

`mysql.index_stats` and `mysql.table_stats` dictionary tables. Subsequent queries retrieve the cached statistics until the cached statistics expire.

The `information_schema_stats_expiry` session variable defines the period of time before cached statistics expire. The default is 86400 seconds (24 hours), but the time period can be extended to as much as one year.

To update cached values at any time for a given table, use `ANALYZE TABLE`.

To always retrieve the latest statistics directly from the storage engine and bypass cached values, set `information_schema_stats_expiry` to 0.

Querying statistics columns does not store or update statistics in the `mysql.index_stats` and `mysql.table_stats` dictionary tables under these circumstances:

- When cached statistics have not expired.
- When `information_schema_stats_expiry` is set to 0.
- When the server is started in `read_only`, `super_read_only`, `transaction_read_only`, or `innodb_read_only` mode.
- When the query also fetches Performance Schema data.

The statistics cache may be updated during a multiple-statement transaction before it is known whether the transaction commits. As a result, the cache may contain information that does not correspond to a known committed state. This can occur with `autocommit=0` or after `START TRANSACTION`.

`information_schema_stats_expiry` is a session variable, and each client session can define its own expiration value. Statistics that are retrieved from the storage engine and cached by one session are available to other sessions.

For related information, see [Section 8.2.3, “Optimizing INFORMATION_SCHEMA Queries”](#).

- `init_file`

Command-Line Format	<code>--init-file=file_name</code>
System Variable	<code>init_file</code>
Scope	Global
Dynamic	No
<code>SET_VAR</code> Hint Applies	No
Type	File name

If specified, this variable names a file containing SQL statements to be read and executed during the startup process. Prior to MySQL 8.0.18, each statement must be on a single line and should not include comments. As of MySQL 8.0.18, the acceptable format for statements in the file is expanded to support these constructs:

- `delimiter ;`, to set the statement delimiter to the `;` character.
- `delimiter $$`, to set the statement delimiter to the `$$` character sequence.
- Multiple statements on the same line, delimited by the current delimiter.