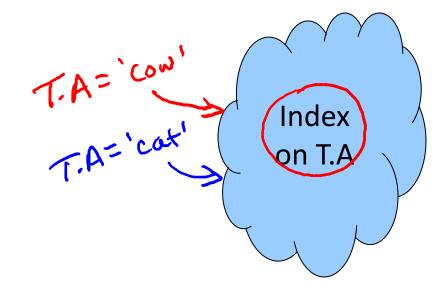


Indexes =

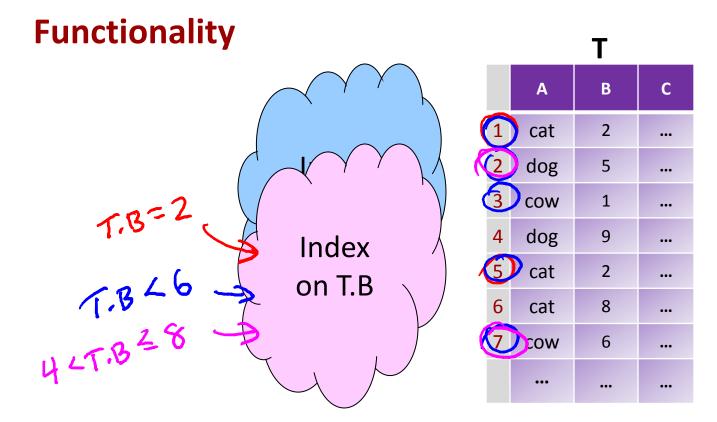
Indices

- Primary mechanism to get improved performance on a database
- Persistent data structure, stored in database
- Many interesting implementation issues
 But we are focusing on user/application perspective

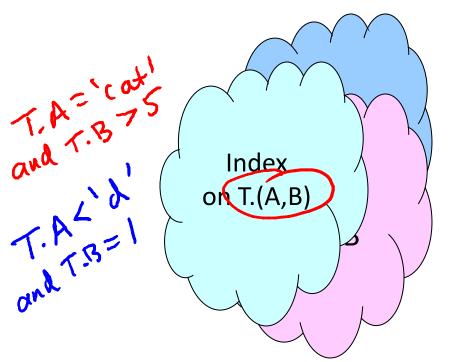




l			
	A	В	С
1	cat	2	•••
2	dog	5	•••
3	cow	1	
4	dog	9	
5	cat	2	
6	cat	8	
7	cow	6	
			•••







·			
	A	В	С
1	cat	2	•••
2	dog	5	•••
3	cow	1	•••
4	dog	9	
5	cat	2	•••
6	cat	8	•••
7	cow	6	
	•••		•••

Utility

- Index = difference between full table scans and immediate location of tuples
 - * Orders of magnitude performance difference
- Underlying data structures
 - Balanced trees (B trees, B+ trees)
 - Hash tables





```
Select sName
From Student
Where SID= 18942

Index on SID
```

Many DBMS's build indexes automatically on PRIMARY KEY (and sometimes UNIQUE) attributes

```
Select sID

From Student
Where sName = 'Mary' And GPA > 3.9
```

Index on SName
hash or tree

Tradex on GPA
tree-based

(SName, GPA)

```
Select sname, cname
From Student, Apply
Where Student.sID = Apply.sID
                        Index
          Index
                Query planning & optimization
```

Downsides of Indexes

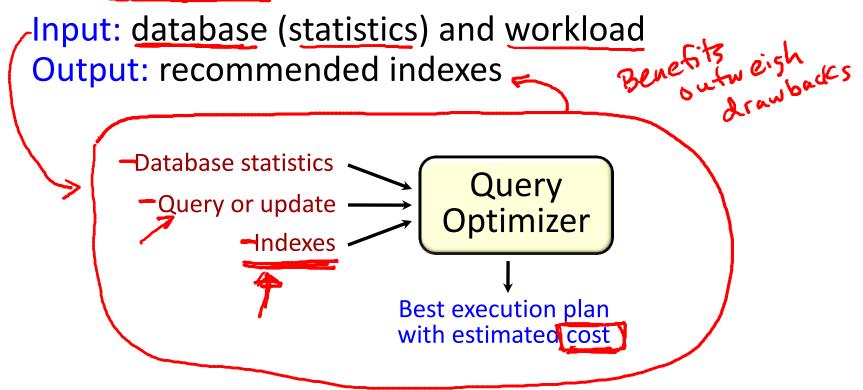
- 1) Extra space morginal
- 2) Index creation medium
- 3) Index maintenance can offset benefits

Picking which indexes to create

Benefit of an index depends on:

- Size of table (and possibly layout)
- Data distributions
- Query vs. update load

"Physical design advisors"



SQL Syntax

```
Create Index IndexName on T(A)

Create Index IndexName on T(A1,A2,...,An)

Create Unique Index IndexName on T(A)

Drop Index IndexName
```

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