## 

## Haga lo que hicimos en aula

Llegó la hora de que sigas todos los pasos realizados por mí durante esta clase. Si ya lo has hecho ¡Excelente! Si todavía no lo has hecho, es importante que ejecutes lo que fue visto en los vídeos para que puedas continuar con la próxima aula.

1) A través del símbolo del sistema de Windows, accede al directorio de MySQL:

```
cd\
cd "Program Files"
cd "MySQL"
cd "MySQL Server 8.0"
cd Bin
COPIA EL CÓDIGO
```

2) En seguida, accede a la interfaz de línea de comando de MySQL (la contraseña del usuario root será necesaria):

```
mysql -uroot -p

COPIA EL CÓDIGO
```

3) Al estar dentro de la interfaz de línea de comando de MySQL, digita:

```
SELECT * FROM FACTURAS W

COPIA EL CÓDIGO
```

4) Ahora, vamos a analizar el plan de ejecución de este comando:

```
COPIA EL CÓDIGO
```

El costo de esta consulta fue de 9065.80.

5) Para mejorar esta consulta,

una de las maneras más
efectivas es creando un índice
para el campo empleado como
criterio de filtro. Para nuestro
caso, el campo que queremos
modificar es FECHA\_VENTA.
Digita y ejecuta:

**ALTER TABLE FACTURAS ADD** 

**COPIA EL CÓDIGO** 

6) Analicemos el plan de ejecución de la query anterior después de crear el índice.
Digita y ejecuta nuevamente:

EXPLAIN FORMAT=JSON SELE

**COPIA EL CÓDIGO** 

¿Cuál es el costo que obtuviste para esta consulta?

7) En efecto, el costo de la consulta se redujo considerablemente debido a que la búsqueda de la información está siendo

realizada mediante el índice.
No es necesario recorrer toda
la tabla, sino que ya el índice
está allí facilitando el
procesamiento de la
información:

```
equal_to_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attle_teach_attl
```

8) Ahora, eliminemos el índice del campo usado como criterio de filtro a través del siguiente comando para verificar si realmente el índice hace la diferencia a la hora de realizar nuestras consultas:

ALTER TABLE FACTURAS DRO

COPIA EL CÓDIGO

9) Analicemos una vez más el plan de ejecución:

EXPLAIN FORMAT=JSON SELE

COPIA EL CÓDIGO

¿Cuál fue el costo obtenido después de eliminar el índice?