

Table Inspector

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01

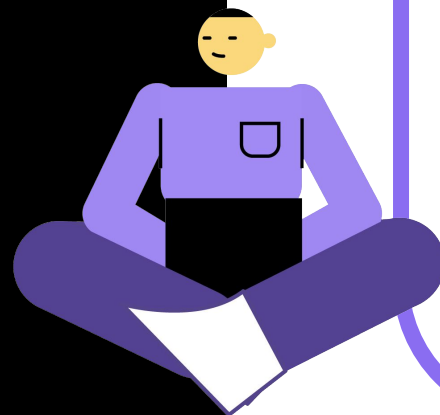
Introducción



Así como el Schema Inspector informa sobre la base de datos seleccionada, Table Inspector muestra información sobre la **tabla seleccionada**.

La información mostrada es similar. Sin embargo, son relativos a una sola tabla.

¿Conocemos mejor a Table?



02

Opciones de Table Inspector

Table Inspector

A el Table Inspector se puede ingresar de dos formas.

Una de ellas es seleccionar la tabla deseada en la pestaña Table Schema Inspector. Luego, se debe hacer clic en el botón **Inspect Table**.

The screenshot shows the Table Inspector application with the 'Tables' tab selected. The table list is as follows:

Name	Engine	Index Length	Data Free	Auto Incre...	Cr
address	InnoDB	0.0 bytes	4.0 MiB	32522	20
addresstype	InnoDB	0.0 bytes	0.0 bytes	7	20
awbuildversion	InnoDB	0.0 bytes	0.0 bytes	2	20
billofmaterials	InnoDB	0.0 bytes	0.0 bytes	3483	20
contact	InnoDB	368.0 KiB	2.0 MiB	19978	20
contactcreditcard	InnoDB	0.0 bytes	4.0 MiB	0	20
contacttype	InnoDB	0.0 bytes	0.0 bytes	21	20
countryregion	InnoDB	0.0 bytes	0.0 bytes	0	20
countryregioncurrency	InnoDB	0.0 bytes	0.0 bytes	0	20
creditcard	InnoDB	0.0 bytes	4.0 MiB	19238	20
culture	InnoDB	0.0 bytes	0.0 bytes	0	20
currency	InnoDB	0.0 bytes	0.0 bytes	0	20
currencyrate	InnoDB	0.0 bytes	4.0 MiB	13533	20
customer	InnoDB	0.0 bytes	4.0 MiB	29484	20
customeraddress	InnoDB	0.0 bytes	4.0 MiB	0	20
databaselog	InnoDB	0.0 bytes	4.0 MiB	452	20

At the bottom of the window, the 'Inspect Table' button is highlighted with a red box. Other buttons include 'Count: 70', 'Maintenance >', and 'Refresh'.

Table Inspector

La otra forma de acceder a Table Inspector es realizar los procedimientos que se ven a continuación, desde el panel de Schemas.

Seleccionar una base de datos.

Abrir el árbol de tablas.

Hacer clic con el botón derecho sobre la tabla deseada.

Elegir la opción **Table Inspector**.

