**Indexes**

1. Indexes when implemented for a table, will increase the performance of the Application by retrieving the records at faster speed
2. Indexes are like Table of Contents or Index in a Book, which are provided for faster access of the required topics
3. Indexes should be implemented for retrieval operations:-

Insertions and Updates will slow down if you create indexes

Select operations need indexes for speeder retrieval

1. Practical Demonstration

## creating a new emp table for applying the indexing

create table empone1(id int,name varchar(15),experience int,country varchar(15));

## to see the indexes from table

show indexes from empone1

insert into empone1 values(1,'Arun',12,'India');

insert into empone1 values(2,'Varun',7,'USA');

insert into empone1 values(3,'Tharun',9,'UK');

select \* from empone1

## retriving the records from the country usa

select \* from empone1 where country ="USA"

## creating the index

create index land\_index

on empone1(country)

show indexes from empone1

## retrival time will be faster for indexes

select \* from empone1 where country ="USA"

## index will be created automatically for the primary and unique keys no need to create explicitely

1. primary index will be automatically created

create table emptwo2(id int primary key,name varchar(15),experience int,country varchar(15));

show indexes from emptwo2

1. id index will be automatically created

create table empthree3(id int unique,name varchar(15),experience int,country varchar(15));

show indexes from empthree3

## to drop indexes

drop index land\_index on empone1