

- [ROUTINE_SCHEMA](#)

The name of the schema (database) to which the routine belongs.

- [ROUTINE_NAME](#)

The name of the routine.

- [PRIVILEGE_TYPE](#)

The privilege granted. The value can be any privilege that can be granted at the routine level; see [Section 13.7.1.6, “GRANT Statement”](#). Each row lists a single privilege, so there is one row per column privilege held by the grantee.

- [IS_GRANTABLE](#)

[YES](#) or [NO](#), depending on whether the role is grantable to other accounts.

26.3.29 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA ROLE_TABLE_GRANTS Table

The [ROLE_TABLE_GRANTS](#) table (available as of MySQL 8.0.19) provides information about the table privileges for roles that are available to or granted by the currently enabled roles.

The [ROLE_TABLE_GRANTS](#) table has these columns:

- [GRANTOR](#)

The user name part of the account that granted the role.

- [GRANTOR_HOST](#)

The host name part of the account that granted the role.

- [GRANTEE](#)

The user name part of the account to which the role is granted.

- [GRANTEE_HOST](#)

The host name part of the account to which the role is granted.

- [TABLE_CATALOG](#)

The name of the catalog to which the role applies. This value is always [def](#).

- [TABLE_SCHEMA](#)

The name of the schema (database) to which the role applies.

- [TABLE_NAME](#)

The name of the table to which the role applies.

- [PRIVILEGE_TYPE](#)

The privilege granted. The value can be any privilege that can be granted at the table level; see [Section 13.7.1.6, “GRANT Statement”](#). Each row lists a single privilege, so there is one row per column privilege held by the grantee.

- [IS_GRANTABLE](#)