**DCL (Data Control Language) Commands in SQL Server**

DCL commands are used to control access to data in a database. The two main DCL commands are:

1. **GRANT** – Gives specific privileges to a user or role.
2. **REVOKE** – Removes privileges from a user or role.

**Real-Life Example of DCL Commands**

**Scenario:**

Imagine you are working in a **company with an HR database**. There are different users, including HR managers and employees. The HR manager should have access to **view and modify employee records**, while employees should only be able to **view their own records**.

**Step 1: Create Users**

CREATE LOGIN HRManager WITH PASSWORD = 'HR@123';

CREATE LOGIN EmployeeUser WITH PASSWORD = 'Emp@123';

USE HRDatabase;

CREATE USER HRManagerUser FOR LOGIN HRManager;

CREATE USER EmployeeUser FOR LOGIN EmployeeUser;

**Step 2: Grant Permissions Using GRANT**

**✅ HR Manager gets full access to the Employee table**

GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON Employees TO HRManagerUser;

**✅ EmployeeUser can only view employee data**

GRANT SELECT ON Employees TO EmployeeUser;

**Step 3: Revoke Permissions Using REVOKE**

If later, the company decides that **EmployeeUser should not view the Employees table anymore**, we can revoke the permission:

REVOKE SELECT ON Employees FROM EmployeeUser;