

[LEARNING](#)[SUBSCRIBE!](#)[WRITE FOR US](#)[PRIVACY](#)[TERMS](#)

MySQL MariaDB

How to grant all privileges to a user in MySQL

7 months ago • by Hammad Zahid

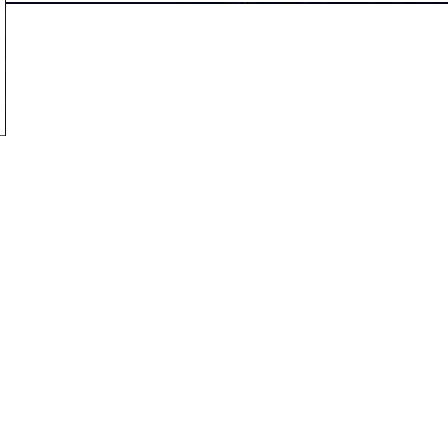
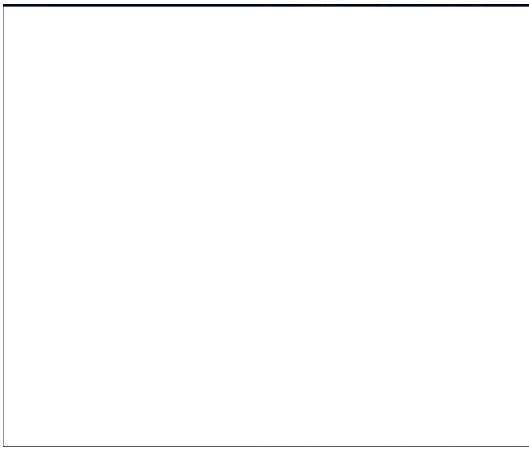
In MySQL, we make the database and create tables in which we can place the data and also modify it. Now sometimes we create a database and want someone to manage our database for such a purpose we have to give that user access to different permissions so they can perform the relevant tasks. These permissions are granted to the user by the root user.

In this write-up, we will learn how to create a new user and how to give him privileges to make modifications in the tables or database.

How to grant all privileges to the user

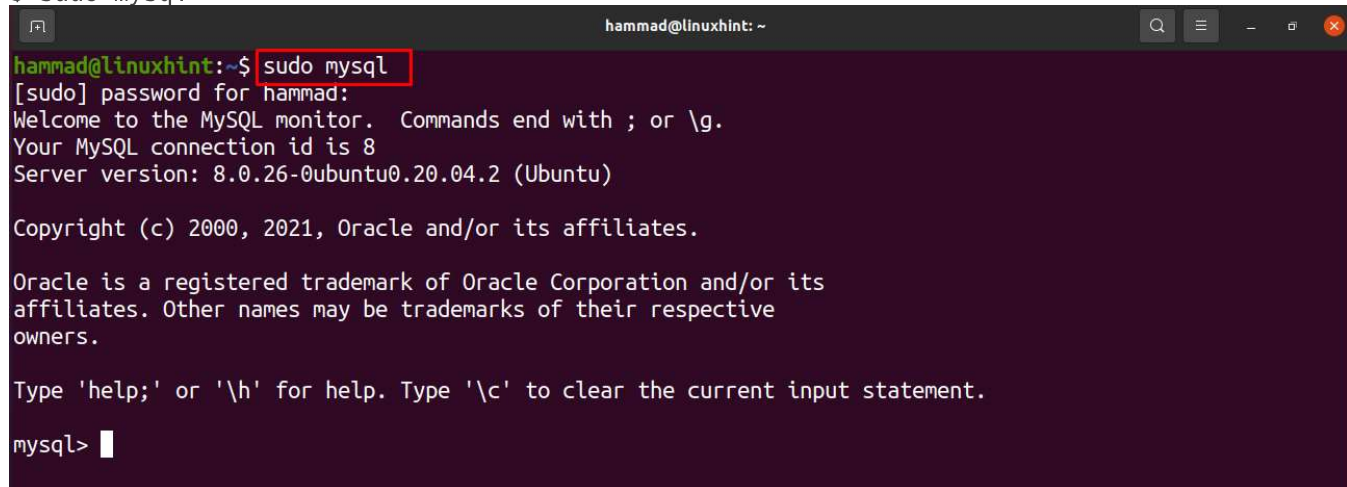
Before understanding the procedure of granting privileges to the user, let us learn how to create a new user.





