MySQL Information Schema
Abstract

This is the MySQL Information Schema extract from the MySQL 5.6 Reference Manual.

For legal information, see the Legal Notices.

For help with using MySQL, please visit the MySQL Forums, where you can discuss your issues with other MySQL users.

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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 Introduction

**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.

- **INFORMATION_SCHEMA Usage Notes**
- Character Set Considerations
- **INFORMATION_SCHEMA as Alternative to SHOW Statements**
- **INFORMATION_SCHEMA and Privileges**
- Performance Considerations
- Standards Considerations
- Conventions in the INFORMATION_SCHEMA Reference Sections
- Related Information

### INFORMATION_SCHEMA Usage Notes

**INFORMATION_SCHEMA** is a database within each MySQL instance, the place that stores information about all the other databases that the MySQL server maintains. The **INFORMATION_SCHEMA** database contains several read-only tables. They are actually views, not base tables, so there are no files associated with them, and you cannot set triggers on them. Also, there is no database directory with that name.

Although you can select **INFORMATION_SCHEMA** as the default database with a `USE` statement, you can only read the contents of tables, not perform `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, or `DELETE` operations on them.

Here is an example of a statement that retrieves information from **INFORMATION_SCHEMA**:

```sql
mysql> SELECT table_name, table_type, engine
    FROM information_schema.tables
    WHERE table_schema = 'db5'
    ORDER BY table_name;
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>table_name</th>
<th>table_type</th>
<th>engine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fk</td>
<td>BASE TABLE</td>
<td>InnoDB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fk2</td>
<td>BASE TABLE</td>
<td>InnoDB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goto</td>
<td>BASE TABLE</td>
<td>MyISAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>into</td>
<td>BASE TABLE</td>
<td>MyISAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>BASE TABLE</td>
<td>MyISAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kurs</td>
<td>BASE TABLE</td>
<td>MyISAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loop</td>
<td>BASE TABLE</td>
<td>MyISAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pk</td>
<td>BASE TABLE</td>
<td>InnoDB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>BASE TABLE</td>
<td>MyISAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t2</td>
<td>BASE TABLE</td>
<td>MyISAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t3</td>
<td>BASE TABLE</td>
<td>MyISAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t7</td>
<td>BASE TABLE</td>
<td>MyISAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tables</td>
<td>BASE TABLE</td>
<td>MyISAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>VIEW</td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v2</td>
<td>VIEW</td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v3</td>
<td>VIEW</td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v56</td>
<td>VIEW</td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

17 rows in set (0.01 sec)
Character Set Considerations

Explanation: The statement requests a list of all the tables in database db5, showing just three pieces of information: the name of the table, its type, and its storage engine.

Character Set Considerations

The definition for character columns (for example, TABLES.TABLE_NAME) is generally VARCHAR(N) CHARACTER SET utf8 where N is at least 64. MySQL uses the default collation for this character set (utf8_general_ci) for all searches, sorts, comparisons, and other string operations on such columns.

Because some MySQL objects are represented as files, searches in INFORMATION_SCHEMA string columns can be affected by file system case sensitivity. For more information, see Using Collation in INFORMATION_SCHEMA Searches.

INFORMATION_SCHEMA as Alternative to SHOW Statements

The SELECT ... FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA statement is intended as a more consistent way to provide access to the information provided by the various SHOW statements that MySQL supports (SHOW DATABASES, SHOW TABLES, and so forth). Using SELECT has these advantages, compared to SHOW:

• It conforms to Codd's rules, because all access is done on tables.
• You can use the familiar syntax of the SELECT statement, and only need to learn some table and column names.
• The implementor need not worry about adding keywords.
• You can filter, sort, concatenate, and transform the results from INFORMATION_SCHEMA queries into whatever format your application needs, such as a data structure or a text representation to parse.
• This technique is more interoperable with other database systems. For example, Oracle Database users are familiar with querying tables in the Oracle data dictionary.

Because SHOW is familiar and widely used, the SHOW statements remain as an alternative. In fact, along with the implementation of INFORMATION_SCHEMA, there are enhancements to SHOW as described in Chapter 10, Extensions to SHOW Statements.

INFORMATION_SCHEMA and Privileges

For most INFORMATION_SCHEMA tables, each MySQL user has the right to access them, but can see only the rows in the tables that correspond to objects for which the user has the proper access privileges. In some cases (for example, the ROUTINE_DEFINITION column in the INFORMATION_SCHEMA ROUTINES table), users who have insufficient privileges see NULL. Some tables have different privilege requirements; for these, the requirements are mentioned in the applicable table descriptions. For example, InnoDB tables (tables with names that begin with INNODB_) require the PROCESS privilege.

The same privileges apply to selecting information from INFORMATION_SCHEMA and viewing the same information through SHOW statements. In either case, you must have some privilege on an object to see information about it.

Performance Considerations

INFORMATION_SCHEMA queries that search for information from more than one database might take a long time and impact performance. To check the efficiency of a query, you can use EXPLAIN. For information about using EXPLAIN output to tune INFORMATION_SCHEMA queries, see Optimizing INFORMATION_SCHEMA Queries.
Standards Considerations

The implementation for the INFORMATION_SCHEMA table structures in MySQL follows the ANSI/ISO SQL:2003 standard Part 11 Schemata. Our intent is approximate compliance with SQL:2003 core feature F021 Basic information schema.

Users of SQL Server 2000 (which also follows the standard) may notice a strong similarity. However, MySQL has omitted many columns that are not relevant for our implementation, and added columns that are MySQL-specific. One such added column is the ENGINE column in the INFORMATION_SCHEMA TABLES table.

Although other DBMSs use a variety of names, like syscat or system, the standard name is INFORMATION_SCHEMA.

To avoid using any name that is reserved in the standard or in DB2, SQL Server, or Oracle, we changed the names of some columns marked “MySQL extension”. (For example, we changed COLLATION to TABLE_COLLATION in the TABLES table.) See the list of reserved words near the end of this article: https://web.archive.org/web/20070428032454/http://www.dbazine.com/db2/db2-disarticles/gulutzan5.

Conventions in the INFORMATION_SCHEMA Reference Sections

The following sections describe each of the tables and columns in INFORMATION_SCHEMA. For each column, there are three pieces of information:

- “INFORMATION_SCHEMA Name” indicates the name for the column in the INFORMATION_SCHEMA table. This corresponds to the standard SQL name unless the “Remarks” field says “MySQL extension.”

- “SHOW Name” indicates the equivalent field name in the closest SHOW statement, if there is one.

- “Remarks” provides additional information where applicable. If this field is NULL, it means that the value of the column is always NULL. If this field says “MySQL extension,” the column is a MySQL extension to standard SQL.

Many sections indicate what SHOW statement is equivalent to a SELECT that retrieves information from INFORMATION_SCHEMA. For SHOW statements that display information for the default database if you omit a FROM db_name clause, you can often select information for the default database by adding an AND TABLE_SCHEMA = SCHEMA() condition to the WHERE clause of a query that retrieves information from an INFORMATION_SCHEMA table.

Related Information

These sections discuss additional INFORMATION_SCHEMA-related topics:

- information about INFORMATION_SCHEMA tables specific to the InnoDB storage engine: Chapter 5, INFORMATION_SCHEMA InnoDB Tables

- information about INFORMATION_SCHEMA tables specific to the NDB storage engine (NDB Cluster): Chapter 6, INFORMATION_SCHEMA NDB Cluster Tables

- information about INFORMATION_SCHEMA tables specific to the thread pool plugin: Chapter 7, INFORMATION_SCHEMA Thread Pool Tables

- information about INFORMATION_SCHEMA tables specific to the CONNECTION_CONTROL plugin: Chapter 8, INFORMATION_SCHEMA Connection-Control Tables
Related Information

• Answers to questions that are often asked concerning the INFORMATION_SCHEMA database: Chapter 11, *MySQL 5.6 FAQ: INFORMATION_SCHEMA*

• INFORMATION_SCHEMA queries and the optimizer: *Optimizing INFORMATION_SCHEMA Queries*

• The effect of collation on INFORMATION_SCHEMA comparisons: *Using Collation in INFORMATION_SCHEMA Searches*

• As of MySQL 5.6.49, you must have the PROCESS privilege to query this table.
Chapter 3 INFORMATION_SCHEMA Table Reference

The following table summarizes all available INFORMATION_SCHEMA tables. For greater detail, see the individual table descriptions.

Table 3.1 INFORMATION_SCHEMA Tables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHARACTER_SETS</td>
<td>Available character sets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLLATION_CHARACTER_SET_APPLICABILITY</td>
<td>Character set applicable to each collation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLLATIONS</td>
<td>Collations for each character set</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLUMN_PRIVILEGES</td>
<td>Privileges defined on columns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLUMNS</td>
<td>Columns in each table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONNECTION_CONTROL_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS</td>
<td>Current number of consecutive failed connection attempts per account</td>
<td>5.6.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGINES</td>
<td>Storage engine properties</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENTS</td>
<td>Event Manager events</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILES</td>
<td>Files that store tablespace data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL_STATUS</td>
<td>Global status variables</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL_VARIABLES</td>
<td>Global system variables</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_BUFFER_PAGE</td>
<td>Pages in InnoDB buffer pool</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_BUFFER_PAGE_LRU</td>
<td>LRU ordering of pages in InnoDB buffer pool</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_BUFFER_POOL_STATS</td>
<td>InnoDB buffer pool statistics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_CMP</td>
<td>Status for operations related to compressed InnoDB tables</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_CMP_PER_INDEX</td>
<td>Status for operations related to compressed InnoDB tables and indexes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_CMP_PER_INDEX_RESET</td>
<td>Status for operations related to compressed InnoDB tables and indexes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_CMP_RESET</td>
<td>Status for operations related to compressed InnoDB tables</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_CMPMEM</td>
<td>Status for compressed pages within InnoDB buffer pool</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_CMPMEM_RESET</td>
<td>Status for compressed pages within InnoDB buffer pool</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_FT_BEING_DELETED</td>
<td>Snapshot of INNODB_FT_DELETED table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_FT_CONFIG</td>
<td>Metadata for InnoDB table FULLTEXT index and associated processing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table Name</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_FT_DEFAULT_STOPWORD</td>
<td>Default list of stopwords for InnoDB FULLTEXT indexes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_FT_DELETED</td>
<td>Rows deleted from InnoDB table FULLTEXT index</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_FT_INDEX_CACHE</td>
<td>Token information for newly inserted rows in InnoDB FULLTEXT index</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_FT_INDEX_TABLE</td>
<td>Inverted index information for processing text searches against InnoDB table FULLTEXT index</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_LOCK_WAITS</td>
<td>InnoDB transaction lock-wait information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_LOCKS</td>
<td>InnoDB transaction lock information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_METRICS</td>
<td>InnoDB performance information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_SYS_COLUMNS</td>
<td>Columns in each InnoDB table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_SYS_DATAFILES</td>
<td>Data file path information for InnoDB file-per-table and general tablespaces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_SYS_FIELDS</td>
<td>Key columns of InnoDB indexes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_SYS_FOREIGN</td>
<td>InnoDB foreign-key metadata</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_SYS_FOREIGN_COLS</td>
<td>InnoDB foreign-key column status information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_SYS_INDEXES</td>
<td>InnoDB index metadata</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_SYS_TABLES</td>
<td>InnoDB table metadata</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_SYS_TABLESPACES</td>
<td>InnoDB file-per-table, general, and undo tablespace metadata</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_SYS_TABLESTATS</td>
<td>InnoDB table low-level status information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_TRX</td>
<td>Active InnoDB transaction information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEY_COLUMN_USAGE</td>
<td>Which key columns have constraints</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYSQL_FIREWALL_USERS</td>
<td>Firewall in-memory data for account profiles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYSQL_FIREWALL_WHITELIST</td>
<td>Firewall in-memory data for account profile allowlists</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndb_transid_mysql_connection</td>
<td>NDB transaction information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPTIMIZER_TRACE</td>
<td>Information produced by optimizer trace activity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARAMETERS</td>
<td>Stored routine parameters and stored function return values</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARTITIONS</td>
<td>Table partition information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table Name</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLUGINS</td>
<td>Plugin information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESSLIST</td>
<td>Information about currently executing threads</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROFILING</td>
<td>Statement profiling information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFERENTIAL_CONSTRAINTS</td>
<td>Foreign key information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROUTINES</td>
<td>Stored routine information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCHEMA_PRIVILEGES</td>
<td>Privileges defined on schemas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCHEMATA</td>
<td>Schema information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SESSION_STATUS</td>
<td>Status variables for current session</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SESSION_VARIABLES</td>
<td>System variables for current session</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATISTICS</td>
<td>Table index statistics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE_CONSTRAINTS</td>
<td>Which tables have constraints</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE_PRIVILEGES</td>
<td>Privileges defined on tables</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLES</td>
<td>Table information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLESPACES</td>
<td>Tablespace information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP_THREAD_GROUP_STATE</td>
<td>Thread pool thread group states</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP_THREAD_GROUP_STATS</td>
<td>Thread pool thread group statistics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP_THREAD_STATE</td>
<td>Thread pool thread information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRIGGERS</td>
<td>Trigger information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USER_PRIVILEGES</td>
<td>Privileges defined globally per user</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIEWS</td>
<td>View information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 4 INFORMATION_SCHEMA General Tables

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The following sections describe what may be denoted as the “general” set of INFORMATION_SCHEMA tables. These are the tables not associated with particular storage engines, components, or plugins.

4.1 INFORMATION_SCHEMA General Table Reference

The following table summarizes INFORMATION_SCHEMA general tables. For greater detail, see the individual table descriptions.

Table 4.1 INFORMATION_SCHEMA General Tables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHARACTER_SETS</td>
<td>Available character sets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLLATION_CHARACTER_SET_APPLICABILITY</td>
<td>Character set applicable to each collation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLLATIONS</td>
<td>Collations for each character set</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The INFORMATION_SCHEMA CHARACTER_SETS Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COLUMN_PRIVILEGES</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLUMNS</td>
<td>Columns in each table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGINES</td>
<td>Storage engine properties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENTS</td>
<td>Event Manager events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILES</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL_STATUS</td>
<td>Global status variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL_VARIABLES</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEY_COLUMN_USAGE</td>
<td>Which key columns have constraints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndb_transid_mysql_connection_map</td>
<td>NDB transaction information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPTIMIZER_TRACE</td>
<td>Information produced by optimizer trace activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARAMETERS</td>
<td>Stored routine parameters and stored function return values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARTITIONS</td>
<td>Table partition information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLUGINS</td>
<td>Plugin information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESSLIST</td>
<td>Information about currently executing threads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROFILING</td>
<td>Statement profiling information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFERENTIAL_CONSTRAINTS</td>
<td>Foreign key information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROUTINES</td>
<td>Stored routine information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCHEMA_PRIVILEGES</td>
<td>Privileges defined on schemas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCHEMATA</td>
<td>Schema information</td>
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<td>Table information</td>
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<td>TABLESPACES</td>
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<td>Trigger information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USER_PRIVILEGES</td>
<td>Privileges defined globally per user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIEWS</td>
<td>View information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2 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 Statement`. The following statements are equivalent:

