MySQL Information Schema
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Chapter 1 INFORMATION_SCHEMA Tables

INFORMATION_SCHEMA provides access to database metadata, information about the MySQL server such as the name of a database or table, the data type of a column, or access privileges. Other terms that are sometimes used for this information are data dictionary and system catalog.
Chapter 2 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA SCHEMATA Table

A schema is a database, so the SCHEMATA table provides information about databases.

The SCHEMATA table has these columns:

• CATALOG_NAME
  The name of the catalog to which the schema belongs. This value is always def.

• SCHEMA_NAME
  The name of the schema.

• DEFAULT_CHARACTER_SET_NAME
  The schema default character set.

• DEFAULT_COLLATION_NAME
  The schema default collation.

• SQL_PATH
  This value is always NULL.

Schema names are also available from the SHOW DATABASES statement. See SHOW DATABASES Syntax. The following statements are equivalent:

```
SELECT SCHEMA_NAME AS 'Database'
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.SCHEMATA
[WHERE SCHEMA_NAME LIKE 'wild']
SHOW DATABASES
[LIKE 'wild']
```

You see only those databases for which you have some kind of privilege, unless you have the global SHOW DATABASES privilege.

Caution

Because a global privilege is considered a privilege for all databases, any global privilege enables a user to see all database names with SHOW DATABASES or by examining the INFORMATION_SCHEMA SCHEMATA table.
Chapter 3 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA TABLES Table

The TABLES table provides information about tables in databases.

The TABLES table has these columns:

- **TABLE_CATALOG**
  The name of the catalog to which the table belongs. This value is always `def`.

- **TABLE_SCHEMA**
  The name of the schema (database) to which the table belongs.

- **TABLE_NAME**
  The name of the table.

- **TABLE_TYPE**
  **BASE TABLE** for a table, **VIEW** for a view, or **SYSTEM VIEW** for an INFORMATION_SCHEMA table.

  The TABLES table does not list TEMPORARY tables.

- **ENGINE**
  The storage engine for the table. See The InnoDB Storage Engine, and Alternative Storage Engines.

  For partitioned tables, ENGINE shows the name of the storage engine used by all partitions.

- **VERSION**
  The version number of the table's `.frm` file.

- **ROW_FORMAT**
  The row-storage format (Fixed, Dynamic, Compressed, Redundant, Compact). For MyISAM tables, Dynamic corresponds to what `myisamchk -dvv` reports as Packed. InnoDB table format is either Redundant or Compact when using the Antelope file format, or Compressed or Dynamic when using the Barracuda file format.

- **TABLE_ROWS**
  The number of rows. Some storage engines, such as MyISAM, store the exact count. For other storage engines, such as InnoDB, this value is an approximation, and may vary from the actual value by as much as 40% to 50%. In such cases, use `SELECT COUNT(*)` to obtain an accurate count.

  **TABLE_ROWS** is NULL for INFORMATION_SCHEMA tables.

  For InnoDB tables, the row count is only a rough estimate used in SQL optimization. (This is also true if the InnoDB table is partitioned.)

- **AVG_ROW_LENGTH**
  The average row length.

  Refer to the notes at the end of this section for related information.

- **DATA_LENGTH**
For MyISAM, **DATA_LENGTH** is the length of the data file, in bytes.

For InnoDB, **DATA_LENGTH** is the approximate amount of memory allocated for the clustered index, in bytes. Specifically, it is the clustered index size, in pages, multiplied by the InnoDB page size.

Refer to the notes at the end of this section for information regarding other storage engines.

- **MAX_DATA_LENGTH**

For MyISAM, **MAX_DATA_LENGTH** is maximum length of the data file. This is the total number of bytes of data that can be stored in the table, given the data pointer size used.

Unused for InnoDB.

Refer to the notes at the end of this section for information regarding other storage engines.

- **INDEX_LENGTH**

For MyISAM, **INDEX_LENGTH** is the length of the index file, in bytes.

For InnoDB, **INDEX_LENGTH** is the approximate amount of memory allocated for non-clustered indexes, in bytes. Specifically, it is the sum of non-clustered index sizes, in pages, multiplied by the InnoDB page size.

Refer to the notes at the end of this section for information regarding other storage engines.

- **DATA_FREE**

The number of allocated but unused bytes.

InnoDB tables report the free space of the tablespace to which the table belongs. For a table located in the shared tablespace, this is the free space of the shared tablespace. If you are using multiple tablespaces and the table has its own tablespace, the free space is for only that table. Free space means the number of bytes in completely free extents minus a safety margin. Even if free space displays as 0, it may be possible to insert rows as long as new extents need not be allocated.

For NDB Cluster, **DATA_FREE** shows the space allocated on disk for, but not used by, a Disk Data table or fragment on disk. (In-memory data resource usage is reported by the **DATA_LENGTH** column.)

For partitioned tables, this value is only an estimate and may not be absolutely correct. A more accurate method of obtaining this information in such cases is to query the **INFORMATION_SCHEMA PARTITIONS** table, as shown in this example:

```sql
SELECT SUM(DATA_FREE) FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PARTITIONS
WHERE TABLE_SCHEMA = 'mydb'
AND TABLE_NAME = 'mytable';
```

For more information, see Chapter 20, *The INFORMATION_SCHEMA PARTITIONS Table*.

- **AUTO_INCREMENT**

The next **AUTO_INCREMENT** value.

- **CREATE_TIME**

When the table was created.
Prior to MySQL 5.5.44, for partitioned InnoDB tables, the **CREATE_TIME** column shows **NULL**. This column shows the correct table creation time for such tables in MySQL 5.5.44 and later. (Bug #17299181, Bug #69990)

• **UPDATE_TIME**

When the data file was last updated. For some storage engines, this value is **NULL**. For example, InnoDB stores multiple tables in its **system tablespace** and the data file timestamp does not apply. Even with **file-per-table** mode with each InnoDB table in a separate .ibd file, **change buffering** can delay the write to the data file, so the file modification time is different from the time of the last insert, update, or delete. For **MyISAM**, the data file timestamp is used; however, on Windows the timestamp is not updated by updates, so the value is inaccurate.

For partitioned InnoDB tables, **UPDATE_TIME** is always **NULL**.

• **CHECK_TIME**

When the table was last checked. Not all storage engines update this time, in which case, the value is always **NULL**.

For partitioned InnoDB tables, **CHECK_TIME** is always **NULL**.

• **TABLE_COLLATION**

The table default collation. The output does not explicitly list the table default character set, but the collation name begins with the character set name.

• **CHECKSUM**

The live checksum value, if any.

• **CREATE_OPTIONS**

Extra options used with **CREATE TABLE**. The original options from when **CREATE TABLE** was executed are retained and the options reported here may differ from the active table settings and options.

**CREATE_OPTIONS** shows **partitioned** if the table is partitioned.

• **TABLE_COMMENT**

The comment used when creating the table (or information as to why MySQL could not access the table information).

**Notes**

• For NDB tables, the output of this statement shows appropriate values for the **AVG_ROW_LENGTH** and **DATA_LENGTH** columns, with the exception that **BLOB** columns are not taken into account.

• For NDB tables, **DATA_LENGTH** includes data stored in main memory only; the **MAX_DATA_LENGTH** and **DATA_FREE** columns apply to Disk Data.

• For NDB Cluster Disk Data tables, **MAX_DATA_LENGTH** shows the space allocated for the disk part of a Disk Data table or fragment. (In-memory data resource usage is reported by the **DATA_LENGTH** column.)

• For MEMORY tables, the **DATA_LENGTH**, **MAX_DATA_LENGTH**, and **INDEX_LENGTH** values approximate the actual amount of allocated memory. The allocation algorithm reserves memory in large amounts to reduce the number of allocation operations.
• For views, all TABLE columns are NULL except that TABLE_NAME indicates the view name and TABLE_COMMENT says VIEW.

Table information is also available from the SHOW TABLE STATUS and SHOW TABLES statements. See SHOW TABLE STATUS Syntax, and SHOW TABLES Syntax. The following statements are equivalent:

```
SELECT
  TABLE_NAME, ENGINE, VERSION, ROW_FORMAT, TABLE_ROWS, AVG_ROW_LENGTH,
  DATA_LENGTH, MAX_DATA_LENGTH, INDEX_LENGTH, DATA_FREE, AUTO_INCREMENT,
  CREATE_TIME, UPDATE_TIME, CHECK_TIME, TABLE_COLLATION, CHECKSUM,
  CREATE_OPTIONS, TABLE_COMMENT
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES
WHERE table_schema = 'db_name'
  [AND table_name LIKE 'wild']
SHOW TABLE STATUS
FROM db_name
  [LIKE 'wild']
```

The following statements are equivalent:

```
SELECT
  TABLE_NAME, TABLE_TYPE
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES
WHERE table_schema = 'db_name'
  [AND table_name LIKE 'wild']
SHOW FULL TABLES
FROM db_name
  [LIKE 'wild']
```
Chapter 4 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA COLUMNS Table

The COLUMNS table provides information about columns in tables.

The COLUMNS table has these columns:

- **TABLE_CATALOG**
  
  The name of the catalog to which the table containing the column belongs. This value is always **def**.

- **TABLE_SCHEMA**
  
  The name of the schema (database) to which the table containing the column belongs.

- **TABLE_NAME**
  
  The name of the table containing the column.

- **COLUMN_NAME**
  
  The name of the column.

- **ORDINAL_POSITION**
  
  The position of the column within the table. **ORDINAL_POSITION** is necessary because you might want to say ORDER BY **ORDINAL_POSITION**. Unlike SHOW COLUMNS, SELECT from the **COLUMNS** table does not have automatic ordering.

- **COLUMN_DEFAULT**
  
  The default value for the column. This is **NULL** if the column has an explicit default of **NULL**, or if the column definition includes no **DEFAULT** clause.

- **IS_NULLABLE**
  
  The column nullability. The value is **YES** if **NULL** values can be stored in the column, **NO** if not.

- **DATA_TYPE**
  
  The column data type.

