

# 知数堂公开课

优质、可靠的在线培训品牌

QQ群：579036588

官网：<http://zhishutang.com>

微信公众号：知数堂（izhishuedu）



# 概要

1. group by 不全, 随着执行计划不同, 导致结果不同。
2. left join 不满足, 多对一 导致 结果出错。
3. 根据MySQL 执行计划, 判断为myisam 数据库, 并添加索引优化。

# 1. group by 不全 随着执行计划不同导致结果不同

```
root@mysql3306.sock>[employees]>desc t_order2;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
emp_no	int(11)	YES		NULL	
dept_no	char(4)	YES	MUL	NULL	
from_date	date	YES		NULL	
to_date	date	YES		NULL	

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

  

```
root@mysql3306.sock>[employees]>show index from t_order2;
```

Table	Non_unique	Key_name	Seq_in_index	Column_name	Collation	Cardinality	Sub_part	Packed	Null	Index_type	Comment	Index_comment
t_order2	1	ix_torder_2	1	dept_no	A	6	NULL	NULL	YES	BTREE		
t_order2	1	ix_torder_3	1	dept_no	A	6	NULL	NULL	YES	BTREE		
t_order2	1	ix_torder_3	2	emp_no	A	10	NULL	NULL	YES	BTREE		

  

```
root@mysql3306.sock>[employees]>select * from t_order2;
```

emp_no	dept_no	from_date	to_date
22744	d006	1986-12-01	9999-01-01
54007	d005	1986-12-01	9999-01-01
30970	d005	1986-12-01	2017-03-29
31112	d002	1986-12-01	1993-12-10
40983	d005	1986-12-01	9999-01-01
NULL	d008	1986-12-01	1992-05-27
48317	d008	1986-12-01	1989-01-11
49667	d007	1986-12-01	9999-01-01
50449	d005	1986-12-01	9999-01-01
10004	d004	1986-12-01	9999-01-01

# 1. group by 不全 随着执行计划不同导致结果不同

如下所示 下面的SQL 是不完全group by 使用了索引ix\_torder\_2索引

```
root@mysql3306.sock>[employees]>desc select t.* ,count(1) from t_order2 t group by t.dept_no ;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | select_type | table | partitions | type | possible_keys | key | key_len | ref | rows | filtered | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | SIMPLE | t | NULL | index | ix_torder_2,ix_torder_3 | ix_torder_2 | 13 | NULL | 10 | 100.00 | NULL |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set, 1 warning (0.00 sec)
```

  

```
root@mysql3306.sock>[employees]>select t.* ,count(1) from t_order2 t group by t.dept_no ;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| emp_no | dept_no | from_date | to_date | count(1) |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 31112 | d002 | 1986-12-01 | 1993-12-10 | 1 |
| 10004 | d004 | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 | 1 |
| 54007 | d005 | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 | 4 |
| 22744 | d006 | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 | 1 |
| 49667 | d007 | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 | 1 |
| NULL | d008 | 1986-12-01 | 1992-05-27 | 2 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

# 1. group by 不全 随着执行计划不同导致结果不同

如下所示 下面的SQL 是不完全group by 使用了索引ix\_torder\_3索引

```
root@mysql3306.sock>[employees]>desc select t.* ,count(1) from t_order2 t force index(ix_torder_3) group by t.dept_no ;
```

id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	SIMPLE	t	NULL	index	ix_torder_2,ix_torder_3	ix_torder_3	18	NULL	10	100.00	NULL

1 row in set, 1 warning (0.00 sec)

  

```
root@mysql3306.sock>[employees]>select t.* ,count(1) from t_order2 t force index(ix_torder_3) group by t.dept_no ;
```

emp_no	dept_no	from_date	to_date	count(1)
31112	d002	1986-12-01	1993-12-10	1
10004	d004	1986-12-01	9999-01-01	1
30970	d005	1986-12-01	2017-03-29	4
22744	d006	1986-12-01	9999-01-01	1
49667	d007	1986-12-01	9999-01-01	1
NULL	d008	1986-12-01	1992-05-27	2



