1 用户授权

1.1 什么是用户授权：数据库管理连接服务后添加新用户 设置访问权限 和密码

1.2 命令格式

mysql> grant 权限列表 on 数据库名 to 用户名@"客户端地址" identified by "密码" [ with grant option ] ;

1.3 授权配置项的表示方式：

权限列表 all usage insert,select update(字段名列表)

数据库名 \*.\* 库名.\* 库名.表名

客户端地址 % 192.168.4.51 192.168.4.% localhost

1.4 客户端使用授权用户连接数据库服务器

]# mysql -h数据库服务器ip -u授权用户 -p密码

]# mysql -h192.168.4.50 -uyaya -p123456

例子

50 添加用户

mysql> grant all on \*.\* to mydba@"%" identified by "123qqq...A" with grant option;

mysql> grant select on db3.user to admin@"192.168.4.%" identified by "123qqq...A";

mysql> grant select , insert , update , delete on db3.\* to admin2@"localhost" identified by "123qqq...A" ;

mysql> grant all on \*.\* to root@"192.168.4.51" identified by "123qqq...A" with grant option;

51测试用户

[root@host51 ~]# mysql -h192.168.4.50 -umydba -p123qqq...A

mysql> 对数据做管理的命令都可以执行

[root@host51 ~]# mysql -h192.168.4.50 -uadmin -p123qqq...A

mysql> 对数据做管理

[root@host51 ~]# mysql -h192.168.4.50 -uadmin2 -p123qqq...A

mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.

ERROR 1045 (28000): Access denied for user 'admin2'@'192.168.4.51' (using password: YES)

[root@host51 ~]#

[root@host50 ~]# mysql -hlocalhost -uadmin2 -p123qqq...A

mysql> 对数据做管理时执行 select insert update delete 之外的sql命令会报错

[root@host51 ~]# mysql -h192.168.4.50 -uroot -p123qqq...A

mysql> grant all on db1.\* to admin3@"%" identified by "123qqq...A";

mysql> grant select on \*.\* to yaya88@"localhost" identified by "123qqq...A";

相关命令

mysql> select @@hostname; 查看主机名

mysql> select host , user from mysql.user;怎么看已有授权用户

show grants for admin3@"%" ; 数据库管理员 怎么看已有授权用户的权限？

连接数据库服务器的用户怎么查看自己的访问权限 show grants;

数据管理员已有授权用户的连接密码

mysql> select password("654321")；

mysql> set password for admin3@"%"=password("654321");

[root@host51 ~]# mysql -h192.168.4.50 -uadmin3 -p654321

mysql> select user();

mysql> show grants;

mysql> set password=password("123qqq...A"); 客户端可以修改连接密码？

MySQL> exit;

[root@host51 ~]# mysql -h192.168.4.50 -uadmin3 -p123qqq...A

[root@host50 ~]# mysql -uroot -ptarena

mysql> drop user admin3@"localhost"; 删除用户

授权库mysql （存储的时grant命令的执行结果）

user表 存储用户名 、客户端地址 全局权限 ( all \*.\* )

desc mysql.user;

select host , user from mysql.user;

select \* from mysql.user \G

show grants for admin3@"%";

db表 存储授权用户对服务器上已有 库的访问

desc mysql.db;

select host , user , db from mysql.db;

mysql> select \* from mysql.db where db="db1" \G

mysql> show grants for admin3@"%";

mysql> update mysql.db set Delete\_priv="N" where user="admin3";

mysql> flush privileges;

tables\_priv表 存储授权用户对服务器上已有 表的访问

MySQL> desc mysql.tables\_priv;

mysql> select host , user , db , table\_name from mysql.tables\_priv;

mysql> select \* from mysql.tables\_priv where Table\_name="user" \G

mysql> update mysql.tables\_priv set Table\_priv="insert,delete,select" where Table\_name="user";

mysql> flush privileges;

show grants for admin@"192.168.4.%" ;

columns\_priv表 存储授权用户对表里 字段的访问权限

desc mysql.columns\_priv;

mysql> select \* from mysql.columns\_priv;

Empty set (0.00 sec)

mysql> grant select , update(name,password) on db3.user to admin4@"%" identified by "123qqq...A";

Query OK, 0 rows affected, 1 warning (0.00 sec)

mysql> select \* from mysql.columns\_priv;

+------+-----+--------+------------+-------------+---------------------+-------------+

| Host | Db | User | Table\_name | Column\_name | Timestamp | Column\_priv |

+------+-----+--------+------------+-------------+---------------------+-------------+

| % | db3 | admin4 | user | name | 0000-00-00 00:00:00 | Update |

| % | db3 | admin4 | user | password | 0000-00-00 00:00:00 | Update |

+------+-----+--------+------------+-------------+---------------------+-------------+

2 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql>

目的：查看表记录可以获取用户权限；也可以通过更新记录，修改用户权限

撤销权限(删除已有用户的访问权限）

MySQL> revoke 权限列表 on 库名.表 from 用户名@"客户端地址";

查看授权用户权限

mysql> select host , user from mysql.user;

mysql> show grants for mydba@"%";

mysql> revoke grant option on \*.\* from mydba@"%";

mysql> revoke delete , drop on \*.\* from mydba@"%";

mysql> revoke all on \*.\* from mydba@"%";

mysql> show grants for mydba@"%";

+-----------------------------------+

| Grants for mydba@% |

+-----------------------------------+

| GRANT USAGE ON \*.\* TO 'mydba'@'%' |

+-----------------------------------+

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>

[root@host51 ~]# mysql -h192.168.4.50 -uyaya99 -p123456

mysql> show grants;

root密码管理（操作系统的管理员root用户）

修改数据库管理员root用户本机登录密码

命令格式[root@host50 ~]# mysqladmin -uroot -p旧密码 password "新密码"

例子

[root@host50 ~]# mysqladmin -uroot -ptarena password "666888"

[root@host50 ~]# mysql -uroot -p666888 #使用新密码登录

恢复数据库管理员root用户本机登录密码（忘记密码）

[root@host50 ~]# systemctl stop mysqld

[root@host50 ~]# vim /etc/my.cnf

[mysqld]

skip-grant-tables

#validate\_password\_policy=0

#validate\_password\_length=6

:wq

[root@host50 ~]# systemctl start mysqld

[root@host50 ~]# mysql

mysql> select user , host , authentication\_string from mysql.user;

mysql> update mysql.user set authentication\_string=password("123qqq...A")

where user="root" and host="localhost" ;

mysql> flush privileges;

mysql> exit

[root@host50 ~]# vim /etc/my.cnf

[mysqld]

#skip-grant-tables

validate\_password\_policy=0

validate\_password\_length=6

:wq

[root@host50 ~]# systemctl restart mysqld

[root@host50 ~]# mysql -uroot -p123qqq...A