  The **DATA_TYPE** value is the type name only with no other information. The **COLUMN_TYPE** value contains the type name and possibly other information such as the precision or length.

- **CHARACTER_MAXIMUM_LENGTH**
  
  For string columns, the maximum length in characters.

- **CHARACTER_OCTET_LENGTH**
  
  For string columns, the maximum length in bytes.

- **NUMERIC_PRECISION**
  
  For numeric columns, the numeric precision.

- **NUMERIC_SCALE**
  
  For numeric columns, the numeric scale.
• **CHARACTER_SET_NAME**
  For character string columns, the character set name.

• **COLLATION_NAME**
  For character string columns, the collation name.

• **COLUMN_TYPE**
  The column data type.
  The **DATA_TYPE** value is the type name only with no other information. The **COLUMN_TYPE** value contains the type name and possibly other information such as the precision or length.

• **COLUMN_KEY**
  Whether the column is indexed:
  • If **COLUMN_KEY** is empty, the column either is not indexed or is indexed only as a secondary column in a multiple-column, nonunique index.
  • If **COLUMN_KEY** is **PRI**, the column is a **PRIMARY KEY** or is one of the columns in a multiple-column **PRIMARY KEY**.
  • If **COLUMN_KEY** is **UNI**, the column is the first column of a **UNIQUE** index. (A **UNIQUE** index permits multiple **NULL** values, but you can tell whether the column permits **NULL** by checking the **Null** column.)
  • If **COLUMN_KEY** is **MUL**, the column is the first column of a nonunique index in which multiple occurrences of a given value are permitted within the column.
  If more than one of the **COLUMN_KEY** values applies to a given column of a table, **COLUMN_KEY** displays the one with the highest priority, in the order **PRI**, **UNI**, **MUL**.
  A **UNIQUE** index may be displayed as **PRI** if it cannot contain **NULL** values and there is no **PRIMARY KEY** in the table. A **UNIQUE** index may display as **MUL** if several columns form a composite **UNIQUE** index; although the combination of the columns is unique, each column can still hold multiple occurrences of a given value.

• **EXTRA**
  Any additional information that is available about a given column. The value is nonempty in these cases: **auto_increment** for columns that have the **AUTO_INCREMENT** attribute; **on update CURRENT_TIMESTAMP** for **TIMESTAMP** columns that have the **ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP** attribute.

• **PRIVILEGES**
  The privileges you have for the column.

• **COLUMN_COMMENT**
  Any comment included in the column definition.

**Notes**
• In **SHOW COLUMNS**, the **Type** display includes values from several different **COLUMNS** columns.
• **CHARACTER_OCTET_LENGTH** should be the same as **CHARACTER_MAXIMUM_LENGTH**, except for multibyte character sets.

• **CHARACTER_SET_NAME** can be derived from **COLLATION_NAME**. For example, if you say `SHOW FULL COLUMNS FROM t`, and you see in the **COLLATION_NAME** column a value of `latin1_swedish_ci`, the character set is what is before the first underscore: `latin1`.

Column information is also available from the **SHOW COLUMNS** statement. See **SHOW COLUMNS Syntax**. The following statements are nearly equivalent:

```sql
SELECT COLUMN_NAME, DATA_TYPE, IS_NULLABLE, COLUMN_DEFAULT
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS
WHERE table_name = 'tbl_name'
[AND table_schema = 'db_name']
[AND column_name LIKE 'wild']
SHOW COLUMNS
FROM tbl_name
[FROM db_name]
[LIKE 'wild']
```
Chapter 5 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA STATISTICS Table

The **STATISTICS** table provides information about table indexes.

The **STATISTICS** table has these columns:

- **TABLE_CATALOG**
  The name of the catalog to which the table containing the index belongs. This value is always def.

- **TABLE_SCHEMA**
  The name of the schema (database) to which the table containing the index belongs.

- **TABLE_NAME**
  The name of the table containing the index.

- **NON_UNIQUE**
  0 if the index cannot contain duplicates, 1 if it can.

- **INDEX_SCHEMA**
  The name of the schema (database) to which the index belongs.

- **INDEX_NAME**
  The name of the index. If the index is the primary key, the name is always PRIMARY.

- **SEQ_IN_INDEX**
  The column sequence number in the index, starting with 1.

- **COLUMN_NAME**
  The column name. See also the description for the EXPRESSION column.

- **COLLATION**
  How the column is sorted in the index. This can have values A (ascending), D (descending), or NULL (not sorted).

- **CARDINALITY**
  An estimate of the number of unique values in the index. To update this number, run ANALYZE TABLE or (for MyISAM tables) myisamchk -a.

  **CARDINALITY** is counted based on statistics stored as integers, so the value is not necessarily exact even for small tables. The higher the cardinality, the greater the chance that MySQL uses the index when doing joins.

- **SUB_PART**
  The index prefix. That is, the number of indexed characters if the column is only partly indexed, NULL if the entire column is indexed.
**Note**

Prefix limits are measured in bytes. However, prefix lengths for index specifications in `CREATE TABLE`, `ALTER TABLE`, and `CREATE INDEX` statements are interpreted as number of characters for nonbinary string types (`CHAR`, `VARCHAR`, `TEXT`) and number of bytes for binary string types (`BINARY`, `VARBINARY`, `BLOB`). Take this into account when specifying a prefix length for a nonbinary string column that uses a multibyte character set.

For additional information about index prefixes, see Column Indexes, and CREATE INDEX Syntax.

- **PACKED**
  Indicates how the key is packed. NULL if it is not.

- **NULLABLE**
  Contains YES if the column may contain NULL values and '' if not.

- **INDEX_TYPE**
  The index method used (`BTREE`, `FULLTEXT`, `HASH`, `RTREE`).

- **COMMENT**
  Information about the index not described in its own column, such as disabled if the index is disabled.

- **INDEX_COMMENT**
  Any comment provided for the index with a COMMENT attribute when the index was created.

**Notes**

- There is no standard INFORMATION_SCHEMA table for indexes. The MySQL column list is similar to what SQL Server 2000 returns for `sp_statistics`, except that QUALIFIER and OWNER are replaced with CATALOG and SCHEMA, respectively.

Information about table indexes is also available from the SHOW INDEX statement. See SHOW INDEX Syntax. The following statements are equivalent:

```sql
SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.STATISTICS
WHERE table_name = 'tbl_name'
AND table_schema = 'db_name'
SHOW INDEX
FROM tbl_name
FROM db_name
```
The `USER_PRIVILEGES` table provides information about global privileges. It takes its values from the `mysql.user` system table.

The `USER_PRIVILEGES` table has these columns:

- **GRANTEE**
  The name of the account to which the privilege is granted, in 'user_name'@'host_name' format.

- **TABLE_CATALOG**
  The name of the catalog. This value is always `def`.

- **PRIVILEGE_TYPE**
  The privilege granted. The value can be any privilege that can be granted at the global level; see `GRANT Syntax`. Each row lists a single privilege, so there is one row per global privilege held by the grantee.

- **IS_GRANTABLE**
  **YES** if the user has the `GRANT OPTION` privilege, **NO** otherwise. The output does not list `GRANT OPTION` as a separate row with `PRIVILEGE_TYPE='GRANT OPTION'`.

**Notes**

- The `USER_PRIVILEGES` table is a nonstandard `INFORMATION_SCHEMA` table.

The following statements are *not* equivalent:

```
SELECT ... FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.USER_PRIVILEGES
SHOW GRANTS ...
```
Chapter 7 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA

SCHEMA_PRIVILEGES Table

The SCHEMA_PRIVILEGES table provides information about schema (database) privileges. It takes its values from the mysql.db system table.

The SCHEMA_PRIVILEGES table has these columns:

• GRANTEE
  The name of the account to which the privilege is granted, in 'user_name'@'host_name' format.

• TABLE_CATALOG
  The name of the catalog to which the schema belongs. This value is always def.

• TABLE_SCHEMA
  The name of the schema.

• PRIVILEGE_TYPE
  The privilege granted. The value can be any privilege that can be granted at the schema level; see GRANT Syntax. Each row lists a single privilege, so there is one row per schema privilege held by the grantee.

• IS_GRANTABLE
  YES if the user has the GRANT OPTION privilege, NO otherwise. The output does not list GRANT OPTION as a separate row with PRIVILEGE_TYPE='GRANT OPTION'.

Notes

• The SCHEMA_PRIVILEGES table is a nonstandard INFORMATION_SCHEMA table.

The following statements are not equivalent:

```
SELECT ... FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.SCHEMA_PRIVILEGES
SHOW GRANTS ...```

Chapter 8 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA TABLE_PRIVILEGES Table

The TABLE_PRIVILEGES table provides information about table privileges. It takes its values from the mysql.tables_priv system table.

The TABLE_PRIVILEGES table has these columns:

• GRANTEE
  The name of the account to which the privilege is granted, in 'user_name'@'host_name' format.

• TABLE_CATALOG
  The name of the catalog to which the table belongs. This value is always def.

• TABLE_SCHEMA
  The name of the schema (database) to which the table belongs.

• TABLE_NAME
  The name of the table.

• PRIVILEGE_TYPE
  The privilege granted. The value can be any privilege that can be granted at the table level; see GRANT Syntax. Each row lists a single privilege, so there is one row per table privilege held by the grantee.

• IS_GRANTABLE
  YES if the user has the GRANT OPTION privilege, NO otherwise. The output does not list GRANT OPTION as a separate row with PRIVILEGE_TYPE='GRANT OPTION'.

Notes

• The TABLE_PRIVILEGES table is a nonstandard INFORMATION_SCHEMA table.

The following statements are not equivalent:

