MySQL Information Schema
Abstract

This is the MySQL Information Schema extract from the MySQL 5.7 Reference Manual.

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# Table of Contents

Preface and Legal Notices ........................................................................................................ v
1 INFORMATION_SCHEMA Tables .............................................................................................. 1
2 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA SCHEMATA Table ................................................................. 3
3 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA TABLES Table .......................................................................... 5
4 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA COLUMNS Table ....................................................................... 9
5 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA STATISTICS Table .................................................................... 13
6 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA USER_PRIVILEGES Table ....................................................... 15
7 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA SCHEMA_PRIVILEGES Table .................................................. 17
8 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA TABLE_PRIVILEGES Table .................................................... 19
9 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA CHARACTER_SETS Table ..................................................... 21
10 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA COLLATIONS Table .................................................................. 23
11 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA COLLATION_CHARACTER_SET_APPLICABILITY Table ........ 27
12 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA TABLE_CONSTRAINTS Table ............................................... 29
13 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA KEY_COLUMN_USAGE Table ................................................ 31
14 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA ROUTINES Table .................................................................... 33
15 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA VIEWS Table .......................................................................... 37
16 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA TRIGGERS Table .................................................................... 39
17 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA PLUGINS Table ....................................................................... 43
18 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA ENGINES Table ..................................................................... 45
19 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA PARTITIONS Table ................................................................... 47
20 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA EVENTS Table ....................................................................... 51
21 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA FILES Table ......................................................................... 55
22 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA PROCESSLIST Table ........................................................... 63
23 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA REFERENTIAL_CONSTRAINTS Table .................................... 65
24 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA GLOBAL_STATUS and SESSION_STATUS Tables .................. 67
25 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA GLOBAL_VARIABLES and SESSION_VARIABLES Tables .......... 69
26 Extensions to SHOW Statements ......................................................................................... 71
27 MySQL 5.7 FAQ: INFORMATION_SCHEMA ........................................................................ 73
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Chapter 1 INFORMATION_SCHEMA Tables

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

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

The `SCHEMATAS` 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.SCHEMATAS
[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 SCHEMATAS` table.
Chapter 3 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA TABLES Table

The TABLES table provides information about tables in databases.

The TABLES table has these columns:

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

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

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

- **TABLE_TYPE**
  BASE TABLE for a table, VIEW for a view, or SYSTEM VIEW for an INFORMATION_SCHEMA table. The TABLES table does not list TEMPORARY tables.

- **ENGINE**
  The storage engine for the table. See The InnoDB Storage Engine, and Alternative Storage Engines. For partitioned tables, ENGINE shows the name of the storage engine used by all partitions.

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

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

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

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

- **AVG_ROW_LENGTH**
  The average row length.

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

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

For **InnoDB**, **DATA_LENGTH** is the approximate amount of 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 Chapter 20, *The INFORMATION_SCHEMA PARTITIONS Table*.

• **AUTO_INCREMENT**

The next **AUTO_INCREMENT** value.

• **CREATE_TIME**

When the table was created.
• **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.

**UPDATE_TIME** displays a timestamp value for the last **UPDATE**, **INSERT**, or **DELETE** performed on **InnoDB** tables that are not partitioned. For MVCC, the timestamp value reflects the **COMMIT** time, which is considered the last update time. Timestamps are not persisted when the server is restarted or when the table is evicted from the **InnoDB** data dictionary cache.

The **UPDATE_TIME** column also shows this information for partitioned **InnoDB** tables.

• **CHECK_TIME**

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

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

• **TABLE_COLLATION**

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

• **CHECKSUM**

The live checksum value, if any.

• **CREATE_OPTIONS**

Extra options used with **CREATE TABLE**. The original options specified when **CREATE TABLE** was executed are retained. The information reported may differ from current table settings and options.

**CREATE_OPTIONS** shows **partitioned** if the table is partitioned. It also shows the **ENCRYPTION** option if it was used when creating or altering a file-per-table tablespace.

