

```

| jon@ghidora | myschema |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> SHOW EVENTS\G
***** 1. row *****
      Db: myschema
      Name: e_daily
      Definer: jon@ghidora
      Time zone: SYSTEM
      Type: RECURRING
      Execute at: NULL
      Interval value: 1
      Interval field: DAY
      Starts: 2018-08-08 11:06:34
      Ends: NULL
      Status: ENABLED
      Originator: 1
character_set_client: utf8mb4
collation_connection: utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci
Database Collation: utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci

```

To see events for a specific schema, use the `FROM` clause. For example, to see events for the `test` schema, use the following statement:

```
SHOW EVENTS FROM test;
```

The `LIKE` clause, if present, indicates which event names to match. The `WHERE` clause can be given to select rows using more general conditions, as discussed in [Section 26.8, “Extensions to SHOW Statements”](#).

`SHOW EVENTS` output has these columns:

- `Db`

The name of the schema (database) to which the event belongs.

- `Name`

The name of the event.

- `Definer`

The account of the user who created the event, in '`user_name`'@'`host_name`' format.

- `Time zone`

The event time zone, which is the time zone used for scheduling the event and that is in effect within the event as it executes. The default value is `SYSTEM`.

- `Type`

The event repetition type, either `ONE TIME` (transient) or `RECURRING` (repeating).

- `Execute At`

For a one-time event, this is the `DATETIME` value specified in the `AT` clause of the `CREATE EVENT` statement used to create the event, or of the last `ALTER EVENT` statement that modified the event. The value shown in this column reflects the addition or subtraction of any `INTERVAL` value included in the event's `AT` clause. For example, if an event is created using `ON SCHEDULE AT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP + '1:6' DAY_HOUR`, and the event was created at 2018-02-09 14:05:30, the value shown in this