procedures are written to the binary log, even for statement-based binary logging. See Section 25.7, “Stored Program Binary Logging”.

Event Scheduler Restrictions

The following limitations are specific to the Event Scheduler:

- Event names are handled in case-insensitive fashion. For example, you cannot have two events in the same database with the names `anEvent` and `AnEvent`.
- An event may not be created, altered, or dropped from within a stored program, if the event name is specified by means of a variable. An event also may not create, alter, or drop stored routines or triggers.
- DDL statements on events are prohibited while a `LOCK TABLES` statement is in effect.
- Event timings using the intervals `YEAR`, `QUARTER`, `MONTH`, and `YEAR_MONTH` are resolved in months; those using any other interval are resolved in seconds. There is no way to cause events scheduled to occur at the same second to execute in a given order. In addition—due to rounding, the nature of threaded applications, and the fact that a nonzero length of time is required to create events and to signal their execution—events may be delayed by as much as 1 or 2 seconds. However, the time shown in the `INFORMATION_SCHEMA.EVENTS` table's `LAST_EXECUTED` column is always accurate to within one second of the actual event execution time. (See also Bug #16522.)
- Each execution of the statements contained in the body of an event takes place in a new connection; thus, these statements have no effect in a given user session on the server's statement counts such as `Com_select` and `Com_insert` that are displayed by `SHOW STATUS`. However, such counts *are* updated in the global scope. (Bug #16422)
- Events do not support times later than the end of the Unix Epoch; this is approximately the beginning of the year 2038. Such dates are specifically not permitted by the Event Scheduler. (Bug #16396)
- References to stored functions, loadable functions, and tables in the `ON SCHEDULE` clauses of `CREATE EVENT` and `ALTER EVENT` statements are not supported. These sorts of references are not permitted. (See Bug #22830 for more information.)

Stored routines and triggers in NDB Cluster

While stored procedures, stored functions, triggers, and scheduled events are all supported by tables using the `NDB` storage engine, you must keep in mind that these do *not* propagate automatically between MySQL Servers acting as Cluster SQL nodes. This is because stored routine and trigger definitions are stored in tables in the `mysql` system database using `InnoDB` tables, which are not copied between Cluster nodes.

Any stored routine or trigger that interacts with MySQL Cluster tables must be re-created by running the appropriate `CREATE PROCEDURE`, `CREATE FUNCTION`, or `CREATE TRIGGER` statements on each MySQL Server that participates in the cluster where you wish to use the stored routine or trigger. Similarly, any changes to existing stored routines or triggers must be carried out explicitly on all Cluster SQL nodes, using the appropriate `ALTER` or `DROP` statements on each MySQL Server accessing the cluster.

Warning

Do *not* attempt to work around the issue just described by converting any `mysql` database tables to use the `NDB` storage engine. *Altering the system tables in the `mysql` database is not supported* and is very likely to produce undesirable results.

25.9 Restrictions on Views