• **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.)
Notes

- 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']
```
Chapter 4 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA COLUMNS Table

The COLUMNS table provides information about columns in tables.

The COLUMNS table has these columns:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **NUMERIC_SCALE**
  For numeric columns, the numeric scale.
• 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.
   • STORED GENERATED or VIRTUAL GENERATED for generated columns.

• PRIVILEGES
   The privileges you have for the column.
Notes

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

- **GENERATION_EXPRESSION**
  
  For generated columns, displays the expression used to compute column values. Empty for nongenerated columns. For information about generated columns, see CREATE TABLE and Generated Columns.

Notes

- In `SHOW COLUMNS`, the `Type` display includes values from several different `COLUMNS` columns.

- **CHARACTER_OCTET_LENGTH** should be the same as **CHARACTER_MAXIMUM_LENGTH**, except for multibyte character sets.

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

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

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

The `STATISTICS` table provides information about table indexes.

The `STATISTICS` table has these columns:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The USER_PRIVILEGES table has these columns:

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

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

- **PRIVILEGE_TYPE**
  The privilege granted. The value can be any privilege that can be granted at the global level; see GRANT 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

- The USER_PRIVILEGES table is a nonstandard INFORMATION_SCHEMA table.

The following statements are not equivalent:

```sql
SELECT ... FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.USER_PRIVILEGES
SHOW GRANTS ...
```
Chapter 7 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA
SCHEMA_PRIVILEGES Table

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

The SCHEMA_PRIVILEGES table has these columns:

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

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

• TABLE_SCHEMA
  The name of the schema.

• PRIVILEGE_TYPE
  The privilege granted. The value can be any privilege that can be granted at the schema level; see GRANT 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

• The SCHEMA_PRIVILEGES table is a nonstandard INFORMATION_SCHEMA table.

The following statements are not equivalent:

```
SELECT ... FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.SCHEMA_PRIVILEGES
SHOW GRANTS ...
```
Chapter 8 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA TABLE_PRIVILEGES Table

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

The `TABLE_PRIVILEGES` table has these columns:

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

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

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

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

- **PRIVILEGE_TYPE**
  The privilege granted. The value can be any privilege that can be granted at the table level; see GRANT 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**

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

The following statements are not equivalent:

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


Chapter 9 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

• The COLUMN_PRIVILEGES table is a nonstandard INFORMATION_SCHEMA table.

The following statements are not equivalent:

