

```
REVOKE ALL
  ON *.*
  FROM 'finley'@'%example.com';

REVOKE RELOAD
  ON *.*
  FROM 'admin'@'localhost';
```

Revoke database-level privileges:

```
REVOKE CREATE,DROP
  ON expenses.*
  FROM 'custom'@'host47.example.com';
```

Revoke table-level privileges:

```
REVOKE INSERT,UPDATE,DELETE
  ON customer.addresses
  FROM 'custom'@'%example.com';
```

To check the effect of privilege revocation, use `SHOW GRANTS`:

```
mysql> SHOW GRANTS FOR 'admin'@'localhost';
+-----+
| Grants for admin@localhost |
+-----+
| GRANT PROCESS ON *.* TO 'admin'@'localhost' |
+-----+
```

## Dropping Accounts

To remove an account, use the `DROP USER` statement. For example, to drop some of the accounts created previously:

```
DROP USER 'finley'@'localhost';
DROP USER 'finley'@'%example.com';
DROP USER 'admin'@'localhost';
DROP USER 'dummy'@'localhost';
```

### 6.2.9 Reserved Accounts

One part of the MySQL installation process is data directory initialization (see [Section 2.10.1, “Initializing the Data Directory”](#)). During data directory initialization, MySQL creates user accounts that should be considered reserved:

- `'root'@'localhost'`: Used for administrative purposes. This account has all privileges, is a system account, and can perform any operation.  
  
Strictly speaking, this account name is not reserved, in the sense that some installations rename the `root` account to something else to avoid exposing a highly privileged account with a well-known name.
- `'mysql.sys'@'localhost'`: Used as the `DEFINER` for `sys` schema objects. Use of the `mysql.sys` account avoids problems that occur if a DBA renames or removes the `root` account. This account is locked so that it cannot be used for client connections.
- `'mysql.session'@'localhost'`: Used internally by plugins to access the server. This account is locked so that it cannot be used for client connections. The account is a system account.
- `'mysql.infoschema'@'localhost'`: Used as the `DEFINER` for `INFORMATION_SCHEMA` views. Use of the `mysql.infoschema` account avoids problems that occur if a DBA renames or removes the `root` account. This account is locked so that it cannot be used for client connections.