

《数据库系统实验》

实验报告

题目	(实验 10)
姓名	TRY
学号	
班级	计科 X 班

一. 实验环境:

操作系统: windows

图形界面: mysql3.7.31, mysql workbench

二. 实验内容与完成情况:

本次实验在以前建立的教学管理系统 (jxgl) 的基础上完成。

- 2.1 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;
```

截图:

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

- 2.2 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;
```

截图:

Result Grid										
Filter Rows:			Edit:			Export/Import:			Wrap Cell Content:	
	Host	User	Select_priv	Insert_priv	Update_priv	Delete_priv	Create_priv	Drop_priv	Reload_priv	Shutdown_priv
▶	localhost	root	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	localhost	mysql.session	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	localhost	mysql.sys	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	%	TEACHER	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

- 2.3 把 TEACHER 的密码改为 hello。

代码:

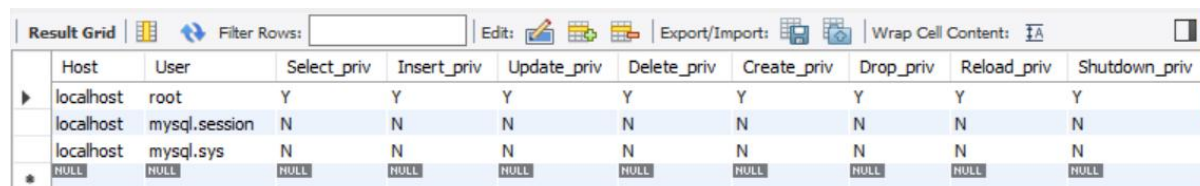
```
set password for TEACHER='hello';
```

2.4 删除 TEACHER 用户。

代码:

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

截图:



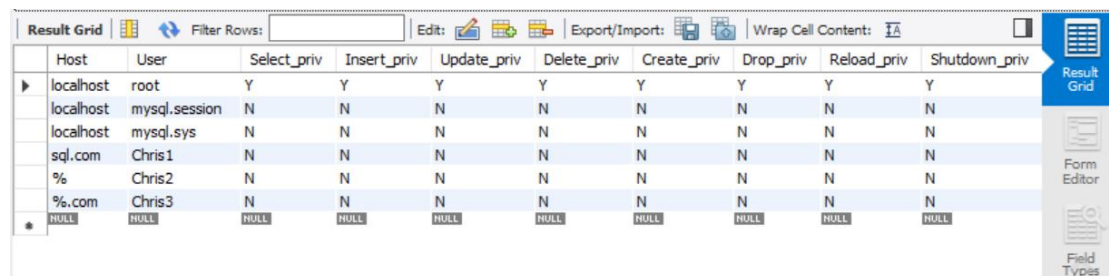
	Host	User	Select_priv	Insert_priv	Update_priv	Delete_priv	Create_priv	Drop_priv	Reload_priv	Shutdown_priv
▶	localhost	root	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	localhost	mysql.session	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	localhost	mysql.sys	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
*			NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

2.5 新建三个用户: 用户名: Chrisl@sql.com,密码: 1234; 用户名: Chris2@%,密码: 12345; 用户名: Chris3@%,com,密码: 123456。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;
```

截图:



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

2.6 授予 Chrisl@sql.com 用户在 student 表上的 select、update 权限, 并且他可以传递给其他用户。以 Chrisl@sql.com 用户登录, 把在 student 表上的 select、update 权限授予 chris2@%。

代码: 将 “Chrisl@sql.com” 改成 “Chrisl@%”。

```
grant select,update on jxgl.student to 'Chrisl'@'%' with grant option;  
grant select,update on jxgl.student to 'Chris2'@'%' ;
```

```

C:\WINDOWS\system32>mysql -u Chris1 -p
Enter password: *****
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 14
Server version: 5.7.31-log MySQL Community Server (GPL)

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owners.

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

mysql> grant select,update on jxgl.student to 'Chris2'@'%';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

```

截图：

	Grants for Chris1@%
▶	GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO 'Chris1'@'%'
	GRANT SELECT, UPDATE ON `jxgl`.`student` ...

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

2.7 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';

```

截图：

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

2.9 回收 Chris1@sql.com 的权限， 并且查看 chris2@%的权限。

代码：

```

revoke ALL on jxgl.student from 'Chris1'@'%%';

```

截图：

Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Exp
	Grants for Chris1@%	
▶	GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO 'Chris1'@'%'	
	GRANT USAGE ON `jxgl`.`student` TO 'Chris1'...	

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