- `events_errors_summary_global_by_error`:
  - Primary key on (`ERROR_NUMBER`)

`TRUNCATE TABLE` is permitted for error summary tables. It has these effects:

- For summary tables not aggregated by account, host, or user, truncation resets the summary columns to zero or `NULL` rather than removing rows.
- For summary tables aggregated by account, host, or user, truncation removes rows for accounts, hosts, or users with no connections, and resets the summary columns to zero or `NULL` for the remaining rows.

In addition, each error summary table that is aggregated by account, host, user, or thread is implicitly truncated by truncation of the connection table on which it depends, or truncation of `events_errors_summary_global_by_error`. For details, see Section 27.12.8, “Performance Schema Connection Tables”.

27.12.20.12 Status Variable Summary Tables

The Performance Schema makes status variable information available in the tables described in Section 27.12.15, “Performance Schema Status Variable Tables”. It also makes aggregated status variable information available in summary tables, described here. Each status variable summary table has one or more grouping columns to indicate how the table aggregates status values:

- `status_by_account` has `USER`, `HOST`, and `VARIABLE_NAME` columns to summarize status variables by account.
- `status_by_host` has `HOST` and `VARIABLE_NAME` columns to summarize status variables by the host from which clients connected.
- `status_by_user` has `USER` and `VARIABLE_NAME` columns to summarize status variables by client user name.

Each status variable summary table has this summary column containing aggregated values:

- `VARIABLE_VALUE`

  The aggregated status variable value for active and terminated sessions.

The status variable summary tables have these indexes:

- `status_by_account`:
  - Primary key on (`USER`, `HOST`, `VARIABLE_NAME`)
- `status_by_host`:
  - Primary key on (`HOST`, `VARIABLE_NAME`)
- `status_by_user`:
  - Primary key on (`USER`, `VARIABLE_NAME`)

The meaning of “account” in these tables is similar to its meaning in the MySQL grant tables in the `mysql` system database, in the sense that the term refers to a combination of user and host values. They differ in that, for grant tables, the host part of an account can be a pattern, whereas for Performance Schema tables, the host value is always a specific nonpattern host name.