

NAME

mysqlaccess - client for checking access privileges

SYNOPSIS

mysqlaccess [*host_name* [*user_name* [*db_name*]]] [*options*]

DESCRIPTION

mysqlaccess is a diagnostic tool that Yves Carrier has provided for the MySQL distribution. It checks the access privileges for a host name, user name, and database combination. **mysqlaccess** checks access using only the user, db, and host tables. It does not check table, column, or routine privileges specified in the tables_priv, columns_priv, or procs_priv tables.

Invoke **mysqlaccess** like this:

```
shell> mysqlaccess [host_name [user_name [db_name]]] [options]
```

When **mysqlaccess** runs, it loads and executes the contents of its configuration file, mysqlaccess.conf. **mysqlaccess** looks for the configuration file in these locations, in order:

- The directory named by the **SYSCONFDIR** option to **CMake** when MySQL was built. By default, this is the etc directory located under the compiled-in installation directory.
- The /etc directory.

mysqlaccess supports the options shown in the following table.

- **--help, -?**
Display a help message and exit.
- **--brief, -b**
Generate reports in single-line tabular format.
- **--commit**
Copy the new access privileges from the temporary tables to the original grant tables. The grant tables must be flushed for the new privileges to take effect. (For example, execute a **mysqladmin reload** command.)
- **--copy**
Reload the temporary grant tables from original ones.
- **--db=*db_name*, -d *db_name***
Specify the database name.
- **--debug=*N***
Specify the debug level. *N* can be an integer from 0 to 3.
- **--host=*host_name*, -h *host_name***
The host name to use in the access privileges.
- **--howto**
Display some examples that show how to use **mysqlaccess**.
- **--old_server**
Assume that the server is an old MySQL server (before MySQL 3.21) that does not yet know how to handle full WHERE clauses.
- **--password[=*password*], -p[*password*]**
The password to use when connecting to the server. If you omit the *password* value following the **--password** or **-p** option on the command line, **mysqlaccess** prompts for one.
Specifying a password on the command line should be considered insecure. See Section 6.1.2.1, “End-User Guidelines for Password Security”.
- **--plan**
Display suggestions and ideas for future releases.

- **--preview**
Show the privilege differences after making changes to the temporary grant tables.
- **--relnotes**
Display the release notes.
- **--rhost=host_name, -H host_name**
Connect to the MySQL server on the given host.
- **--rollback**
Undo the most recent changes to the temporary grant tables.
- **--spassword[=password], -P[password]**
The password to use when connecting to the server as the superuser. If you omit the *password* value following the **--spassword** or **-p** option on the command line, **mysqlaccess** prompts for one.

Specifying a password on the command line should be considered insecure. See Section 6.1.2.1, “End-User Guidelines for Password Security”.
- **--superuser=user_name, -U user_name**
Specify the user name for connecting as the superuser.
- **--table, -t**
Generate reports in table format.
- **--user=user_name, -u user_name**
The user name to use in the access privileges.
- **--version, -v**
Display version information and exit.

If your MySQL distribution is installed in some nonstandard location, you must change the location where **mysqlaccess** expects to find the **mysql** client. Edit the **mysqlaccess** script at approximately line 18. Search for a line that looks like this:

```
$MYSQL = /usr/local/bin/mysql; # path to mysql executable
```

Change the path to reflect the location where **mysql** actually is stored on your system. If you do not do this, a Broken pipe error will occur when you run **mysqlaccess**.

COPYRIGHT

Copyright 1997, 2018, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

This documentation is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it only under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; version 2 of the License.

This documentation is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with the program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA or see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

SEE ALSO

For more information, please refer to the MySQL Reference Manual, which may already be installed locally and which is also available online at <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/>.

AUTHOR

Oracle Corporation (<http://dev.mysql.com/>).