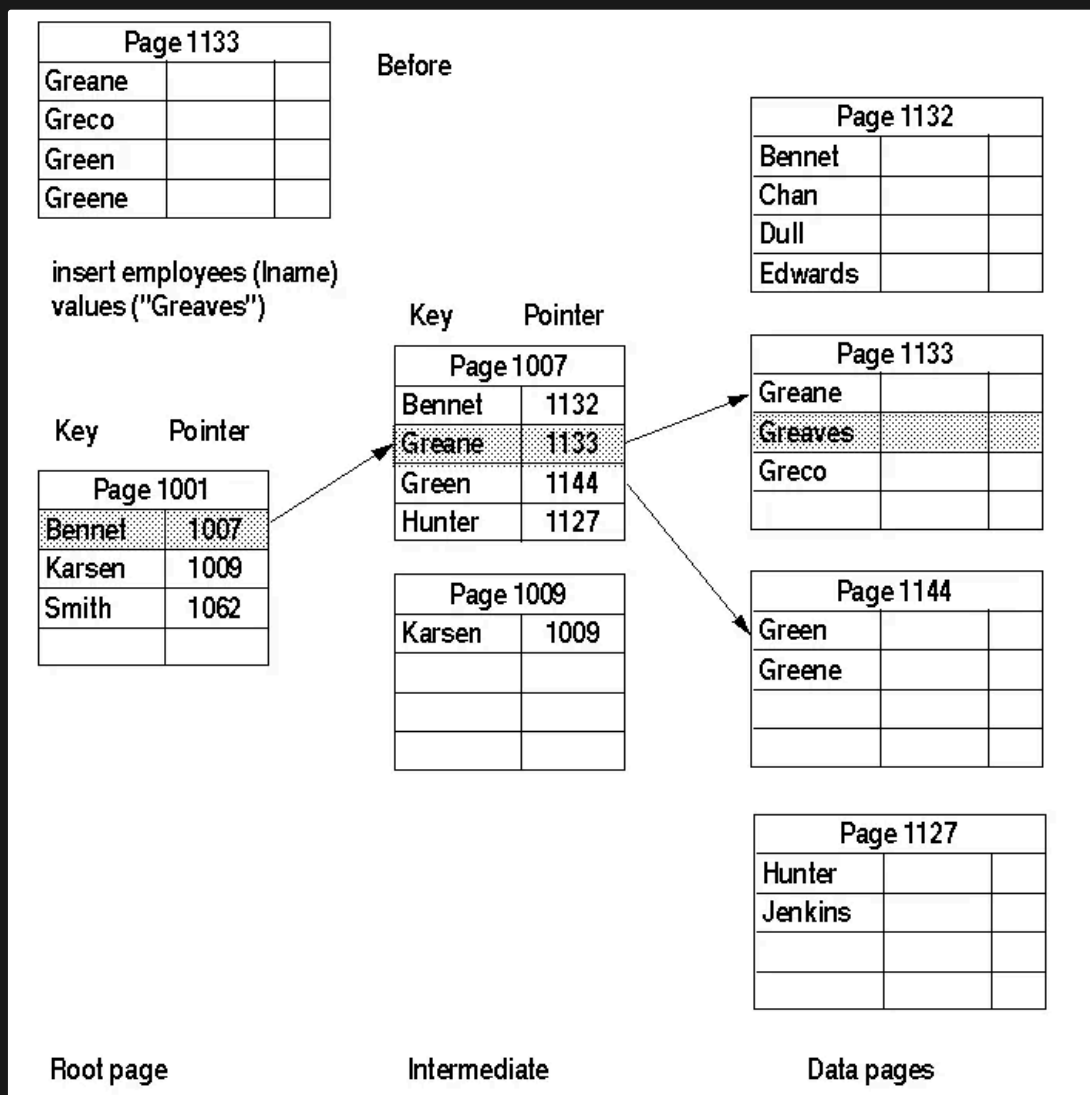
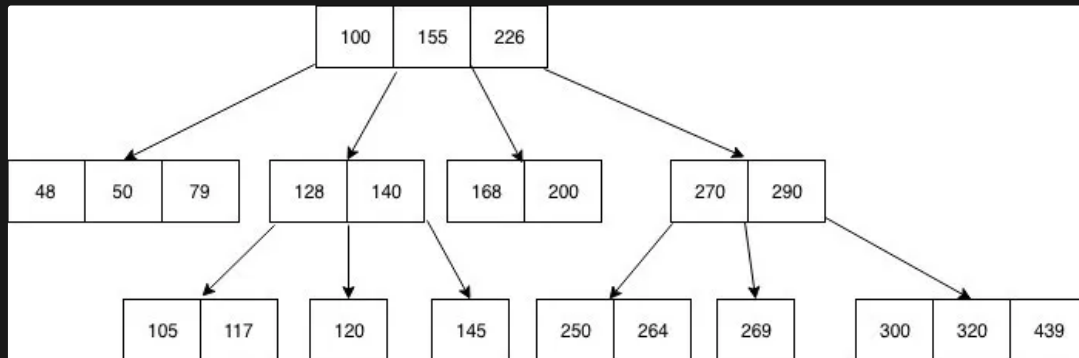





Index

B-Tree



Create index

1-usul. Jadval hosil qilayotganda `index` qilish kerak bo'lgan ustunlar ko'rsatiladi
`CREATE TABLE t(c1 INT PRIMARY KEY, c2 INT NOT NULL, c3 INT NOT NULL, c4 VARCHAR(10), INDEX (c2,c3));` 2-usul. `CREATE INDEX index_name ON table_name (column_list)` Misol: `CREATE INDEX idx_c4 ON t(c4);` 'employees' jadvali hali indexlanmagan `select * from employees where first_name='Mong';` execution: 77ms; `EXPLAIN select * from employees where first_name='Mong';` Ushbu so'rov 77ms da bajarildiva 'Mong' ismlilarni topish uchun 299778 ta qatordan tekshiradi

Tab S...(TSV)  View Q		
÷ rows	÷ filtered	÷ Extra
299778	10	Using where

Endi 'employess' jadvalini 'first_name' ustuni bo'yicha index laymiz. `CREATE INDEX employees_first_name_index ON employees (first_name);` `select * from employees where first_name='Mong';` execution: 14ms; `EXPLAIN select * from employees where first_name='Mong';`. Ushbu so'rov 14ms da bajarildiva 'Mong' ismlilarni topish uchun 258 ta qatordan tekshiradi. Ko'rib turganingizdek INDEX laganimiz uchun, so'rovimiz bir necha barobar tez bajarildi

ef	÷ rows	÷ fil
onst	258	1

Jadvaldagi indexlar ro'yxatini olish

```
SHOW INDEXES FROM employees;
```

	Table	÷ Non_unique	÷ Key_name	÷ Seq_in_index	÷ Column_name	÷ Collation	÷ Cardinality	÷ Sub_part	÷ Packed	÷ Null	÷ Index Type
1	employees	0	PRIMARY	1	emp_no	A	299778	<null>	<null>		BTREE
2	employees	1	employees_first_name_index	1	first_name	A	1297	<null>	<null>		BTREE

Remove index

```
DROP INDEX index_name ON table_name;
```



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