```
SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.CHARACTER_SETS
[WHERE CHARACTER_SET_NAME LIKE 'wild']
SHOW CHARACTER SET
[LIKE 'wild']
```

### 4.3 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 Statement`. The following statements are equivalent:

```
SELECT COLLATION_NAME FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLLATIONS
[WHERE COLLATION_NAME LIKE 'wild']
```
4.4 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.

4.5 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.

• **DATETIME_PRECISION**
  For temporal columns, the fractional seconds precision.

• **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 or DATETIME 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.

4.6 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA COLUMN_PRIVILEGES Table

The COLUMN_PRIVILEGES table provides information about column privileges. It takes its values from the mysql.columns_priv system table.

The COLUMN_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 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.

- **PRIVILEGE_TYPE**
  The privilege granted. The value can be any privilege that can be granted at the column level; see [GRANT Statement](#). Each row lists a single privilege, so there is one row per column privilege held by the grantee.

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

- **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**

- **COLUMN_PRIVILEGES** is a nonstandard INFORMATION_SCHEMA table.

  The following statements are *not* equivalent:

  ```sql
  SELECT ... FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMN_PRIVILEGES
  SHOW GRANTS ...
  ```

4.7 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.
### Value

<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

- **ENGINES** is a nonstandard [INFORMATION_SCHEMA](#) table.

Storage engine information is also available from the **SHOW ENGINES** statement. See [SHOW ENGINES Statement](#). The following statements are equivalent:

```sql
SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.ENGINES
SHOW ENGINES
```

### 4.8 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.
### The INFORMATION_SCHEMA EVENTS Table

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

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

- **DEFINER**
  
  The account named in the `DEFINER` clause (often 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](#).
The INFORMATION_SCHEMA EVENTS Table

- **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 source and replicated to the current MySQL server which is acting as a replica, but the event is not presently being executed on the replica. 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. This value may be updated by `ALTER EVENT` to the server ID of the server on which that statement occurs, if executed on a replication source. 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**

• **EVENTS** is a nonstandard **INFORMATION_SCHEMA** table.

• Times in the **EVENTS** table are displayed using the event time zone, the current session time zone, or UTC, 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:

```
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 |
DELIMITER ;
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: NO_ENGINE_SUBSTITUTION
STARTS: 2018-08-08 11:06:34
ENDS: NULL
STATUS: ENABLED
ON_COMPLETION: NOT PRESERVE
```
Event information is also available from the `SHOW EVENTS` statement. See `SHOW EVENTS Statement`. The following statements are equivalent:

```sql
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']
```

### 4.9 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA GLOBAL_STATUS and SESSION_STATUS Tables

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 Statement`).

**Notes**

- The `VARIABLE_VALUE` column for each of these tables is defined as `VARCHAR(1024)`.

### 4.10 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA GLOBAL_VARIABLES and SESSION_VARIABLES Tables

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 Statement`).

**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;
  ```

### 4.11 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`.
The INFORMATION_SCHEMA KEY_COLUMN_USAGE Table

• **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 `t1` and `t3` that have the following definitions:

```sql
CREATE TABLE t1
(
    s1 INT,
    s2 INT,
    s3 INT,
    PRIMARY KEY(s3)
) ENGINE=InnoDB;
CREATE TABLE t3
(  
```
The INFORMATION_SCHEMA OPTIMIZER_TRACE Table

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.

4.12 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA OPTIMIZER_TRACE Table

The OPTIMIZER_TRACE table provides information produced by the optimizer tracing capability for traced statements. To enable tracking, use the optimizer_trace system variable. For details, see MySQL Internals: Tracing the Optimizer.

The OPTIMIZER_TRACE table has these columns:

- **QUERY**
  The text of the traced statement.

- **TRACE**
  The trace, in JSON format.

- **MISSING_BYTES_BEYOND_MAX_MEM_SIZE**
  Each remembered trace is a string that is extended as optimization progresses and appends data to it. The optimizer_trace_max_mem_size variable sets a limit on the total amount of memory used by all currently remembered traces. If this limit is reached, the current trace is not extended (and thus is incomplete), and the MISSING_BYTES_BEYOND_MAX_MEM_SIZE column shows the number of bytes missing from the trace.

- **INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGES**
  If a traced query uses views or stored routines that have SQL SECURITY with a value of DEFINER, it may be that a user other than the definer is denied from seeing the trace of the query. In that case, the trace is shown as empty and INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGES has a value of 1. Otherwise, the value is 0.

4.13 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA PARAMETERS Table

The PARAMETERS table provides information about parameters for stored routines (stored procedures and stored functions), and about return values for stored functions. The PARAMETERS table does not include built-in (native) functions or loadable functions. Parameter information is similar to the contents of the param_list column in the mysql.proc table.

The PARAMETERS table has these columns:

- **SPECIFIC_CATALOG**
  The name of the catalog to which the routine containing the parameter belongs. This value is always def.
The INFORMATION_SCHEMA PARAMETERS Table

- **SPECIFIC_SCHEMA**
  The name of the schema (database) to which the routine containing the parameter belongs.

- **SPECIFIC_NAME**
  The name of the routine containing the parameter.

- **ORDINAL_POSITION**
  For successive parameters of a stored procedure or function, the ORDINAL_POSITION values are 1, 2, 3, and so forth. For a stored function, there is also a row that applies to the function return value (as described by the RETURNS clause). The return value is not a true parameter, so the row that describes it has these unique characteristics:
    - The ORDINAL_POSITION value is 0.
    - The PARAMETER_NAME and PARAMETER_MODE values are NULL because the return value has no name and the mode does not apply.

- **PARAMETER_MODE**
  The mode of the parameter. This value is one of IN, OUT, or INOUT. For a stored function return value, this value is NULL.

- **PARAMETER_NAME**
  The name of the parameter. For a stored function return value, this value is NULL.

- **DATA_TYPE**
  The parameter data type.
  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 string parameters, the maximum length in characters.

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

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

- **NUMERIC_SCALE**
  For numeric parameters, the numeric scale.

- **DATETIME_PRECISION**
  For temporal parameters, the fractional seconds precision.

- **CHARACTER_SET_NAME**
  For character string parameters, the character set name.
• **COLLATION_NAME**
  For character string parameters, the collation name.

• **DTD_IDENTIFIER**
  The parameter data type.
  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_TYPE**
  `PROCEDURE` for stored procedures, `FUNCTION` for stored functions.

### 4.14 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](#).
The INFORMATION_SCHEMA PARTITIONS Table

- **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:

  ```
  CREATE TABLE tp (
    c1 INT,
    c2 INT,
    c3 VARCHAR(25)
  )
  PARTITION BY HASH(c1 + c2)
  PARTITIONS 4;
  ```

  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';
  +----------------------+
  | PARTITION_EXPRESSION |
  +----------------------+
  | c1 + c2              |
  +----------------------+
  ```

  For an NDB table that is not explicitly partitioned, this column is empty. For tables using other storage engines and which are not partitioned, this column is NULL.

- **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.

• **MAX_DATA_LENGTH**

  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 5.6.25, for partitioned **InnoDB** tables, this column was always `NULL`. The correct creation time is shown in MySQL 5.6.25 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.
The maximum length for a partition comment is defined as 1024 characters, and the display width of the `PARTITION_COMMENT` column is also 1024, characters to match this limit.

- **NODEGROUP**
  
  This is the nodegroup to which the partition belongs. For NDB Cluster tables, this is always `default`. For partitioned tables using storage engines other than `NDB`, the value is also `default`. Otherwise, this column is empty.

- **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**

- `PARTITIONS` 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`, `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.

**4.15 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

• **PLUGINS** 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 Statement. These statements are equivalent:

```
SELECT
  PLUGIN_NAME, PLUGIN_STATUS, PLUGIN_TYPE,
  PLUGIN_LIBRARY, PLUGIN_LICENSE
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PLUGINS;
SHOW PLUGINS;
```

### 4.16 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA PROCESSLIST Table

The MySQL process list indicates the operations currently being performed by the set of threads executing within the server. The `PROCESSLIST` table is one source of process information. For a comparison of this table with other sources, see Sources of Process Information.
The `PROCESSLIST` table has these columns:

- **ID**
  
  The connection identifier. This is the same value displayed in the `id` column of the `SHOW PROCESSLIST` statement, displayed in the `PROCESSLIST_ID` column of the Performance Schema `threads` table, and returned by the `CONNECTION_ID()` function within the thread.

- **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, for example, a delayed-row handler thread or an I/O or SQL thread used on replica hosts. 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 occurred. `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 for the thread, or `NULL` if none has been selected.

- **COMMAND**
  
  The type of command the thread is executing on behalf of the client, or `Sleep` if the session is idle. For descriptions of thread commands, see Examining Server Thread (Process) 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 replica SQL thread, the value is the number of seconds between the timestamp of the last replicated event and the real time of the replica host. See Replication Threads.

- **STATE**
  
  An action, event, or state that indicates what the thread is doing. For descriptions of `STATE` values, see Examining Server Thread (Process) 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.

- **INFO**
  
  The statement the thread is executing, or `NULL` if it is executing no statement. The statement might be the one sent to the server, or an innermost statement if the statement executes other statements. For example, if a `CALL` statement executes a stored procedure that is executing a `SELECT` statement, the `INFO` value shows the `SELECT` statement.

---

**Notes**

- `PROCESSLIST` is a nonstandard `INFORMATION_SCHEMA` table.
• Like the output from the `SHOW PROCESSLIST` statement, the `PROCESSLIST` table provides information about all threads, even those belonging to other users, if you have the `PROCESS` privilege. Otherwise (without the `PROCESS` privilege), nonanonymous users have access to information about their own threads but not threads for other users, and anonymous users have no access to thread information.

• 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:
```
SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PROCESSLIST
SHOW FULL PROCESSLIST
```

### 4.17 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA PROFILING Table

The `PROFILING` table provides statement profiling information. Its contents correspond to the information produced by the `SHOW PROFILE` and `SHOW PROFILES` statements (see `SHOW PROFILE Statement`). The table is empty unless the `profiling` session variable is set to 1.

The `PROFILING` table has these columns:

- **QUERY_ID**
  A numeric statement identifier.

- **SEQ**
  A sequence number indicating the display order for rows with the same `QUERY_ID` value.

- **STATE**
  The profiling state to which the row measurements apply.

- **DURATION**
  How long statement execution remained in the given state, in seconds.

- **CPU_USER, CPU_SYSTEM**
  User and system CPU use, in seconds.

- **CONTEXT_VOLUNTARY, CONTEXT_INVOLUNTARY**
  How many voluntary and involuntary context switches occurred.

- **BLOCK_OPS_IN, BLOCK_OPS_OUT**
  The number of block input and output operations.

- **MESSAGES_SENT, MESSAGES_RECEIVED**
  The number of communication messages sent and received.

- **PAGE_FAULTS_MAJOR, PAGE_FAULTS_MINOR**
  The number of major and minor page faults.

- **SWAPS**
How many swaps occurred.

- SOURCE_FUNCTION, SOURCE_FILE, and SOURCE_LINE

Information indicating where in the source code the profiled state executes.

Notes

- PROFILING is a nonstandard INFORMATION_SCHEMA table.

Profiling information is also available from the SHOW PROFILE and SHOW PROFILES statements. See SHOW PROFILE Statement. For example, the following queries are equivalent:

```
SHOW PROFILE FOR QUERY 2;
SELECT STATE, FORMAT(DURATION, 6) AS DURATION
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PROFILING
WHERE QUERY_ID = 2 ORDER BY SEQ;
```

4.18 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA REFERENTIAL_CONSTRAINTS Table

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.
The INFORMATION_SCHEMA ROUTINES Table

- **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.

### 4.19 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 (native) functions or loadable functions.

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**.
The INFORMATION_SCHEMA ROUTINES Table

• **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**.

• **DATETIME_PRECISION**
  For stored function temporal return values, the fractional seconds precision. 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 named in the DEFINER clause (often 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**

- To see information about a routine, you must be the user named in the routine DEFINER clause or have SELECT access to the mysql.proc table. If you do not have privileges for the routine itself, the value displayed for the ROUTINE_DEFINITION column is NULL.

- 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.
4.20 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 Statement. The following statements are equivalent:

```sql
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.

4.21 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**
Notes

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 Statement. 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

- SCHEMA_PRIVILEGES is a nonstandard INFORMATION_SCHEMA table.

The following statements are not equivalent:

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

### 4.22 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 Statement.

• **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 Statement. The following statements are equivalent:
The INFORMATION_SCHEMA TABLES Table

The INFORMATION_SCHEMA TABLES Table provides information about tables in databases.

The INFORMATION_SCHEMA 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 INFORMATION_SCHEMA 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.)
The INFORMATION_SCHEMA TABLES Table

- **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 space 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 space 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 Section 4.14, "The INFORMATION_SCHEMA PARTITIONS Table".

- **AUTO_INCREMENT**
The next `AUTO_INCREMENT` value.

- **CREATE_TIME**

When the table was created.

Prior to MySQL 5.6.25, for partitioned InnoDB tables, the `CREATE_TIME` column shows `NULL`. This column shows the correct table creation time for such tables in MySQL 5.6.25 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`.

`CREATE_OPTIONS` shows partitioned for partitioned tables.

When creating a table with strict mode disabled, the storage engine's default row format is used if the specified row format is not supported. The actual row format of the table is reported in the `ROW_FORMAT` column. `CREATE_OPTIONS` shows the row format that was specified in the `CREATE TABLE` statement.

When altering the storage engine of a table, table options that are not applicable to the new storage engine are retained in the table definition to enable reverting the table with its previously defined options to the original storage engine, if necessary. The `CREATE_OPTIONS` column may show retained options.

- **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 TABLES 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 Statement, and SHOW TABLES Statement. The following statements are equivalent:

```sql
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:

```sql
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']
```

4.24 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA TABLESPACES Table

This table is unused. Other INFORMATION_SCHEMA tables may provide related information:

• For NDB, the INFORMATION_SCHEMA FILES table provides tablespace-related information.

• For InnoDB, the INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB_SYS_TABLESPACES and INNODB_SYS_DATAFILES tables provide tablespace metadata.

4.25 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 INFORMATION_SCHEMA TABLE_PRIVILEGES Table

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.

- **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.

4.26 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 Statement. 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

- **TABLE_PRIVILEGES** is a nonstandard INFORMATION_SCHEMA table.
The following statements are not equivalent:

```
SELECT ... FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLE_PRIVILEGES
SHOW GRANTS ...
```

### 4.27 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**.

• **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 named in the **DEFINER** clause (often 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_CATALOG: def
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
```

Example
4.28 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA USER_PRIVILEGES Table

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 Statement**. 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**

- **USER_PRIVILEGES** is a nonstandard **INFORMATION_SCHEMA** table.