# 延伸 group by

我们用ignore index 变成全表扫描  
从 extra 部分可以看到 using filesort 说明group by 默认含有排序

```
root@mysql3306.sock>[employees]>desc select t.* ,count(1) from t_order2 t ignore index(ix_torder_3) ignore index(ix_torder_2) group by t.dept_no ;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | select_type | table | partitions | type | possible_keys | key | key_len | ref | rows | filtered | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | SIMPLE | t | NULL | ALL | ix_torder_2,ix_torder_3 | NULL | NULL | NULL | 10 | 100.00 | Using temporary; Using filesort |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set, 1 warning (0.00 sec)
```

  

```
root@mysql3306.sock>[employees]>select t.* ,count(1) from t_order2 t ignore index(ix_torder_3) ignore index(ix_torder_2) group by t.dept_no ;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| emp_no | dept_no | from_date | to_date | count(1) |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 31112 | d002 | 1986-12-01 | 1993-12-10 | 1 |
| 10004 | d004 | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 | 1 |
| 54007 | d005 | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 | 4 |
| 22744 | d006 | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 | 1 |
| 49667 | d007 | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 | 1 |
| NULL | d008 | 1986-12-01 | 1992-05-27 | 2 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

# 延伸 group by

如果添加order by null 就可以发现 extra 部分就没有 using filesort  
从执行结果中可以看出 dept\_no 没有排序

```
root@mysql3306.sock>[employees]>desc select t.* ,count(1) from t_order2 t ignore index(ix_torder_3) ignore index(ix_torder_2) group by t.dept_no order by null ;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | select_type | table | partitions | type | possible_keys | key | key_len | ref | rows | filtered | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | SIMPLE | t | NULL | ALL | ix_torder_2,ix_torder_3 | NULL | NULL | NULL | 10 | 100.00 | Using temporary |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set, 1 warning (0.00 sec)
```

  

```
root@mysql3306.sock>[employees]>select t.* ,count(1) from t_order2 t ignore index(ix_torder_3) ignore index(ix_torder_2) group by t.dept_no order by null ;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| emp_no | dept_no | from_date | to_date | count(1) |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 22744 | d006 | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 | 1 |
| 54007 | d005 | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 | 4 |
| 31112 | d002 | 1986-12-01 | 1993-12-10 | 1 |
| NULL | d008 | 1986-12-01 | 1992-05-27 | 2 |
| 49667 | d007 | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 | 1 |
| 10004 | d004 | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 | 1 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

## 2.left join 不满足多对一 导致 结果出错

Left join 的时候 一般情况下要满足 n:1原则 即 left join 右边表中跟左边的表的连接条件是保证唯一性。

```
root@mysql3306.sock>[employees]>select * from departments force index(PRI);
+-----+-----+
| dept_no | dept_name |
+-----+-----+
| d001    | Marketing |
| d002    | Finance   |
| d003    | Human Resources |
| d004    | Production |
| d005    | Development |
| d006    | Quality Management |
| d007    | Sales     |
| d008    | Research  |
| d009    | Customer Service |
+-----+-----+
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

root@mysql3306.sock>[employees]>select * from t_order2 order by 2;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| emp_no | dept_no | from_date | to_date |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 31112  | d002    | 1986-12-01 | 1993-12-10 |
| 10004  | d004    | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 |
| 54007  | d005    | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 |
| 30970  | d005    | 1986-12-01 | 2017-03-29 |
| 40983  | d005    | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 |
| 50449  | d005    | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 |
| 22744  | d006    | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 |
| 49667  | d007    | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 |
| NULL   | d008    | 1986-12-01 | 1992-05-27 |
| 48317  | d008    | 1986-12-01 | 1989-01-11 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

root@mysql3306.sock>[employees]>select * from t_order2 t left join departments d on t.dept_no = d.dept_no order by 2;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| emp_no | dept_no | from_date | to_date | dept_no | dept_name |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 31112  | d002    | 1986-12-01 | 1993-12-10 | d002    | Finance   |
| 10004  | d004    | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 | d004    | Production |
| 54007  | d005    | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 | d005    | Development |
| 30970  | d005    | 1986-12-01 | 2017-03-29 | d005    | Development |
| 40983  | d005    | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 | d005    | Development |
| 50449  | d005    | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 | d005    | Development |
| 22744  | d006    | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 | d006    | Quality Management |
| 49667  | d007    | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 | d007    | Sales     |
| NULL   | d008    | 1986-12-01 | 1992-05-27 | d008    | Research  |
| 48317  | d008    | 1986-12-01 | 1989-01-11 | d008    | Research  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```



## 2.left join 不满足多对一 导致 结果出错

如下图所示 不满足n:1 的条件 会发现重复值！

