INDEX

→ What is index ?

Index is a pointer to a location of data in a table just like an index in a book

→ Use of Index : The purpose of Index is to make SQL queries run faster and trace the information faster.

→ Syntax for creating Index

CREATE INDEX <INDEX NAME> ON <TABLE NAME> (<COLUMN NAME>) ;

* We can create index on 16 columns in old version and 32 column in latest version.

→ Syntax to check all Indexes :

SELECT * FROM USER_INDEXES ;

→ Syntax to check index on particular table.

SELECT * FROM USER_INDEXES WHERE TABLE_NAME = 'EMP' ; {NAME OF THE TABLE NAME}

→ Syntax for dropping the index

DROP INDEX <INDEX NAME> ;

→ Creating index on multiple columns ;

CREATE INDEX <INDEX_NAME> ON <TABLE NAME> (COLUMN NAME 1 , COLUMN NAME 2 , ------) ;

→ SELECT COUNT (*) FROM ALL_INDEXES ;

→ SELECT COUNT (*) FROM USER_INDEXES ;

→ SELECT COUNT(*) FROM USER_INDEXES WHERE TABLE_NAME = 'EMP';

→ Types of indexes

1) B-Tree Indexes {Default Index in oracle}
2) Bitmap Indexes
3) Partitioned Indexes
4) Function based Indexes
5) Domain Indexes.

→ What is the disadvantage of Index

1) Indexes take additional disk space.
2) Indexes slow-down INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE but it will speed up UPDATE only when the 'WHERE' condition is used.

→ What is the Difference between clustered Index and Non-clustered index

	CLUSTERED INDEX	NON-CLUSTERED INDEX
1)	Cluster index is FASTER.	1) Non-clustered index is SLOWER.
2)	Clustered index requires less memory for operation.	2) Non-clustered index requires more memory for operation.
3)	A table can have only one clustered index.	3) A table can have multiple Non-clustered index.
4)	In clustered Index, Index is the main data.	4) In non-clustered index, index is the copy of data.