  The following statements are not equivalent:

  ```sql
  SELECT ... FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.USER_PRIVILEGES
  SHOW GRANTS ...
  ```

4.29 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 as `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:

```sql
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 5 INFORMATION_SCHEMA InnoDB Tables

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This section provides table definitions for INFORMATION_SCHEMA InnoDB tables. For related information and examples, see InnoDB INFORMATION_SCHEMA Tables.

INFORMATION_SCHEMA InnoDB tables can be used to monitor ongoing InnoDB activity, to detect inefficiencies before they turn into issues, or to troubleshoot performance and capacity issues. As your database becomes bigger and busier, running up against the limits of your hardware capacity, you monitor and tune these aspects to keep the database running smoothly.

5.1 INFORMATION_SCHEMA InnoDB Table Reference

The following table summarizes INFORMATION_SCHEMA InnoDB tables. For greater detail, see the individual table descriptions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_BUFFER_PAGE</td>
<td>Pages in InnoDB buffer pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_BUFFER_PAGE_LRU</td>
<td>LRU ordering of pages in InnoDB buffer pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_BUFFER_POOL_STATS</td>
<td>InnoDB buffer pool statistics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB_BUFFER_PAGE Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_CMP</td>
<td>Status for operations related to compressed InnoDB tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_CMP_PER_INDEX</td>
<td>Status for operations related to compressed InnoDB tables and indexes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_CMP_PER_INDEX_RESET</td>
<td>Status for operations related to compressed InnoDB tables and indexes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_CMP_RESET</td>
<td>Status for operations related to compressed InnoDB tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_CMPMEM</td>
<td>Status for compressed pages within InnoDB buffer pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_CMPMEM_RESET</td>
<td>Status for compressed pages within InnoDB buffer pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_FT_BEING_DELETED</td>
<td>Snapshot of INNODB_FT_DELETED table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_FT_CONFIG</td>
<td>Metadata for InnoDB table FULLTEXT index and associated processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_FT_DEFAULT_STOPWORD</td>
<td>Default list of stopwords for InnoDB FULLTEXT indexes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_FT_DELETED</td>
<td>Rows deleted from InnoDB table FULLTEXT index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_FT_INDEX_CACHE</td>
<td>Token information for newly inserted rows in InnoDB FULLTEXT index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_FT_INDEX_TABLE</td>
<td>Inverted index information for processing text searches against InnoDB table FULLTEXT index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_LOCK_WAITS</td>
<td>InnoDB transaction lock-wait information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_LOCKS</td>
<td>InnoDB transaction lock information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_METRICS</td>
<td>InnoDB performance information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_SYS_COLUMNS</td>
<td>Columns in each InnoDB table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_SYS_DATAFILES</td>
<td>Data file path information for InnoDB file-per-table and general tablespaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_SYS_FIELDS</td>
<td>Key columns of InnoDB indexes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_SYS_FOREIGN</td>
<td>InnoDB foreign-key metadata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_SYS_FOREIGN_COLS</td>
<td>InnoDB foreign-key column status information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_SYS_INDEXES</td>
<td>InnoDB index metadata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_SYS_TABLES</td>
<td>InnoDB table metadata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_SYS_TABLESPACES</td>
<td>InnoDB file-per-table, general, and undo tablespace metadata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_SYS_TABLESTATS</td>
<td>InnoDB table low-level status information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNODB_TRX</td>
<td>Active InnoDB transaction information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB_BUFFER_PAGE Table

The INNODB_BUFFER_PAGE table provides information about each page in the InnoDB buffer pool.

For related usage information and examples, see InnoDB INFORMATION_SCHEMA Buffer Pool Tables.
Warning

Querying the **INNODB_BUFFER_PAGE** table can affect performance. Do not query this table on a production system unless you are aware of the performance impact and have determined it to be acceptable. To avoid impacting performance on a production system, reproduce the issue you want to investigate and query buffer pool statistics on a test instance.

The **INNODB_BUFFER_PAGE** table has these columns:

- **POOL_ID**
  The buffer pool ID. This is an identifier to distinguish between multiple buffer pool instances.

- **BLOCK_ID**
  The buffer pool block ID.

- **SPACE**
  The tablespace ID; the same value as **INNODB_SYS_TABLES.SPACE**.

- **PAGE_NUMBER**
  The page number.

- **PAGE_TYPE**
  The page type. The following table shows the permitted values.

  **Table 5.2 INNODB_BUFFER_PAGE.PAGE_TYPE Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALLOCATED</td>
<td>Freshly allocated page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOB</td>
<td>Uncompressed BLOB page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPRESSED_BLOB2</td>
<td>Subsequent comp BLOB page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPRESSED_BLOB</td>
<td>First compressed BLOB page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXTENT_DESCRIPTOR</td>
<td>Extent descriptor page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILE_SPACE_HEADER</td>
<td>File space header</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBUF_BITMAP</td>
<td>Insert buffer bitmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBUF_FREE_LIST</td>
<td>Insert buffer free list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBUF_INDEX</td>
<td>Insert buffer index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX</td>
<td>B-tree node</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INODE</td>
<td>Index node</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>System page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRX_SYSTEM</td>
<td>Transaction system data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDO_LOG</td>
<td>Undo log page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNKNOWN</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **FLUSH_TYPE**
  The flush type.
## The INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB_BUFFER_PAGE Table

- **FIX_COUNT**
  The number of threads using this block within the buffer pool. When zero, the block is eligible to be evicted.

- **IS_HASHED**
  Whether a hash index has been built on this page.

- **NEWEST_MODIFICATION**
  The Log Sequence Number of the youngest modification.

- **OLDEST_MODIFICATION**
  The Log Sequence Number of the oldest modification.

- **ACCESS_TIME**
  An abstract number used to judge the first access time of the page.

- **TABLE_NAME**
  The name of the table the page belongs to. This column is applicable only to pages with a `PAGE_TYPE` value of `INDEX`.

- **INDEX_NAME**
  The name of the index the page belongs to. This can be the name of a clustered index or a secondary index. This column is applicable only to pages with a `PAGE_TYPE` value of `INDEX`.

- **NUMBER_RECORDS**
  The number of records within the page.

- **DATA_SIZE**
  The sum of the sizes of the records. This column is applicable only to pages with a `PAGE_TYPE` value of `INDEX`.

- **COMPRESSED_SIZE**
  The compressed page size. **NULL** for pages that are not compressed.

- **PAGE_STATE**
  The page state. The following table shows the permitted values.

### Table 5.3 INNODB_BUFFER_PAGE.PAGE_STATE Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page State</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FILE_PAGE</td>
<td>A buffered file page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEMORY</td>
<td>Contains a main memory object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT_USED</td>
<td>In the free list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>Clean compressed pages, compressed pages in the flush list, pages used as buffer pool watch sentinels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Page State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page State</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>READY_FOR_USE</td>
<td>A free page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REMOVE_HASH</td>
<td>Hash index should be removed before placing in the free list</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **IO_FIX**

  Whether any I/O is pending for this page: `IO_NONE` = no pending I/O, `IO_READ` = read pending, `IO_WRITE` = write pending.

- **IS_OLD**

  Whether the block is in the sublist of old blocks in the LRU list.

- **FREE_PAGE_CLOCK**

  The value of the `freed_page_clock` counter when the block was the last placed at the head of the LRU list. The `freed_page_clock` counter tracks the number of blocks removed from the end of the LRU list.

---

**Example**

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.INNODB_BUFFER_PAGE LIMIT 1;
+--------------------------+----------+----------------+---------------------+----------+--------------------+-------------------+-------------+---------------------+----------+--------------------------+------------+---------------------+---------------+---------------------+---------------------------+---------------------+---------------------+---------+---------------------+---------------+---------------------+--------------------------+---------------------+---------------------+---------+---------------------+---------------+---------------------+--------------------------+
| POOL_ID                  | 0        | BLOCK_ID       | 0                   | SPACE   | 97                  | PAGE_NUMBER       | 2473        | PAGE_TYPE            | INDEX     | FIXED               | 0          | FLASH               | 1            | FIX_COUNT           | 0            | IS_HASHED       | YES           | NEWEST_MODIFICATION | 733855581     | OLDEST_MODIFICATION | 0        | ACCESS_TIME         | 3378385672    | TABLE_NAME         | `employees`.`salaries` | INDEX_NAME         | PRIMARY         | NUMBER_RECORDS       | 468      | DATA_SIZE           | 14976       | COMPRESSED_SIZE    | 0            | PAGE_STATE         | FILE_PAGE     | IO_FIX              | IO_NONE       | IS_OLD              | YES          | FREE_PAGE_CLOCK    | 66          |
```

**Notes**

- This table is useful primarily for expert-level performance monitoring, or when developing performance-related extensions for MySQL.

- You must have the `PROCESS` privilege to query this table.

- Use the `INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS` table or the `SHOW COLUMNS` statement to view additional information about the columns of this table, including data types and default values.

- When tables, table rows, partitions, or indexes are deleted, associated pages remain in the buffer pool until space is required for other data. The `INNODB_BUFFER_PAGE` table reports information about these pages until they are evicted from the buffer pool. For more information about how the InnoDB manages buffer pool data, see **Buffer Pool**.
5.3 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB BUFFER_PAGE_LRU Table

The INNODB BUFFER_PAGE_LRU table provides information about the pages in the InnoDB buffer pool; in particular, how they are ordered in the LRU list that determines which pages to evict from the buffer pool when it becomes full.

The INNODB BUFFER_PAGE_LRU table has the same columns as the INNODB BUFFER_PAGE table, except that the INNODB BUFFER_PAGE_LRU table has LRU_POSITION and COMPRESSED columns instead of BLOCK_ID and PAGE_STATE columns.

For related usage information and examples, see InnoDB INFORMATION_SCHEMA Buffer Pool Tables.

Warning

Querying the INNODB_BUFFER_PAGE_LRU table can affect performance. Do not query this table on a production system unless you are aware of the performance impact and have determined it to be acceptable. To avoid impacting performance on a production system, reproduce the issue you want to investigate and query buffer pool statistics on a test instance.

The INNODB BUFFER_PAGE_LRU table has these columns:

- **POOL_ID**
  The buffer pool ID. This is an identifier to distinguish between multiple buffer pool instances.

- **LRU_POSITION**
  The position of the page in the LRU list.

- **SPACE**
  The tablespace ID; the same value as INNODB_SYS_TABLES.SPACE.

- **PAGE_NUMBER**
  The page number.

- **PAGE_TYPE**
  The page type. The following table shows the permitted values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALLOCATED</td>
<td>Freshly allocated page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOB</td>
<td>Uncompressed BLOB page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPRESSED_BLOB2</td>
<td>Subsequent comp BLOB page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPRESSED_BLOB</td>
<td>First compressed BLOB page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXTENT_DESCRIPTOR</td>
<td>Extent descriptor page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILE_SPACE_HEADER</td>
<td>File space header</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBUF_BITMAP</td>
<td>Insert buffer bitmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBUF_FREE_LIST</td>
<td>Insert buffer free list</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB_BUFFER_PAGE_LRU Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IBUF_INDEX</td>
<td>Insert buffer index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX</td>
<td>B-tree node</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INODE</td>
<td>Index node</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>System page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRX_SYSTEM</td>
<td>Transaction system data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDO_LOG</td>
<td>Undo log page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNKNOWN</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **FLUSH_TYPE**
  The flush type.

- **FIX_COUNT**
  The number of threads using this block within the buffer pool. When zero, the block is eligible to be evicted.

- **IS_HASHED**
  Whether a hash index has been built on this page.

- **NEWEST_MODIFICATION**
  The Log Sequence Number of the youngest modification.

- **OLDEST_MODIFICATION**
  The Log Sequence Number of the oldest modification.

- **ACCESS_TIME**
  An abstract number used to judge the first access time of the page.

- **TABLE_NAME**
  The name of the table the page belongs to. This column is applicable only to pages with a **PAGE_TYPE** value of **INDEX**.

- **INDEX_NAME**
  The name of the index the page belongs to. This can be the name of a clustered index or a secondary index. This column is applicable only to pages with a **PAGE_TYPE** value of **INDEX**.

- **NUMBER_RECORDS**
  The number of records within the page.

- **DATA_SIZE**
  The sum of the sizes of the records. This column is applicable only to pages with a **PAGE_TYPE** value of **INDEX**.

- **COMPRESSED_SIZE**
  The compressed page size. **NULL** for pages that are not compressed.
• **COMPRESSED**

Whether the page is compressed.

• **IO_FIX**

Whether any I/O is pending for this page: **IO_NONE** = no pending I/O, **IO_READ** = read pending, **IO_WRITE** = write pending.

• **IS_OLD**

Whether the block is in the sublist of old blocks in the LRU list.

• **FREE_PAGE_CLOCK**

The value of the `freed_page_clock` counter when the block was the last placed at the head of the LRU list. The `freed_page_clock` counter tracks the number of blocks removed from the end of the LRU list.

