

Indexing Technicals

ISM 6218

Due on October 31st

The Avengers Team

“We will avenge every problem on our way”

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Table of Contents

No index	5
PK index	5
Non PK clustered index	6
Both Clustered Index and non-clustered Index	7
Only a Non-clustered index	7
Composite index (can only be non-clustered)	8
Table Variable with an index	9
Temp table with a covering and non-covering index	10
Create a view with and without an index	14
Use a filtered index for any of the above	15
Create Execution plans using hints	16
Analyze performance of Index Choices and Choices of Hints	16
Demonstrate use of: Composite, Covering, Use, Include, With, Filter	17
Demonstrate use of: disable, rebuild, drop.	18

Requirements

Create separate tables with the following configurations:

- No index
- PK index
- Non PK clustered index
- Both Clustered Index and non-clustered Index
- Only a Non-clustered index
- Composite index (can only be non-clustered)
- Temp table with a covering and non-covering index
- Table Variable with an index
- Create a view with and without an index
- Use a filtered index for any of the above
- Create Execution plans using hints
- Analyze performance of Index Choices and Choices of Hints
- Demonstrate use of: Composite, Covering, Use, Include, With, Filter
- Demonstrate use of: disable, rebuild, drop.
- You must run queries with execution plans showing the difference between index and disabled index performance.

Deliverables:

You must design and execute a series of experiments covering the above requirements and report the results in your team's lab book.

You will need to upload MDF and LDF files and your report.

Your experiments need to identify a stakeholder, user story and use case.

Business Process Supported

We have created the Employee database which consists of the employee details such as EmployeeId, EmployeeFirstname, EmployeeLastName, ZipCode.

USER STORY:

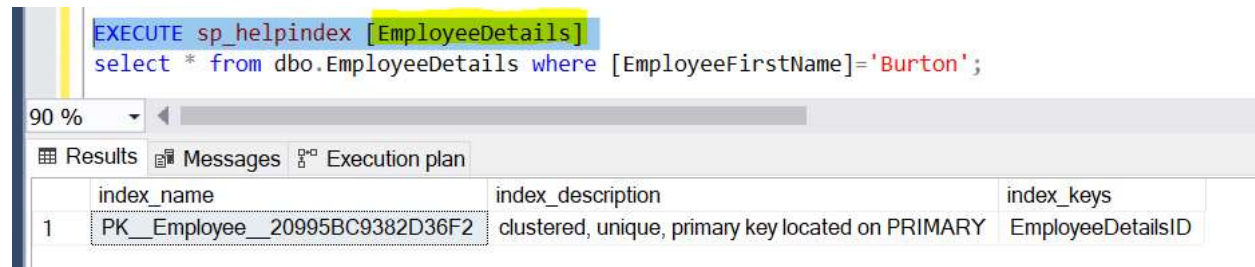
HR of the company XYZ wants to know the details of the Employee with FirstName 'Burton' .

No index

Here first we created the simple Employee table [EmployeeDetails] which stores the details of the employees.

Syntax:

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[EmployeeDetails](  
    [EmployeeId] [int] NOT NULL,  
    [EmployeeFirstName] [varchar](50) NULL,  
    [EmployeeLastName] [varchar](50) NULL,  
    [EmployeeZip] [varchar](50) NULL  
)
```



PK index

Here we created a table EmployeeDetailsPk with the EmployeeId as the primary key column.

Also the clustered index is automatically created on the primary key column in the table.

Syntax:

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[EmployeeDetailsPk](  
    [EmployeeId] [int] NOT NULL,  
    [EmployeeFirstName] [varchar](50) NULL,  
    [EmployeeLastName] [varchar](50) NULL,  
    [EmployeeZip] [varchar](50) NULL  
    Primary key ([EmployeeId])
```

```
EXECUTE sp_helpindex [EmployeeDetailsPk]
select * from dbo.EmployeeDetailsPk where [EmployeeFirstName]='Burton';
```

--Clustered Primary Key Index

90 %

	index_name	index_description	index_keys
1	PK_Employee__7AD04F1147E86A48	clustered, unique, primary key located on PRIMARY	EmployeeId

Non PK clustered index

Syntax:

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[EmployeeDetailsCCI](
    [EmployeeId] [int] NOT NULL,
    [EmployeeFirstName] [varchar](50) NULL,
    [EmployeeLastName] [varchar](50) NULL,
    [EmployeeZip] [varchar](50) NULL
)
```

```
CREATE CLUSTERED INDEX EmployeeDetailsCCI_FirstName_Zip
ON [dbo].[EmployeeDetailsCCI]([EmployeeFirstName] ASC, [EmployeeZip] DESC)
```