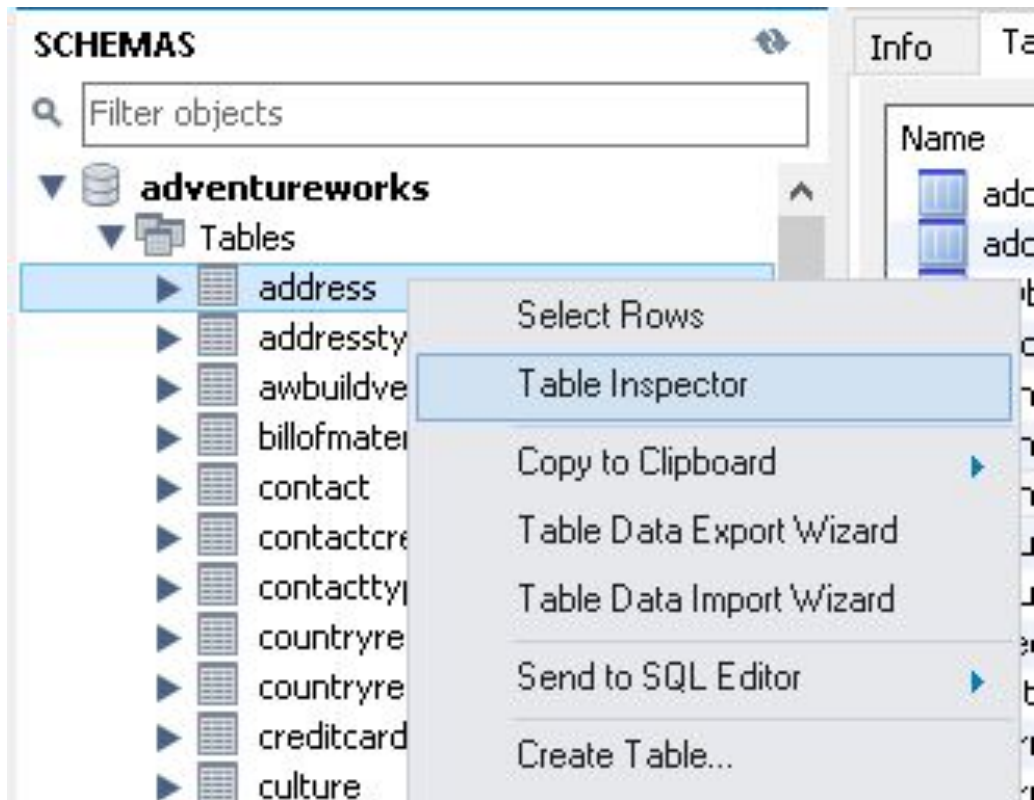
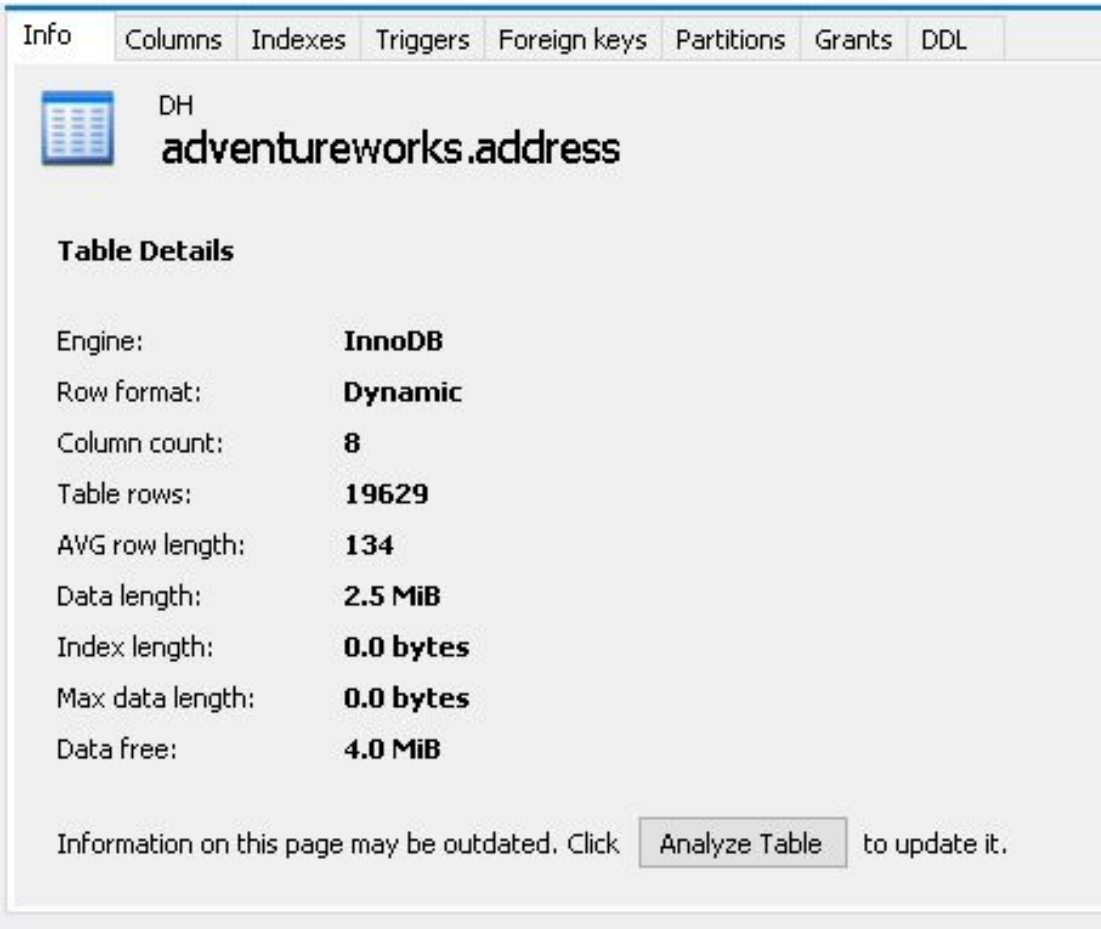


