



STORAGE ENGINE

- MySQL storage engines are used for maximizing the performance of the database. It handles create, read, and update operations for storing and managing the information in a database. In this article, we are going to learn how to change the storage engines in MySQL.

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- ISAM
 - MyISAM
 - MERGE
 - InnoDB
 - MEMORY (HEAP)
 - ARCHIVE
 - BDB
 - CSV
 - FEDERATED
- 

MYSQL> SHOW ENGINES;

```
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
mysql> SHOW ENGINES;
```

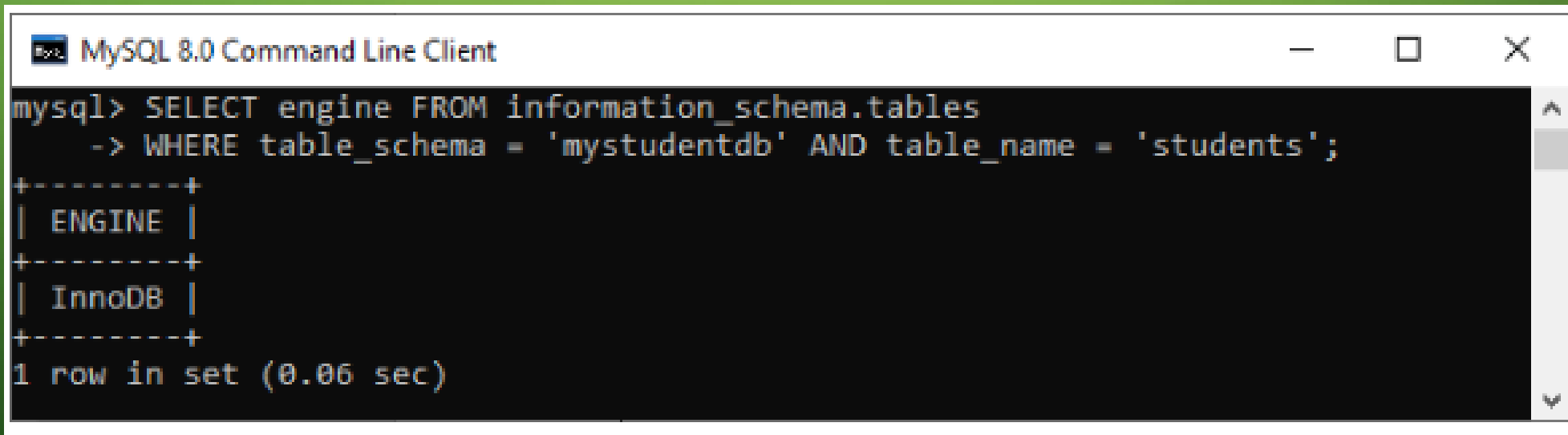
Engine	Support	Comment	Transactions	XA	Savepoints
MEMORY	YES	Hash based, stored in memory, useful for temporary tables	NO	NO	NO
MRG_MYISAM	YES	Collection of identical MyISAM tables	NO	NO	NO
CSV	YES	CSV storage engine	NO	NO	NO
FEDERATED	NO	Federated MySQL storage engine	NULL	NULL	NULL
PERFORMANCE_SCHEMA	YES	Performance schema	NO	NO	NO
MyISAM	YES	MyISAM storage engine	NO	NO	NO
InnoDB	DEFAULT	Supports transactions, row-level locking, and foreign keys	YES	YES	YES
BLACKHOLE	YES	/dev/null storage engine (anything you write to it disappears)	NO	NO	NO
ARCHIVE	YES	Archive storage engine	NO	NO	NO

```
9 rows in set (0.08 sec)
```