```
EXECUTE sp_helpindex [EmployeeDetailsCCI]
select * from dbo.EmployeeDetailsCCI where [EmployeeFirstName]='Burton';
```

90 %

	index_name	index_description	index_keys
1	EmployeeDetailsCCI_FirstName_Zip	clustered located on PRIMARY	EmployeeFirstName, EmployeeZip(-)

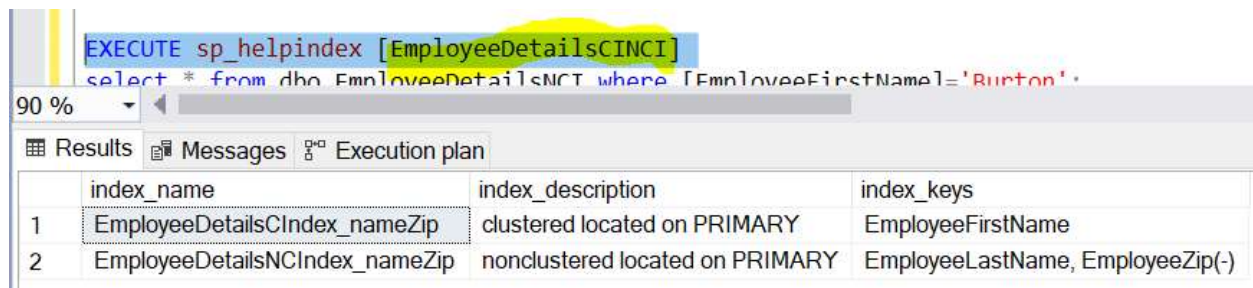
Both Clustered Index and non-clustered Index

Here we created the clustered index on the employeefirstname and non-clustered index on the employeeelast name and the employeeZip.

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[EmployeeDetailsCINCI](  
    [EmployeeId] [int] NOT NULL,  
    [EmployeeFirstName] [varchar](50) NULL,  
    [EmployeeLastName] [varchar](50) NULL,  
    [EmployeeZip] [varchar](50) NULL
```

```
)
```

```
create NONCLUSTERED INDEX EmployeeDetailsNCIndex_nameZip  
ON dbo.[EmployeeDetailsCINCI]([EmployeeLastName] ASC,[EmployeeZip] DESC)  
create CLUSTERED INDEX EmployeeDetailsCIndex_nameZip  
ON dbo.[EmployeeDetailsCINCI]([EmployeeFirstName] ASC)
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the command `EXECUTE sp_helpindex [EmployeeDetailsCINCI]` and a results grid below it. The results grid has three columns: `index_name`, `index_description`, and `index_keys`. It contains two rows of data.

	index_name	index_description	index_keys
1	EmployeeDetailsCIndex_nameZip	clustered located on PRIMARY	EmployeeFirstName
2	EmployeeDetailsNCIndex_nameZip	nonclustered located on PRIMARY	EmployeeLastName, EmployeeZip(-)

Only a Non-clustered index

Now we created the non-clustered index EmployeeDetailsNCINCindex_nameZip on the table.

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[EmployeeDetailsNCINC](  
    [EmployeeId] [int] NOT NULL,  
    [EmployeeFirstName] [varchar](50) NULL,  
    [EmployeeLastName] [varchar](50) NULL,  
    [EmployeeZip] [varchar](50) NULL
```

```
)
```

```
create NONCLUSTERED INDEX EmployeeDetailsNCINCindex_nameZip  
ON dbo.EmployeeDetailsNCINC([EmployeeFirstName] ASC)
```

```
EXECUTE sp_helpindex [EmployeeDetailsNCINC]
select * from dbo.[EmployeeDetailsNCINC] where [EmployeeFirstName]='Burton';
```

90 %

Results Messages Execution plan

	index_name	index_description	index_keys
1	EmployeeDetailsNCINCIndex_nameZip	nonclustered located on PRIMARY	EmployeeFirstName

Composite index (can only be non-clustered)

Composite index is used to create non clustered index on the multiple columns.

Here we have created composite index EmployeeDetailsNCIndex_nameZip on the table EmployeeDetailsNCI

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[EmployeeDetailsNCI](
    [EmployeeId] [int] NOT NULL,
    [EmployeeFirstName] [varchar](50) NULL,
    [EmployeeLastName] [varchar](50) NULL,
    [EmployeeZip] [varchar](50) NULL
)
```

```
create NONCLUSTERED INDEX EmployeeDetailsNCIndex_nameZip
ON dbo.EmployeeDetailsNCI([EmployeeFirstName] ASC,[EmployeeZip] DESC)
```