---

### Example

```
Example

mysql> SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.INNODB_BUFFER_PAGE_LRU LIMIT 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POOL_ID</th>
<th>LRU_POSITION</th>
<th>SPACE</th>
<th>PAGE_NUMBER</th>
<th>PAGE_TYPE</th>
<th>FLUSH_TYPE</th>
<th>FIX_COUNT</th>
<th>IS_HASHED</th>
<th>NEWEST_MODIFICATION</th>
<th>OLDEST_MODIFICATION</th>
<th>ACCESS_TIME</th>
<th>TABLE_NAME</th>
<th>INDEX_NAME</th>
<th>NUMBER_RECORDS</th>
<th>DATA_SIZE</th>
<th>COMPRESSED_SIZE</th>
<th>COMPRESSED</th>
<th>IO_FIX</th>
<th>IS_OLD</th>
<th>FREE_PAGE_CLOCK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>INDEX</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>719490396</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3378383796</td>
<td><code>employees</code>.<code>salaries</code></td>
<td>PRIMARY</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>14976</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>IO_NONE</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes

• This table is useful primarily for expert-level performance monitoring, or when developing performance-related extensions for MySQL.

• You must have the **PROCESS** privilege to query this table.

• Use the **INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS** table or the **SHOW COLUMNS** statement to view additional information about the columns of this table, including data types and default values.

• Querying this table can require MySQL to allocate a large block of contiguous memory, more than 64 bytes times the number of active pages in the buffer pool. This allocation could potentially cause an out-of-memory error, especially for systems with multi-gigabyte buffer pools.

• Querying this table requires MySQL to lock the data structure representing the buffer pool while traversing the LRU list, which can reduce concurrency, especially for systems with multi-gigabyte buffer pools.
The INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB_BUFFER_POOL_STATS Table

• When tables, table rows, partitions, or indexes are deleted, associated pages remain in the buffer pool until space is required for other data. The INNODB_BUFFER_PAGE_LRU table reports information about these pages until they are evicted from the buffer pool. For more information about how the InnoDB manages buffer pool data, see Buffer Pool.

5.4 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB_BUFFER_POOL_STATS Table

The INNODB_BUFFER_POOL_STATS table provides much of the same buffer pool information provided in SHOW ENGINE INNODB STATUS output. Much of the same information may also be obtained using InnoDB buffer pool server status variables.

The idea of making pages in the buffer pool “young” or “not young” refers to transferring them between the sublists at the head and tail of the buffer pool data structure. Pages made “young” take longer to age out of the buffer pool, while pages made “not young” are moved much closer to the point of eviction.

For related usage information and examples, see InnoDB INFORMATION_SCHEMA Buffer Pool Tables.

The INNODB_BUFFER_POOL_STATS table has these columns:

• POOL_ID
  The buffer pool ID. This is an identifier to distinguish between multiple buffer pool instances.

• POOL_SIZE
  The InnoDB buffer pool size in pages.

• FREE_BUFFERS
  The number of free pages in the InnoDB buffer pool.

• DATABASE_PAGES
  The number of pages in the InnoDB buffer pool containing data. This number includes both dirty and clean pages.

• OLD_DATABASE_PAGES
  The number of pages in the old buffer pool sublist.

• MODIFIED_DATABASE_PAGES
  The number of modified (dirty) database pages.

• PENDING_DECOMPRESS
  The number of pages pending decompression.

• PENDING_READS
  The number of pending reads.

• PENDING_FLUSH_LRU
  The number of pages pending flush in the LRU.

• PENDING_FLUSH_LIST
The number of pages pending flush in the flush list.

- **PAGES_MADE_YOUNG**
  The number of pages made young.

- **PAGES_NOT_MADE_YOUNG**
  The number of pages not made young.

- **PAGES_MADE_YOUNG_RATE**
  The number of pages made young per second (pages made young since the last printout / time elapsed).

- **PAGES_MADE_NOT_YOUNG_RATE**
  The number of pages not made per second (pages not made young since the last printout / time elapsed).

- **NUMBER_PAGES_READ**
  The number of pages read.

- **NUMBER_PAGES_CREATED**
  The number of pages created.

- **NUMBER_PAGES_WRITTEN**
  The number of pages written.

- **PAGES_READ_RATE**
  The number of pages read per second (pages read since the last printout / time elapsed).

- **PAGES_CREATE_RATE**
  The number of pages created per second (pages created since the last printout / time elapsed).

- **PAGES_WRITTEN_RATE**
  The number of pages written per second (pages written since the last printout / time elapsed).

- **NUMBER_PAGES_GET**
  The number of logical read requests.

- **HIT_RATE**
  The buffer pool hit rate.

- **YOUNG_MAKE_PER_THOUSAND_GETS**
  The number of pages made young per thousand gets.

- **NOT_YOUNG_MAKE_PER_THOUSAND_GETS**
  The number of pages not made young per thousand gets.
- **NUMBER_PAGES_READ_AHEAD**
  The number of pages read ahead.

- **NUMBER_READ_AHEAD_EVICTED**
  The number of pages read into the *InnoDB* buffer pool by the read-ahead background thread that were subsequently evicted without having been accessed by queries.

- **READ_AHEAD_RATE**
  The read-ahead rate per second (pages read ahead since the last printout / time elapsed).

- **READ_AHEAD_EVICTED_RATE**
  The number of read-ahead pages evicted without access per second (read-ahead pages not accessed since the last printout / time elapsed).

- **LRU_IO_TOTAL**
  Total LRU I/O.

- **LRU_IO_CURRENT**
  LRU I/O for the current interval.

- **UNCOMPRESS_TOTAL**
  The total number of pages decompressed.

- **UNCOMPRESS_CURRENT**
  The number of pages decompressed in the current interval.

---

**Example**

```sql
mysql> SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.INNODB_BUFFER_POOL_STATS;
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POOL_ID: 0</th>
<th>POOL_SIZE: 8192</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DATABASE_PAGES: 8085</td>
<td>OLD_DATABASE_PAGES: 2964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MODIFIED_DATABASE_PAGES: 0</td>
<td>PENDING_DECOMPRESS: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PENDING_READS: 0</td>
<td>PENDING_FLUSH_LRU: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PENDING_FLUSH_LIST: 0</td>
<td>PAGES_MADE_YOUNG: 22821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAGES_MADE_NOT_YOUNG: 3544303</td>
<td>PAGES_MADE_YOUNG_RATE: 357.62602199870594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAGES_MADE_NOT_YOUNG_RATE: 0</td>
<td>NUMBER_PAGES_READ: 2389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER_PAGES_CREATED: 12385</td>
<td>NUMBER_PAGES_WRITTEN: 13111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAGES_READ_RATE: 0</td>
<td>PAGES_CREATE_RATE: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAGES_WRITE_RATE: 0</td>
<td>NUMBER_PAGES_GET: 33322210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIT_RATE: 1000</td>
<td>YOUNG_MAKE_PER_THOUSAND_GETS: 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT_YOUNG_MAKE_PER_THOUSAND_GETS: 0</td>
<td>NUMBER_PAGES_READ_AHEAD: 2024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
Notes

- This table is useful primarily for expert-level performance monitoring, or when developing performance-related extensions for MySQL.

- You must have the `PROCESS` privilege to query this table.

- Use the `INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS` table or the `SHOW COLUMNS` statement to view additional information about the columns of this table, including data types and default values.

5.5 The `INFORMATION_SCHEMA.INNODB_CMP` and `INNODB_CMP_RESET` Tables

The `INNODB_CMP` and `INNODB_CMP_RESET` tables provide status information on operations related to compressed InnoDB tables.

The `INNODB_CMP` and `INNODB_CMP_RESET` tables have these columns:

- **PAGE_SIZE**
  The compressed page size in bytes.

- **COMPRESS_OPS**
  The number of times a B-tree page of size `PAGE_SIZE` has been compressed. Pages are compressed whenever an empty page is created or the space for the uncompressed modification log runs out.

- **COMPRESS_OPS_OK**
  The number of times a B-tree page of size `PAGE_SIZE` has been successfully compressed. This count should never exceed `COMPRESS_OPS`.

- **COMPRESS_TIME**
  The total time in seconds used for attempts to compress B-tree pages of size `PAGE_SIZE`.

- **UNCOMPRESS_OPS**
  The number of times a B-tree page of size `PAGE_SIZE` has been uncompressed. B-tree pages are uncompressed whenever compression fails or at first access when the uncompressed page does not exist in the buffer pool.

- **UNCOMPRESS_TIME**
  The total time in seconds used for uncompressing B-tree pages of the size `PAGE_SIZE`.

Example

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.INNODB_CMP
+-----------------------------+
| page_size                  |
+-----------------------------+
| 1024                       |
+-----------------------------+
```

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page Size</th>
<th>Compress Ops</th>
<th>Compress Ops Ok</th>
<th>Compress Time</th>
<th>Uncompress Ops</th>
<th>Uncompress Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2048</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4096</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8192</td>
<td>86955</td>
<td>81182</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>26828</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16384</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes

- Use these tables to measure the effectiveness of InnoDB table compression in your database.
- You must have the PROCESS privilege to query this table.
- Use the INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS table or the SHOW COLUMNS statement to view additional information about the columns of this table, including data types and default values.
- For usage information, see Monitoring InnoDB Table Compression at Runtime and Using the Compression Information Schema Tables. For general information about InnoDB table compression, see InnoDB Table Compression.

5.6 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB_CMPMEM and INNODB_CMPMEM_RESET Tables

The INNODB_CMPMEM and INNODB_CMPMEM_RESET tables provide status information on compressed pages within the InnoDB buffer pool.

The INNODB_CMPMEM and INNODB_CMPMEM_RESET tables have these columns:

- **PAGE_SIZE**
  The block size in bytes. Each record of this table describes blocks of this size.

- **BUFFER_POOL_INSTANCE**
  A unique identifier for the buffer pool instance.
• **PAGES_USED**

The number of blocks of size `PAGE_SIZE` that are currently in use.

• **PAGES_FREE**

The number of blocks of size `PAGE_SIZE` that are currently available for allocation. This column shows the external fragmentation in the memory pool. Ideally, these numbers should be at most 1.

• **RELOCATION_OPS**

The number of times a block of size `PAGE_SIZE` has been relocated. The buddy system can relocate the allocated “buddy neighbor” of a freed block when it tries to form a bigger freed block. Reading from the `INNODB_CMPMEM_RESET` table resets this count.

• **RELOCATION_TIME**

The total time in microseconds used for relocating blocks of size `PAGE_SIZE`. Reading from the table `INNODB_CMPMEM_RESET` resets this count.

---

**Example**

```sql
mysql> SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.INNODB_CMPMEM\G
```

```
*************************** 1. row ***************************
page_size: 1024
buffer_pool_instance: 0
pages_used: 0
pages_free: 0
relocation_ops: 0
relocation_time: 0
*************************** 2. row ***************************
page_size: 2048
buffer_pool_instance: 0
pages_used: 0
pages_free: 0
relocation_ops: 0
relocation_time: 0
*************************** 3. row ***************************
page_size: 4096
buffer_pool_instance: 0
pages_used: 0
pages_free: 0
relocation_ops: 0
relocation_time: 0
*************************** 4. row ***************************
page_size: 8192
buffer_pool_instance: 0
pages_used: 7673
pages_free: 15
relocation_ops: 4638
relocation_time: 0
*************************** 5. row ***************************
page_size: 16384
buffer_pool_instance: 0
pages_used: 0
pages_free: 0
relocation_ops: 0
relocation_time: 0
```

---

**Notes**

• Use these tables to measure the effectiveness of InnoDB table compression in your database.
5.7 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB_CMP_PER_INDEX and INNODB_CMP_PER_INDEX_RESET Tables

The INNODB_CMP_PER_INDEX and INNODB_CMP_PER_INDEX_RESET tables provide status information on operations related to compressed InnoDB tables and indexes, with separate statistics for each combination of database, table, and index, to help you evaluate the performance and usefulness of compression for specific tables.

For a compressed InnoDB table, both the table data and all the secondary indexes are compressed. In this context, the table data is treated as just another index, one that happens to contain all the columns: the clustered index.

The INNODB_CMP_PER_INDEX and INNODB_CMP_PER_INDEX_RESET tables have these columns:

- **DATABASE_NAME**
  The schema (database) containing the applicable table.

- **TABLE_NAME**
  The table to monitor for compression statistics.

- **INDEX_NAME**
  The index to monitor for compression statistics.

- **COMPRESS_OPS**
  The number of compression operations attempted. Pages are compressed whenever an empty page is created or the space for the uncompressed modification log runs out.

- **COMPRESS_OPS_OK**
  The number of successful compression operations. Subtract from the COMPRESS_OPS value to get the number of compression failures. Divide by the COMPRESS_OPS value to get the percentage of compression failures.

- **COMPRESS_TIME**
  The total time in seconds used for compressing data in this index.

- **UNCOMPRESS_OPS**
  The number of uncompression operations performed. Compressed InnoDB pages are uncompressed whenever compression fails, or the first time a compressed page is accessed in the buffer pool and the uncompressed page does not exist.

- **UNCOMPRESS_TIME**
The total time in seconds used for uncompressing data in this index.

Example

```sql
mysql> SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.INNODB_CMP_PER_INDEX\G
*************************** 1. row ***************************
database_name: employees
table_name: salaries
index_name: PRIMARY
compress_ops: 0
compress_ops_ok: 0
compress_time: 0
uncompress_ops: 23451
uncompress_time: 4
*************************** 2. row ***************************
database_name: employees
table_name: salaries
index_name: emp_no
compress_ops: 0
compress_ops_ok: 0
compress_time: 0
uncompress_ops: 1597
uncompress_time: 0
```

Notes

- Use these tables to measure the effectiveness of InnoDB table compression for specific tables, indexes, or both.
- You must have the PROCESS privilege to query these tables.
- Use the INFORMATION_SCHEMA COLUMNS table or the SHOW COLUMNS statement to view additional information about the columns of these tables, including data types and default values.
- Because collecting separate measurements for every index imposes substantial performance overhead, INNODB_CMP_PER_INDEX and INNODB_CMP_PER_INDEX_RESET statistics are not gathered by default. You must enable the innodb_cmp_per_index_enabled system variable before performing the operations on compressed tables that you want to monitor.
- For usage information, see Monitoring InnoDB Table Compression at Runtime and Using the Compression Information Schema Tables. For general information about InnoDB table compression, see InnoDB Table Compression.

5.8 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB_FT_BEING_DELETED Table

The INNODB_FT_BEING_DELETED table provides a snapshot of the INNODB_FT_DELETED table; it is used only during an OPTIMIZE TABLE maintenance operation. When OPTIMIZE TABLE is run, the INNODB_FT_BEING_DELETED table is emptied, and DOC_ID values are removed from the INNODB_FT_DELETED table. Because the contents of INNODB_FT_BEING_DELETED typically have a short lifetime, this table has limited utility for monitoring or debugging. For information about running OPTIMIZE TABLE on tables with FULLTEXT indexes, see Fine-Tuning MySQL Full-Text Search.

This table is empty initially. Before querying it, set the value of the innodb_ft_aux_table system variable to the name (including the database name) of the table that contains the FULLTEXT index; for example test/articles. The output appears similar to the example provided for the INNODB_FT_DELETED table.
Notes

For related usage information and examples, see InnoDB INFORMATION_SCHEMA FULLTEXT Index Tables.

The **INNODB_FT_BEING_DELETED** table has these columns:

- **DOC_ID**

  The document ID of the row that is in the process of being deleted. This value might reflect the value of an ID column that you defined for the underlying table, or it can be a sequence value generated by InnoDB when the table contains no suitable column. This value is used when you do text searches, to skip rows in the **INNODB_FT_INDEX_TABLE** table before data for deleted rows is physically removed from the **FULLTEXT** index by an **OPTIMIZE TABLE** statement. For more information, see Optimizing InnoDB Full-Text Indexes.

Notes

- You must have the **PROCESS** privilege to query this table.
- Use the **INFORMATION_SCHEMA COLUMNS** table or the **SHOW COLUMNS** statement to view additional information about the columns of this table, including data types and default values.
- For more information about InnoDB **FULLTEXT** search, see InnoDB Full-Text Indexes, and Full-Text Search Functions.

### 5.9 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB_FT_CONFIG Table

The **INNODB_FT_CONFIG** table provides metadata about the **FULLTEXT** index and associated processing for an InnoDB table.

This table is empty initially. Before querying it, set the value of the **innodb_ft_aux_table** system variable to the name (including the database name) of the table that contains the **FULLTEXT** index; for example **test/articles**.

For related usage information and examples, see InnoDB INFORMATION_SCHEMA FULLTEXT Index Tables.

The **INNODB_FT_CONFIG** table has these columns:

- **KEY**

  The name designating an item of metadata for an InnoDB table containing a **FULLTEXT** index.

  The values for this column might change, depending on the needs for performance tuning and debugging for InnoDB full-text processing. The key names and their meanings include:

  - **optimize_checkpoint_limit**: The number of seconds after which an **OPTIMIZE TABLE** run stops.
  - **synced_doc_id**: The next **DOC_ID** to be issued.
  - **stopword_table_name**: The **database/table** name for a user-defined stopword table. The **VALUE** column is empty if there is no user-defined stopword table.
  - **use_stopword**: Indicates whether a stopword table is used, which is defined when the **FULLTEXT** index is created.
  - **VALUE**
The value associated with the corresponding `KEY` column, reflecting some limit or current value for an aspect of a `FULLTEXT` index for an InnoDB table.

**Example**

