3. Make the new directory known to `InnoDB`.

   - If moving individual file-per-table or general tablespace files, add unknown directories to the `innodb_directories` value.

     - The directories defined by the `innodb_data_home_dir`, `innodb_undo_directory`, and `datadir` variables are automatically appended to the `innodb_directories` argument value, so you need not specify these.

     - A file-per-table tablespace file can only be moved to a directory with same name as the schema. For example, if the `actor` table belongs to the `sakila` schema, then the `actor.ibd` data file can only be moved to a directory named `sakila`.

     - General tablespace files cannot be moved to the data directory or a subdirectory of the data directory.

   - If moving system tablespace files, undo tablespaces, or the data directory, update the `innodb_data_home_dir`, `innodb_undo_directory`, and `datadir` settings, as necessary.

4. Restart the server.

Usage Notes

- Wildcard expressions cannot be used in the `innodb_directories` argument value.

- The `innodb_directories` scan also traverses subdirectories of specified directories. Duplicate directories and subdirectories are discarded from the list of directories to be scanned.

- `innodb_directories` supports moving `InnoDB` tablespace files. Moving files that belong to a storage engine other than `InnoDB` is not supported. This restriction also applies when moving the entire data directory.

- `innodb_directories` supports renaming of tablespace files when moving files to a scanned directory. It also supports moving tablespaces files to other supported operating systems.

- When moving tablespace files to a different operating system, ensure that tablespace file names do not include prohibited characters or characters with a special meaning on the destination system.

- When moving a data directory from a Windows operating system to a Linux operating system, modify the binary log file paths in the binary log index file to use backward slashes instead of forward slashes. By default, the binary log index file has the same base name as the binary log file, with the extension '.index'. The location of the binary log index file is defined by `--log-bin`. The default location is the data directory.

- If moving tablespace files to a different operating system introduces cross-platform replication, it is the database administrator's responsibility to ensure proper replication of DDL statements that contain platform-specific directories. Statements that permit specifying directories include `CREATE TABLE ... DATA DIRECTORY` and `CREATE TABLESPACE ... ADD DATAFILE`.

- Add the directories of file-per-table and general tablespaces created with an absolute path or in a location outside of the data directory to the `innodb_directories` setting. Otherwise, `InnoDB` is not able to locate the files during recovery. For related information, see Tablespace Discovery During Crash Recovery.

  To view tablespace file locations, query the `INFORMATION_SCHEMA.FILES` table:

  ```
  mysql> SELECT TABLESPACE_NAME, FILE_NAME FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.FILES \G
  ```