```
SELECT ... FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLE_PRIVILEGES
SHOW GRANTS ...
```
The \texttt{COLUMN_PRIVILEGES} table provides information about column privileges. It takes its values from the \texttt{mysql.columns_priv} system table.

The \texttt{COLUMN_PRIVILEGES} table has these columns:

- \texttt{GRANTEE}
  
  The name of the account to which the privilege is granted, in \texttt{user_name}@\texttt{host_name} format.

- \texttt{TABLE_CATALOG}
  
  The name of the catalog to which the table containing the column belongs. This value is always \texttt{def}.

- \texttt{TABLE_SCHEMA}
  
  The name of the schema (database) to which the table containing the column belongs.

- \texttt{TABLE_NAME}
  
  The name of the table containing the column.

- \texttt{COLUMN_NAME}
  
  The name of the column.

- \texttt{PRIVILEGE_TYPE}
  
  The privilege granted. The value can be any privilege that can be granted at the column level; see \texttt{GRANT Syntax}. Each row lists a single privilege, so there is one row per column privilege held by the grantee.

  In the output from \texttt{SHOW FULL COLUMNS}, the privileges are all in one column and in lowercase, for example, \texttt{select,insert,update,references}. In \texttt{COLUMN_PRIVILEGES}, there is one privilege per row, in uppercase.

- \texttt{IS_GRANTABLE}
  
  \texttt{YES} if the user has the \texttt{GRANT OPTION} privilege, \texttt{NO} otherwise. The output does not list \texttt{GRANT OPTION} as a separate row with \texttt{PRIVILEGE_TYPE='GRANT OPTION'}.

Notes

- The \texttt{COLUMN_PRIVILEGES} table is a nonstandard \texttt{INFORMATION_SCHEMA} table.

The following statements are \textit{not} equivalent:

\begin{verbatim}
SELECT ... FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMN_PRIVILEGES
SHOW GRANTS ...
\end{verbatim}
Chapter 10 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA CHARACTER_SETS Table

The CHARACTER_SETS table provides information about available character sets.

The CHARACTER_SETS table has these columns:

• CHARACTER_SET_NAME
  The character set name.

• DEFAULT_COLLATE_NAME
  The default collation for the character set.

• DESCRIPTION
  A description of the character set.

• MAXLEN
  The maximum number of bytes required to store one character.

Notes

Character set information is also available from the SHOW CHARACTER SET statement. See SHOW CHARACTER SET Syntax. The following statements are equivalent:

```sql
SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.CHARACTER_SETS
  [WHERE CHARACTER_SET_NAME LIKE 'wild']
SHOW CHARACTER SET
  [LIKE 'wild']
```
Chapter 11 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA COLLATIONS Table

The **COLLATIONS** table provides information about collations for each character set.

The **COLLATIONS** table has these columns:

- **COLLATION_NAME**
  The collation name.
- **CHARACTER_SET_NAME**
  The name of the character set with which the collation is associated.
- **ID**
  The collation ID.
- **IS_DEFAULT**
  Whether the collation is the default for its character set.
- **IS_COMPILED**
  Whether the character set is compiled into the server.
- **SORTLEN**
  This is related to the amount of memory required to sort strings expressed in the character set.

Notes

Collation information is also available from the **SHOW COLLATION** statement. See **SHOW COLLATION Syntax**. The following statements are equivalent:

```sql
SELECT COLLATION_NAME FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLLATIONS
  [WHERE COLLATION_NAME LIKE 'wild']
SHOW COLLATION
  [LIKE 'wild']
```
Chapter 12 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA

COLLATION_CHARACTER_SET_APPLICABILITY Table

The `COLLATION_CHARACTER_SET_APPLICABILITY` table indicates what character set is applicable for what collation.

The `COLLATION_CHARACTER_SET_APPLICABILITY` table has these columns:

- **COLLATION_NAME**
  The collation name.

- **CHARACTER_SET_NAME**
  The name of the character set with which the collation is associated.

Notes

The `COLLATION_CHARACTER_SET_APPLICABILITY` columns are equivalent to the first two columns displayed by the `SHOW COLLATION` statement.
Chapter 13 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA
TABLE_CONSTRAINTS Table

The TABLE_CONSTRAINTS table describes which tables have constraints.

The TABLE_CONSTRAINTS table has these columns:

• CONSTRAINT_CATALOG
  The name of the catalog to which the constraint belongs. This value is always def.

• CONSTRAINT_SCHEMA
  The name of the schema (database) to which the constraint belongs.

• TABLE_SCHEMA
  The name of the schema (database) to which the table belongs.

• TABLE_NAME
  The name of the table.

• The CONSTRAINT_TYPE
  The type of constraint. The value can be UNIQUE, PRIMARY KEY, FOREIGN KEY, or CHECK. This is a CHAR (not ENUM) column. The CHECK value is not available until MySQL supports CHECK.

  The UNIQUE and PRIMARY KEY information is about the same as what you get from the Key_name column in the output from SHOW INDEX when the Non_unique column is 0.
Chapter 14 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA
KEY_COLUMN_USAGE Table

The KEY_COLUMN_USAGE table describes which key columns have constraints.

The KEY_COLUMN_USAGE table has these columns:

- **CONSTRAINT_CATALOG**
  
  The name of the catalog to which the constraint belongs. This value is always `def`.

- **CONSTRAINT_SCHEMA**
  
  The name of the schema (database) to which the constraint belongs.

- **CONSTRAINT_NAME**
  
  The name of the constraint.

- **TABLE_CATALOG**
  
  The name of the catalog to which the table belongs. This value is always `def`.

- **TABLE_SCHEMA**
  
  The name of the schema (database) to which the table belongs.

- **TABLE_NAME**
  
  The name of the table that has the constraint.

- **COLUMN_NAME**
  
  The name of the column that has the constraint.
  
  If the constraint is a foreign key, then this is the column of the foreign key, not the column that the foreign key references.

- **ORDINAL_POSITION**
  
  The column's position within the constraint, not the column's position within the table. Column positions are numbered beginning with 1.

- **POSITION_IN_UNIQUE_CONSTRAINT**
  
  `NULL` for unique and primary-key constraints. For foreign-key constraints, this column is the ordinal position in key of the table that is being referenced.

- **REFERENCED_TABLE_SCHEMA**
  
  The name of the schema (database) referenced by the constraint.

- **REFERENCED_TABLE_NAME**
  
  The name of the table referenced by the constraint.

- **REFERENCED_COLUMN_NAME**
The name of the column referenced by the constraint.

Suppose that there are two tables name \( t_1 \) and \( t_3 \) that have the following definitions:

```sql
CREATE TABLE t1
(
  s1 INT,
  s2 INT,
  s3 INT,
  PRIMARY KEY(s3)
) ENGINE=InnoDB;
CREATE TABLE t3
(
  s1 INT,
  s2 INT,
  s3 INT,
  KEY(s1),
  CONSTRAINT CO FOREIGN KEY (s2) REFERENCES t1(s3)
) ENGINE=InnoDB;
```

For those two tables, the `KEY_COLUMN_USAGE` table has two rows:

- One row with `CONSTRAINT_NAME = 'PRIMARY', TABLE_NAME = 't1', COLUMN_NAME = 's3', ORDINAL_POSITION = 1, POSITION_IN_UNIQUE_CONSTRAINT = NULL`.
- One row with `CONSTRAINT_NAME = 'CO', TABLE_NAME = 't3', COLUMN_NAME = 's2', ORDINAL_POSITION = 1, POSITION_IN_UNIQUE_CONSTRAINT = 1`. 
Chapter 15 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA ROUTINES Table

The ROUTINES table provides information about stored routines (stored procedures and stored functions). The ROUTINES table does not include built-in SQL functions or user-defined functions (UDFs).

The column named "mysql.proc Name" indicates the mysql.proc table column that corresponds to the INFORMATION_SCHEMA ROUTINES table column, if any.

The ROUTINES table has these columns:

- SPECIFIC_NAME
  The name of the routine.

- ROUTINE_CATALOG
  The name of the catalog to which the routine belongs. This value is always def.

- ROUTINE_SCHEMA
  The name of the schema (database) to which the routine belongs.

- ROUTINE_NAME
  The name of the routine.

- ROUTINE_TYPE
  PROCEDURE for stored procedures, FUNCTION for stored functions.

- DATA_TYPE
  If the routine is a stored function, the return value data type. If the routine is a stored procedure, this value is empty.

  The DATA_TYPE value is the type name only with no other information. The DTD_IDENTIFIER value contains the type name and possibly other information such as the precision or length.

- CHARACTER_MAXIMUM_LENGTH
  For stored function string return values, the maximum length in characters. If the routine is a stored procedure, this value is NULL.

- CHARACTER_OCTET_LENGTH
  For stored function string return values, the maximum length in bytes. If the routine is a stored procedure, this value is NULL.

- NUMERIC_PRECISION
  For stored function numeric return values, the numeric precision. If the routine is a stored procedure, this value is NULL.

- NUMERIC_SCALE
  For stored function numeric return values, the numeric scale. If the routine is a stored procedure, this value is NULL.
• CHARACTER_SET_NAME
For stored function character string return values, the character set name. If the routine is a stored procedure, this value is NULL.

• COLLATION_NAME
For stored function character string return values, the collation name. If the routine is a stored procedure, this value is NULL.

• DTD_IDENTIFIER
If the routine is a stored function, the return value data type. If the routine is a stored procedure, this value is empty.

The DATA_TYPE value is the type name only with no other information. The DTD_IDENTIFIER value contains the type name and possibly other information such as the precision or length.

• ROUTINE_BODY
The language used for the routine definition. This value is always SQL.

• ROUTINE_DEFINITION
The text of the SQL statement executed by the routine.

• EXTERNAL_NAME
This value is always NULL.

• EXTERNAL_LANGUAGE
The language of the stored routine. MySQL calculates EXTERNAL_LANGUAGE thus:

  • If mysql.proc.language='SQL', EXTERNAL_LANGUAGE is NULL
  • Otherwise, EXTERNAL_LANGUAGE is what is in mysql.proc.language. However, we do not have external languages yet, so it is always NULL.

• PARAMETER_STYLE
This value is always SQL.

• IS_DETERMINISTIC
YES or NO, depending on whether the routine is defined with the DETERMINISTIC characteristic.

• SQL_DATA_ACCESS
The data access characteristic for the routine. The value is one of CONTAINS SQL, NO SQL, READS SQL DATA, or MODIFIES SQL DATA.

• SQL_PATH
This value is always NULL.

• SECURITY_TYPE
The routine SQL SECURITY characteristic. The value is one of DEFINER or INVOKER.
• **CREATED**
  The date and time when the routine was created. This is a `TIMESTAMP` value.

• **LAST_ALTERED**
  The date and time when the routine was last modified. This is a `TIMESTAMP` value. If the routine has not been modified since its creation, this value is the same as the **CREATED** value.

• **SQL_MODE**
  The SQL mode in effect when the routine was created or altered, and under which the routine executes. For the permitted values, see [Server SQL Modes](#).

• **ROUTINE_COMMENT**
  The text of the comment, if the routine has one. If not, this value is empty.

• **DEFINER**
  The account of the user who created the routine, in `'user_name'@'host_name'` format.

• **CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT**
  The session value of the `character_set_client` system variable when the routine was created.

• **COLLATION_CONNECTION**
  The session value of the `collation_connection` system variable when the routine was created.

• **DATABASE_COLLATION**
  The collation of the database with which the routine is associated.

**Notes**

• Information about stored function return values is also available in the **PARAMETERS** table. The return value row for a stored function can be identified as the row that has an **ORDINAL_POSITION** value of 0.
Chapter 16 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA VIEWS Table

The VIEWS table provides information about views in databases. You must have the SHOW VIEW privilege to access this table.

The VIEWS table has these columns:

- **TABLE_CATALOG**
  The name of the catalog to which the view belongs. This value is always def.

- **TABLE_SCHEMA**
  The name of the schema (database) to which the view belongs.

- **TABLE_NAME**
  The name of the view.

- **VIEW_DEFINITION**
  The SELECT statement that provides the definition of the view. This column has most of what you see in the Create Table column that SHOW CREATE VIEW produces. Skip the words before SELECT and skip the words WITH CHECK OPTION. Suppose that the original statement was:

