Video-21

Topics to cover:

- Indexes in SQL

Indexes

In MySQL, indexes make queries faster by allowing the database to quickly locate rows without scanning the entire table.

- They are like a book's index—helping you jump directly to the needed information.

- Without indexes, MySQL must perform a full table scan, which is slow for large datasets

- It is a powerful way to optimize the performance of a database.

- It improves the speed of data retrieval operations on a database table.

- Indexes are used to quickly locate data without having to search every row in a table each time a database table is accessed.

Syntax to create index:
CREATE INDEX index_name
ON table_name(column_name);

 # Indexes
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM swiggy;

SELECT * FROM Swiggy LIMIT 5;

 # Example-1
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM swiggy
WHERE item = "Roasted Papad";

-- Create Index
CREATE INDEX item_index
ON swiggy(item);

 # See Index
SHOW INDEX FROM swiggy;

 # Indexes
 # Example-2
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM swiggy
WHERE cuisine = "Biryani,Chinese";

-- Create Index
CREATE INDEX cuisine_index
ON swiggy(cuisine);

 # Drop Index
ALTER TABLE swiggy
DROP INDEX item_index;

By Amit Kumar