# **NSD DBA1 DAY04**

- 1. MySQL管理工具
- 2. 密码恢复及设置
- 3. 用户授权及撤销

# 1 MySQL管理工具

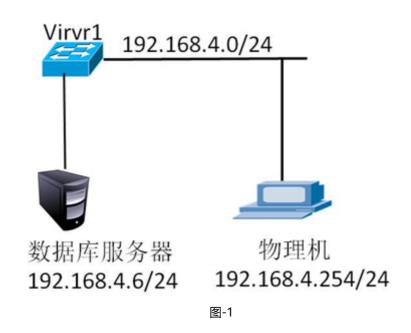
# 1.1 问题

• 部署LAMP+phpMyAdmin平台

# 1.2 方案

- 1. 安装httpd、mysql、php-mysql及相关包
- 2. 启动httpd服务程序
- 3. 解压phpMyAdmin包, 部署到网站目录
- 4. 配置config.inc.php,指定MySQL主机地址
- 5. 创建授权用户
- 6. 浏览器访问、登录使用

今天课程需要使用1台RHEL7虚拟机,其中一台作为数据服务器(192.168.4.6)、另外一台作为测试用的Linux客户机(192.168.4.254),如图-1所示。



# 1.3 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

步骤一:准备软件的运行环境 lamp

**Top** 

01. [root@my sql6~] # rpm - q httpd php php- my sql //检测是否安装软件包

- 02. 未安装软件包 httpd
- 03. 未安装软件包 php
- 04. 未安装软件包 php- my sql
- 05. [root@mysql6~]#yum y install httpd php php- mysql //装包
- 06. [root@my sql6~] # sy stemctl start httpd //启动服务

[root@mysql6~] # vim /var/www/html/test.php

- 07. [root@my sql6~] # sy stemctl enable httpd //设置开机自启
- 08. Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/httpd.service to /us

//编辑页面测试文件

#### 步骤二:测试运行环境

01.

```
02. [root@my sql6~] # cat /var/www/html/test.php //查看页面测试文件
03. <?php</li>
04. $x=my sql_connect("localhost","root","123456");
05. if ($x) { echo "ok"; } else { echo "no"; };
06. ?>
```

- 07. [root@mysql6~]#yum y install elinks //安装测试网页工具
- 08. [root@my.sql6~] # elinks -- dump http://localhost/test.php
- 09. Ok //验证测试页面成功

#### 步骤三:安装软件包

- 1)物理机传输解压包给虚拟机192.168.4.6
  - 01. [root@room9pc桌面] # scp phpMy Admin- 2.11.11- all- languages.tar.gz 192.168.4.6: /root/
  - 02. root@192.168.4.6's password:
  - 03. phpMy Admin- 2.11.11- a 100% 4218KB 122.5MB/s 00:00
- 2)虚拟机192.168.4.6解压phpMyAdmin-2.11.11-all-languages.tar.gz压缩包
  - 01. [root@my sql6~] # tar zxf phpMy Admin- 2.11.11- all- languages.tar.gz C /v ar/www/html/
  - 02.  $\lceil root@my sql6 \rceil \# cd /v ar/www/html/$
  - 03. [root@my sql6~] # mv phpMy Admin- 2.11.11- all- languages phpmy admin //改变目录名
  - 04. [root@my sql6~] # chown R apache: apache phpmy admin//改变phpmy admin目录权限

步骤四:修改软件的配置文件定义管理的数据库服务器

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切换到部署后的phpmyadmin程序目录,拷贝配置文件,并修改配置以正确指定MySQL服务器的地址

```
01. [root@my sql6html] # cd phpmy admin
02. [root@my sql6 phpmy admin] # cp config.sample.inc.php config.inc.php
03. //备份主配置文件
04. [root@my sql6 phpmy admin] # v im config.inc.php //编辑主配置文件
05. 17 $cfg['blowfish_secret'] = 'plj123'; //给cookie做认证的值,可以随便填写
06. 31 $cfg['Servers'][$i]['host'] = 'localhost'; //指定主机名,定义连接哪台服务器
07. :wq
```

# 步骤五:在客户端访问软件 管理数据库服务器

1)在客户端访问软件,打开浏览器输入http://192.168.4.6/phpmyadmin(数据库服务器地址)访问软件,如图-2所示,用户名是root,密码是123456

