



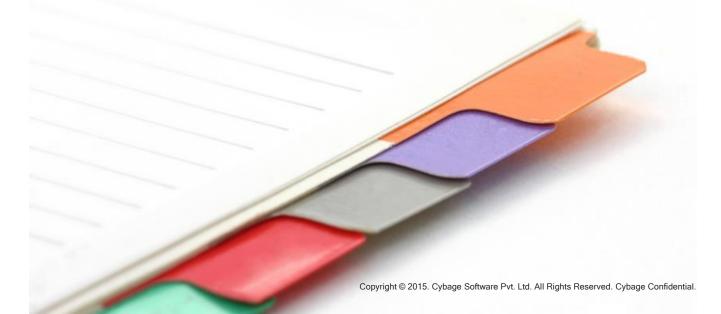


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Agenda

- Introduction to Indexes
 - Why using Index
 - Types of indexes
 - Creating indexes
- Introduction to Views
 - Why using views
 - Creating and using views





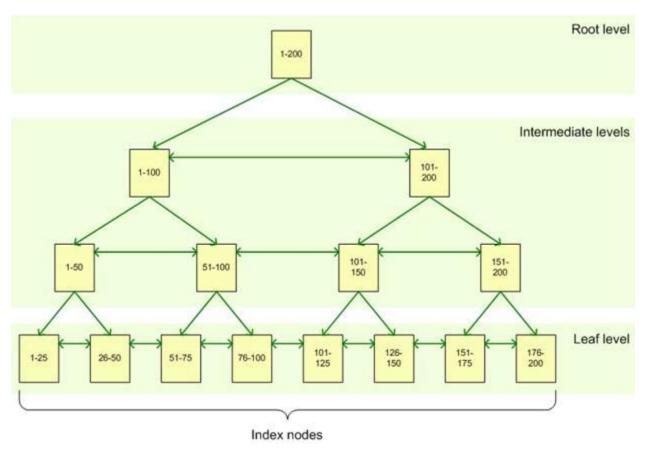
What is an Index

- Helps to search data quickly
- Consists of key and pointers
- Helps improve the performance
- Enforce data integrity.



Index B-Tree

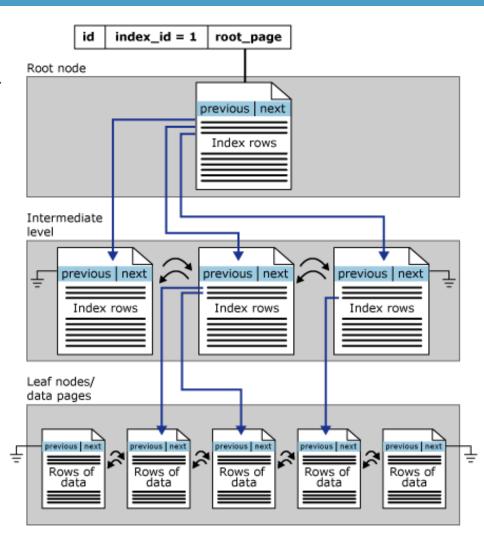
Index pages are organized in B-Tree





Clustered Index

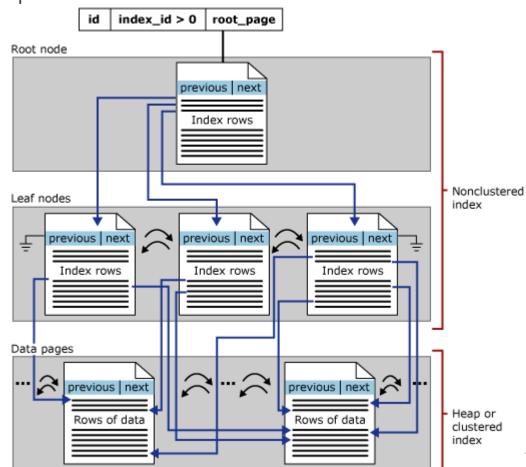
- Stores actual data rows
- Keeps data in sorted order
- Only one per table





Non-Clustered Index

- Contains Row Locators/Row ID/RID
- A Row Locator either points to
 - A clustered table
 - Or to heap





Other Indexes

- Composite Index
 - Can include more than one column
 - Created when we create composite primary keys
- Unique Index
 - Maintains unique values only
 - Created when we create unique constraint
- Both can be either clustered or non clustered.



When Clustered Index

- Suitable column for clustered index is
 - That provides high degree of uniqueness
 - That can be used in range queries
 - That is defined as IDENTITY
 - That is used to sort data in the result set.



When Non-Clustered Index

- Suitable column for non-clustered index is
 - That involves in join queries
 - That is used in grouping data
 - That is used to search data.



Creating Index

- --Create a unique clustered indexCREATE UNIQUE CLUSTERED INDEX uciProductIdON Product(ProductId)
- --Create nonclustered indexCREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX nciProductNameON Product(ProductName)
- --View all indexes created on a table SP_HELPINDEX Product



Summary

- Clustered index
- Non-clustered index





Introduction to Views



What is View

- A virtual table and does not store data
- Retrieves data dynamically from base table
- Can include maximum 1024 columns



Why Views?

- To represent focused, simplified, and customized data
 - Each user view only the data he or she supposed to view
- As a security mechanism
 - By allowing users to access data through the view
 - Without granting the users permissions to directly access the underlying base tables.
- To provide a backward compatibility
 - No need to update a view for a table whose schema has changed.



Creating and Modifying View

A simple view

CREATE VIEW vwEmployee

AS

SELECT Employeeld, FirstName FROM Employee

Modifying a view

--Modifying the select statement

ALTER VIEW vwEmployee

AS

SELECT iEmployeeld, cFirstName, cLastName, JobTitle FROM Employee



Renaming and Deleting View

- Renaming a view
- --Rename View(SP_RENAME Old_View_Name, New_View_Name)
 SP_RENAME vwEmployee, vwEmp

Delete a view

DROP VIEW vwEmployee



Modifying Data Using Views

- Following operations are possible through views :
- Inserting data
- Updating data
- Deleting data



SCHEMABINDING Clause

- Binds the view to the base table
- Can not drop base table
- Uses schema.tablename as syntax

CREATE VIEW vwEmployee
WITH SCHEMABINDING
AS
SELECT Empld, Name FROM dbo.Employee



WITH CHECK OPTION

- Ensures data remain visible to view
- Checks only when data modified using view
- Does not work if data is directly modified in base table.

CREATE VIEW vwTestEmp

AS

SELECT EmployeeId, Name FROM Employee

WHERE EmployeeId = 2

WITH CHECK OPTION



Hiding Details of a View

- View text can be encrypted
- Prevents publishing the view in replication

CREATE VIEW vwEmployee
WITH ENCRYPTION
AS
SELECT Empld, Name FROM Employee



Nested Views

- You can create a view based on another view
- A nested view access data through another view
- SQL Server supports 32 levels of nesting views.



Bibliography, Important Links

https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms175049(v=sql.110).aspx

https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190174(v=sql.110).aspx



Any Questions?







Email: sushantba@cybage.com Extn: 7221 Thank you!