```
EXECUTE sp_helpindex [EmployeeDetailsNCI]
select * from dbo.EmployeeDetailsNCI where [EmployeeFirstName]='Burton';
```

90 %

Results Messages Execution plan

	index_name	index_description	index_keys
1	EmployeeDetailsNCIndex_nameZip	nonclustered located on PRIMARY	EmployeeFirstName, EmployeeZip(-)

Table variable with clustered Index:

create CLUSTERED INDEX EmployeeDetailswithClusteredIndex

ON #EmployeeDetails([EmployeeFirstName],[EmployeeZip])

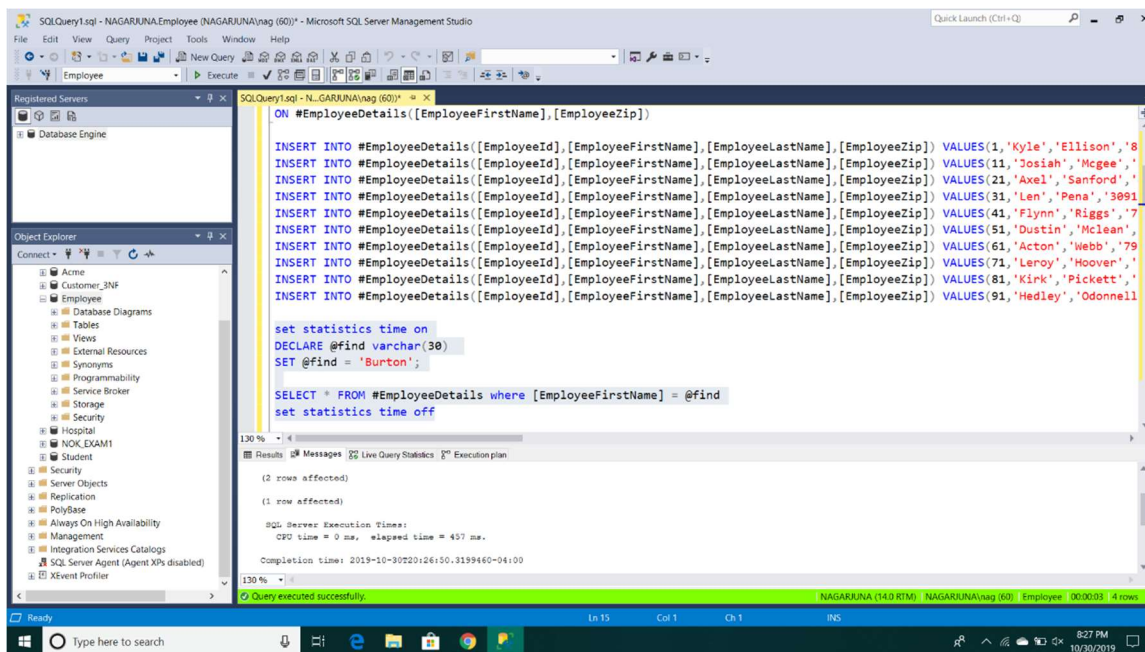
set statistics time on

DECLARE @find varchar(30)

SET @find = 'Burton';

SELECT * FROM #EmployeeDetails where [EmployeeFirstName] = @find

set statistics time off



Here, time taken to execute the query is 457ms

Non-clustered fully covering Index:

`create NONCLUSTERED INDEX EmployeeDetailsNCNCIFindex_nameZip`

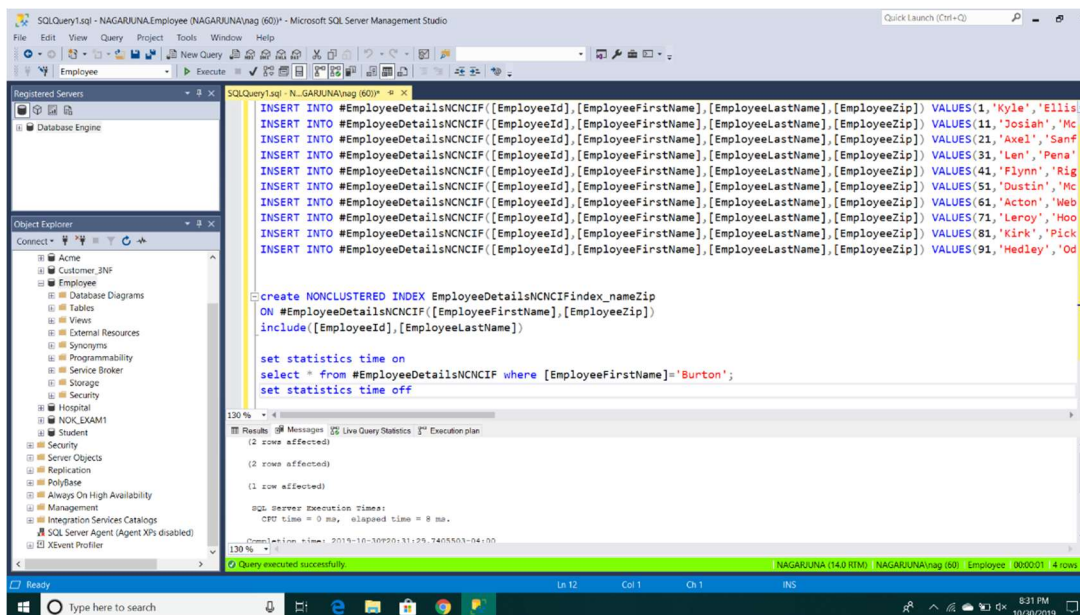
`ON #EmployeeDetailsNCNCIF([EmployeeFirstName],[EmployeeZip])`

`include([EmployeeId],[EmployeeLastName])`

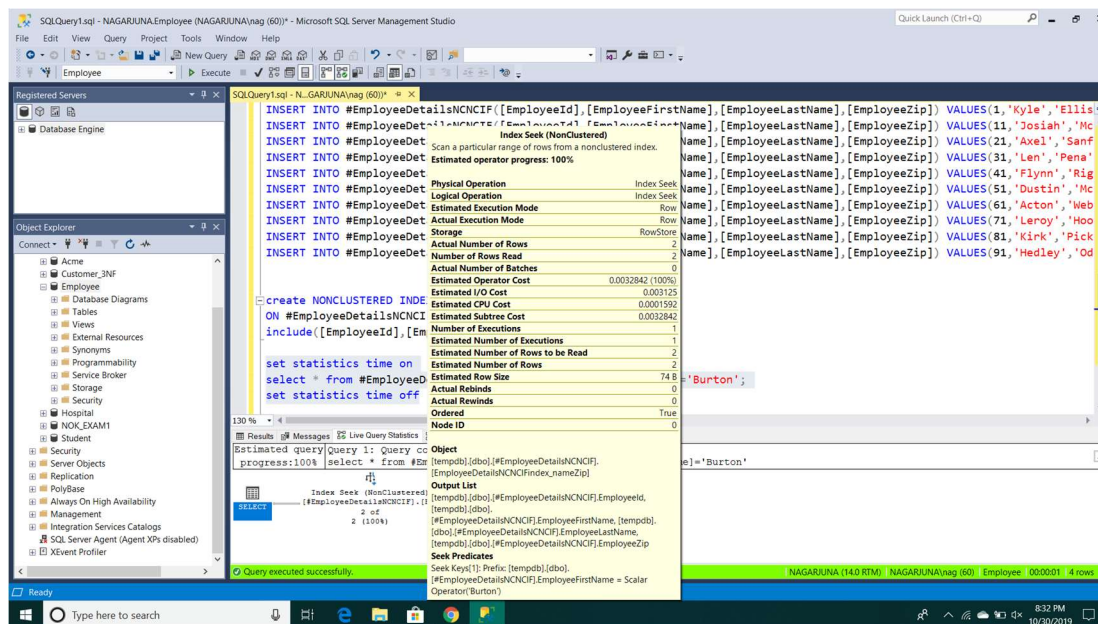
`set statistics time on`

`select * from #EmployeeDetailsNCNCIF where [EmployeeFirstName]='Burton';`

`set statistics time off`



Here, the execution time is 8ms



Here, number of rows read are 2 as it did a seek operation

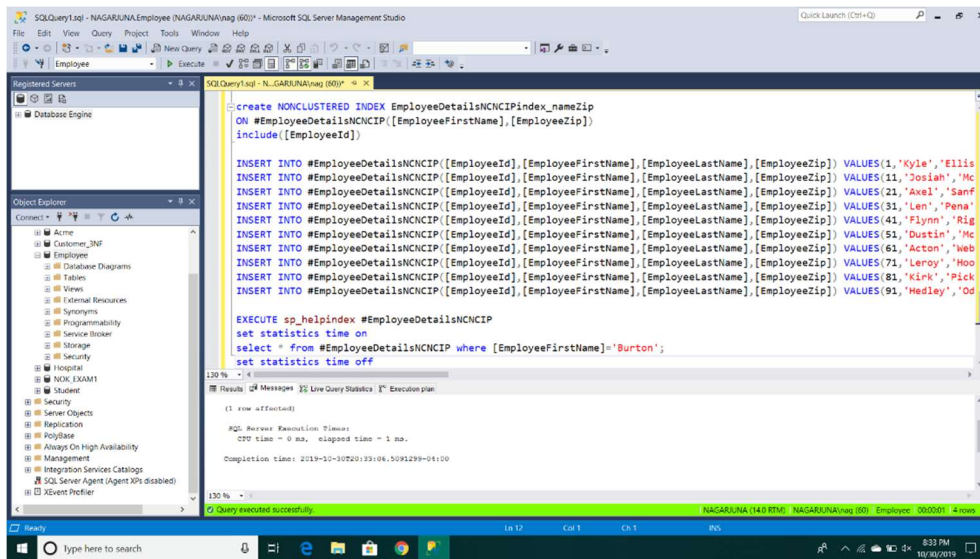
Non-clustered partial covering Index:

