Task C10.2.2

Query 1 ×   SQL File 2*   SQL File 1*

```
1    analyze table orders;
2 •  analyze table order_details;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: IA

Table	Op	Msg_type	Msg_text
salesordersexample.orders	analyze	status	OK

Query 1   SQL File 2*   SQL File 1* ×

```
1    EXPLAIN EXTENDED
2    SELECT * FROM Orders NATURAL JOIN Order_Details WHERE
3    QuotedPrice > 1000 AND OrderDate BETWEEN '2012-10-01'
4    AND '2012-10-31';
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: IA

id	select_type	table	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	SIMPLE	Orders	ALL	PRIMARY	NULL	NULL	NULL	949	100.00	Using where
1	SIMPLE	Order_Details	ref	PRIMARY,OrdersOrderDetails	PRIMARY	4	salesordersexample.Orders.OrderNumber	2	100.00	Using where

f

Query 1   SQL File 2*   SQL File 1* ×

```
1    analyze
2 ✗  SELECT * FROM Orders NATURAL JOIN Order_Details WHERE
3    QuotedPrice > 1000 AND OrderDate BETWEEN '2012-10-01'
4    AND '2012-10-31';
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: IA

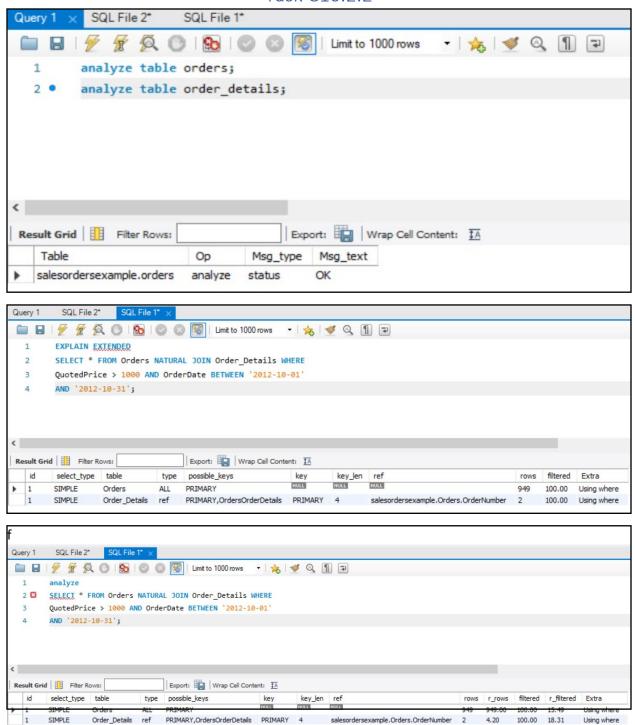| id	select_type	table	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	r_rows	filtered	r_filtered	Extra
1	SIMPLE	Orders	ALL	PRIMARY	NULL	NULL	NULL	949	949.00	100.00	15.49	Using where
1	SIMPLE	Order_Details	ref	PRIMARY,OrdersOrderDetails	PRIMARY	4	salesordersexample.Orders.OrderNumber	2	4.20	100.00	18.31	Using where

ANALYZE basically performs particular type of analysis on given table called key distribution analysis.

Analyze brings table from database and puts it on flush lock until process gets finished. It performs statistics on table to make it stable and precise to perform operations.

ANALYZE TABLE is used to optimize index cardinality estimation in join operation of MySQL table.