```sql
mysql> SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.INNODB_FT_CONFIG;
+---------------------------+-------------------+
| KEY                       | VALUE             |
+---------------------------+-------------------+
| optimize_checkpoint_limit | 180               |
| synced_doc_id             | 0                 |
| stopword_table_name       | test/my_stopwords |
| use_stopword              | 1                 |
+---------------------------+-------------------+
```

**Notes**

- This table is intended only for internal configuration. It is not intended for statistical information purposes.
- You must have the `PROCESS` privilege to query this table.
- Use the `INFORMATION_SCHEMA COLUMNS` table or the `SHOW COLUMNS` statement to view additional information about the columns of this table, including data types and default values.
- For more information about InnoDB `FULLTEXT` search, see InnoDB Full-Text Indexes, and Full-Text Search Functions.

### 5.10 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB_FT_DEFAULT_STOPWORD Table

The `INNODB_FT_DEFAULT_STOPWORD` table holds a list of stopwords that are used by default when creating a `FULLTEXT` index on InnoDB tables. For information about the default InnoDB stopword list and how to define your own stopword lists, see Full-Text Stopwords.

For related usage information and examples, see InnoDB INFORMATION_SCHEMA FULLTEXT Index Tables.

The `INNODB_FT_DEFAULT_STOPWORD` table has these columns:

- `value`

A word that is used by default as a stopword for `FULLTEXT` indexes on InnoDB tables. This is not used if you override the default stopword processing with either the `innodb_ft_server_stopword_table` or the `innodb_ft_user_stopword_table` system variable.

**Example**

```sql
mysql> SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.INNODB_FT_DEFAULT_STOPWORD;
+-------+
| value |
+-------+
| a     |
| about |
| an    |
| are   |
| as    |
| at    |
```
Notes

- You must have the `PROCESS` privilege to query this table.
- Use the `INFORMATION_SCHEMA COLUMNS` table or the `SHOW COLUMNS` statement to view additional information about the columns of this table, including data types and default values.
- For more information about InnoDB FULLTEXT search, see InnoDB Full-Text Indexes, and Full-Text Search Functions.

### 5.11 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB_FT_DELETED Table

The `INNODB_FT_DELETED` table stores rows that are deleted from the `FULLTEXT` index for an InnoDB table. To avoid expensive index reorganization during DML operations for an InnoDB FULLTEXT index, the information about newly deleted words is stored separately, filtered out of search results when you do a text search, and removed from the main search index only when you issue an `OPTIMIZE TABLE` statement for the InnoDB table. For more information, see Optimizing InnoDB Full-Text Indexes.

This table is empty initially. Before querying it, set the value of the `innodb_ft_aux_table` system variable to the name (including the database name) of the table that contains the FULLTEXT index; for example `test/articles`.

For related usage information and examples, see InnoDB INFORMATION_SCHEMA FULLTEXT Index Tables.

The `INNODB_FT_DELETED` table has these columns:

- `DOC_ID`
The document ID of the newly deleted row. This value might reflect the value of an ID column that you defined for the underlying table, or it can be a sequence value generated by InnoDB when the table contains no suitable column. This value is used when you do text searches, to skip rows in the INNODB_FT_INDEX_TABLE table before data for deleted rows is physically removed from the FULLTEXT index by an OPTIMIZE TABLE statement. For more information, see Optimizing InnoDB Full-Text Indexes.

Example

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.INNODB_FT_DELETED;
+--------+
| DOC_ID |
+--------+
| 6      |
| 7      |
| 8      |
+--------+
```

Notes

- You must have the PROCESS privilege to query this table.
- Use the INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS table or the SHOW COLUMNS statement to view additional information about the columns of this table, including data types and default values.
- For more information about InnoDB FULLTEXT search, see InnoDB Full-Text Indexes, and Full-Text Search Functions.

5.12 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB_FT_INDEX_CACHE Table

The INNODB_FT_INDEX_CACHE table provides token information about newly inserted rows in a FULLTEXT index. To avoid expensive index reorganization during DML operations, the information about newly indexed words is stored separately, and combined with the main search index only when OPTIMIZE TABLE is run, when the server is shut down, or when the cache size exceeds a limit defined by the innodb_ft_cache_size or innodb_ft_total_cache_size system variable.

This table is empty initially. Before querying it, set the value of the innodb_ft_aux_table system variable to the name (including the database name) of the table that contains the FULLTEXT index; for example test/articles.

For related usage information and examples, see InnoDB INFORMATION_SCHEMA FULLTEXT Index Tables.

The INNODB_FT_INDEX_CACHE table has these columns:

- **WORD**
  A word extracted from the text of a newly inserted row.

- **FIRST_DOC_ID**
  The first document ID in which this word appears in the FULLTEXT index.

- **LAST_DOC_ID**
  The last document ID in which this word appears in the FULLTEXT index.
• **DOC_COUNT**

The number of rows in which this word appears in the **FULLTEXT** index. The same word can occur several times within the cache table, once for each combination of **DOC_ID** and **POSITION** values.

• **DOC_ID**

The document ID of the newly inserted row. This value might reflect the value of an ID column that you defined for the underlying table, or it can be a sequence value generated by **InnoDB** when the table contains no suitable column.

• **POSITION**

The position of this particular instance of the word within the relevant document identified by the **DOC_ID** value. The value does not represent an absolute position; it is an offset added to the **POSITION** of the previous instance of that word.

Notes

• This table is empty initially. Before querying it, set the value of the **innodb_ft_aux_table** system variable to the name (including the database name) of the table that contains the **FULLTEXT** index; for example **test/articles**. The following example demonstrates how to use the **innodb_ft_aux_table** system variable to show information about a **FULLTEXT** index for a specified table.

```sql
mysql> USE test;
mysql> CREATE TABLE articles (
  id INT UNSIGNED AUTO_INCREMENT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
  title VARCHAR(200),
  body TEXT,
  FULLTEXT (title,body)
) ENGINE=InnoDB;
mysql> INSERT INTO articles (title,body) VALUES
('MySQL Tutorial','DBMS stands for DataBase ...'),
('How To Use MySQL Well','After you went through a ...'),
('Optimizing MySQL','In this tutorial we show ...'),
('1001 MySQL Tricks','1. Never run mysqld as root. 2. ...'),
('MySQL Security','When configured properly, MySQL ...');
mysql> SET GLOBAL innodb_ft_aux_table = 'test/articles';
mysql> SELECT WORD, DOC_COUNT, DOC_ID, POSITION
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.INNODB_FT_INDEX_CACHE LIMIT 5;
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORD</th>
<th>DOC_COUNT</th>
<th>DOC_ID</th>
<th>POSITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1001</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comparison</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configured</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>database</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• You must have the **PROCESS** privilege to query this table.

• Use the **INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS** table or the **SHOW COLUMNS** statement to view additional information about the columns of this table, including data types and default values.

• For more information about **InnoDB FULLTEXT** search, see **InnoDB Full-Text Indexes**, and **Full-Text Search Functions**.

5.13 The **INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB_FT_INDEX_TABLE** Table
The **INNODB_FT_INDEX_TABLE** table provides information about the inverted index used to process text searches against the **FULLTEXT** index of an InnoDB table.

This table is empty initially. Before querying it, set the value of the `innodb_ft_aux_table` system variable to the name (including the database name) of the table that contains the **FULLTEXT** index; for example `test/articles`.

For related usage information and examples, see *InnoDB INFORMATION_SCHEMA FULLTEXT Index Tables*.

The **INNODB_FT_INDEX_TABLE** table has these columns:

- **WORD**
  A word extracted from the text of the columns that are part of a **FULLTEXT**.

- **FIRST_DOC_ID**
  The first document ID in which this word appears in the **FULLTEXT** index.

- **LAST_DOC_ID**
  The last document ID in which this word appears in the **FULLTEXT** index.

- **DOC_COUNT**
  The number of rows in which this word appears in the **FULLTEXT** index. The same word can occur several times within the cache table, once for each combination of **DOC_ID** and **POSITION** values.

- **DOC_ID**
  The document ID of the row containing the word. This value might reflect the value of an ID column that you defined for the underlying table, or it can be a sequence value generated by InnoDB when the table contains no suitable column.

- **POSITION**
  The position of this particular instance of the word within the relevant document identified by the **DOC_ID** value.

Notes

- This table is empty initially. Before querying it, set the value of the `innodb_ft_aux_table` system variable to the name (including the database name) of the table that contains the **FULLTEXT** index; for example `test/articles`. The following example demonstrates how to use the `innodb_ft_aux_table` system variable to show information about a **FULLTEXT** index for a specified table. Before information for newly inserted rows appears in **INNODB_FT_INDEX_TABLE**, the **FULLTEXT** index cache must be flushed to disk. This is accomplished by running an **OPTIMIZE TABLE** operation on the indexed table with the `innodb_optimize_fulltext_only` system variable enabled. (The example disables that variable again at the end because it is intended to be enabled only temporarily.)

```sql
mysql> USE test;
mysql> CREATE TABLE articles (  
    id INT UNSIGNED AUTO_INCREMENT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,  
    title VARCHAR(200),  
    body TEXT,  
    FULLTEXT (title,body)  
) ENGINE=InnoDB;
```
### The INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB_LOCKS Table

#### 5.14 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB_LOCKS Table

The **INNODB_LOCKS** table provides information about each lock that an InnoDB transaction has requested but not yet acquired, and each lock that a transaction holds that is blocking another transaction.

The **INNODB_LOCKS** table has these columns:

- **LOCK_ID**
  
  A unique lock ID number, internal to InnoDB. Treat it as an opaque string. Although **LOCK_ID** currently contains **TRX_ID**, the format of the data in **LOCK_ID** is subject to change at any time. Do not write applications that parse the **LOCK_ID** value.

- **LOCK_TRX_ID**
  
  The ID of the transaction holding the lock. To obtain details about the transaction, join this column with the **TRX_ID** column of the **INNODB_TRX** table.

- **LOCK_MODE**
  
  How the lock is requested. Permitted lock mode descriptors are **S**, **X**, **IS**, **IX**, **GAP**, **AUTO_INC**, and **UNKNOWN**. Lock mode descriptors may be used in combination to identify particular lock modes. For information about InnoDB lock modes, see [InnoDB Locking](#).

- **LOCK_TYPE**
  
  Use the **INFORMATION_SCHEMA COLUMNS** table or the **SHOW COLUMNS** statement to view additional information about the columns of this table, including data types and default values.

- **FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT INNOODB FULLTEXT SEARCH, SEE InnoDB Full-Text Indexes, and Full-Text Search Functions.
The type of lock. Permitted values are `RECORD` for a row-level lock, `TABLE` for a table-level lock.

- **LOCK_TABLE**

  The name of the table that has been locked or contains locked records.

- **LOCK_INDEX**

  The name of the index, if `LOCK_TYPE` is `RECORD`; otherwise `NULL`.

- **LOCK_SPACE**

  The tablespace ID of the locked record, if `LOCK_TYPE` is `RECORD`; otherwise `NULL`.

- **LOCK_PAGE**

  The page number of the locked record, if `LOCK_TYPE` is `RECORD`; otherwise `NULL`.

- **LOCK_REC**

  The heap number of the locked record within the page, if `LOCK_TYPE` is `RECORD`; otherwise `NULL`.

- **LOCK_DATA**

  The data associated with the lock, if any. A value is shown if the `LOCK_TYPE` is `RECORD`, otherwise the value is `NULL`. Primary key values of the locked record are shown for a lock placed on the primary key index. Secondary index values of the locked record are shown for a lock placed on a unique secondary index. Secondary index values are shown with primary key values appended if the secondary index is not unique. If there is no primary key, `LOCK_DATA` shows either the key values of a selected unique index or the unique InnoDB internal row ID number, according to the rules governing InnoDB clustered index use (see Clustered and Secondary Indexes). `LOCK_DATA` reports "supremum pseudo-record" for a lock taken on a supremum pseudo-record. If the page containing the locked record is not in the buffer pool because it was written to disk while the lock was held, InnoDB does not fetch the page from disk. Instead, `LOCK_DATA` reports `NULL`.

Example

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.INNODB_LOCKS
*************************** 1. row ***************************
lock_id: 3723:72:3:2
lock_trx_id: 3723
lock_mode: X
lock_type: RECORD
lock_table: 'mysql`.`t`
lock_index: PRIMARY
lock_space: 72
lock_page: 3
lock_rec: 2
lock_data: 1, 9
*************************** 2. row ***************************
lock_id: 3722:72:3:2
lock_trx_id: 3722
lock_mode: S
lock_type: RECORD
lock_table: 'mysql`.`t`
lock_index: PRIMARY
lock_space: 72
lock_page: 3
lock_rec: 2
lock_data: 1, 9
```
5.15 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB_LOCK_WAITS Table

The INNODB_LOCK_WAITS table contains one or more rows for each blocked InnoDB transaction, indicating the lock it has requested and any locks that are blocking that request.

The INNODB_LOCK_WAITS table has these columns:

• REQUESTING_TRX_ID
  The ID of the requesting (blocked) transaction.

• REQUESTED_LOCK_ID
  The ID of the lock for which a transaction is waiting. To obtain details about the lock, join this column with the LOCK_ID column of the INNODB_LOCKS table.

• BLOCKING_TRX_ID
  The ID of the blocking transaction.

• BLOCKING_LOCK_ID
  The ID of a lock held by a transaction blocking another transaction from proceeding. To obtain details about the lock, join this column with the LOCK_ID column of the INNODB_LOCKS table.