  ```sql
  CREATE VIEW v AS
  SELECT s2, s1 FROM t
  WHERE s1 > 5
  ORDER BY s1
  WITH CHECK OPTION;
  ```

  Then the view definition looks like this:

  ```sql
  SELECT s2, s1 FROM t WHERE s1 > 5 ORDER BY s1
  ```

- **CHECK_OPTION**
  The value of the CHECK_OPTION attribute. The value is one of NONE, CASCADE, or LOCAL.

- **IS_UPDATABLE**
  MySQL sets a flag, called the view updatability flag, at CREATE VIEW time. The flag is set to YES (true) if UPDATE and DELETE (and similar operations) are legal for the view. Otherwise, the flag is set to NO (false). The IS_UPDATABLE column in the VIEWS table displays the status of this flag. It means that the server always knows whether a view is updatable.

  If a view is not updatable, statements such UPDATE, DELETE, and INSERT are illegal and are rejected. (Even if a view is updatable, it might not be possible to insert into it; for details, refer to Updatable and Insertable Views.)

- **DEFINER**
  The account of the user who created the view, in 'user_name'@'host_name' format.

- **SECURITY_TYPE**
  The view SQL SECURITY characteristic. The value is one of DEFINER or INVOKER.
• **CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT**

  The session value of the `character_set_client` system variable when the view was created.

• **COLLATION_CONNECTION**

  The session value of the `collation_connection` system variable when the view was created.

---

Notes

MySQL permits different `sql_mode` settings to tell the server the type of SQL syntax to support. For example, you might use the `ANSI` SQL mode to ensure MySQL correctly interprets the standard SQL concatenation operator, the double bar (`` || ``), in your queries. If you then create a view that concatenates items, you might worry that changing the `sql_mode` setting to a value different from `ANSI` could cause the view to become invalid. But this is not the case. No matter how you write out a view definition, MySQL always stores it the same way, in a canonical form. Here is an example that shows how the server changes a double bar concatenation operator to a `CONCAT()` function:

```
mysql> SET sql_mode = 'ANSI';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> CREATE VIEW test.v AS SELECT 'a' || 'b' as col1;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> SELECT VIEW_DEFINITION FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.VIEWS
WHERE TABLE_SCHEMA = 'test' AND TABLE_NAME = 'v';
+----------------------------------+
| VIEW_DEFINITION                  |
+----------------------------------+
| select concat('a','b') AS `col1` |
+----------------------------------+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

The advantage of storing a view definition in canonical form is that changes made later to the value of `sql_mode` do not affect the results from the view. However, an additional consequence is that comments prior to `SELECT` are stripped from the definition by the server.
Chapter 17 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA TRIGGERS Table

The TRIGGERS table provides information about triggers. To see information about a table's triggers, you must have the TRIGGER privilege for the table.

The TRIGGERS table has these columns:

- **TRIGGER_CATALOG**
  The name of the catalog to which the trigger belongs. This value is always "def".

- **TRIGGER_SCHEMA**
  The name of the schema (database) to which the trigger belongs.

- **TRIGGER_NAME**
  The name of the trigger.

- **EVENT_MANIPULATION**
  The trigger event. This is the type of operation on the associated table for which the trigger activates. The value is INSERT (a row was inserted), DELETE (a row was deleted), or UPDATE (a row was modified).

- **EVENT_OBJECT_CATALOG, EVENT_OBJECT_SCHEMA, and EVENT_OBJECT_TABLE**
  As noted in Using Triggers, every trigger is associated with exactly one table. These columns indicate the catalog and schema (database) in which this table occurs, and the table name, respectively. The EVENT_OBJECT_CATALOG value is always "def".

- **ACTION_ORDER**
  The ordinal position of the trigger’s action within the list of all similar triggers on the same table. This value is always 0 because it is not possible to have more than one trigger with the same EVENT_MANIPULATION and ACTION_TIMING on the same table.

- **ACTION_CONDITION**
  This value is always NULL.

- **ACTION_STATEMENT**
  The trigger body; that is, the statement executed when the trigger activates. This text uses UTF-8 encoding.

- **ACTION_ORIENTATION**
  This value is always ROW.

- **ACTION_TIMING**
  Whether the trigger activates before or after the triggering event. The value is BEFORE or AFTER.

- **ACTION_REFERENCE_OLD_TABLE**
  This value is always NULL.
Example

- **ACTION_REFERENCE_NEW_TABLE**
  This value is always **NULL**.

- **ACTION_REFERENCE_OLD_ROW** and **ACTION_REFERENCE_NEW_ROW**
  The old and new column identifiers, respectively. The **ACTION_REFERENCE_OLD_ROW** value is always **OLD** and the **ACTION_REFERENCE_NEW_ROW** value is always **NEW**.

- **CREATED**
  This value is always **NULL**.

- **SQL_MODE**
  The SQL mode in effect when the trigger was created, and under which the trigger executes. For the permitted values, see Server SQL Modes.

- **DEFINER**
  The account of the user who created the trigger, in 'user_name'@'host_name' format.

- **CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT**
  The session value of the **character_set_client** system variable when the trigger was created.

- **COLLATION_CONNECTION**
  The session value of the **collation_connection** system variable when the trigger was created.

- **DATABASE_COLLATION**
  The collation of the database with which the trigger is associated.

**Example**

The following example uses the **ins_sum** trigger defined in Using Triggers:

```sql
mysql> SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TRIGGERS
WHERE TRIGGER_SCHEMA='test' AND TRIGGER_NAME='ins_sum'\G
*************************** 1. row ***************************
 TRIGGER_CATALOG: def
 TRIGGER_SCHEMA: test
 TRIGGER_NAME: ins_sum
 EVENT_MANIPULATION: INSERT
 EVENT_OBJECT_SCHEMA: test
 EVENT_OBJECT_TABLE: account
 ACTION_ORDER: 0
 ACTION_CONDITION: NULL
 ACTION_STATEMENT: SET @sum = @sum + NEW.amount
 ACTION_ORIENTATION: ROW
 ACTION_TIMING: BEFORE
 ACTION_REFERENCE_OLD_TABLE: NULL
 ACTION_REFERENCE_NEW_TABLE: NULL
 ACTION_REFERENCE_OLD_ROW: OLD
 ACTION_REFERENCE_NEW_ROW: NEW
 CREATED: NULL
 SQL_MODE: def
 DEFINER: me@localhost
 CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT: utf8
```
Trigger information is also available from the `SHOW TRIGGERS` statement. See `SHOW TRIGGERS Syntax`.

```
COLLATION_CONNECTION: utf8_general_ci
DATABASE_COLLATION: latin1_swedish_ci
```
Chapter 18 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA PLUGINS Table

The PLUGINS table provides information about server plugins.

The PLUGINS table has these columns:

- **PLUGIN_NAME**
  The name used to refer to the plugin in statements such as INSTALL PLUGIN and UNINSTALL PLUGIN.

- **PLUGIN_VERSION**
  The version from the plugin’s general type descriptor.

- **PLUGIN_STATUS**
  The plugin status, one of ACTIVE, INACTIVE, DISABLED, or DELETED.

- **PLUGIN_TYPE**
  The type of plugin, such as STORAGE ENGINE, INFORMATION_SCHEMA, or AUTHENTICATION.

- **PLUGIN_TYPE_VERSION**
  The version from the plugin’s type-specific descriptor.

- **PLUGIN_LIBRARY**
  The name of the plugin shared library file. This is the name used to refer to the plugin file in statements such as INSTALL PLUGIN and UNINSTALL PLUGIN. This file is located in the directory named by the plugin_dir system variable. If the library name is NULL, the plugin is compiled in and cannot be uninstalled with UNINSTALL PLUGIN.

- **PLUGIN_LIBRARY_VERSION**
  The plugin API interface version.

- **PLUGIN_AUTHOR**
  The plugin author.

- **PLUGIN_DESCRIPTION**
  A short description of the plugin.

- **PLUGIN_LICENSE**
  How the plugin is licensed; for example, GPL.

- **LOAD_OPTION**
  How the plugin was loaded. The value is OFF, ON, FORCE, or FORCE_PLUS_PERMANENT. See Installing and Uninstalling Plugins.

