Prior to NDB 8.0.21, the table comment used with ALTER TABLE replaced any existing comment which the table might have had. This meant that (for example) the READ\_BACKUP value was not carried over to the new comment set by the ALTER TABLE statement, and that any unspecified values reverted to their defaults. (BUG#30428829) There was thus no longer any way using SQL to retrieve the value previously set for the comment. To keep comment values from reverting to their defaults, it was necessry to preserve any such values from the existing comment string and include them in the comment passed to ALTER TABLE.

You can also see the value of the PARTITION\_BALANCE option in the output of ndb\_desc. ndb\_desc also shows whether the READ\_BACKUP and FULLY\_REPLICATED options are set for the table. See the description of this program for more information.

## 13.1.21 CREATE TABLESPACE Statement

```
CREATE [UNDO] TABLESPACE tablespace_name
 InnoDB and NDB:
  [ADD DATAFILE 'file_name']
   [AUTOEXTEND SIZE [=] value]
InnoDB only:
   [FILE_BLOCK_SIZE = value]
   [ENCRYPTION [=] {'Y' | 'N'}]
NDB only:
  USE LOGFILE GROUP logfile_group
   [EXTENT_SIZE [=] extent_size]
   [INITIAL_SIZE [=] initial_size]
   [MAX_SIZE [=] max_size]
  [NODEGROUP [=] nodegroup_id]
   [TIAW]
   [COMMENT [=] 'string']
InnoDB and NDB:
   [ENGINE [=] engine_name]
Reserved for future use:
   [ENGINE ATTRIBUTE [=] 'string']
```

This statement is used to create a tablespace. The precise syntax and semantics depend on the storage engine used. In standard MySQL releases, this is always an InnoDB tablespace. MySQL NDB Cluster also supports tablespaces using the NDB storage engine.

- · Considerations for InnoDB
- Considerations for NDB Cluster
- Options
- Notes
- InnoDB Examples
- NDB Example

## **Considerations for InnoDB**

CREATE TABLESPACE syntax is used to create general tablespaces or undo tablespaces. The UNDO keyword, introduced in MySQL 8.0.14, must be specified to create an undo tablespace.