```
create NONCLUSTERED INDEX EmployeeDetailsNCNCIPindex_nameZip
ON #EmployeeDetailsNCNCIP([EmployeeFirstName],[EmployeeZip])
include([EmployeeId])
```

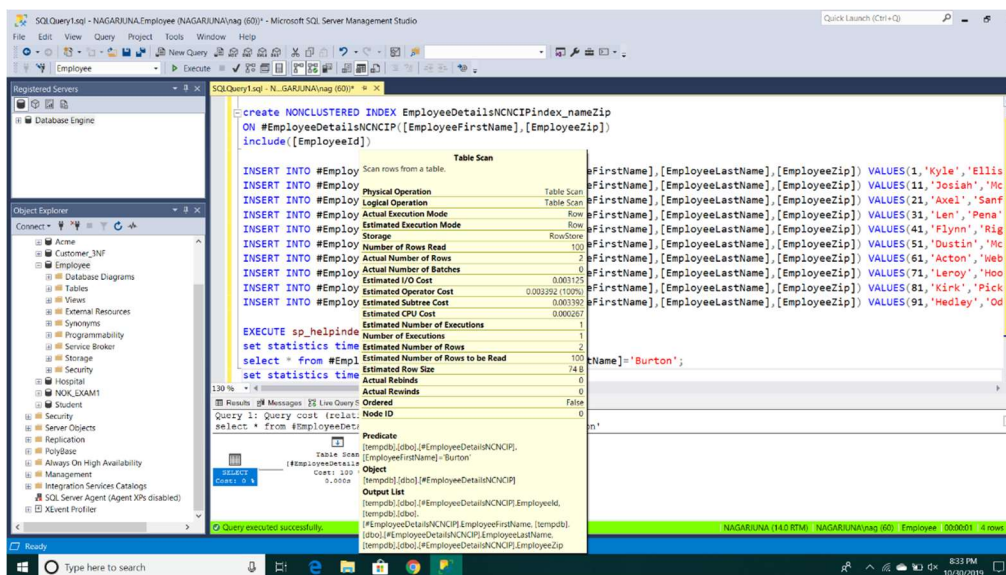
```
set statistics time on
```