```
SELECT ... FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMN_PRIVILEGES
SHOW GRANTS ...
```
Chapter 10 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA CHARACTER_SETS Table

The CHARACTER_SETS table provides information about available character sets.

The CHARACTER_SETS table has these columns:

- CHARACTER_SET_NAME
  The character set name.
- DEFAULT_COLLATE_NAME
  The default collation for the character set.
- DESCRIPTION
  A description of the character set.
- MAXLEN
  The maximum number of bytes required to store one character.

Notes

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

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

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

The COLLATIONS table has these columns:

- **COLLATION_NAME**
  The collation name.

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

- **ID**
  The collation ID.

- **IS_DEFAULT**
  Whether the collation is the default for its character set.

- **IS_COMPILED**
  Whether the character set is compiled into the server.

- **SORTLEN**
  This is related to the amount of memory required to sort strings expressed in the character set.

Notes

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

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

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

The COLLATION_CHARACTER_SET_APPLICABILITY table has these columns:

- **COLLATION_NAME**
  The collation name.

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

Notes

The COLLATION_CHARACTER_SET_APPLICABILITY columns are equivalent to the first two columns displayed by the SHOW COLLATION statement.
The TABLE_CONSTRAINTS table describes which tables have constraints.

The TABLE_CONSTRAINTS table has these columns:

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

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

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

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

- **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.
The \textsc{key\_column\_usage} table describes which key columns have constraints.

The \textsc{key\_column\_usage} table has these columns:

- \textsc{constraint\_catalog}
  The name of the catalog to which the constraint belongs. This value is always \texttt{def}.

- \textsc{constraint\_schema}
  The name of the schema (database) to which the constraint belongs.

- \textsc{constraint\_name}
  The name of the constraint.

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

- \textsc{table\_schema}
  The name of the schema (database) to which the table belongs.

- \textsc{table\_name}
  The name of the table that has the constraint.

- \textsc{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.

- \textsc{ordinal\_position}
  The column's position within the constraint, not the column's position within the table. Column positions are numbered beginning with 1.

- \textsc{position\_in\_unique\_constraint}
  \texttt{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.

- \textsc{referenced\_table\_schema}
  The name of the schema (database) referenced by the constraint.

- \textsc{referenced\_table\_name}
  The name of the table referenced by the constraint.

- \textsc{referenced\_column\_name}
The name of the column referenced by the constraint.

Suppose that there are two tables name \textit{t1} and \textit{t3} that have the following definitions:

\begin{verbatim}
CREATE TABLE t1
(
  s1 INT,
  s2 INT,
  s3 INT,
  PRIMARY KEY(s3)
) ENGINE=InnoDB;
CREATE TABLE t3
(
  s1 INT,
  s2 INT,
  s3 INT,
  KEY(s1),
  CONSTRAINT CO FOREIGN KEY (s2) REFERENCES t1(s3)
) ENGINE=InnoDB;
\end{verbatim}

For those two tables, the \textit{KEY_COLUMN_USAGE} table has two rows:

\begin{itemize}
  \item One row with \texttt{CONSTRAINT_NAME = 'PRIMARY', TABLE_NAME = 't1', COLUMN_NAME = 's3', ORDINAL_POSITION = 1, POSITION_IN_UNIQUE_CONSTRAINT = NULL}.
  \item One row with \texttt{CONSTRAINT_NAME = 'CO', TABLE_NAME = 't3', COLUMN_NAME = 's2', ORDINAL_POSITION = 1, POSITION_IN_UNIQUE_CONSTRAINT = 1}.
\end{itemize}
Chapter 15 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA ROUTINES Table

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

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

The ROUTINES table has these columns:

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

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

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

- **ROUTINE_NAME**
  The name of the routine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **NUMERIC_SCALE**
  For stored function numeric return values, the numeric scale. If the routine is a stored procedure, this value is NULL.

- **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.

• **COLLABORATION**
  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 will be 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.
Chapter 16 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA VIEWS Table

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

The VIEWS table has these columns:

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

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

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

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

  ```
  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:

  ```
  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.

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

  The IS_UPDATABLE flag may be unreliable if a view depends on one or more other views, and one of these underlying views is updated. Regardless of the IS_UPDATABLE value, the server keeps track of the updatability of a view and correctly rejects data change operations to views that are not updatable. If the IS_UPDATABLE value for a view has become inaccurate due to changes to underlying views, the value can be updated by deleting and re-creating the view.

- **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 17 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA TRIGGERS Table

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

The TRIGGERS table has these columns:

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

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

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

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

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

- **ACTION_ORDER**
  The ordinal position of the trigger's action within the list of triggers on the same table with the same EVENT_MANIPULATION and ACTION_TIMING values.

- **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**

  The date and time when the trigger was created. This is a **TIMESTAMP(2)** value (with a fractional part in hundredths of seconds) for triggers created in MySQL 5.7.2 or later, **NULL** for triggers created prior to 5.7.2.

- **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](#):

