Enables use of the `DROP ROLE` statement. (The `CREATE USER` privilege also enables use of the `DROP ROLE` statement.) See Section 6.2.10, "Using Roles".

The `CREATE ROLE` and `DROP ROLE` privileges are not as powerful as `CREATE USER` because they can be used only to create and drop accounts. They cannot be used as `CREATE USER` can be modify account attributes or rename accounts. See User and Role Interchangeability.

- `EVENT`

Enables use of statements that create, alter, drop, or display events for the Event Scheduler.

- `EXECUTE`

Enables use of statements that execute stored routines (stored procedures and functions). For routines that fall within the scope at which the privilege is granted and for which the user is not the user named as the routine `DEFINER`, also enables access to routine properties other than the routine definition.

- `FILE`

Affects the following operations and server behaviors:

- Enables reading and writing files on the server host using the `LOAD DATA` and `SELECT ... INTO OUTFILE` statements and the `LOAD_FILE()` function. A user who has the `FILE` privilege can read any file on the server host that is either world-readable or readable by the MySQL server. (This implies the user can read any file in any database directory, because the server can access any of those files.)

- Enables creating new files in any directory where the MySQL server has write access. This includes the server's data directory containing the files that implement the privilege tables.

- Enables use of the `DATA DIRECTORY` or `INDEX DIRECTORY` table option for the `CREATE TABLE` statement.

As a security measure, the server does not overwrite existing files.

To limit the location in which files can be read and written, set the `secure_file_priv` system variable to a specific directory. See Section 5.1.8, "Server System Variables".

- `GRANT OPTION`

Enables you to grant to or revoke from other users those privileges that you yourself possess.

- `INDEX`

Enables use of statements that create or drop (remove) indexes. `INDEX` applies to existing tables. If you have the `CREATE` privilege for a table, you can include index definitions in the `CREATE TABLE` statement.

- `INSERT`

Enables rows to be inserted into tables in a database. `INSERT` is also required for the `ANALYZE TABLE`, `OPTIMIZE TABLE`, and `REPAIR TABLE` table-maintenance statements.

- `LOCK TABLES`

Enables use of explicit `LOCK TABLES` statements to lock tables for which you have the `SELECT` privilege. This includes use of write locks, which prevents other sessions from reading the locked table.