```
select * from #EmployeeDetailsNCNCIP where [EmployeeFirstName]='Burton';
```

```
set statistics time off
```

Here, the execution time is 1ms



Here, it has read all 100 rows as it did table scan

Create a view with and without an index

Here first we created the vnormal view(EmployeeFullInfo) to retrieve the details of the burton, we can see that the query optimizer used the table scan option.

Then we created the view (EmployeeFullInfo_Indexed) with a index EmployeeDetailsCindex_ID on the table.

Also here we noticed that the number of rows read is 100 in the normal view while the index view reads just 44 rows to get the details of the Burton.

Also we have seen the estimated query cost is different, i.e. the view with a index has a low query cost compared to the normal view created on the table.

The left screenshot shows the creation of a normal view named `EmployeeFullInfo`. The SQL script includes a `SELECT` statement from `EmployeeDetails` with a `WHERE` clause filtering by `EmployeeZip` between '50000' and '90000', followed by another `SELECT` statement from the view `EmployeeFullInfo` where `EmployeeFirstName` is 'Burton'. The execution plan for the query `SELECT * FROM [EmployeeFullInfo] WHERE [EmployeeFirstName]=@1` shows a **Table Scan** operation with a cost of 100%.

The right screenshot shows the creation of an indexed view named `EmployeeFullInfo_Indexed`. The SQL script includes a `SELECT` statement from `EmployeeFullInfo_Indexed` with the same `WHERE` clause as the normal view. The execution plan for the query `SELECT * FROM [EmployeeFullInfo_Indexed] WHERE [Employee...]` shows a **Clustered Index Scan** operation with a cost of 100%.

The left screenshot shows the detailed execution plan for the normal view `EmployeeFullInfo`. The **Physical Operation** is a **Table Scan**. The **Logical Operation** is a **Row**. The **Actual Execution Mode** is **Row**. The **Estimated Execution Mode** is **RowStore**. The **Storage** is **RowStore**. The **Number of Rows Read** is 100. The **Actual Number of Rows** is 100. The **Actual Number of Batches** is 0. The **Estimated I/O Cost** is 0.003125. The **Estimated Operator Cost** is 0.003392 (100%). The **Estimated CPU Cost** is 0.000267. The **Estimated Subtree Cost** is 0.003392. The **Number of Executions** is 1. The **Estimated Number of Executions** is 1. The **Estimated Number of Rows** is 1.32665. The **Estimated Number of Rows to be Read** is 100. The **Estimated Row Size** is 54 B. The **Actual Rebinds** is 0. The **Actual Rewinds** is 0. The **Ordered** is False. The **Node ID** is 0. The **Predicate** is `[Employee_Indexes].[dbo].[EmployeeDetails].[EmployeeFirstName]=[@1] AND [Employee_Indexes].[dbo].[EmployeeDetails].[EmployeeZip]>='50000' AND [Employee_Indexes].[dbo].[EmployeeDetails].[EmployeeZip]<='90000'`. The **Object** is `[Employee_Indexes].[dbo].[EmployeeDetails]`. The **Output List** is `[Employee_Indexes].[dbo].[EmployeeDetails].[EmployeeId], [Employee_Indexes].[dbo].[EmployeeDetails].[EmployeeFirstName], [Employee_Indexes].[dbo].[EmployeeDetails].[EmployeeLastName], [Employee_Indexes].[dbo].[EmployeeDetails].[EmployeeZip]`.

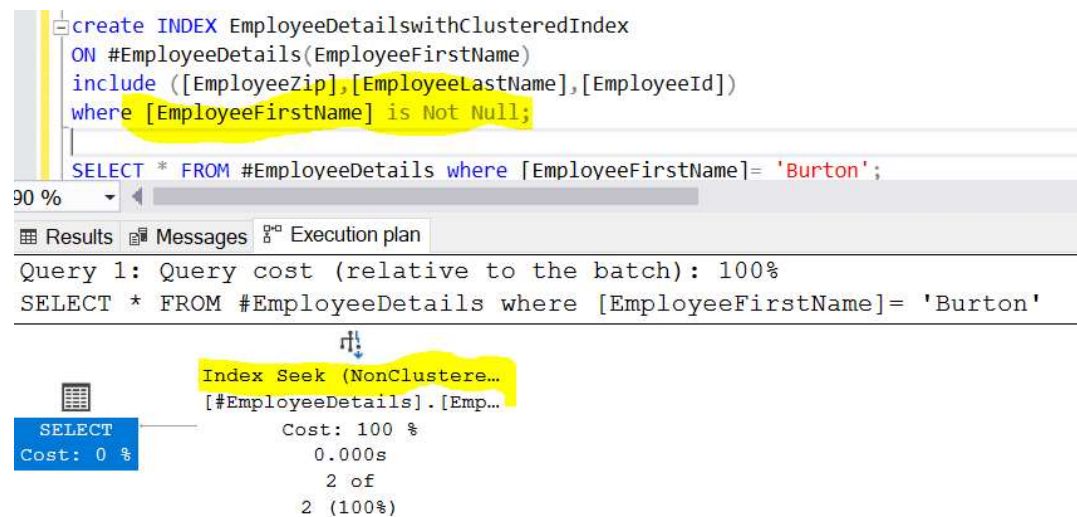
The right screenshot shows the detailed execution plan for the indexed view `EmployeeFullInfo_Indexed`. The **Physical Operation** is a **Clustered Index Scan**. The **Logical Operation** is a **Clustered Index Scan**. The **Actual Execution Mode** is **Row**. The **Estimated Execution Mode** is **RowStore**. The **Storage** is **RowStore**. The **Number of Rows Read** is 44. The **Actual Number of Rows** is 1. The **Actual Number of Batches** is 0. The **Estimated I/O Cost** is 0.003125. The **Estimated Operator Cost** is 0.003304 (100%). The **Estimated CPU Cost** is 0.0002054. The **Estimated Subtree Cost** is 0.003304. The **Number of Executions** is 1. The **Estimated Number of Executions** is 1. The **Estimated Number of Rows** is 1.32665. The **Estimated Number of Rows to be Read** is 44. The **Estimated Row Size** is 94 B. The **Actual Rebinds** is 0. The **Actual Rewinds** is 0. The **Ordered** is False. The **Node ID** is 1. The **Predicate** is `[Employee_Indexes].[dbo].[EmployeeFullInfo_Indexed].[EmployeeFirstName] IS NOT NULL AND [Employee_Indexes].[dbo].[EmployeeFullInfo_Indexed].[EmployeeFirstName]=[@1]`. The **Object** is `[Employee_Indexes].[dbo].[EmployeeFullInfo_Indexed].[EmployeeDetailsCindex_ID]`. The **Output List** is `[Employee_Indexes].[dbo].[EmployeeFullInfo_Indexed].[EmployeeId], [Employee_Indexes].[dbo].[EmployeeFullInfo_Indexed].[EmployeeFirstName], [Employee_Indexes].[dbo].[EmployeeFullInfo_Indexed].[EmployeeLastName], [Employee_Indexes].[dbo].[EmployeeFullInfo_Indexed].[EmployeeZip]`.

Use a filtered index for any of the above

Here we created the non-clustered index with the filter EmployeeFirstName is not null,

Here in the Employee Table we have some firstnames has null values,so it creates a index with the EmployeeFirstName without any nulls.

