The EVENT_ID value of the event within which this event is nested. The nesting event for a stage event is usually a statement event.

- NESTING_EVENT_TYPE

  The nesting event type. The value is TRANSACTION, STATEMENT, STAGE, or WAIT.

The events_stages_current table has these indexes:

- Primary key on (THREAD_ID, EVENT_ID)

TRUNCATE TABLE is permitted for the events_stages_current table. It removes the rows.

27.12.5.2 The events_stages_history Table

The events_stages_history table contains the *N* most recent stage events that have ended per thread. Stage events are not added to the table until they have ended. When the table contains the maximum number of rows for a given thread, the oldest thread row is discarded when a new row for that thread is added. When a thread ends, all its rows are discarded.

The Performance Schema autosizes the value of *N* during server startup. To set the number of rows per thread explicitly, set the performance_schema_events_stages_history_size system variable at server startup.

The events_stages_history table has the same columns and indexing as events_stages_current. See Section 27.12.5.1, “The events_stages_current Table”.

TRUNCATE TABLE is permitted for the events_stages_history table. It removes the rows.

For more information about the relationship between the three stage event tables, see Section 27.9, “Performance Schema Tables for Current and Historical Events”.

For information about configuring whether to collect stage events, see Section 27.12.5, “Performance Schema Stage Event Tables”.

27.12.5.3 The events_stages_history_long Table

The events_stages_history_long table contains the *N* most recent stage events that have ended globally, across all threads. Stage events are not added to the table until they have ended. When the table becomes full, the oldest row is discarded when a new row is added, regardless of which thread generated either row.

The Performance Schema autosizes the value of *N* during server startup. To set the table size explicitly, set the performance_schema_events_stages_history_long_size system variable at server startup.

The events_stages_history_long table has the same columns as events_stages_current. See Section 27.12.5.1, “The events_stages_current Table”. Unlike events_stages_current, events_stages_history_long has no indexing.

TRUNCATE TABLE is permitted for the events_stages_history_long table. It removes the rows.

For more information about the relationship between the three stage event tables, see Section 27.9, “Performance Schema Tables for Current and Historical Events”.

For information about configuring whether to collect stage events, see Section 27.12.5, “Performance Schema Stage Event Tables”.