

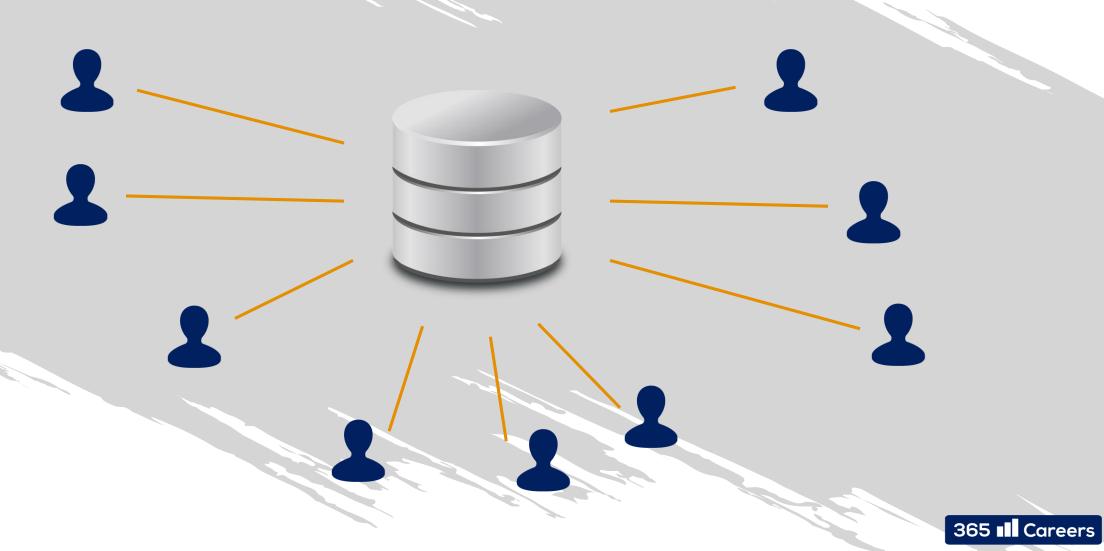
Data Control Language (DCL)

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the GRANT and REVOKE statements

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 allow us to manage the rights users have in a database



Data Control Language 365 III Careers

Data Control Language users

The GRANT statement

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gives (or grants) certain permissions to users

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GRANT type_of_permission ON database_name.table_name TO
'username'@'localhost'

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one can grant a *specific* type of permission, like *complete* or *partial access*



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these rights will be assigned to a person who has a username registered at the local server ('localhost': IP 127.0.0.1)



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- these rights will be assigned to a person who has a username registered at the local server ('localhost': IP 127.0.0.1)
 - big companies and corporations don't use this type of server, and their databases lay on external, more powerful servers



GRANT type_of_permission ON database_name.table_name TO
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Database administrators

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people who have complete rights to a database

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- they can grant access to users and can revoke it

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the REVOKE clause

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used to revoke permissions and privileges of database users

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the REVOKE clause

used to revoke permissions and privileges of database users

- the exact opposite of GRANT

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the REVOKE clause

used to revoke permissions and privileges of database users



REVOKE type_of_permission ON database_name.table_name FROM 'username'@'localhost'

Next:

Next:

Transaction Control Language (TCL)