Reverse Privileges
User Level : Global Privileges

- The mysql.user table contains information about users that have permission to access the MariaDB server, and their global privileges.
- GRANT <PRIV> ON <SCHEMA>.<TABLE> TO FOO;
- DENY <PRIV> ON <SCHEMA>.<TABLE> TO FOO;
- REVOKE DENY <PRIV> ON <SCHEMA>.<TABLE> FROM FOO;
The `mysql.db` table contains information about database-level privileges.

A user may not be granted a privilege at the database level, but may still have permission on a table level.

`DENY <PRIV> ON db.<TABLE> TO <USER>;`
The `mysql.tables_priv` table contains information about table-level privileges

DENY <PRIV> ON <SCHEMA>.table TO <USER>;}
The mysql.columns_priv table contains information about column-level privileges.

More complex to implement as initial checks need to be made according to the hierarchy: User, Database, Table.

DENY <PRIV> (COL1, COL2) ON <SCHEMA>.<TABLE> TO <USER>;
Abiliy to DENY access to specific Users, Databases, Tables, etc. while granting access to the rest, without having to grant first to all and then deny specifically.

Involves modification of acl, grant, grant reload, alter/create user table functions with extra 'deny' arguments for setting the deny flag, making the performance similar to GRANT at User, Table and Database Level.

Discussions for column level, proxy and procs level privileges.

DENY supercedes GRANT, REVOKE and REVOKE DENY is the way to remove deny. DENY doesn't alter GRANT but supercedes it.

DENY command updates/creates existing/creating a new entry in the system table with the deny field set.
The `mysql.proxies_priv` table contains information about proxy privileges.

The `mysql.procs_priv` table contains information about stored procedure and stored function privileges.