Example

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.INNODB_LOCK_WAITS
+-----------------+-----------------+-----------------+-------------------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>requesting_trx_id</th>
<th>requested_lock_id</th>
<th>blocking_trx_id</th>
<th>blocking_lock_id</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3396</td>
<td>3396:91:3:2</td>
<td>3395</td>
<td>3395:91:3:2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
+-----------------+-----------------+-----------------+-------------------+
1 row
```

Notes

• Use this table to help diagnose performance problems that occur during times of heavy concurrent load. Its contents are updated as described in Persistence and Consistency of InnoDB Transaction and Locking Information.

• You must have the PROCESS privilege to query this table.

• Use the INFORMATION_SCHEMA COLUMNS table or the SHOW COLUMNS statement to view additional information about the columns of this table, including data types and default values.

• For usage information, see Using InnoDB Transaction and Locking Information.
5.16 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB_METRICS Table

The **INNODB_METRICS** table provides a wide variety of InnoDB performance information, complementing the specific focus areas of the Performance Schema tables for InnoDB. With simple queries, you can check the overall health of the system. With more detailed queries, you can diagnose issues such as performance bottlenecks, resource shortages, and application issues.

Each monitor represents a point within the InnoDB source code that is instrumented to gather counter information. Each counter can be started, stopped, and reset. You can also perform these actions for a group of counters using their common module name.

By default, relatively little data is collected. To start, stop, and reset counters, set one of the system variables `innodb_monitor_enable`, `innodb_monitor_disable`, `innodb_monitor_reset`, or `innodb_monitor_reset_all`, using the name of the counter, the name of the module, a wildcard match for such a name using the “%” character, or the special keyword all.

For usage information, see InnoDB INFORMATION_SCHEMA Metrics Table.

The **INNODB_METRICS** table has these columns:

- **NAME**
  - A unique name for the counter.

- **SUBSYSTEM**
  - The aspect of InnoDB that the metric applies to.

- **COUNT**
  - The value since the counter was enabled.

- **MAX_COUNT**
  - The maximum value since the counter was enabled.

- **MIN_COUNT**
  - The minimum value since the counter was enabled.

- **AVG_COUNT**
  - The average value since the counter was enabled.

- **COUNT_RESET**
  - The counter value since it was last reset. (The _RESET columns act like the lap counter on a stopwatch: you can measure the activity during some time interval, while the cumulative figures are still available in COUNT, MAX_COUNT, and so on.)

- **MAX_COUNT_RESET**
  - The maximum counter value since it was last reset.

- **MIN_COUNT_RESET**
  - The minimum counter value since it was last reset.

- **AVG_COUNT_RESET**
The average counter value since it was last reset.

- **TIME_ENABLED**
  The timestamp of the last start.

- **TIME_DISABLED**
  The timestamp of the last stop.

- **TIME_ELAPSED**
  The elapsed time in seconds since the counter started.

- **TIME_RESET**
  The timestamp of the last reset.

- **STATUS**
  Whether the counter is still running (enabled) or stopped (disabled).

- **TYPE**
  Whether the item is a cumulative counter, or measures the current value of some resource.

- **COMMENT**
  The counter description.

---

**Example**

```sql
mysql> SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.INNODB_METRICS WHERE NAME='dml_inserts';
*************************** 1. row ***************************
  NAME: dml_inserts
  SUBSYSTEM: dml
  COUNT: 3
  MAX_COUNT: 3
  MIN_COUNT: NULL
  AVG_COUNT: 0.046153846153846156
  COUNT_RESET: 3
  MAX_COUNT_RESET: 3
  MIN_COUNT_RESET: NULL
  AVG_COUNT_RESET: NULL
  TIME_ENABLED: 2014-12-04 14:18:28
  TIME_DISABLED: NULL
  TIME_ELAPSED: 65
  TIME_RESET: NULL
  STATUS: enabled
  TYPE: status_counter
  COMMENT: Number of rows inserted
```

**Notes**

- You must have the `PROCESS` privilege to query this table.

- Use the `INFORMATION_SCHEMA COLUMNS` table or the `SHOW COLUMNS` statement to view additional information about the columns of this table, including data types and default values.

---

**5.17 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB_SYS_COLUMNS Table**
The `INNODB_SYS_COLUMNS` table provides metadata about InnoDB table columns, equivalent to the information from the `SYS_COLUMNS` table in the InnoDB data dictionary.

For related usage information and examples, see InnoDB INFORMATION_SCHEMA System Tables.

The `INNODB_SYS_COLUMNS` table has these columns:

- **TABLE_ID**
  
  An identifier representing the table associated with the column; the same value as `INNODB_SYS_TABLES.TABLE_ID`.

- **NAME**
  
  The name of the column. These names can be uppercase or lowercase depending on the `lower_case_table_names` setting. There are no special system-reserved names for columns.

- **POS**
  
  The ordinal position of the column within the table, starting from 0 and incrementing sequentially. When a column is dropped, the remaining columns are reordered so that the sequence has no gaps.

- **MTYPE**
  
  Stands for “main type”. A numeric identifier for the column type. 1 = VARCHAR, 2 = CHAR, 3 = FIXBINARY, 4 = BINARY, 5 = BLOB, 6 = INT, 7 = SYS_CHILD, 8 = SYS, 9 = FLOAT, 10 = DOUBLE, 11 = DECIMAL, 12 = VARMYSQL, 13 = MYSQL.

- **PRTYPE**
  
  The InnoDB “precise type”, a binary value with bits representing MySQL data type, character set code, and nullability.

- **LEN**
  
  The column length, for example 4 for INT and 8 for BIGINT. For character columns in multibyte character sets, this length value is the maximum length in bytes needed to represent a definition such as `VARCHAR(N)`; that is, it might be `2*N`, `3*N`, and so on depending on the character encoding.

Example

grep mysql> SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.INNODB_SYS_COLUMNS where TABLE_ID = 71

```
table_id: 71
  name: col1
  pos: 0
  mtype: 6
  prtype: 1027
  len: 4
```

```
table_id: 71
  name: col2
  pos: 1
  mtype: 2
  prtype: 524542
  len: 10
```

```
table_id: 71
  name: col3
  pos: 2
  mtype: 1
```
Notes

• You must have the PROCESS privilege to query this table.

• Use the INFORMATION_SCHEMA_COLUMNS table or the SHOW COLUMNS statement to view additional information about the columns of this table, including data types and default values.

5.18 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB_SYS_DATAFILES Table

The INNODB_SYS_DATAFILES table provides data file path information for InnoDB tablespaces, equivalent to the information in the SYS_DATAFILES table in the InnoDB data dictionary.

For related usage information and examples, see InnoDB INFORMATION_SCHEMA System Tables.

The INNODB_SYS_DATAFILES table has these columns:

• SPACE

  The tablespace ID.

• PATH

  The tablespace data file path. If a file-per-table tablespace is created in a location outside the MySQL data directory, the path value is a fully qualified directory path. Otherwise, the path is relative to the data directory.

Example

mysql> SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.INNODB_SYS_DATAFILES WHERE SPACE = 57;
*************************** 1. row ***************************
SPACE: 57
PATH: ./test/t1.ibd

Notes

• You must have the PROCESS privilege to query this table.

• Use the INFORMATION_SCHEMA_COLUMNS table or the SHOW COLUMNS statement to view additional information about the columns of this table, including data types and default values.

5.19 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB_SYS_FIELDS Table

The INNODB_SYS_FIELDS table provides metadata about the key columns (fields) of InnoDB indexes, equivalent to the information from the SYS_FIELDS table in the InnoDB data dictionary.

For related usage information and examples, see InnoDB INFORMATION_SCHEMA System Tables.

The INNODB_SYS_FIELDS table has these columns:

• INDEX_ID

  An identifier for the index associated with this key field; the same value as INNODB_SYS_INDEXES.INDEX_ID.

• NAME
The name of the original column from the table; the same value as `INNODB_SYS_COLUMNS.NAME`.

• **POS**

The ordinal position of the key field within the index, starting from 0 and incrementing sequentially. When a column is dropped, the remaining columns are reordered so that the sequence has no gaps.

### Example

```sql
mysql> SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.INNODB_SYS_FIELDS WHERE INDEX_ID = 117
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEX_ID: 117</th>
<th>NAME: coll</th>
<th>POS: 0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Notes

- You must have the **PROCESS** privilege to query this table.
- Use the **INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS** table or the **SHOW COLUMNS** statement to view additional information about the columns of this table, including data types and default values.

### 5.20 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB_SYS_FOREIGN Table

The `INNODB_SYS_FOREIGN` table provides metadata about InnoDB foreign keys, equivalent to the information from the `SYS_FOREIGN` table in the InnoDB data dictionary. For related usage information and examples, see InnoDB INFORMATION_SCHEMA System Tables.

The `INNODB_SYS_FOREIGN` table has these columns:

• **ID**

The name (not a numeric value) of the foreign key index, preceded by the schema (database) name (for example, `test/products_fk`).

• **FOR_NAME**

The name of the **child table** in this foreign key relationship.

• **REF_NAME**

The name of the **parent table** in this foreign key relationship.

• **N_COLS**

The number of columns in the foreign key index.

• **TYPE**

A collection of bit flags with information about the foreign key column, ORed together. 0 = ON DELETE/UPDATE RESTRICT, 1 = ON DELETE CASCADE, 2 = ON DELETE SET NULL, 4 = ON UPDATE CASCADE, 8 = ON UPDATE SET NULL, 16 = ON DELETE NO ACTION, 32 = ON UPDATE NO ACTION.

### Example

```sql
mysql> SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.INNODB_SYS_FOREIGN
```
5.21 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB_SYS_FOREIGN_COLS Table

The INNODB_SYS_FOREIGN_COLS table provides status information about the columns of InnoDB foreign keys, equivalent to the information from the SYS_FOREIGN_COLS table in the InnoDB data dictionary.

For related usage information and examples, see InnoDB INFORMATION_SCHEMA System Tables.

The INNODB_SYS_FOREIGN_COLS table has these columns:

- **ID**
  The foreign key index associated with this index key field, using the same value as INNODB_SYS_FOREIGN.ID.

- **FOR_COL_NAME**
  The name of the associated column in the child table.

- **REF_COL_NAME**
  The name of the associated column in the parent table.

- **POS**
  The ordinal position of this key field within the foreign key index, starting from 0.

**Example**

```sql
mysql> SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.INNODB_SYS_FOREIGN_COLS WHERE ID = 'test/fk1'
```

```
ID: test/fk1
FOR_COL_NAME: parent_id
REF_COL_NAME: id
POS: 0
```

5.22 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB_SYS_INDEXES Table
The `INNODB_SYS_INDEXES` table provides metadata about InnoDB indexes, equivalent to the information in the internal `SYS_INDEXES` table in the InnoDB data dictionary.

For related usage information and examples, see InnoDB INFORMATION_SCHEMA System Tables.

The `INNODB_SYS_INDEXES` table has these columns:

- **INDEX_ID**
  An identifier for the index. Index identifiers are unique across all the databases in an instance.

- **NAME**
  The name of the index. Most indexes created implicitly by InnoDB have consistent names but the index names are not necessarily unique. Examples: `PRIMARY` for a primary key index, `GEN_CLUST_INDEX` for the index representing a primary key when one is not specified, and `ID_IND`, `FOR_IND`, and `REF_IND` for foreign key constraints.

- **TABLE_ID**
  An identifier representing the table associated with the index; the same value as `INNODB_SYS_TABLES.TABLE_ID`.

- **TYPE**
  A numeric value derived from bit-level information that identifies the index type. 0 = nonunique secondary index; 1 = automatically generated clustered index (`GEN_CLUST_INDEX`); 2 = unique nonclustered index; 3 = clustered index; 32 = full-text index

- **N_FIELDS**
  The number of columns in the index key. For `GEN_CLUST_INDEX` indexes, this value is 0 because the index is created using an artificial value rather than a real table column.

- **PAGE_NO**
  The root page number of the index B-tree. For full-text indexes, the `PAGE_NO` column is unused and set to -1 (`FIL_NULL`) because the full-text index is laid out in several B-trees (auxiliary tables).

- **SPACE**
  An identifier for the tablespace where the index resides. 0 means the InnoDB system tablespace. Any other number represents a table created with a separate `.ibd` file in file-per-table mode. This identifier stays the same after a TRUNCATE TABLE statement. Because all indexes for a table reside in the same tablespace as the table, this value is not necessarily unique.

Example

```sql
mysql> SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.INNODB_SYS_INDEXES WHERE TABLE_ID = 74
```

```
*************************** 1. row ***************************
INDEX_ID: 116
  NAME: GEN_CLUST_INDEX
TABLE_ID: 74
  TYPE: 1
N_FIELDS: 0
  PAGE_NO: 3
  SPACE: 60

*************************** 2. row ***************************
INDEX_ID: 117
```
You must have the PROCESS privilege to query this table.

Use the INFORMATION_SCHEMA COLUMNS table or the SHOW COLUMNS statement to view additional information about the columns of this table, including data types and default values.

5.23 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB_SYS_TABLES Table

The INNODB_SYS_TABLES table provides metadata about InnoDB tables, equivalent to the information from the SYS_TABLES table in the InnoDB data dictionary.

For related usage information and examples, see InnoDB INFORMATION_SCHEMA System Tables.

The INNODB_SYS_TABLES table has these columns:

- **TABLE_ID**
  An identifier for the InnoDB table. This value is unique across all databases in the instance.

- **NAME**
  The name of the table, preceded by the schema (database) name where appropriate (for example, test/t1). Names of databases and user tables are in the same case as they were originally defined, possibly influenced by the lower_case_table_names setting.

- **FLAG**
  A numeric value that represents bit-level information about table format and storage characteristics.

- **N_COLS**
  The number of columns in the table. The number reported includes three hidden columns that are created by InnoDB (DB_ROW_ID, DB_TRX_ID, and DB_ROLL_PTR).

- **SPACE**
  An identifier for the tablespace where the table resides. 0 means the InnoDB system tablespace. Any other number represents a table created in file-per-table mode with a separate .ibd file. This identifier stays the same after a TRUNCATE TABLE statement. Other than the zero value, this identifier is unique for tables across all the databases in the instance.

- **FILE_FORMAT**
  The table's file format (Antelope or Barracuda).

- **ROW_FORMAT**
  The table's row format (Compact, Redundant, Dynamic, or Compressed).

- **ZIP_PAGE_SIZE**
The zip page size. Applies only to tables with a row format of *Compressed*.

**Example**

```sql
mysql> SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.INNODB_SYS_TABLES WHERE TABLE_ID = 74\G
```

```
*************************** 1. row ***************************
 TABLE_ID: 74
      NAME: test/t1
       FLAG: 1
      N_COLS: 6
       SPACE: 60
 FILE_FORMAT: Antelope
      ROW_FORMAT: Compact
 ZIP_PAGE_SIZE: 0
```

**Notes**

- You must have the `PROCESS` privilege to query this table.
- Use the `INFORMATION_SCHEMA COLUMNS` table or the `SHOW COLUMNS` statement to view additional information about the columns of this table, including data types and default values.

**5.24 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB_SYS_TABLESPACES Table**

The `INNODB_SYS_TABLESPACES` table provides metadata about InnoDB table spaces, equivalent to the information in the `SYS_TABLESPACES` table in the InnoDB data dictionary.

For related usage information and examples, see InnoDB INFORMATION_SCHEMA System Tables.

The `INNODB_SYS_TABLESPACES` table has these columns:

- **SPACE**
  
  The table space ID.

- **NAME**
  
  The schema (database) and table name.

- **FLAG**
  
  A numeric value that represents bit-level information about table space format and storage characteristics.

- **FILE_FORMAT**
  
  The table space file format (for example, *Antelope* or *Barracuda*). The data in this field is interpreted from the table space flags information that resides in the .ibd file. For more information about InnoDB file formats, see InnoDB File-Format Management.

- **ROW_FORMAT**
  
  The table space row format (*Compact* or *Redundant*, *Dynamic*, or *Compressed*). The data in this column is interpreted from the table space flags information that resides in the .ibd file.

- **PAGE_SIZE**
Example

The tablespace page size. The data in this column is interpreted from the tablespace flags information that resides in the .ibd file.