Table Inspector: Info

Al realizar cualquiera de las dos formas de acceso que hemos mencionado, el sistema desplegará un panel como el de la imagen al costado, con pestañas similares a Schema Inspector.

Observen los datos de esta tabla.
Tengan en cuenta que el tamaño del índice es de 0,0 bytes.



The screenshot shows the 'Info' tab of the MySQL Table Inspector. The table is 'adventureworks.address' in the 'DH' database. The 'Table Details' section lists the following information:

Engine:	InnoDB
Row format:	Dynamic
Column count:	8
Table rows:	19629
AVG row length:	134
Data length:	2.5 MiB
Index length:	0.0 bytes
Max data length:	0.0 bytes
Data free:	4.0 MiB

At the bottom, there is a message: "Information on this page may be outdated. Click [Analyze Table](#) to update it."

Table Inspector: Indexes

Abran la guía Indexes. Tengan en cuenta que existe un índice primario en la tabla, y que no ocupa espacio, según identificamos en la guía Info.

Info
Columns
Indexes
Triggers
Foreign keys
Partitions
Grants
DDL

Indexes in Table

Visible	Key	Type	Uni...	Columns
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIMARY	BTREE	YES	AddressID

Index Details

Drop Index

Key Name: **PRIMARY**
Index Type: **BTREE (clustered)**
Allows NULL:
Cardinality: **19629**
Comment:
User Comment:

Packed:
Unique: **YES**

Columns in table

Column	Type	Nullable	Indexes
AddressID	int	NO	PRIMARY
AddressLine1	varchar(60)	NO	
AddressLine2	varchar(60)	YES	
City	varchar(30)	NO	
StateProvinceID	int	NO	
PostalCode	varchar(15)	NO	
rowguid	varbinary(16)	NO	
ModifiedDate	timestamp	NO	

Visualizando informaciones del índice destacado

Para ver las informaciones del índice destacado, hagan clic sobre él en el campo Indexes in Table.

Info
Columns
Indexes
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DDL

Indexes in Table

Visible	Key	Type	Uni...	Columns
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIMARY	BTREE	YES	AddressID

Index Details

Drop Index

Key Name: **PRIMARY**
Index Type: **BTREE (clustered)**
Allows NULL:
Cardinality: **19629**
Comment:
User Comment:

Packed:
Unique: **YES**

Columns in table

Column	Type	Nullable	Indexes
AddressID	int	NO	PRIMARY
AddressLine1	varchar(60)	NO	
AddressLine2	varchar(60)	YES	
City	varchar(30)	NO	
StateProvinceID	int	NO	
PostalCode	varchar(15)	NO	
rowguid	varbinary(16)	NO	
ModifiedDate	timestamp	NO	

Creando un índice a través de la pestaña Indexes

Elijan una columna para crear un índice. Luego, seleccionen la columna **City**.

Después hagan clic en el botón **Create Index for Selected Columns**.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface with the 'Indexes' tab selected. The 'Indexes in Table' section shows a primary index on 'AddressID'. The 'Columns in table' section lists the following columns:

Column	Type	Nullable	Indexes
AddressID	int	NO	PRIMARY
AddressLine1	varchar(60)	NO	
AddressLine2	varchar(60)	YES	
City	varchar(30)	NO	
StateProvinceID	int	NO	
PostalCode	varchar(15)	NO	
rowguid	varbinary(16)	NO	
ModifiedDate	timestamp	NO	

The 'City' row is highlighted with a red box. At the bottom right, the button 'Create Index for Selected Columns...' is also highlighted with a red box.

Creando un índice a través de la pestaña Indexes

Aparecerá una ventana como la imagen de la izquierda.

Establezcan un nombre y elijan un tipo de índice.