```
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: 1
ACTION_CONDITION: NULL
ACTION_STATEMENT: SET @sum = @sum + NEW.amount
ACTION_ORIENTATION: ROW
ACTION_TIMING: BEFORE
ACTION_REFERENCE_OLD_TABLE: NULL
ACTION_REFERENCE_NEW_TABLE: NULL
ACTION_REFERENCE_OLD_ROW: OLD
ACTION_REFERENCE_NEW_ROW: NEW
CREATED: 2018-08-08 10:10:12.61
SQL_MODE: ONLY_FULL_GROUP_BY,STRICT_TRANS_TABLES,
```

---

**Example**

The following example uses the **ins_sum** trigger defined in [Using Triggers](#):
NO_ZERO_IN_DATE, NO_ZERO_DATE,
ERROR_FOR_DIVISION_BY_ZERO,
NO_AUTO_CREATE_USER, NO_ENGINE_SUBSTITUTION

DEFINER: me@localhost
CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT: utf8
COLLATION_CONNECTION: utf8_general_ci
DATABASE_COLLATION: latin1_swedish_ci

Trigger information is also available from the SHOW TRIGGERS statement. See SHOW TRIGGERS Statement.
Chapter 18 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA PLUGINS Table

The PLUGINS table provides information about server plugins.

The PLUGINS table has these columns:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **PLUGIN_AUTHOR**
  - The plugin author.

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

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

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

Notes

- The PLUGINS table is a nonstandard INFORMATION_SCHEMA table.
Notes

- 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:

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

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

The ENGINES table has these columns:

• ENGINE
  The name of the storage engine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

• COMMENT
  A brief description of the storage engine.

• TRANSACTIONS
  Whether the storage engine supports transactions.

• XA
  Whether the storage engine supports XA transactions.

• SAVEPOINTS
  Whether the storage engine supports savepoints.

Notes

• The ENGINES table is a nonstandard INFORMATION_SCHEMA table.

Storage engine information is also available from the SHOW ENGINES statement. See SHOW ENGINES Statement. The following statements are equivalent:
SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.ENGINES
SHOW ENGINES
Chapter 20 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA PARTITIONS Table

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

The PARTITIONS table has these columns:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```sql
mysql> SELECT DISTINCT PARTITION_EXPRESSION
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PARTITIONS
WHERE TABLE_NAME='tp' AND TABLE_SCHEMA='test';
+----------------------+
| PARTITION_EXPRESSION |
+----------------------+
| c1 + c2              |
+----------------------+
```

- **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.
Notes

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.

• UPDATE_TIME
  The time that the partition or subpartition was last modified.

• CHECK_TIME
  The last time that the table to which this partition or subpartition belongs was checked.
  For partitioned InnoDB tables, the value 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. This is relevant only to NDB Cluster tables; otherwise, the value is always 0.

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

Notes

• The PARTITIONS table is a nonstandard INFORMATION_SCHEMA table.

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

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

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

The EVENTS table has these columns:

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

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

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

- **DEFINER**
  The account 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.

- **STARTS**

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

- **ENDS**

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

- **STATUS**

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

- **ON_COMPLETION**

One of the two values PRESERVE or NOT PRESERVE.

- **CREATED**

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

- **LAST_ALTERED**

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

- **LAST_EXECUTED**

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

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

- **EVENT_COMMENT**

The text of the comment, if the event has one. If not, this value is empty.
• **ORIGINATOR**
  The server ID of the MySQL server on which the event was created; used in replication. This value may be updated by `ALTER EVENT` to the server ID of the server on which that statement occurs, if executed on a master server. The default value is 0.

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

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

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

**Notes**

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

• Times in the `EVENTS` table are displayed using the event time zone, 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:

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

```sql
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
```