- **ZIP_PAGE_SIZE**

  The tablespace zip page size. The data in this column is interpreted from the tablespace flags information that resides in the .ibd file.

```sql
mysql> SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.INNODB_SYS_TABLESPACES WHERE SPACE = 57
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPACE: 57</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NAME: test/t1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLAG: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILE_FORMAT: Antelope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROW_FORMAT: Compact or Redundant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAGE_SIZE: 16384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZIP_PAGE_SIZE: 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes

- You must have the **PROCESS** privilege to query this table.

- Use the **INFORMATION_SCHEMA COLUMNS** table or the **SHOW COLUMNS** statement to view additional information about the columns of this table, including data types and default values.

- Because tablespace flags are always zero for all Antelope file formats (unlike table flags), there is no way to determine from this flag integer if the tablespace row format is Redundant or Compact. As a result, the possible values for the **ROW_FORMAT** field are “Compact or Redundant”, “Compressed”, or “Dynamic.”

5.25 The **INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB_SYS_TABLESTATS** View

The **INNODB_SYS_TABLESTATS** table provides a view of low-level status information about InnoDB tables. This data is used by the MySQL optimizer to calculate which index to use when querying an InnoDB table. This information is derived from in-memory data structures rather than data stored on disk. There is no corresponding internal InnoDB system table.

InnoDB tables are represented in this view if they have been opened since the last server restart and have not aged out of the table cache. Tables for which persistent stats are available are always represented in this view.

Table statistics are updated only for **DELETE** or **UPDATE** operations that modify indexed columns. Statistics are not updated by operations that modify only nonindexed columns.

**ANALYZE TABLE** clears table statistics and sets the **STATS_INITIALIZED** column to **Uninitialized**. Statistics are collected again the next time the table is accessed.

For related usage information and examples, see InnoDB INFORMATION_SCHEMA System Tables.

The **INNODB_SYS_TABLESTATS** table has these columns:

- **TABLE_ID**
An identifier representing the table for which statistics are available; the same value as `INNODB_SYS_TABLES.TABLE_ID`.

- **NAME**
  The name of the table; the same value as `INNODB_SYS_TABLES.NAME`.

- **STATS_INITIALIZED**
  The value is `Initialized` if the statistics are already collected, `Uninitialized` if not.

- **NUM_ROWS**
  The current estimated number of rows in the table. Updated after each DML operation. The value could be imprecise if uncommitted transactions are inserting into or deleting from the table.

- **CLUST_INDEX_SIZE**
  The number of pages on disk that store the clustered index, which holds the InnoDB table data in primary key order. This value might be null if no statistics are collected yet for the table.

- **OTHER_INDEX_SIZE**
  The number of pages on disk that store all secondary indexes for the table. This value might be null if no statistics are collected yet for the table.

- **MODIFIED_COUNTER**
  The number of rows modified by DML operations, such as `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, `DELETE`, and also cascade operations from foreign keys. This column is reset each time table statistics are recalculated.

- **AUTOINC**
  The next number to be issued for any auto-increment-based operation. The rate at which the `AUTOINC` value changes depends on how many times auto-increment numbers have been requested and how many numbers are granted per request.

- **REF_COUNT**
  When this counter reaches zero, the table metadata can be evicted from the table cache.

**Example**

```sql
mysql> SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.INNODB_SYS_TABLESTATS where TABLE_ID = 71;
```

```
+-----------------+-----------------+----------------+---------------------+-------------------+-----------------+-----------------+-----------------+-----------------+-----------------+
| TABLE_ID | NAME | STATS_INITIALIZED | NUM_ROWS | CLUST_INDEX_SIZE | OTHER_INDEX_SIZE | MODIFIED_COUNTER | AUTOINC | REF_COUNT |
+-----------------+-----------------+----------------+---------------------+-------------------+-----------------+-----------------+-----------------+-----------------+
| 71             | test/t1         | Initialized     | 1        | 1               | 0               | 1               | 0               | 1               |
+-----------------+-----------------+----------------+---------------------+-------------------+-----------------+-----------------+-----------------+-----------------+
```

**Notes**

- This table is useful primarily for expert-level performance monitoring, or when developing performance-related extensions for MySQL.
5.26 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB_TRX Table

The INNODB_TRX table provides information about every transaction currently executing inside InnoDB, including whether the transaction is waiting for a lock, when the transaction started, and the SQL statement the transaction is executing, if any.

For usage information, see Using InnoDB Transaction and Locking Information.

The INNODB_TRX table has these columns:

- **TRX_ID**
  A unique transaction ID number, internal to InnoDB. (Starting in MySQL 5.6, these IDs are not created for transactions that are read only and nonlocking. For details, see Optimizing InnoDB Read-Only Transactions.)

- **TRX_WEIGHT**
  The weight of a transaction, reflecting (but not necessarily the exact count of) the number of rows altered and the number of rows locked by the transaction. To resolve a deadlock, InnoDB selects the transaction with the smallest weight as the “victim” to roll back. Transactions that have changed nontransactional tables are considered heavier than others, regardless of the number of altered and locked rows.

- **TRX_STATE**
  The transaction execution state. Permitted values are RUNNING, LOCK WAIT, ROLLING BACK, and COMMITTING.

- **TRX_STARTED**
  The transaction start time.

- **TRX_REQUESTED_LOCK_ID**
  The ID of the lock the transaction is currently waiting for, if TRX_STATE is LOCK WAIT; otherwise NULL. To obtain details about the lock, join this column with the LOCK_ID column of the INNODB_LOCKS table.

- **TRX_WAIT_STARTED**
  The time when the transaction started waiting on the lock, if TRX_STATE is LOCK WAIT; otherwise NULL.

- **TRX_MYSQL_THREAD_ID**
  The MySQL thread ID. To obtain details about the thread, join this column with the ID column of the INFORMATION_SCHEMA PROCESSLIST table, but see Persistence and Consistency of InnoDB Transaction and Locking Information.

- **TRX_QUERY**
  The SQL statement that is being executed by the transaction.
The INFORMATION_SCHEMA INNODB_TRX Table

- **TRX_OPERATION_STATE**
  The transaction's current operation, if any; otherwise NULL.

- **TRX_TABLES_IN_USE**
  The number of InnoDB tables used while processing the current SQL statement of this transaction.

- **TRX_TABLES_LOCKED**
  The number of InnoDB tables that the current SQL statement has row locks on. (Because these are row locks, not table locks, the tables can usually still be read from and written to by multiple transactions, despite some rows being locked.)

- **TRX_LOCK_STRUCTS**
  The number of locks reserved by the transaction.

- **TRX_LOCK_MEMORY_BYTES**
  The total size taken up by the lock structures of this transaction in memory.

- **TRX_ROWS_LOCKED**
  The approximate number or rows locked by this transaction. The value might include delete-marked rows that are physically present but not visible to the transaction.

- **TRX_ROWS_MODIFIED**
  The number of modified and inserted rows in this transaction.

- **TRX_CONCURRENCY_TICKETS**
  A value indicating how much work the current transaction can do before being swapped out, as specified by the `innodb_concurrency_tickets` system variable.

- **TRX_ISOLATION_LEVEL**
  The isolation level of the current transaction.

- **TRX_UNIQUE_CHECKS**
  Whether unique checks are turned on or off for the current transaction. For example, they might be turned off during a bulk data load.

- **TRX_FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS**
  Whether foreign key checks are turned on or off for the current transaction. For example, they might be turned off during a bulk data load.

- **TRX_LAST_FOREIGN_KEY_ERROR**
  The detailed error message for the last foreign key error, if any; otherwise NULL.

- **TRX_ADAPTIVE_HASH_LATCHED**
  Whether the adaptive hash index is locked by the current transaction. (Only a single transaction at a time can modify the adaptive hash index.)

- **TRX_ADAPTIVE_HASH_TIMEOUT**
Whether to relinquish the search latch immediately for the adaptive hash index, or reserve it across calls from MySQL. When there is no adaptive hash index contention, this value remains zero and statements reserve the latch until they finish. During times of contention, it counts down to zero, and statements release the latch immediately after each row lookup.

- **TRX_IS_READ_ONLY**

  A value of 1 indicates the transaction is read only.

- **TRX_AUTOCOMMIT_NON_LOCKING**

  A value of 1 indicates the transaction is a `SELECT` statement that does not use the `FOR UPDATE` or `LOCK IN SHARED MODE` clauses, and is executing with `autocommit` enabled so that the transaction contains only this one statement. When this column and `TRX_IS_READ_ONLY` are both 1, InnoDB optimizes the transaction to reduce the overhead associated with transactions that change table data.

### Example

```sql
mysql> SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.INNODB_TRX;
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>trx_id</td>
<td>3298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trx_state</td>
<td>RUNNING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trx_started</td>
<td>2014-11-19 13:54:39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trx_requested_lock_id</td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trx_weight</td>
<td>316436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trx_mysql_thread_id</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trx_query</td>
<td>DELETE FROM employees.salaries WHERE salary &gt; 65000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trx_operation_state</td>
<td>updating or deleting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trx_tables_in_use</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trx_tables_locked</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trx_lock_structs</td>
<td>1621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trx_lock_memory_bytes</td>
<td>243240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trx_rows_locked</td>
<td>759343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trx_rows_modified</td>
<td>314815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trx_concurrency_tickets</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trx_isolation_level</td>
<td>REPEATABLE READ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trx_unique_checks</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trx_foreign_key_checks</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trx_last_foreign_key_error</td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trx_adaptive_hash_latched</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trx_adaptive_hash_timeout</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trx_is_read_only</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trx_autocommit_non_locking</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes

- Use this table to help diagnose performance problems that occur during times of heavy concurrent load. Its contents are updated as described in Persistence and Consistency of InnoDB Transaction and Locking Information.

- You must have the `PROCESS` privilege to query this table.

- Use the `INFORMATION_SCHEMA_COLUMNS` table or the `SHOW COLUMNS` statement to view additional information about the columns of this table, including data types and default values.
The following sections provide information about INFORMATION_SCHEMA tables which are specific to NDB Cluster. (The FILES table is available in standard MySQL 5.6 but is not used there.) The ndb_transid_mysql_connection_map table is implemented as an INFORMATION_SCHEMA plugin available only in NDB Cluster binaries or source, and does not exist in MySQL Server 5.6.

Additional statistical and other data about NDB Cluster transactions, operations, threads, blocks, and other aspects of performance can be obtained from the tables in the ndbinfo database. For information about these tables, see ndbinfo: The NDB Cluster Information Database.

6.1 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.
The INFORMATION_SCHEMA FILES Table

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.
The INFORMATION_SCHEMA FILES Table

- **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:
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';
  ```
Important

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.

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 Statement`.

• 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;
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>Free</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Initial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>undofile.dat</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>4194304</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16777216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>4184068</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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;

mysql> SELECT DISTINCT FILE_NAME AS File,
FREE_EXTENTS AS Free,
TOTAL_EXTENTS AS Total,
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>Free</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>undofile.dat</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>undofile02.dat</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:

```
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;
```

```
+--------------+------------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Free Extents</th>
<th>Free Bytes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5223944</td>
<td>20895776</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
+--------------+------------+
```

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:

```
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;
```

```
+--------------+------------+
<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**.
6.2 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA ndb_transid_mysql_connection_map Table

The ndb_transid_mysql_connection_map table provides a mapping between NDB transactions, NDB transaction coordinators, and MySQL Servers attached to an NDB Cluster as API nodes. This information is used when populating the server_operations and server_transactions tables of the ndbinfo NDB Cluster information database.

The ndb_transid_mysql_connection_map table has these columns:

- **mysql_connection_id**
  The MySQL server connection ID.
- **node_id**
  The transaction coordinator node ID.
- **ndb_transid**
  The NDB transaction ID.

**Notes**

The mysql_connection_id value is the same as the connection or session ID shown in the output of SHOW PROCESSLIST.

There are no SHOW statements associated with this table.

This is a nonstandard table, specific to NDB Cluster. It is implemented as an INFORMATION_SCHEMA plugin; you can verify that it is supported by checking the output of SHOW PLUGINS. If ndb_transid_mysql_connection_map support is enabled, the output from this statement includes a plugin having this name, of type INFORMATION_SCHEMA, and having status ACTIVE, as shown here (using emphasized text):

```
mysql> SHOW PLUGINS;
+----------------------------------+--------+--------------------+---------+---------+
| Name                             | Status | Type               | Library | License |
|----------------------------------|--------+--------------------+---------+---------|
| binlog                           | ACTIVE | STORAGE ENGINE     | NULL    | GPL     |
| mysql_native_password            | ACTIVE | AUTHENTICATION     | NULL    | GPL     |
| mysql_old_password               | ACTIVE | AUTHENTICATION     | NULL    | GPL     |
| CSV                              | ACTIVE | STORAGE ENGINE     | NULL    | GPL     |
| MEMORY                           | ACTIVE | STORAGE ENGINE     | NULL    | GPL     |
| MRG_MYISAM                       | ACTIVE | STORAGE ENGINE     | NULL    | GPL     |
| MyISAM                           | ACTIVE | STORAGE ENGINE     | NULL    | GPL     |
| PERFORMANCE_SCHEMA               | ACTIVE | STORAGE ENGINE     | NULL    | GPL     |
| BLACKHOLE                        | ACTIVE | STORAGE ENGINE     | NULL    | GPL     |
| ARCHIVE                          | ACTIVE | STORAGE ENGINE     | NULL    | GPL     |
| ndbcluster                       | ACTIVE | STORAGE ENGINE     | NULL    | GPL     |
| ndbinfo                          | ACTIVE | STORAGE ENGINE     | NULL    | GPL     |
| ndb_transid_mysql_connection_map | ACTIVE | INFORMATION SCHEMA | NULL    | GPL     |
| Innodb                           | ACTIVE | STORAGE ENGINE     | NULL    | GPL     |
| INNODB_TRX                       | ACTIVE | INFORMATION SCHEMA  | NULL    | GPL     |
| INNODB_LOCKS                     | ACTIVE | INFORMATION SCHEMA  | NULL    | GPL     |
| INNODB_LOCK_WAITS                | ACTIVE | INFORMATION SCHEMA  | NULL    | GPL     |
```
The plugin is enabled by default. You can disable it (or force the server not to run unless the plugin starts) by starting the server with the `--ndb-transid-mysql-connection-map` option. If the plugin is disabled, the status is shown by `SHOW PLUGINS` as `DISABLED`. The plugin cannot be enabled or disabled at runtime.

Although the names of this table and its columns are displayed using lowercase, you can use uppercase or lowercase when referring to them in SQL statements.

For this table to be created, the MySQL Server must be a binary supplied with the NDB Cluster distribution, or one built from the NDB Cluster sources with NDB storage engine support enabled. It is not available in the standard MySQL 5.6 Server.
Chapter 7 INFORMATION_SCHEMA Thread Pool Tables

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7.4 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA TP_THREAD_STATE Table ................................................... 103

7.1 INFORMATION_SCHEMA Thread Pool Table Reference

The following sections describe the INFORMATION_SCHEMA tables associated with the thread pool plugin (see MySQL Enterprise Thread Pool). They provide information about thread pool operation:

• TP_THREAD_GROUP_STATE: Information about thread pool thread group states

• TP THREAD_GROUP_STATS: Thread group statistics

• TP THREAD_STATE: Information about thread pool thread states

Rows in these tables represent snapshots in time. In the case of TP THREAD_STATE, all rows for a thread group comprise a snapshot in time. Thus, the MySQL server holds the mutex of the thread group while producing the snapshot. But it does not hold mutexes on all thread groups at the same time, to prevent a statement against TP THREAD_STATE from blocking the entire MySQL server.

The thread pool INFORMATION_SCHEMA tables are implemented by individual plugins and the decision whether to load one can be made independently of the others (see Thread Pool Installation). However, the content of all the tables depends on the thread pool plugin being enabled. If a table plugin is enabled but the thread pool plugin is not, the table becomes visible and can be accessed but is empty.

