

EXPLAIN

This lesson demonstrates the usage of the EXPLAIN statement.

EXPLAIN

In this lesson, we'll make a brief introduction to the **EXPLAIN** statement. The **EXPLAIN** statement is sort of a dry-run of your query or the blueprint/plan of how the server plans to execute your query. Generally, when complicated queries exhibit performance degradation, we can use the **EXPLAIN** statement to seek and identify bottlenecks. This lesson is not a comprehensive treatment of query optimization, rather just a light and general introduction to a vast subject.

Note that **EXPLAIN** and **DESCRIBE** are synonyms, however, as a convention **EXPLAIN** is used with queries whereas **DESCRIBE** is with structures.

Syntax

```
EXPLAIN <SQL Statement>;
```

Connect to the terminal below by clicking in the widget. Once connected, the command line prompt will show up. Enter or copy and paste the command `./DataJek/Lessons/40lesson.sh` and wait for the MySQL prompt to start-up.

```
-- The lesson queries are reproduced below for convenient copy/paste into the terminal.
```

```
-- Query 1
```



```

EXPLAIN SELECT * FROM Actors;

-- Query 2
DESCRIBE SELECT Id FROM Actors;

-- Query 3
EXPLAIN
SELECT *
FROM Actors INNER JOIN DigitalAssets
ON Id = ActorId;

```

● Terminal



1. Let's see what the server output does when EXPLAIN is used with a simple select-all statement as follows:

```
EXPLAIN SELECT * FROM Actors;
```

```

mysql> EXPLAIN SELECT * FROM Actors;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | select_type | table | partitions | type | possible_keys | key | key_len | ref | rows | filtered | Extra |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | SIMPLE | Actors | NULL | ALL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | 11 | 100.00 | NULL |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set; 1 warning (3.68 sec)

```

The output is a table with different columns. Let's see what each column means:

Column	Description
id	This is the sequential number of the SELECT within the query.
select_type	This is the type of select. For instance, it can be listed as SIMPLE if it doesn't involve any queries. It can be PRIMARY if it's the outermost select. There are also other

values. For a complete list see [this](#).

table

The name of the table, the rows come from. The value can also be derived if the table comes from a sub-query in the **FROM** clause.

partitions

The partitions from which records would be matched by the query. We don't discuss partitioned tables in this course and this value will always be NULL for our queries.

type

The type of join.

possible_keys

This is one of the most useful pieces of information. It indicates the indexes from which MySQL can choose to find the rows in this table. If it is NULL, it implies there are no relevant indexes. It also presents an opportunity to add an index based on the columns used in the **WHERE** clause on a slow-running query to improve execution time.

key

The key column indicates the key (index) that MySQL actually decided to use. If MySQL decides to use one of the possible_keys indexes to lookup rows, that index is listed as the key-value

key_len

The key_len column indicates the length of the key that MySQL decided to use.

ref

The ref column shows which columns or constants are compared to the index named in the key column to select rows from the table.

rows

Refers to the number of rows MySQL believes it must examine to execute the query.

filtered

The filtered column indicates an estimated percentage of table rows that will be filtered by the table condition. The maximum value is 100, which means no filtering of rows occurred.

This column contains additional information about how MySQL resolves the query.

2. Now we'll slightly tweak our query and select the ID column, which is also the primary key of the **Actors** table.

```
mysql> DESCRIBE SELECT Id FROM Actors;
```

id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	SIMPLE	Actors	NULL	index	NULL	PRIMARY	4	NULL	11	100.00	Using index

1 row in set, 1 warning (0.00 sec)

3. Here's another example of an inner join between the **DigitalAssets** and **Actors** tables.

[illegible]