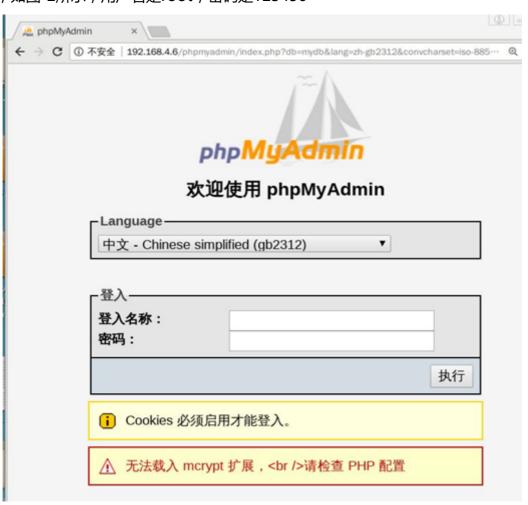


图-2

2)登入成功后,如图-3示,即可在授权范围内对MySQL数据库进行管理。

图-3

# 2 密码恢复及设置

# 2.1 问题

本案例要求密码恢复及设置,完成以下任务操作:

- 恢复MySQL管理列表
- 正常设置管理密码

## 2.2 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

步骤一:重置MySQL管理密码

1) 首先停止已运行的MySQL服务程序

```
01.
      [root@dbsvr1~] # systemctl stop mysqld.service
                                                            //停止服务
02.
      [root@dbsvr1~] # systemctl status mysqld.service
                                                             //确认状态
03.
      my sqld. service - My SQL Server
04.
        Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/mysqld.service; enabled)
        Active: inactive (dead) since 五 2017-04-07 23:01:38 CST; 21s ago
05.
06.
          Docs: man: my sqld(8)
07.
              http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/en/using-systemd.html
08.
        Process: 20260 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/my sqld -- daemonize -- pid-file=/v ar/run/my sqld/m
09.
        Process: 20238 ExecStartPre=/usr/bin/my sqld pre sy stemd (code=exited, status=0/SU0
10.
       Main PID: 20262 (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
```

2) 然后跳过授权表启动MySQL服务程序

这一步主要利用mysqld的 --skip-grant-tables选项

修改my.cnf配置,添加skip\_grant\_tables=1启动设置:

```
01.
       [root@dbsvr1~] # vim /etc/my.cnf
02.
       [ my sqld]
03.
       skip_grant_tables=1
04.
05.
       [root@dbsvr1~] # systemctl restart my sqld.service
06.
       [root@dbsvr1~] # service my sql status
07.
       my sqld. service - My SQL Server
08.
         Loaded: loaded ( /usr/lib/sy stemd/sy stem/my sqld.service; enabled)
09.
         Active: active (running) since 五 2017- 04- 07 23: 40: 20 CST; 40s ago
10.
          Docs: man: my sqld(8)
                                                                                  Top
11.
              http://dev.my.sql.com/doc/refman/en/using-systemd.html
12.
        Process: 11698 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/my sqld - - daemonize - - pid- file=/v ar/run/my sqld/my
13.
        Process: 11676 ExecStartPre=/usr/bin/my sqld_pre_sy stemd (code=exited, status=0/SUC
```

```
    14. Main PID: 11701 ( my sqld)
    15. CGroup: /sy stem. slice/my sqld. serv ice
    16. L1701 / usr/sbin/my sqld - - daemonize - - pid- file=/v ar/run/my sqld/my sqld.p...
```

3)使用mysql命令连接到MySQL服务,重设root的密码由于前一步启动的MySQL服务跳过了授权表,所以可以root从本机直接登录

```
01.
       [root@dbsvr1~] # my sql - u root
02.
       Enter password:
                                             //直接回车即可
03.
       Welcome to the My SQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g.
04.
       Your My SQL connection id is 4
05.
       Server version: 5.7.17 My SQL Community Server (GPL)
06.
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       owners.
12.
13.
       Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
14.
15.
       my sql>
```

进入 mysql > 环境后,通过修改mysql库中user表的相关记录,重设root用户从本机登录的密码:

```
01.
      my sql> UPDATE my sql. user SET authentication_string=PASSWORD('1234567')
02.
        -> WHERE user='root' AND host='localhost';
                                                          //重设root的密码
03.
      Query OK, 1 row affected, 1 warning (0.00 sec)
04.
      Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 1
05.
      my sql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
                                                    //刷新授权表
06.
      Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
                                             //退出my sql>环境
07.
      my sql> exit
08.
      Bye
```

通过执行"FLUSH PRIVILEGES;"可使授权表立即生效,对于正常运行的MySQL服务中的以用上述方法来修改密码,不用重启服务。本例中因为是恢复密码,最好重启MySQL服务程序,所以上述"FLUSH PRIVILEGES;"操作可跳过。

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#### 4) 重新以正常方式启动MySQL服务程序,验证新密码

如果前面是修改/etc/my.cnf配置的方法来跳过授权表,则重置root密码后,应去除相应的设置以恢复正常:

```
01. [root@dbsvr1~] # v im /etc/my .cnf
02. [my sqld]
03. #skip_grant_tables=1 //注释掉或删除此行
```

