

数据库系统实验
实验报告

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| 题目 | (实验 7) |
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一、实验环境

- 1、操作系统：Windows 10
- 2、DBMS：mysql

二、实验内容

索引的使用效果测试。参照实验示例上机操作，增大test表的记录到8万条或更多，重做实验。多次记录耗时，并作分析比较。

1、创建表

输入命令

```
Create table test (id int unique AUTO_INCREMENT, rq datetime null, srq varchar
(20) null,
hh smallint null, mm smallint null, ss smallint null, num numeric (12,3),primary
key (id))
AUTO_INCREMENT= 1 engine=MyISAM;
```

```
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

创建存储过程生成表中数据

这里将数据改为85000条

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE p1()
begin
set @i= 1;
WHILE @i <= 85000 do
    INSERT INTO TEST (RQ,SRQ,hh,mm,SS,NUM)
    VALUES (now(),now() , hour(now()),minute(now()), second(now()), RAND(@i) *
100);
    set @i= @i+ 1;
END WHILE;
End//
call p1//
DELIMITER ;
```

```
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> call p1//
Query OK, 0 rows affected (37.29 sec)
```

2、运行测试代码

1.未建索引时按以下步骤操作

(1)单记录插入

```
delimiter //
select @i:=max(id) from test;
insert into test(rq,srq,hh,mm,ss,num)
values(now(),now(),hour(now()),minute(now()),second(now()),rand(@i)*100);
```

输出

```
+-----+
| @i:=max(id) |
+-----+
|      85000 |
+-----+
1 row in set, 1 warning (0.00 sec)

Query OK, 1 row affected, 1 warning (0.00 sec)
```

(2) 查询所有记录，按id排序

```
select * from test order by id;
```

具体输出太多不展示了，输出结果以及时间为

```
85001 rows in set (0.38 sec)
```

(3) 查询所有记录，按mm排序。

```
select * from test order by mm;
```

输出结果及时间

```
85001 rows in set (0.38 sec)
```

(4) 单记录查询

```
select id from test where id=51;
```

输出结果及时间

```
+-----+
| id |
+-----+
| 51 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

3 对 test 表的 mm 字段建立非聚集索引

(1) 建立索引耗时

```
create index indexname1 on test(mm);
```

输出结果及耗时

```
Query OK, 85001 rows affected (1.17 sec)
Records: 85001 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

(2) 单记录插入

```
delimiter //
select @i:=max(id) from test;
insert into test(rq,srq,hh,mm,ss,num)
values(now(),now(),hour(now()),minute(now()),second(now()),rand(@i)*100);
```

输出结果及耗时

```
+-----+
| @i:=max(id) |
+-----+
|      85001 |
+-----+
1 row in set, 1 warning (0.00 sec)

Query OK, 1 row affected, 1 warning (0.00 sec)
```

(3) 查询所有记录，按 id 排序

```
select * from test order by id;
```

输出结果及耗时

```
85002 rows in set (0.38 sec)
```

(4) 查询所有记录，按 mm 排序

```
select * from test order by mm;
```

输出结果及耗时

```
85002 rows in set (0.38 sec)
```

似乎提升速度不大，可能是IO已经到瓶颈了

(5) 单记录查询

```
select id from test where id=51;
```

输出结果及耗时

```
+-----+  
| id |  
+-----+  
| 51 |  
+-----+  
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

(6)删除索引

```
drop index indexname1 on test;
```

输出结果及耗时

```
Query OK, 85002 rows affected (1.15 sec)  
Records: 85002 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```