Finalmente, hagan clic en el botón **Create**.

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Create Index for Table adventureworks.address". The "Index Name" field contains "idx_address_City". The "Columns" section shows a table with two columns: "Column" and "Length". The "Column" column contains "City". The "Length" column is empty. To the right of the "Columns" table are two buttons: "â²" and "â¼". The "Comments" field is empty. The "Create/Online Options" section has two dropdown menus: "Algorithm" set to "Default" and "Locking" set to "Default (allow as much concurrency as possible)". At the bottom right, the "Create" button is highlighted with a red box, and the "Cancel" button is next to it.

Column	Length
City	

Creando un índice a través de la pestaña Indexes

Observen que el índice fue creado. Simplemente hagan clic en él para ver la información resaltada.

Info
Columns
Indexes
Triggers
Foreign keys
Partitions
Grants
DDL

Indexes in Table

Visible	Key	Type	Uni...	Columns
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIMARY	BTREE	YES	AddressID
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	idx_address_City	BTREE	NO	City

Index Details

Drop Index

Key Name: **idx_address_City**
Index Type: **BTREE**
Allows NULL:
Cardinality: **575**
Comment:
User Comment:

Packed:
Unique: **NO**

Columns in table

Column	Type	Nullable	Indexes
AddressID	int	NO	PRIMARY
AddressLine1	varchar(60)	NO	
AddressLine2	varchar(60)	YES	
City	varchar(30)	NO	idx_address_City
StateProvinceID	int	NO	
PostalCode	varchar(15)	NO	
rowguid	varbinary(16)	NO	
ModifiedDate	timestamp	NO	

Exclusión del índice

Para eliminar el índice, selecciónenlo y hagan clic en el botón Drop Index.

InfoColumnsIndexesTriggersForeign keysPartitionsGrantsDDL

Indexes in Table

Visible	Key	Type	Uni...	Columns
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIMARY	BTREE	YES	AddressID
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	idx_address_City	BTREE	NO	City

Index Details

Drop Index

Key Name: **idx_address_City**
Index Type: **BTREE**
Allows NULL:
Cardinality: **575**
Comment:
User Comment:

