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把/etc/passwd 文件的内容存储到 teadb 库下的 usertab 表里，并做如下配置：

```
#mkdir /xing
```

```
#vim /etc/my.cnf
```

```
secure_file_priv="/xing"
```

```
# cp /etc/passwd /xing
```

```
# mysql -uroot -p123qqq...A
```

```
mysql> create database teadb;
```

```
mysql> use teadb;
```

```
mysql> create table teadb.usertab(
```

```
    -> username char(50),
```

```
    -> password char(1),
```

```
    -> uid int(2),
```

```
    -> gid int(2),
```

```
    -> comment char(100),
```

```
    -> homedir char(100),
```

```
    -> shell char(50),
```

```
    -> index(username)
```

```
    -> );
```

```
mysql> load data infile "/xing/passwd"
```

```
    -> into table teadb.usertab
```

```
    -> fields terminated by ":"
```

```
    -> lines terminated by "\n";
```

```
mysql> select * from teadb.usertab;
```

1 在 name 字段下方添加 s_year 字段 存放出生年份 默认值是 1990

```
mysql> alter table teadb.usertab add s_year year default "1990" after
username;
```

2 在 name 字段下方添加字段名 sex 字段值只能是 gril 或 boy 默认值是 boy

```
mysql> alter table teadb.usertab add sex enum("boy","gril") default "boy"
after username;
```

3 在 sex 字段下方添加 age 字段 存放年龄 不允许输入负数。默认值 是 21

```
mysql> alter table teadb.usertab add age year unsigned default "21"
after sex;
```

4 把 id 字段值是 10 到 50 之间的用户的性别修改为 girl

```
mysql> alter table teadb.usertab
```

```
    -> add
```

```
    -> id int(2) primary key auto_increment
```

```
    -> first;
```

```
mysql> update teadb.usertab set sex="gril" where id between 10 and 50;
```

5 统计性别是 girl 的用户有多少个。

```
mysql> select count(sex) from usertab where sex="gril";
```

6 查看性别是 girl 用户里 uid 号 最大的用户名 叫什么。

```
mysql> select username from usertab where sex="gril" order by uid desc limit
1;
```

7 添加一条新记录只给 name、uid 字段赋值 值为 rtestd 1000

添加一条新记录只给 name、uid 字段赋值 值为 rtest2d 2000



```
mysql> insert into usertab(username,uid) values("rtestd",1000);
mysql> insert into usertab(username,uid) values("rtest2d",2000);
```

可以这样 ---mysql> insert into usertab(username,uid) values("rtestd",1000),("rtest2d",2000);

8 显示 uid 是四位数的用户的用户名和 uid 值。

```
mysql> select username,uid from usertab where uid>=1000;
```

9 显示名字是以字母 r 开头 且是以字母 d 结尾的用户名和 uid。

```
mysql> select username,uid from usertab where username regexp '^r.*d$';
```

或

```
mysql> select username,uid from usertab where username like 'r%d';
```

10 查看是否有 名字以字母 a 开头 并且是 以字母 c 结尾的用户。

```
mysql> select count(username) from usertab where username regexp '^a.*c$';
```

或

```
mysql> select count(*) from usertab where username like 'a%c';
```

11 把 gid 在 100 到 500 间用户的家目录修改为 /root

```
mysql> update teadb.usertab set homedir='/root' where gid between 100 and 500 ;
```

12 把用户是 root 、 bin 、 sync 用户的 shell 修改为 /sbin/nologin

```
mysql> update teadb.usertab set shell='/sbin/nologin' where username="root" and username="bin" and username="sync";
```

或

```
mysql> update usertab set shell="/sbin/nologin" where username in ("root","bin","sync");
```

13 查看 gid 小于 10 的用户 都使用那些 shell

```
mysql> select shell from usertab where gid<10;
```

14 删除 名字以字母 d 开头的用户。

```
mysql> delete from usertab where username regexp '^d';
```

或

```
mysql> delete from usertab where username like 'd%';
```

15 查询 gid 最大的前 5 个用户 使用的 shell

```
mysql> select shell from usertab order by gid desc limit 5;
```

16 查看那些用户没有家目录

```
mysql> select username from usertab where homedir is null;
```

