SQL language counts with the Data Control Language or DCL. This SQL subset has commands for GRANTing permissions to users for accessing data; DENYing permissions to users to a specific table, and also to REVOKE permissions from a user to data in a table.

The syntax for GRANT is:

GRANT [permission] ON [securable] TO [principal]

There are different types of permissions to grant on securable like:

EXECUTE and REFERENCES to functions;

EXECUTE to store procedures;

SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, and REFERENCES to tables, and

SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, REFERENCES and DELETE to views.

The principal should be the User.

DENYing access to a principal (User) on permissions has the following syntax:

DENY [permission] ON [securable] TO [principal];

Example:

DENY DELETE ON Transactions TO Megan;

This DCL statement will deny DELETE permissions on the Transactions table to the User Megan.

REVOKE statement will take away permissions granted to a User on a securable (table).

Its syntax is:

REVOKE [permission] ON [securable] FROM [principal];

Example:

REVOKE UPDATE ON Invoices FROM Eric;

This statement will revoke the UPDATE permission ON the table Invoices FROM User Eric.

References

<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188371.aspx>