1. If a query has selective # of columns in a workload, create indexes on all the columns.
2. Look for most heavily used queries and create indexed on those columns (TBD)
3. If any query needs more than 10% of data as output, see if we can drop those indexes without conflicts
4. If the table itself is tiny, see if we can remove the index.
5. Index multiple columns in order from high cardinality to less. It means, first the columns with more distinct values followed by columns with fewer distinct values.
6. Look if some table is heavily updated. Then, see if the indexes can be reduced/removed.
7. Create non-clustered indexes on all columns that are frequently used in predicates and join conditions in queries.
8. See if any query is acting only on few columns and if so, make index only calculation possible.
9. When there are multiple updates/inserts, drop all the index. Add them again.