Packed:
Unique: **NO**

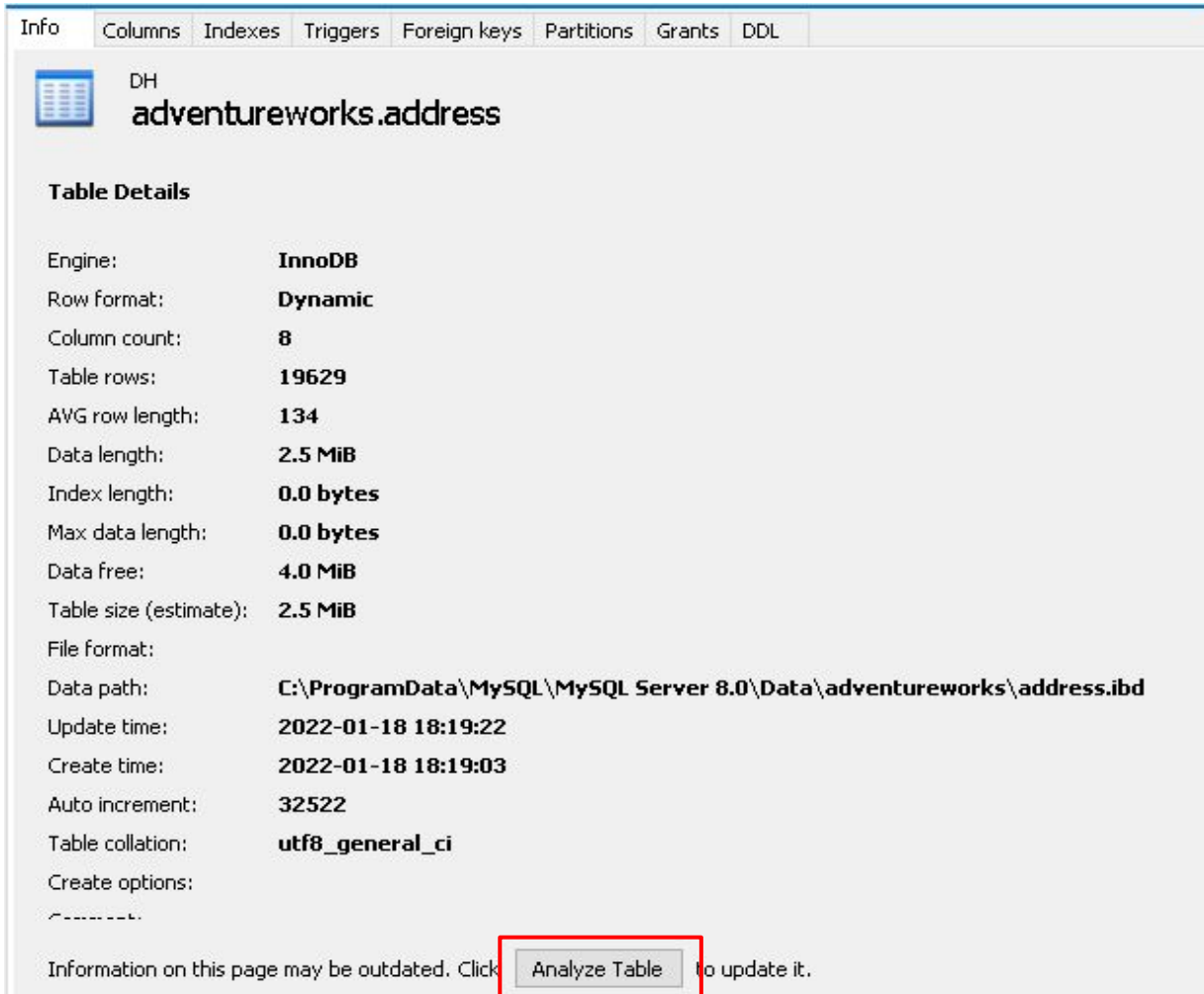
Columns in table

Column	Type	Nullable	Indexes
AddressID	int	NO	PRIMARY
AddressLine1	varchar(60)	NO	
AddressLine2	varchar(60)	YES	
City	varchar(30)	NO	idx_address_City
StateProvinceID	int	NO	
PostalCode	varchar(15)	NO	
rowguid	varbinary(16)	NO	
ModifiedDate	timestamp	NO	

Volviendo a la opción Info

Tengan en cuenta que el tamaño del índice permanece en cero.

Hagan clic en el botón **Analyze Table** y observen lo que cambió.



The screenshot shows the 'Info' tab in the MySQL Enterprise Monitor interface for the table 'adventureworks.address' in the 'DH' database. The 'Table Details' section lists various table properties. At the bottom, there is a red box highlighting the 'Analyze Table' button, which is used to refresh the information displayed on the page.

Property	Value
Engine:	InnoDB
Row format:	Dynamic
Column count:	8
Table rows:	19629
AVG row length:	134
Data length:	2.5 MiB
Index length:	0.0 bytes
Max data length:	0.0 bytes
Data free:	4.0 MiB
Table size (estimate):	2.5 MiB
File format:	
Data path:	C:\ProgramData\MySQL\MySQL Server 8.0\Data\adventureworks\address.ibd
Update time:	2022-01-18 18:19:22
Create time:	2022-01-18 18:19:03
Auto increment:	32522
Table collation:	utf8_general_ci
Create options:	

Information on this page may be outdated. Click **Analyze Table** to update it.

Creación del nuevo índice no agrupado

Crearon un índice **no agrupado** que generó una nueva estructura para almacenar los datos.

Esta estructura, ahora, posee un **tamaño** de **400 Kb**.

Otra información importante es que el **Table size (estimate)**, ahora, es de **2.9 Mb**.