# 按正常方式,通过mysql脚本重启服务即可:

01. [root@dbsvr1~] # systemctl restart my sqld.service

#### 验证无密码登录时,将会被拒绝:

04.

```
    O1. [root@dbsvr1~] # my sql - u root
    O2. Enter password: //没有跳过授权表回车会报错
    O3. ERROR 1045 (28000): Access denied for user 'root'@'localhost' (using password: NO)
```

#### 只有提供重置后的新密码,才能成功登入:

```
01.
       [root@dbsvr1~] # my sql - u root - p
02.
       Enter password:
03.
       Welcome to the My SQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g.
04.
       Your My SQL connection id is 4
05.
       Server version: 5.7.17 My SQL Community Server (GPL)
06.
07.
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       owners.
12.
13.
       Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
14.
                                                                                    Top
15.
       my sql>
```

#### 步骤二:正常设置MySQL管理密码

正常的前提是:已知当前MySQL管理用户(root)的密码。

1)方法1,在Shell命令行下设置

使用mysqladmin管理工具,需要验证旧的密码。比如,以下操作将会把root的密码设置为1234567:

- 01. [root@dbsvr1~] # my sqladmin u root p password '1234567'
- 02. Enter password: //验证原来的密码
- 03. my sqladmin: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
- 04. Warning: Since password will be sent to server in plain text, use ssl connection to ensure p
- 2)方法2,以root登入mysql>后,使用SET PASSWORD指令设置 这个与新安装MySQL-server后首次修改密码时要求的方式相同,平时也可以用:
  - 01. my sql> SET PA SSWORD FOR root@localhost=PA SSWORD('1234567');
  - 02. Query OK, 0 rows affected, 1 warning (0.00 sec)
- 3)方法3,以root登入mysql>后,使用GRANT授权工具设置这个是最常见的用户授权方式(下一节会做更多授权的练习):
  - 01. my sql> GRANT all ON \*. \* TO root@localhost IDENTIFIED BY '1234567';
  - 02. Query OK, 0 rows affected, 1 warning (0.00 sec)
- 4)方法4,以root登入mysql>后,使用UPDATE更新相应的表记录这种方法与恢复密码时的操作相同:
  - 01. my sql> UPDATE my sql. user SET authentication\_string=PASSWORD( '1234567')
  - O2. -> WHERE user='root' AND host='localhost'; //重设root的密码
  - 03. Query OK, 0 rows affected, 1 warning (0.00 sec)
  - 04. Rows matched: 1 Changed: 0 Warnings: 1
  - 05. my sql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES; //刷新授权表
  - O6. Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

<u>Top</u>

在上述方法中,需要特别注意:当MySQL服务程序以 skip-grant-tables 选项启动时,如果未执行"FLUSH PRIVILEGES;"操作,是无法通过SET PASSWORD或者GRANT方式来设置密码的。比如,验证这两种方式时,都会看到ERROR 1290的出错提示:

- 01. my sql> SET\_PASSWORD FOR root@localhost=PASSWORD('1234567');
- 02. ERROR 1290 (HY000): The My SQL server is running with the - - skip-grant-tables option so

03.

- 04. my sql> GRANT all ON \*.\* TO root@localhost IDENTIFIED BY '1234567';
- 05. ERROR 1290 (HY000): The My SQL server is running with the -- skip-grant-tables option so

3 用户授权及撤销

# 3.1 问题

- 允许root从192.168.4.0/24网段 访问,对所有库/表有完全权限,密码为tarena
- 添加一个管理账号dba007,完全控制及授权
- 撤销root从本机访问的权限,然后恢复
- 允许webuser从任意客户机登录,只对webdb库有完全权限,密码为 888888
- 撤销webuser的完全权限,改为查询权限

# 3.2 方案

使用2台RHEL 7虚拟机,如图-1所示。其中192.168.4.10是MySQL服务器,授权及撤销操作 均在此服务器上执行;而192.168.4.120作为测试客户机,需要安装好MySQL-client软件包,以便 提供mysql命令。

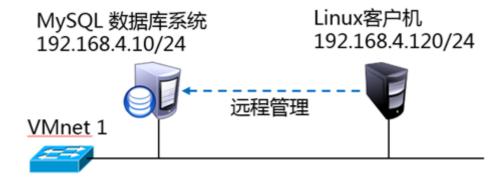


图-1

同时, MySQL服务器本身(192.168.4.10)也可以作为测试客户机。

## 3.3 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

#### 步骤一:用户授权及撤销

1) 允许root从192.168.4.0/24访问,对所有库表有完全权限,密码为tarena。 授权之前,从192.168.4.0/24网段的客户机访问时,将会被拒绝:

> 01 [root@host120 ~] # my sql - u root - p - h 192.168.4.10

02. //输入正确的密码 Enter password:

03. ERROR 2003 (HY000): Host '192.168.4.120' is not allowed to connect to this My SQL serve

**←** 

## 授权操作,此处可设置与从localhost访问时不同的密码:

```
O1. my sql> GRANT all ON *. * TO root@'192.168.4.%' IDENTIFIED BY 'tarena';
```

02. Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

# 再次从192.168.4.0/24网段的客户机访问时,输入正确的密码后可登入:

```
01. [root@host120 ~] # my sql - u root - p - h 192.168.4.10
```

- 02. Enter password:
- 03. Welcome to the My SQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g.
- 04. Your My SQL connection id is 20
- 05. Server version: 5.7.17 My SQL Community Server (GPL)

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12.

