

SQL Introduction

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SQL SELECT (I)

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SQL SELECT (II)

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SQL JOIN

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SQL DATABASE & TABLE









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SQL Insert, Update and Delete

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SQL Constraints

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-  SQL Constraints
-  SQL Not Null Constraint
-  SQL Unique Constraints
-  SQL Primary Key
-  SQL Foreign Key
-  SQL Check
-  SQL Default
-  SQL Create Index

SQL Additional Topics

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Related Topics

- SQL UNIQUE Constraint
- SQL Constraints
- SQL DEFAULT Constraint
- SQL PRIMARY KEY
- SQL NOT NULL Constraint
- SQL ALTER TABLE Statement

SQL CREATE INDEX



In this tutorial, we'll learn about indexes in SQL and how to use them with examples.

In SQL, if a column has `CREATE INDEX` constraint, it's faster to retrieve data if we use that column for data retrieval. For example,

```
-- create table
CREATE TABLE Colleges (
  college_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
  college_code VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
  college_name VARCHAR(50)
);

-- create index
CREATE INDEX college_index
ON Colleges(college_code);
```

Run Code >>

Here, the SQL command creates an index named `college_index` on the `Colleges` table using the `college_code` column.

Note: Since database systems are very fast by default, the difference in speed is noticeable only when we are working with a table that has a large number of records..

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX for Unique Values

If we want to create indexes for unique values in a column, we use the `CREATE UNIQUE INDEX` constraint. For example,

```
-- create unique index
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX college_index
ON Colleges(college_code);
```

Here, the SQL command creates a unique index named `college_index` on the `Colleges` table using the `college_code` column.

Note: Although the index is created for only unique values, the original data in table remains unaltered.

Remove Index From Tables

To remove **index** from a table, we can use the `DROP INDEX` command. For example,

SQL Server

```
DROP INDEX Colleges.college_index;
```

PostgreSQL, Oracle

```
DROP INDEX college_index;
```

MySQL

```
ALTER TABLE Colleges
DROP INDEX college_index;
```

Here, the SQL command removes the `college_index` constraint from the `Colleges` table.

Note: Deleting an index means the index is only deleted. The data in the original table remains unaltered.

Previous Tutorial:

SQL Default

Next Tutorial:

SQL Data Types

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