To obtain details about the parent event, join the `THREAD_ID` and `EVENT_ID` columns with the columns of like name in the appropriate parent event table. See Section 27.19.2, "Obtaining Parent Event Information".

- `OBJECT_SCHEMA`

  The schema that contains the locked table.

- `OBJECT_NAME`

  The name of the locked table.

- `PARTITION_NAME`

  The name of the locked partition, if any; `NULL` otherwise.

- `SUBPARTITION_NAME`

  The name of the locked subpartition, if any; `NULL` otherwise.

- `INDEX_NAME`

  The name of the locked index, if any; `NULL` otherwise.

  In practice, `InnoDB` always creates an index (`GEN_CLUST_INDEX`), so `INDEX_NAME` is non-`NULL` for `InnoDB` tables.

- `OBJECT_INSTANCE_BEGIN`

  The address in memory of the lock.

- `LOCK_TYPE`

  The type of lock.

  The value is storage engine dependent. For `InnoDB`, permitted values are `RECORD` for a row-level lock, `TABLE` for a table-level lock.

- `LOCK_MODE`

  How the lock is requested.

  The value is storage engine dependent. For `InnoDB`, permitted values are `S[,GAP]`, `X[,GAP]`, `IS[,GAP]`, `IX[,GAP]`, `AUTO_INC`, and `UNKNOWN`. Lock modes other than `AUTO_INC` and `UNKNOWN` indicate gap locks, if present. For information about `S`, `X`, `IS`, `IX`, and gap locks, refer to Section 15.7.1, "InnoDB Locking".

- `LOCK_STATUS`

  The status of the lock request.

  The value is storage engine dependent. For `InnoDB`, permitted values are `GRANTED` (lock is held) and `WAITING` (lock is being waited for).

- `LOCK_DATA`

  The data associated with the lock, if any. The value is storage engine dependent. For `InnoDB`, a value is shown if the `LOCK_TYPE` is `RECORD`, otherwise the value is `NULL`. Primary key values of the locked