```
CREATE TABLE #EmployeeDetails
(
    [EmployeeId] [int] NOT NULL,
    [EmployeeFirstName] [varchar](50) NULL,
    [EmployeeLastName] [varchar](50) NULL,
    [EmployeeZip] [varchar](50) NULL
)
create INDEX EmployeeDetailswithClusteredIndex
ON #EmployeeDetails(EmployeeFirstName)
include ([EmployeeZip],[EmployeeLastName],[EmployeeId])
where [EmployeeFirstName] is Not Null;
```



The screenshot displays a SQL Server query window with the following code:

```
create INDEX EmployeeDetailswithClusteredIndex
ON #EmployeeDetails(EmployeeFirstName)
include ([EmployeeZip],[EmployeeLastName],[EmployeeId])
where [EmployeeFirstName] is Not Null;

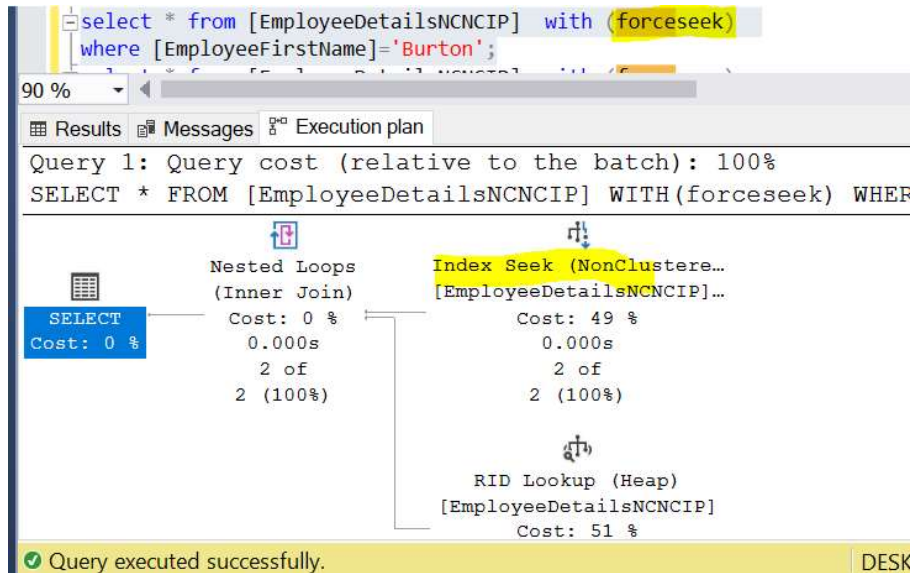
SELECT * FROM #EmployeeDetails where [EmployeeFirstName]= 'Burton';
```

Below the query window, the 'Results' tab is active, showing the execution plan for 'Query 1: Query cost (relative to the batch): 100%'. The query text is repeated: 'SELECT * FROM #EmployeeDetails where [EmployeeFirstName]= 'Burton''. The execution plan shows a single step: 'Index Seek (NonClustered...)' with a cost of 100%, 0.000s, and 2 of 2 (100%).

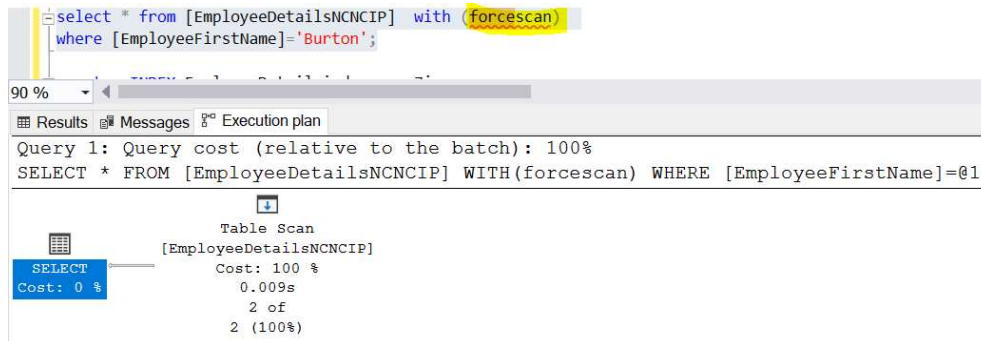
Create Execution plans using hints

Here the FORCESEEK hint constrains the query optimizer to use only an index seek for defining the access path to the data.

Also we can see in the below screenshot that the the query optimizer uses the index seek to fetch the details of the burton



While the query optimizer uses the table scan to fetch the details of the Burton.



Here we demonstrated the with index to retrieve the details of the Employee Burton.

