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| Faculty of Computer & Information Sciences  Ain Shams University  Subject: DBA 271 File Organization  Year: (2nd year)undergraduate  Academic year: 2nd term 2019-2020 |  |

**Research Topic (6)**

**Title: Database Indexes**

**Introduction**

**INDEXING** is a data structure technique which permits you to rapidly retrieve records from a database file. An Index is a little table having only two columns. The first column includes a copy of the primary or candidate key of a table. The second column of the table contains a set of pointers for holding the location of the disk block where that particular key value stored.

**1. Different Types of Database Indexes:**

* Clustered
* Non Clustered
* Unique
* Full-text
* Spatial
* Filtered

**2. Comparison Between Index Types:**

* **Clustered**: The importance of clustered index is sorting and storing the rows data of a view or table based on the order of clustered index key.

Clustered index key is used to be implemented in B-tree index structure.

* **Non-clustered:**  A non clustered index is made using clustered index. Each record line in the non clustered index has non clustered key value and a row locator. It’s known that all locator positions to the data row in the clustered index that has a key value.
* **Unique:** Unique index guarantees the availability and accessibility of only non-duplicate values and therefore, every row is unique.
* **Full-text:** Its support is efficient in searching and looking through words in string data. This sort of indexes is utilized in certain database managers.
* **Spatial:** It encourages the ability for performing operations in efficient way on spatial objects. To do this, the column ought to be of geometry type.
* **Filtered:** A non clustered index. Totally improved and optimized for query data from a well characterized subset of data. A filter is used to predicate a portion of rows in the table to be indexed.

**3. Clustered vs. Non-Clustered Indexes:**

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| --- | --- |
| **Clustered Index** | **Non-Clustered Index** |
| * Can be used only one per table | * Can be used many times per table |
| * Usually made on the primary key | * Usually made on any key |
| * Faster to read than non clustered as data is physically stored in index order | * Faster to insert and update operations than a clustered index |
| * Do not need extra space to store logical structure | * Use extra space to store logical structure |

The two kinds of the index will improve performance and execution when select data with fields that utilize the index but will hinder update and insert operations.

As a result of the slower insert and update clustered indexes ought to be set on a field that is ordinarily incremental i.e. Id or Timestamp

Clustered indexes physically order the data on the disk. This means no extra data is needed for the index, but there can be only one clustered index (obviously). Accessing data using a clustered index is fastest.

All other indexes must be non-clustered. A non-clustered index has a duplicate of the data from the indexed columns kept ordered together with pointers to the actual data rows (pointers to the clustered index if there is one). This means that accessing data through a non-clustered index has to go through an extra layer of indirection. However if you select only the data that's available in the indexed columns you can get the data back directly from the duplicated index data (that's why it's a good idea to SELECT only the columns that you need and not use \*)

**4. Implementation:**

In this section add a description of your implementation, you can add screen shots if needed.

**5. Test Cases:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Test Case | No of records in data | No of comparisons made to search for a record | |
| Search using ID | Search using City |
| 1 |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |

**6. Conclusions**

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**References:**

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[at least 5 references]

With My Best Regards,   
your signature