First, open the terminal and enter the MySQL environment.

```
$ sudo mysql
```



```
hammad@linuxhint:~$ sudo mysql
[sudo] password for hammad:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 8
Server version: 8.0.26-0ubuntu0.20.04.2 (Ubuntu)

Copyright (c) 2000, 2021, Oracle and/or its affiliates.

Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

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

mysql>
```



e already have. To check this we will use the 'show'

```
| performance_schema |  
| sys                |  
+-----+  
5 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

Open the Organization database by using the USE command.

```
USE Organization;
```

```
mysql> USE Organization;  
Reading table information for completion of table and column names  
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A
```

We will create a user 'maadi', you can replace it with your user name and also replace the set password which is in our case is "password" with your desired p

```
CREATE USER 'maadi'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';  
mysql> CREATE USER 'maadi'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.05 sec)  
  
mysql>
```



ion” in the list so to grant its all privileges to the user we will use those general syntax is as:

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON [DATABASE name].* TO 'new_user_name'@'localhost';
```

In our case, it will be like this:

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON Organization.* TO 'maadi'@'localhost';
```

```
mysql> GRANT ALL ON Organization.* TO 'maadi'@'localhost';  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> █
```

In the above method, we have granted all the privileges of a specific database to the new user for example in our case, we granted the privileges of the Organization database to the newly created user which is maadi. So this user can make any type of amendments in any table of this database. If we want to grant all the privileges of all the databases to the newly created user then we will execute the following command.

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'maadi'@'localhost';
```

```
mysql> GRANT ALL ON *.* TO 'maadi'@'localhost';  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```



the user we can check by the command.

```
show grants for 'root'@'localhost';
```

The output will be displaying all the privileges.

If we want to grant only a few permissions like Insert, delete, Insert, etc. then we can give specific permissions:

```
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, DELETE ON maadi.* TO 'maadi'@'localhost';
```



y created user, “maadi” only the access of select and delete
ssions we will again display the permissions granted to the

st” ;

y the permissions are allowed which are related to
hereas in the output of the command where we grant all the
issions that are not associated only with select, insert and

Now if for some reason you want to take back all the permissions from the user you can do it
by using the command.

```
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON Organization.* FROM 'maadi'@'localhost';
```

In this method, we are taking back the privileges from the user ‘maadi’ granted it by database
‘Organization’. Now if you want to drop the user we can simply remove it by using the
following command.

```
DROP USER 'maadi'@'localhost';
```

Conclusion

MySQL is a DMS that is used at the backend of the developme
like Facebook, Yahoo, and many more are using MySQL. In su
person can't handle the whole setup so different responsibilities are assigned to different



bases or we can grant him the privileges to any specific
ant the user only some permissions, and then we learned
h type of privileges, and we can not only take back the
remove the user at any time.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



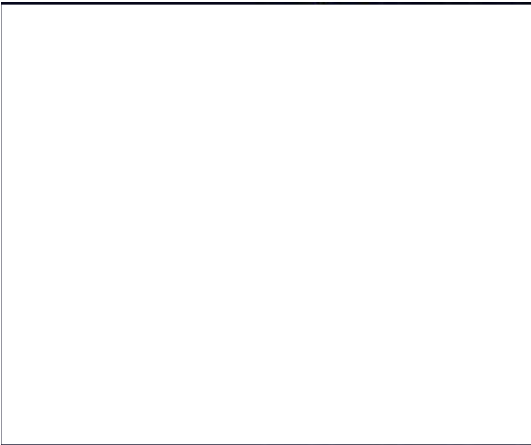
Hammad Zahid

I'm an Engineering graduate and my passion for IT has brought me to Linux.
Now here I'm learning and sharing my knowledge with the world.

[View all posts](#)

RELATED LINUX HINT POSTS





MySQL Data Types

MySQL DATE_FORMAT()

MySQL enum data type

Linux Hint LLC, editor@linuxhint.com
1309 S Mary Ave Suite 210, Sunnyvale, CA
94087

AN ELITE CAFEMEDIA PUBLISHER

