- `SORT_SCAN`

  Like the `Sort_scan` status variable, but specific to the statement.

- `NO_INDEX_USED`

  1 if the statement performed a table scan without using an index, 0 otherwise.

- `NO_GOOD_INDEX_USED`

  1 if the server found no good index to use for the statement, 0 otherwise. For additional information, see the description of the `Extra` column from `EXPLAIN` output for the `Range checked for each record` value in Section 8.8.2, “EXPLAIN Output Format”.

- `NESTING_EVENT_ID`, `NESTING_EVENT_TYPE`, `NESTING_EVENT_LEVEL`

  These three columns are used with other columns to provide information as follows for top-level (unnested) statements and nested statements (executed within a stored program).

  For top level statements:

  ```
  OBJECT_TYPE = NULL
  OBJECT_SCHEMA = NULL
  OBJECT_NAME = NULL
  NESTING_EVENT_ID = NULL
  NESTING_EVENT_TYPE = NULL
  NESTING_LEVEL = 0
  ```

  For nested statements:

  ```
  OBJECT_TYPE = the parent statement object type
  OBJECT_SCHEMA = the parent statement object schema
  OBJECT_NAME = the parent statement object name
  NESTING_EVENT_ID = the parent statement EVENT_ID
  NESTING_EVENT_TYPE = 'STATEMENT'
  NESTING_LEVEL = the parent statement NESTING_LEVEL plus one
  ```

- `STATEMENT_ID`

  The query ID maintained by the server at the SQL level. The value is unique for the server instance because these IDs are generated using a global counter that is incremented atomically. This column was added in MySQL 8.0.14.

The `events_statements_current` table has these indexes:

- Primary key on (`THREAD_ID`, `EVENT_ID`)

`TRUNCATE TABLE` is permitted for the `events_statements_current` table. It removes the rows.

27.12.6.2 The events_statements_history Table

The `events_statements_history` table contains the *`N`* most recent statement events that have ended per thread. Statement events are not added to the table until they have ended. When the table contains the maximum number of rows for a given thread, the oldest thread row is discarded when a new row for that thread is added. When a thread ends, all its rows are discarded.

The Performance Schema autosizes the value of *`N`* during server startup. To set the number of rows per thread explicitly, set the `performance_schema_events_statements_history_size` system variable at server startup.