# **SQL CREATE INDEX**

**SQL CREATE INDEX:**

1. The CREATE INDEX statement is used to create indexes in tables.
2. Indexes are used to retrieve data from the database more quickly than otherwise. The users cannot see the indexes, they are just used to speed up searches/queries.
3. Updating a table with indexes takes more time than updating a table without (because the indexes also need an update). So, only create indexes on columns that will be frequently searched against.

**CREATE INDEX Syntax**

1. Creates an index on a table. Duplicate values are allowed:

|  |
| --- |
| CREATE INDEX index\_name  ON table\_name (column1, column2, ...); |

**CREATE UNIQUE INDEX Syntax**

1. Creates a unique index on a table. Duplicate values are not allowed:

|  |
| --- |
| CREATE UNIQUE INDEX index\_name  ON table\_name (column1, column2, ...); |

1. The syntax for creating indexes varies among different databases. Therefore: Check the syntax for creating indexes in your database.

**CREATE INDEX Example**

1. The SQL statement below creates an index named "idx\_lastname" on the "LastName" column in the "Persons" table:

|  |
| --- |
| CREATE INDEX idx\_lastname  ON Persons (LastName); |

If you want to create an index on a combination of columns, you can list the column names within the parentheses, separated by commas:

|  |
| --- |
| CREATE INDEX idx\_pname  ON Persons (LastName, FirstName); |

**DROP INDEX Statement**

1. The DROP INDEX statement is used to delete an index in a table.  
   MS Access:

|  |
| --- |
| DROP INDEX index\_name ON table\_name; |

SQL Server:

|  |
| --- |
| DROP INDEX table\_name.index\_name; |

DB2/Oracle:

|  |
| --- |
| DROP INDEX index\_name; |

MySQL:

|  |
| --- |
| ALTER TABLE table\_name  DROP INDEX index\_name; |