```
root@mysql3306.sock>[employees]>select * from departments force index(PRI);
+-----+-----+
| dept_no | dept_name |
+-----+-----+
| d001    | Marketing |
| d002    | Finance   |
| d003    | Human Resources |
| d004    | Production |
| d005    | Development |
| d006    | Quality Management |
| d007    | Sales     |
| d008    | Research  |
| d009    | Customer Service |
+-----+-----+
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
root@mysql3306.sock>[employees]>select * from t_order2 order by 2;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| emp_no | dept_no | from_date | to_date |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 31112  | d002    | 1986-12-01 | 1993-12-10 |
| 10004  | d004    | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 |
| 54007  | d005    | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 |
| 30970  | d005    | 1986-12-01 | 2017-03-29 |
| 40983  | d005    | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 |
| 50449  | d005    | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 |
| 22744  | d006    | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 |
| 49667  | d007    | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 |
| NULL   | d008    | 1986-12-01 | 1992-05-27 |
| 48317  | d008    | 1986-12-01 | 1989-01-11 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

```
root@mysql3306.sock>[employees]>select * from departments t left join t_order2 d on t.dept_no = d.dept_no order by 1;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| dept_no | dept_name | emp_no | dept_no | from_date | to_date |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| d001    | Marketing | NULL   | NULL    | NULL      | NULL    |
| d002    | Finance   | 31112  | d002    | 1986-12-01 | 1993-12-10 |
| d003    | Human Resources | NULL   | NULL    | NULL      | NULL    |
| d004    | Production | 10004  | d004    | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 |
| d005    | Development | 54007  | d005    | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 |
| d005    | Development | 30970  | d005    | 1986-12-01 | 2017-03-29 |
| d005    | Development | 40983  | d005    | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 |
| d005    | Development | 50449  | d005    | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 |
| d006    | Quality Management | 22744  | d006    | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 |
| d007    | Sales     | 49667  | d007    | 1986-12-01 | 9999-01-01 |
| d008    | Research  | NULL   | d008    | 1986-12-01 | 1992-05-27 |
| d008    | Research  | 48317  | d008    | 1986-12-01 | 1989-01-11 |
| d009    | Customer Service | NULL   | NULL    | NULL      | NULL    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
13 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

## 2.left join 不满足多对一 导致 结果出错

为了解决重复值 往往开发人员就会如下图所示  
添加了group by 但是这样 就会出现之前的问题 会根据执行计划结果就不同！

```
root@mysql3306.sock>[employees]>select * from departments t left join t_order2 d on t.dept_no = d.dept_no group by t.dept_no order by 1;
```

dept_no	dept_name	emp_no	dept_no	from_date	to_date
d001	Marketing	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
d002	Finance	31112	d002	1986-12-01	1993-12-10
d003	Human Resources	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
d004	Production	10004	d004	1986-12-01	9999-01-01
d005	Development	54007	d005	1986-12-01	9999-01-01
d006	Quality Management	22744	d006	1986-12-01	9999-01-01
d007	Sales	49667	d007	1986-12-01	9999-01-01
d008	Research	NULL	d008	1986-12-01	1992-05-27
d009	Customer Service	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

# 2.left join 不满足多对一 导致 结果出错

解决这种问题的方法 就是保证left join 右边的连接条件保证唯一性！  
而且需要使用全group by 就是group by 之后select 上使用min,max等聚合函数

```
root@mysql3306.sock>[employees]>desc select * from departments t left join
(select dept_no,min(emp_no) emp_no, min(from_date) from_date , min(to_date) to_date from t_order2 group by dept_no ) d on t.dept_no = d.dept_no order by 1;
```

id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	PRIMARY	t	NULL	index	NULL	PRIMARY	12	NULL	9	100.00	NULL
1	PRIMARY	<derived2>	NULL	ref	<auto_key0>	<auto_key0>	13	employees.t.dept_no	2	100.00	NULL
2	DERIVED	t_order2	NULL	index	ix_torder_2,ix_torder_3	ix_torder_2	13	NULL	10	100.00	NULL

  

