DCL – Data Control Language

- DCL languages are used to control the user access to the database, tables etc.
- **Data Control Language** (DCL) statements.

  Some examples:
- GRANT - gives user's access privileges to database
- REVOKE - withdraw access privileges given with the GRANT command

Grant

- GRANT provides the privileges to the users on the database objects. The privileges could be select, delete, update and insert on the tables and views.

- *Privilege_name* is the level of access given to the users. Some of the access rights are ALL, DELETE, UPDATE, INSERT, EXECUTE and SELECT.
- *Object_name* is the name of a database object like TABLE, VIEW, PROCEDURE, FUNCTION, PACKAGE and SEQUENCE.
- *User_name* is the name of the user to whom an access is being granted.
- *WITH GRANT OPTION* - allows a user to grant access rights to other users. i.e.; usually grants are given by the user who has created the database objects. But with this option, the users who have got the access rights can also provide the grants and access other tables/views.

```
GRANT privilege_name ON object_name TO user_name
WITH GRANT OPTION];
```

```
GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON STUDENT TO Amrita;
```

REVOKE removes the privileges given on the database objects. We can remove all the privileges or remove one or more privileges from the objects.

REVOKE INSERT ON STUDENT FROM Amrita