Task 7: Analyse and Optimize

Selected Query(from products.php, getProducts(\$db,\$input):

SELECT * FROM products

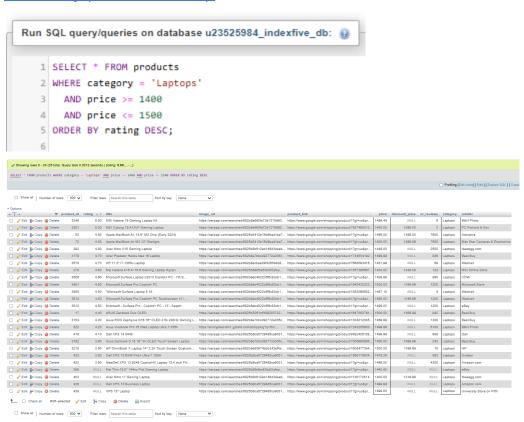
WHERE category = ?

AND price >= ?

AND price <= ?

ORDER BY price | rating | nr_reviews ASC/DESC

Test Query (to show it works):



Explain Query:



What does this mean:

- Type = ALL:
 - This is scanning all rows in the products table (rows = 4983) which is very inefficient.
- Key = NULL:
 - No indexing is being used.
- Using filesort:
 - This appears when using "SELECT *".
 - MYSQL is sorting the data in memory.

Initial optimization:

- Add a composite index only used for this sorting.

```
Run SQL query/queries on database u23525984_indexfive_db: 

1 CREATE INDEX idx_sort
2 ON products (category, price, rating DESC);

Run SQL query/queries on database u23525984_indexfive_db: 

1 EXPLAIN SELECT * FROM products
2 WHERE category = 'Laptops'
3 AND price >= 1400
4 AND price <= 1500
5 ORDER BY rating DESC;
6
```



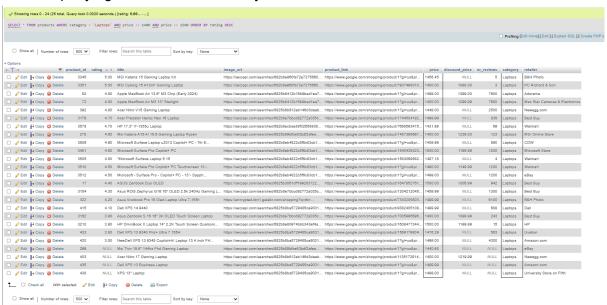
Type = range:

- This is more efficient as it is now only looking through that index (rows = 25) and getting the same results as before.

Key = idx sort:

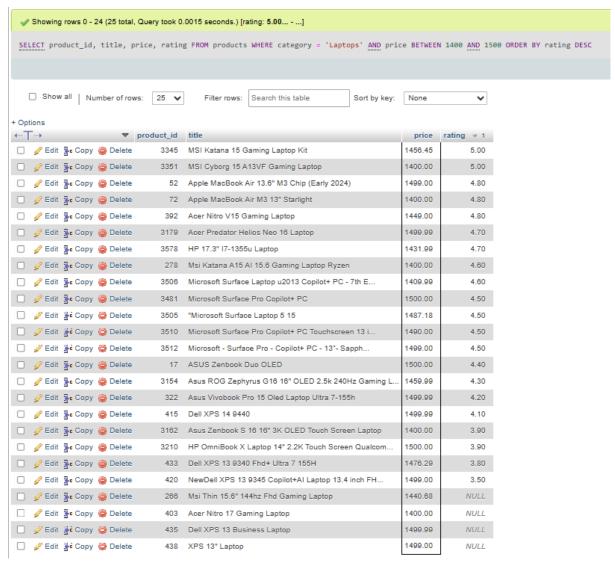
Indexing is being used, so that there is less data to look through.

Ran the query again to check and it only used the 25 rows from the index:



Further optimisation:

- Only Query using necessary columns



This is more efficient than the initial optimisation, we can see this in how quickly it took to execute the query.

- Initial optimisation: 0.002 seconds

- further optimisation: 0.0015 seconds

These might not seem like alot but when working with large datasets, and making lots of queries, it can all add up.