-messages-dir     = /usr/share/mysql
skip-external-locking
skip-grant-tables
#skip-grant-tables
# Instead of skip-networking the default is now to listen only
# localhost which is more compatible and is not less secure
```

- 重启MySQL服务后，输入mysql即可登录

```
root@controller:~# cat /etc/mysql/mariadb.conf.d/50-server.cnf |grep skip
skip-grant-tables
skip-external-locking
#skip-grant-tables
# Instead of skip-networking the default is now to listen only on
root@controller:~# mysql
welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 47
Server version: 10.0.38-MariaDB-0ubuntu0.16.04.1 Ubuntu 16.04

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Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

MariaDB [(none)]>
```

- 按照上面第12步提到的方法修改密码或者创建用户即可。最后记得将配置文件中加入的代码删除，重启服务。