Here is the result after running the query plan:

```
MariaDB [SalesOrdersExample]> EXPLAIN EXTENDED SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Orders;
+------+-------------+--------+-------+---------------+------------+---------+------+------+----------+-------------+
| id   | select_type | table  | type  | possible_keys | key        | key_len | ref  | rows | filtered | Extra       |
+------+-------------+--------+-------+---------------+------------+---------+------+------+----------+-------------+
|    1 | SIMPLE      | Orders | index | NULL          | CustomerID | 5       | NULL | 947  |   100.00 | Using index |
+------+-------------+--------+-------+---------------+------------+---------+------+------+----------+-------------+
1 row in set, 1 warning (0.097 sec)
```

It is noticeable that when the command is executed, the DBMS would scan all of the Orders table, but only looking at index order of rows (hence the type is named ‘index’). While it still scans the same number of rows with earlier query (947 rows were examined), it uses CustomerID as a key for scanning (so that it could have reference for counting).