```

create INDEX EmployeeDetailsindex_nameZip
ON dbo.[EmployeeDetailsNCNCIP]([EmployeeFirstName],[EmployeeZip])

select * from [EmployeeDetailsNCNCIP] WITH (INDEX( EmployeeDetailsindex_nameZip))
where [EmployeeFirstName]='Burton';

```

90 %

Results Messages Execution plan

Query 1: Query cost (relative to the batch): 100%

select * from [EmployeeDetailsNCNCIP] WITH (INDEX(EmployeeDetailsindex_nameZip))

Query executed successfully. DESKTOP-QJLVPE3 (14.0 RTM) DESKTOP

Index Choices	Execution Time(ms)
No index	1ms
Primary Key Index	1ms
Primary Clustered Index	11ms
Custom Clustered Index	1ms
Non-Clustered Composite Index	9ms
Clustered Primary Index and non-clustered In	0ms
Temp Table with Non-Covering Index	15ms
Temp table with a fully covering Index	8ms
Filtered Index	6ms

Since we have taken a small database for this analysis, the results are not effective, but from the results we found the combined clustered and non- clustered performs better comparatively.

Demonstrate use of: disable, rebuild, drop. You must run queries with execution plans showing the difference between index and disabled index performance.

Here first we created the table EmployeeDetailsNCNCIF to demonstrate the use of Disable, Rebuilt and Drop on the indexes created.

We created the non clustered index on the table EmployeeDetailsNCNCIFindex_nameZip

Syntax:

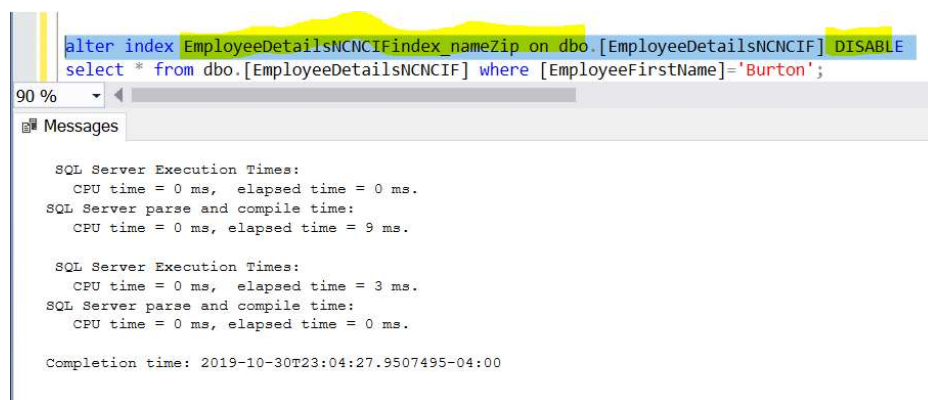
```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[EmployeeDetailsNCNCIF](
    [EmployeeId] [int] NOT NULL,
    [EmployeeFirstName] [varchar](50) NULL,
    [EmployeeLastName] [varchar](50) NULL,
    [EmployeeZip] [varchar](50) NULL
)
```

```
create NONCLUSTERED INDEX EmployeeDetailsNCNCIFindex_nameZip
ON dbo.[EmployeeDetailsNCNCIF]([EmployeeFirstName],[EmployeeZip])
```

```
include([EmployeeId],[EmployeeLastName])
```

Disable:

- Here we have used the disable option on the existing index EmployeeDetailsNCNCIFindex_nameZip.
- We can see in the below screenshot that the employee last is retrieved using the table scan.
- We generally prefer to disable the Index if we are going to re-enable it again.



```
alter index EmployeeDetailsNCNCIFindex_nameZip on dbo.[EmployeeDetailsNCNCIF] DISABLE
select * from dbo.[EmployeeDetailsNCNCIF] where [EmployeeFirstName]='Burton';

90 %
Messages

SQL Server Execution Times:
    CPU time = 0 ms,  elapsed time = 0 ms.
SQL Server parse and compile time:
    CPU time = 0 ms,  elapsed time = 9 ms.

SQL Server Execution Times:
    CPU time = 0 ms,  elapsed time = 3 ms.
SQL Server parse and compile time:
    CPU time = 0 ms,  elapsed time = 0 ms.