Notes

- The PLUGINS table is a nonstandard INFORMATION_SCHEMA table.
• For plugins installed with `INSTALL PLUGIN`, the `PLUGIN_NAME` and `PLUGIN_LIBRARY` values are also registered in the `mysql.plugin` table.

• For information about plugin data structures that form the basis of the information in the `PLUGINS` table, see [The MySQL Plugin API](#).

Plugin information is also available from the `SHOW PLUGINS` statement. See [SHOW PLUGINS Syntax](#). These statements are equivalent:

```sql
SELECT
  PLUGIN_NAME, PLUGIN_STATUS, PLUGIN_TYPE,
  PLUGIN_LIBRARY, PLUGIN_LICENSE
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PLUGINS;
SHOW PLUGINS;
```
Chapter 19 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA ENGINES Table

The ENGINES table provides information about storage engines. This is particularly useful for checking whether a storage engine is supported, or to see what the default engine is.

The ENGINES table has these columns:

- **ENGINE**
  The name of the storage engine.

- **SUPPORT**
  The server's level of support for the storage engine, as shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
<td>The engine is supported and is active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
<td>Like YES, plus this is the default engine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>The engine is not supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISABLED</td>
<td>The engine is supported but has been disabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A value of **NO** means that the server was compiled without support for the engine, so it cannot be enabled at runtime.

A value of **DISABLED** occurs either because the server was started with an option that disables the engine, or because not all options required to enable it were given. In the latter case, the error log should contain a reason indicating why the option is disabled. See The Error Log.

You might also see **DISABLED** for a storage engine if the server was compiled to support it, but was started with a **--skip-engine_name** option. For the NDB storage engine, **DISABLED** means the server was compiled with support for NDB Cluster, but was not started with the **--ndbcluster** option.

All MySQL servers support **MyISAM** tables. It is not possible to disable **MyISAM**.

- **COMMENT**
  A brief description of the storage engine.

- **TRANSACTIONS**
  Whether the storage engine supports transactions.

- **XA**
  Whether the storage engine supports XA transactions.

- **SAVEPOINTS**
  Whether the storage engine supports savepoints.

**Notes**

- The **ENGINES** table is a nonstandard INFORMATION_SCHEMA table.

Storage engine information is also available from the **SHOW ENGINES** statement. See **SHOW ENGINES Syntax**. The following statements are equivalent:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Query</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.ENGINES</code></td>
<td>Show engines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>SHOW ENGINES</code></td>
<td>Show engines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 20 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA PARTITIONS Table

The PARTITIONS table provides information about table partitions. Each row in this table corresponds to an individual partition or subpartition of a partitioned table. For more information about partitioning tables, see Partitioning.

The PARTITIONS table has these columns:

- **TABLE_CATALOG**
  The name of the catalog to which the table belongs. This value is always def.

- **TABLE_SCHEMA**
  The name of the database to which the table belongs.

- **TABLE_NAME**
  The name of the table containing the partition.

- **PARTITION_NAME**
  The name of the partition.

- **SUBPARTITION_NAME**
  If the PARTITIONS table row represents a subpartition, the name of subpartition; otherwise NULL.

- **PARTITION_ORDINAL_POSITION**
  All partitions are indexed in the same order as they are defined, with 1 being the number assigned to the first partition. The indexing can change as partitions are added, dropped, and reorganized; the number shown is this column reflects the current order, taking into account any indexing changes.

- **SUBPARTITION_ORDINAL_POSITION**
  Subpartitions within a given partition are also indexed and reindexed in the same manner as partitions are indexed within a table.

- **PARTITION_METHOD**
  One of the values RANGE, LIST, HASH, LINEAR_HASH, KEY, or LINEAR_KEY; that is, one of the available partitioning types as discussed in Partitioning Types.

- **SUBPARTITION_METHOD**
  One of the values HASH, LINEAR_HASH, KEY, or LINEAR_KEY; that is, one of the available subpartitioning types as discussed in Subpartitioning.

- **PARTITION_EXPRESSION**
  The expression for the partitioning function used in the CREATE TABLE or ALTER TABLE statement that created the table's current partitioning scheme.

For example, consider a partitioned table created in the test database using this statement:

```sql
CREATE TABLE tp (  
  c1 INT,  
```
The `PARTITION_EXPRESSION` column in a `PARTITIONS` table row for a partition from this table displays `c1 + c2`, as shown here:

```
mysql> SELECT DISTINCT PARTITION_EXPRESSION
               FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PARTITIONS
              WHERE TABLE_NAME='tp' AND TABLE_SCHEMA='test';
```
```
+----------------------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTITION_EXPRESSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>c1 + c2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
+----------------------+
```

- **SUBPARTITION_EXPRESSION**
  
  This works in the same fashion for the subpartitioning expression that defines the subpartitioning for a table as `PARTITION_EXPRESSION` does for the partitioning expression used to define a table’s partitioning.

  If the table has no subpartitions, this column is `NULL`.

- **PARTITION_DESCRIPTION**
  
  This column is used for RANGE and LIST partitions. For a RANGE partition, it contains the value set in the partition’s `VALUES LESS THAN` clause, which can be either an integer or `MAXVALUE`. For a LIST partition, this column contains the values defined in the partition’s `VALUES IN` clause, which is a list of comma-separated integer values.

  For partitions whose `PARTITION_METHOD` is other than `RANGE` or `LIST`, this column is always `NULL`.

- **TABLE_ROWS**
  
  The number of table rows in the partition.

  For partitioned InnoDB tables, the row count given in the `TABLE_ROWS` column is only an estimated value used in SQL optimization, and may not always be exact.

  For NDB tables, you can also obtain this information using the `ndb_desc` utility.

- **AVG_ROW_LENGTH**
  
  The average length of the rows stored in this partition or subpartition, in bytes. This is the same as `DATA_LENGTH` divided by `TABLE_ROWS`.

  For NDB tables, you can also obtain this information using the `ndb_desc` utility.

- **DATA_LENGTH**
  
  The total length of all rows stored in this partition or subpartition, in bytes; that is, the total number of bytes stored in the partition or subpartition.

  For NDB tables, you can also obtain this information using the `ndb_desc` utility.
The maximum number of bytes that can be stored in this partition or subpartition.
For NDB tables, you can also obtain this information using the ndb_desc utility.

• INDEX_LENGTH

The length of the index file for this partition or subpartition, in bytes.
For partitions of NDB tables, whether the tables use implicit or explicit partitioning, the INDEX_LENGTH column value is always 0. However, you can obtain equivalent information using the ndb_desc utility.

• DATA_FREE

The number of bytes allocated to the partition or subpartition but not used.
For NDB tables, you can also obtain this information using the ndb_desc utility.

• CREATE_TIME

The time that the partition or subpartition was created.
Prior to MySQL 5.5.44, for partitioned InnoDB tables, this column was always NULL. The correct creation time is shown in MySQL 5.5.44 and later. (Bug #17299181, Bug #69990)

• UPDATE_TIME

The time that the partition or subpartition was last modified.
For partitioned InnoDB tables, the value is always NULL.

• CHECK_TIME

The last time that the table to which this partition or subpartition belongs was checked.
For partitioned InnoDB tables, this column is always NULL.

• CHECKSUM

The checksum value, if any; otherwise NULL.

• PARTITION_COMMENT

The text of the comment, if the partition has one. If not, this value is empty.
In MySQL 5.5, the display width of this column is 80 characters, and partition comments which exceed this length are truncated to fit. This issue is fixed in MySQL 5.6. (Bug #11748924, Bug #37728)

• NODEGROUP

This is the nodegroup to which the partition belongs. This is relevant only to NDB Cluster tables; otherwise, the value is always 0.

• TABLESPACE_NAME

The name of the tablespace to which the partition belongs. The value is always DEFAULT, unless the table uses the NDB storage engine (see the Notes at the end of this section).
Notes

- The **PARTITIONS** table is a nonstandard **INFORMATION_SCHEMA** table.

- A table using any storage engine other than NDB and which is not partitioned has one row in the **PARTITIONS** table. However, the values of the **PARTITION_NAME**, **SUBPARTITION_NAME**, **PARTITION_ORDINAL_POSITION**, **SUBPARTITION_ORDINAL_POSITION**, **PARTITION_METHOD**, **SUBPARTITION_METHOD**, **PARTITION_EXPRESSION**, **SUBPARTITION_EXPRESSION**, and **PARTITION_DESCRIPTION** columns are all **NULL**. Also, the **PARTITION_COMMENT** column in this case is blank.

- An **NDB** table which is not explicitly partitioned has one row in the **PARTITIONS** table for each data node in the NDB cluster. For each such row:
  - The **SUBPARTITION_NAME**, **SUBPARTITION_ORDINAL_POSITION**, **SUBPARTITION_METHOD**, **PARTITION_EXPRESSION**, **SUBPARTITION_EXPRESSION**, **CREATE_TIME**, **UPDATE_TIME**, **CHECK_TIME**, **CHECKSUM**, and **TABLESPACE_NAME** columns are all **NULL**.
  - The **PARTITION_METHOD** is always **KEY**.
  - The **NODEGROUP** column is **default**.
  - The **PARTITION_EXPRESSION** and **PARTITION_COMMENT** columns are empty.
Chapter 21 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA EVENTS Table

The EVENTS table provides information about Event Manager events, which are discussed in Using the Event Scheduler.

The EVENTS table has these columns:

- **EVENT_CATALOG**
  The name of the catalog to which the event belongs. This value is always def.

- **EVENT_SCHEMA**
  The name of the schema (database) to which the event belongs.

- **EVENT_NAME**
  The name of the event.

- **DEFINER**
  The account of the user who created the event, in 'user_name'@'host_name' format.

- **TIME_ZONE**
  The event time zone, which is the time zone used for scheduling the event and that is in effect within the event as it executes. The default value is SYSTEM.

- **EVENT_BODY**
  The language used for the statements in the event's DO clause. The value is always SQL.

- **EVENT_DEFINITION**
  The text of the SQL statement making up the event's DO clause; in other words, the statement executed by this event.

- **EVENT_TYPE**
  The event repetition type, either ONE TIME (transient) or RECURRING (repeating).