53
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']
```
The `FILES` table provides information about the files in which MySQL tablespace data is stored.

The `FILES` table provides information about InnoDB data files. In NDB Cluster, this table also provides information about the files in which NDB Cluster Disk Data tables are stored. For additional information specific to InnoDB, see InnoDB Notes, later in this section; for additional information specific to NDB Cluster, see NDB Notes.

The `FILES` table has these columns:

- **FILE_ID**
  
  For InnoDB: The tablespace ID, also referred to as the `space_id` or `fil_space_t::id`
  
  For NDB: A file identifier. `FILE_ID` column values are auto-generated.

- **FILE_NAME**
  
  For InnoDB: The name of the data file. File-per-table and general tablespaces have an `.ibd` file name extension. Undo tablespaces are prefixed by `undo`. The system tablespace is prefixed by `ibdata`. Temporary tablespaces are prefixed by `ibtmp`. The file name includes the file path, which may be relative to the MySQL data directory (the value of the `datadir` system variable).
  
  For NDB: 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**
  
  For InnoDB: The tablespace file type. There are three possible file types for InnoDB files. TABLESPACE is the file type for any system, general, or file-per-table tablespace file that holds tables, indexes, or other forms of user data. TEMPORARY is the file type for temporary tablespaces. UNDO LOG is the file type for undo tablespaces, which hold undo records.
  
  For NDB: One of the values UNDO, DATAFILE, or TABLESPACE.

- **TABLESPACE_NAME**
  
  For InnoDB: The SQL name for the tablespace. A general tablespace name is the `SYS_TABLESPACES.NAME` value. For other tablespace files, names start with `innodb_`, such as `innodb_system`, `innodb_undo`, and `innodb_file_per_table`. The file-per-table tablespace name format is `innodb_file_per_table_##`, where `##` is the tablespace ID.
  
  For NDB: 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**
  
  For InnoDB: This value is always **NULL**.
  
  For NDB: The name of the Disk Data table with which the file is associated, if any.
- **LOGFILE_GROUP_NAME**
  
  For **InnoDB**: This value is always **NULL**.
  
  For **NDB**: The name of the log file group to which the log file or data file belongs.

- **LOGFILE_GROUP_NUMBER**
  
  For **InnoDB**: This value is always **NULL**.
  
  For **NDB**: For an **UNDO** log file, the auto-generated ID number of the log file group to which the log file belongs.

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

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

- **DELETED_ROWS**
  
  For **InnoDB**: This value is always **NULL**.
  
  For **NDB**: This value is always **NULL**.

- **UPDATE_COUNT**
  
  For **InnoDB**: This value is always **NULL**.
  
  For **NDB**: This value is always **NULL**.

- **FREE_EXTENTS**
  
  For **InnoDB**: The number of fully free extents in the current data file.
  
  For **NDB**: The number of extents which have not yet been used by the file.

- **TOTAL_EXTENTS**
  
  For **InnoDB**: The number of full extents used in the current data file. Any partial extent at the end of the file is not counted.
  
  For **NDB**: The total number of extents allocated to the file.

- **EXTENT_SIZE**
  
  For **InnoDB**: Extent size is 1048576 (1MB) for files with a 4KB, 8KB, or 16KB page size. Extent size is 2097152 bytes (2MB) for files with a 32KB page size, and 4194304 (4MB) for files with a 64KB page size. **FILES** does not report **InnoDB** page size. Page size is defined by the **innodb_page_size** system variable. Extent size information can also be retrieved from the **INNODB_SYS_TABLESPACES** table where **FILES.FILE_ID = INNODB_SYS_TABLESPACES.SPACE**.
  
  For **NDB**: The size of an extent for the file in bytes.
• **INITIAL_SIZE**

For **InnoDB**: The initial size of the file in bytes.

For **NDB**: 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 **InnoDB**: The maximum number of bytes permitted in the file. The value is **NULL** for all data files except for predefined system tablespace data files. Maximum system tablespace file size is defined by `innodb_data_file_path`. Maximum temporary tablespace file size is defined by `innodb_temp_data_file_path`. A **NULL** value for a predefined system tablespace data file indicates that a file size limit was not defined explicitly.

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

• **AUTOEXTEND_SIZE**

For **InnoDB**: `AUTOEXTEND_SIZE` is the auto-extend size defined by `innodb_data_file_path` for the system tablespace, or by `innodb_temp_data_file_path` for temporary tablespaces.

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

• **CREATION_TIME**

For **InnoDB**: This value is always **NULL**.

For **NDB**: The date and time when the file was created.

• **LAST_UPDATE_TIME**

For **InnoDB**: This value is always **NULL**.

For **NDB**: The date and time when the file was last modified.

• **LAST_ACCESS_TIME**

For **InnoDB**: This value is always **NULL**.

For **NDB**: The date and time when the file was last accessed by the server.

• **RECOVER_TIME**

For **InnoDB**: This value is always **NULL**.

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

• **TRANSACTION_COUNTER**

For **InnoDB**: This value is always **NULL**.

For **NDB**: For NDB Cluster Disk Data files, this value is always **0**.
• **VERSION**
  - For **InnoDB**: This value is always **NULL**.
  - For **NDB**: For NDB Cluster Disk Data files, this value is always **NULL**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

• **DATA_FREE**
  - For **InnoDB**: The total amount of free space (in bytes) for the entire tablespace. Predefined system tablespaces, which include the system tablespace and temporary table tablespaces, may have one or more data files.
  - For **NDB**: For NDB Cluster Disk Data files, this value is always **NULL**.

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

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

- **CHECK_TIME**
  
  For **InnoDB**: This value is always **NULL**.
  
  For **NDB**: For NDB Cluster Disk Data files, this value is always **NULL**.

- **CHECKSUM**
  
  For **InnoDB**: This value is **NULL**.
  
  For **NDB**: For NDB Cluster Disk Data files, this value is always **NULL**.

- **STATUS**
  
  For **InnoDB**: This value is **NORMAL** by default. **InnoDB** file-per-table tablespaces may report **IMPORTING**, which indicates that the tablespace is not yet available.
  
  For **NDB**: For NDB Cluster Disk Data files, this value is always **NORMAL**.

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

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

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

