

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| System Variable                      | <a href="#">innodb_page_size</a>        |
| Scope                                | Global                                  |
| Dynamic                              | No                                      |
| <a href="#">SET_VAR</a> Hint Applies | No                                      |
| Type                                 | Enumeration                             |
| Default Value                        | 16384                                   |
| Valid Values                         | 4096<br>8192<br>16384<br>32768<br>65536 |

Specifies the [page size](#) for [InnoDB tablespaces](#). Values can be specified in bytes or kilobytes. For example, a 16 kilobyte page size value can be specified as 16384, 16KB, or 16k.

[innodb\\_page\\_size](#) can only be configured prior to initializing the MySQL instance and cannot be changed afterward. If no value is specified, the instance is initialized using the default page size. See [Section 15.8.1, “InnoDB Startup Configuration”](#).

For both 32KB and 64KB page sizes, the maximum row length is approximately 16000 bytes. [ROW\\_FORMAT=COMPRESSED](#) is not supported when [innodb\\_page\\_size](#) is set to 32KB or 64KB. For [innodb\\_page\\_size=32KB](#), extent size is 2MB. For [innodb\\_page\\_size=64KB](#), extent size is 4MB. [innodb\\_log\\_buffer\\_size](#) should be set to at least 16M (the default) when using 32KB or 64KB page sizes.

The default 16KB page size or larger is appropriate for a wide range of [workloads](#), particularly for queries involving table scans and DML operations involving bulk updates. Smaller page sizes might be more efficient for [OLTP](#) workloads involving many small writes, where contention can be an issue when single pages contain many rows. Smaller pages might also be efficient with [SSD](#) storage devices, which typically use small block sizes. Keeping the [InnoDB](#) page size close to the storage device block size minimizes the amount of unchanged data that is rewritten to disk.

The minimum file size for the first system tablespace data file ([ibdata1](#)) differs depending on the [innodb\\_page\\_size](#) value. See the [innodb\\_data\\_file\\_path](#) option description for more information.

A MySQL instance using a particular [InnoDB](#) page size cannot use data files or log files from an instance that uses a different page size.

For general I/O tuning advice, see [Section 8.5.8, “Optimizing InnoDB Disk I/O”](#).

- [innodb\\_parallel\\_read\\_threads](#)

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Command-Line Format | <a href="#">--innodb-parallel-read-threads=#</a> |
| Introduced          | 8.0.14   |
| System Variable     | <a href="#">innodb_parallel_read_threads</a>     |
| Scope               | Session  |