REVOKE Statement and Revoking Privileges

REVOKE Statement

- We can selectively revoke privileges with the REVOKE statement, which essentially has the same syntax as GRANT.

- REVOKE SELECT ON sakila.* FROM 'databaseuser'@'%';

- The format of REVOKE is straightforward when you understand GRANT.

- Following the keyword REVOKE is one or more comma-separated privileges, and these are optionally followed by column names, comma-separated in braces; this is the same as GRANT.

- The ON keyword has the same function as in GRANT and is followed by a database and table name, both of which can be wildcards.

- The FROM keyword is followed by the user and host from which the privileges are to be revoked, and the host can include wildcards.

- REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES FROM testuser'@'localhost';

- REVOKE GRANT OPTION FROM 'databaseuser'@'%';