1. ** Primary Key Index ** :
Each model (' User ', 'BankAccount', 'PlatformAccount', 'Stock', 'UserStock', 'Order')
defines a primary key (' id 'column), SQLAlchemy (and the underlying database system)
automatically creates indexes for these primary keys. The primary key index is unique
and is used to quickly find and locate a particular record.

2. ** Foreign Key Index ** :
- In the 'BankAccount', 'PlatformAccount', 'UserStock', and 'Order' models, the
'user_id' column is used as a foreign key, referencing the 'id' column of the 'User'
model. Similarly, in the 'UserStock' and 'Order' models, 'stock_id' references the 'id'
column of the Stock model as a foreign key.
While foreign keys themselves are primarily used to maintain data integrity and define
relationships between tables, it is common practice in most database systems to
automatically or manually create indexes for foreign key columns in order to optimize
query performance for cross-table joins. The foreign key column is not explicitly
indexed in the code, but it is an optimization point to consider.

3. ** Unique Index ** :
- The username and email columns of the User model and the symbol column of the
Stock model are defined as unique (unique=True). This means that SQLAlchemy (and
the underlying database system) creates unique indexes for these columns, not only
ensuring the uniqueness of the column values, but also improving the efficiency of
queries and lookup operations based on these columns.

MySQL: InnoDB storage engine uses B+ tree index, while MyISAM storage engine uses
B tree index.