1) Especificar campos no select em vez de usar "*"

```
select *
0.27349975
                                           from employees
                          select * from employees
0.27165825
                          select * from employees
0.26991700
0.27019100
                          select * from employees
0.27229725
                          select emp_no, birth_date, first_name, last_name, gender, hire_date from employees
                          select emp_no, birth_date, first_name, last_name, gender, hire_date from employees select emp_no, birth_date, first_name, last_name, gender, hire_date from employees select emp_no, birth_date, first_name, last_name, gender, hire_date from employees select emp_no, birth_date, first_name, last_name, gender, hire_date from employees select emp_no, birth_date, first_name, last_name, gender, hire_date from employees
0.26986250
0.29060800
 0.27120675
0.27217950
```

Média de tempo utilizando select * from table: 0,270191.

Média de tempo usando campos: 0,2698625.

A diferença não é significativa.

2) Criar índices em colunas retornadas com uso de cláusula where

```
Query_ID | Duration
                                                                         alter table employees drop index data create index data on employees (birth_date, select * from employees where birth_date > select * from employees does data
                                  1.83980550
                                                                                                                                                                                                                 genuer)
'1958-01-01' and birth_date <
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               '1980-01-01'
                                 0.19363250
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      and gender
and gender
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   gender
                                0.14384200
0.18894600
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               '1980-01-01'
'1980-01-01'
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      and gender
and gender
                                 0.14608675
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                1980-01-01
                                                                         alter table employees drop index data
select * from employees where birth_date
select * from employees where birth_date
                                 0.02951950
                                                                                                                                                                                                                '1958-01-01' and birth_date <
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  1980-01-01'
1980-01-01'
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      and gender
                                  0.14437825
                                                                                                      from employees where
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  gender
                                                                          select * from employees where birth_date > select * from employees where birth_date >
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 1980-01-01'
'1980-01-01'
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      and gender
                                 0.14744100
                                 0.15247700
                                                                                                      from employees where birth date >
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              '1980-01-01' and gender
```

Média de tempo sem índices: 0,1451464167 Média de tempo usando índices: 0,1470091667

A diferença não é significativa.

- 3) Restringir quantidade de resultados com limit
 - a) Outra possibilidade: usar o limit para preparar a consulta, depois repetir a consulta com a quantidade total)

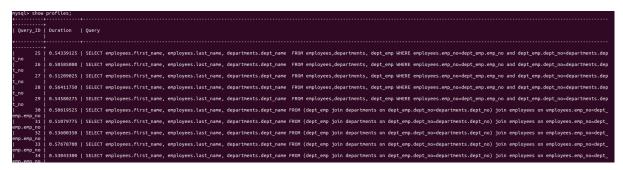
```
| 45 | 0.19651400 | select * from employees where hire_date > '1990-01-01' and hire_date < '1997-01-01' | 46 | 0.00051825 | select * from employees where hire_date > '1990-01-01' and hire_date < '1997-01-01' limit 10 | 47 | 0.20515025 | select * from employees where hire_date > '1990-01-01' and hire_date < '1997-01-01' | 47 | 0.20515025 | select * from employees where hire_date > '1990-01-01' and hire_date < '1997-01-01'
```

Tempo usando o limit: 0,20515025.

Média de tempo sem usar limit: 0,19651400.

A diferença não é significativa.

4) Criar relacionamentos com INNER JOIN em vez de WHERE



Média de tempo utilizando where: 0,5080451667 Média de tempo utilizando inner join: 0,52574475.

A diferença não é significativa.