INDEX

An index is a performance-tuning method of allowing faster retrieval of records. An index creates an entry for each value that appears in the indexed columns.

Syntax

CREATE [UNIQUE] INDEX index_name
ON table_name
 (index_col1 [ASC | DESC],
  index_col2 [ASC | DESC],
   ...
   index_col_n [ASC | DESC]);

A simple index is an index on a single column, while a composite index is an index on two or more columns.

CREATE INDEX

An index is a performance-tuning method of allowing faster retrieval of records. An index creates an entry for each value that appears in the indexed columns.

Example

CREATE INDEX mon_idx

ON month_values(MM);

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DROP or RENAME INDEX

An index is a performance-tuning method of allowing faster retrieval of records. An index creates an entry for each value that appears in the indexed columns.

Syntax

ALTER TABLE "Table_name" DROP INDEX index_name ;

ALTER TABLE "Table_name"

RENAME INDEX index_name TO new_index_name;

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DROP INDEX

An index is a performance-tuning method of allowing faster retrieval of records. An index creates an entry for each value that appears in the indexed columns.

Example

ALTER TABLE month_value DROP INDEX mon_idx;

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GOOD PRACTICES

1. Build index on columns of integer type

2. Keep index as narrow as possible

3. Column order is important

4. Make sure the column you are building an index for is declared NOT NULL

5. Build an index only when necessary

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GOOD PRACTICES

The following guidelines indicate when the use of an index should be reconsidered.

- Indexes should not be used on small tables.

- Tables that have frequent, large batch updates or insert operations.

- Indexes should not be used on columns that contain a high number of NULL values.

- Columns that are frequently manipulated should not be indexed