```
root@mysql3306.sock>[employees]>select * from departments t
left join (select dept_no,min(emp_no) emp_no, min(from_date) from_date , min(to_date) to_date from t_order2 group by dept_no ) d
on t.dept_no = d.dept_no order by 1;
```

dept_no	dept_name	dept_no	emp_no	from_date	to_date
d001	Marketing	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
d002	Finance	d002	31112	1986-12-01	1993-12-10
d003	Human Resources	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
d004	Production	d004	10004	1986-12-01	9999-01-01
d005	Development	d005	30970	1986-12-01	2017-03-29
d006	Quality Management	d006	22744	1986-12-01	9999-01-01
d007	Sales	d007	49667	1986-12-01	9999-01-01
d008	Research	d008	48317	1986-12-01	1989-01-11
d009	Customer Service	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

### 3.根据MySQL执行计划 判断为myisam 数据库并添加索引优化

下面是 群里问的实际案例

原sql： 执行1s+

```
SELECT program_id FROM t_record WHERE id=(SELECT MAX(id) FROM t_record  
WHERE uid=UNHEX('323634343039'))
```

修改的sql, 执行 0.01

```
SELECT program_id FROM t_record WHERE id=(SELECT id FROM t_record WHERE  
uid=UNHEX('323634343039') ORDER BY id DESC LIMIT 1)
```



### 3.根据MySQL 执行计划 判断为myisam 数据库并添加索引优化

下面是 群里问的实际案例

1DESC  
2SELECT program\_id FROM t\_record WHERE id=(SELECT MAX(id) FROM t\_record WHERE uid=UNHEX('323634343039'))  
3

1 结果2 信息3 表数据4 信息

(只读)

限制行 第一行: 0

id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	PRIMARY	t_record	(NULL) OK	const	PRIMARY	PRIMARY	4	const	1	100.00	(NULL)
2	SUBQUERY	t_record	(NULL) OK	ref	t_u_index	t_u_index	5	const	1594014	100.00	(NULL)

4DESC  
5SELECT program\_id FROM t\_record WHERE id=(SELECT id FROM t\_record WHERE uid=UNHEX('323634343039') ORDER BY id DESC LIMIT 1)  
6

1 结果2 信息3 表数据4 信息

(只读)

限制行 第一行: 0

id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	PRIMARY	t_record	(NULL) OK	const	PRIMARY	PRIMARY	4	const	1	100.00	(NULL)
2	SUBQUERY	t_record	(NULL) OK	index	t_u_index	PRIMARY	4	(NULL)	13	7.54	Using where

	Indexes	Columns	Index Type
🔑	PRIMARY	id	Unique
	t_u_index	uid	
	t_di_index	device_id	

### 3.根据MySQL 执行计划 判断为myisam 数据库并添加索引优化

下面是我仿照 刚才的案例 在自己的数据中运行的  
这是salaries 表

```
root@mysql3306.sock>[employees]>desc select * from employees e where e.emp_no=(select emp_no from salaries where from_date='1988-06-25' order by emp_no desc limit 1);
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | select_type | table | partitions | type | possible_keys | key | key_len | ref | rows | filtered | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | PRIMARY | e | NULL | const | PRIMARY | PRIMARY | 4 | const | 1 | 100.00 | NULL |
| 2 | SUBQUERY | salaries | NULL | index | NULL | emp_no | 4 | NULL | 1 | 10.00 | Using where; Using index |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
root@mysql3306.sock>[employees]>select * from employees e where e.emp_no=(select emp_no from salaries where from_date='1988-06-25' order by emp_no desc limit 1);
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| emp_no | birth_date | first_name | last_name | gender | hire_date |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 498565 | 1959-03-29 | Dietrich | Lung | F | 1985-06-26 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)

root@mysql3306.sock>[employees]>desc select * from employees e where e.emp_no=(select max(emp_no) from salaries where from_date='1988-06-25' );
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | select_type | table | partitions | type | possible_keys | key | key_len | ref | rows | filtered | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | PRIMARY | e | NULL | const | PRIMARY | PRIMARY | 4 | const | 1 | 100.00 | NULL |
| 2 | SUBQUERY | salaries | NULL | index | NULL | emp_no | 4 | NULL | 2844047 | 10.00 | Using where; Using index |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set, 1 warning (0.90 sec)

root@mysql3306.sock>[employees]>select * from employees e where e.emp_no=(select max(emp_no) from salaries where from_date='1988-06-25' );
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| emp_no | birth_date | first_name | last_name | gender | hire_date |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 498565 | 1959-03-29 | Dietrich | Lung | F | 1985-06-26 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.90 sec)
```

### 3.根据MySQL 执行计划 判断为myisam 数据库并添加索引优化

下面是我仿照 刚才的案例 在自己的数据中运行的  
这是salaries3 表