17 把 gid 号最小的前 5 个用户信息保存到 /mybak/min5.txt 文件里。

使用 useradd 命令添加登录系统的用户 名为 lucy

```
[root@host50 ~]# mkdir /mybak
```

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

```
secure_file_priv="/mybak"
```

```
[root@host50 ~]# systemctl restart mysqld
```

```
# mysql -uroot -p123qqq...A
```

```
mysql> create database teadb;
```

```
mysql> use teadb;
```

```
mysql> create table teadb.usertab(
```

```
    -> username char(50),
```

```
    -> password char(1),
```

```
    -> uid int(2),
```



```

-> gid          int(2),
-> comment      char(100),
-> homedir      char(100),
-> shell        char(50),
-> index(username)
-> );
mysql> load data infile "/mybak/passwd"
-> into table teadb.usertab
-> fields terminated by ":"
-> lines terminated by "\n";
mysql> select * from teadb.usertab
mysql> select username from teadb.usertab order by gid asc limit 5 into
outfile "/mybak/min5.txt";
#useradd lucy
18 把 lucy 用户的信息 添加到 user1 表里
insert                                into                                teadb.usertab
values("66","lucy","boy","2018","2018","x",1001,1001,"lucy","/home/lucy","/bin/bas
h");
19 删除表中的 comment 字段
mysql> alter table usertab drop comment;
20 设置表中所有字段值不允许为空
mysql> delete from usertab where password is null;
mysql> alter table usertab modify shell char(50) not null;
mysql> alter table usertab modify name char(50) not null, modify sex enum('girl','boy')
not null, modify age tinyint(2) unsigned not null, modify s_year year(4) not null, modify
password char(1) not null, modify uid int(2) not null, modify gid int(2) not null, modify
homedir char(100) not null, modify shell char(50) not null;
21 删除 root 用户家目录字段的值
mysql> delete from usertab where homedir="/root";
或
mysql> update usertab set homedir="" where username="root";
22 显示 gid 大于 500 的用户的用户名 家目录和使用的 shell
mysql> select username,homedir,shell from usertab where gid>=500;
23 删除 uid 大于 100 的用户记录
mysql> delete from usertab where uid>100;
24 显示 uid 号在 10 到 30 区间的用户有多少个。
mysql> select count(username) from usertab where uid between 10 and 30;
25 显示 uid 号是 100 以内的用户使用 shell 的类型。
mysql> select shell from usertab where uid<=100 group by shell;
26 显示 uid 号最小的前 10 个用户的信息。
mysql> select username from usertab order by uid asc limit 10;
27 显示表中第 10 条到第 15 条记录
mysql> select * from usertab limit 9,6 ;
28 显示 uid 号小于 50 且名字里有字母 a 用户的详细信息
mysql> select username from usertab where uid<50 and usernmae regexp
'.*a.*';
或

```



```
mysql> select * from usertab where uid < 50 and username like '%a%';
29 只显示用户 root bin daemon 3 个用户的详细信息。
mysql> select * from usertab where username="root" or username="bin" or
username="daemon";
或
mysql> select * from usertab where username in ("root","bin","daemon");
30 显示除 root 用户之外所有用户的详细信息。
mysql> select * from usertab where username!="root" ;
或
mysql> select * from usertab where username not in ("root");
31 统计 username 字段有多少条记录
mysql> select count(username) from usertab ;
```

正确

```
mysql> select count(*) from usertab where username is not null;
32 显示名字里含字母 c 用户的详细信息
mysql> select * from usertab where username regexp '.*c.*';
或
mysql> select * from usertab where username like '%c%';
33 在 sex 字段下方添加名为 pay 的字段，用来存储工资，默认值 是 5000.00
mysql> alter table usertab add pay float default "5000.00" after sex;
或
mysql> alter table usertab add pay float(8,2) default 5000.00 not null after sex;
34 把所有女孩的的工资修改为 10000
mysql> update usertab set pay="10000.00" where sex="girl";
35 把 root 用户的工资修改为 30000
给 adm 用户涨 500 元工资
mysql> update usertab set pay="30000.00" where username="root" ;
mysql> update usertab set pay=pay+500 where username="adm";
36 查看所有用户的名字和工资
mysql> select username, pay from usertab;
37 查看工资字段的平均值
mysql> select avg(pay) from usertab;
38 查看工资字段值小于平均工资的用户 是谁。
查看女生里谁的 uid 号最大
mysql> select username from usertab where pay<8275;
mysql> select username from usertab where sex="girl" order by uid desc
limit 1;
或
mysql> select username from usertab where pay<(select avg(pay) from usertab);
mysql> select username from usertab where sex="girl" order by uid desc limit 1;
39 查看 bin 用户的 uid gid 字段的值 及 这 2 个字段相加的和
mysql> select uid,gid,uid+gid from usertab where username="bin";
或
mysql> select uid,gid,sum(uid+gid) as sum from usertab where username="bin" group by
uid,gid;
```

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