7.2 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA TP_THREAD_GROUP_STATE Table

The TP THREAD_GROUP_STATE table has one row per thread group in the thread pool. Each row provides information about the current state of a group.

The TP THREAD_GROUP_STATE table has these columns:

• TP GROUP_ID
The thread group ID. This is a unique key within the table.

- **CONSUMER_THREADS**

  The number of consumer threads. There is at most one thread ready to start executing if the active threads become stalled or blocked.

- **RESERVE_THREADS**

  The number of threads in the reserved state. This means that they are not started until there is a need to wake a new thread and there is no consumer thread. This is where most threads end up when the thread group has created more threads than needed for normal operation. Often a thread group needs additional threads for a short while and then does not need them again for a while. In this case, they go into the reserved state and remain until needed again. They take up some extra memory resources, but no extra computing resources.

- **CONNECT_THREAD_COUNT**

  The number of threads that are processing or waiting to process connection initialization and authentication. There can be a maximum of four connection threads per thread group; these threads expire after a period of inactivity.

  This column was added in MySQL 5.6.36.

- **CONNECTION_COUNT**

  The number of connections using this thread group.

- **QUEUED_QUERIES**

  The number of statements waiting in the high-priority queue.

- **QUEUED_TRANSACTIONS**

  The number of statements waiting in the low-priority queue. These are the initial statements for transactions that have not started, so they also represent queued transactions.

- **STALL_LIMIT**

  The value of the `thread_pool_stall_limit` system variable for the thread group. This is the same value for all thread groups.

- **PRIO_KICKUP_TIMER**

  The value of the `thread_pool_prio_kickup_timer` system variable for the thread group. This is the same value for all thread groups.

- **ALGORITHM**

  The value of the `thread_pool_algorithm` system variable for the thread group. This is the same value for all thread groups.

- **THREAD_COUNT**

  The number of threads started in the thread pool as part of this thread group.

- **ACTIVE_THREAD_COUNT**
The number of threads active in executing statements.

- **STALLED_THREAD_COUNT**
  The number of stalled statements in the thread group. A stalled statement could be executing, but from a thread pool perspective it is stalled and making no progress. A long-running statement quickly ends up in this category.

- **WAITING_THREAD_NUMBER**
  If there is a thread handling the polling of statements in the thread group, this specifies the thread number within this thread group. It is possible that this thread could be executing a statement.

- **OLDEST_QUEUED**
  How long in milliseconds the oldest queued statement has been waiting for execution.

- **MAX_THREAD_IDS_IN_GROUP**
  The maximum thread ID of the threads in the group. This is the same as `MAX(TP_THREAD_NUMBER)` for the threads when selected from the `TP_THREAD_STATE` table. That is, these two queries are equivalent:

  ```sql
  SELECT TP_GROUP_ID, MAX_THREAD_IDS_IN_GROUP
  FROM TP_THREAD_GROUP_STATE;
  SELECT TP_GROUP_ID, MAX(TP_THREAD_NUMBER)
  FROM TP_THREAD_STATE GROUP BY TP_GROUP_ID;
  ```

### 7.3 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA TP_THREAD_GROUP_STATS Table

The **TP_THREAD_GROUP_STATS** table reports statistics per thread group. There is one row per group.

The **TP_THREAD_GROUP_STATS** table has these columns:

- **TP_GROUP_ID**
  The thread group ID. This is a unique key within the table.

- **CONNECTIONS_STARTED**
  The number of connections started.

- **CONNECTIONS_CLOSED**
  The number of connections closed.

- **QUERIES_EXECUTED**
  The number of statements executed. This number is incremented when a statement starts executing, not when it finishes.

- **QUERIES_QUEUED**
  The number of statements received that were queued for execution. This does not count statements that the thread group was able to begin executing immediately without queuing, which can happen under the conditions described in **Thread Pool Operation**.

- **THREADS_STARTED**
The INFORMATION_SCHEMA TP_THREAD_GROUP_STATS Table

The number of threads started.

- **Prio_Kickups**
  The number of statements that have been moved from low-priority queue to high-priority queue based on the value of the `thread_pool_prio_kickup_timer` system variable. If this number increases quickly, consider increasing the value of that variable. A quickly increasing counter means that the priority system is not keeping transactions from starting too early. For **InnoDB**, this most likely means deteriorating performance due to too many concurrent transactions.

- **Stalled_Queries_Executed**
  The number of statements that have become defined as stalled due to executing for longer than the value of the `thread_pool_stall_limit` system variable.

- **Become_Consumer_Thread**
  The number of times thread have been assigned the consumer thread role.

- **Become_Reserve_Thread**
  The number of times threads have been assigned the reserve thread role.

- **Become_Waiting_Thread**
  The number of times threads have been assigned the waiter thread role. When statements are queued, this happens very often, even in normal operation, so rapid increases in this value are normal in the case of a highly loaded system where statements are queued up.

- **Wake_Thread_Stall_Checker**
  The number of times the stall check thread decided to wake or create a thread to possibly handle some statements or take care of the waiter thread role.

- **Sleep_Waits**
  The number of `THD_WAIT_SLEEP` waits. These occur when threads go to sleep; for example, by calling the `SLEEP()` function.

- **Disk_Io_Waits**
  The number of `THD_WAIT_DISKIO` waits. These occur when threads perform disk I/O that is likely to not hit the file system cache. Such waits occur when the buffer pool reads and writes data to disk, not for normal reads from and writes to files.

- **Row_Lock_Waits**
  The number of `THD_WAIT_ROW_LOCK` waits for release of a row lock by another transaction.

- **Global_Lock_Waits**
  The number of `THD_WAIT_GLOBAL_LOCK` waits for a global lock to be released.

- **Meta_Data_Lock_Waits**
  The number of `THD_WAIT_META_DATA_LOCK` waits for a metadata lock to be released.

- **Table_Lock_Waits**
The number of \texttt{THD\_WAIT\_TABLE\_LOCK} waits for a table to be unlocked that the statement needs to access.

- \textbf{USER\_LOCK\_WAITS}
  The number of \texttt{THD\_WAIT\_USER\_LOCK} waits for a special lock constructed by the user thread.

- \textbf{BINLOG\_WAITS}
  The number of \texttt{THD\_WAIT\_BINLOG\_WAITS} waits for the binary log to become free.

- \textbf{GROUP\_COMMIT\_WAITS}
  The number of \texttt{THD\_WAIT\_GROUP\_COMMIT} waits. These occur when a group commit must wait for the other parties to complete their part of a transaction.

- \textbf{FSYNC\_WAITS}
  The number of \texttt{THD\_WAIT\_SYNC} waits for a file sync operation.

### 7.4 The INFORMATION\_SCHEMA TP\_THREAD\_STATE Table

The \texttt{TP\_THREAD\_STATE} table has one row per thread created by the thread pool to handle connections.

The \texttt{TP\_THREAD\_STATE} table has these columns:

- \textbf{TP\_GROUP\_ID}
  The thread group ID.

- \textbf{TP\_THREAD\_NUMBER}
  The ID of the thread within its thread group. \texttt{TP\_GROUP\_ID} and \texttt{TP\_THREAD\_NUMBER} together provide a unique key within the table.

- \textbf{PROCESS\_COUNT}
  The 10ms interval in which the statement that uses this thread is currently executing. 0 means no statement is executing, 1 means it is in the first 10ms, and so forth.

- \textbf{WAIT\_TYPE}
  The type of wait for the thread. \texttt{NULL} means the thread is not blocked. Otherwise, the thread is blocked by a call to \texttt{thd\_wait\_begin()} and the value specifies the type of wait. The \texttt{xxx\_WAIT} columns of the \texttt{TP\_THREAD\_GROUP\_STATS} table accumulate counts for each wait type.

The \texttt{WAIT\_TYPE} value is a string that describes the type of wait, as shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wait Type</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{THD_WAIT_SLEEP}</td>
<td>Waiting for sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{THD_WAIT_DISKIO}</td>
<td>Waiting for Disk IO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{THD_WAIT_ROW_LOCK}</td>
<td>Waiting for row lock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{THD_WAIT_GLOBAL_LOCK}</td>
<td>Waiting for global lock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

103
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wait Type</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>THD_WAIT_META_DATA_LOCK</td>
<td>Waiting for metadata lock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THD_WAIT_TABLE_LOCK</td>
<td>Waiting for table lock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THD_WAIT_USER_LOCK</td>
<td>Waiting for user lock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THD_WAIT_BINLOG</td>
<td>Waiting for binlog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THD_WAIT_GROUP_COMMIT</td>
<td>Waiting for group commit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THD_WAIT_SYNC</td>
<td>Waiting for fsync</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 8 INFORMATION_SCHEMA Connection-Control Tables

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The following sections describe the INFORMATION_SCHEMA tables associated with the CONNECTION_CONTROL plugin.

8.1 INFORMATION_SCHEMA Connection-Control Table Reference

The following table summarizes INFORMATION_SCHEMA connection-control tables. For greater detail, see the individual table descriptions.

Table 8.1 INFORMATION_SCHEMA Connection-Control Tables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONNECTION_CONTROL_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS</td>
<td>Current number of consecutive failed connection attempts per account</td>
<td>5.6.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA CONNECTION_CONTROL_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS Table

This table provides information about the current number of consecutive failed connection attempts per account (user/host combination). The table was added in MySQL 5.6.35.

CONNECTION_CONTROL_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS has these columns:

- **USERHOST**
  
  The user/host combination indicating an account that has failed connection attempts, in 'user_name'@'host_name' format.

- **FAILED_ATTEMPTS**
  
  The current number of consecutive failed connection attempts for the USERHOST value. This counts all failed attempts, regardless of whether they were delayed. The number of attempts for which the server added a delay to its response is the difference between the FAILED_ATTEMPTS value and the connection_control_failed_connections_threshold system variable value.

Notes

- The CONNECTION_CONTROL_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS plugin must be activated for this table to be available, and the CONNECTION_CONTROL plugin must be activated or the table contents are always empty. See The Connection-Control Plugins.

- The table contains rows only for accounts that have had one or more consecutive failed connection attempts without a subsequent successful attempt. When an account connects successfully, its failed-connection count is reset to zero and the server removes any row corresponding to the account.
• Assigning a value to the `connection_control_failed_connections_threshold` system variable at runtime resets all accumulated failed-connection counters to zero, which causes the table to become empty.
Chapter 9 INFORMATION_SCHEMA MySQL Enterprise Firewall Tables

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The following sections describe the INFORMATION_SCHEMA tables associated with MySQL Enterprise Firewall (see MySQL Enterprise Firewall). They provide views into the firewall in-memory data cache. These tables are available only if the appropriate firewall plugins are enabled.

9.1 INFORMATION_SCHEMA Firewall Table Reference

The following table summarizes INFORMATION_SCHEMA firewall tables. For greater detail, see the individual table descriptions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MYSQL_FIREWALL_USERS</td>
<td>Firewall in-memory data for account profiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYSQL_FIREWALL_WHITELIST</td>
<td>Firewall in-memory data for account profile allowlists</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.2 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA MYSQL_FIREWALL_USERS Table

The MYSQL_FIREWALL_USERS table provides a view into the in-memory data cache for MySQL Enterprise Firewall. It lists names and operational modes of registered firewall account profiles. It is used in conjunction with the mysql.firewall_users system table that provides persistent storage of firewall data; see MySQL Enterprise Firewall Tables.

The MYSQL_FIREWALL_USERS table has these columns:

• USERHOST
  The account profile name. Each account name has the format user_name@host_name.

• MODE
  The current operational mode for the profile. Permitted mode values are OFF, DETECTING (as of MySQL 5.6.26), PROTECTING, RECORDING, and RESET. For details about their meanings, see Firewall Concepts.

9.3 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA MYSQL_FIREWALL_WHITELIST Table

The MYSQL_FIREWALL_WHITELIST table provides a view into the in-memory data cache for MySQL Enterprise Firewall. It lists allowlist rules of registered firewall account profiles. It is used in conjunction with the mysql.firewall_whitelist system table that provides persistent storage of firewall data; see MySQL Enterprise Firewall Tables.
The **MYSQL_FIREWALL_WHITELIST** table has these columns:

- **USERHOST**
  The account profile name. Each account name has the format `user_name@host_name`.

- **RULE**
  A normalized statement indicating an acceptable statement pattern for the profile. A profile allowlist is the union of its rules.
Chapter 10 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 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;
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charset</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default collation</th>
<th>Maxlen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>big5</td>
<td>Big5 Traditional Chinese</td>
<td>big5_chinese_ci</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dec8</td>
<td>DEC West European</td>
<td>dec8_swedish_ci</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cp850</td>
<td>DOS West European</td>
<td>cp850_general_ci</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hp8</td>
<td>HP West European</td>
<td>hp8_english_ci</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koi8r</td>
<td>KOI8-R Relcom Russian</td>
<td>koi8r_general_ci</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>latin1</td>
<td>cp1252 West European</td>
<td>latin1_swedish_ci</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>latin2</td>
<td>ISO 8859-2 Central European</td>
<td>latin2_general_ci</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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%';
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charset</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default collation</th>
<th>Maxlen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ujis</td>
<td>EUC-JP Japanese</td>
<td>ujis_japanese_ci</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sjis</td>
<td>Shift-JIS Japanese</td>
<td>sjis_japanese_ci</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cp932</td>
<td>SJIS for Windows Japanese</td>
<td>cp932_japanese_ci</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eucjms</td>
<td>UJIS for Windows Japanese</td>
<td>eucjms_japanese_ci</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This statement displays the multibyte character sets:

```sql
mysql> SHOW CHARACTER SET WHERE Maxlen > 1;
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charset</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default collation</th>
<th>Maxlen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>big5</td>
<td>Big5 Traditional Chinese</td>
<td>big5_chinese_ci</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ujis</td>
<td>EUC-JP Japanese</td>
<td>ujis_japanese_ci</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sjis</td>
<td>Shift-JIS Japanese</td>
<td>sjis_japanese_ci</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>euckr</td>
<td>EUC-KR Korean</td>
<td>euckr_korean_ci</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gb2312</td>
<td>GB2312 Simplified Chinese</td>
<td>gb2312_chinese_ci</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gbk</td>
<td>GBK Simplified Chinese</td>
<td>gbk_chinese_ci</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>utf8</td>
<td>UTF-8 Unicode</td>
<td>utf8_general_ci</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ucs2</td>
<td>UCS-2 Unicode</td>
<td>ucs2_general_ci</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cp932</td>
<td>SJIS for Windows Japanese</td>
<td>cp932_japanese_ci</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eucjms</td>
<td>UJIS for Windows Japanese</td>
<td>eucjms_japanese_ci</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 11 MySQL 5.6 FAQ: INFORMATION_SCHEMA

Questions

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

• 11.2: Is there a discussion forum for INFORMATION_SCHEMA?

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

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

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

Questions and Answers

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

See Chapter 1, INFORMATION_SCHEMA Tables.

You may also find the MySQL User Forums to be helpful.

11.2: Is there a discussion forum for INFORMATION_SCHEMA?

See the MySQL User Forums.

11.3: 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.

11.4: 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.

11.5: 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.