

\*\*\* 10g Example.

\*\*\* Again, create and populate a table with the ID column initially set to allow nulls

\*\*\* But no index is created for the ID column ...

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE no_nulls (id NUMBER);
```

Table created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO no_nulls SELECT rownum FROM dual CONNECT BY level <=10000;
```

10000 rows created.

```
SQL> COMMIT;
```

Commit complete.

```
SQL> exec dbms_stats.gather_table_stats(ownname=>NULL, tabname=>'NO_NULLS', estimate_percent=>
NULL, method_opt=> 'FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE 1');
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
SQL> set autotrace on
```

\*\*\* A search for nulls (even though none exist) must perform a full table scan as the CBO can't know there are no nulls

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM no_nulls WHERE id IS NULL;
```

no rows selected

Execution Plan

Plan hash value: 1719438963

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	3	6 (0)	00:00:01
* 1	TABLE ACCESS FULL	NO_NULLS	1	3	6 (0)	00:00:01

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

1 - filter("ID" IS NULL)

Statistics

0	recursive calls
0	db block gets
22	consistent gets
0	physical reads
0	redo size
271	bytes sent via SQL*Net to client
385	bytes received via SQL*Net from client
1	SQL*Net roundtrips to/from client
0	sorts (memory)
0	sorts (disk)
0	rows processed

\*\*\* Set the ID column to NOT NULL and things change ...

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE no_nulls MODIFY id NOT NULL;
```

Table altered.

\*\*\* Looking at the generated execution plan doesn't look very promising It says a FTS is performed !!

\*\*\* Note that there are no indexes on the ID column, so the CBO must perform a FTS right ?

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM no_nulls WHERE id IS NULL;
```

no rows selected

Execution Plan

-----  
Plan hash value: 2184202546

```
-----  
| Id | Operation          | Name          | Rows | Bytes | Cost (%CPU)| Time     |  
-----  
|  0 | SELECT STATEMENT   |               |     1 |     3 |     0 (0)|         |  
|*  1 |  FILTER            |               |     |     |           |         |  
|  2 |    TABLE ACCESS FULL| NO_NULLS     | 10000 | 30000 |     6 (0)| 00:00:01 |  
-----
```

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

-----  
1 - filter(NULL IS NOT NULL)

Statistics

```
-----  
0 recursive calls  
0 db block gets  
0 consistent gets  
0 physical reads  
0 redo size  
271 bytes sent via SQL*Net to client  
385 bytes received via SQL*Net from client  
1 SQL*Net roundtrips to/from client  
0 sorts (memory)  
0 sorts (disk)  
0 rows processed
```

\*\*\* WRONG !! Look at the number of consistent gets. The number is ZERO, 0 !!

\*\*\* The CBO didn't perform a FTS at all, it simply returned an empty row set immediately.

\*\*\* Note if we reset the constraint to novalidate (or deferrable), it all breaks down ...

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE no_nulls MODIFY id NULL;
```

Table altered.

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE no_nulls MODIFY id NOT NULL NOVALIDATE;
```

Table altered.

\*\*\* A search now on nulls must perform a FTS as Oracle can no longer guarantee there are no nulls.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM no_nulls WHERE id IS NULL;
```

no rows selected

Execution Plan

-----  
Plan hash value: 1719438963

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	3	6 (0)	00:00:01
* 1	TABLE ACCESS FULL	NO_NULLS	1	3	6 (0)	00:00:01

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

1 - filter("ID" IS NULL)

#### Statistics

```

0 recursive calls
0 db block gets
22 consistent gets
0 physical reads
0 redo size
271 bytes sent via SQL*Net to client
385 bytes received via SQL*Net from client
1 SQL*Net roundtrips to/from client
0 sorts (memory)
0 sorts (disk)
0 rows processed

```

\*\*\* 22 consistent gets confirms a FTS was indeed performed ...