- **EXECUTE_AT**
  For a one-time event, this is the DATETIME value specified in the AT clause of the CREATE EVENT statement used to create the event, or of the last ALTER EVENT statement that modified the event. The value shown in this column reflects the addition or subtraction of any INTERVAL value included in the event's AT clause. For example, if an event is created using ON SCHEDULE AT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP + '1:6' DAY_HOUR, and the event was created at 2018-02-09 14:05:30, the value shown in this column would be '2018-02-10 20:05:30'. If the event's timing is determined by an EVERY clause instead of an AT clause (that is, if the event is recurring), the value of this column is NULL.

- **INTERVAL_VALUE**
  For a recurring event, the number of intervals to wait between event executions. For a transient event, the value is always NULL.

- **INTERVAL_FIELD**
The time units used for the interval which a recurring event waits before repeating. For a transient event, the value is always **NULL**.

- **SQL_MODE**
  
The SQL mode in effect when the event was created or altered, and under which the event executes. For the permitted values, see [Server SQL Modes](#).

- **STARTS**
  
The start date and time for a recurring event. This is displayed as a **DATETIME** value, and is **NULL** if no start date and time are defined for the event. For a transient event, this column is always **NULL**. For a recurring event whose definition includes a **STARTS** clause, this column contains the corresponding **DATETIME** value. As with the **EXECUTE_AT** column, this value resolves any expressions used. If there is no **STARTS** clause affecting the timing of the event, this column is **NULL**.

- **ENDS**
  
  For a recurring event whose definition includes a **ENDS** clause, this column contains the corresponding **DATETIME** value. As with the **EXECUTE_AT** column, this value resolves any expressions used. If there is no **ENDS** clause affecting the timing of the event, this column is **NULL**.

- **STATUS**
  
The event status. One of **ENABLED**, **DISABLED**, or **SLAVESIDE_DISABLED**. **SLAVESIDE_DISABLED** indicates that the creation of the event occurred on another MySQL server acting as a replication master and replicated to the current MySQL server which is acting as a slave, but the event is not presently being executed on the slave. For more information, see [Replication of Invoked Features](#) information.

- **ON_COMPLETION**
  
  One of the two values **PRESERVE** or **NOT PRESERVE**.

- **CREATED**
  
The date and time when the event was created. This is a **TIMESTAMP** value.

- **LAST_ALTERED**
  
The date and time when the event was last modified. This is a **TIMESTAMP** value. If the event has not been modified since its creation, this value is the same as the **CREATED** value.

- **LAST_EXECUTED**
  
The date and time when the event last executed. This is a **DATETIME** value. If the event has never executed, this column is **NULL**.

  **LAST_EXECUTED** indicates when the event started. As a result, the **ENDS** column is never less than **LAST_EXECUTED**.

- **EVENT_COMMENT**
  
The text of the comment, if the event has one. If not, this value is empty.

- **ORIGINATOR**
  
The server ID of the MySQL server on which the event was created; used in replication. The default value is 0.
• **CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT**
  The session value of the `character_set_client` system variable when the event was created.

• **COLLATION_CONNECTION**
  The session value of the `collation_connection` system variable when the event was created.

• **DATABASE_COLLATION**
  The collation of the database with which the event is associated.

**Notes**

• The `EVENTS` table is a nonstandard `INFORMATION_SCHEMA` table.

• Times in the `EVENTS` table are displayed using the event time zone or the current session time zone, as described in Event Metadata.

• For more information about `SLAVESIDE_DISABLED` and the `ORIGINATOR` column, see Replication of Invoked Features.

**Example**

Suppose that the user 'jon'@'ghidora' creates an event named `e_daily`, and then modifies it a few minutes later using an `ALTER EVENT` statement, as shown here:

```sql
DELIMITER |
CREATE EVENT e_daily
  ON SCHEDULE
    EVERY 1 DAY
  COMMENT 'Saves total number of sessions then clears the table each day'
  DO
    BEGIN
      INSERT INTO site_activity.totals (time, total)
      SELECT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP, COUNT(*)
      FROM site_activity.sessions;
      DELETE FROM site_activity.sessions;
    END |
ALTER EVENT e_daily
  ENABLE;
```

(Note that comments can span multiple lines.)

This user can then run the following `SELECT` statement, and obtain the output shown:

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.EVENTS
  WHERE EVENT_NAME = 'e_daily'
  AND EVENT_SCHEMA = 'myschema'
G
*************************** 1. row ***************************
EVENT_CATALOG: def
EVENT_SCHEMA: myschema
EVENT_NAME: e_daily
DEFINER: jon@ghidora
TIME_ZONE: SYSTEM
EVENT_BODY: SQL
EVENT_DEFINITION: BEGIN
  INSERT INTO site_activity.totals (time, total)
  SELECT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP, COUNT(*)
```
FROM site_activity.sessions;
DELETE FROM site_activity.sessions;
END

EVENT_TYPE: RECURRING
EXECUTE_AT: NULL
INTERVAL_VALUE: 1
INTERVAL_FIELD: DAY
SQL_MODE:
STARTS: 2018-08-08 11:06:34
ENDS: NULL
STATUS: ENABLED
ON_COMPLETION: NOT PRESERVE
CREATED: 2018-08-08 11:06:34
LAST_ALTERED: 2018-08-08 11:06:34
LAST_EXECUTED: 2018-08-08 16:06:34
EVENT_COMMENT: Saves total number of sessions then clears the
table each day
ORIGINATOR: 1
CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT: utf8
COLLATION_CONNECTION: utf8_general_ci
DATABASE_COLLATION: latin1_swedish_ci

Event information is also available from the SHOW EVENTS statement. See SHOW EVENTS Syntax. The following statements are equivalent:

SELECT
  EVENT_SCHEMA, EVENT_NAME, DEFINER, TIME_ZONE, EVENT_TYPE, EXECUTE_AT,
  INTERVAL_VALUE, INTERVAL_FIELD, STARTS, ENDS, STATUS, ORIGINATOR,
  CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT, COLLATION_CONNECTION, DATABASE_COLLATION
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.EVENTS
WHERE table_schema = 'db_name'
  AND column_name LIKE 'wild'
SHOW EVENTS
  [FROM db_name]
  [LIKE 'wild']
Chapter 22 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA FILES Table

The FILES table provides information about the files in which MySQL NDB Disk Data tables are stored. The FILES table has these columns:

- **FILE_ID**
  A file identifier. FILE_ID column values are auto-generated.

- **FILE_NAME**
  The name of an UNDO log file created by CREATE LOGFILE GROUP or ALTER LOGFILE GROUP, or of a data file created by CREATE TABLESPACE or ALTER TABLESPACE.

- **FILE_TYPE**
  One of the values UNDO LOG, DATAFILE, or TABLESPACE.

- **TABLESPACE_NAME**
  The name of the tablespace with which the file is associated.

- **TABLE_CATALOG**
  This value is always empty.

- **TABLE_SCHEMA**
  This value is always NULL.

- **TABLE_NAME**
  The name of the Disk Data table with which the file is associated, if any.

- **LOGFILE_GROUP_NAME**
  The name of the log file group to which the log file or data file belongs.

- **LOGFILE_GROUP_NUMBER**
  For an UNDO log file, the auto-generated ID number of the log file group to which the log file belongs.

- **ENGINE**
  For an NDB Cluster Disk Data log file or data file, this value always NDB or NDBCLUSTER.

- **FULLTEXT_KEYS**
  For an NDB Cluster Disk Data log file or data file, this value is always empty.

- **DELETED_ROWS**
  This value is always NULL.

- **UPDATE_COUNT**
  This value is always NULL.

- **FREE_EXTENTS**
The number of extents which have not yet been used by the file.

- **TOTAL_EXTENTS**
  The total number of extents allocated to the file.

- **EXTENT_SIZE**
  The size of an extent for the file in bytes.

- **INITIAL_SIZE**
  The size of the file in bytes. This is the same value that was used in the `INITIAL_SIZE` clause of the `CREATE LOGFILE GROUP, ALTER LOGFILE GROUP, CREATE TABLESPACE, or ALTER TABLESPACE` statement used to create the file.

- **MAXIMUM_SIZE**
  For NDB Cluster Disk Data files, this value is always the same as the `INITIAL_SIZE` value.

- **AUTOEXTEND_SIZE**
  For NDB Cluster Disk Data files, this value is always empty.

- **CREATION_TIME**
  The date and time when the file was created.

- **LAST_UPDATE_TIME**
  The date and time when the file was last modified.

- **LAST_ACCESS_TIME**
  The date and time when the file was last accessed by the server.

- **RECOVER_TIME**
  For NDB Cluster Disk Data files, this value is always 0.

- **TRANSACTION_COUNTER**
  For NDB Cluster Disk Data files, this value is always 0.

- **VERSION**
  For NDB Cluster Disk Data files, this value is always NULL.

- **ROW_FORMAT**
  For NDB Cluster Disk Data files, this value is always NULL.

- **TABLE_ROWS**
  For NDB Cluster Disk Data files, this value is always NULL.

- **AVG_ROW_LENGTH**
  For NDB Cluster Disk Data files, this value is always NULL.
• **DATA_LENGTH**
  For NDB Cluster Disk Data files, this value is always NULL.

• **MAX_DATA_LENGTH**
  For NDB Cluster Disk Data files, this value is always NULL.

• **INDEX_LENGTH**
  For NDB Cluster Disk Data files, this value is always NULL.

• **DATA_FREE**
  For NDB Cluster Disk Data files, this value is always NULL.

• **CREATE_TIME**
  For NDB Cluster Disk Data files, this value is always NULL.

• **UPDATE_TIME**
  For NDB Cluster Disk Data files, this value is always NULL.

• **CHECK_TIME**
  For NDB Cluster Disk Data files, this value is always NULL.

• **CHECKSUM**
  For NDB Cluster Disk Data files, this value is always NULL.

• **STATUS**
  For NDB Cluster Disk Data files, this value is always NORMAL.

• **EXTRA**
  For NDB Cluster Disk Data files, the EXTRA column shows which data node the file belongs to (each data node having its own copy), as well as the size of its undo buffer. Suppose that you use this statement on an NDB Cluster with four data nodes:

```sql
CREATE LOGFILE GROUP mygroup
  ADD UNDOFILE 'new_undo.dat'
  INITIAL_SIZE 2G
ENGINE NDB;
```

After running the `CREATE LOGFILE GROUP` statement successfully, you should see a result similar to the one shown here for this query against the FILES table:

```sql
mysql> SELECT LOGFILE_GROUP_NAME, FILE_TYPE, EXTRA FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.FILES
       WHERE FILE_NAME = 'new_undo.dat';
+---------------------+-----------+-----------------------------------------+
| LOGFILE_GROUP_NAME  | FILE_TYPE | EXTRA                                   |
+---------------------+-----------+-----------------------------------------+
| mygroup             | UNDO LOG  | CLUSTER_NODE=5;UNDO_BUFFER_SIZE=8388608 |
| mygroup             | UNDO LOG  | CLUSTER_NODE=6;UNDO_BUFFER_SIZE=8388608 |
| mygroup             | UNDO LOG  | CLUSTER_NODE=7;UNDO_BUFFER_SIZE=8388608 |
| mygroup             | UNDO LOG  | CLUSTER_NODE=8;UNDO_BUFFER_SIZE=8388608 |
```
Notes

- The FILES table is a nonstandard INFORMATION_SCHEMA table.

NDB Notes

- This table provides information about Disk Data files only; you cannot use it for determining disk space allocation or availability for individual NDB tables. However, it is possible to see how much space is allocated for each NDB table having data stored on disk—as well as how much remains available for storage of data on disk for that table—using ndb_desc. For more information, see ndb_desc — Describe NDB Tables.

- The CREATION_TIME, LAST_UPDATE_TIME, and LAST_ACCESSED values are as reported by the operating system, and are not supplied by the NDB storage engine. Where no value is provided by the operating system, these columns display 0000-00-00 00:00:00.

- The difference between the TOTAL_EXTENTS and FREE_EXTENTS columns is the number of extents currently in use by the file:

  ```sql
  SELECT TOTAL_EXTENTS - FREE_EXTENTS AS extents_used
  FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.FILES
  WHERE FILE_NAME = 'myfile.dat';
  ```

  To approximate the amount of disk space in use by the file, multiply that difference by the value of the EXTENT_SIZE column, which gives the size of an extent for the file in bytes:

  ```sql
  SELECT (TOTAL_EXTENTS - FREE_EXTENTS) * EXTENT_SIZE AS bytes_used
  FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.FILES
  WHERE FILE_NAME = 'myfile.dat';
  ```

  Similarly, you can estimate the amount of space that remains available in a given file by multiplying FREE_EXTENTS by EXTENT_SIZE:

  ```sql
  SELECT FREE_EXTENTS * EXTENT_SIZE AS bytes_free
  FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.FILES
  WHERE FILE_NAME = 'myfile.dat';
  ```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Important</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The byte values produced by the preceding queries are approximations only, and their precision is inversely proportional to the value of EXTENT_SIZE. That is, the larger EXTENT_SIZE becomes, the less accurate the approximations are.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- It is also important to remember that once an extent is used, it cannot be freed again without dropping the data file of which it is a part. This means that deletes from a Disk Data table do not release disk space.

- The extent size can be set in a CREATE TABLESPACE statement. For more information, see CREATE TABLESPACE Syntax.

- An additional row is present in the FILES table following the creation of a logfile group. This row has NULL for the value of the FILE_NAME column. For this row, the value of the FILE_ID column is always 0, that of the FILE_TYPE column is always UNDO LOG, and that of the STATUS column is always NORMAL. The value of the ENGINE column is always NDBCLUSTER.
The `FREE_EXTENTS` column in this row shows the total number of free extents available to all undo files belonging to a given log file group whose name and number are shown in the `LOGFILE_GROUP_NAME` and `LOGFILE_GROUP_NUMBER` columns, respectively.

Suppose there are no existing log file groups on your NDB Cluster, and you create one using the following statement:

```sql
mysql> CREATE LOGFILE GROUP lg1
    ADD UNDOFILE 'undofile.dat'
    INITIAL_SIZE = 16M
    UNDO_BUFFER_SIZE = 1M
    ENGINE = NDB;
```

You can now see this `NULL` row when you query the `FILES` table:

```sql
mysql> SELECT DISTINCT
    FILE_NAME AS File,
    FREE_EXTENTS AS Free,
    TOTAL_EXTENTS AS Total,
    EXTENT_SIZE AS Size,
    INITIAL_SIZE AS Initial
    FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.FILES;
```

+--------------+---------+---------+------+----------+
| File         | Free    | Total   | Size | Initial  |
+--------------+---------+---------+------+----------+
| undofile.dat |    NULL | 4194304 |    4 | 16777216 |
| NULL         | 4184068 |    NULL |    4 |     NULL |
+--------------+---------+---------+------+----------+

The total number of free extents available for undo logging is always somewhat less than the sum of the `TOTAL_EXTENTS` column values for all undo files in the log file group due to overhead required for maintaining the undo files. This can be seen by adding a second undo file to the log file group, then repeating the previous query against the `FILES` table:

```sql
mysql> ALTER LOGFILE GROUP lg1
    ADD UNDOFILE 'undofile02.dat'
    INITIAL_SIZE = 4M
    ENGINE = NDB;
```

```sql
mysql> SELECT DISTINCT
    FILE_NAME AS File,
    FREE_EXTENTS AS Free,
    TOTAL_EXTENTS AS Total,
    EXTENT_SIZE AS Size,
    INITIAL_SIZE AS Initial
    FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.FILES;
```

+----------------+---------+---------+------+----------+
| File           | Free    | Total   | Size | Initial  |
+----------------+---------+---------+------+----------+
| undofile.dat   |    NULL | 4194304 |    4 | 16777216 |
| undofile02.dat |    NULL | 1048576 |    4 |  4194304 |
| NULL           | 5223944 |    NULL |    4 |     NULL |
+----------------+---------+---------+------+----------+

The amount of free space in bytes which is available for undo logging by Disk Data tables using this log file group can be approximated by multiplying the number of free extents by the initial size:

```sql
mysql> SELECT
    FREE_EXTENTS AS 'Free Extents',
    FREE_EXTENTS * EXTENT_SIZE AS 'Free Bytes'
```

```sql
+-----------------+------------------+
| 'Free Extents'  | 'Free Bytes'     |
+-----------------+------------------+
| NULL            | NULL             |
+-----------------+------------------+
If you create an NDB Cluster Disk Data table and then insert some rows into it, you can see approximately how much space remains for undo logging afterward, for example:

```sql
mysql> CREATE TABLESPACE ts1
    ADD DATAFILE 'data1.dat'
    USE LOGFILE GROUP lg1
    INITIAL_SIZE 512M
    ENGINE = NDB;

mysql> CREATE TABLE dd (c1 INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
                          c2 INT,
                          c3 DATE)
    TABLESPACE ts1 STORAGE DISK
    ENGINE = NDB;

mysql> INSERT INTO dd VALUES
    (NULL, 1234567890, '2007-02-02'),
    (NULL, 1126789005, '2007-02-03'),
    (NULL, 1357924680, '2007-02-04'),
    (NULL, 1642097531, '2007-02-05');

mysql> SELECT FREE_EXTENTS AS 'Free Extents',
            FREE_EXTENTS * EXTENT_SIZE AS 'Free Bytes'
    FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.FILES
    WHERE LOGFILE_GROUP_NAME = 'lg1'
    AND FILE_NAME IS NULL;
```

If you run this SQL query, you will see the free extents and free bytes for the tablespace. The output will look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Free Extents</th>
<th>Free Bytes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5207565</td>
<td>20830260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• An additional row is present in the `FILES` table for any NDB Cluster tablespace, whether or not any data files are associated with the tablespace. This row has NULL for the value of the `FILE_NAME` column. For this row, the value of the `FILE_ID` column is always 0, that of the `FILE_TYPE` column is always `TABLESPACE`, and that of the `STATUS` column is always `NORMAL`. The value of the `ENGINE` column is always `NDBCLUSTER`.

• For additional information, and examples of creating and dropping NDB Cluster Disk Data objects, see `NDB Cluster Disk Data Tables`. 
Chapter 23 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA PROCESSLIST Table

The PROCESSLIST table provides information about which threads are running.

The PROCESSLIST table has these columns:

- **ID**
  
  The connection identifier. This is the same type of value displayed in the Id column of the SHOW PROCESSLIST statement and returned by the CONNECTION_ID() function.

- **USER**
  
  The MySQL user who issued the statement. A value of system user refers to a nonclient thread spawned by the server to handle tasks internally. This could be the I/O or SQL thread used on replication slaves or a delayed-row handler. For system user, there is no host specified in the Host column. unauthenticated user refers to a thread that has become associated with a client connection but for which authentication of the client user has not yet been done. event_scheduler refers to the thread that monitors scheduled events (see Using the Event Scheduler).

- **HOST**
  
  The host name of the client issuing the statement (except for system user, for which there is no host). The host name for TCP/IP connections is reported in host_name:client_port format to make it easier to determine which client is doing what.

- **DB**
  
  The default database, if one is selected; otherwise NULL.

- **COMMAND**
  
  The type of command the thread is executing. For descriptions for thread commands, see Examining Thread Information. The value of this column corresponds to the COM_xxx commands of the client/server protocol and Com_xxx status variables. See Server Status Variables.

- **TIME**
  
  The time in seconds that the thread has been in its current state. For a slave SQL thread, the value is the number of seconds between the timestamp of the last replicated event and the real time of the slave machine. See Replication Implementation Details.

- **STATE**
  
  An action, event, or state that indicates what the thread is doing. Descriptions for STATE values can be found at Examining Thread Information.

  Most states correspond to very quick operations. If a thread stays in a given state for many seconds, there might be a problem that needs to be investigated.

  For the SHOW PROCESSLIST statement, the value of STATE is NULL.

