```
SELECT CURRENT_USER();
```

- For `DEFAULT ROLE` syntax, `ALTER USER` requires these privileges:

  - Setting the default roles for another user requires the global `CREATE USER` privilege, or the `UPDATE` privilege for the `mysql.default_roles` system table.

  - Setting the default roles for yourself requires no special privileges, as long as the roles you want as the default have been granted to you.

- Statements that modify secondary passwords require these privileges:

  - The `APPLICATION_PASSWORD_ADMIN` privilege is required to use the `RETAIN CURRENT PASSWORD` or `DISCARD OLD PASSWORD` clause for `ALTER USER` statements that apply to your own account. The privilege is required to manipulate your own secondary password because most users require only one password.

  - If an account is to be permitted to manipulate secondary passwords for all accounts, it requires the `CREATE USER` privilege rather than `APPLICATION_PASSWORD_ADMIN`.

When the `read_only` system variable is enabled, `ALTER USER` additionally requires the `CONNECTION_ADMIN` privilege (or the deprecated `SUPER` privilege).

By default, an error occurs if you try to modify a user that does not exist. If the `IF EXISTS` clause is given, the statement produces a warning for each named user that does not exist, rather than an error.

> **Important**
>
> Under some circumstances, `ALTER USER` may be recorded in server logs or on the client side in a history file such as `~/.mysql_history`, which means that cleartext passwords may be read by anyone having read access to that information. For information about the conditions under which this occurs for the server logs and how to control it, see Section 6.1.2.3, "Passwords and Logging". For similar information about client-side logging, see Section 4.5.1.3, "mysql Client Logging".

There are several aspects to the `ALTER USER` statement, described under the following topics:

- ALTER USER Overview

- ALTER USER Authentication Options

- ALTER USER Role Options

- ALTER USER SSL/TLS Options

- ALTER USER Resource-Limit Options

- ALTER USER Password-Management Options

- ALTER USER Account-Locking Options

- ALTER USER Binary Logging

ALTER USER Overview

For each affected account, `ALTER USER` modifies the corresponding row in the `mysql.user` system table to reflect the properties specified in the statement. Unspecified properties retain their current values.