  ```sql
  mysql> SELECT LOGFILE_GROUP_NAME, FILE_TYPE, EXTRA
            FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.FILES
       WHERE FILE_NAME = 'new_undo.dat';
  ```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOGFILE_GROUP_NAME</th>
<th>FILE_TYPE</th>
<th>EXTRA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mygroup</td>
<td>UNDO LOG</td>
<td>CLUSTER_NODE=5;UNDO_BUFFER_SIZE=8388608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mygroup</td>
<td>UNDO LOG</td>
<td>CLUSTER_NODE=6;UNDO_BUFFER_SIZE=8388608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mygroup</td>
<td>UNDO LOG</td>
<td>CLUSTER_NODE=7;UNDO_BUFFER_SIZE=8388608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mygroup</td>
<td>UNDO LOG</td>
<td>CLUSTER_NODE=8;UNDO_BUFFER_SIZE=8388608</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

  **Notes**

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

  **InnoDB Notes**

  The following notes apply to **InnoDB** data files.
• Data reported by FILES is reported from the InnoDB in-memory cache for open files. By comparison, INNODB_SYS_DATAFILES reports data from the InnoDB SYS_DATAFILES internal data dictionary table.

• The data reported by FILES includes temporary tablespace data. This data is not available in the InnoDB SYS_DATAFILES internal data dictionary table, and is therefore not reported by INNODB_SYS_DATAFILES.

• Undo tablesapce data is reported by FILES.

• The following query returns all data pertinent to InnoDB tablespaces.

```
SELECT FILE_ID, FILE_NAME, FILE_TYPE, TABLESPACE_NAME, FREE_EXTENTS, TOTAL_EXTENTS, EXTENT_SIZE, INITIAL_SIZE, MAXIMUM_SIZE, AUTOEXTEND_SIZE, DATA_FREE, STATUS
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.FILES WHERE ENGINE='InnoDB'
```

---

**NDB Notes**

• The FILES 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:

```
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:

```
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:

```
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 logfile 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;
```

```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>undofile02.dat</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>1048576</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4194304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>5223944</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>NULL</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:

```sql
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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- For additional information, and examples of creating and dropping NDB Cluster Disk Data objects, see [NDB Cluster Disk Data Tables](#).
The PROCESSLIST table provides information about which threads are running.

The PROCESSLIST table has these columns:

- **ID**

  The connection identifier. This is the same type of value displayed in the Id column of the SHOW PROCESSLIST statement, the PROCESSLIST_ID column of the Performance Schema threads table, and returned by the CONNECTION_ID() function.

- **USER**

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

- **HOST**

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

- **DB**

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

- **COMMAND**

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

- **TIME**

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

- **STATE**

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

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

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

- **INFO**
Notes

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

Notes

• The PROCESSLIST table is a nonstandard INFORMATION_SCHEMA table.

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

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

Process information is also available from the mysqladmin processlist command, the SHOW PROCESSLIST statement, and the Performance Schema threads table (see mysqladmin — Client for Administering a MySQL Server, SHOW PROCESSLIST Statement, and The threads Table). In contrast to the INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PROCESSLIST table and SHOW PROCESSLIST statement, which have negative performance consequences because they require a mutex, access to threads does not require a mutex and has minimal impact on server performance. The threads table also shows information about background threads, which the PROCESSLIST table and SHOW PROCESSLIST do not. This means that threads can be used to monitor activity the other thread information sources cannot.

The following statements are equivalent:

```
SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PROCESSLIST
SHOW FULL PROCESSLIST
```
Chapter 24 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.

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

• TABLE_NAME
  The name of the table. This value is the same as in the TABLE_CONSTRAINTS table.

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

**Notes**

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

As of MySQL 5.7.6, the value of the `show_compatibility_56` system variable affects the information available from the tables described here. For details, see the description of that variable in Server System Variables.

Note

As of MySQL 5.7.6, information available from the tables described here is also available from the Performance Schema. The INFORMATION_SCHEMA tables are deprecated in preference to the Performance Schema tables and will be removed in a future MySQL release. For advice on migrating away from the INFORMATION_SCHEMA tables to the Performance Schema tables, see Migrating to Performance Schema System and Status Variable 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;
  ```
Chapter 27 Extensions to SHOW Statements

Some extensions to SHOW statements accompany the implementation of INFORMATION_SCHEMA:

• **SHOW** can be used to get information about the structure of INFORMATION_SCHEMA itself.

• Several **SHOW** statements accept a **WHERE** clause that provides more flexibility in specifying which rows to display.

The **IS_UPDATABLE** flag may be unreliable if a view depends on one or more other views, and one of these underlying views is updated. Regardless of the **IS_UPDATABLE** value, the server keeps track of the updatability of a view and correctly rejects data change operations to views that are not updatable. If the **IS_UPDATABLE** value for a view has become inaccurate due to changes to underlying views, the value can be updated by deleting and recreating the view.

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;
+---------------------------------------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tables_in_INFORMATION_SCHEMA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHARACTER_SETS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLLATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLLATION_CHARACTER_SET_APPLICABILITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLUMNS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLUMN_PRIVILEGES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGINES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL_STATUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL_VARIABLES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEY_COLUMN_USAGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARTITIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLUGINS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESSLIST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFERENTIAL_CONSTRAINTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROUTINES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCHEMATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCHEMA_PRIVILEGES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SESSION_STATUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SESSION_VARIABLES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATISTICS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE_CONSTRAINTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE_PRIVILEGES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRIGGERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USER_PRIVILEGES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIEWS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**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 FUNCTION STATUS
SHOW INDEX
SHOW OPEN TABLES
SHOW PROCEDURE STATUS
SHOW STATUS
SHOW TABLE STATUS
SHOW TABLES
SHOW TRIGGERS
SHOW VARIABLES

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

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

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

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

This statement displays the multibyte character sets:

```
mysql> SHOW CHARACTER SET WHERE Maxlen > 1;
+---------+---------------------------+---------------------+--------+
| Charset | Description               | Default collation   | Maxlen |
+---------+---------------------------+---------------------+--------+
| big5    | Big5 Traditional Chinese  | big5_chinese_ci     | 2      |
| ujis    | EUC-JP Japanese           | ujis_japanese_ci    | 3      |
| sjis    | Shift-JIS Japanese        | sjis_japanese_ci    | 2      |
| euc     | EUC-KR Korean             | euckr_korean_ci     | 2      |
| gb2312  | GB2312 Simplified Chinese | gb2312_chinese_ci   | 2      |
| gbk     | GBK Simplified Chinese    | gbk_chinese_ci      | 2      |
| utf8    | UTF-8 Unicode             | utf8_general_ci     | 3      |
| ucs2    | UCS-2 Unicode             | ucs2_general_ci     | 2      |
| cp932   | SJIS for Windows Japanese | cp932_japanese_ci   | 2      |
| eucjpms | UJIS for Windows Japanese | eucjpms_japanese_ci | 3      |
+---------+---------------------------+---------------------+--------+
```
Chapter 28 MySQL 5.7 FAQ: INFORMATION_SCHEMA

Questions

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

• **28.2**: Is there a discussion forum for INFORMATION_SCHEMA?

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

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

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

Questions and Answers

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

See Chapter 1, INFORMATION_SCHEMA Tables

28.2: Is there a discussion forum for INFORMATION_SCHEMA?


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

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

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

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

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

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