- **INFO**
  
  The statement the thread is executing, or NULL if it is not executing any statement. The statement might be the one sent to the server, or an innermost statement if the statement executes other statements.
example, if a CALL statement executes a stored procedure that is executing a SELECT statement, the INFO value shows the SELECT statement.

Notes

• The PROCESSLIST table is a nonstandard INFORMATION_SCHEMA table.

• Like the output from the SHOW PROCESSLIST statement, the PROCESSLIST table shows information only about your own threads, unless you have the PROCESS privilege, in which case you will see information about other threads, too. As an anonymous user, you cannot see any rows at all.

• If an SQL statement refers to the PROCESSLIST table, MySQL populates the entire table once, when statement execution begins, so there is read consistency during the statement. There is no read consistency for a multi-statement transaction.

The following statements are equivalent:

```sql
SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PROCESSLIST
SHOW FULL PROCESSLIST
```
The `REFERENTIAL_CONSTRAINTS` table provides information about foreign keys.

The `REFERENTIAL_CONSTRAINTS` table has these columns:

- **CONSTRAINT_CATALOG**
  The name of the catalog to which the constraint belongs. This value is always `def`.

- **CONSTRAINT_SCHEMA**
  The name of the schema (database) to which the constraint belongs.

- **CONSTRAINT_NAME**
  The name of the constraint.

- **UNIQUE_CONSTRAINT_CATALOG**
  The name of the catalog containing the unique constraint that the constraint references. This value is always `def`.

- **UNIQUE_CONSTRAINT_SCHEMA**
  The name of the schema (database) containing the unique constraint that the constraint references.

- **UNIQUE_CONSTRAINT_NAME**
  The name of the unique constraint that the constraint references.

- **MATCH_OPTION**
  The value of the constraint `MATCH` attribute. The only valid value at this time is `NONE`.

- **UPDATE_RULE**
  The value of the constraint `ON UPDATE` attribute. The possible values are `CASCADE, SET NULL, SET DEFAULT, RESTRICT, NO ACTION`.

- **DELETE_RULE**
  The value of the constraint `ON DELETE` attribute. The possible values are `CASCADE, SET NULL, SET DEFAULT, RESTRICT, NO ACTION`.

- **TABLE_NAME**
  The name of the table. This value is the same as in the `TABLE_CONSTRAINTS` table.

- **REFERENCED_TABLE_NAME**
  The name of the table referenced by the constraint.
The `GLOBAL_STATUS` and `SESSION_STATUS` tables provide information about server status variables. Their contents correspond to the information produced by the `SHOW GLOBAL STATUS` and `SHOW SESSION STATUS` statements (see `SHOW STATUS Syntax`).

**Notes**

- The `VARIABLE_VALUE` column for each of these tables is defined as `VARCHAR(1024)`. 
The `GLOBAL_VARIABLES` and `SESSION_VARIABLES` tables provide information about server status variables. Their contents correspond to the information produced by the `SHOW GLOBAL VARIABLES` and `SHOW SESSION VARIABLES` statements (see `SHOW VARIABLES Syntax`).

Notes

- The `VARIABLE_VALUE` column for each of these tables is defined as `VARCHAR(1024)`. For variables with very long values that are not completely displayed, use `SELECT` as a workaround. For example:

```sql
SELECT @@GLOBAL.innodb_data_file_path;
```
Chapter 27 Extensions to SHOW Statements

Some extensions to SHOW statements accompany the implementation of INFORMATION_SCHEMA:

- SHOW can be used to get information about the structure of INFORMATION_SCHEMA itself.
- Several SHOW statements accept a WHERE clause that provides more flexibility in specifying which rows to display.

INFORMATION_SCHEMA is an information database, so its name is included in the output from SHOW DATABASES. Similarly, SHOW TABLES can be used with INFORMATION_SCHEMA to obtain a list of its tables:

```
mysql> SHOW TABLES FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA;
+---------------------------------------+
| Tables_in_INFORMATION_SCHEMA          |
+---------------------------------------+
| CHARACTER_SETS                        |
| COLLATIONS                            |
| COLLATION_CHARACTER_SET_APPLICABILITY |
| COLUMNS                               |
| COLUMN_PRIVILEGES                     |
| ENGINES                               |
| EVENTS                                |
| FILES                                 |
| GLOBAL_STATUS                         |
| GLOBAL_VARIABLES                      |
| KEY_COLUMN_USAGE                      |
| PARTITIONS                            |
| PLUGINS                               |
| PROCESSLIST                           |
| REFERENTIAL_CONSTRAINTS               |
| ROUTINES                              |
| SCHEMATA                              |
| SCHEMA_PRIVILEGES                     |
| SESSION_STATUS                        |
| SESSION_VARIABLES                     |
| STATISTICS                            |
| TABLES                                |
| TABLE_CONSTRAINTS                     |
| TABLE_PRIVILEGES                      |
| TRIGGERS                              |
| USER_PRIVILEGES                       |
| VIEWS                                 |
+---------------------------------------+
```

SHOW COLUMNS and DESCRIBE can display information about the columns in individual INFORMATION_SCHEMA tables.

SHOW statements that accept a LIKE clause to limit the rows displayed also permit a WHERE clause that specifies more general conditions that selected rows must satisfy:
SHOW TABLE STATUS
SHOW TABLES
SHOW TRIGGERS
SHOW VARIABLES

The **WHERE** clause, if present, is evaluated against the column names displayed by the **SHOW** statement. For example, the **SHOW CHARACTER SET** statement produces these output columns:

```sql
mysql> SHOW CHARACTER SET;
+----------+-----------------------------+---------------------+--------+
| Charset  | Description                 | Default collation   | Maxlen |
+----------+-----------------------------+---------------------+--------+
| big5     | Big5 Traditional Chinese   | big5_chinese_ci     | 2      |
| dec8     | DEC West European           | dec8_swedish_ci     | 1      |
| cp850    | DOS West European           | cp850_general_ci    | 1      |
| hp8      | HP West European            | hp8_english_ci      | 1      |
| koi8r    | KOI8-R Relcom Russian       | koi8r_general_ci    | 1      |
| latin1   | cp1252 West European        | latin1_swedish_ci   | 1      |
| latin2   | ISO 8859-2 Central European | latin2_general_ci   | 1      |
+----------+-----------------------------+---------------------+--------+
```

To use a **WHERE** clause with **SHOW CHARACTER SET**, you would refer to those column names. As an example, the following statement displays information about character sets for which the default collation contains the string 'japanese':

```sql
mysql> SHOW CHARACTER SET WHERE `Default collation` LIKE '%japanese%';
+---------+---------------------------+---------------------+--------+
| Charset | Description               | Default collation   | Maxlen |
+---------+---------------------------+---------------------+--------+
| ujis    | EUC-JP Japanese           | ujis_japanese_ci    | 3      |
| sjis    | Shift-JIS Japanese        | sjis_japanese_ci    | 2      |
| cp932   | SJIS for Windows Japanese | cp932_japanese_ci   | 2      |
| eucjms  | UJIS for Windows Japanese | eucjms_japanese_ci  | 3      |
+---------+---------------------------+---------------------+--------+
```

This statement displays the multibyte character sets:

```sql
mysql> SHOW CHARACTER SET WHERE Maxlen > 1;
+---------+---------------------------+---------------------+--------+
| Charset | Description               | Default collation   | Maxlen |
+---------+---------------------------+---------------------+--------+
| big5    | Big5 Traditional Chinese  | big5_chinese_ci     | 2      |
| ujis    | EUC-JP Japanese           | ujis_japanese_ci    | 3      |
| sjis    | Shift-JIS Japanese        | sjis_japanese_ci    | 2      |
| eucjkr  | EUC-KR Korean             | eucj_koreani        | 2      |
| gb2312  | GB2312 Simplified Chinese | gb2312_chinese_ci   | 2      |
| gbk     | GBK Simplified Chinese    | gbk_chinese_ci      | 2      |
| utf8    | UTF-8 Unicode             | utf8_general_ci     | 3      |
| ucs2    | UCS-2 Unicode             | ucs2_general_ci     | 2      |
| cp932   | SJIS for Windows Japanese | cp932_japanese_ci   | 2      |
| eucjms  | UJIS for Windows Japanese | eucjms_japanese_ci  | 3      |
+---------+---------------------------+---------------------+--------+
```
Chapter 28 MySQL 5.5 FAQ: INFORMATION_SCHEMA

Questions

• 28.1: Where can I find documentation for the MySQL INFORMATION_SCHEMA database?

• 28.2: Is there a discussion forum for INFORMATION_SCHEMA?

• 28.3: Where can I find the ANSI SQL 2003 specification for INFORMATION_SCHEMA?

• 28.4: What is the difference between the Oracle Data Dictionary and MySQL INFORMATION_SCHEMA?

• 28.5: Can I add to or otherwise modify the tables found in the INFORMATION_SCHEMA database?

Questions and Answers

28.1: Where can I find documentation for the MySQL INFORMATION_SCHEMA database?

See Chapter 1, INFORMATION_SCHEMA Tables

28.2: Is there a discussion forum for INFORMATION_SCHEMA?


28.3: Where can I find the ANSI SQL 2003 specification for INFORMATION_SCHEMA?

Unfortunately, the official specifications are not freely available. (ANSI makes them available for purchase.) However, there are books available, such as SQL-99 Complete, Really by Peter Gulutzan and Trudy Pelzer, that provide a comprehensive overview of the standard, including INFORMATION_SCHEMA.

28.4: What is the difference between the Oracle Data Dictionary and MySQL INFORMATION_SCHEMA?

Both Oracle and MySQL provide metadata in tables. However, Oracle and MySQL use different table names and column names. The MySQL implementation is more similar to those found in DB2 and SQL Server, which also support INFORMATION_SCHEMA as defined in the SQL standard.

28.5: Can I add to or otherwise modify the tables found in the INFORMATION_SCHEMA database?

No. Since applications may rely on a certain standard structure, this should not be modified. For this reason, we cannot support bugs or other issues which result from modifying INFORMATION_SCHEMA tables or data.