

-----LECTURE- 19-----

[1] What is an INDEX?

Simple definition

An **index** is a **separate data structure** that helps the database **find rows faster**, without scanning the entire table.

Real-life analogy

Think of a **book**:

- Without index → you read page by page
- With index → you jump directly to page number

☞ Database table = book

☞ Index = book index page

[2] Why indexes are used

Indexes in MySQL are used to speed up data retrieval (SELECT queries)

WHY exactly?

Without index:

- Database checks **every row**
- This is called **Full Table Scan**

With index:

- Database jumps to **only matching rows**
- Much fewer reads

Example

`SELECT * FROM employee WHERE eid = 103;`

- Without index → check all employees
 - With index → jump directly to eid = 103
-

[3] “Index is a data structure” — WHAT structure?

An index is a data structure

But what kind?

Most common structure = B-TREE

Why B-tree?

- Balanced
- Sorted
- Fast search
- Fast insert/delete

Time complexity:

- Search: $O(\log n)$ instead of $O(n)$

That's the real reason indexes are fast.

4] Pros of Index

✓ Faster SELECT

Because fewer rows are scanned.

✓ Faster WHERE

Because index helps locate rows directly.

✓ Faster JOIN

Because matching keys is faster.

✓ Faster ORDER BY

Because index is already sorted.

5] Cons of Index (VERY important)

Slows down INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE

WHY?

Because:

- Data changes → index must change
- Extra work for database

Example:

`INSERT INTO employee VALUES (201, 'Amit');`

Database does:

1. Insert row into table
2. Update index structure
3. Rebalance B-tree if needed

☞ More indexes = more overhead

[6] When to AVOID index

✗ Small tables

Why?

- Table scan is already fast
- Index overhead is unnecessary

✗ Low-cardinality columns

example: gender

Values:

- Male
- Female

Index doesn't help much because:

- Too many rows match
 - Database still reads many rows
-

[7] Types of Index

[1] PRIMARY KEY INDEX

- Automatically created
- UNIQUE
- NOT NULL
- Only one per table

`eid INT PRIMARY KEY`

Fastest lookup.

2] UNIQUE INDEX

- No duplicate values
- NULL allowed (depends on DB)

`CREATE UNIQUE INDEX idx_email ON employee(email);`

Ensures data quality + fast search.

3] NORMAL INDEX

- Allows duplicates
- Used only for performance

`CREATE INDEX idx_cadd ON employee(cadd);`

4] COMPOSITE INDEX

Index on **multiple columns**

`CREATE INDEX idx_esal_cadd ON employee(esal, cadd);`

Order matters

This index works for:

- esal
 - esal + cadd
- ✗ Not for only cadd
-

8] SELECT examples explained

Example 1

`SELECT * FROM employee WHERE eid = 103;`

Fast because:

- eid is PRIMARY KEY
 - Uses index lookup
-

Example 2

```
SELECT * FROM employee WHERE cadd = 'Noida';
```

Slow because:

- No index
 - Full table scan
-

9 SHOW INDEX FROM employee

This shows:

- Index name
- Column name
- Cardinality

Cardinality = ?

☞ Number of unique values

Higher cardinality = better index

10 What is EXPLAIN?

Simple meaning

EXPLAIN tells:

“HOW the database plans to run this query”

It does **NOT run** the query.

Example

```
EXPLAIN SELECT * FROM employee WHERE esal > 20000;
```

Important type values (MySQL)

● **type = ALL**

- Full table scan
- Worst performance

● **type = ref**

- Index used

- Filtered rows

This tells you if index is helping or not.

[1] [1] Composite Index explained properly

`CREATE INDEX idx_esal_cadd ON employee(esal, cadd);`

How database stores it:

Sorted first by:

1. esal
2. then cadd

Works well for:

`WHERE esal > 20000`

`WHERE esal > 20000 AND cadd = 'Noida'`

Does NOT work for:

`WHERE cadd = 'Noida'`

[1] [2] Why B-TREE index is used

Your note:

Index use BTREE Algorithm

What B-TREE gives:

- Balanced tree
- Fast search
- Ordered data

Used for:

- =
- <
- >
- BETWEEN
- LIKE 'abc%'

✗ Not good for:

- LIKE '%abc'
-

⌚ FINAL

- Table = raw data
- Index = shortcut structure
- SELECT = read operation
- INSERT/UPDATE = maintenance cost
- EXPLAIN = X-ray of query