Lab 17: Performance tuning with Indexes.

1. Create the following table:

```
CREATE TABLE TestForIndex
(
TestID INT PRIMARY KEY,
Column1 INT NOT NULL
);
```

2. Write a stored procedure that will insert 1 million records into the TestForIndex table. The values 1 for both testId and column 1 should start at 0 and increase by 1.

3. Execute the SP. Once it finishes running, verify that the data was inserted.

EXEC MyInsertProcedure 1000000;



4. Run the following selects from the table, take note of the time it took to select the data. Run each statement 10 times, Average out the rest of the runs (for both the CPU time and the overall times).



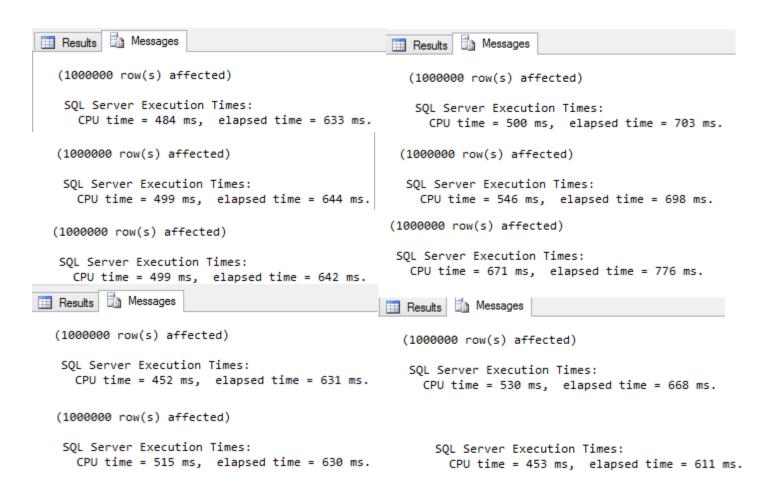
Run without index

Run without index				
#	CPU Time(ms)	Overall Time(ms)		
1	1217	1419		
2	1217	1787		
3	1280	1753		
4	1217	1370		
5	1217	1760		
6	1279	1475		
7	1357	1423		
8	1264	1412		
9	1154	1411		
10	1216	1404		
Avg	1241.8	1521.4		

5. Create an index on the column1 column.

CREATE INDEX MyIndex ON TestForIndex(Column1);

6. Run the selects again, following the same process as in #4.



with	

	CPU Time(ms)	Overall Time(ms)	
1	484	633	
2	500	703	
3	499	644	
4	546	698	
5	499	642	
6	671	776	
7	452	631	
8	530	668	
9	515	630	
10	453	611	
Avg	514.9	663.6	

7. Compute the difference (percentage change and actual change) between the indexed and non-indexed runs. Make sure that the performance increased as expected.

Conclusion:

The performance was improved obviously.

The absolute time was decreased by 726.9ms (CPU time) and 857.8ms (Overall time).

The percentage change was calculated by 729.9/1241.8 = 58.5% (CPU time) and 56.4% (Overall time).