With MyISAM tables, if you do not change the AUTO_INCREMENT column, the sequence number is not affected. If you drop an AUTO_INCREMENT column and then add another AUTO_INCREMENT column, the numbers are resequenced beginning with 1.

When replication is used, adding an AUTO_INCREMENT column to a table might not produce the same ordering of the rows on the replica and the source. This occurs because the order in which the rows are numbered depends on the specific storage engine used for the table and the order in which the rows were inserted. If it is important to have the same order on the source and replica, the rows must be ordered before assigning an AUTO_INCREMENT number. Assuming that you want to add an AUTO_INCREMENT column to the table t1, the following statements produce a new table t2 identical to t1 but with an AUTO_INCREMENT column:

```
CREATE TABLE t2 (id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY)
SELECT * FROM t1 ORDER BY col1, col2;
```

This assumes that the table t1 has columns col1 and col2.

This set of statements also produces a new table t2 identical to t1, with the addition of an AUTO_INCREMENT column:

```
CREATE TABLE t2 LIKE t1;
ALTER TABLE t2 ADD id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY;
INSERT INTO t2 SELECT * FROM t1 ORDER BY col1, col2;
```

Important

To guarantee the same ordering on both source and replica, *all* columns of t1 must be referenced in the ORDER BY clause.

Regardless of the method used to create and populate the copy having the AUTO_INCREMENT column, the final step is to drop the original table and then rename the copy:

```
DROP TABLE t1;
ALTER TABLE t2 RENAME t1;
```

13.1.10 ALTER TABLESPACE Statement

```
ALTER [UNDO] TABLESPACE tablespace_name
  NDB only:
    {ADD | DROP} DATAFILE 'file_name'
    [INITIAL_SIZE [=] size]
    [WAIT]
  InnoDB and NDB:
    [RENAME TO tablespace_name]
  InnoDB only:
    [AUTOEXTEND_SIZE [=] 'value']
    [SET {ACTIVE | INACTIVE}]
    [ENCRYPTION [=] {'Y' | 'N'}]
  InnoDB and NDB:
    [ENGINE [=] engine_name]
  Reserved for future use:
    [ENGINE_ATTRIBUTE [=] 'string']
```

This statement is used with NDB and InnoDB tablespaces. It can be used to add a new data file to, or to drop a data file from an NDB tablespace. It can also be used to rename an NDB Cluster Disk Data tablespace, rename an InnoDB general tablespace, encrypt an InnoDB general tablespace, or mark an InnoDB undo tablespace as active or inactive.

The UNDO keyword, introduced in MySQL 8.0.14, is used with the SET {ACTIVE | INACTIVE} clause to mark an InnoDB undo tablespace as active or inactive. For more information, see Section 15.6.3.4, “Undo Tablespaces”.