Info


Columns

Indexes

Triggers

Foreign keys

Part



DH

adventureworks.address

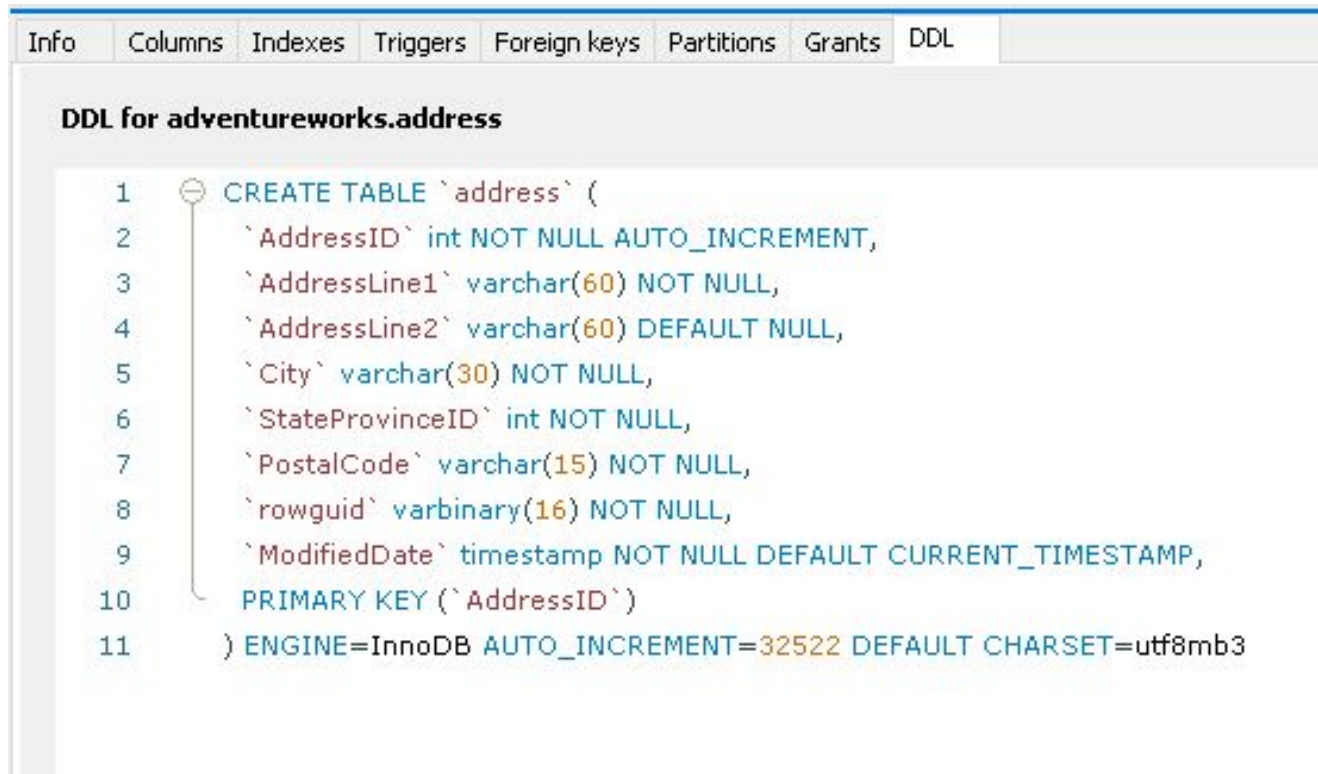
Table Details

Engine:	InnoDB
Row format:	Dynamic
Column count:	8
Table rows:	19661
AVG row length:	134
Data length:	2.5 MiB
Index length:	400.0 KiB
Max data length:	0.0 bytes
Data free:	4.0 MiB
Table size (estimate):	2.9 MiB

Table Inspector: DDL

Observen, ahora, la opción **DDL**.

Si necesitan el script para crear esta tabla o una similar, simplemente copien el código, cambien el nombre y ejecuten.



The screenshot shows a software interface with a tabbed menu at the top containing 'Info', 'Columns', 'Indexes', 'Triggers', 'Foreign keys', 'Partitions', 'Grants', and 'DDL'. The 'DDL' tab is selected. Below the tabs, the title 'DDL for adventureworks.address' is displayed. The main area contains a SQL script for creating a table named 'address'. The script is as follows:

```
1 CREATE TABLE `address` (  
2     `AddressID` int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
3     `AddressLine1` varchar(60) NOT NULL,  
4     `AddressLine2` varchar(60) DEFAULT NULL,  
5     `City` varchar(30) NOT NULL,  
6     `StateProvinceID` int NOT NULL,  
7     `PostalCode` varchar(15) NOT NULL,  
8     `rowguid` varbinary(16) NOT NULL,  
9     `ModifiedDate` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,  
10    PRIMARY KEY (`AddressID`)  
11 ) ENGINE=InnoDB AUTO_INCREMENT=32522 DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb3
```

Gracias