1. The first way to show the current storage engine of a table is in the information_schema database.

For example, if we have a table named students in the mystudentdb database, we can use the following query to get the current storage engine:

```
mysql> SELECT engine FROM information_schema.tables  
WHERE table_schema = 'mystudentdb' AND table_name = 'students';
```



```
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client  
mysql> SELECT engine FROM information_schema.tables  
-> WHERE table_schema = 'mystudentdb' AND table_name = 'students';  
+-----+  
| ENGINE |  
+-----+  
| InnoDB |  
+-----+  
1 row in set (0.06 sec)
```

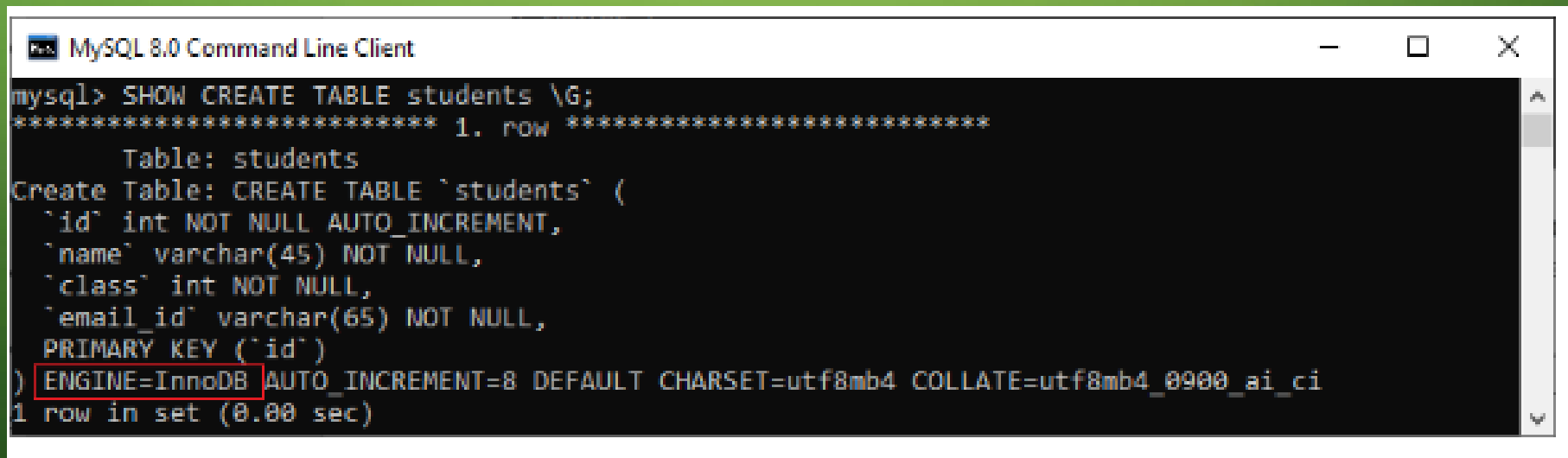
2. The second way to show the current storage engine of a table is to use the SHOW TABLE STATUS command. For example, if we want to get the storage engine of a table named students, we can use the query as follows:

```
mysql> SHOW TABLE STATUS LIKE 'students';
```

Name	Engine	Version	Row_format	Rows	Avg_row_length	Data_length	Max_data_length
students	InnoDB	10	Dynamic	7	2340	16384	0

3. The third way to show the current storage engine in a table is to use the SHOW CREATE TABLE command. For example, if we want to get the storage engine of a table named students, we can use the query as follows:

```
mysql> SHOW CREATE TABLE students \G;
```



```
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
mysql> SHOW CREATE TABLE students \G;
***** 1. row *****
      Table: students
Create Table: CREATE TABLE `students` (
  `id` int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `name` varchar(45) NOT NULL,
  `class` int NOT NULL,
  `email_id` varchar(65) NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB AUTO_INCREMENT=8 DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4 COLLATE=utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

The image features a dark green background with a subtle gradient. In the four corners, there are decorative white line-art patterns resembling circuit traces or a stylized tree structure. The central focus is a URL written in a bright red, sans-serif font.

<https://www.javatpoint.com/mysql-change-storage-engine>