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

14.

09.

10.

15. my sql>

### 从网络登入后,测试新建一个库、查看所有库:

home

my sql

```
11. | performance_schema |
12. | rootdb | //新建的rootdb库
13. | sy s |
14. | userdb |
15. +-----+
16. 7 rows in set ( 0.01 sec)
```

2)在Mysql服务器上建立一个管理账号dba007,对所有库完全控制,并赋予其授权的权限新建账号并授权:

```
01. my sql> GRANT all ON *.* TO dba007@localhost
02. -> IDENTIFIED BY '1234567'
03. -> WITH GRANT OPTION;
04. Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

#### 查看dba007的权限:

3)撤销root从本机访问的权限,然后恢复

注意:如果没有事先建立其他管理账号,请不要轻易撤销root用户的本地访问权限,否则恢复 起来会比较困难,甚至不得不重装数据库。

撤销root对数据库的操作权限:

#### 验证撤销后的权限效果:

```
01.
                                  //退出当前My SQL连接
      my sql> exit
02.
      Bve
03.
      [root@dbsvr1~]#mysql-uroot-p //重新以root从本地登入
04.
      Enter password:
05.
      Welcome to the My SQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g.
06.
      Your My SQL connection id is 6
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      Server version: 5.6.15 My SQL Community Server (GPL)
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14.
15.
      Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
16.
17.
      my sql> CREATE DATABASE newdb2014;
                                                    //尝试新建库失败
18.
      ERROR 1044 (42000): Access denied for user 'root'@'localhost' to database 'newdb2014'
19.
      my sql> DROP DATABASE rootdb;
                                                    //尝试删除库失败
20.
      ERROR 1044 (42000): Access denied for user 'root'@'localhost' to database 'rootdb'
```

# 尝试以当前的root用户恢复权限,也会失败(无权更新授权表):

```
01. my sql> GRANT all ON *.* TO root@localhost IDENTIFIED BY '1234567';
```

02. ERROR 1045 (28000): Access denied for user 'root'@'localhost' (using password: YES)

#### 怎么办呢?

退出当前MySQL连接,以上一步添加的管理账号dba007登入:

```
O1. my sql> exit //退出当前My SQL连接
O2. By e
```

```
03.
                                              //以另一个管理账号登入
      [root@dbsvr1~] # my sql - u dba007 - p
04.
       Enter password:
05.
      Welcome to the My SQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g.
06.
      Your My SQL connection id is 24
07.
       Server version: 5.7.17 My SQL Community Server (GPL)
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      owners.
14.
15.
      Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
```

#### 由管理账号dba007重新为root添加本地访问权限:

```
01.
    my sql> GRANT all ON *.* TO root@localhost IDENTIFIED BY '1234567';
02.
    Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
    my sql> SHOW GRANTS FOR root@localhost; //查看恢复结果
03.
    +-----
04.
05.
    Grants for root@localhost
    +-----
06.
07.
    GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'root'@'localhost' WITH GRANT OPTION |
08.
    GRANT PROXY ON ''@'' TO 'root'@'localhost' WITH GRANT OPTION
09.
10.
    2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

#### 退出,再重新以root登入,测试一下看看,权限又恢复了吧:

```
01.
                                       //退出当前My SQL连接
      my sql> exit
02.
03.
      [root@dbsvr1~]#mysql-uroot-p //重新以root登入
04.
      Enter password:
05.
      Welcome to the My SQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g.
06.
      Your My SQL connection id is 25
07.
      Server version: 5.7.17 My SQL Community Server (GPL)
08.
                                                                           Top
09.
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10.
```

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  owners.
  Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
  my sgl> CREATE DATABASE newdb2014; //成功创建新库
- 4)允许webuser从任意客户机登录,只对webdb库有完全权限,密码为 888888 添加授权:

```
01. my sql> GRANT all ON webdb. * TO webuser@'%' IDENTIFIED BY '888888';
```

02. Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

#### 查看授权结果:

18.

# 5)撤销webuser的完全权限,改为查询权限撤销所有权限:

```
01. my sql> REVOKE all ON webdb.* FROM webuser@'%';
```

02. Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

#### 只赋予查询权限:

<u>Top</u>

- 01. my sql> GRANT select ON webdb.\* TO webuser@'%';
- 02. Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

## 确认授权更改结果: