```
| innodb_redo_log_archive_stop() |
+--------------------------------+
| 0                              |
+--------------------------------+
```

Or:

```
mysql> DO innodb_redo_log_archive_stop();
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

After the stop function completes successfully, the backup utility looks for the relevant section of redo log data from the archive file and copies it into the backup.

After the backup utility finishes copying the redo log data and no longer needs the redo log archive file, it deletes the archive file.

Removal of the archive file is the responsibility of the backup utility in normal situations. However, if the redo log archiving operation quits unexpectedly before `innodb_redo_log_archive_stop()` is called, the MySQL server removes the file.

Performance Considerations

Activating redo log archiving typically has a minor performance cost due to the additional write activity.

On Unix and Unix-like operating systems, the performance impact is typically minor, assuming there is not a sustained high rate of updates. On Windows, the performance impact is typically a bit higher, assuming the same.

If there is a sustained high rate of updates and the redo log archive file is on the same storage media as the redo log files, the performance impact may be more significant due to compounded write activity.

If there is a sustained high rate of updates and the redo log archive file is on slower storage media than the redo log files, performance is impacted arbitrarily.

Writing to the redo log archive file does not impede normal transactional logging except in the case that the redo log archive file storage media operates at a much slower rate than the redo log file storage media, and there is a large backlog of persisted redo log blocks waiting to be written to the redo log archive file. In this case, the transactional logging rate is reduced to a level that can be managed by the slower storage media where the redo log archive file resides.

Disabling Redo Logging

As of MySQL 8.0.21, you can disable redo logging using the `ALTER INSTANCE DISABLE INNODB REDO_LOG` statement. This functionality is intended for loading data into a new MySQL instance. Disabling redo logging speeds up data loading by avoiding redo log writes and doublewrite buffering.

Warning

This feature is intended only for loading data into a new MySQL instance. *Do not disable redo logging on a production system.* It is permitted to shutdown and restart the server while redo logging is disabled, but an unexpected server stoppage while redo logging is disabled can cause data loss and instance corruption.

Attempting to restart the server after an unexpected server stoppage while redo logging is disabled is refused with the following error:

```
[ERROR] [MY-013578] [InnoDB] Server was killed when Innodb Redo
logging was disabled. Data files could be corrupt. You can try
to restart the database with innodb_force_recovery=6
```