

Optimize for adhoc workloads disabled

SQL Server caches the execution plans for queries in an area of memory called the [plan cache](#). When a server executes a large number of single-use queries, which can be a common scenario for certain applications, the space used caching these various execution plans can grow quite large, possibly impacting server performance for very little benefit.

The server configuration "[optimize for ad hoc workloads](#)" changes the behavior of the instance such that the first time a statement is run, a very small version of the plan called a stub is cached, and it is only once the query is executed a second time that the full execution plan is stored. While there are special cases where this option may have a negative impact, for most environments turning this option on will have a positive or neutral effect on the server.