

Course Name: DBMS Lab

Course Code: CSEG2146

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Experiment 11:

Title: To understand the concepts of Index.

Objective: Students will be able to implement the concept of index.

Create table of table name: EMPLOYEES and add 6 rows

Column Name	Data Type	Width	Attributes
Employee_id	Character	10	PK
First_Name	Character	30	NN
Last_Name	Character	30	NN
DOB	Date		
Salary	Number	25	NN
Department_id	Character	10	

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE(

-> Employee_id CHAR(16) PRIMARY KEY,
-> First_Name CHAR(30) NOT NULL,
-> Last_Name CHAR(30) NOT NULL,
-> DOB DATE,
-> Salary INT(25) NOT NULL,
-> Department_id CHAR(10));
Query OK, 0 rows affected, 1 warning (0.07 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE(Employee_id, First_Name, Last_Name, DOB, Salary, Dep
artment_id) VALUES
-> ("E001", "Happy", "Singh", "1985-05-14",50000, "D001");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE(Employee_id, First_Name, Last_Name, DOB, Salary, Department_id) VALUES ("E002", "Jacob", "Anderson", "1990-08-11",52000, "D002");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
```

1. Execute the following index related queries:

1. Create an index of name employee_idx on EMPLOYEES with column Last_Name, Department_id

2. Find the ROWID for the above table and create a unique index on employee_id column of the EMPLOYEES.

3. Create a reverse index on employee id column of the EMPLOYEES.

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEE ADD COLUMN Reversed_Emp_id CHAR(10) GENERATED ALWAYS
AS (REVERSE(Employee_id))STORED;
Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.16 sec)
Records: 2 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> CREATE INDEX reverse_emp_id_idx ON EMPLOYEE(Reversed_Emp_id);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.06 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

Table	Non_uniq	ue	 Key_name Expression	Seq_in_index	Column_name						Index_type	
			+									
employee	I YES	Θ	PRIMARY NULL	1	Employee_id	А	1	NULL	NULL		BTREE	ı
employee		0		1	Employee_id			NULL	NULL		BTREE	I
employee	l YES		employee_idx NULL	1	Last_Name			NULL	NULL		BTREE	I
employee	l YES		employee_idx NULL	2	Department_id			NULL	NULL	YES	BTREE	I
employee	l YES		reverse_emp_id_idx	1	Reversed_Emp_id			NULL	NULL	YES	BTREE	I

4. Create a unique and composite index on employee_id and check whether there is duplicity of tuples or not.

5. Create Function-based indexes defined on the SQL functions UPPER(column_name) or LOWER(column_name) to facilitate case-insensitive searches(on column Last_Name).

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEE ADD COLUMN Last_Name_Upper CHAR(30) GENERATED ALWAYS
   AS (UPPER(Last_Name)) STORED;
Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.13 sec)
Records: 2 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> CREATE INDEX last_name_upper_idx ON EMPLOYEE(Last_Name_Upper);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.05 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

Table mment Inc	Non_unique dex_comment	+ Key_name Visible Expression	Seq_in_index			Cardinality					
		· ++									
employee 	[0	PRIMARY YES NULL		Employee_id	A	2	NULL	NULL		BTREE	
employee 	I 0	emp_id_unique_idxx YES		Employee_id	A	2	NULL	NULL		BTREE	
employee 	I 0	emp_id_composite_unique_idx YES		Employee_id	I A	2	NULL	NULL		BTREE	
employee 	1	employee_idx YES		Last_Name	A	2	NULL	NULL		BTREE	
employee 	1	employee_idx YES		Department_id	A	2	NULL	NULL	YES	BTREE	
employee 	1	reverse_emp_id_idx YES		Reversed_Emp_id	A	2	NULL	NULL	YES	BTREE	
employee 	1	last_name_upper_idx YES		Last_Name_Upper	A	2	NULL	NULL	YES	BTREE	

6. Drop the function based index on column Last_Name.

```
| Non-prince | Non
```