```
root@mysql3306.sock>[employees]>desc select * from employees e where e.emp_no=(select emp_no from salaries3 where from_date='1988-06-25' order by emp_no desc limit 1);
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | select_type | table | partitions | type | possible_keys | key | key_len | ref | rows | filtered | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | PRIMARY | e | NULL | const | PRIMARY | PRIMARY | 4 | const | 1 | 100.00 | NULL |
| 2 | SUBQUERY | salaries3 | NULL | ref | PRIMARY | PRIMARY | 3 | const | 183 | 100.00 | Using where; Using index |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set, 1 warning (0.00 sec)

root@mysql3306.sock>[employees]>select * from employees e where e.emp_no=(select emp_no from salaries3 where from_date='1988-06-25' order by emp_no desc limit 1);
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| emp_no | birth_date | first_name | last_name | gender | hire_date |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 498565 | 1959-03-29 | Dietrich | Lung | F | 1985-06-26 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

root@mysql3306.sock>[employees]>desc select * from employees e where e.emp_no=(select max(emp_no) from salaries3 where from_date='1988-06-25' );
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | select_type | table | partitions | type | possible_keys | key | key_len | ref | rows | filtered | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | PRIMARY | e | NULL | const | PRIMARY | PRIMARY | 4 | const | 1 | 100.00 | NULL |
| 2 | SUBQUERY | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | Select tables optimized away |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set, 1 warning (0.01 sec)

root@mysql3306.sock>[employees]>select * from employees e where e.emp_no=(select max(emp_no) from salaries3 where from_date='1988-06-25' );
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| emp_no | birth_date | first_name | last_name | gender | hire_date |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 498565 | 1959-03-29 | Dietrich | Lung | F | 1985-06-26 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

### 3.根据MySQL 执行计划 判断为myisam 数据库并添加索引优化

两个表的索引状况 从这几个执行计划的extra 部分可以看出有什么不一样的吗 ？

```
root@mysql3306.sock>[employees]>show index from salaries;
```

Table	Non_unique	Key_name	Seq_in_index	Column_name	Collation	Cardinality	Sub_part	Packed	Null	Index_type	Comment	Index_comment
salaries	0	PRIMARY	1	emp_no	A	300024	NULL	NULL		BTREE		
salaries	0	PRIMARY	2	from_date	A	2844047	NULL	NULL		BTREE		
salaries	1	emp_no	1	emp_no	A	300024	NULL	NULL		BTREE		

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
root@mysql3306.sock>[employees]>show index from salaries3;
```

Table	Non_unique	Key_name	Seq_in_index	Column_name	Collation	Cardinality	Sub_part	Packed	Null	Index_type	Comment	Index_comment
salaries3	0	PRIMARY	1	from_date	A	7425	NULL	NULL		BTREE		
salaries3	0	PRIMARY	2	emp_no	A	2838426	NULL	NULL		BTREE		

2 rows in set (0.01 sec)



### 3.根据MySQL 执行计划， 判断为myisam 数据库并添加索引优化

我们可以看出， 我按照他给的条件， 做出的相似的sql  
跟之前的相比多出了 using index ！

而原来的SQL 没有！ 联系着innodb 二级索引是pk必须包含的。  
从这可以得出 不是innodb！

经过核实 果然不是innodb 是 myisam ！

结合myisam 的特点 创建了包含id 的联合索引  
最后 速度非常快。

“知数堂培训”是由资深MySQL专家叶金荣、吴炳锡联合创办的优质在线培训品牌，主推MySQL DBA实战/优化课、Python运维开发课,大数据课程以及SQL优化等多门优质课程，课程品质和口碑享誉业界

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