```
INSERT INTO t1 VALUES ROW('{"id": "123", "name": "shoes", "price": "49.95"}');
```

A query using this expression, such as that shown here, can make use of the index:

```
SELECT name, price FROM t1
    WHERE JSON_VALUE(j, '$.id' RETURNING UNSIGNED) = 123;
```

In many cases, this is simpler than creating a generated column from the `JSON` column and then creating an index on the generated column.

For more information and examples, see the description of `JSON_VALUE()`.

- **User comments and user attributes.** MySQL 8.0.21 introduces the ability to set user comments and user attributes when creating or updating user accounts. A user comment consists of arbitrary text passed as the argument to a `COMMENT` clause used with a `CREATE USER` or `ALTER USER` statement. A user attribute consists of data in the form of a JSON object passed as the argument to an `ATTRIBUTE` clause used with either of these two statements. The attribute can contain any valid key-value pairs in JSON object notation. Only one of `COMMENT` or `ATTRIBUTE` can be used in a single `CREATE USER` or `ALTER USER` statement.

  User comments and user attributes are stored together internally as a JSON object, the comment text as the value of an element having `comment` as its key. This information can be retrieved from the `ATTRIBUTE` column of the `INFORMATION_SCHEMA.USER_ATTRIBUTES` table; since it is in JSON format, you can use MySQL's JSON function and operators to parse its contents (see Section 12.18, “JSON Functions”). Successive changes to the user attribute are merged with its current value as when using the `JSON_MERGE_PATCH()` function.

  Example:

```
mysql> CREATE USER 'mary'@'localhost' COMMENT 'This is Mary Smith\'s account';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.33 sec)

mysql> ALTER USER 'mary'@'localhost'
    ->>     ATTRIBUTE '{"fname":"Mary", "lname":"Smith"}';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.14 sec)

mysql> ALTER USER 'mary'@'localhost'
    ->>     ATTRIBUTE '{"email":"mary.smith@example.com"}';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.12 sec)

mysql> SELECT
    ->    USER,
    ->    HOST,
    ->    ATTRIBUTE->>"$.fname" AS 'First Name',
    ->    ATTRIBUTE->>"$.lname" AS 'Last Name',
    ->    ATTRIBUTE->>"$.email" AS 'Email',
    ->    ATTRIBUTE->>"$.comment" AS 'Comment'
    -> FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.USER_ATTRIBUTES
    -> WHERE USER='mary' AND HOST='localhost'\G
*************************** 1. row ***************************
      USER: mary
      HOST: localhost
First Name: Mary
 Last Name: Smith
     Email: mary.smith@example.com
   Comment: This is Mary Smith's account
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

  For more information and examples, see Section 13.7.1.3, “CREATE USER Statement”, Section 13.7.1.1, “ALTER USER Statement”, and Section 25.46, “The INFORMATION_SCHEMA USER_ATTRIBUTES Table”.