

```
mysql> \! ls /path/to/datadir/test/
t1#p#p0.ibd t1#p#p1.ibd t1#p#p2.ibd t1#p#p3.ibd
```

2. On the destination instance, discard the partitions that you intend to import from the source instance. (Before importing partitions, you must discard the corresponding partitions from the receiving partitioned table.)

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE t1 DISCARD PARTITION p2, p3 TABLESPACE;
```

The tablespace `.ibd` files for the two discarded partitions are removed from the `/datadir/test` directory on the destination instance, leaving the following files:

```
mysql> \! ls /path/to/datadir/test/
t1#p#p0.ibd t1#p#p1.ibd
```



Note

When `ALTER TABLE ... DISCARD PARTITION ... TABLESPACE` is run on subpartitioned tables, both partition and subpartition table names are permitted. When a partition name is specified, subpartitions of that partition are included in the operation.

3. On the source instance, run `FLUSH TABLES ... FOR EXPORT` to quiesce the partitioned table. When a table is quiesced, only read-only transactions are permitted on the table.

```
mysql> USE test;
mysql> FLUSH TABLES t1 FOR EXPORT;
```

`FLUSH TABLES ... FOR EXPORT` ensures that changes to the named table are flushed to disk so that binary table copy can be made while the instance is running. When `FLUSH TABLES ... FOR EXPORT` is run, InnoDB generates a `.cfg` metadata file for each of the table's tablespace files in the schema directory of the table.

```
mysql> \! ls /path/to/datadir/test/
t1#p#p0.ibd t1#p#p1.ibd t1#p#p2.ibd t1#p#p3.ibd
t1#p#p0.cfg t1#p#p1.cfg t1#p#p2.cfg t1#p#p3.cfg
```

The `.cfg` files contain metadata that used for schema verification during the import operation. `FLUSH TABLES ... FOR EXPORT` can only be run on the table, not on individual table partitions.

4. Copy the `.ibd` and `.cfg` files for partition `p2` and partition `p3` from the source instance schema directory to the destination instance schema directory.

```
shell> scp t1#p#p2.ibd t1#p#p2.cfg t1#p#p3.ibd t1#p#p3.cfg destination-server:/path/to/datadir/test
```

The `.ibd` and `.cfg` files must be copied before releasing the shared locks, as described in the next step.



Note

If you are importing partitions from an encrypted tablespace, InnoDB generates a `.cfp` files in addition to a `.cfg` metadata files. The `.cfp` files must be copied to the destination instance together with the `.cfg` files. The `.cfp` files contain a transfer key and an encrypted tablespace key. On import, InnoDB uses the transfer key to decrypt the tablespace key. For related information, see [Section 15.13, "InnoDB Data-at-Rest Encryption"](#).