Completion time: 2019-10-30T23:04:27.9507495-04:00
```

```

alter index EmployeeDetailsNCNCIFindex_nameZip on dbo.[EmployeeDetailsNCNCIF] DISABLE
select * from dbo.[EmployeeDetailsNCNCIF] where [EmployeeFirstName]='Burton';

```

90 %

Results Messages Execution plan

Query 1: Query cost (relative to the batch): 100%

SELECT * FROM [dbo].[EmployeeDetailsNCNCIF] WHERE [EmployeeFirstName]=@1

Table Scan
[EmployeeDetailsNCNCIF]
Cost: 100 %
0.000s
2 of
2 (100%)

Rebuilt:

Here we have used the rebuild is used to enable the disabled index.

The rebuild operator enables the EmployeeDetailsNCNCIFindex_nameZip index on the EmployeeDetailsNCNCIF table.

The query optimizer uses the index seek to retrieve the Burton employee details

```

alter index EmployeeDetailsNCNCIFindex_nameZip on dbo.[EmployeeDetailsNCNCIF] REBUILD
select * from dbo.[EmployeeDetailsNCNCIF] where [EmployeeFirstName]='Burton';

set statistics time off

```

90 %

Messages Execution plan

SQL Server Execution Times:
CPU time = 0 ms, elapsed time = 0 ms.
SQL Server parse and compile time:
CPU time = 0 ms, elapsed time = 0 ms.

SQL Server Execution Times:
CPU time = 0 ms, elapsed time = 21 ms.
SQL Server parse and compile time:
CPU time = 0 ms, elapsed time = 0 ms.

Completion time: 2019-10-30T23:06:06.6955389-04:00

```

set statistics time on
alter index EmployeeDetailsNCNCIFindex_nameZip on dbo.[EmployeeDetailsNCNCIF] REBUILD
select * from dbo.[EmployeeDetailsNCNCIF] where [EmployeeFirstName]='Burton';
set statistics time off

```

90 %

Results Messages Execution plan

Query 1: Query cost (relative to the batch): 100%

SELECT * FROM [dbo].[EmployeeDetailsNCNCIF] WHERE [EmployeeFirstName]=@1

Index Seek (NonClustered...
[EmployeeDetailsNCNCIF]...
Cost: 100 %
0.000s
2 of
2 (100%)

SELECT
Cost: 0 %

DROP:

Drop statement to remove existing indexes. Also we see that the rebuilt cant be used once the drop is used on the index.

Also the query optimizer uses the table scan to retrieve the employee details of burton

We received the error as below when we try to rebuild the index.

Msg 2727, Level 11, State 1, Line 246

Cannot find index 'EmployeeDetailsNCNCIFindex_nameZip'.

We can see the same in the below screenshots.

```

drop index EmployeeDetailsNCNCIFindex_nameZip on dbo.[EmployeeDetailsNCNCIF]
select * from dbo.[EmployeeDetailsNCNCIF] where [EmployeeFirstName]='Burton';

```

90 %

Messages

SQL Server Execution Times:
CPU time = 0 ms, elapsed time = 0 ms.
SQL Server parse and compile time:
CPU time = 0 ms, elapsed time = 0 ms.

SQL Server Execution Times:
CPU time = 0 ms, elapsed time = 0 ms.
SQL Server parse and compile time:
CPU time = 0 ms, elapsed time = 0 ms.

Completion time: 2019-10-30T23:08:00.9726736-04:00

```
drop index EmployeeDetailsNCNCIFindex_nameZip on dbo.[EmployeeDetailsNCNCIF]
select * from dbo.[EmployeeDetailsNCNCIF] where [EmployeeFirstName]='Burton';
```

90 %

Results Messages Execution plan

Query 1: Query cost (relative to the batch): 100%

SELECT * FROM [dbo].[EmployeeDetailsNCNCIF] WHERE [EmployeeFirstName]=@1

Table Scan
[EmployeeDetailsNCNCIF]
Cost: 100 %
0.000s
2 of
2 (100%)

```
alter index EmployeeDetailsNCNCIFindex_nameZip on dbo.[EmployeeDetailsNCNCIF] REBUILD
select * from dbo.[EmployeeDetailsNCNCIF] where [EmployeeFirstName]='Burton';
```

90 %

Messages

SQL Server Execution Times:
CPU time = 0 ms, elapsed time = 0 ms.
SQL Server parse and compile time:
CPU time = 0 ms, elapsed time = 0 ms.
Msg 2727, Level 11, State 1, Line 246
Cannot find index 'EmployeeDetailsNCNCIFindex_nameZip'.
SQL Server parse and compile time:
CPU time = 0 ms, elapsed time = 0 ms.
Completion time: 2019-10-30T23:09:24.1614717-04:00

Execution time after disable and rebuild of the index:

```
alter index EmployeeDetailsNCNCIFindex_nameZip on dbo.[EmployeeDetailsNCNCIF] DISABLE
select * from dbo.[EmployeeDetailsNCNCIF] where [EmployeeFirstName]='Burton';
```

90 %

Results Messages Execution plan

CPU time = 0 ms, elapsed time = 0 ms.
(2 rows affected)
(1 row affected)
SQL Server Execution Times:
CPU time = 0 ms, elapsed time = 11 ms.
SQL Server parse and compile time:
CPU time = 0 ms, elapsed time = 0 ms.
Completion time: 2019-10-31T01:11:53.7021484-04:00

```
select * from dbo.[EmployeeDetailsNCNCIF] where [EmployeeFirstName]='Burton';
```

90 %

Results Messages Execution plan

CPU time = 0 ms, elapsed time = 0 ms.
(2 rows affected)
(1 row affected)
SQL Server Execution Times:
CPU time = 0 ms, elapsed time = 1 ms.
SQL Server parse and compile time:
CPU time = 0 ms, elapsed time = 0 ms.
Completion time: 2019-10-31T01:13:00.0550638-04:00

Query executed successfully.

Index status	Disable	Rebuilt
Execution Time	11ms	1ms